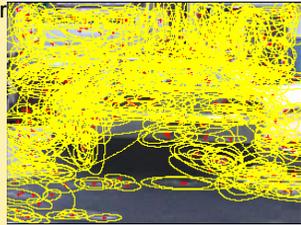




## 1.Feature detection and representation

- Regular grid
- Interest point detector



## 1.Feature detection and representation

- Regular grid
- Interest point detector
- Other methods
  - Random sampling (Ullman et al. 2002)
  - Segmentation based patches (Barnard et al. 2003)

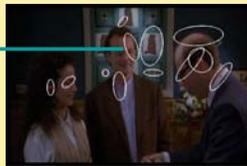
## 1.Feature detection and representation



Compute  
SIFT  
descriptor  
[Lowe'99]



Normalize  
patch

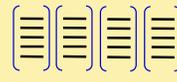


Detect patches

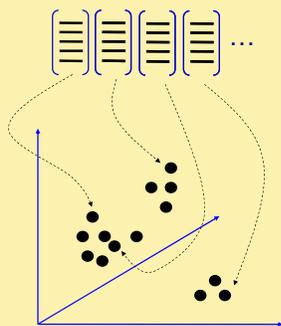
[Mikołajczyk and Schmid '02]  
[Matas et al. '02]  
[Sivic et al. '03]

Slide credit: Josef Sivic

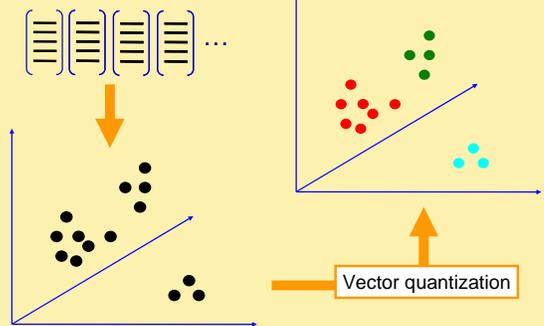
## 1.Feature detection and representation



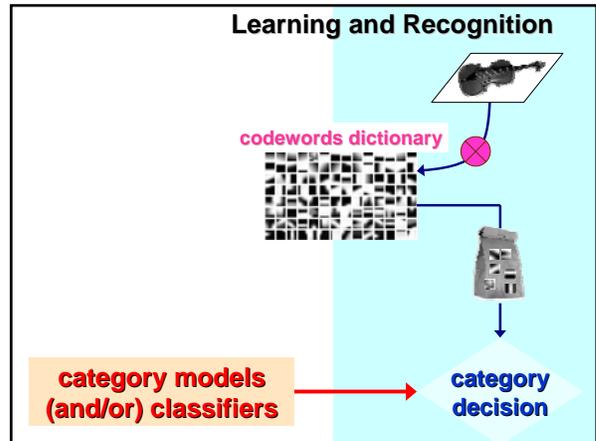
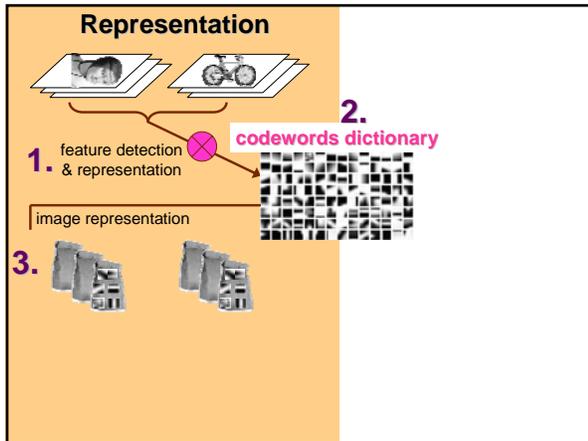
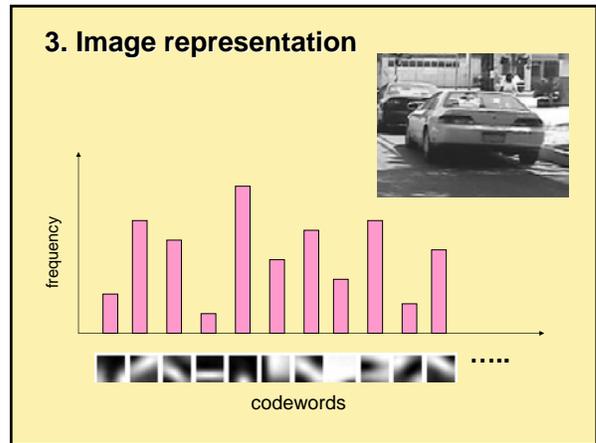
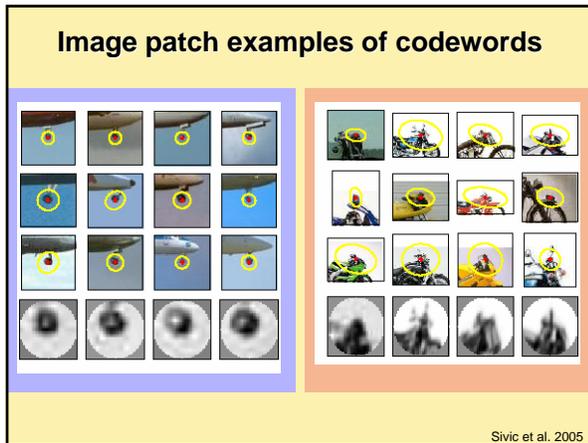
## 2. Codewords dictionary formation



## 2. Codewords dictionary formation



Slide credit: Josef Sivic



### Models and classifiers

Various approaches explored with bag-of-words representation:

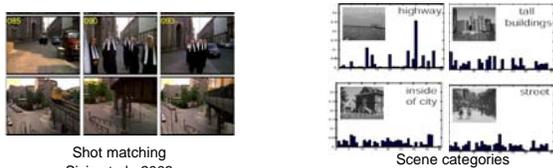
- Naïve Bayes classifiers
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Hierarchical Bayesian text models (pLSA and LDA)
- Distance-based comparisons (chi-squared, EMD, dot product)

### For textures, materials

- *Texton* = cluster center of filter responses over collection of images [Leung and Malik, 1999]
- Represent texture or material with histogram of texton occurrences (or prototypes of whatever feature type employed)
- Compare histograms with chi-squared or other distribution distance

Leung and Malik, 1999.  
Varma and Zisserman, 2002  
Lazebnik, Schmid, and Ponce, 2003  
Hayman et al., 2004

### For scenes



Shot matching  
Sivic et al., 2003

Scene categories  
Fei-Fei and Perona, 2005



Scene categories  
Quelhas et al., 2005

### For objects

Similar ideas, but use bag of words description to build classifiers (e.g. SVM), fit statistical models (e.g. pLSA)



Csurka et al., 2003,  
Dorko and Schmid, 2004  
Sivic et al., 2003, 2005  
Sudderth et al. 2005  
...

### Advantages

- Flexibility comes with ignoring geometry (?)
- Compact description, yet rich
- Local features → vector
  - Usable representation
  - Relatively efficient learning
- Yields good results in practice

For example...



class	other results		
	Zhang et al. (2005)	Willamowski et al. (2004)	Fergus et al. (2003)
airplanes	<b>98.8</b>	97.1	90.2
cars (rear)	98.3	<b>98.6</b>	90.3
cars (side)	<b>95.0</b>	87.3	88.5
faces	<b>100</b>	99.3	96.4
motorbikes	<b>98.5</b>	98.0	92.5
spotted cats	<b>97.0</b>	—	90.0

bag of features
constellation model

See also recent object recognition challenge results.

### Issues

- Flexibility comes with ignoring geometry (!)
- Background/foreground treated at once
- Vocabulary formation
  - Number of words/clusters?
  - Universal, or dataset specific?
  - May be expensive
- How to localize/segment object?

*Next week: ideas for vocabulary formation and introducing spatial constraints into a bag of words.*