

Foreword and Editorial

International Journal of Computer Graphics (IJCG)

We are very happy to publish this issue of International Journal of Computer Graphics by Global Vision Press.

This issue contains 4 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

In the paper “Registration, Orientation and Edge Detection from Digital Mammogram Images”, Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) systems require computational algorithms on medical images for the detection of breast cancer. This breast cancer is causing to women is the serious concern and serious diseases that were increasing day to day in death rates for women. This paper focused on the Registration, Orientation and edge detection from digital mammogram images utilizing image processing. The proposed method has been tested on all mammograms from standard mammogram database, and extensive quantitative analysis with the classical methods is done.

The research paper “Object Detection Model Training Technique for Numeric Text Detection in Analog Power Meter Images” explored that with the expansion of the demand response market, the need to automatically read power meters is increasing. In addition, computer vision using deep neural networks has rapidly developed, and object detection, the task of finding a specific object in an image, has now reached high accuracy. There are several studies on the subject of automatic power meter reading. However, studies that apply object detection to reading meters are difficult to find. Automatic power meter reading is generally divided into the task of finding the number corresponding to the usage and the task of recognizing the number. In this paper, they only deal with finding numbers using object detection. Training is needed to create an object detection model that finds only the numeric area in the meter. The important factors in training a model are the amount of training data and the number of training epochs. Training a lot of epochs with a lot of training data will show high detection performance, but it takes a lot of time to prepare for training and training data. In this paper, they present the amount of training data and the number of epochs that can take the least time to train an object detection model with a detection performance of over 99%. Also, the results of various experiments performed to find this parameter are recorded in the paper.

Bosubabu Sambana and Mohan Mahanty’s paper “An Artificial Neural Networks Based Fake Currency Detection System” propose a technique for web access by infusing or embeddings ordering different nations notes. An Image is separating and preparing procedure to recognize and match the distinguished information required cash picture and the first reference picture, each money note taken a Region of Interest (ROI) on existing money note condition. A separated cash picture ROI can be utilized to different example development and acknowledgement procedures and ANN hubs recognizing systems. At once, numerous cash notes are distinguished by coordinated notes then a web seek based following framework to

recognize coordinating procedure is allowed for getting to for their specified timeframe. At first, they secure required the cash note by average level picture scanner on settled dpi shading with a required size arrangement; the dpi pixels level is set to get an ordinary picture utilizing picture preparing strategy. Barely any cutting edge picture channels are connected to proposed picture remarkable estimation of required cash take note of, this relegated esteem or images are contrasted and the doled out info sign images to coordinate unique note esteem, at that point web-based getting to technique controls by the microcontroller to examine all prerequisite fields and fundamental activities.

In the paper “Identification of Offenders by Mind Fingerprinting Technology”, Mind Fingerprinting has recognized a hundred percentages precise in over 120 investigations with trials on FBI mediators, tests aimed at a United States intelligence agency and United States Navy, and trials on real-life situations containing offences. The Mind fingerprinting (MFP) detect hidden facts stored in the minds by measuring mind wave responses. They were compared P300-MERMER (“Memory and Encoding Related Multifaceted Electroencephalographic Response”) and P300 result associated mind capacities for fault rate /accurateness and numerical assurance in four real studies. 76 tests discovered existence or nonappearance of info concerning (1) real-life proceedings as well as offence crime; (2) actual crime with significant penalty (3) facts distinctive to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents and (4) facts inimitable to explosive Bomb disposal experts. Among together P300-MERMER and P300, the faulty rate was zero percentage: calculations were a hundred per cent perfect, no false positive or false negative; and no in calculations. Counter procedures have no outcome. Average statistical assurance for calculations was 99.9 % among P300-MERMER and 99.6 % among P300. Mind fingerprinting method and technical values for the research laboratory and turf applications were deliberated. Crucial dissimilarities in techniques that generate different results are recognized. Noticeably diverse techniques in further studies have formed over 10 time’s refined faulty rates and noticeably inferior statistical confidence. Facts maintain the assumptions to facilitate accurateness, consistency, and legality on subsequent the mind fingerprinting technical values outline in this.

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