**A Mixed Generative-DiscriminativeBased Hashing Method**

**ABSTRACT**

With the rapid expansion of the World Wide Web, digitalinformation has become much easier to access,modify, and duplicate. Hence, hashing based similaritycalculation or approximate nearest neighbour searchingmethods have been proposed and received considerableattention in recent years. Various applications such as informationretrieval, near duplicate detection, and data miningare performed by hashing based methods. Due to the rapidexpansion of mobile networks and social media sites, informationinput through multiple channels has also attractedincreasing attention. Images and videos are associatedwith tags and captions. According to research published oneMarketer, about 75 percent of the content posted byFacebook users contains photos. For example, imagescan be used to find semantically relevant textual information.On the other side, images without (or with little)textual descriptions are highly needed to be retrieved withtextual query.

**EXISTING SYSTEM**

Hashing methods have proven to be useful for a variety of tasks and have attracted extensive attention in recent years.Various hashing approaches have been proposed to capture similarities between textual, visual, and cross-media information.However, most of the existing works use abag-of-words methods to represent textual information. Since words with different forms mayhave similar meaning,

**DIS ADVANTAGES**

* Semantic level text similarities can not be well processed in these methods

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

In thispaper, we propose a novel method called semantic cross-media hashing (SCMH), which uses continuous word representations tocapture the textual similarity at the semantic level and use a deep belief network (DBN) to construct the correlation between differentmodalities. To demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method, we evaluate the proposed method on three commonly usedcross-media data sets are used in this work.

**ADVANTAGES**

* We propose to incorporate continuous word representationsto handle semantic textual similaritiesand adopted for cross-media retrieval.
* Handling highly non-linear relationships and noisy data

**MODULES**

1. Word Embeddings Learning
2. Fisher Kernel Framework
3. Mapping Function Learning
4. Hash Code Generation

**SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

# H/W System Configuration:-

# Processor - Pentium –III

RAM - 256 MB (min)

Hard Disk - 20 GB

Key Board - Standard Windows Keyboard

Mouse - Two or Three Button Mouse

Monitor - SVGA

# S/W System Configuration:-

Operating System : Windows95/98/2000/XP

Application Server : Tomcat5.0/6.X

Front End : HTML, Jsp

Scripts : JavaScript.

Server side Script : Java Server Pages.

Database : MySQL 5.0

Database Connectivity : JDBC