Day by day, all the research communities have been focusing on digital image retrieval due to more internet and social media uses. In this paper, a U-Net-based neural network is proposed for the segmentation process and Haar DWT and lifting wavelet schemes are used for feature extraction in content-based image retrieval (CBIR). Haar wavelet is preferred as it is easy to understand, very simple to compute, and the fastest. The U-Net-based neural network (CNN) gives more accurate results than the existing methodology because deep learning techniques extract low-level and high-level features from the input image. For the evaluation process, two benchmark datasets are used, and the accuracy of the proposed method is 93.01% and 88.39% on Corel 1K and Corel 5K. U-Net is used for the segmentation purpose, and it reduces the dimension of the feature vector and feature extraction time by 5 seconds compared to the existing methods. According to the performance analysis, the proposed work has proven that U-Net improves image retrieval performance in terms of accuracy, precision, and recall on both the benchmark datasets.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, digital image techniques lead to the tremendous usage of the image retrieval process on the internet. The image retrieval system retrieves different images over the internet with different captions and labels under each image stored in the database. An image retrieval system that uses content as a search key for browsing is known as content-based image retrieval (CBIR) [1]. The main goal of the CBIR methodology is to extract meaningful information from images such as color, shape and texture for effective retrieval. The research community contributed to CBIR in the direction of image properties, relevance feedback, fuzzy color, and texture histogram [2]. The proposed algorithms, color histogram, based on relevant image retrieval (CHRIR) [3, 4], work with the image’s low-level features, such as objects’ physical features for image retrieval. However, these visual features might not reveal the proper semantics of the image. These algorithms may not suit and may generate erroneous results when considering content images in a broad database. Therefore, to improve the CBIR system’s accuracy, region-based image retrieval methods using image U-Net-based segmentation were introduced [5]:

(i) Haar discrete wavelet transform (H-DWT) is a popular transformation technique that transforms any image from the spatial domain to frequency domain. The wavelet transformation method represents a function as a family of essential functions termed wavelets [2, 6, 7]. Wavelet transform extracts signals at different scales while input passes through the low-pass and high-pass filters. Wavelets are increasingly becoming popular because of their multiresolution capability and
suitable energy compaction property. Haar wavelet is used to represent an image by computing the wavelet transform. It involves low-pass filtering as well as high-pass filtering operations simultaneously [8]. At each scale, the image is decomposed into four frequency sub-bands, namely LowLow, LowHigh, HighLow, and HighHigh, where Low stands for low frequency and High stands for high frequency. Haar wavelet’s function $X(t)$ can be described as

$$
X(t) = \begin{cases} 
1, & 0 \leq t < 0.5, \\
-1, & 0.5 \leq t < 1, \\
0, & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
$$

Its scaling function $\chi(t)$ can be defined as

$$
\chi(t) = \begin{cases} 
1, & 0 \leq t < 1, \\
0, & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
$$

(ii) Lifting scheme: it is a well-known approach used for the second generation wavelets [5]. It has much potential in CBIR because of its simple structure, low complexity in computation, convenient construction, etc. It has proved its potential in performing iterative primal lifting and dual lifting [9–11] with multiresolution analysis. Using a lifting scheme, we can build wavelets having more vanishing moments and smoothness, thus enabling them to be more adaptable and nonlinear. The lifting scheme is used for designing wavelets and performing wavelet transformation techniques such as discrete wavelet transform (DWT).

Most of the traditional techniques used machine learning techniques, and these techniques work on the whole image, making it a more time-consuming process. Therefore, this paper proposed a U-Net-based neural network for segmentation purposes and Haar DWT and lifting wavelet schemes were used for feature extraction in content-based image retrieval (CBIR). Haar wavelet is preferred as it is easy to understand, very simple to compute, and the fastest. U-Net-based neural network (CNN) gives more accurate results than the existing methodology because deep learning techniques can extract low-level and high-level features from the input image, which is the novelty of this research.

In Section 2, we presented a literature survey. In Section 3, we explained our proposed architecture and methodology. Section 4 discusses the results of 2 benchmark datasets, and Section 5 represents the conclusion section.

### 2. Literature Work

Digital image retrieval and its applications are vast to study. There are many traditional techniques in image retrieval, but the key issue is that various techniques may have different types of variations, i.e., accuracy, error, and detection rate. Many research communities [1–16] proved that object detection and image retrieval error rate are less, as shown in Table 1.

#### 3. Proposed Methodology

In Figure 1, the flowchart describes the proposed methodology in which the image retrieval has to be done. The following steps explain the proposed methodology.

##### 3.1. Image Acquisition

An image is taken as input which has to be converted into a grayscale image. The converted image is then sent to the preprocessing step for further process. In the acquisition process, the image with Real-World Data is converted into an array of numerical data. The image must be captured with the appropriate camera and converted into a computerized pattern [22–24].

##### 3.2. Preprocessing

Preprocessing is performed to remove distortions and other unwanted features while processing the image and extract the proper portion of the image corresponding to the analysis of image retrieval using different algorithms [25–27] such as boundary detection. Preprocessing involves removing unwanted features, resizing the image, boundary detection, and normalization. The image is processed through different phases in preprocessing, such as resize, boundary detection, and normalization.

##### 3.3. Segmentation

There are various traditional methods to normalize the image for segmentation, but the U-Net-based neural network detects the object more efficiently.

The proposed methodology used 3-layer U-Net architecture, and it is one of the fully convolutional neural networks which works with very few training models yet yields compelling segmentation results. U-Net consists of a 3-layer convolution neural network, ReLU functions, and pooling functions, and in each layer, the pooling operations are replaced by the upsampling operators such that the network’s output gives an image with increased resolution. U-Net performs the classification on every pixel and generates the output with the same size as the input. The U-Net architecture is symmetric and usually has a U shape. The left side of the network is a contracting network, and the right is an expanding network. The architecture is shown in Figure 2. Downsampling will be done on the left side of the U-Net architecture, and on the right side, upsampling will be done. Each block in the architecture takes an input and passes through 2 convolution layers, $3 \times 3$ with a stride of 2 and $2 \times 2$ max-pooling with the corresponding cropped feature map. Table 2 shows the full description of the input image with 3 phases of downsampling and upsampling. Once the image is segmented accurately and features can be extracted, the encoding path, i.e., downsampling, is passed through $3 \times 3 \times 3$ convolutions. It is followed by ReLU (rectified linear unit) operation with 16 channels and $2 \times 2 \times 2$ max-pooling with stride 2. It consists of 3 phases/layers of convolution. At each layer, the feature channels get doubled. In total, 11 convolution layers were taken.
3.4. Feature Extraction. In this process, the image is reduced using classification to more manageable parts stored as a dataset for further image processing [2, 28–31]. The process is as shown in Figure 3. These large data sets contain many variables that must be processed and need many computing resources to process.

The method of feature extraction used may alter depending upon the traditional and nontraditional methods [32–35]. After segmentation, the YUV component of the input image is extracted as shown in Figure 4. Once the YUV component was extracted, the Sobel and Canny edge detection and wavelet transformation were applied for in-

| S.no. | Author                     | Year | Method/methodology                                      | Comments                                                                                     |
|-------|----------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | Liying and Lirong          | 2017 | Scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT), CNN           | Performs retrieval on more than a single query to increase the retrieval accuracy.            |
| 2     | Dhotre et al. [4]          | 2017 | The color feature extracted through CHRIR and wavelet transform performed using multilevel Haar wavelet transform (MHWT) | Proved to be a faster retrieval method on an image database with one of the physical features. Works more accurately with increased retrieval speed and minimized time. |
| 3     | Jayanthi and Karthikeyan   | 2015 | FCTH, CEDD, HWT, and DWT using fuzzy linking and Gabor filters | Database with 1000 color images results in better recall and average precision of retrieval. |
| 4     | Thepade and Shinde [2]     | 2015 | Haar wavelet transforms with Canny edge detection based on shape features using gradient techniques such as Prewitt, Laplace, and Sobel, and the slope magnitude technique with the Manhattan similarity function | Database with 350 color images Frei-Chen and Sobel give better performance than the other algorithms that used Canny implementation. |
| 5     | Jayanthi and Karthikeyan   | 2015 | HWT and DWT using Gabor filters and fuzzy linking       | Gives good results in average precision and recall value.                                   |
| 6     | Gupta and Kushwah [8]      | 2015 | Haar discrete wavelet transform (H-DWT), gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) Support vector machine (SVM) | Improved results in comparison with previous methods.                                        |
| 7     | Agarwal et al. [5]         | 2014 | Used color edge detection and DWT                      | Database used was Wang’s image database. Gave high precision and recall values.             |
| 8     | Agarwal et al. [5]         | 2014 | Color edge detection, DWT Canny edge detection         | High precision and recall indicate an exemplary retrieval system                            |
| 9     | Ying Chen and Wu [6]       | 2011 | Uses optical flow to extract the information from the video; extraction process with Haar wavelet | Locates the feature almost near the query point using index values.                          |
| 10    | Chatzichristofis et al. [7]| 2010 | The method based on color and edge directivity descriptor (CEDD) Utilizes the binary Haar wavelet transform for extraction | Demonstrated successful retrieval on benchmark datasets.                                     |
| 11    | Quellec et al. [12]        | 2010 | The multidimensional wavelet filter bank              | Can be used in a different dimension of signal and different lattices.                      |
| 12    | Verma et al. [1]           | 2009 | Texture analysis-based scheme I level Haar wavelet used for image decomposition F-norm theory to decrease the dimension of the extracted feature; fuzzy logic similarity measure used | Own dataset with 100 color images of size 256 × 256 pixels each. Accuracy up to 73%.        |
| 13    | Huang et al. [10]          | 2005 | Lifting scheme F-norm theory                          | Good at retrieval.                                                                          |
| 14    | Wong et al. [9]            | 2005 | AdaBoost-based face detection method and the lifting wavelet transform (LFWT) technique | Efficient with small memory to detect the face. Suits best for multimedia applications       |
| 15    | Munjal and Bhatia          | 2019 | UCID dataset used, CEDD and Gabor wavelet transform (GWT) for feature vector | Accuracy = 91.9%.                                                                          |
| 16    | Varish et al. [18]         | 2020 | Fusion of histograms of gradients and invariant moments, Corel 1K and GHIM-10K dataset used for validation | Precision = 89% and 90%. Recall = 17.80% and 3.60. F-score = 29.49% and 6.92%.             |
| 17    | Wadhera and Agarwal [19]   | 2020 | 3D center symmetric LBP + Gaussian filter + gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM), STex texture, and ESSEX face database | Precision = 61% and 97.4%. Retrieval rate = 97.4%.                                          |
| 18    | Ajam et al. [20]           | 2019 | LBP + HSV + entropy, Corel 10K and Corel 5K databases used | Retrieval rate = 59.51% and 49.13%.                                                        |
| 19    | Xiaobo et al. [21]         | 2021 | Adaptive threshold + directional LBP, and Corel 1K database | Precision = 67.63%.                                                                       |
Figure 1: Flow chart of the proposed system.

Figure 2: U-Net-based architecture diagram.
depth feature extraction [36–40]. The entire sequence of feature extraction is shown in Figure 3.

3.5. Classification. The extracted data will be in binary format, stored in the database during the enrollment process, or verified with the existing data during the matching process [41–47]. If the similarity index of the image is more, then a similar kind of image will be retrieved. The similarity distance is estimated by Manhattan distance, Euclidean distance and Chebyshev rule. The mathematical formulations are shown as follows:

\[
D_M = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|,
\]

\[
D_E = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2},
\]

\[
D_{Cheb} = \max(|x_1 - x_2|, |y_1 - y_2|).
\]  

4. Results

Overall, GUI is prepared for the proposed work using the MATLAB 2014a tool by taking input of the image as a query image as shown in Figure 3. The entire work was performed...
on a laptop with the configuration of Intel I3, of NVIDIA graphics card with 4 GB RAM. Various hyperparameters are used in the architecture. A total of 50 epochs is used while training the model. The validation split is considered as 0.1. It considers 90% of the images for the training purpose and 10% for the testing purpose. The dropout value is 0.2; it means that of five inputs, one is excluded from each cycle. Sixteen filters are used for the convolution purpose, and the learning rate lies between 0 and 1. For evaluation of the proposed work, the Corel 1K database and Corel 5K database cover many semantic categories, as shown in Figures 5 and 6. These datasets are widely used for content-based image retrieval techniques. Totally 10800 images are available in the Corel 1K dataset, and they are divided into 80 different groups according to the various categories. The database includes butterflies, horses, bushes, flowers, etc., and each category contains more than 100 images. The users determine the partitioning of the database into meaningful featured categories because of image similarity.

Figure 7 shows the overall GUI of the proposed work. The proposed work gives high accuracy, precision, and recall up to 93.1%, 99.77%, and 87.23%, and 88.39%, 84.75%, and
Figure 6: Sample format of the Corel 5K database (butterfly, bear, sunset, card, symbol, tiger, sippy, people, vegetable, cloud, beers, trees, doors, cars, bridges, waterfalls, bullock cart, revolver, pattern, flag, and art).
81.01%, respectively, for Corel 1K and Corel 5K datasets, as shown in Table 3 as well as Figures 8–10. Based on the novel proposed work, feature extraction time reached 4.187 sec, as shown in Table 4 and Figure 11. In Corel 1K benchmark datasets, nine samples were considered for evaluation and similarity matrices of these datasets are shown in Table 5 and...
Figure 12. In Corel 5K benchmark datasets, 21 various samples were considered for evaluation and similarity matrices of these datasets are shown in Table 6 and Figure 13.

- The overall precision values of the proposed work are high compared with the existing methodology, and the results are shown in Table 7 and Figure 14.
- The mathematical formulation of the parameters is shown as follows:

\[
\text{accuracy} = 100 \times \left( \frac{(TP + TN)}{N} \right),
\]

\[
\text{recall} = \frac{TP}{(TP + FP)},
\]

\[
\text{precision} = \frac{TP}{(TP + FN)},
\]

where TP is true positive, TN is true negative, FN is false negative, FP is false positive, and \( N \) is the size of the dataset.
**Figure 11:** Dimension and time comparison of the proposed work with the existing methodology.

**Table 5:** Similarity metrics on the Corel 1K dataset.

| Group     | L1   | Euclidean | Chebyshev |
|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|
| People    | 91.05| 79.81     | 91.76     |
| Beach     | 87.87| 89.27     | 89.60     |
| Buildings | 83.89| 87.99     | 88.82     |
| Buses     | 79.70| 79.92     | 90.36     |
| Dinosaurs | 89.18| 90.59     | 90.01     |
| Elephants | 89.66| 90.77     | 88.16     |
| Flowers   | 90.71| 80.39     | 89.12     |
| Horses    | 89.73| 91.72     | 87.36     |
| Mountain  | 87.57| 90.89     | 89.81     |

**Figure 12:** Similarity metrics on the Corel 1K dataset.
Table 6: Similarity metrics on the Corel 5K dataset.

| Group    | L1  | Euclidean | Chebyshev |
|----------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| Butterfly| 81.05 | 79.24 | 82.29 |
| Bear     | 82.70 | 76.98 | 79.86 |
| Sunset   | 80.90 | 75.15 | 70.18 |
| Card     | 77.64 | 79.11 | 73.56 |
| Symbol   | 83.57 | 81.36 | 79.24 |
| Tiger    | 81.16 | 79.11 | 82.36 |
| Sippy    | 83.91 | 80.08 | 83.01 |
| People   | 83.63 | 81.10 | 81.73 |
| Vegetable| 79.51 | 79.06 | 80.17 |
| Cloud    | 84.10 | 80.25 | 82.97 |
| Beers    | 82.19 | 81.36 | 83.97 |
| Trees    | 80.90 | 78.15 | 73.00 |
| Doors    | 78.18 | 71.02 | 74.08 |
| Cars     | 79.26 | 74.08 | 74.83 |
| Bridges  | 76.82 | 71.59 | 76.59 |
| Waterfalls| 80.45 | 76.78 | 81.08 |
| Bullock cart | 83.67 | 79.71 | 81.11 |
| Revolver | 84.01 | 80.18 | 83.31 |
| Pattern  | 79.11 | 77.01 | 77.08 |
| Flag     | 78.08 | 76.83 | 73.12 |
| Art      | 74.19 | 79.70 | 70.14 |

Figure 13: Similarity metrics on the Corel 5K dataset.

Table 7: Average precision comparison of the proposed work with the existing methodology.

| Dataset | Precision of [37] (%) | Precision of [38] (%) | Precision of [39] (%) | Precision of [40] (%) | Precision of [41] (%) | Proposed precision (%) |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Corel 1K| 75.01                  | 82.09                  | 79.9                   | 69.40                  | 76.60                  | 91.77                  |
| Corel 5K| —                      | —                      | 62.97                  | 53.90                  | 59.10                  | 84.75                  |
5. Conclusion

The U-Net-based architecture makes the proposed work different from the existing methods, giving a high detection rate. The U-Net-based neural network detects the object more efficiently. It is a fully convolutional neural network (CNN) that works with very few training models yet yields compelling segmentation results. It is a three-layered segmentation architecture that improves the overall accuracy of our content-based image retrieval system by around 93%. For evaluation of the proposed work, the Corel 1K database and Corel 5K database are used. The results show that accuracy and precision are very high compared to the existing methodology. The feature extraction time of our proposed methodology is also significantly less compared to the MTSD method. Hence, we can conclude that our proposed methodology is very fast, accurate, efficient, and precise compared to the MTSD method.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References

[1] D. N. Verma, V. Maru, and Bharti, “An efficient approach for color image retrieval using haar wavelet,” in Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Methods and Models in Computer Science (ICM2CS), pp. 1–5, New Delhi, India, December 2009.

[2] K. Jayanthi and M. Karthikeyan, “An experimental comparison of features in a content-based image retrieval system,” in Proceedings of the 2015 IEEE International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Computing Research (ICCIC), pp. 1–4, Madurai, India, December 2015.

[3] S. D. Thepade and Y. D. Shinde, “Improvisation of content-based image retrieval using color edge detection with various gradient filters and slope magnitude method,” in Proceedings of the 2015 International Conference on Computing Communication Control and Automation, pp. 625–628, Pune, India, February 2015.

[4] D. R. Dhotre, G. R. Bannote, and P. H. Shokokar, “Multilevel haar wavelet transform and histogram-based relevant image retrieval system,” in Proceedings of the 2017 International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC), pp. 1012–1017, Erode, India, July 2017.

[5] S. Agarwal, A. K. Verma, and N. Dixit, “Content-based image retrieval using color edge detection and discrete wavelet transform,” in Proceedings of the 2014 International Conference on Issues and Challenges in Intelligent Computing Techniques (ICICT), pp. 368–372, Ghaziabad, India, February 2014.

[6] Y. Chen and O. Wu, “Motion video retrieval based on optical flow and haar wavelet,” in Proceedings of the 2011 Eighth International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discovery (FSKD), pp. 1724–1728, Shanghai, China, July 2011.

[7] S. A. Chatzichristofis, Y. S. Boutalis, and A. Arampatzis, “Accelerating image retrieval using binary haar wavelet transform on the color and edge directivity descriptor,” in Proceedings of the 2010 Fifth International Multi-conference on Computing in the Global Information Technology, pp. 41–47, Valencia, Spain, September 2010.

[8] E. Gupta and R. S. Kushwah, “Combination of global and local features using DWT with SVM for CBIR,” in Proceedings of the 2015 4th International Conference on Reliability, Infocom Technologies and Optimization (ICRITO) (Trends and Future Directions), pp. 1–6, Noida, India, September 2015.

[9] C. F. Wong, J. Zhu, M. I. Vai, and P. U. Mak, “Face image retrieval in video sequences using lifting wavelets transform feature extraction,” in Proceedings of the Ninth International Symposium on Consumer Electronics, 2005. (ISCE 2005), pp. 167–171, Macau, China, June 2005.

[10] H. Huang, W. Huang, Z. Liu, W. Chen, and Q. Qian, “Content-based color image retrieval via lifting scheme,” in
Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience

Proceedings of the Autonomous Decentralized Systems, 2005. ISADS 2005, pp. 378–383, Chengdu, China, April 2005.
[11] E. Thomas, P. B. Nair, S. N. John, and M. Dominic, ”Image fusion using Daubechies complex wavelet transform and lifting wavelet transform: a multiresolution approach,” in Proceedings of the 2014 Annual Conference on Emerging Research Areas: Magnetics, Machines and Drives (AICERA/ICMMD), pp. 1–5, Kottayam, India, July 2014.
[12] G. Quellec, M. Lamard, G. Caruguel, B. Cochener, and C. Roux, ”Adaptive nonseparable wavelet transform via lifting and its application to content-based image retrieval,” IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 25–35, 2010.
[13] Z. Liying and W. Lirong, ”Communication image retrieved by wavelet filters based on lifting scheme,” in Proceedings of the 2006 International Conference on Communication Technology, pp. 1–4, Guilin, China, November 2006.
[14] R. Raja, T. S. Sinha, and R. P. Dubey, ”Soft computing and LGXP techniques for ear authentication using progressive switching pattern,” International Journal of Engineering and Future Technology, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 66–86, 2016.
[15] R. Raja, T. S. Sinha, and R. P. Dubey, ”Orientation calculation of human face using symbolic techniques and ANFIS,” International Journal of Engineering and Future Technology, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 37–50, 2016.
[16] S. Rani, K. Lakhwani, and S. Kumar, ”Three dimensional wireframe model of medical and complex images using cellular logic array processing techniques,” in Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Soft Computing and Pattern Recognition, pp. 196–207, Springer, New Delhi, India, December 2020.
[17] M. N. Munjal and S. Bhatia, ”A novel technique for effective image gallery search using content-based image retrieval system,” in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Machine Learning, Big Data, Cloud and Parallel Computing (COMITCon), pp. 25–29, Faridabad, India, February 2019.
[18] N. Varish, A. K. Pal, and R. Hassan et al., ”Image retrieval scheme using quantized bins of color image components and adaptive tetrode transform,” IEEE Access, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 117639–117665, 2020.
[19] A. Wadhera and M. Agarwal, ”Content-based image retrieval using 3D center symmetric local binary co-occurrence pattern,” in Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Signal Processing and Communication (ICSC), pp. 173–177, Noida, India, March 2020.
[20] A. Ajam, M. Forghani, M. M. AryanNezhadi, H. Qazanfari, and Z. Amiri, ”Content-based image retrieval using color difference histogram in image textures,” in Proceedings of the 5th Iranian Conference on Signal Processing and Intelligent Systems (ICSPIS), pp. 1–6, Shahrood, Iran, April 2019.
[21] Z. Xiaoobo, J. Peng, L. Tian, and A. Zhigang, ”Image retrieval method based on improved local binary pattern,” in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Communications, Information System and Computer Engineering (CISCE), pp. 256–260, Beijing, China, May 2021.
[22] Y. Liu, Y. Peng, D. Hu, D. Li, K. Lim, and N. Ling, ”Image retrieval using CNN and low-level feature fusion for crime scene investigation image database,” in Proceedings of the 2018 Asia-Pacific Signal and Information Processing Association Annual Summit and Conference (APSIPA ASC), pp. 1208–1214, Honolulu, HI, USA, November 2018.
[23] S. Huang and H. Hang, ”Multi-query image retrieval using CNN and SIFT feature,” in Proceedings of the 2017 Asia-Pacific Signal and Information Processing Association Annual Summit and Conference (APSIPA ASC), pp. 1026–1034, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, December 2017.
[24] S. Pei-Xia, L. Hui-Ting, and T. Luo, ”Learning discriminative CNN features and similarity metrics for image retrieval,” in Proceedings of the 2016 IEEE International Conference on Signal Processing, Communications and Computing (SPCC), pp. 1–5, Hong Kong, China, August 2016.
[25] Y. W. Luo, Y. Li, F. J. Han, and S. B. Huang, ”Grading image retrieval based on CNN deep features,” in Proceedings of the 2018 20th International Conference on Advanced Communication Technology (ICACT), pp. 148–152, Chuncheon-si Gangwon-do, South Korea, February 2018.
[26] F. Ye, H. Xiao, X. Zhao, M. Dong, W. Luo, and W. Min, ”Remote sensing image retrieval using convolutional neural network features and weighted distance,” IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters, vol. 15, no. 10, pp. 1535–1539, 2018.
[27] N. Sharma, R. Mandal, R. Sharma, U. Pal, and M. Blumenstein, ”Signature and logo detection using deep CNN for document image retrieval,” in Proceedings of the 2018 16th International Conference on Frontiers in Handwriting Recognition (ICFHR), pp. 416–422, Niagara Falls, NY, USA, August 2018.
[28] R. Fu, B. Li, Y. Gao, and P. Wang, ”Content-based image retrieval based on CNN and SVM,” in Proceedings of the 2016 2nd IEEE International Conference on Computer and Communications (ICCC), pp. 638–642, Chengdu, China, October 2016.
[29] D. Androutos, K. N. Platanitis, and A. N. Venetsanopoulos, ”Image region extraction for content-based image retrieval,” in Proceedings of the 9th European Signal Processing Conference (EUSIPCO 1998), pp. 1–4, Rhodes, Greece, September 1998.
[30] S. Sreedevi and S. Sebastian, ”Content-based image retrieval based on database revision,” in Proceedings of the 2012 International Conference on Machine Vision and Image Processing (MVIP), pp. 29–32, Coimbatore, India, December 2012.
[31] A. Z. Shih, ”The application of fractal compression to content-based image retrieval: comparison of methods,” in Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, pp. 2987–2990, Baoding, China, July 2009.
[32] S. Kumar, S. Singh, and J. Kumar, ”Gender classification using machine learning with multi-feature method,” in Proceedings of the IEEE 9th Annual Computing and Communication Workshop and Conference (CCWC), pp. 648–653, Las Vegas, NV, USA, January 2019.
[33] S. Kumar, S. Singh, and J. Kumar, ”Live detection of face using machine learning with multi-feature method,” Wireless Personal Communications, vol. 103, no. 3, pp. 2353–2375, 2018.
[34] S. Kumar, S. Singh, and J. Kumar, ”Automatic live facial expression detection using genetic algorithm with haar wavelet features and SVM,” Wireless Personal Communications, vol. 103, no. 3, pp. 2435–2453, 2018.
[35] S. Kumar, S. Singh, and J. Kumar, ”Multiple face detection using hybrid features with SVM classifier,” in Data and Communication Networks, pp. 253–265, Springer, Singapore, 2019.
[36] R. Raja, S. Kumar, and M. R. Mahmood, ”Color object detection based image retrieval using ROI segmentation with multi-feature method,” Wireless Personal Communications, vol. 112, pp. 1–24, 2020.
[37] M. Kaur and S. Dhingra, ”Comparative analysis of image classification techniques using statistical features in CBIR...
systems,” in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on I-SMAC, pp. 265–270, Palladam, India, December 2017.

[38] N. Varnish and A. K. Pal, “Content-based image retrieval using statistical features of color histogram,” in Proceedings of the IEEE 3rd International Conference on Signal Processing, Communication and Networking (ICSCN), pp. 91–97, Chennai, India, March 2015.

[39] M. Zhao, H. Zhang, and J. Sun, “A novel image retrieval method based on multi-trend structure descriptor,” Journal of Visual Communication and Image Representation, vol. 38, no. 3, pp. 73–81, 2016.

[40] L. Zheng, S. Wang, Z. Liu, and Q. Tian, “Fast image retrieval: query pruning and early termination,” IEEE Transactions on Multimedia, vol. 17, no. 5, pp. 648–659, 2015.

[41] K. Mikolajczyk and C. Schmid, “A performance evaluation of local descriptors,” IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, vol. 27, no. 10, pp. 1615–1630, 2005.

[42] L. Tiwari, R. Raja, R. M. Vineet Awasthi, G. R. Sinha, M. H. Alkinani, and K. Polat, “Detection of lung nodule and cancer using novel Mask-3 FCM and TWEDLNN algorithms,” Measurement, vol. 172, Article ID 108882, 2021.

[43] R. Raja, T. S. Sinha, and R. P. Dubey, “Recognition of human-face from side-view using progressive switching pattern and soft-computing technique, association for the advancement of modelling and simulation techniques in enterprises,” Advanced Biotech, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 14–34, 2015.

[44] L. Tiwari, R. Raja, V. Sharma, and R. Miri, “Fuzzy inference system for efficient lung cancer detection,” in Computer Vision and Machine Intelligence in Medical Image Analysis: Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, M. Gupta, D. Konar, S. Bhattacharyya, and S. Biswas, Eds., vol. 992, Singapore, Springer, 2020.

[45] S. Shukla and R. Raja, “Digital image fusion using adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system,” International Journal of New Technology and Research (IJNTR), vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 101–104, 2016.

[46] A. Jain and A. Kumar, “Desmogging of still smoggy images using a novel channel prior,” Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 1161–1177, 2021.

[47] A. Arpit Jain, R. Rakesh Dwivedi, A. Adesh Kumar, and S. Sanjeev Sharma, “Scalable design and synthesis of 3D mesh network on chip,” in Proceeding of International Conference on Intelligent Communication, Control and Devices, pp. 661–666, Springer, Singapore, 2017.