Chapter XIV

Managing Uncertainties in Image Databases

Antonio Picariello, University of Napoli, Italy

Maria Luisa Sapino, University of Torino, Italy

Abstract

In this chapter, we focus on those functionalities of multimedia databases that are not present in traditional databases but are needed when dealing with multimedia information. Multimedia data are inherently subjective; for example, the association of a meaning and the corresponding content description of an image as well as the evaluation of the differences between two images or two pieces of music usually depend on the user who is involved in the evaluation process. For retrieval, such subjective information needs to be combined with objective information, such as image color histograms or sound frequencies, that is obtained through (generally imprecise) data analysis processes. Therefore, the inherently fuzzy nature of multimedia data, both at subjective and objective levels, may lead to multiple, possibly inconsistent, interpretations of data. Here, we present the FNF\(^2\) data model, a Non-First Normal Form extension of the relational model, which takes into account subjectivity and fuzziness while being intuitive and enabling user-friendly information access and manipulation mechanisms.
In the multimedia age, which is characterized by new emergent kinds of data such as images, sounds, texts, and video objects, the need for information storage and retrieval requirements cannot be satisfied simply by relying on traditional databases. The various properties of these objects cannot be captured properly by relational or object-oriented models. Therefore, multimedia databases have to provide new functionalities, depending on the type of—possibly heterogeneous—multimedia data being stored. Within this context, new challenges ranging from problems related to data representation to challenges related to the indexing and retrieval of such complex information, have to be addressed.

In this chapter, we focus on those functionalities of multimedia databases that are not present in traditional databases but are needed when dealing with multimedia information. Multimedia data are inherently subjective; for example, the association of a meaning and the corresponding content description of an image as well as the evaluation of the differences between two images or two pieces of music usually depend on the user who is involved in the evaluation process. Furthermore, such subjective information usually needs to be combined with objective information, such as image color histograms or sound frequencies, that are obtained through data analysis. Data analysis processes generally are imprecise. Therefore, the inherently fuzzy nature of multimedia data, both at the subjective and objective levels, may lead to multiple, possibly inconsistent interpretations of data. Thus, providing a data model that can take into account subjectivity and fuzziness, while being intuitive and enabling user-friendly information access and manipulation mechanisms, is not trivial.

Although most of the content presented in this chapter also applies to diverse multimedia information management scenarios, for the purposes of illustration, we focus on image data that illustrate the subjectivity and fuzziness aspects that are common to all such scenarios.

In order to store a collection of images properly in a database, the system must offer appropriate capabilities to explore the relationships among the different images, to recognize the relevant image features, to provide methods and techniques to express those relationships and features, and to query on them. As opposed to the classical relational data model in which queries are posed textually (or through some visual interface that does not increase the expressive power of the textual format), in image databases, queries usually are expressed in nontextual forms. This is the case, for example, when using Query By Example or Query by Content forms, in which a query may include an image as part of it, and the returned result does not rely on a crisp evaluation process but rather on a notion of similarity between the query and the images in the database. In particular, each returned image has a degree of satisfaction relative to the query, which represents to which extent the result image can be considered similar to the query image according to the chosen notion of similarity.

Fuzziness and uncertainty related to image query processing cannot be represented directly in the relational data model. Therefore, several approaches (Raju & Majumdar, 1998; Takashi, 1993; Yang, Zhang, Wu, Nakajima, & Rishe, 2001) have been proposed to extend the relational data model to include these aspects appropriately. Zaniolo et al. (1997) extend the relational model to incorporate uncertainty at tuple as well as attribute levels. In the tuple-level approaches, the schema of the relations can include attributes representing uncertainty
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