Classification of Images Using ABC-GA, ABC-KFCM and Naive Bayes Classifier

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Abstract: This paper compares two clustering algorithms and Naive Bayes classifier for trees, shade, building and road. It starts with the single step preprocessing procedure to make the image suitable for clustering. The pre-processed image is clustered using the ABC-KFCM and ABC-GA algorithm. Classification accuracy and Davies Bould in index of two hybrid algorithms are compared.

Keywords: Clustering, classification, features extraction, Naïve Bayes classifier, ABC-KFCM and ABC-GA algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of image segmentation is to partition the image into parts of strong correlation with objects or areas of the real world image

At present , in the Literature, an extensive variety of satellite image categorization methods are: Cluster, Statistic, Bayesian Net, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), etc [4]. By visual understanding of satellite imagery and aerial photography, now, operators can manually remove cartographic features, such as buildings, roads, and trees. frequently consigned to as ''soft'' classifiers, as opposed to the non-fuzzy ''hard'' classifiers, with their applicability being of still larger significance under the survival of varied pixels.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the image processing domain, Satellite image categorization is an extremely taxing task. In order to progress precision, researchers have applied different kinds of classification techniques. According to the database of skilled knowledge for a more focused satellite image classification, a hybrid biologically inspired method was adapted that was presented by Lavika Goel [1].

As a competent land cover classifier for satellite image, a hybrid FPAB/BBO based algorithm has been presented by Navdeep Kaur Johal *et al.* [2].

A FPAB/BFO based algorithm for the categorization of satellite image has been presented by Parminder Singh *et al.* [3]. To choose the optimal and minimum set of fuzzy rules, the use of a genetic algorithm (GA) has been

presented by O. Gordo *et al*. [4] and to categorize remotely sensed images using a fuzzy classifier.

A generalized multiple-kernel fuzzy C-means clustering (MKFCM) methodology for satellite image segmentation has been presented by M. Ganesh and V. Palanisamy [5]..

This paper, compares a significant satellite image classification technique using ABC-GA and ABC-KFCM clustering algorithm and Naïve Bayes classifier. The proposed approach consists of three steps

   i) Pre-processing
ii) Clustering ABC-KFCM and ABC-GA algorithms
iii) classification using Naïve Bayes Classifier.

Initially pre-processing is performed to make the image suitable for segmentation. In segmentation, the pre-processed image is segmented using hybrid ABC-FCM algorithm that is developed by hybridizing the ABC algorithm [6] and FCM algorithm to obtain the effective segmentation in satellite images. Then, feature is extracted and the classification of satellite image into four different labels (tree, shade, road and building) is done using Naïve Bayes Classifier.

III. HYBRID CLUSTERING ALGORITHM AND NAÏVE BAYES CLASSIFIER FOR SATELLITE IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

3.1 Segmentation using Genetic-ABC Algorithm
In this work different colors of trees, roads , shades and buildings regions are taken in the database. Extract H,S,L,T,U,V layers. For each layer calculate features like mean and maximum value of histogram. Train these features using Naïve Bayes classifier.
During testing phase , a test image is given. For this apply the ABC-KFCM clustering algorithm.
Step1: Generate the new solutions using Eq.(3)

Step 2: *Fitness Computation*
The fitness of each chromosome in the solution is evaluated with objective function presented by Eq(1). The objective function of the clustering process taken for this paper is intra cluster distance that is computed by the following equation

$$J_1(Y) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \min\left\{\|X_i - X_j\|\right\}} ; j = 1, 2, ..., k \quad ---- \quad (1)$$

Where, $\|X_i - X_j\|$ is a chosen distance measure between a data point X_i and the cluster centre X_j, 'N' and 'k' are the number of input data and the number of cluster centres, respectively. The finding of objective function of clustering process is illustrated in Fig(4).

Step 3: *Employed bee phase*
After initialization, in the employed bees' phase, each employed bee is sent to the food source in its memory and finds a neighboring food source. Here, 20% chromosomes are randomly generated for every new chromosome generation process. Subsequently, we have determined best fitness from the employed bee phase.

Step 4: *Onlooker bee phase*
In the onlooker bees' phase, the onlookers receive the information of the food sources shared by employed bees. Then each chromosome has chosen a solution to exploit depending on a probability related to the nectar amount of the solution (fitness values of the solution). That is to say, there may be more than one onlooker bees choosing a same solution if the source has a higher fitness. The probability P_i is calculated according to Eq(2) as followed:

$$P_i = \left[\frac{0.25}{Max\ fitness}\right] * fit + 1 \qquad (2)$$

After solutions have been chosen, each onlooker bee finds a new solution in its neighbourhood following Eq(3),

$$x_{i,j} = x_j^{min} + rand(0,1)(x_j^{max} - x_j^{min}) \qquad (3)$$

Step 5: *Scout bee phase*
In scout bees' phase, if the value of trials counter of a solution is greater than a parameter, known as 'limit', the solution is abandoned and the bee becomes a scout bee. A new food solution has produced randomly in the search space using Eq(3), as in the case of initialization phase. The employed, onlooker, mutation and scout bees' phases will recycle until the termination condition is met. The best food source which presents the best solution.

Step6: KFCM Operation

The best solution obtained from the ABC process is taken for the KFCM operation. The KFCM is a clustering technique that allows a single pixel to belong to two or more clusters.

ABC-GA algorithm:
The procedure is same as ABC-KFCM except the last step.

After on looker bee phase Mutation step is added in ABC-GA.

3.3 Classification using Naïve Bayes Classifier
Classification step is to identify road, building, tree and shadow regions from original satellite image.

3.4 Evaluation Metrics
Accuracy
The evaluation of proposed technique in different satellite images are carried out using the following metrics as suggested by below equation.

$$Accuracy = \frac{\begin{array}{c}number\ of\ true\ positives + \\ number\ of\ true\ negatives\end{array}}{\begin{array}{c}number\ of\ true\ positives + false\ negatives + \\ true\ negatives + false\ positives\end{array}}$$

DB-index:
The Davies Bouldin (DB) Index is a metric exploited to evaluate the clustering algorithm. The DB-Index is an internal evaluation scheme that validates how well the cluster is done based on the quantities and features inherent to the dataset. The DB-Index calculation is as follows:

$$DBI = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} D_{n,n+1}$$

$$Where,\ D_{n,n+1} = \frac{d_n + d_{n+1}}{M}$$

$$d_n = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{b=1}^{T} |X_b - C_n|^2$$

$$M = \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \sum_{f=n+1}^{N} \sqrt{(C_n - C_f)^2}$$

In the above equations DBI denotes the Davies Bouldin (DB) Index, N denotes total number of clusters, $D_{n,n+1}$ denotes clustering scheme measurement between each cluster, d_n denotes the value of distance between each data in the nth cluster and centroid of that cluster, d_{n+1} denotes the value of distance between each data in the next cluster and the centroid of nth cluster, M denotes sum of the Euclidean distance between each centroid, T is the total number of data in the cluster, X is the data in the nth cluster and C_n is the centroid of nth cluster..

Experimental Results

The proposed technique is designed for identify the four different labels (tree, shade, road and building) of satellite images. The obtained experimental results from the proposed technique are given in figure 7 (a)-(e).These figures shows the extracted regions (tree, shade, road and

building) from the Input satellite images using Naïve Bayes Classifier with kernel –normal.
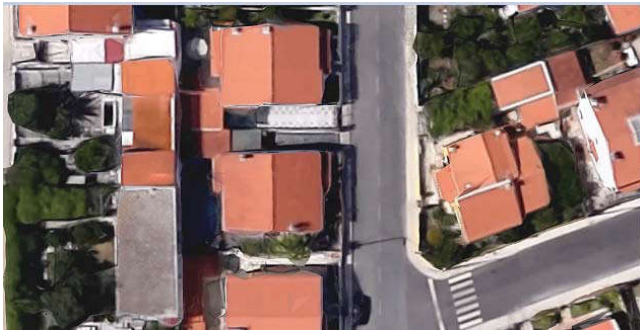

Fig.7 Input image

Comparative Analysis

In this paper, the proposed algorithm results are compared with against ABC. The accuracy value is computed by dividing the total number of similar pixels identified as land use to the number of pixels in the tree, shade, building and road region.

Accuracy	ABC-KFCM	ABC-GA
Road	0.82	0.80
Building	0.85	0.83
shade	0.87	0.8306
tree	0.88	0.8207
grass	0.89	0.812

Table(1): Comparison of accuracy

Table 2 indicates the comparison of DB-index values for two algorithms. The less value of DB-index indicates the better clustering algorithm. The two algorithms are applied on 5 input images. For all images it is found that proposed algorithm has less DB-index value which indicates the better performance.

Image index	ABC-KFCM	ABC-GA
I$_1$	**0.063293**	0.078031
I2	**0.045774**	0.047312
I3	**0.061098**	0.08004
I4	**0.063293**	0.089031
I5	**0.045774**	0.068312

Table(1): Comparison of DB-index

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, optimization algorithms for segmentation with the intention of improving the segmentation in satellite images using Naïve Bayes classifier is proposed. genetic-ABC algorithm, and iii) classification using Naïve Bayes classifier. In segmentation, the image is clustered using hybrid ABC algorithm that is developed by hybridizing the ABC algorithm and KFCM algorithm to obtain the effective segmentation in satellite images. Then, feature is extracted and the classification of satellite image into four different labels (tree, shade, road and building) is done using Naïve Bayes Classifier. Finally, classification accuracy and DB-index values are compared.

V. REFERENCES

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