

Recognition

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CMPSCI 670: Computer Vision

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Agenda for the next few lectures

- ◆ Overview of recognition
- ◆ Image representations
- ◆ Machine learning
- ◆ Deep learning

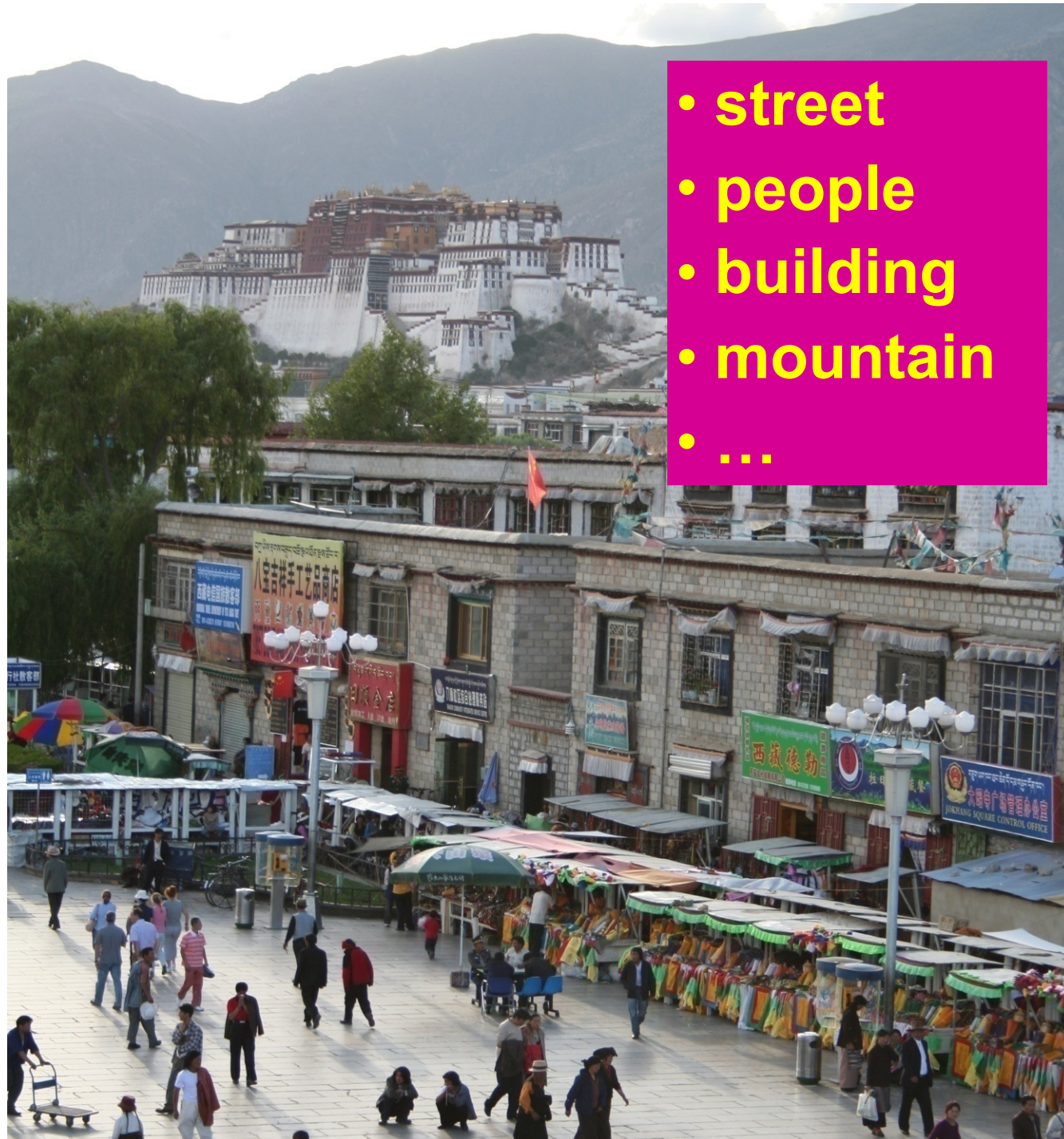


Scene categorization



- outdoor/indoor
- city/forest/factory/etc.

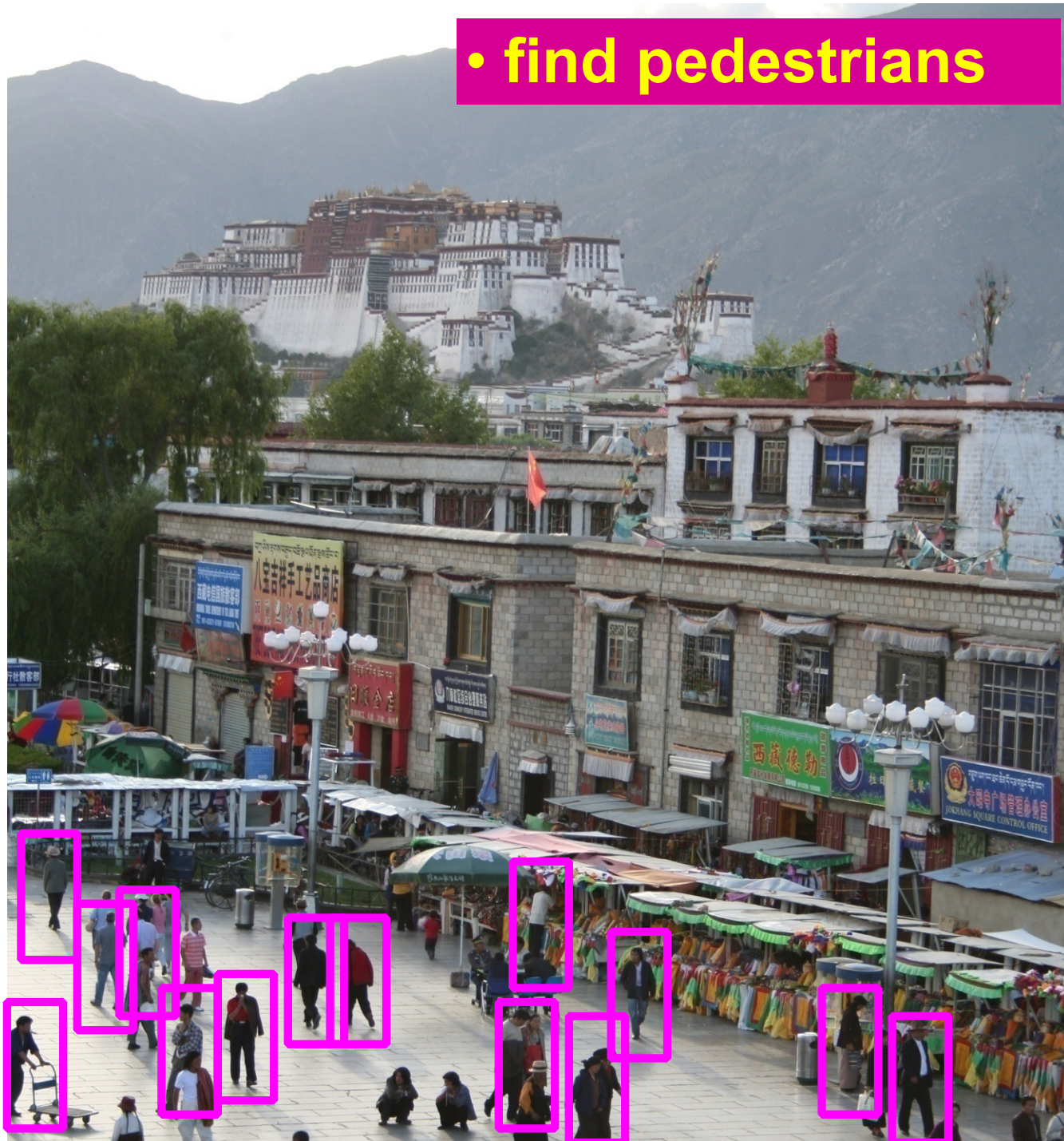
Image annotation/tagging



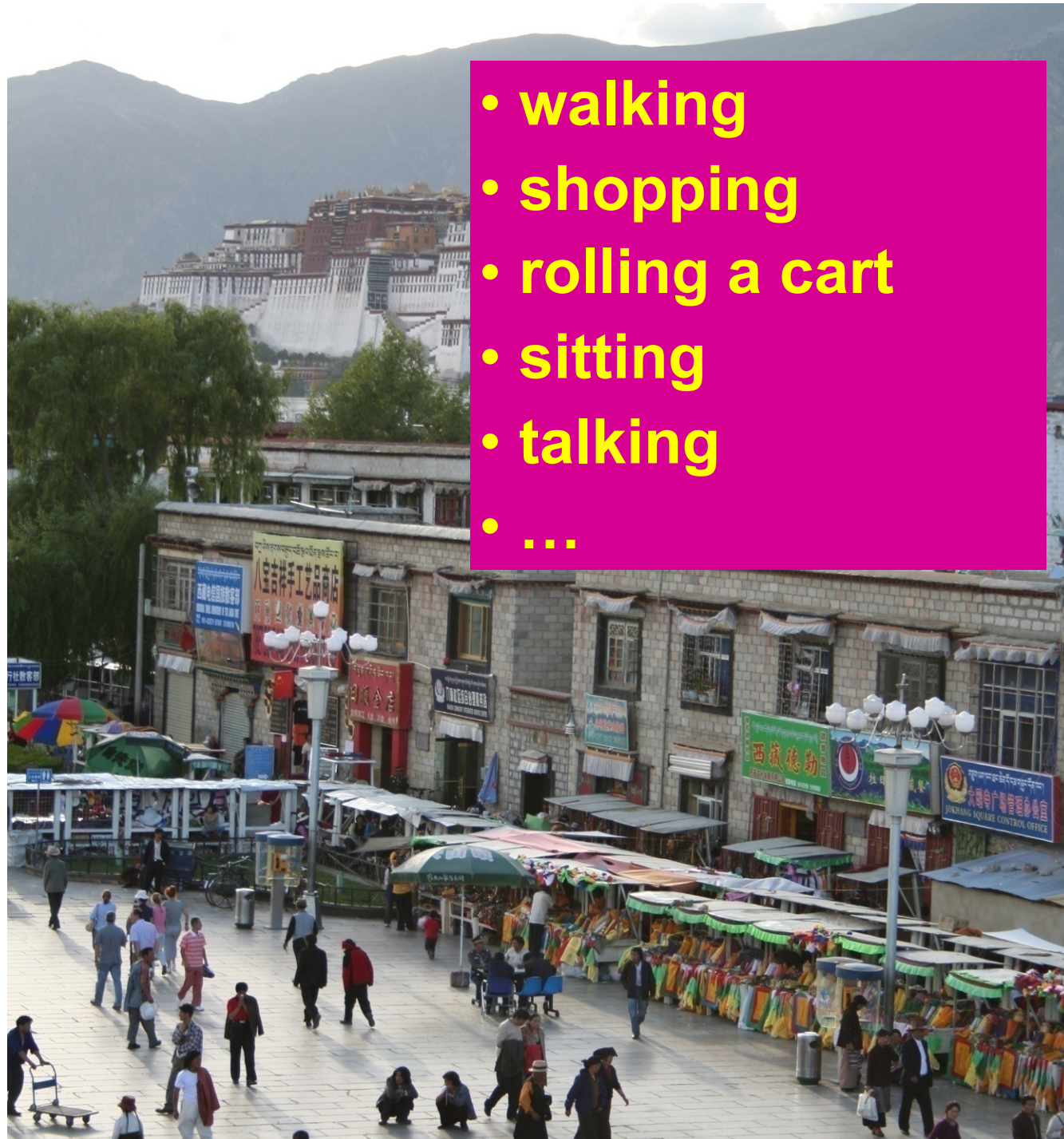
- street
- people
- building
- mountain
- ...

Object detection

- find pedestrians



Activity recognition



- walking
- shopping
- rolling a cart
- sitting
- talking
- ...

Image parsing



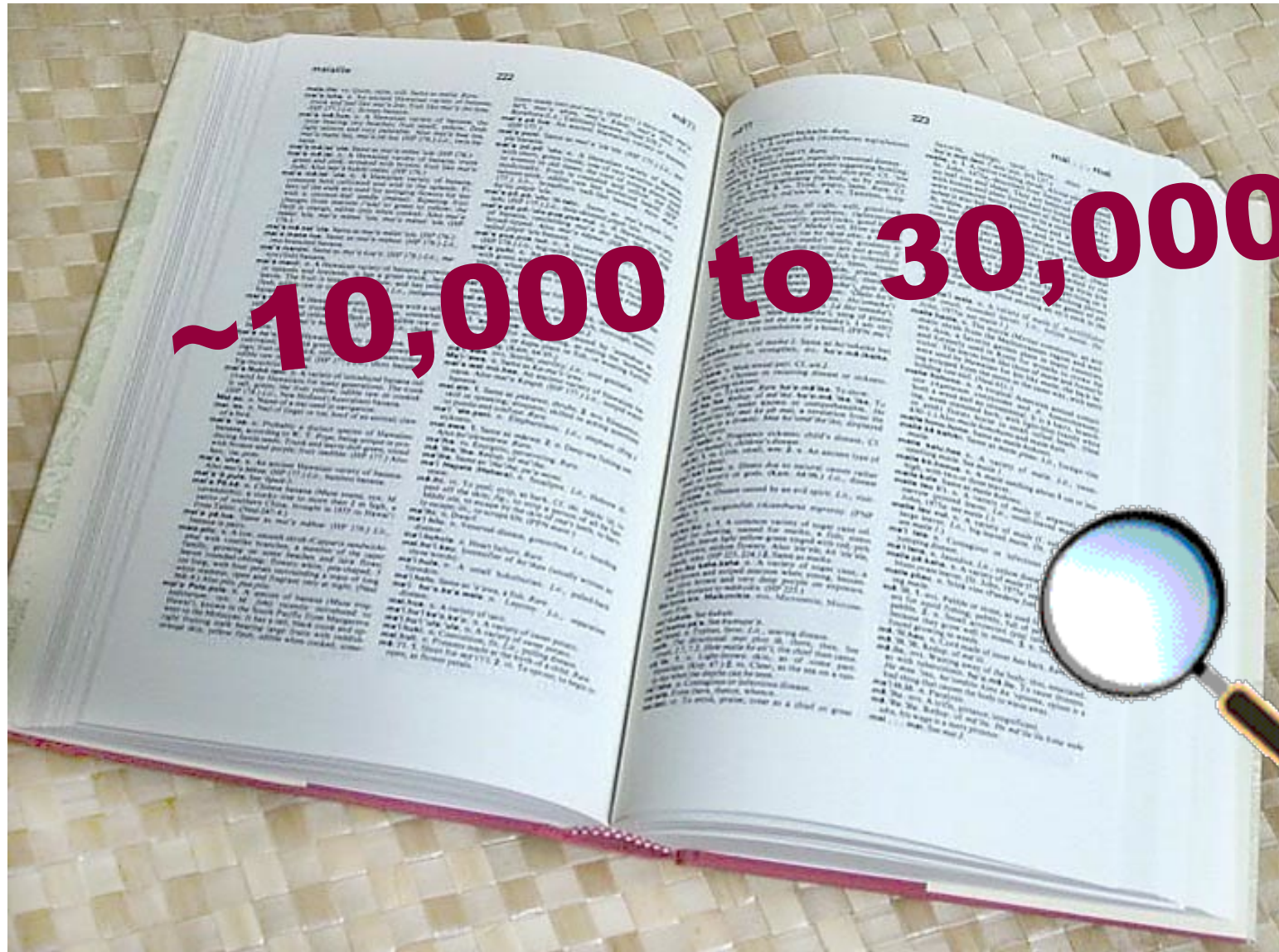
Visual question answering

How many people are waking on the street?

Where was this picture taken? (external knowledge)



How many visual object categories?



[http://wexler.free.fr/library/files/biederman%20\(1987\)%20recognition-by-components.%20a%20theory%20of%20human%20image%20understanding.pdf](http://wexler.free.fr/library/files/biederman%20(1987)%20recognition-by-components.%20a%20theory%20of%20human%20image%20understanding.pdf)

Biederman 1987



~10,000 to 30,000

Categorization spectrum

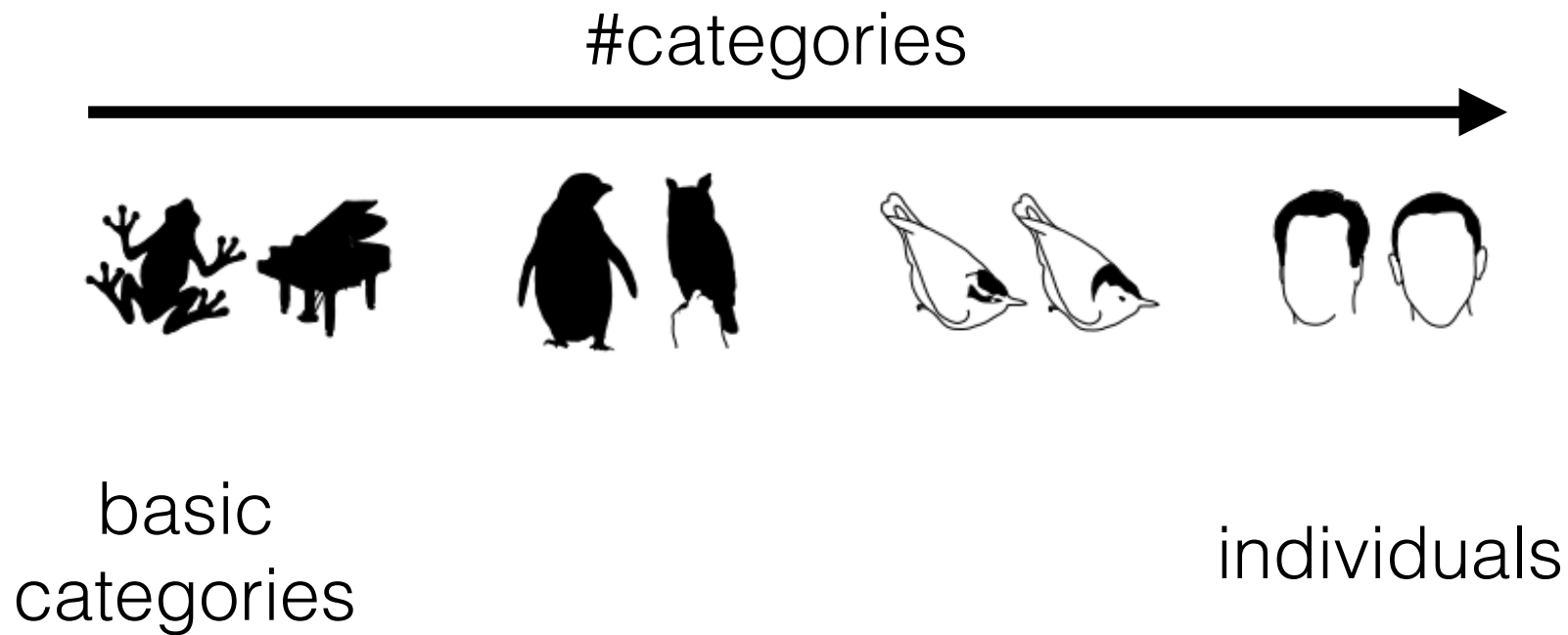


Figure credit: Ryan Farrell

History of ideas in recognition

1960s – early 1990s: the geometric era

1990s: appearance-based models

Late 1990s: local features

Early 2000s: parts-and-shape models

Mid-2000s: bags-of-features, learning-based techniques

Present trends: big data, recognition + X (X=geometry, robotics, language), deep learning, getting AI to work, many applications: health care, autonomous driving, face recognition, image/video search, etc.

Recognition by learning



The machine learning framework

Apply a prediction function to a feature representation of the image to get the desired output:

$$f(\text{apple image}) = \text{"apple"}$$

$$f(\text{tomato image}) = \text{"tomato"}$$

$$f(\text{cow image}) = \text{"cow"}$$

The machine learning framework

$$y = f(x)$$

output prediction
 function Image
 feature

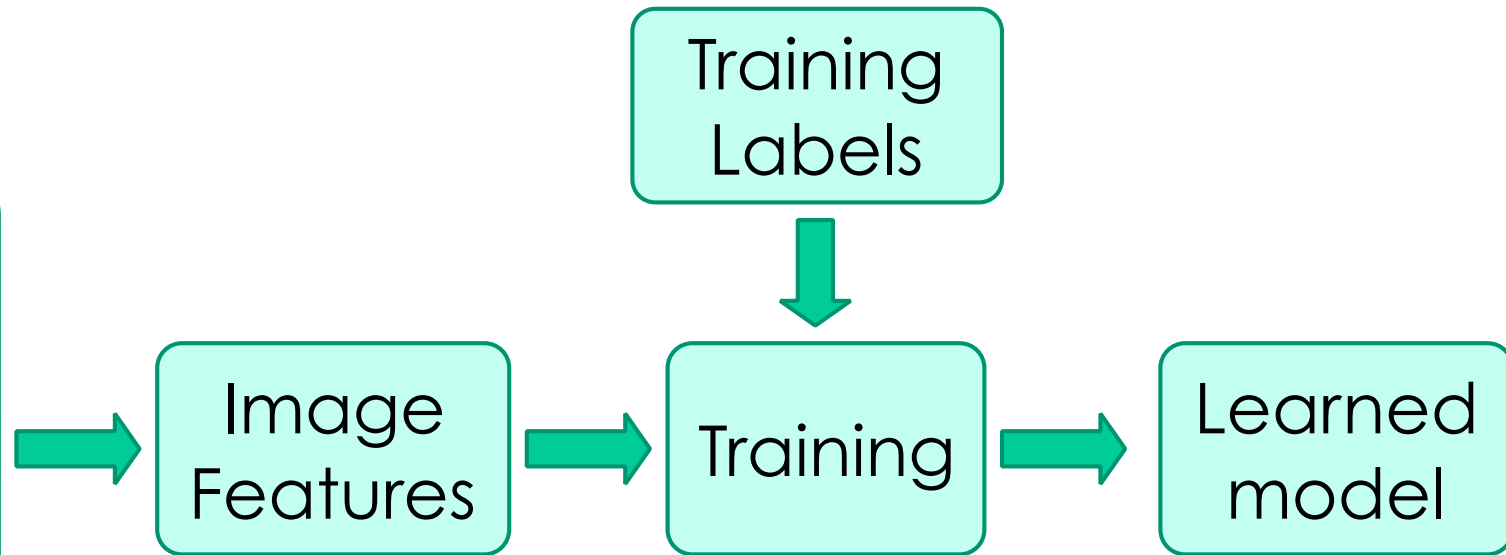
Training: given a *training set* of labeled examples $\{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$, estimate the prediction function f by minimizing the prediction error on the training set

Testing: apply f to a never before seen *test example* $\mathbf{x}$ and output the predicted value $y = f(\mathbf{x})$

Steps

Training

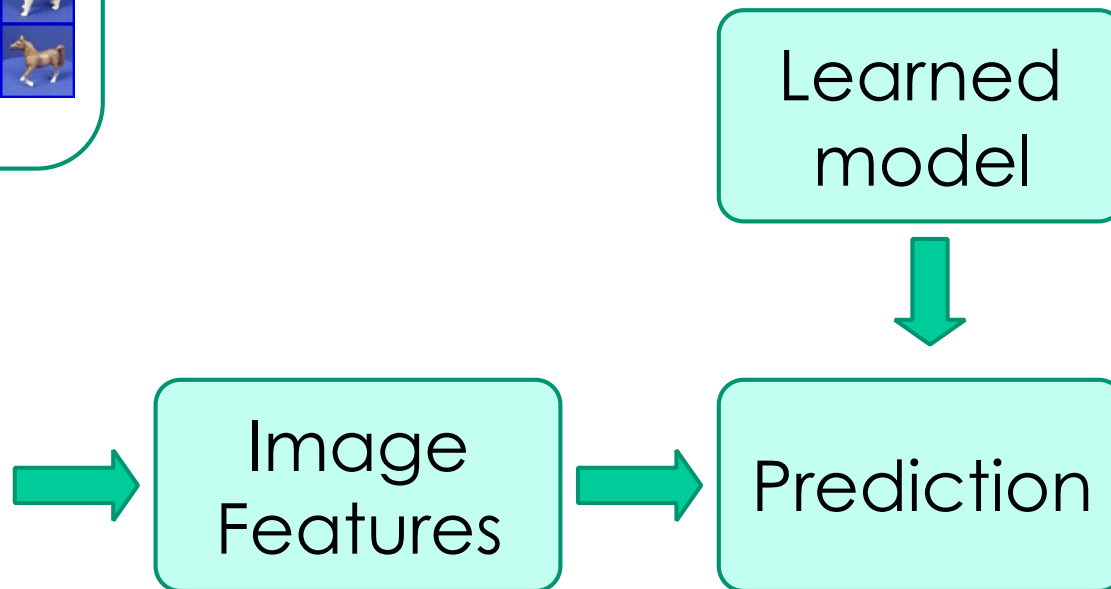
Training Images



Testing



Test Image



Ingredients for learning

◆ **Whole idea:** Inject *your* knowledge into a learning system

◆ **Sources of knowledge:**

1. Feature representation

- Not typically a focus of machine learning
- Typically seen as “problem specific”
- However, it’s hard to learn from bad representations

2. Training data: labeled examples

- Often expensive to label lots of data
- Sometimes data is available for “free”

3. Model

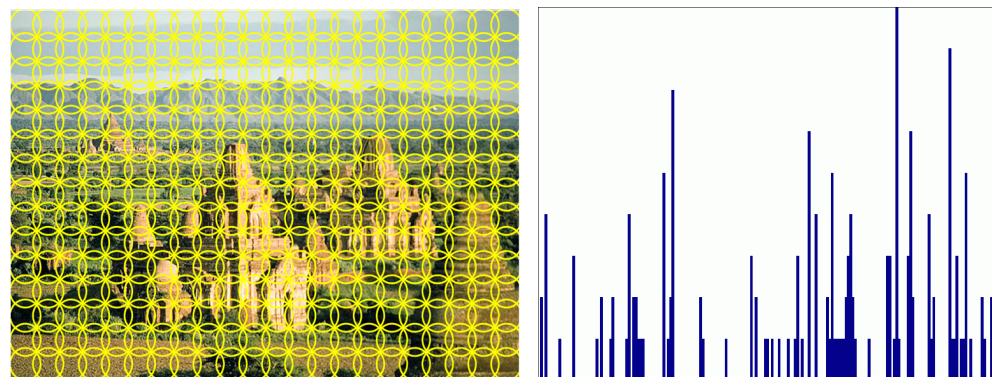
- No single learning algorithm is always good (“no free lunch”)
- Different learning algorithms work with different ways of representing the learned classifier

Features (examples)

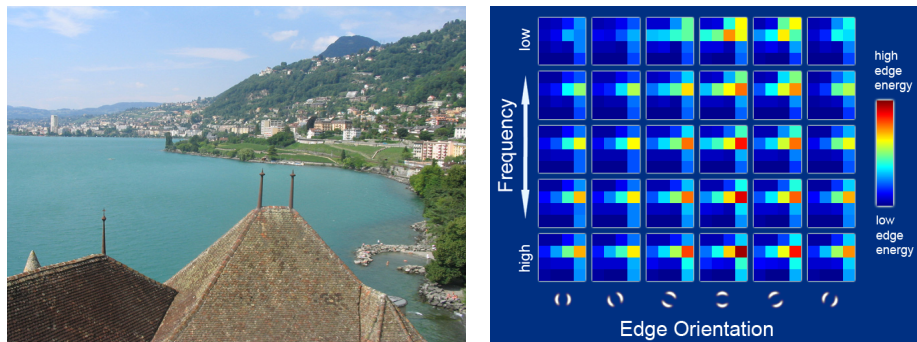
Raw pixels (and simple functions of raw pixels)



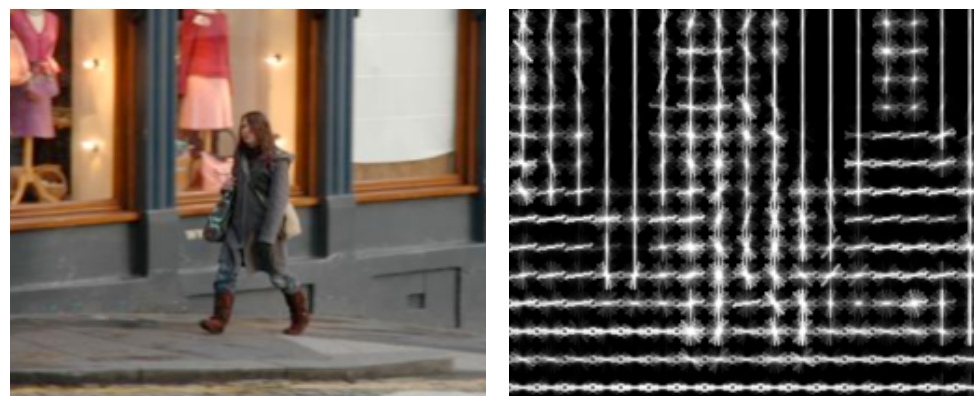
bags of features



GIST descriptors



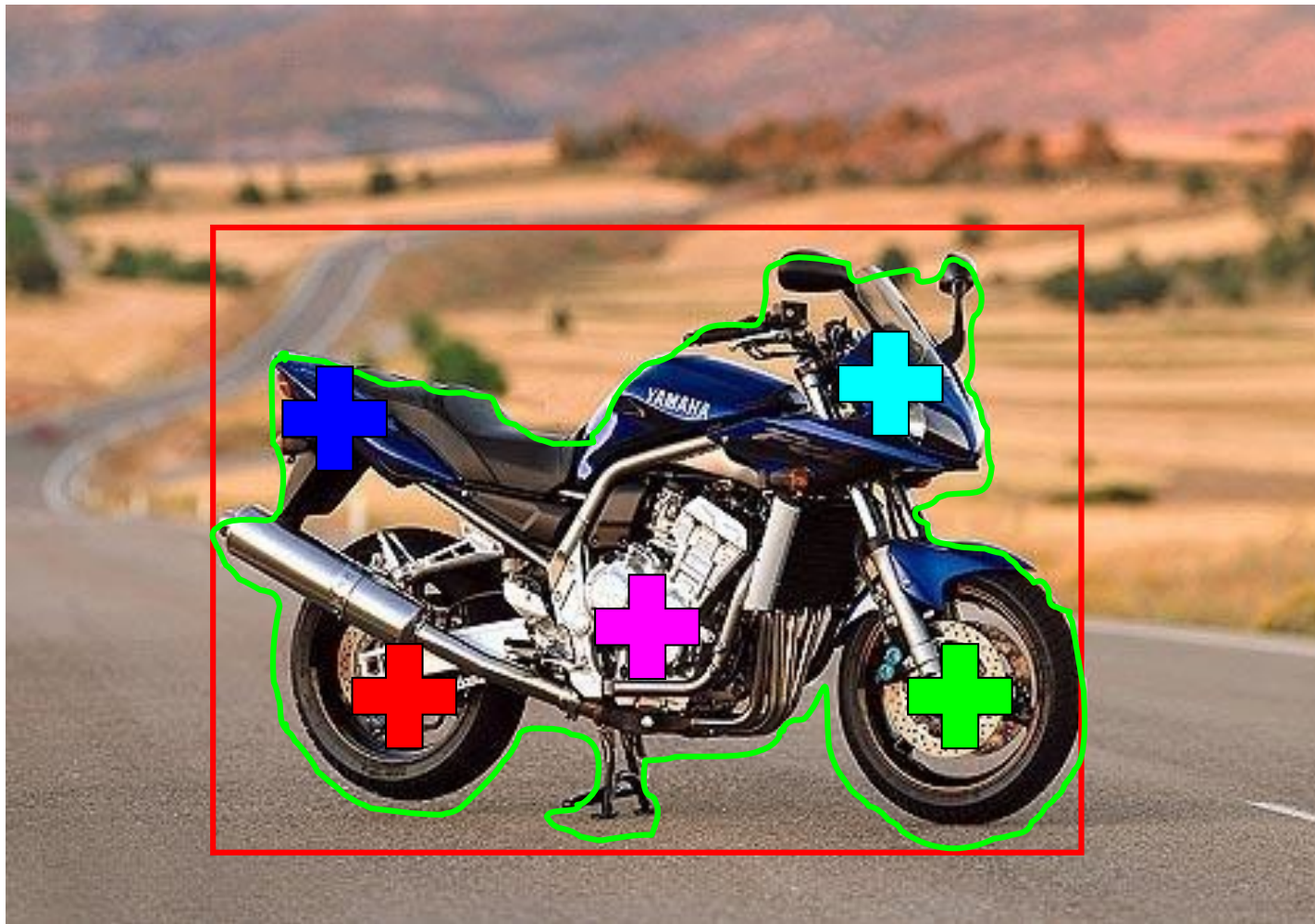
Gradient histograms



Recognition task and supervision

Images in the training set must be annotated with the “correct answer” that the model is expected to produce

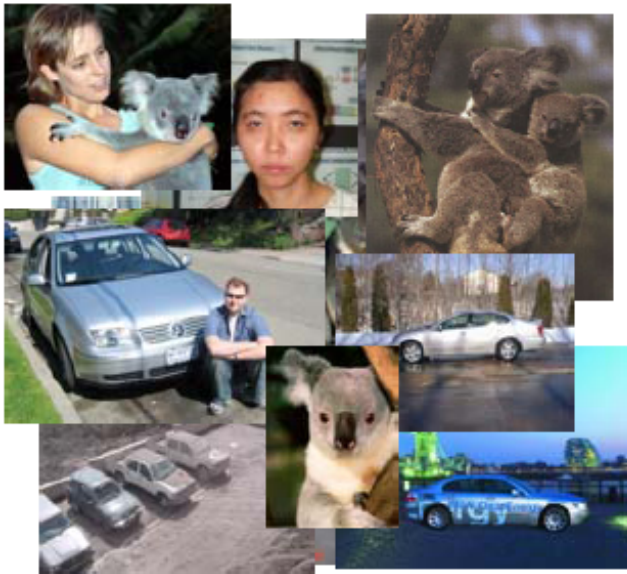
Contains a motorbike



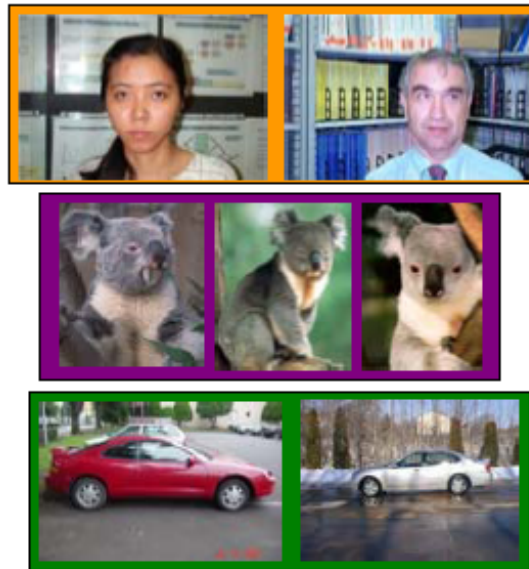
Spectrum of supervision

Less

More



Unsupervised



“Weakly” supervised



Fully supervised

Definition depends on task

Generalization

How well does a learned model *generalize* from the data it was trained on to a new test set?



Training set (labels known)



Test set (labels unknown)

Datasets

Circa 2001: five categories, hundreds of images per category

Circa 2004: 101 categories

Today: up to thousands of categories, millions of images

Caltech 101 & 256

http://www.vision.caltech.edu/Image_Datasets/Caltech101/

http://www.vision.caltech.edu/Image_Datasets/Caltech256/

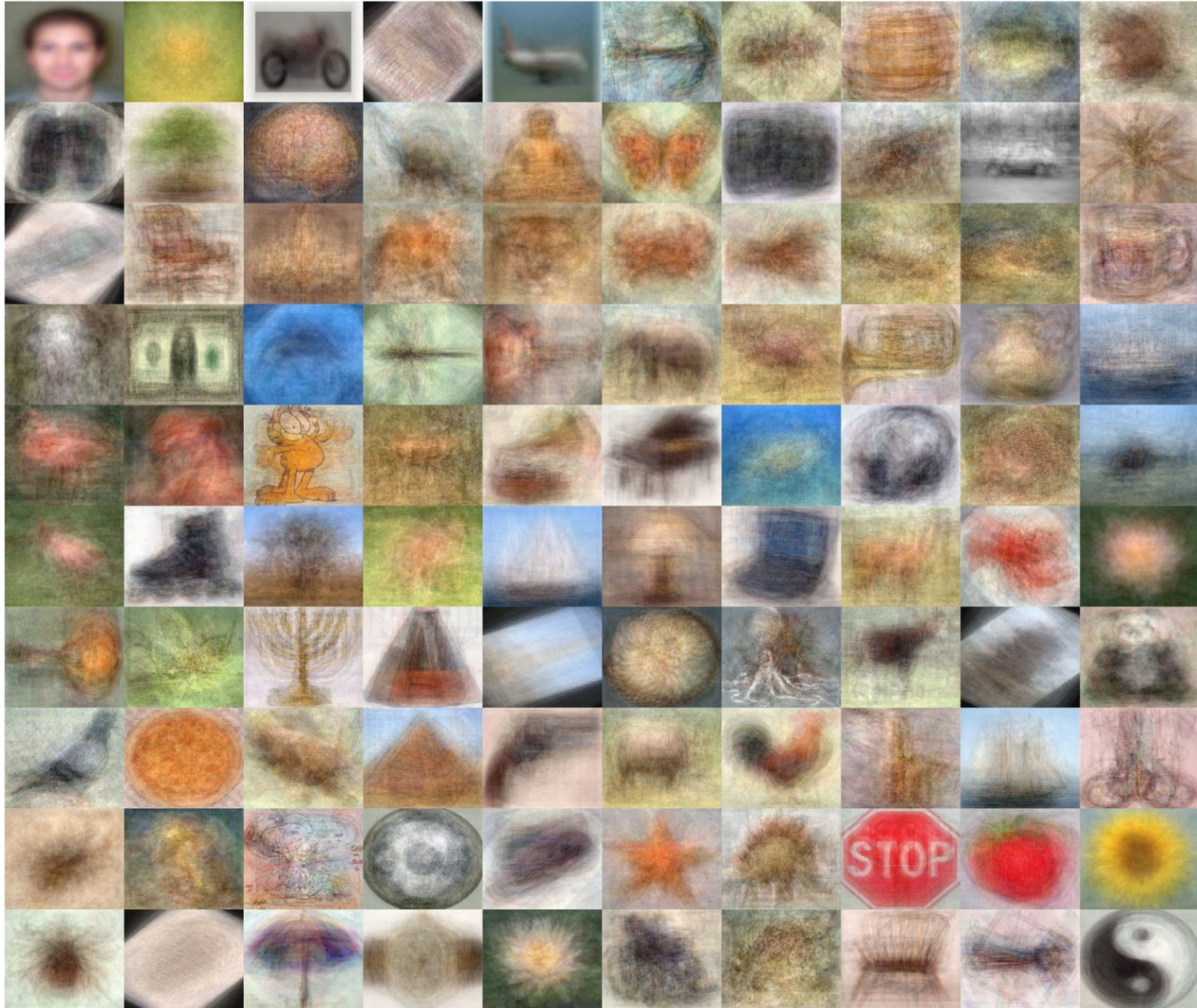


Fei-Fei, Fergus, Perona, 2004



Griffin, Holub, Perona, 2007

Caltech-101: Intra-class variability



PASCAL Visual Object Classes Challenge (2005-12)

<http://pascallin.ecs.soton.ac.uk/challenges/VOC/>

- **Challenge classes:**

Person: person

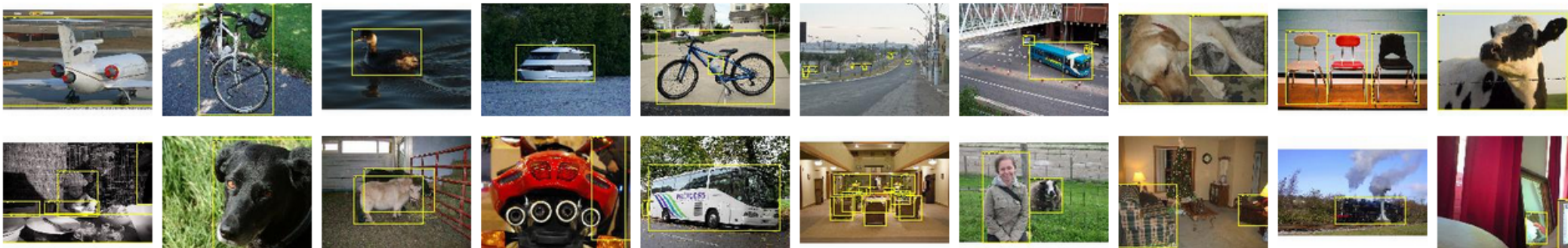
Animal: bird, cat, cow, dog, horse, sheep

Vehicle: aeroplane, bicycle, boat, bus, car, motorbike, train

Indoor: bottle, chair, dining table, potted plant, sofa, tv/
monitor

- **Dataset size (by 2012):**

11.5K training/validation images, 27K bounding boxes, 7K segmentations



LabelMe Dataset <http://labelme.csail.mit.edu/>



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Label as many objects and regions as you can in this image



[Sign in](#) ([why?](#))

With your help, there are **91348** labelled objects in the database ([more stats](#))

Instructions ([Get more help](#))

Use your mouse to click around the boundary of some objects in this image. You will then be asked to enter the name of the object (examples: car, window).

Good



Bad



Labeling tools



[Erase segment](#)



Zoom



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Polygons in this image ([XML](#))

[door](#)
[door](#)
[road](#)
[stair](#)
[window](#)
[window](#)
[sidewalk](#)
[building region](#)
[house](#)
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Russell, Torralba, Murphy, Freeman, 2008



14,197,122 Images, 21841 synsets indexed

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