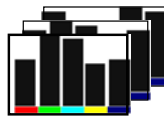


## Bags of words



Thursday, February 15



Object

→

Bag of 'words'

Slide from ICCV 2005 short course, L. Fei-Fei

## Analogy to documents




Of all the sensory impressions proceeding to the brain, the visual experiences are the dominant ones. Our perception of the world around us is based essentially on the messages that reach our eyes. For a long time, the visual image was considered as a movie of the world. It was discovered that the visual image is not a simple copy of the world, but a complex of many more complex, following the path to the various centers of the brain.

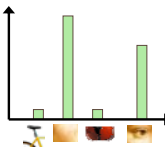
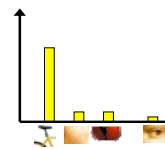
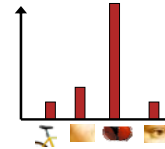
**sensory, brain, visual, perception, retinal, cerebral cortex, eye, cell, optical nerve, image Hubel, Wiesel**










China is forecasting a trade surplus of \$90bn (£51bn) to \$100bn this year, a threefold increase on 2004's \$32bn. The Commerce Ministry said the surplus would be created by a predicted 30% increase in exports, compared with \$750bn, compared with \$660bn. China's trade surplus with the US is expected to reach \$100bn, compared with \$660bn. China's trade surplus with the US is expected to reach \$100bn, compared with \$660bn.

**China, trade, surplus, commerce, exports, imports, US, yuan, bank, domestic, foreign, increase, trade, value**


Slide from ICCV 2005 short course, L. Fei-Fei












### learning




feature detection & representation

image representation





**category models (and/or) classifiers**

### recognition




codewords dictionary

**category decision**

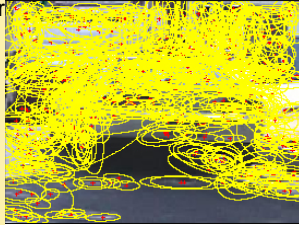
## 1.Feature detection and representation

- Regular grid



## 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

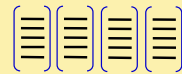
[Mikojaczyk and Schmid '02]

[Matas et al. '02]

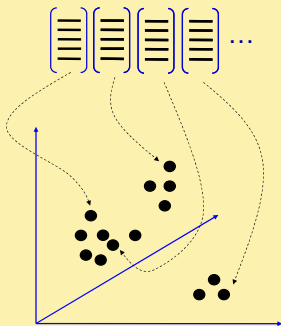
[Sivic et al. '03]

Slide credit: Josef Sivic

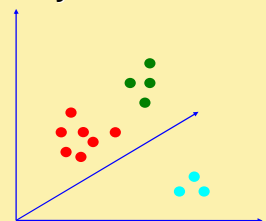
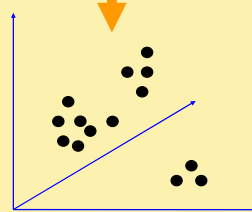
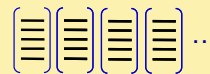
## 1.Feature detection and representation



## 2. Codewords dictionary formation



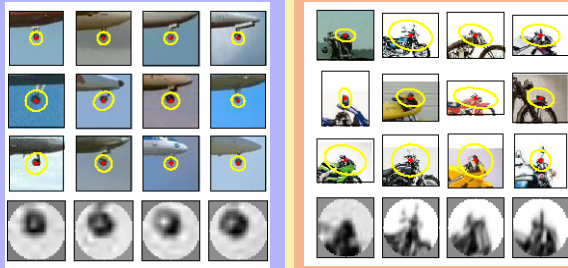
## 2. Codewords dictionary formation



Vector quantization

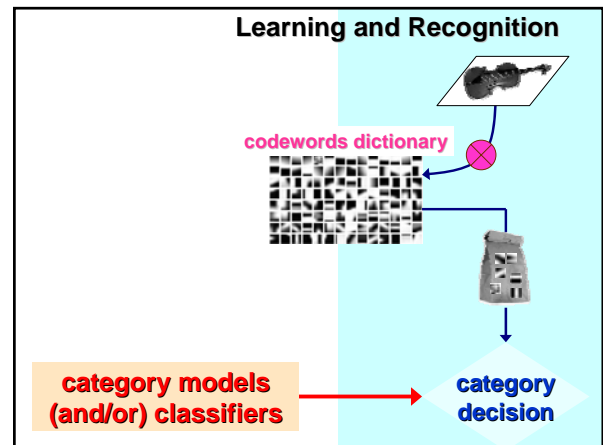
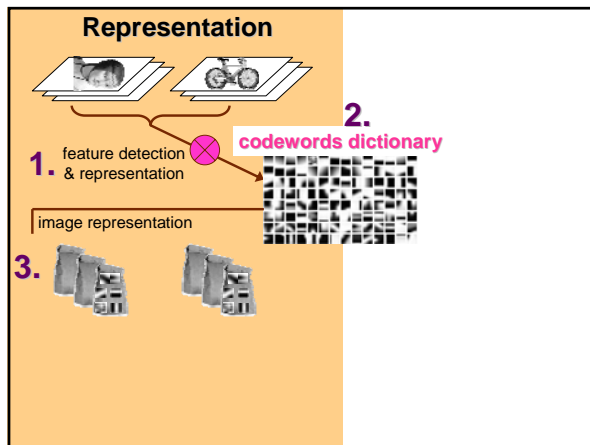
Slide credit: Josef Sivic

### Image patch examples of codewords



Sivic et al. 2005

### 3. Image representation



### Models and classifiers

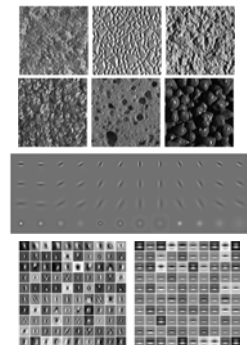
Various approaches explored with bag-of-words representation:

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

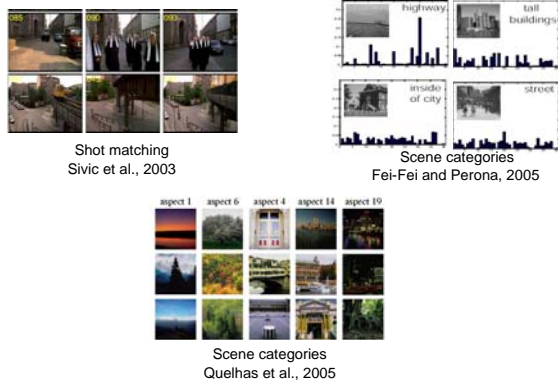
### For textures, materials

- *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



## 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	ours	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.*