1. INTRODUCTION

An index structure is one of the major components of a database management system as it assists in efficiently organizing the data and enables quick and accurate retrieval. There are multidimensional index structures such as Berchtold and Keim (1996), Chatterjee and Chen (2006), Ciaccia, Patella, and Zezula (1997), and Guttman (1984), which can accommodate the atypical multidimensional representation of multimedia data. But enabling them to efficiently support the popular retrieval strategies, such as content-based image and video retrievals, is still a challenge due to the semantic information carried by them. The semantic interpretation of a multimedia data is subjective and varies from user to user or even from iteration to iteration for an individual user. This makes the similarity queries issued for multimedia data imprecise in nature. A single iteration or a fixed query representation is not enough to capture the user requirements during the retrieval process. Thus, attempts to
capture the users’ interest pattern are made with a strategy called query refinement having two major components namely query modification and query re-weighting (Porkaew, Chakrabarti, & Mehrotra, 1999). In query modification, the query representation is modified in each iteration to reach the region in the feature space which best describes the feature components of the users’ requirement. In query re-weighting, the semantic component of a query is modified in subsequent iterations to better capture the users’ perception. As a query is refined, the similarity search and the distance functions utilized to determine the similarity need to be modified as well. Automatically, it becomes necessary that the index structures, supporting the similarity searches, also accommodate the modified distance functions developed for the refined queries.

Multidimensional index structures can be broadly divided into two categories viz. feature-based and distance-based. A feature based indexing technique projects an image as a feature vector into a multidimensional space and index it. Some feature based index structures are KDB-tree (Robinson, 1981), R-tree (Guttman, 1984), etc. On the other hand distance based indexing structures are built based on the distances or similarities between two data objects. Some famous distance based index structures are M-Tree (Ciaccia, Patella, & Zezula, 1997) and vp-tree (Yianilos, 1993). Both categories are useful depending on the dataset in hand and the application that need to be supported. Though query refinement strategies have been designed for feature-based index structures as in Porkaew, Ortega, and Mehrotra (1999), Chakrabarti and Mehrotra (1999), and Chakrabarti, Porkaew, Ortega, and Mehrotra (2004) but to the best of our knowledge there has been no such attempt for distance-based index structures. Another major drawback is that if the semantic information of a multimedia object cannot be interpreted completely in terms of the inter and intra feature weights (when the semantic gap is large), refinement strategies (Porkaew, Chakrabarti, & Mehrotra, 1999) fail to produce satisfactory results. The semantic gap is a very common problem for multimedia data and is illustrated in Figure 1 for an image database where the feature-level similarity failed to capture users’ high-level semantic perception. Figure 1(a) represents the inverse of the Euclidean Distance (similarity) between the feature vectors of an image with other images of a database. Figure 1(b) represents the high-level semantic relationship between the same image with other images in the database. It’s seen that the image, with which the image under consideration shares a low similarity in terms of feature space, has a very high semantic relationship with it.

In this paper, we propose a hybrid query refinement model for distance based index structures, which organizes and manages mainly images. However, the refinement model used here can be utilized for indexing other multimedia objects such as videos as long as the distance based index structure can organize the particular data type. The proposed query refinement strategy is called hybrid because it refines and adjusts both the low-level feature space as well as high-level semantic interpretations individually during refining the queries in each iteration. It adopts a query expansion approach to refine the feature space. To refine the semantic interpretation of a query, it dynamically adjusts the parameter of a stochastic construct called Markov Model Mediator (MMM) (Shyu, Chen, Chen, Zhang, & Shu, 2003). We introduce the hybrid query refinement ensemble in a distance-based index structure and enable the similarity search algorithms to implement it to improve query results progressively in subsequent iterations. We also propose a new evaluation score called the Model_Score that can compare the overall performance of the different multimedia retrieval frameworks in terms of both computation time and F1 Score (relevance). Both the response time and the relevance of a query result is important in case of similarity queries for multimedia data. Thus, while evaluating and comparing the performance of index structures for multimedia data, one should be able to view the combined effect of both these criteria on
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