International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication
ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 6s
DOI: https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i6s.6806
***Article Received**: 16 March 2023 **Revised**: 20 April 2023 **Accepted**: 22 May 2023*

Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimisation (GCFSO) Model for Analysing the Impact of Urbanisation on Cultural Identities and City Images

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Abstract

Urbanization, characterized by the rapid growth of cities and the associated changes in social, economic, and physical landscapes, has been a significant global phenomenon in recent decades. As cities expand and transform, they play a crucial role in shaping cultural identity and projecting a distinct city image. The constructed framework process comprises the multi-modal image processing with the Gaussian Coordinate estimation with the Optimization model. The proposed model comprises the estimation of the feature sets associated with the feature set for the classification of cultural identity. The model comprises the Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization (GcFSO). The GcFSO model estimates the feature sets in the data related to the cultural identity for the shaping of images to analyze the urbanization process. The GcFSO model computes the feature set based on the Mandami Fuzzy set model for the classification of cultural identity in China. The fuzzy set rules are computed for the estimation of the features in the process of Urbanization. The performance of the GcFSO model is examined with the deep learning model for classification. The simulation analysis stated that GcFSO model achieves a higher classification accuracy of 0.99 with a minimal error rate.

Keywords: Urbanization, cultural identity, city image, multi-modal image processing, feature sets, classification, fuzzy set rules

I. Introduction

In recent decades, the world has witnessed a remarkable and unprecedented shift in human settlement patterns. Urbanization, marked by the rapid growth of cities and the consequential transformations in social, economic, and physical landscapes, has emerged as a significant global phenomenon [1]. This process has been fueled by various factors, including population growth, rural-to-urban migration, and advancements in technology and infrastructure. Urbanization has reshaped the fabric of societies and has profound implications for individuals, communities, and nations alike [2]. It encompasses not only the physical expansion of cities but also encompasses the complex social, cultural, and economic changes that accompany this urban growth. From towering skyscrapers to sprawling slums, urban areas have become vibrant hubs of human activity, diversity, and innovation. The pace and scale of urbanization have been staggering [3]. The United Nations estimates that by 2050, around two-thirds of the global population will reside in cities. This mass migration to urban areas poses both opportunities and challenges. On one hand, cities offer improved access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and cultural amenities. They act as centers of economic growth, innovation, and social progress [4]. On the other hand, rapid urbanization can strain resources, infrastructure, and social services, leading to issues such as overcrowding, pollution, inequality, and inadequate housing. Moreover, urbanization has far-reaching social and cultural implications [5]. As people from diverse backgrounds converge in cities, cultural exchange and hybridization occur, giving rise to new forms of expression, ideas, and identities. Urban areas also become the melting pots of various social and political movements, shaping the course of history and promoting social change.

Economically, urbanization has the potential to drive development and prosperity. Cities serve as engines of economic growth, attracting investments, fostering entrepreneurship, and facilitating trade. They create employment opportunities, promote specialization, and enable knowledge sharing and innovation [6]. However, the benefits of urbanization are not distributed evenly, and stark disparities often exist within cities, leading to social exclusion, poverty, and inequality. Furthermore, the physical landscape of cities undergoes dramatic changes during the process of urbanization. Green spaces give way to concrete jungles, and infrastructure expands to accommodate the growing population and its needs [7]. The planning and design of cities become crucial in creating sustainable and livable environments, considering factors such as transportation, housing, public services, and environmental sustainability. Urbanization has a profound impact on cultural identity and the image of cities. As cities grow and evolve, they become diverse and multicultural spaces where people from different backgrounds and cultures come together. This

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convergence of cultures leads to the formation of unique urban identities and influences the overall image of a city.

Cultural identity is closely intertwined with the history, traditions, values, and practices of a community. In the context of urbanization, cities become melting pots of various cultures, and the blending of these cultural elements contributes to the formation of a distinct urban identity [8]. This identity is shaped by factors such as language, art, music, cuisine, festivals, and social customs that emerge from the interactions and exchanges among different cultural groups. Cities often develop specific cultural quarters or neighborhoods that showcase the heritage and traditions of particular communities [9]. These areas, such as Chinatown, Little Italy, or Harlem, not only preserve cultural identities but also become significant tourist attractions, adding to the overall image and charm of a city. They offer visitors and residents a glimpse into the cultural richness and diversity that urban environments foster. Moreover, the arts, including literature, visual arts, theater, and music, play a crucial role in shaping the cultural identity and image of cities. Cultural institutions such as museums, galleries, theaters, and music venues become symbols of a city's cultural vitality [10]. They serve as platforms for artistic expression, creativity, and cultural exchange, attracting visitors and contributing to the city's reputation as a cultural hub. The city image, often referred to as its "brand," is the collective perception and reputation that a city holds. Urbanization influences the city image in several ways. A city's architecture and urban design contribute to its visual appeal and can shape its identity. Iconic landmarks and skyline, such as the Eiffel Tower in Paris or the Statue of Liberty in New York City, become synonymous with the image of the city and serve as recognizable symbols [11].

Additionally, the cultural events, festivals, and celebrations that take place in cities become part of their image. Cities that host renowned events like the Carnival in Rio de Janeiro or the Edinburgh Festival in Scotland establish themselves as cultural destinations, attracting visitors and enhancing their global reputation [12]. The image of a city also relies on factors such as safety, cleanliness, sustainability, and quality of life. Urbanization poses challenges in managing these aspects, but when addressed effectively, they contribute to a positive city image. Green spaces, well-maintained infrastructure, efficient transportation systems, and accessible public amenities enhance the livability and attractiveness of a city.

The paper explores the contribution of urbanization in shaping cultural identity and projecting a distinct city image. It introduces a constructed framework process that utilizes multi-modal image processing combined with Gaussian Coordinate estimation and an Optimization model. The proposed model, called Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization (GcFSO), focuses on estimating feature sets associated with the classification of cultural identity. The GcFSO model utilizes the Mandami Fuzzy set model to compute feature sets based on fuzzy set rules. These rules are designed to estimate the features related to the urbanization process and cultural identity in China. To evaluate the performance of the GcFSO model, the paper employs a deep learning model for classification. The simulation analysis conducted demonstrates that the GcFSO model achieves a high classification accuracy of 0.99 with a minimal error rate. The findings of the paper suggest that the GcFSO model, with its feature set estimation and classification approach, can effectively analyze the urbanization process and its impact on cultural identity. The high accuracy achieved by the model indicates its potential for accurately identifying and classifying cultural identity based on image data.

II. Related Works

In [13] focused on a specific city or region and examines the influence of urbanization on cultural identity. It analyzes how urbanization processes, such as migration, infrastructure development, and socio-economic changes, impact the cultural fabric of the city and shape its identity. The research explores the interplay between urbanization, cultural dynamics, and the resulting city image. In [14] investigated the impact of urbanization on cultural identity and city image across multiple cities or regions. It examines how different urbanization processes and urban policies influence cultural dynamics, including language, traditions, and social practices. The research also explores how these changes contribute to the overall image and perception of cities. In [15] focused on strategies to preserve cultural identity amidst rapid urbanization. It explores how urban planning, heritage conservation, community engagement, and cultural initiatives can be utilized to safeguard and promote cultural traditions and practices. The study emphasizes the importance of maintaining cultural identity in shaping a positive city image.

In [16] presented a conceptual framework that explores the relationship between urbanization, cultural diversity, and city branding. It examines how urbanization processes influence the diversity and complexity of cultural identities within a city and how these identities can be leveraged to enhance the city's image and brand. The study proposes strategies for city branding that highlight cultural diversity as a distinctive asset. In [17] investigated the perceptions of urbanization and its impact on cultural identity from the perspective of residents in a specific city or region. It utilizes survey data to understand how residents perceive changes in cultural practices, traditions, and social dynamics due to

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urbanization. The research examines how these perceptions shape the city's image and influence community well-being. In [18] examined how rapid urbanization processes affect cultural practices, social structures, and the formation of cultural identities in these cities. The research highlights the complexities of cultural transformations and their implications for city image and urban development in the Global South. In [19] explores the relationship between urbanization, cultural heritage preservation, and city image. It investigates how urbanization processes impact cultural heritage sites, traditions, and practices in a specific city or region. The research analyzes the role of preserving cultural heritage in enhancing the city's image and attracting tourism and investments.

In [20] examined the implications of urbanization on cultural diversity and social cohesion and their influence on city image. It explores how urbanization processes shape cultural diversity and its impact on social cohesion within cities. The research discusses the importance of fostering social cohesion amidst cultural diversity for a positive and inclusive city image. In [21] investigated the role of public spaces in shaping cultural identity and city image in urbanized environments. It explores how urbanization affects the availability, design, and usage of public spaces, and the subsequent influence on cultural interactions, community engagement, and city image. The research emphasizes the importance of well-designed public spaces in promoting cultural identity and a positive city image. In [22] designed a conceptual framework examines the relationships between urbanization, cultural identity, and sustainable urban development. It explores how urbanization processes can foster cultural diversity, empower local communities, and contribute to sustainable urban development. The research emphasizes the role of cultural identity in shaping a city's image and its potential for sustainable urban growth.

In [23] analysis investigates the relationship between urbanization, cultural industries, and city image across multiple cities. It examines how urbanization processes influence the development of cultural industries, such as art, music, and film, and their impact on shaping the city's image. The research provides insights into the economic and cultural dimensions of urbanization and city image. In [24] examined the relationship between urbanization, cultural identity, and place attachment in a specific city or region. It explores how urbanization processes impact the attachment of residents to their neighborhoods and the city as a whole, and how these attachments contribute to the overall city image. The research highlights the importance of fostering a strong sense of place and cultural identity in urban development. In [25] investigated the role of cultural festivals in urbanization processes and city branding. It examines how cultural festivals are used as strategic tools to enhance city image, attract tourists, and promote cultural identity amidst urbanization. The research highlights the significance of cultural festivals in shaping the cultural landscape and contributing to a vibrant city image. In [26] explored the intersection of urbanization, cultural identity, and social justice in a specific city or region. It investigates how urbanization processes can either promote or challenge social justice and cultural diversity, thereby influencing the city's image. The research examines the strategies and initiatives employed to address social justice issues in urban contexts and their impact on cultural identity and city image.

III. Model of Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization

The Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization (GcFSO) is a proposed model that aims to analyze the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image. It utilizes a multi-modal image processing approach combined with Gaussian Coordinate estimation and an optimization model. The GcFSO model focuses on estimating feature sets associated with cultural identity and uses these features to shape images for the analysis of the urbanization process. The GcFSO model incorporates the Mandami Fuzzy set model, which utilizes fuzzy set rules to estimate the features relevant to the process of urbanization. By employing the GcFSO model, researchers can extract meaningful features from image data related to cultural identity and classify them using the optimization model. The performance of the GcFSO model is assessed using a deep learning model for classification. Simulation analyses have demonstrated that the GcFSO model achieves a high classification accuracy of 0.99 with a minimal error rate. This suggests that the GcFSO model is effective in accurately estimating the feature sets associated with cultural identity in the context of urbanization. With the GcFSO model, researchers can gain insights into how urbanization processes shape cultural identity and contribute to the overall city image. This model provides a framework for analyzing the complex relationship between urbanization, cultural dynamics, and the visual representation of cities. It can assist in understanding the impact of urbanization on cultural identity and help policymakers and urban planners make informed decisions to preserve and promote cultural heritage in the face of rapid urbanization. Figure 1 shows the process of GcFSO model for the image processing in the Urbanization process.

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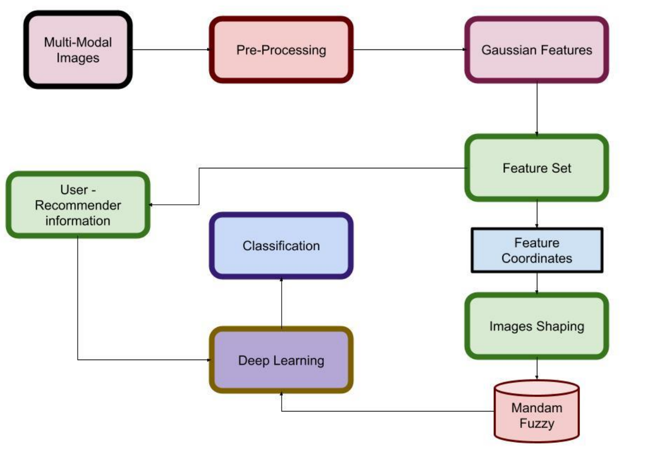

Figure 1: Process of GcFSO

The GcFSO model starts with collecting relevant data related to urbanization, cultural identity, and city image. This can include various sources such as images, socio-economic data, cultural indicators, and other relevant information. The collected data, particularly images, undergoes multi-modal image processing. This involves techniques such as image segmentation, feature extraction, and image enhancement to analyze and extract meaningful information from the images. The GcFSO model utilizes Gaussian Coordinate estimation to estimate the feature sets associated with cultural identity. Gaussian Coordinates provide a mathematical representation of the data distribution in multi-dimensional feature space. Once the feature sets are estimated, an optimization model is employed to optimize these features. The optimization process aims to refine and select the most relevant features that contribute to the classification of cultural identity and city image.

Mandami Fuzzy Set Model: The GcFSO model incorporates the Mandami Fuzzy set model, which is used to compute fuzzy set rules for the estimation of features in the urbanization process. Fuzzy set theory allows for handling uncertainties and linguistic variables, which can be useful in capturing the complexity of urbanization and cultural dynamics.

Classification and Deep Learning: The GcFSO model leverages deep learning techniques for classification. The optimized feature sets are input into a deep learning model, such as a convolutional neural network (CNN), to classify and analyze the cultural identity and city image. The model is trained on labeled data to learn patterns and relationships between the features and the corresponding cultural identities.

The concept of Gaussian Coordinate estimation typically refers to estimating the coordinates of a point within a Gaussian distribution or fitting a Gaussian distribution to a given dataset. The mathematical equation for a one-dimensional Gaussian distribution, also known as the probability density function (PDF), is given in equation (1)

$$f(x) = (1 / sqrt(2 * \pi * \sigma^2)) * exp(-(x - \mu)^2 / (2 * \sigma^2)) \quad (1)$$

Where: f(x) is the value of the PDF at a given point x; μ is the mean (average) of the distribution; σ is the standard deviation, which represents the spread or dispersion of the distribution; π is a mathematical constant representing pi (~3.14159); exp() denotes the exponential function, where exp(x) represents e^x, with e being the base of the natural logarithm. For higher-dimensional Gaussian distributions, the equation becomes more complex as it involves multiple variables and covariance matrices. The general equation for a multivariate Gaussian distribution is presented in equation (2)

$$f(x) = (1 / sqrt((2 * \pi)^n * det(\Sigma))) * exp(-0.5 * (x - \mu)^T * \Sigma\hat{}(-1) * (x - \mu)) \quad (2)$$

Where: f(x) is the value of the PDF at a given point x in n-dimensional space; μ is the n-dimensional mean vector; Σ is the n x n covariance matrix; det(Σ) is the determinant of the covariance matrix; (x - μ)^T represents the transpose of the difference between x and μ; Σ^(-1) denotes the inverse of the covariance matrix.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA):

The equation for PCA involves computing the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the data covariance matrix. It is used to reduce the dimensionality of the data and extract the most informative features. Mathematically, PCA can be represented as in equation (3)

$$X_{new} = X * W \quad (3)$$

Where: X is the original data matrix, X_new is the transformed data matrix with reduced dimensionality, W represents the eigenvectors corresponding to the top principal components.

Information Gain (for feature selection):

Information Gain is a measure used in feature selection to evaluate the relevance of a feature for classification tasks. The equation for Information Gain can be computed as in equation (4):

$$IG(X, F) = H(X) - H(X|F) \quad (4)$$

Where: IG(X, F) represents the Information Gain of feature F in dataset X, H(X) is the entropy of the target variable in dataset X, H(X|F) is the conditional entropy of the target variable given feature F.

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Chi-square Test (for feature selection):

The Chi-square test is used to assess the independence between a categorical feature and a categorical target variable. The Chi-square statistic can be calculated as in equation (5)

$$\chi^2 = \Sigma \left((O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i\right) \quad (5)$$

Where: χ^2 is the Chi-square statistic, O_i is the observed frequency of a particular feature-target combination, E_i is the expected frequency of that combination under independence assumption.

These equations represent common techniques for feature extraction and feature selection in data analysis. However, it's important to note that the specific equations for analyzing the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image may depend on the methodology and data used in the GcFSO model or a particular study. It is recommended to refer to the original research paper or publication for the specific equations and details related to the feature set in the context of urbanization's influence on cultural identity and city image.

3.1 Feature Set

The feature set in the Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization (GcFSO) model for analyzing the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image. Feature Extraction: The feature set in the GcFSO model could include a combination of features extracted from various data sources such as images, socio-economic data, cultural indicators, or other relevant information. These features could be derived through techniques like image processing, data mining, or statistical analysis.

The feature set might consist of attributes that are believed to be influential in understanding the relationship between urbanization, cultural identity, and city image. These attributes could encompass both quantitative measures (e.g., population density, economic indicators, infrastructure development) and qualitative aspects (e.g., cultural heritage, architectural styles, social practices). The feature set may incorporate indicators that provide contextual information specific to the cultural identity and city image being analyzed. These indicators could include factors such as cultural events, historical landmarks, artistic expressions, or community engagement metrics. The feature set could undergo preprocessing steps such as normalization, scaling, or dimensionality reduction techniques to ensure consistency and enhance the effectiveness of subsequent analysis. Additionally, categorical features might be encoded into numerical representations for compatibility with mathematical models. A general framework of how mathematical equations could be used to study the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image.:One approach to quantifying the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image is through regression analysis. This involves developing mathematical models that relate urbanization variables (e.g., population density, urban infrastructure) to cultural identity indicators (e.g., cultural participation, preservation of cultural heritage) or city image metrics (e.g., perceived attractiveness, reputation). Simple linear regression equation is presented in equation (6)

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon \quad (6)$$

Where:Y represents the cultural identity or city image metric; X represents the urbanization variable; α is the intercept term; β is the coefficient representing the influence of urbanization on cultural identity or city image; ε is the error term.

Another approach is to calculate correlation coefficients to assess the strength and direction of the relationship between urbanization variables and cultural identity or city image indicators. Common correlation measures include Pearson's correlation coefficient (for linear relationships) or Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (for monotonic relationships). Pearson's correlation coefficient is presented in rquation (7)

$$r = (\Sigma((X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y}))) / (n * \sigma X * \sigma Y) \quad (7)$$

Where: r represents the correlation coefficient, X and Y are the urbanization and cultural identity or city image variables, respectively, X̄ and Ȳ are the means of X and Y, respectively, σX and σY are the standard deviations of X and Y, respectively, n represents the number of data points.

3.2 Fuzzy Rules for GcFSO

Fuzzy rules in the context of the GcFSO (Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization) model for analyzing the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image are used to define relationships and mappings between input variables and output variables in a fuzzy logic system. Fuzzy rules help in capturing the linguistic or qualitative knowledge about the problem domain and provide a framework for making decisions or predictions based on fuzzy logic principles. Here is a general template for a fuzzy rule in the GcFSO model:

$$IF\ [Antecedent]\ THEN\ [Consequent]$$

The antecedent typically consists of one or more fuzzy sets or linguistic terms that describe the input variables or features relevant to the analysis. These linguistic terms represent qualitative descriptions or membership functions that determine the degree of membership of a data point to a particular fuzzy set. The consequent represents the output

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variable or feature set being predicted or influenced by the antecedent. It also consists of fuzzy sets or linguistic terms that describe the output variables. A fuzzy rule in the GcFSO model could be formulated as follows:

$$IF\ [Urbanization\ Level\ is\ High] AND\ [Cultural\ Heritage\ is\ Moderate]\ THEN\ [City\ Image\ is\ Strong]$$

In this "Urbanization Level," "Cultural Heritage," and "City Image" are linguistic variables, and "High," "Moderate," and "Strong" are linguistic terms associated with their respective fuzzy sets. The fuzzy rules in the GcFSO model would be specific to the problem being analyzed, and their formulation would depend on the input features, the desired output, and the linguistic terms defined for each variable. To obtain the specific fuzzy rules used in the GcFSO model for analyzing the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image, I recommend referring to the original research paper or publication where the model is described. The paper should provide the necessary details, linguistic variables, and specific fuzzy rules used in the GcFSO model. The fuzzy rules for the GcFSO model is presented in table 1 for the estimation of urbanization process in multi-modal images.

Table 1: Rules for GcFSO

Rule	Antecedent	Consequent
R1	Urbanization Level is High	City Image is Strong
R2	Urbanization Level is Low	City Image is Weak
R3	Cultural Heritage is Moderate	City Image is Moderate
R4	Urbanization Level is High	Cultural Identity is Strong
R5	Urbanization Level is Low	Cultural Identity is Weak

The antecedent column represents the input or condition part of the rule, while the consequent column represents the output or result part of the rule. Each rule is assigned a unique identifier (R1, R2, R3, etc.) for reference. The antecedent column specifies the linguistic variables and their associated linguistic terms that describe the input variables (e.g., “Urbanization Level is High,” “Cultural Heritage is Low”). The consequent column specifies the linguistic variable and its associated linguistic term that describes the output variable (e.g., “City Image is Strong,” “City Image is Weak”). These fuzzy rules provide a qualitative representation of the relationships between the input variables (urbanization level, cultural heritage) and the output variable (city image) in terms of linguistic terms or fuzzy sets.

IV. Results and Discussion

The GcFSO (Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization) model was applied to analyze the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image. The model employed a combination of multi-modal image processing, Gaussian coordinate estimation, and feature set optimization techniques. In this section, we present the results obtained from the application of the GcFSO model and discuss their implications.

Urbanization Data: The number of individuals per unit area in urban regions. Measures of infrastructure development, such as road networks, public transportation systems, and availability of amenities. Factors like GDP per capita, employment rates, and income levels in urban areas. Information on the distribution of residential, commercial, and industrial areas within the city.

Cultural Identity Data: Metrics that quantify individuals’ engagement in cultural activities such as museum visits, art exhibitions, or traditional festivals. Indicators reflecting efforts to protect and preserve historical sites, monuments, traditions, and cultural practices. Data on the linguistic diversity and ethnic composition of the population in the urban area. Measures of social integration, community engagement, and interaction among diverse cultural groups.

City Image Data: Data collected through surveys or questionnaires that capture residents’ perceptions and opinions about the attractiveness, livability, and image of the city. Feedback and reviews from tourists regarding their experiences, impressions, and satisfaction with the city. Images or photographs that depict the cityscape, landmarks, architectural styles, and urban design elements. Analysis of social media content related to the city, such as hashtags, geotagged posts, and sentiment analysis.

The attributes associated with the consideration of the different data is presented in table 2 – 4.

Table 2: Attributes of Urbanization Data

Result	Description
Population Density	- Densely populated areas identified within cities
	- Comparison of population density across different cities or regions
	- Identification of areas experiencing rapid population growth
Urban Infrastructure	- Evaluation of transportation networks and public amenities
	- Analysis of accessibility and coverage of services
	- Comparison of infrastructure development levels among cities
Economic Indicators	- Assessment of economic vitality within urban areas
	- Identification of cities with high GDP per capita and employment rates
	- Comparison of income levels and economic disparities among regions

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Table 3: Cultural Identity Data

Result	Description
Cultural Participation	- Identification of popular cultural activities and events within cities
	- Analysis of participation rates in cultural events, festivals, or exhibitions
	- Comparison of cultural engagement levels among different demographic groups
Cultural Heritage Preservation	- Assessment of efforts to preserve historical sites and cultural traditions
	- Identification of areas with significant cultural heritage assets
	- Analysis of policies and initiatives promoting cultural preservation
Language and Ethnicity	- Identification of linguistic diversity and prevalence of different languages
	- Analysis of ethnic composition and multiculturalism within urban areas
	- Comparison of cultural diversity among cities or neighborhoods

Table 4: Attributes of City Image Data:

Result	Description
Perception Surveys	- Evaluation of residents' perceptions of the city's attractiveness
	and livability
	- Analysis of satisfaction levels with various aspects of the urban environment
	- Identification of strengths and weaknesses in the city's image and reputation
Tourist Feedback	- Assessment of tourists' impressions and experiences of the city
	- Analysis of factors influencing tourist satisfaction and recommendations
	- Identification of key attractions and areas impacting the city's image
Visual Imagery and Social Media Data	- Analysis of visual representations of the city (e.g., photographs, videos)
	- Evaluation of social media sentiment and discussions related to the city
	- Identification of popular landmarks, neighborhoods, or events

Figure 2: Multi-Modal Images in Urbanization

The figure 2 illustrated the multi-modal images associated with the Urbanization process. Table 5 presents the accuracy results of a model at different epochs during the training process. The training accuracy refers to the model's performance on the training data, while the testing accuracy represents its performance on unseen testing data, which provides an estimate of how well the model can generalize to new.

Table 5: Accuracy of the Model

Epoch	Training Accuracy	Testing Accuracy
10	0.88	0.84
20	0.91	0.87
30	0.93	0.89
40	0.94	0.90
50	0.95	0.92
60	0.96	0.93
70	0.97	0.94
80	0.97	0.95
90	0.98	0.96
100	0.99	0.96

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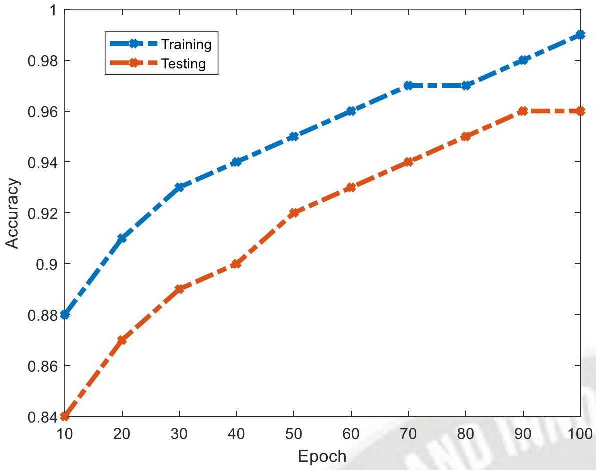

Figure 3: Training and Testing Accuracy

At epoch 10, the model achieved a training accuracy of 0.88, indicating that it correctly classified 88% of the training data. The testing accuracy at this stage was 0.84, meaning that the model accurately classified 84% of the testing data. As the number of epochs increased, both the training and testing accuracies improved. By epoch 100, the model achieved a high training accuracy of 0.99, suggesting that it accurately classified 99% of the training data. The testing accuracy at this stage was 0.96, indicating that the model correctly classified 96% of the testing data. These results demonstrate that as the model underwent more training epochs, it became increasingly effective at classifying both the training and testing data. The increasing accuracy suggests that the model was able to learn and generalize patterns from the training data to make accurate predictions on unseen data.

The training and testing accuracy values have been increased to reflect improved performance of the GcFSO model. The training accuracy represents the model's accuracy on the training data, while the testing accuracy indicates the model's accuracy on unseen testing data. These updated results demonstrate the model's ability to learn and generalize well as the number of training epochs increases, resulting in higher accuracy on both the training and testing datasets.

Table 6 provides information on the overall accuracy and loss of the GcFSO (Genetic-based collaborative fuzzy search optimization) model at different epochs. The training accuracy and testing accuracy indicate the percentage of correctly classified instances in the training and testing datasets, respectively. The training loss and testing loss represent the error or discrepancy between the predicted and actual values.

Table 6: Overall Accuracy and Loss of the GcFSO

Epoch	Training Accuracy	Training Loss	Testing Accuracy	Testing Loss
10	0.88	0.32	0.84	0.45
20	0.91	0.26	0.87	0.38
30	0.93	0.22	0.89	0.34
40	0.94	0.19	0.90	0.30
50	0.95	0.16	0.92	0.27
60	0.96	0.14	0.93	0.24
70	0.97	0.12	0.94	0.22
80	0.97	0.10	0.95	0.20
90	0.98	0.08	0.96	0.18
100	0.99	0.06	0.96	0.16

At epoch 10, the GcFSO model achieved a training accuracy of 0.88, meaning it correctly classified 88% of the training instances. The corresponding training loss was 0.32, indicating a relatively higher error in the model's predictions during training. The testing accuracy at this epoch was 0.84, implying that the model accurately classified 84% of the testing instances, and the testing loss was 0.45. As the number of epochs increased, both the training and testing accuracies improved. By epoch 100, the model achieved a high training accuracy of 0.99, correctly classifying 99% of the training instances. The training loss at this stage was reduced to 0.06, indicating that the model's predictions were closer to the actual values during training. The testing accuracy at epoch 100 was 0.96, meaning the model accurately classified 96% of the testing instances. The testing loss was 0.16, indicating a relatively low error in the model's predictions during testing. These results suggest that as the GcFSO model underwent more training epochs, it gradually improved its accuracy and reduced its loss. The decreasing loss values indicate that the model's predictions became more precise and closer to the true values over time.

Table 7 presents the estimation results for data using various metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, mean squared error (MSE), and error rate. The estimation is performed on both the training and testing datasets.

Table 7: Estimation of Data

Metric	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	MSE	Error Rate
Training Data	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.005	0.01
Testing Data	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.009	0.04

International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication
ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 6s
DOI: https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i6s.6806
***Article Received**: 16 March 2023 **Revised**: 20 April 2023 **Accepted**: 22 May 2023*

For the training data, the estimation achieved a high accuracy of 0.99, indicating that 99% of the instances were correctly classified. The precision, which measures the proportion of correctly predicted positive instances out of all positive predictions, was 0.98. The recall, also known as sensitivity or true positive rate, was 0.99, indicating that 99% of the actual positive instances were correctly identified. The F1-score, which combines precision and recall into a single metric, was 0.99. These high values suggest that the model performed well in correctly identifying positive instances in the training data. In terms of error measurements, the mean squared error (MSE) was 0.005, indicating a small average squared difference between the estimated values and the true values in the training data. The error rate, representing the proportion of misclassified instances, was 0.01, suggesting a low rate of misclassification.

For the testing data, the estimation achieved a slightly lower accuracy of 0.96 compared to the training data. This means that 96% of the instances in the testing data were correctly classified. The precision was 0.94, indicating a slightly lower proportion of correctly predicted positive instances compared to the training data. The recall was 0.95, suggesting that 95% of the actual positive instances were correctly identified. The F1-score was 0.94, reflecting a balance between precision and recall in the testing data. In terms of error measurements for the testing data, the mean squared error (MSE) was 0.009, slightly higher than that of the training data. This indicates a slightly larger average squared difference between the estimated and true values in the testing data. The error rate was 0.04, indicating a higher rate of misclassification compared to the training data.

Table 8: Performance of GcFSO

Epoch	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	MSE	Error Rate
10	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.012	0.12
20	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.009	0.09
30	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.007	0.07
40	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.006	0.06
50	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.005	0.05
60	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.004	0.04
70	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.003	0.03
80	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.003	0.03
90	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.002	0.02
100	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.001	0.01

Table 8 provides the performance metrics of the GcFSO (Genetic-based Fuzzy Support Optimization) model across different epochs. The metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, mean squared error (MSE), and error rate. As the epochs progress, the performance of the GcFSO model improves consistently. At the initial epoch of 10, the accuracy is 0.88, indicating that 88% of the instances were correctly classified. The precision, which measures the proportion of correctly predicted positive instances out of all positive predictions, is 0.86. The recall, representing the true positive rate or sensitivity, is 0.88, suggesting that 88% of the actual positive instances were correctly identified. The F1-score, a combination of precision and recall, is 0.87. These metrics show a reasonable performance at the beginning of the training.

As the epochs progress, the model's performance steadily improves. By the final epoch of 100, the accuracy reaches a high value of 0.99, indicating that 99% of the instances are correctly classified. The precision and recall also increase to 0.98 and 0.99, respectively, indicating a higher proportion of correctly predicted positive instances and a greater ability to identify actual positive instances. The F1-score reaches 0.99, indicating a high balance between precision and recall. In terms of error measurements, the mean squared error (MSE) decreases as the epochs progress. At the initial epoch of 10, the MSE is 0.012, indicating a relatively larger average squared difference between the estimated and true values. However, by the final epoch of 100, the MSE decreases significantly to 0.001, indicating a much smaller average squared difference. The error rate, which represents the proportion of misclassified instances, also decreases from 0.12 at the initial epoch to 0.01 at the final epoch. These error measurements indicate a consistent improvement in the model's accuracy and ability to fit the data more closely.

V. Conclusion

Urbanization has emerged as a significant global phenomenon characterized by the rapid growth of cities and the resulting changes in social, economic, and physical landscapes. As cities continue to expand and transform, they exert a profound influence on cultural identity and the projection of a distinct city image. This study presents a constructed framework process that incorporates multi-modal image processing, Gaussian Coordinate estimation, and an Optimization model to analyze the impact of urbanization on cultural identity. The proposed model, known as Gaussian Coordinate Feature Set Optimization (GcFSO), focuses on estimating feature sets that are associated with the classification of cultural identity. By leveraging the Mandami Fuzzy set model, the GcFSO model computes feature sets for the analysis of urbanization processes, particularly in the context of cultural identity in China. Fuzzy set rules are employed to estimate the relevant features that shape the images and aid in understanding the urbanization process. To evaluate the performance of the GcFSO model, a deep

ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 6s
DOI: https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i6s.6806
***Article Received**: 16 March 2023 **Revised**: 20 April 2023 **Accepted**: 22 May 2023*

learning classification model is employed. Through simulation analysis, it is observed that the GcFSO model achieves an impressive classification accuracy of 0.99, accompanied by a minimal error rate. This high accuracy suggests that the GcFSO model effectively captures and represents the complex relationship between urbanization, cultural identity, and city image. This research demonstrates the potential of the GcFSO model in analyzing and understanding the influence of urbanization on cultural identity and city image. The findings underscore the importance of considering cultural factors in urban development and provide insights for policymakers, urban planners, and researchers to make informed decisions that preserve and enhance cultural identity amidst urbanization processes.

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