

Beyond Scene Categories... *Toward a “Visual Memex”*

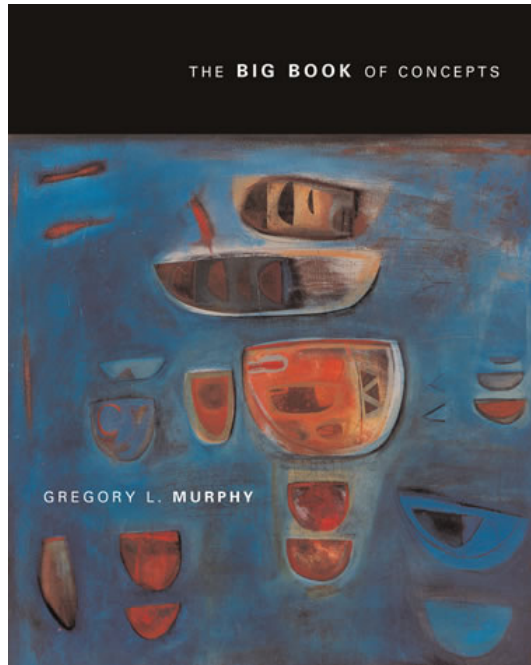


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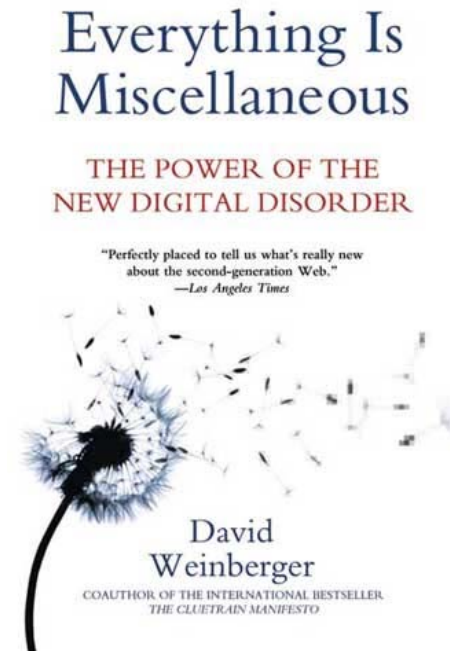
Acknowledgements

Talk by Moshe Bar on the Proactive Brain, ICCV'07



Murphy

Big Book of Concepts

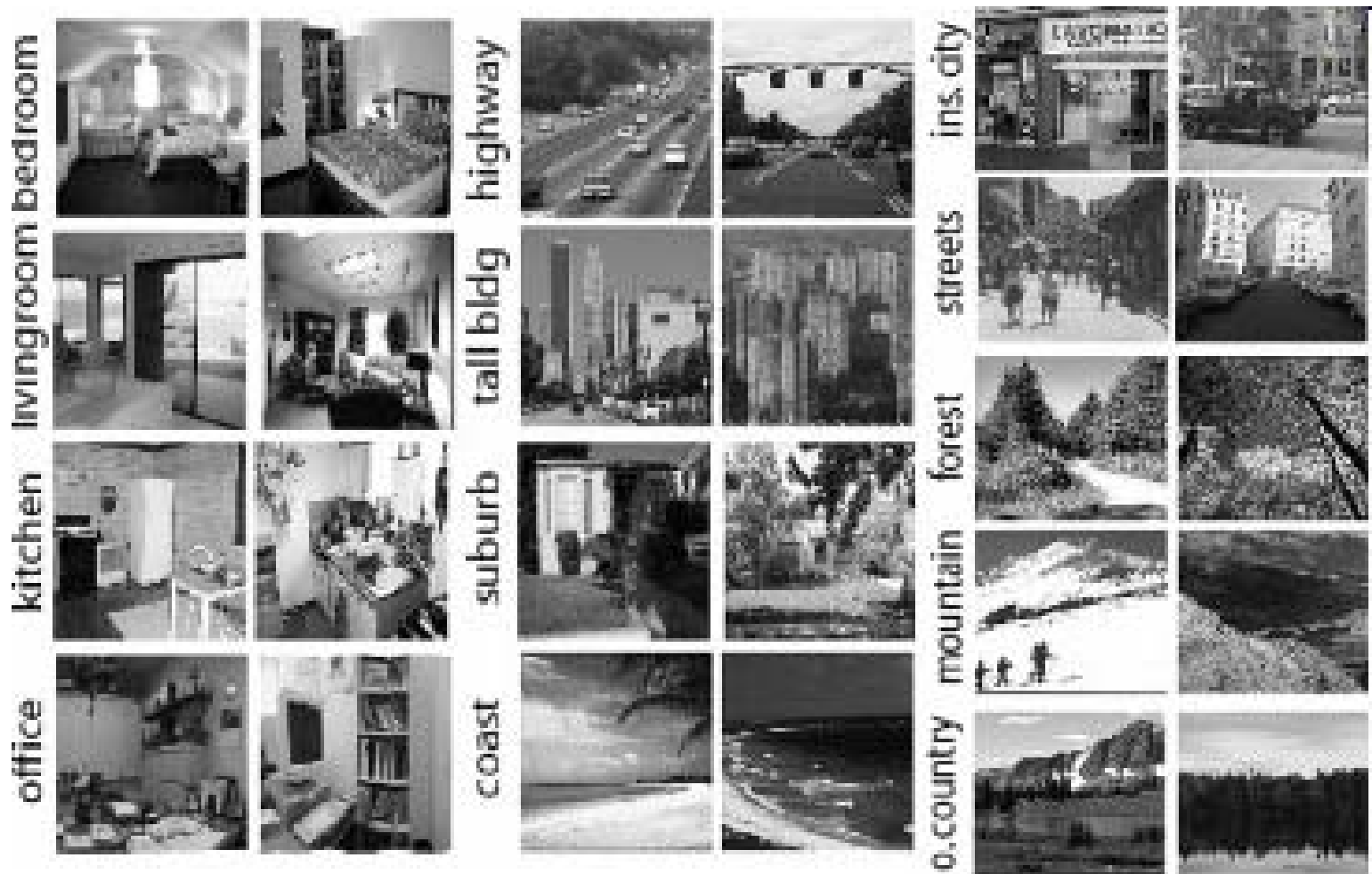


Weinberger

Everything is Miscellaneous

Many great discussions with colleagues, especially
Tomasz Malisiewicz, James Hays, and Derek Hoiem

Classic Scene Categorization



Categorization example:



Categorization example:

A rectangular box with a black border containing the word "CITY" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

CITY

“a picture is worth a thousand words?”

Theories of Categorization

- Dates back to Plato & Aristotle
 1. Categories are defined by a list of properties shared by all elements in a category
 2. Category membership is binary
 3. Every member in the category is equal



Problems with Classical View

- Humans don't do this!
 - People don't rely on abstract definitions / lists of shared properties (Wittgenstein 1953, Rosch 1973)
 - e.g. define the properties shared by all “games”
 - e.g. are curtains furniture?
 - Typicality
 - e.g. Chicken -> bird, but bird -> eagle, pigeon, etc.
 - Intransitivity
 - e.g. car seat is chair, chair is furniture, but ...

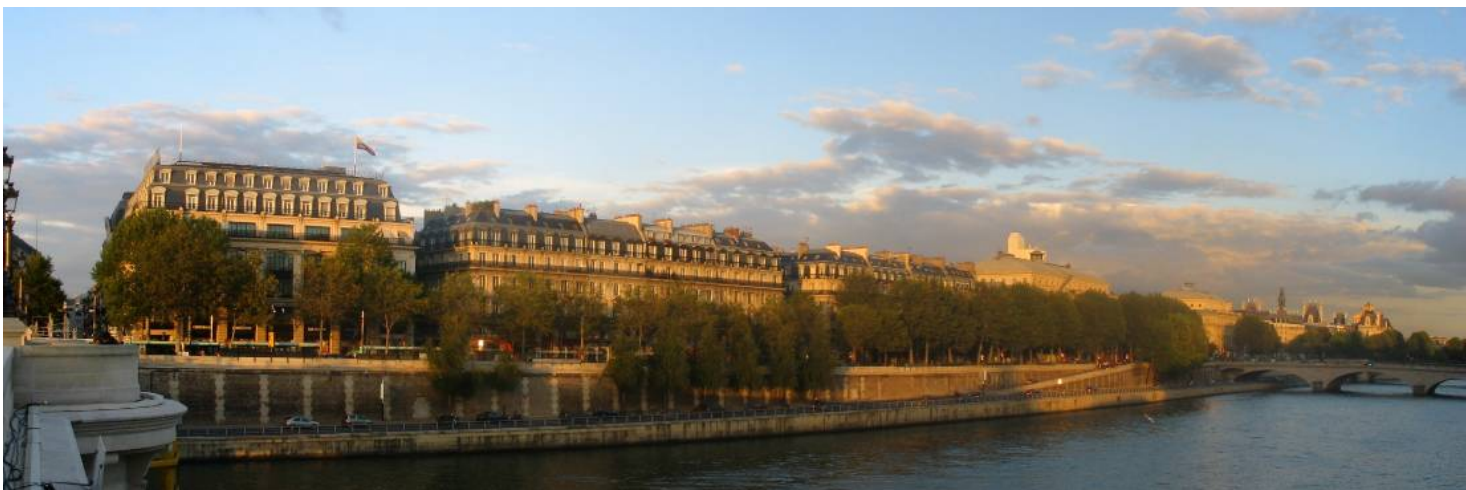
It only gets worse!

- Multiple category membership (it's not a tree, it's a forest!)
 - e.g. Tolstoy's "War and Peace" belongs to:
 - love story
 - Napoleonic wars
 - long Russian novels with lots of French dialog
- Doesn't work even in human-defined domains
 - e.g. Is Pluto a planet?

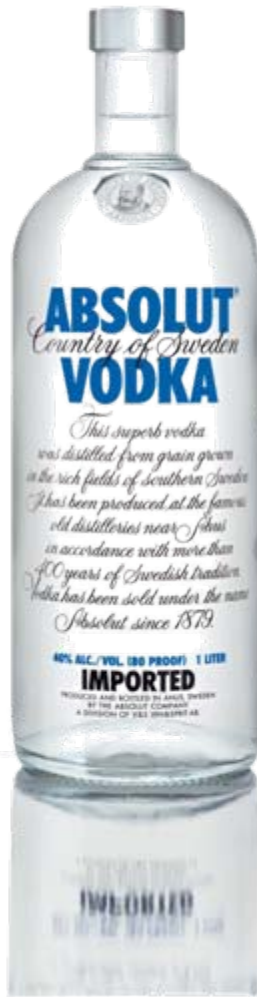
problems with Visual Scene Categories: *A tale of two cities*



- There is semantic but not visual similarity
- Hugely unfair to the poor classifier!!!



it's like “*vodka & potato*” classifier!



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Why do we need categories anyway?



- To transfer knowledge!
- ...can we do it without explicit categorization?

Association instead of categorization

Ask not “what is this?”, ask “what is this like”

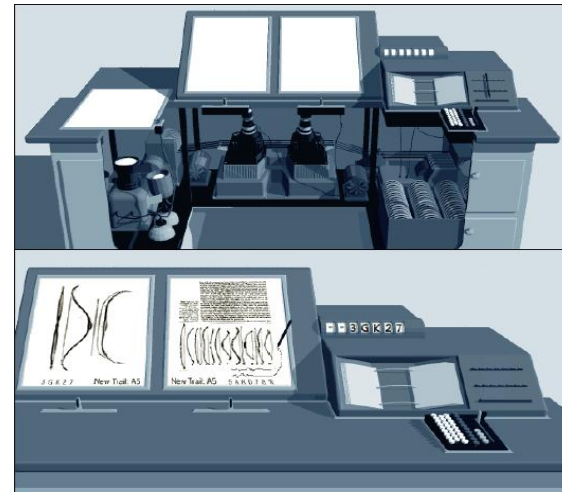
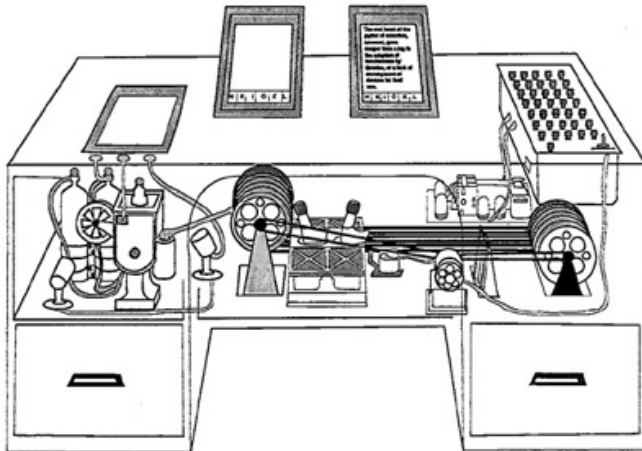
– Moshe Bar

- Exemplar Theory (Medin & Schaffer 1978, Nosofsky 1986, Krushke 1992)
 - categories represented in terms of remembered objects (exemplars)
 - Similarity is measured between input and all exemplars
 - *think* non-parametric density estimation
- Vannevar Bush (1945), Memex (MEMory EXtender)
 - Inspired hypertext, WWW, Google...

Bush's Memex (1945)

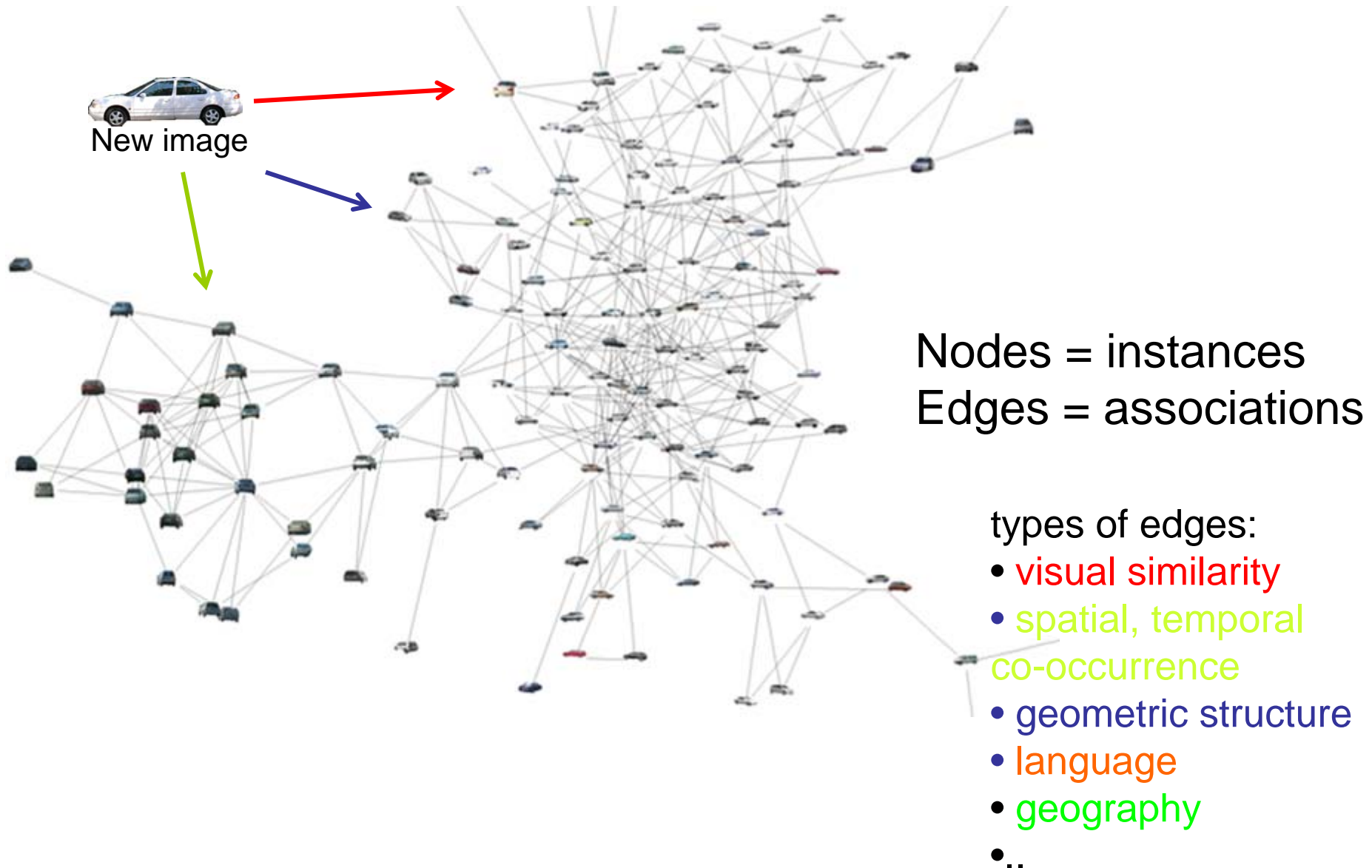


- Store publications, correspondence, personal work, on microfilm
- Items retrieved rapidly using index codes
 - Builds on “rapid selector”
- Can annotate text with margin notes, comments
- Can construct a *trail* through the material and save it
 - Roots of hypertext
- Acts as an external memory



Visual Memex, a proposal

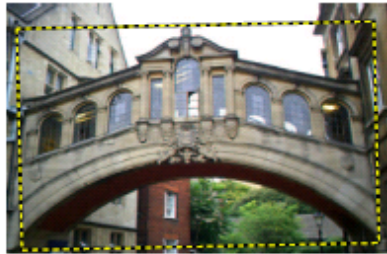
[Malisiewicz & Efros, CVPR'08, ongoing]



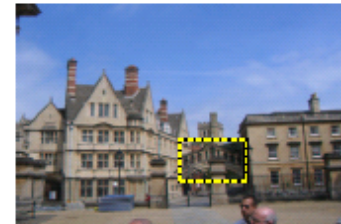
1. exact place matching



query



Video Google
[Sivic et al]



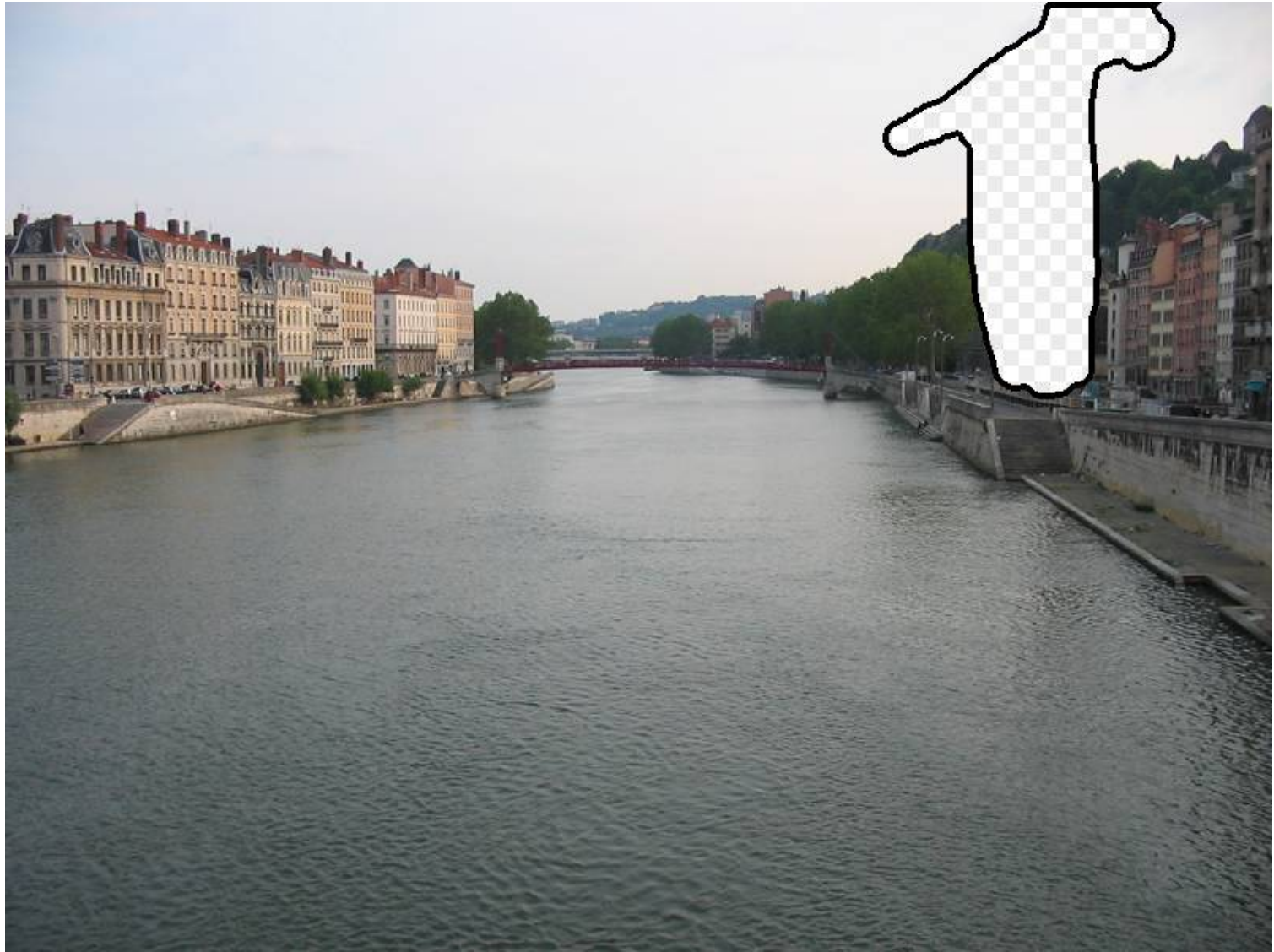
Total Recall
[Philbin et al]

2. (extreme) visual similarity





Hays and Efros, SIGGRAPH'07

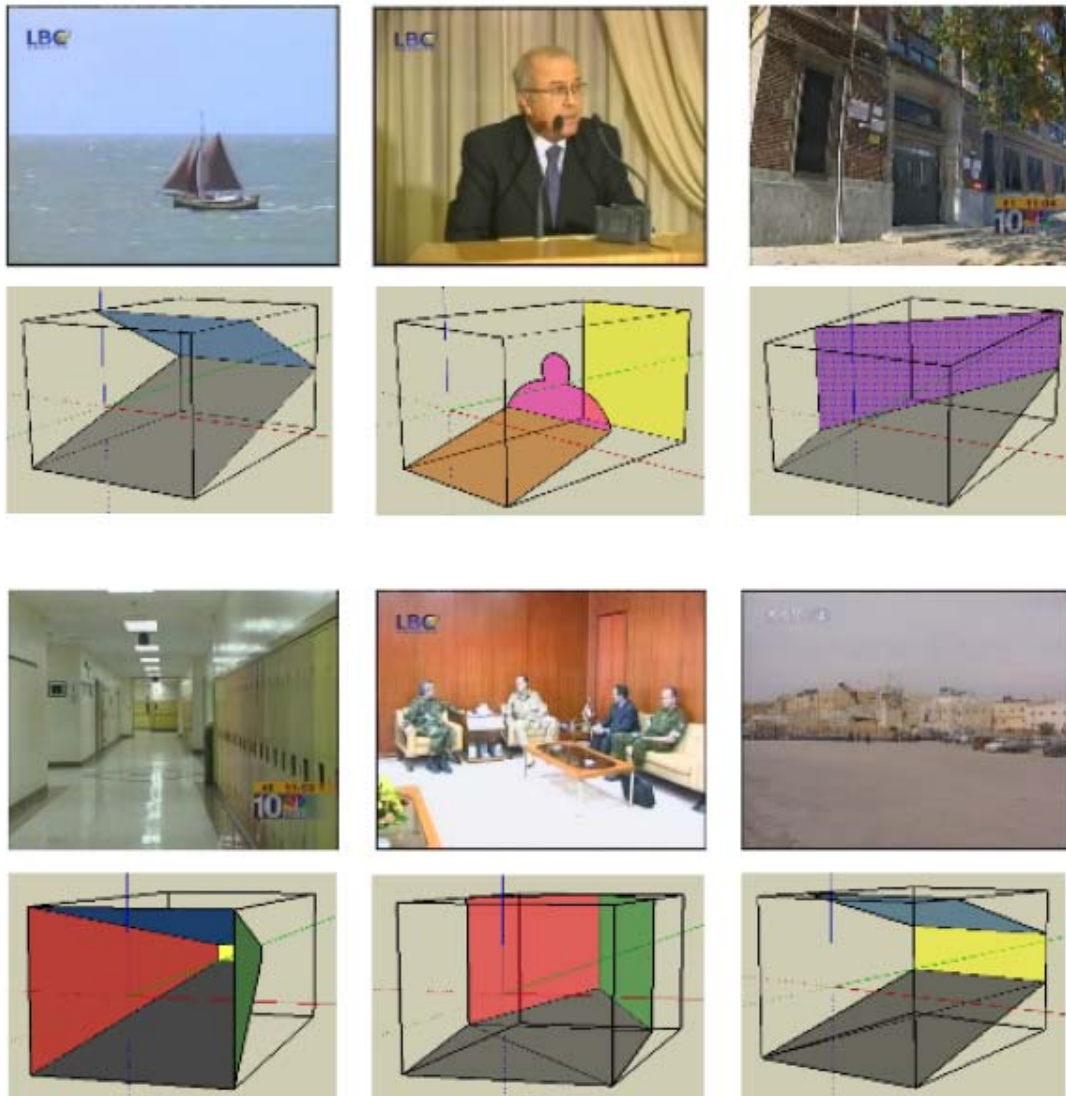


Hays and Efros, SIGGRAPH'07



Hays and Efros, SIGGRAPH'07

3. Rough Geometrical Structure



Nedovic et al, ICCV'07

Scene Gist

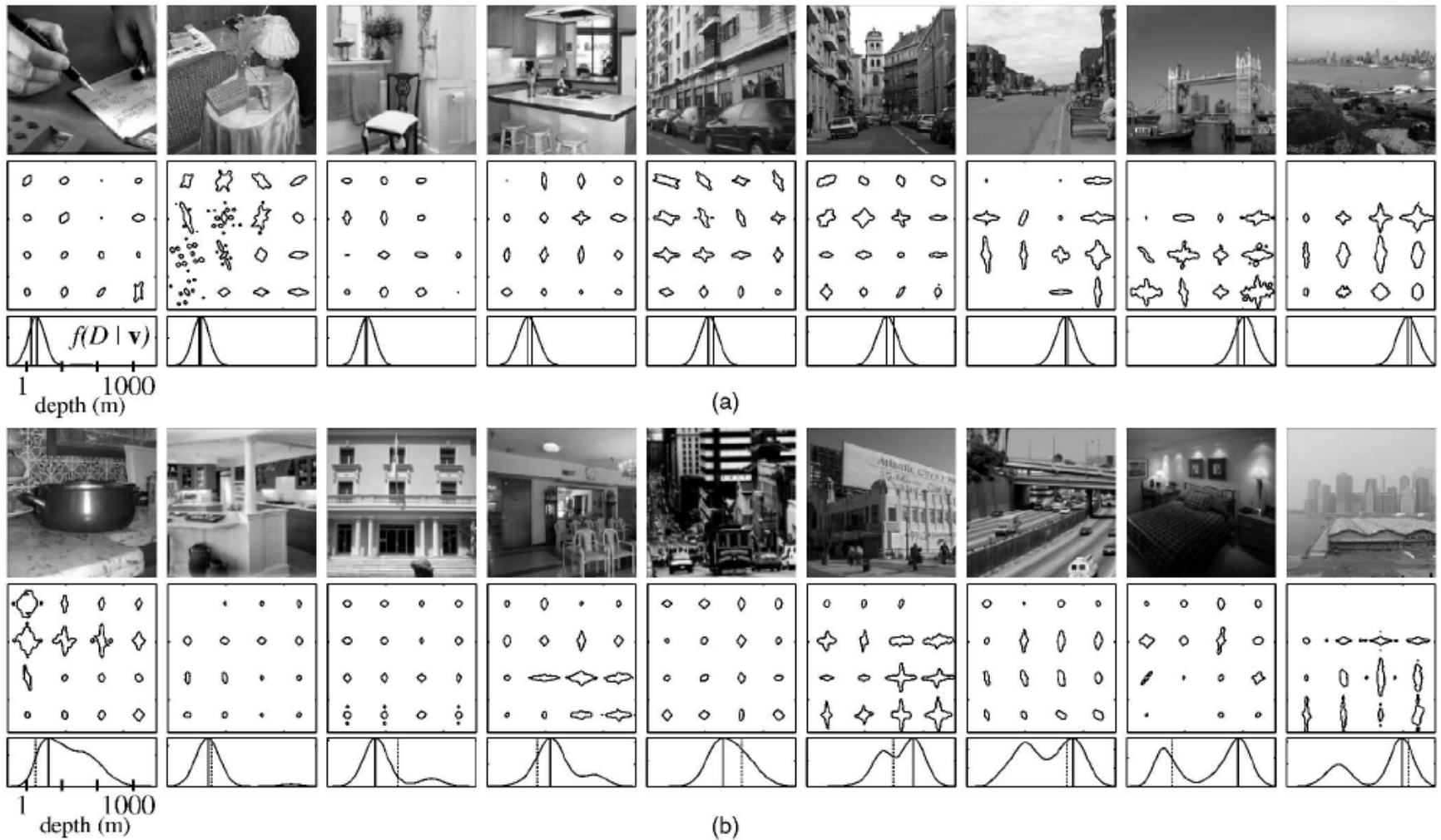


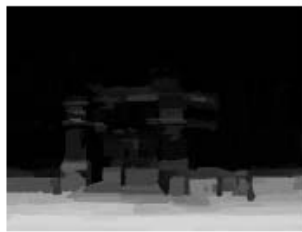
Fig. 8. Examples of man-made scenes sorted according to mean depth. (a) Pictures selected among the 85 percent of pictures with the highest confidence estimations. Middle line shows the 80 percent level section of the local amplitude spectrum and the bottom line shows the conditional PDF of depth obtained from the features $A_M(\mathbf{x}, k)$. (b) Pictures selected among the images with the lowest confidence estimations.



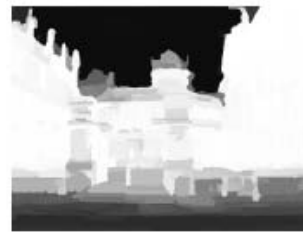
Input



Labels



Support



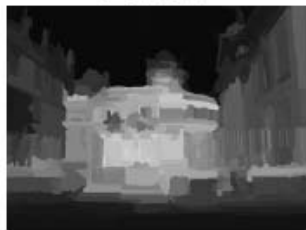
Vertical



Sky



Left



Center



Right

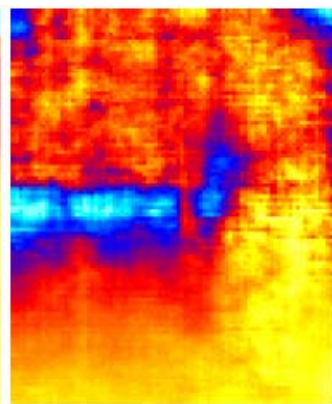
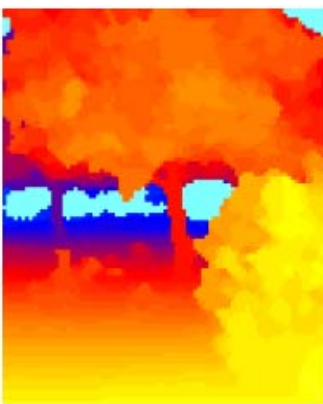


Porous



Solid

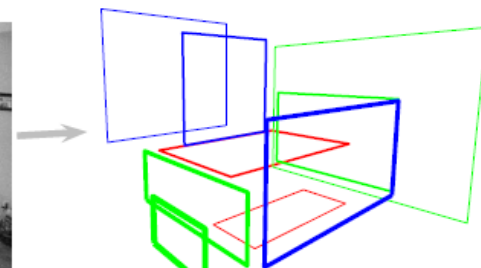
Hoiem, Efros, Hebert, 2005



Saxena, Ng, 2005



Delage, Lee, Ng, CVPR'06



a. depth-ordered planes



b. occluders

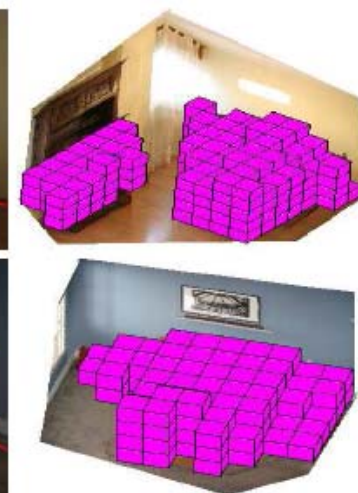
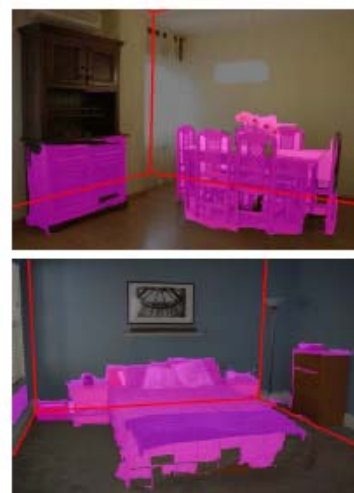


visualization in 3D

Yu, Zhang, Malik, CVPR'08



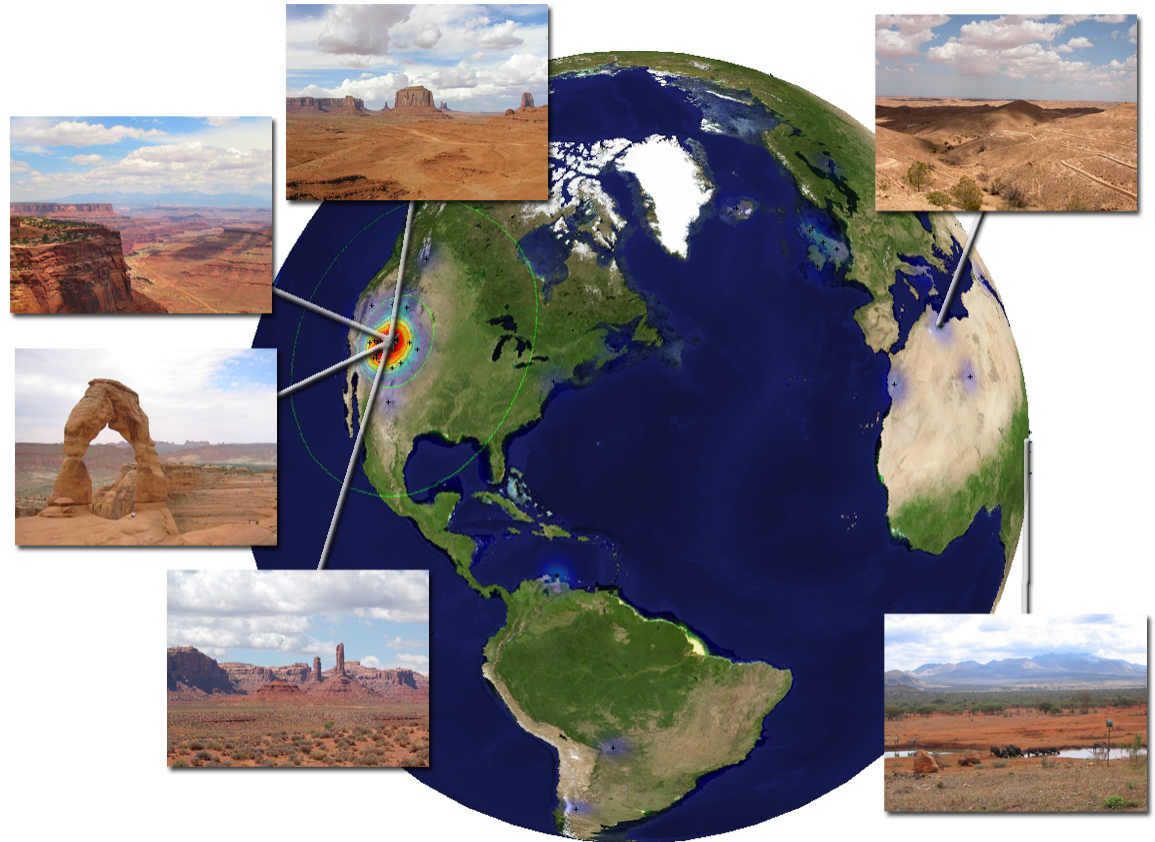
Lee, Hebert, Kanade, CVPR'09 Hedau, Hoiem, Forsyth, ICCV'09



4. Geographic Properties



Query Photograph



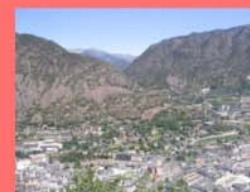
Visually Similar Scenes



Argentina



Andorra



Andorra



Iceland



Idaho



Switzerland



Argentina



Bolivia



Nevada



Hawaii



Hawaii



Egypt



China



Arizona



Peru

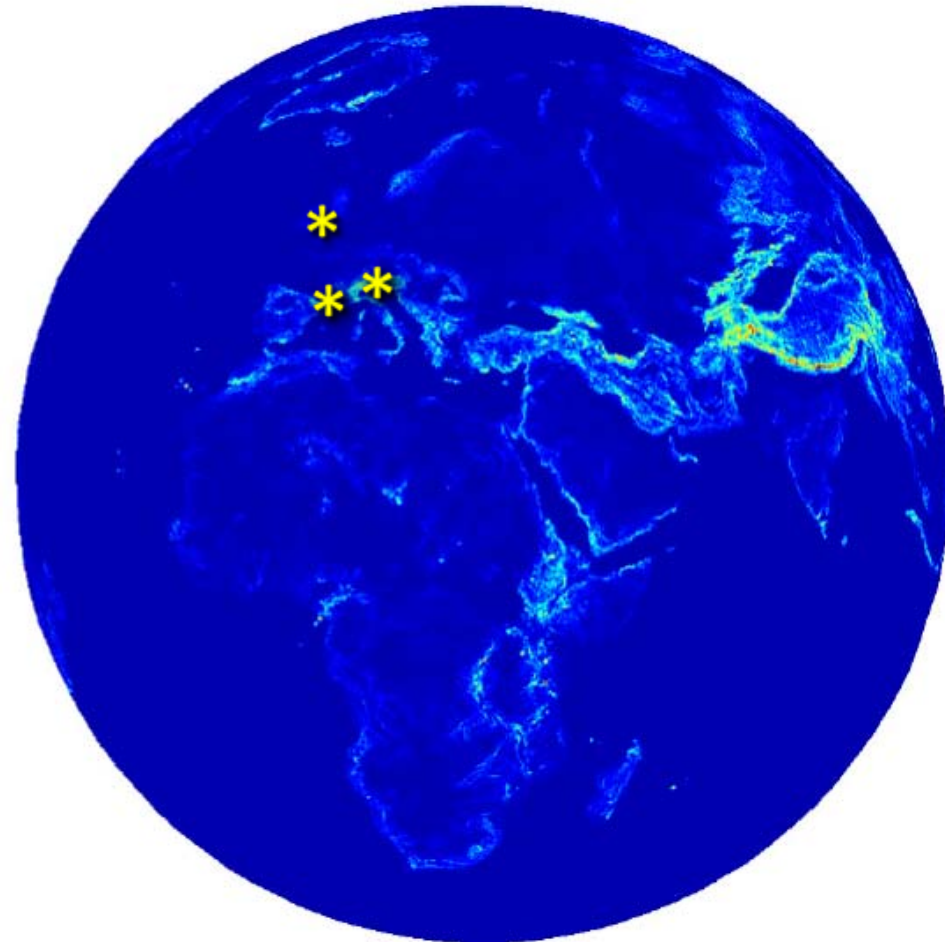
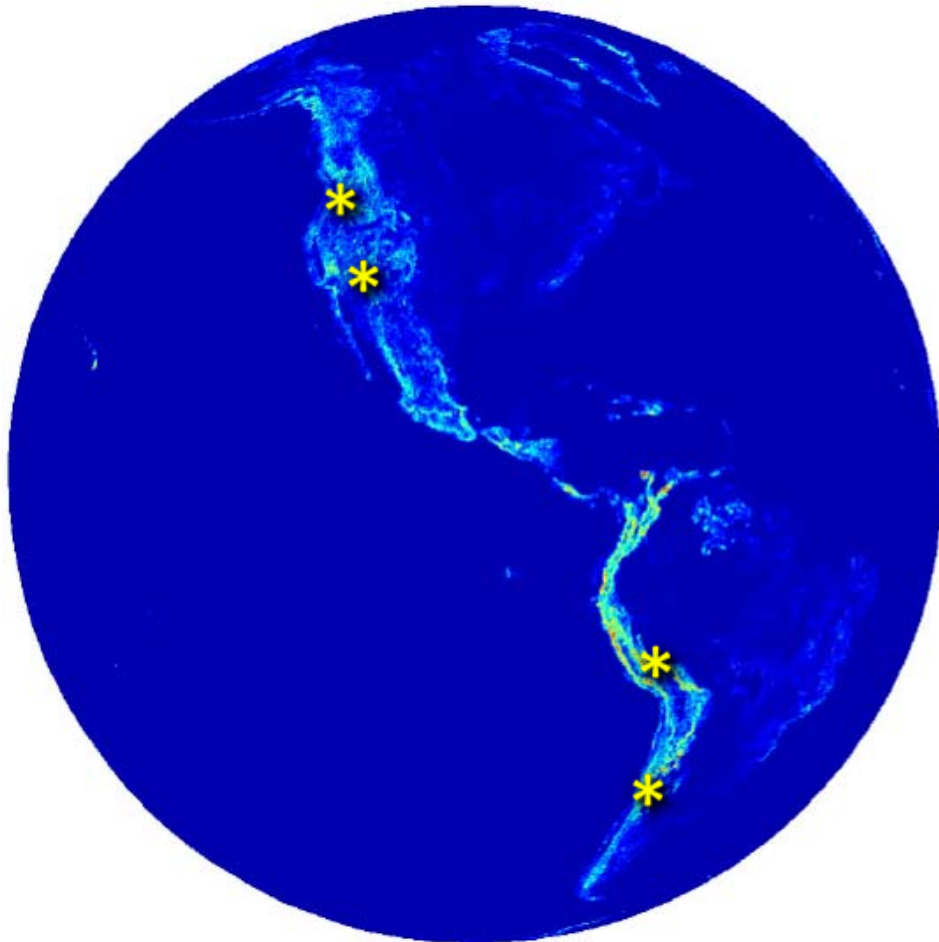


Oregon

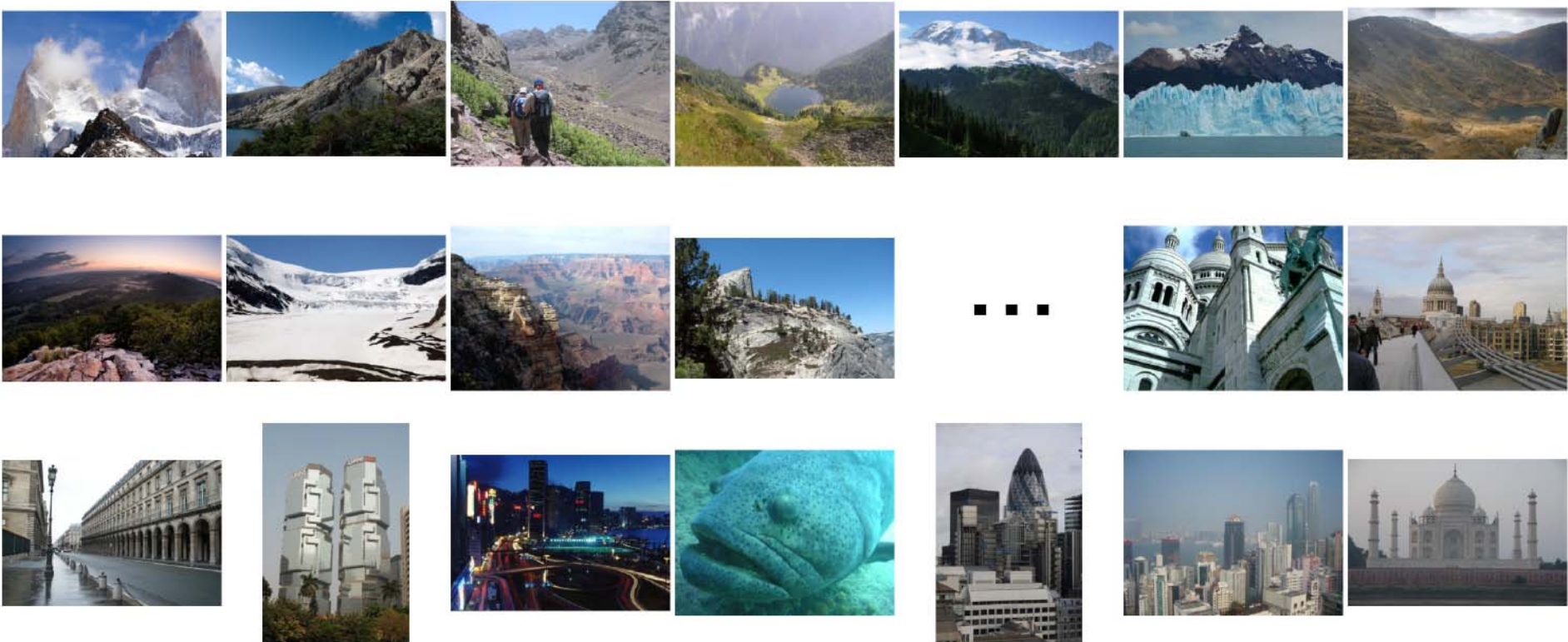




Elevation gradient =
112 m / km



Elevation gradient magnitude ranking



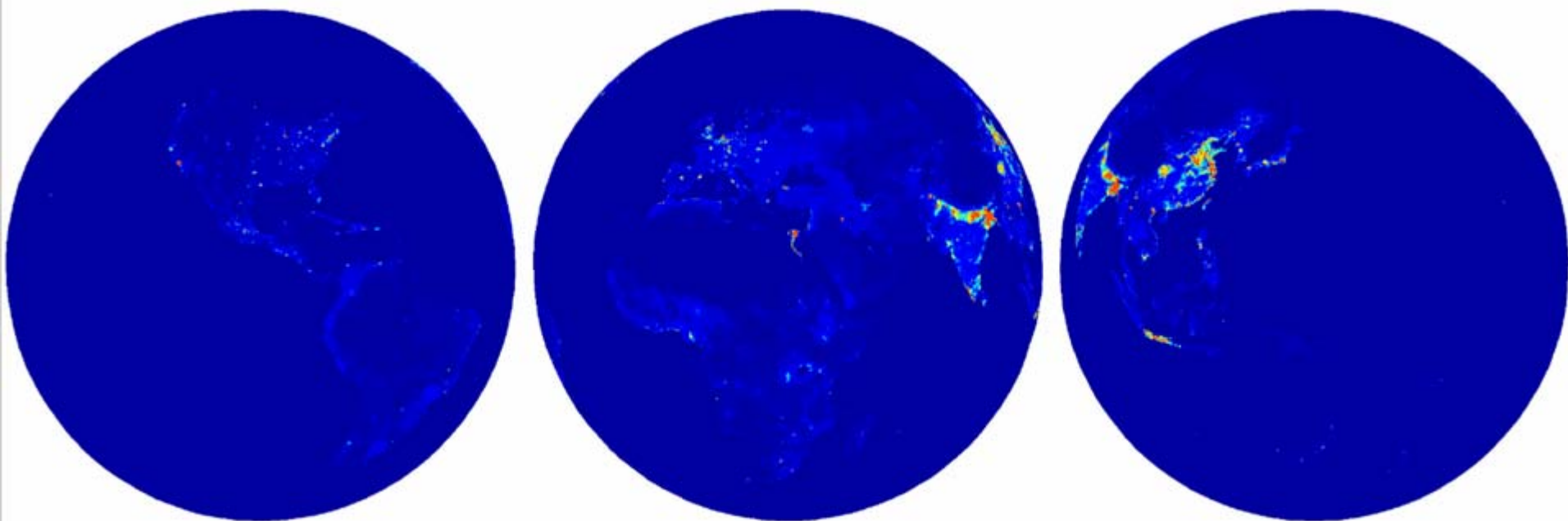
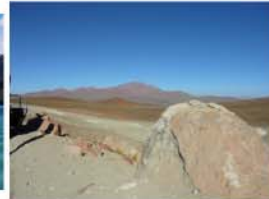


Figure 2. Global population density map.

Population density ranking



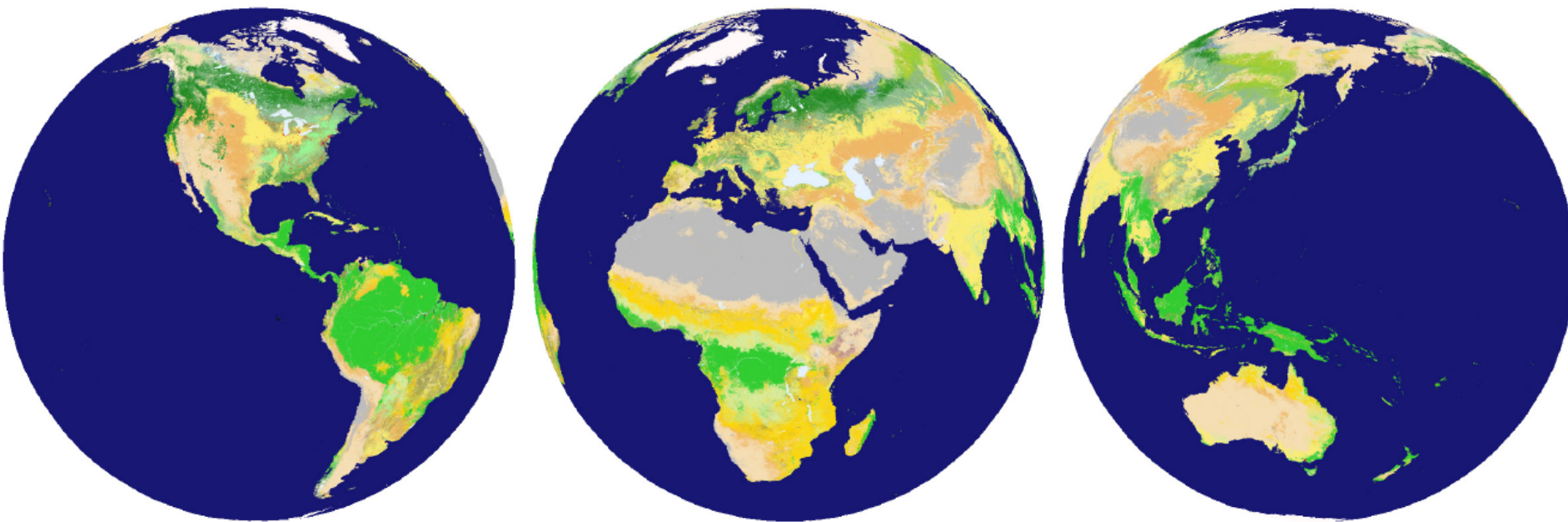
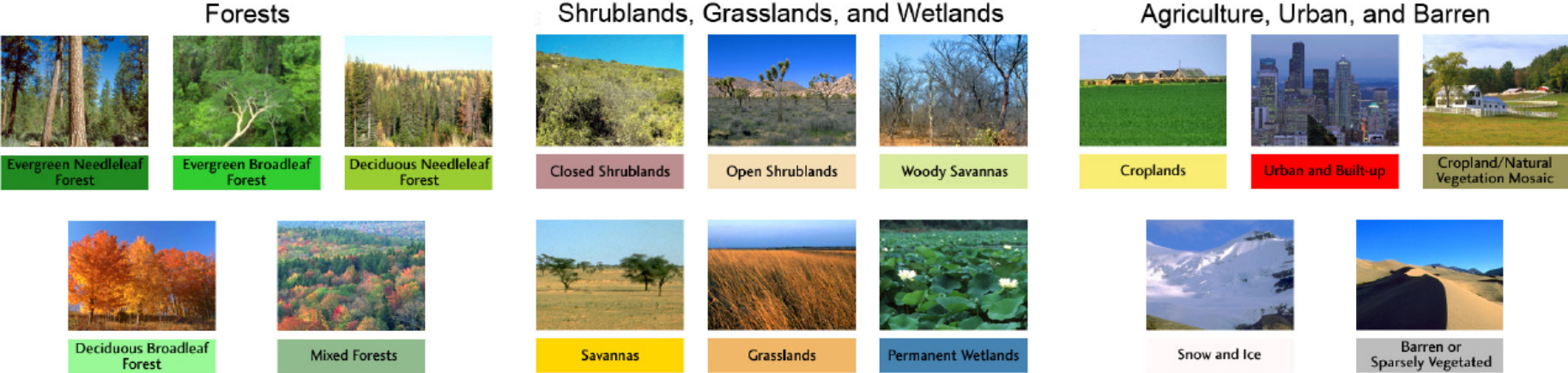


Figure 4. Global land cover classification map.



Barren or sparsely populated



Urban and built up



Snow and Ice



Savannah



Water



Take Home Message

- Categorization is not a goal in itself
 - Rather, it is a means for transferring knowledge onto a new instance
- Skipping explicit categorization might make things easier, not harder
 - The “harder intermediate problem” syndrome
- Keeping around all your data isn’t so bad...
 - you never know when you will need it

Thank you



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