

# Object Recognition

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The University of Texas at Austin

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<https://www.ischool.utexas.edu/~dannag/Courses/CrowdsourcingForCV/CourseContent.html>

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# Review

- Last week:
  - Computer vision: past, present, & future
  - Computer vision: what makes it hard?
  - Introduction to crowdsourcing for computer vision
- Assignments (Canvas)
  - Reading assignment due yesterday
  - New reading assignment out due next week
  - Lab assignment out due in two weeks
- Questions?

# Today's Topics

- Object recognition applications
- Object recognition datasets: key steps in creating them
- Object recognition datasets: scaling up their size with *crowdsourcing*
- Scaling up community working on object recognition with *workshop challenges*
- Class Discussion
- Lab: cascading stylesheets and web page layout

# Today's Topics

- Object recognition applications
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# Object Recognition Applications: Shopping



Take a picture of an object and find where to buy it

# Object Recognition Applications: Vision Assistance for People Who Are Blind



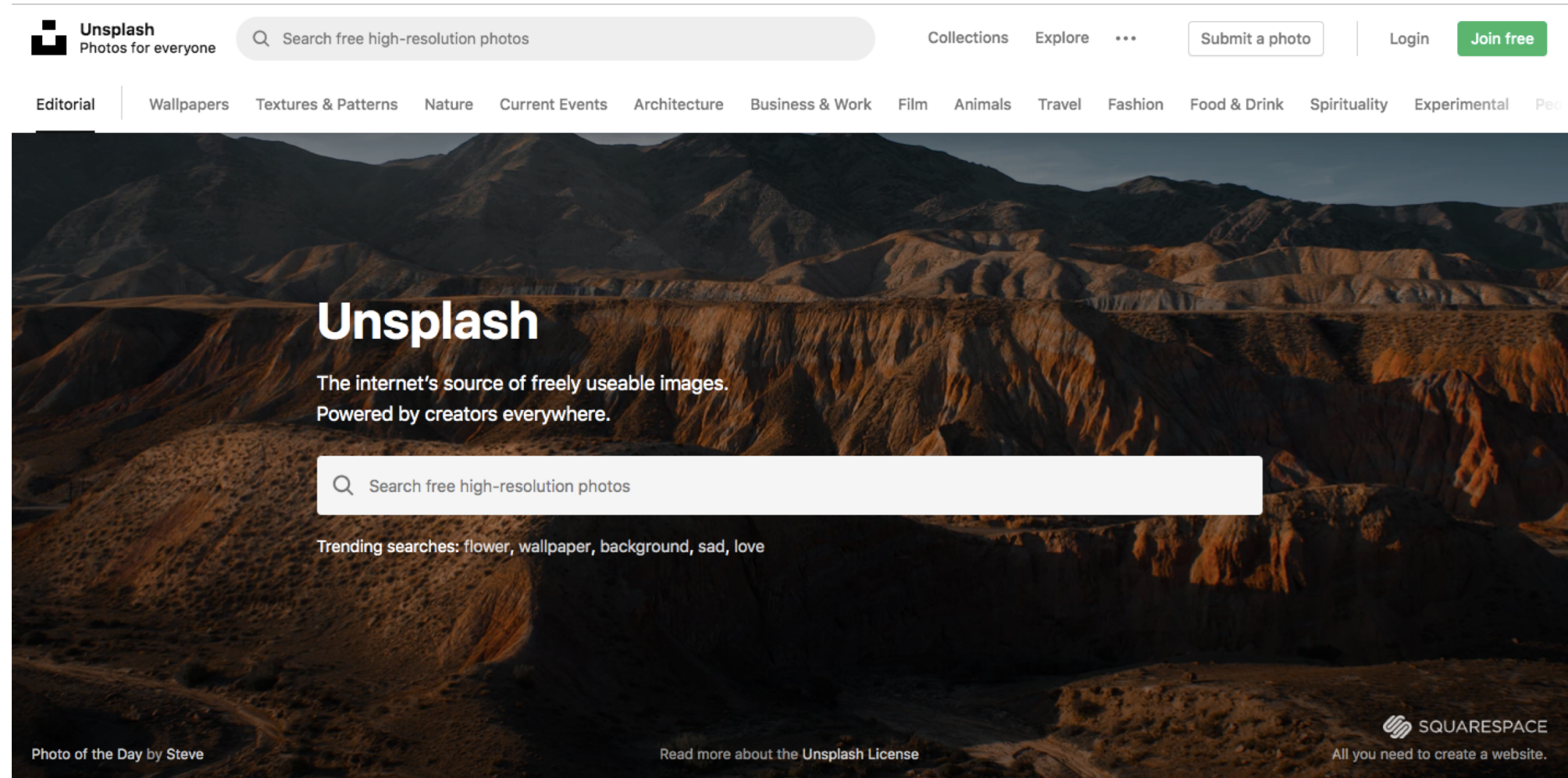
Orcam Demo: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_3XVsCsscyyw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_3XVsCsscyyw)  
(start video at 3:16)

# Object Recognition Applications: Photo Organization



Apple Demo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3JTaxhpYzc>  
(start video at 2:36)

# Object Recognition Applications: Image Search with Automated Keywording



**Unsplash**  
Photos for everyone

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# Unsplash


The internet's source of freely useable images.  
Powered by creators everywhere.

Search free high-resolution photos

Trending searches: flower, wallpaper, background, sad, love

Photo of the Day by Steve

[Read more about the Unsplash License](#)

 SQUARESPACE  
All you need to create a website.



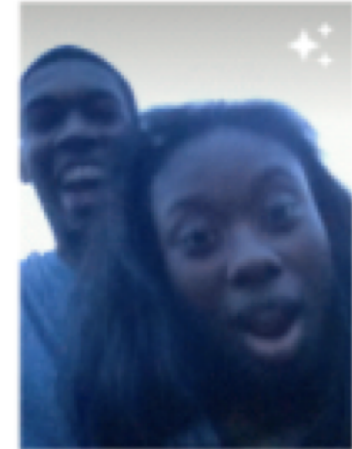
# Object Recognition Applications: And Many More...

e.g., search on Google for “image recognition applications”

# Object Recognition Applications Gone Wrong

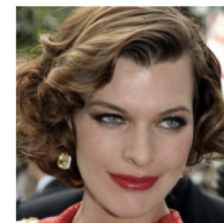
- Ethical Mistake: Photo Tagging

- <http://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/2015/07/01/google-apologizes-after-photos-identify-black-people-as-gorillas/29567465/>



- Security Mistake: Person Recognition

- <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~sbhagava/papers/face-rec-ccs16.pdf>



# Object Recognition Applications Gone Wrong

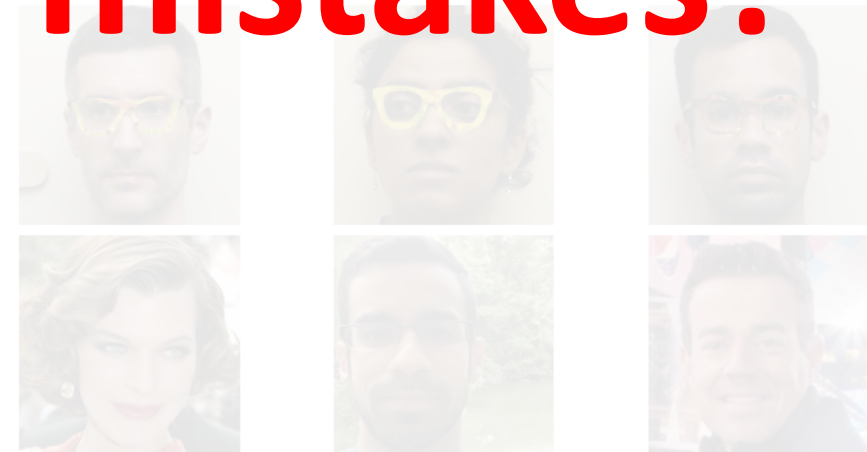
- Ethical Mistake: Photo Tagging

- <http://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/2015/07/01/google-logs-after-photo-id-rif-black-people/20157165/>

**Why do you think these systems make such mistakes?**

- Security Mistake: Person Recognition

- <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~sbhagava/papers/face-rec-ccs16.pdf>



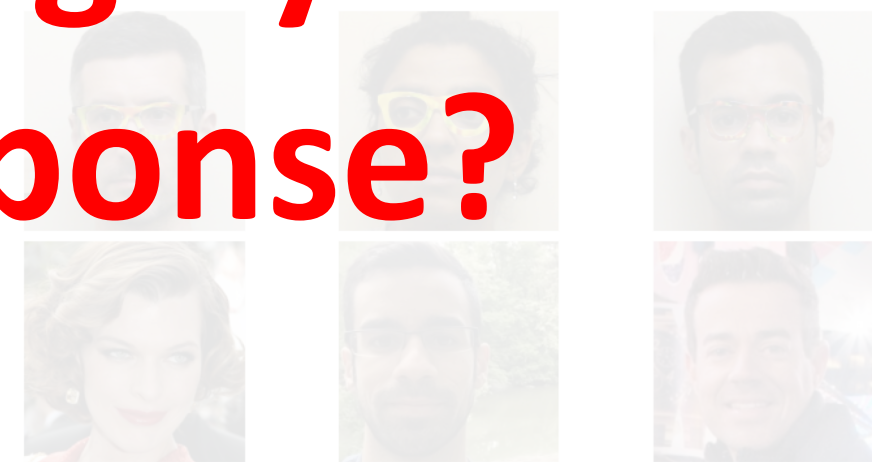
# Object Recognition Applications Gone Wrong

- Ethical Mistake: Photo Tagging

<http://www.saturday.com/story/tech/2015/07/01/google-ai-photo-identify-track-people-as-gorillas/29567465/>

**If you were the CEO, how would you change your**

- Security Mistake: Face Recognition
- product in response?**
- <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~sbhagava/papers/face-rec-ccs16.pdf>



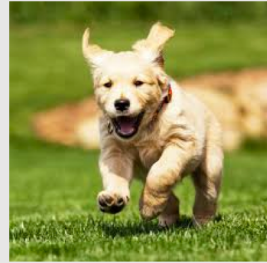
# Today's Topics

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- Lab: cascading stylesheets and web page layout

# Recall: Need Datasets to **Train** & Evaluate Algorithms

## 1. Create Training Data

Input:



Label:

Cat

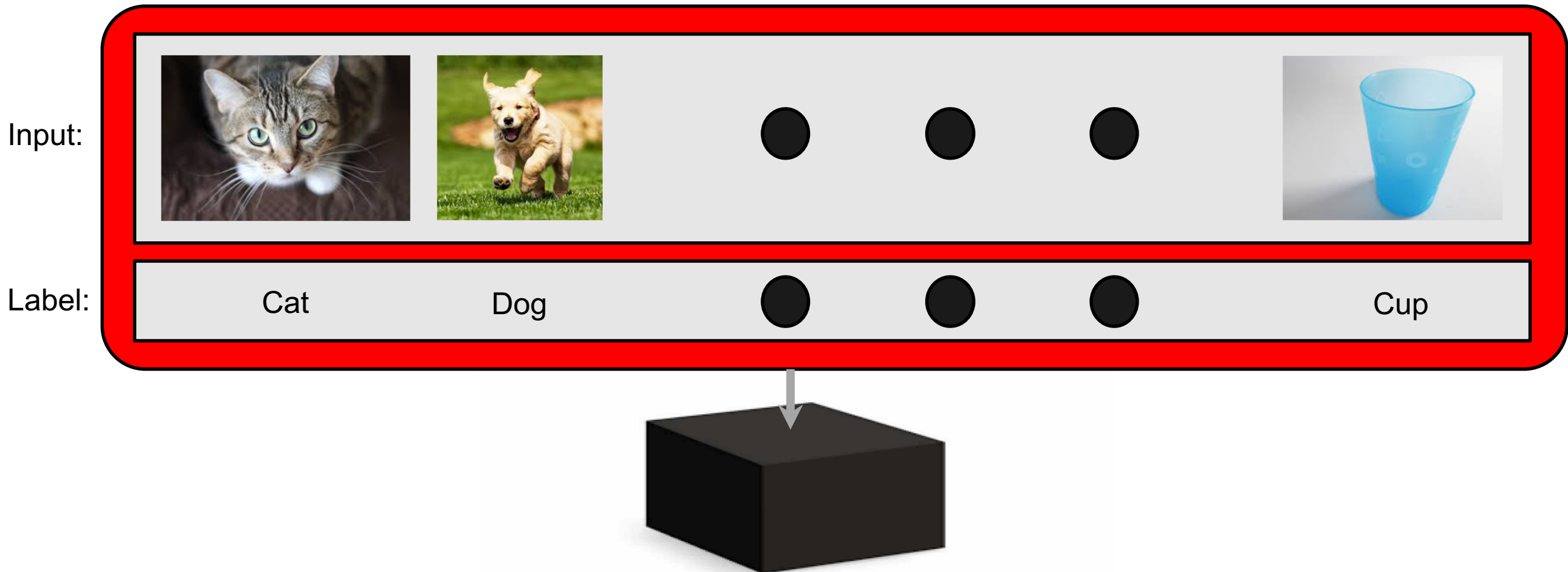
Dog



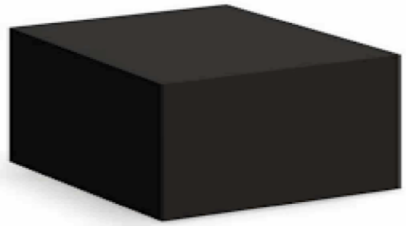
Cup

# Recall: Need Datasets to **Train** & Evaluate Algorithms

## 2. Train Prediction System

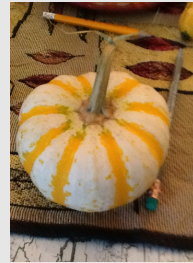


# Recall: Need Datasets to Train & Evaluate Algorithms



Prediction Model

Input:



Label:

?

?

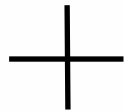
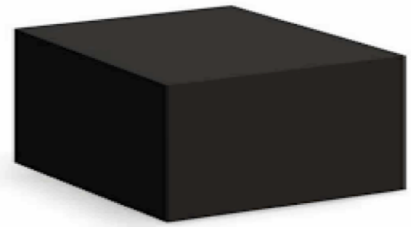


?



# Recall: Need Datasets to Train & Evaluate Algorithms

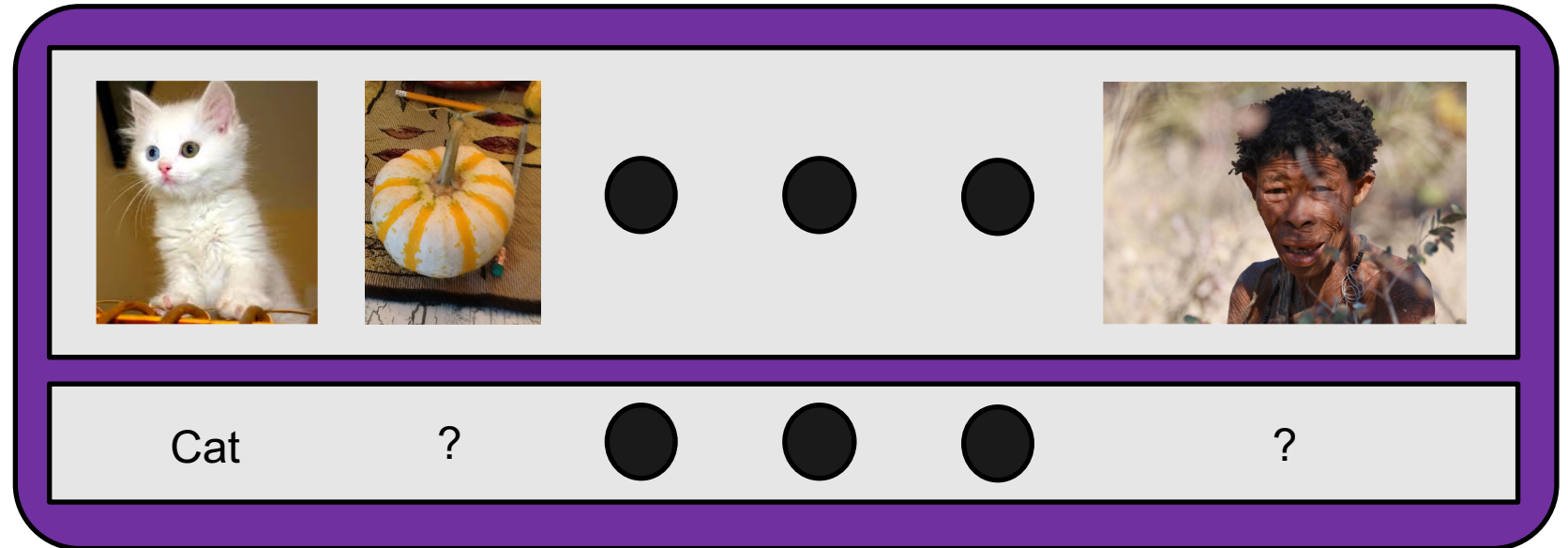
## 1. Apply Prediction System



Input:

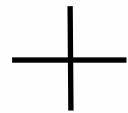
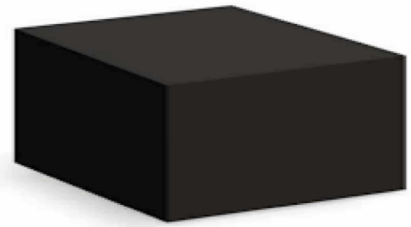
Prediction Model

Predicted Label:



# Recall: Need Datasets to Train & Evaluate Algorithms

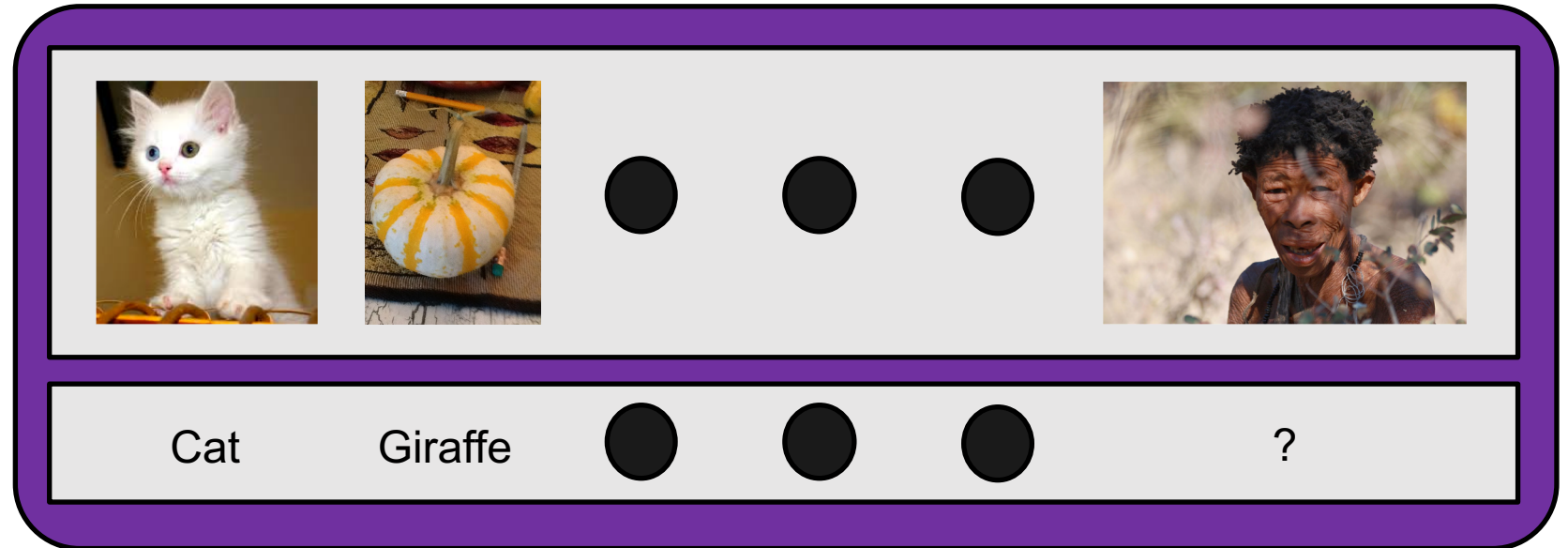
## 1. Apply Prediction System



Input:

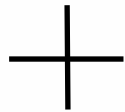
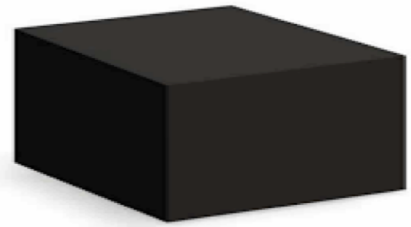
Prediction Model

Predicted Label:



# Recall: Need Datasets to Train & Evaluate Algorithms

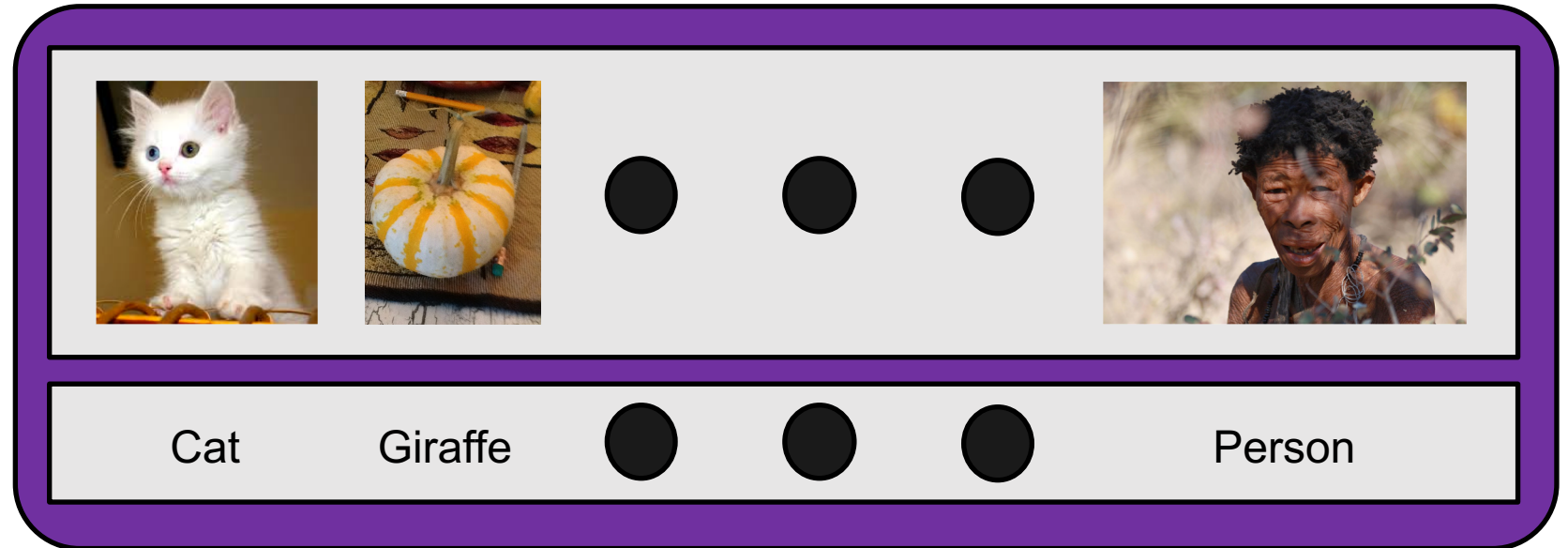
## 1. Apply Prediction System



Input:

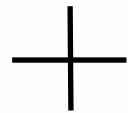
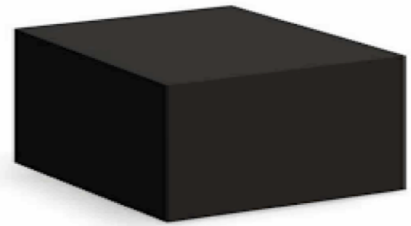
Prediction Model

Predicted Label:



# Recall: Need Datasets to Train & Evaluate Algorithms

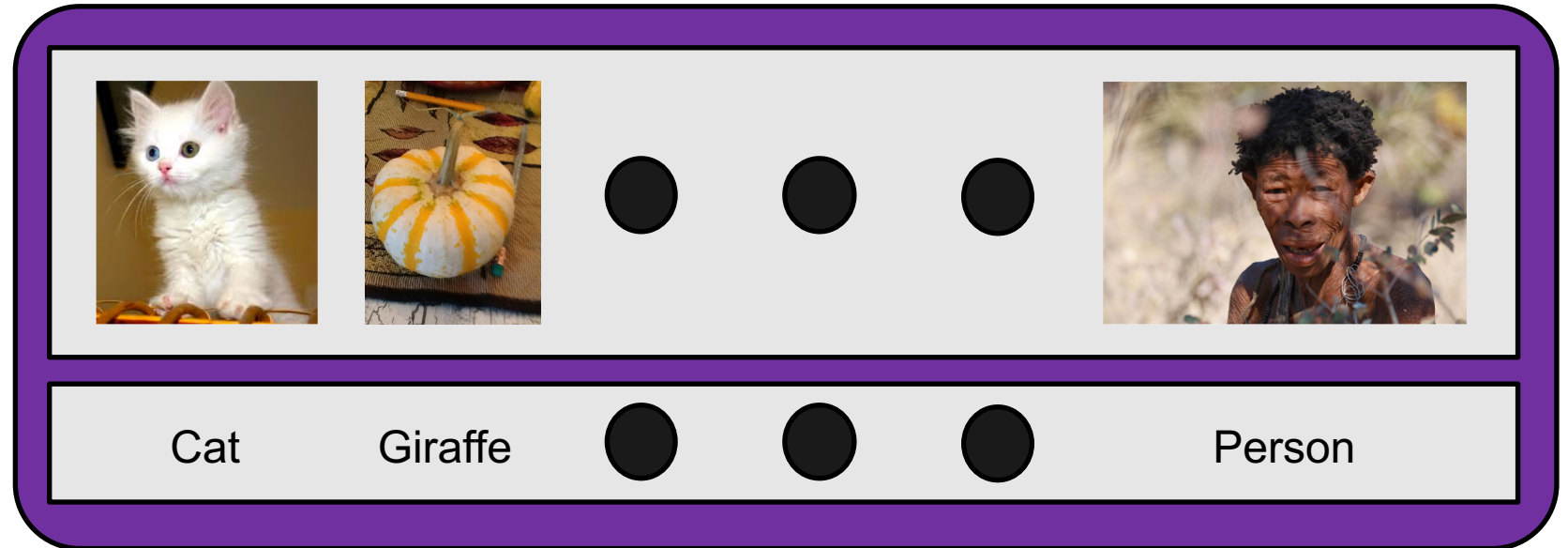
## 2. Tally Percentage of Correct Results



Input:

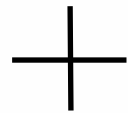
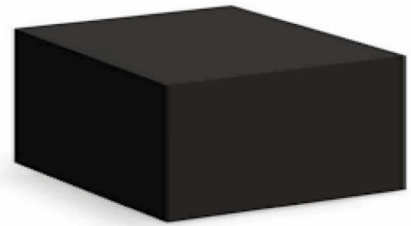
Prediction Model

Predicted Label:



# Recall: Need Datasets to Train & Evaluate Algorithms

## 2. Tally Percentage of Correct Results



Input:

Prediction Model

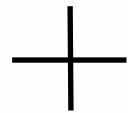
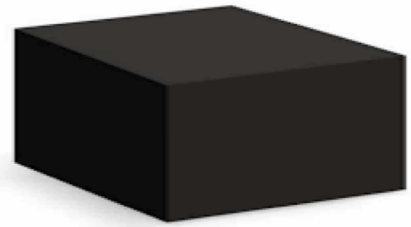
Predicted Label:

Human Annotated Label:

					
Cat	Giraffe				Person
Cat	Pumpkin				Person

# Recall: Need Datasets to Train & Evaluate Algorithms

## 2. Tally Percentage of Correct Results

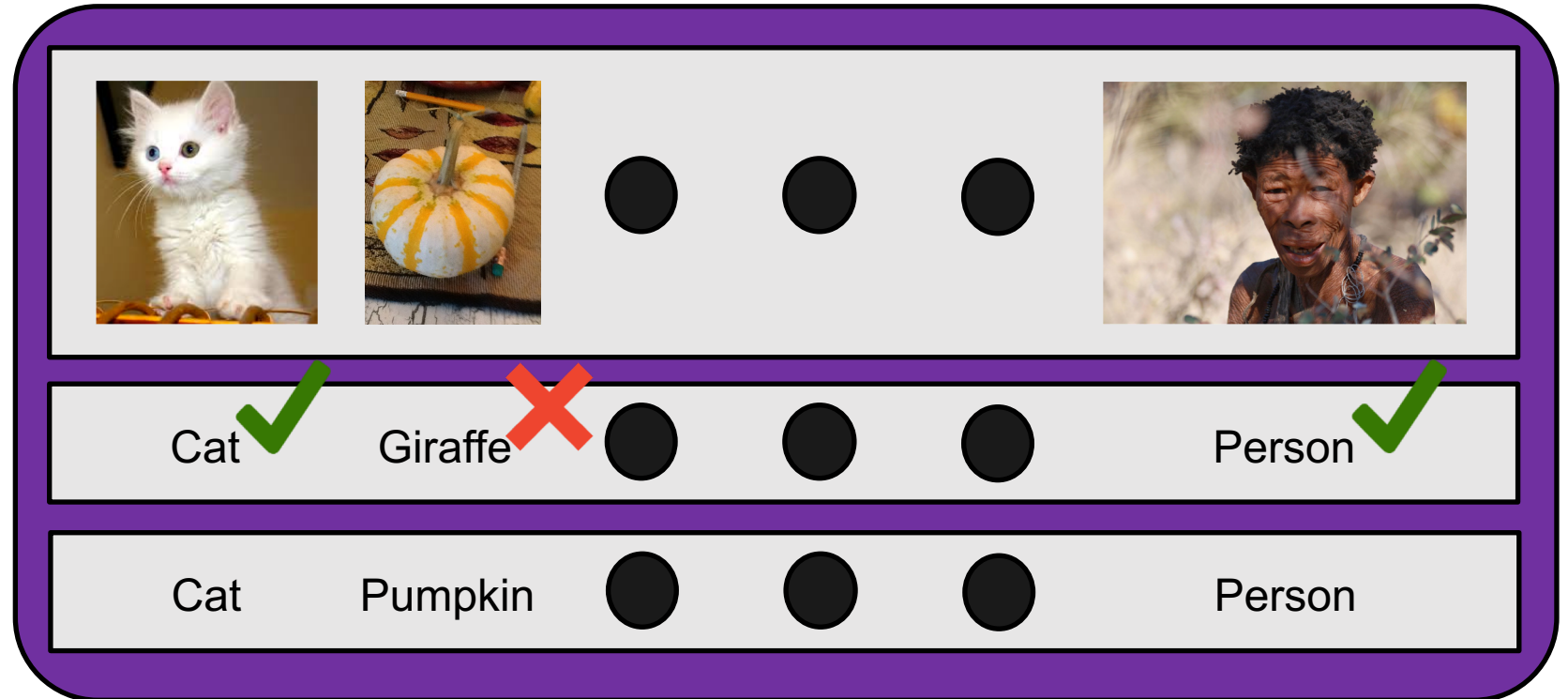


Input:

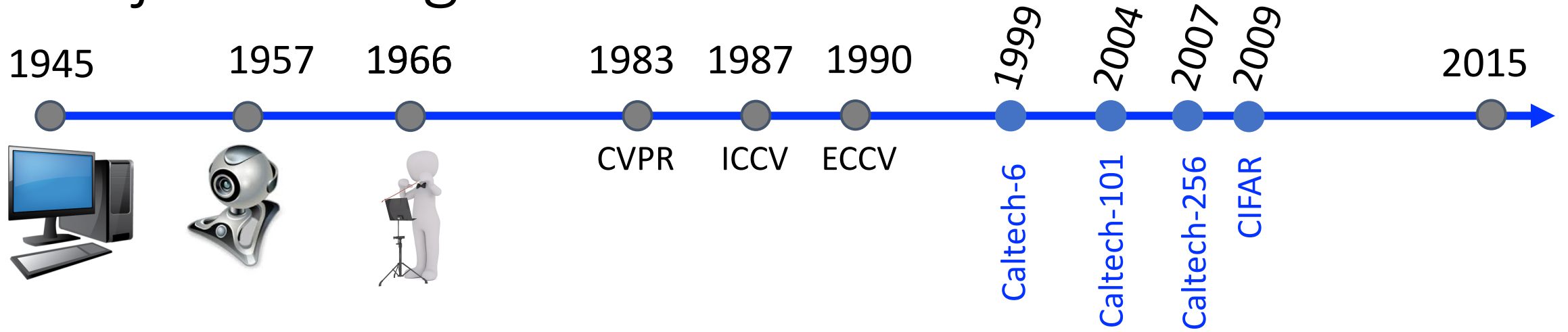
Prediction Model

Predicted Label:

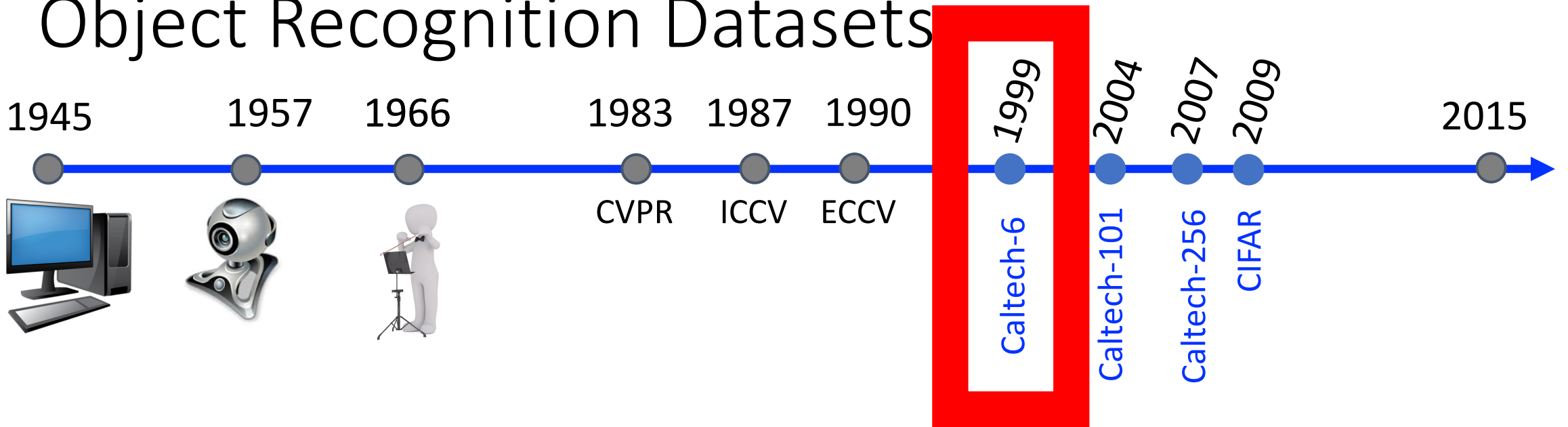
Human Annotated Label:



# Object Recognition Datasets



# Object Recognition Datasets





# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-6

← → ↻ ⓘ Not Secure | vision.caltech.edu/html-files/archive.html

Computational Vision



## Cars 2001 (Rear)

- [Tar file of images](#)
- 526 images of Cars from the rear.
- [Description](#)



## Cars 1999 (Rear) 2

- [Tar file of images](#)
- 126 images of Cars from the rear.
- [Description](#)



## Motorcycles 2001 (Side)

- [Tar file of images](#)
- 826 images of motorbikes from the side.
- [Description](#)



## Airplanes (Side)

- [Tar file of images](#)
- 1074 images of airplanes from the side.
- [Description](#)

Given an object category, students  
(1) took pictures or (2) collected  
images from the web of it

Computational Vision



## Faces 1999 (Front)

- [Tar file of images](#)
- 450 frontal face images of 27 or so unique people.
- [Description](#)

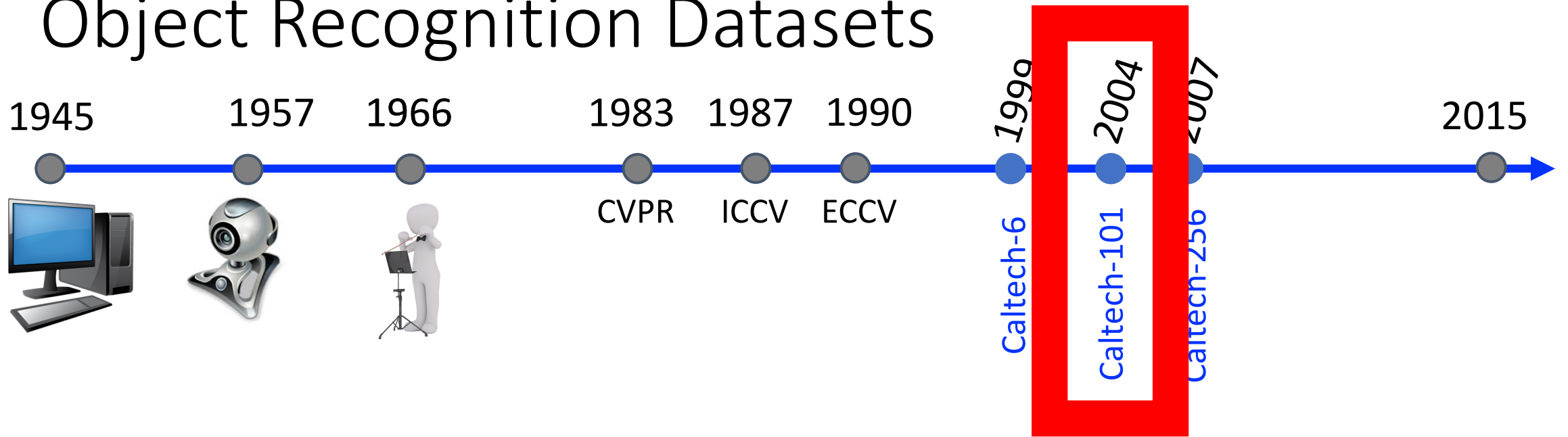


## Leaves 1999

- [Tar file of images](#)
- 186 images of 3 species of leaves against cluttered backgrounds.
- [Description](#)

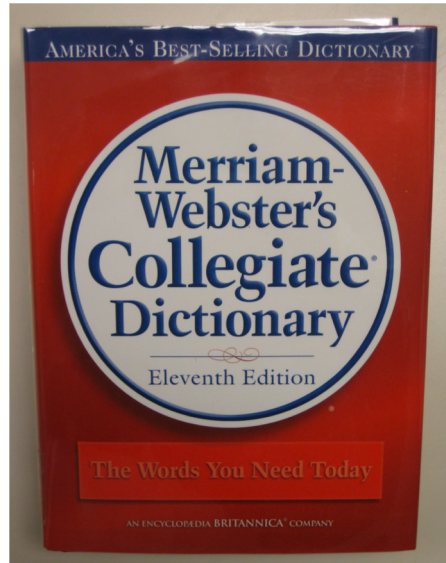
<http://www.vision.caltech.edu/html-files/archive.html>

# Object Recognition Datasets



# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-101

## 1. Category Selection

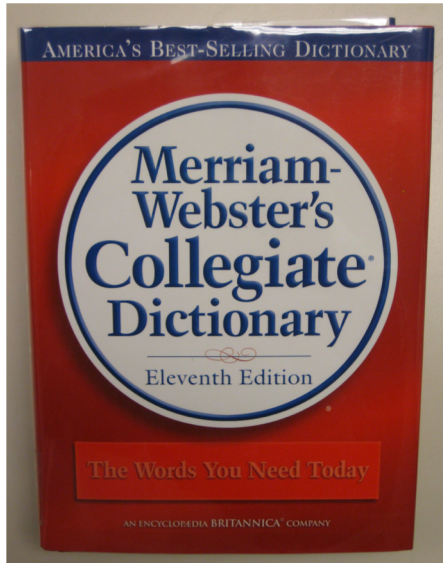


Flipped through a dictionary and chose 101 categories associated with a drawing

Li Fei Fei, Rob Fergus, & Pietro Perona. Learning generative visual models from few training examples: An incremental Bayesian approach tested on 101 object categories. CVPR 2004.

# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-101

## 1. Category Selection



Flipped through a dictionary and chose 101 categories associated with a drawing

## 2. Image Collection

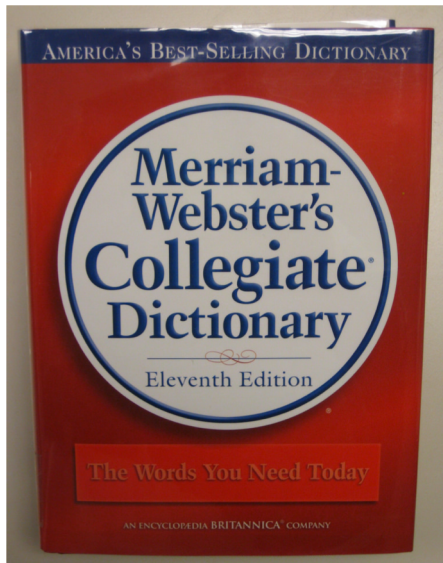


Search for each category

Li Fei Fei, Rob Fergus, & Pietro Perona. Learning generative visual models from few training examples: An incremental Bayesian approach tested on 101 object categories. CVPR 2004.

# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-101

## 1. Category Selection



Flipped through a dictionary and chose 101 categories associated with a drawing

## 2. Image Collection



Search for each category

## 3. Human Verification

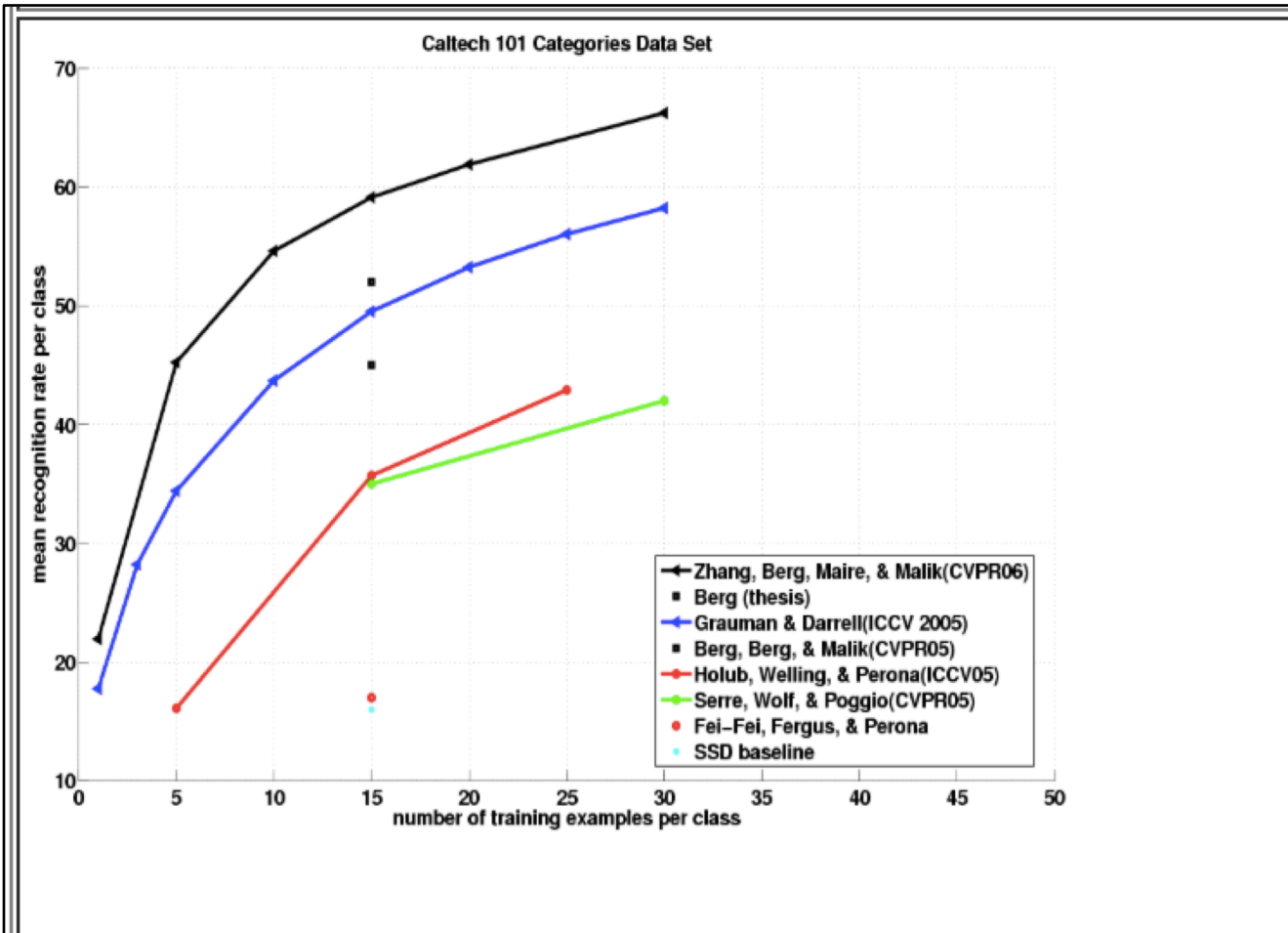
- 2 graduate students reviewed & discarded irrelevant images
- Result is 9,144 grayscale 300x200 pixel images with 45-400 images per category





# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-101

## Charting progress of algorithms



Latest results (March 2006) on the Caltech 101 from a variety of groups. (published results only).

If you would like to include your algorithm's performance please email us at [holub@caltech.edu](mailto:holub@caltech.edu) or [greg@vision.caltech.edu](mailto:greg@vision.caltech.edu) with a citation and your results. Thanks!

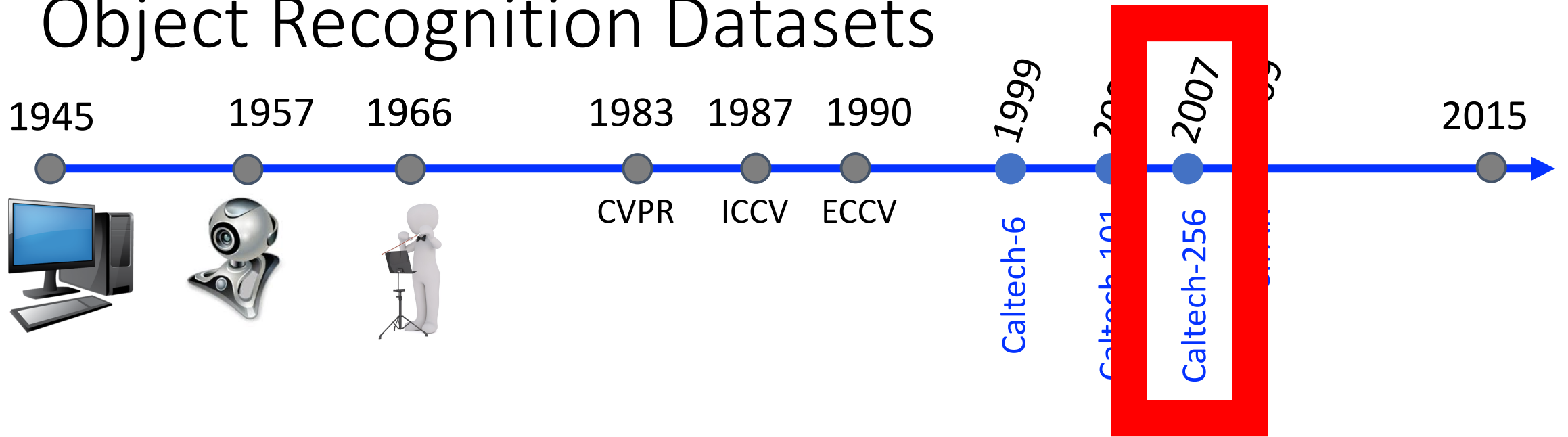
We are also interested in the time it takes to run your algorithm. Both during the training and during the classification stage

Plot courtesy of Hao Zhang.

Update by holub, April 2006.



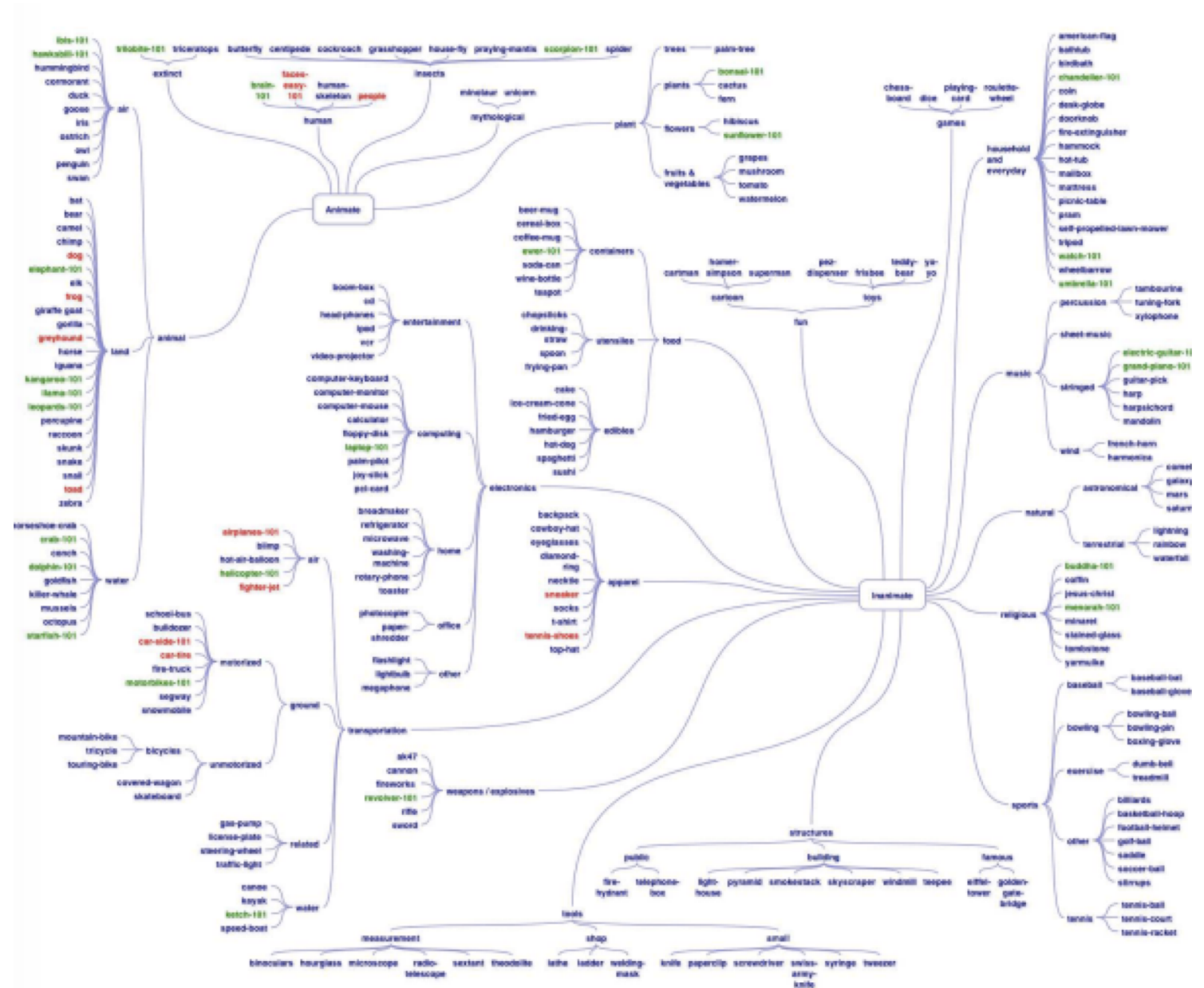
# Object Recognition Datasets



# Caltech-256

## 1. Category Selection

- Several individuals chose ~300 object categories
- Taxonomy of categories grouped around (in)animate

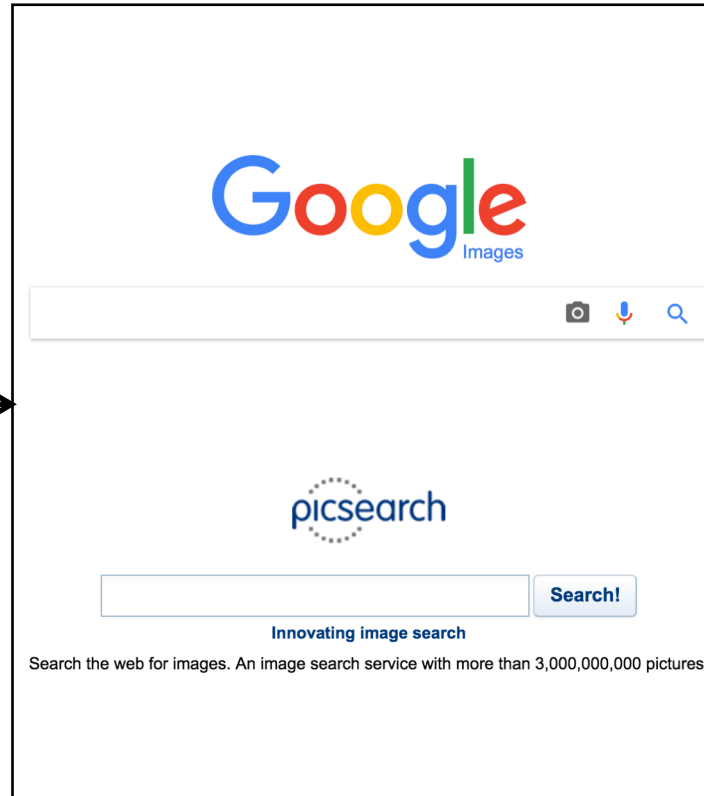


# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-256

## 1. Category Selection

- Several individuals chose ~300 object categories
- Taxonomy of categories grouped around (in)animate

## 2. Image Collection



## 3. Human Verification

- One of 4 people rate each image for 92,652 images
- Keep only “good” images
- Result is 9,104 images spanning 256 categories that each have >80 good images

# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-256

## 3. Human Verification

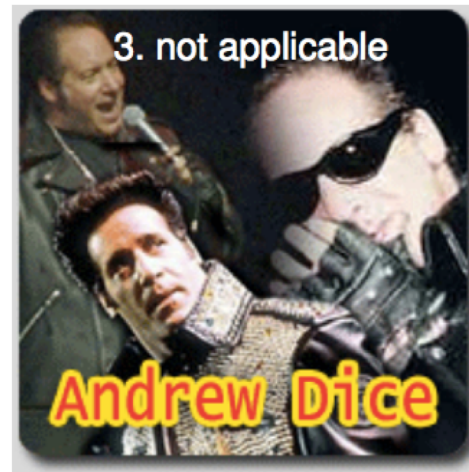
### Rating Instructions

1. Good: A clear example of the visual category
2. Bad: A confusing, occluded, or artistic example
  1. Image is very cluttered
  2. Image is a line drawing
  3. Image is an abstract artistic representation
  4. Object only occupies small fraction of the image
3. Not applicable: Not an example of the category

- One of 4 people rate each image for 92,652 images
- Keep only “good” images
- Result is 9,104 images spanning 256 categories that each have >80 good images

# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-256

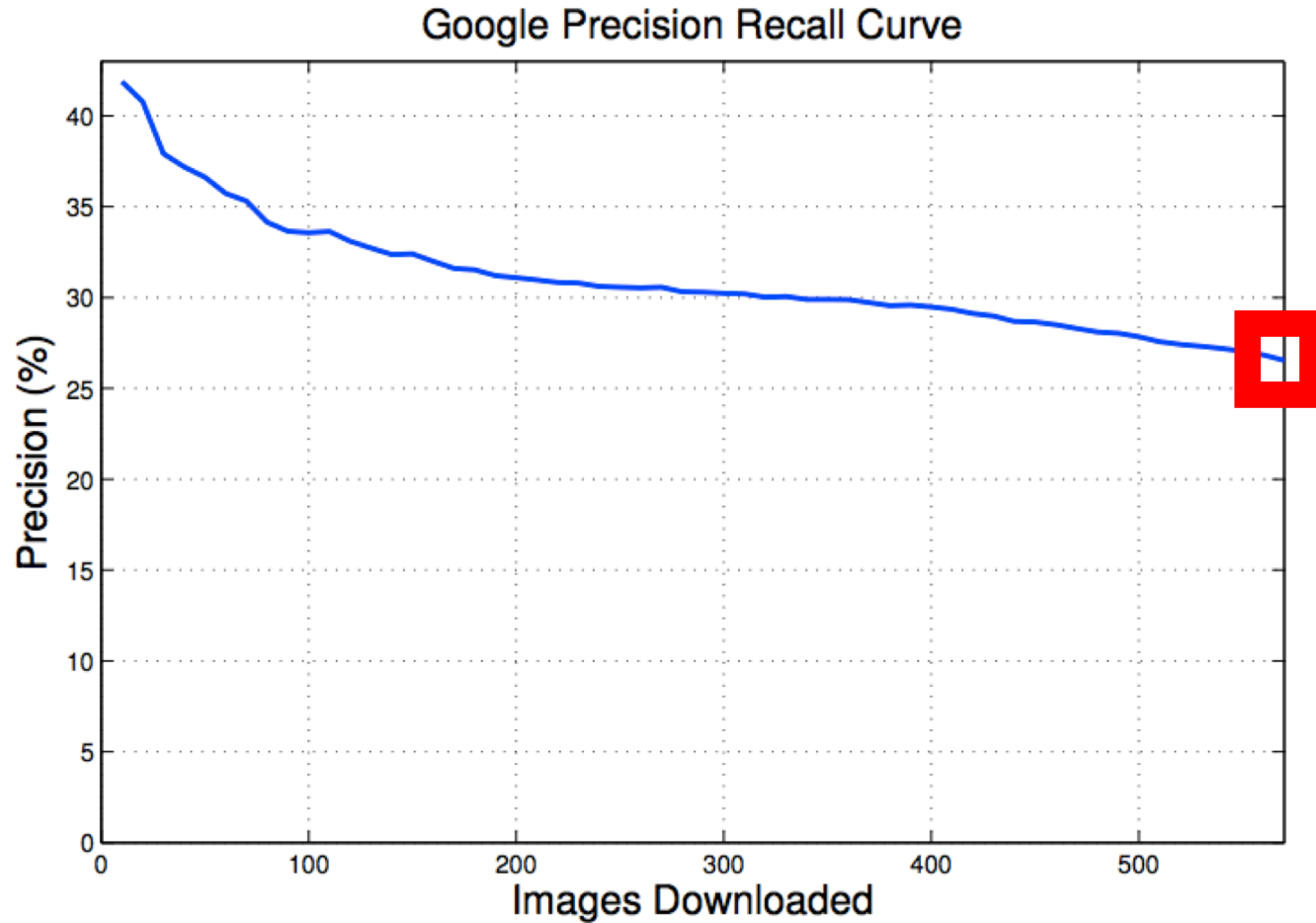
e.g., dice



## 3. Human Verification

- One of 4 people rate each image for 92,652 images
- Keep only “good” images
- Result is 9,104 images spanning 256 categories that each have >80 good images

# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-256



## 3. Human Verification

- One of 4 people rate each image for 92,652 images
- Keep only “good” images
- Result is 9,104 images spanning 256 categories that each have >80 good images

e.g., What percentage of Google images judged “good”?

Search engine accuracy?

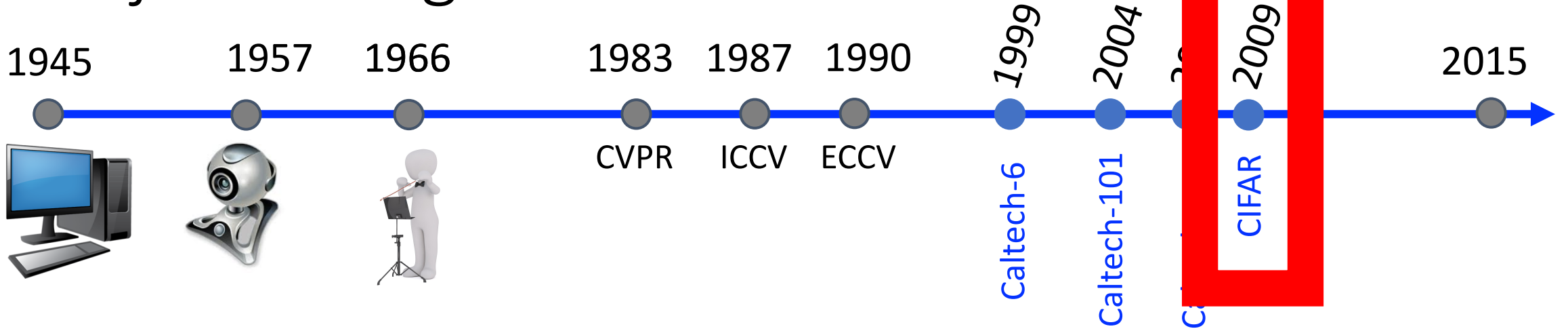
# Object Recognition Datasets: Caltech-256

Charting progress of algorithms

If you would like to share performance results as well as your confusion matrix, please send them to `caltech256@vision.caltech.edu`. We will try to keep our comparison of performance as up-to-date as possible. For more details see

[http://www.vision.caltech.edu/Image\\_Datasets/Caltech256](http://www.vision.caltech.edu/Image_Datasets/Caltech256)

# Object Recognition Datasets





# Object Recognition Datasets: CIFAR

## 1. Category Selection

100 categories taken from the “tiny images” dataset

## 2. Image Collection

Images taken from from the “tiny images” dataset

## 3. Human Verification

- Students paid to reject images not in category
- Authors verified labels

# CIFAR

## Criteria for deciding whether to include an image

1. The main test is: Would you be quite likely to say the category name if asked to give a single basic category to describe the main object in the image?
2. It's worse to include one that shouldn't be included than to exclude one. False positives are worse than false negatives.
3. If there is more than one object that is roughly equally prominent, reject even if they are all of the right class.



4. If it is a line drawing or cartoon, reject. You can accept fairly photorealistic drawings that have internal texture.



5. Do not reject just because the viewpoint is unusual or the object is partially occluded (provided you think you might have assigned the right label without priming). We want ones with unusual viewpoints.



6. Do not reject just because the background is cluttered. We want some cluttered backgrounds. But also, do not reject just because the background is uniform.

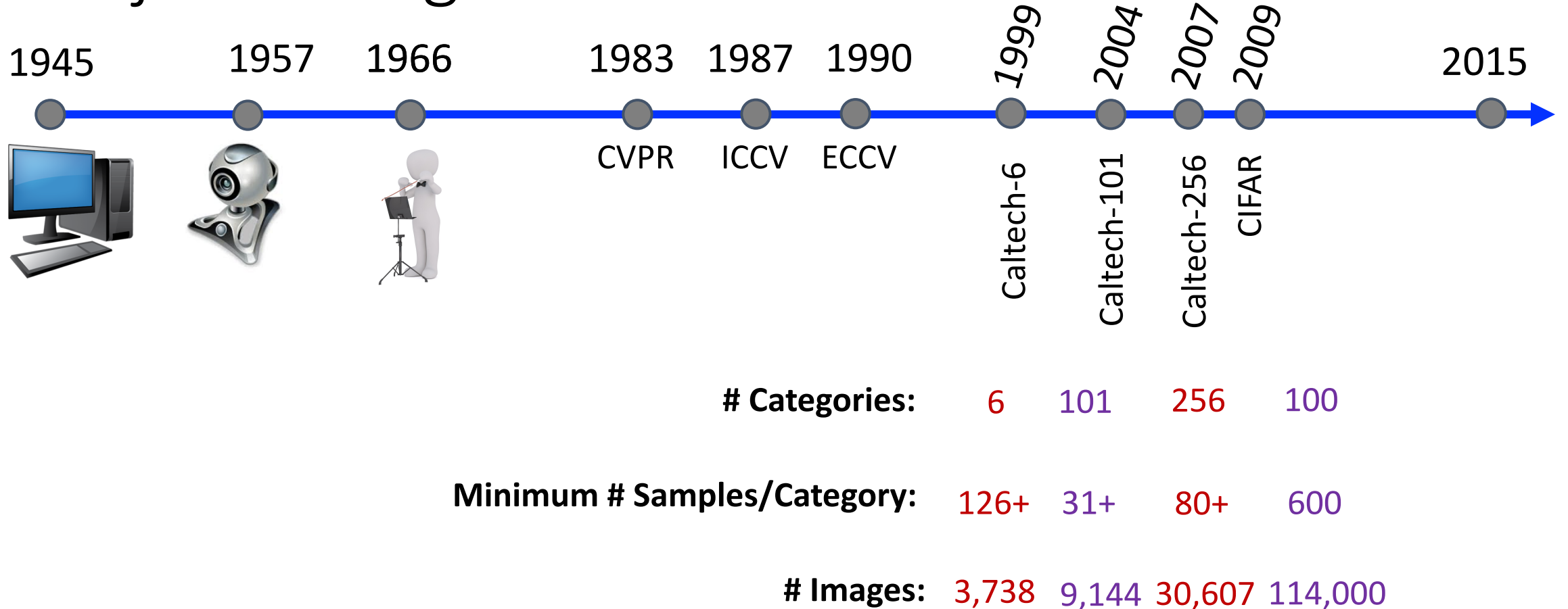
7. Do not worry too much about accepting duplicates or near duplicates. If you are pretty sure it's a duplicate, reject it. But we will eliminate any remaining duplicates later, so including duplicates is not a bad error.

8. If a category has two meanings (like mouse), only include the main meaning. If there is doubt about what this is, then ask.

## 3. Human Verification

- Students paid to reject images not in category
- Authors verified labels

# Object Recognition Datasets



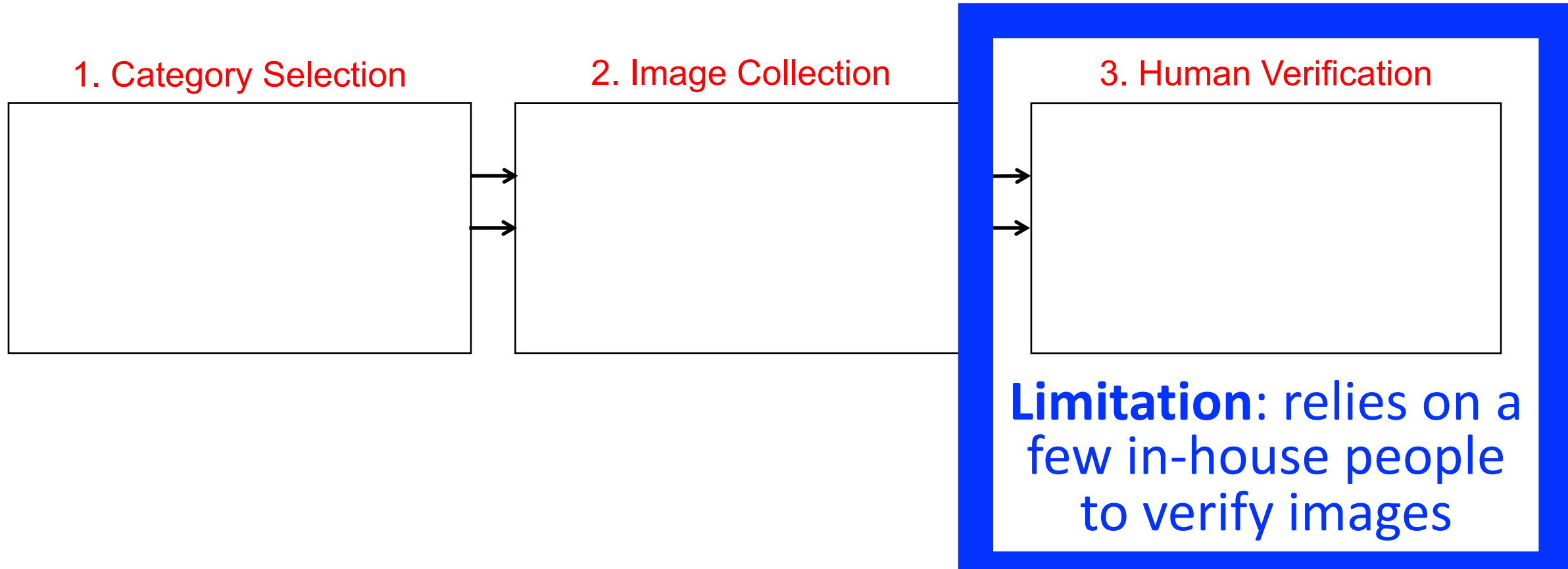
# Object Recognition Datasets: Summary

- Key steps in creating dataset:



# Object Recognition Datasets: Summary

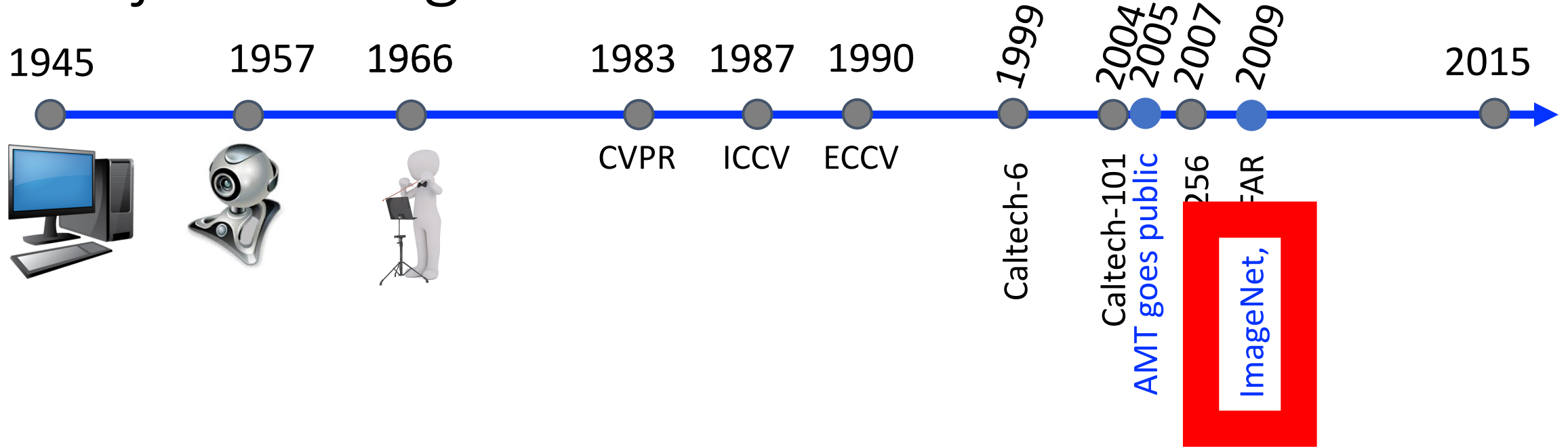
- Key steps in creating dataset:



# Today's Topics

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- Object recognition datasets: key steps in creating them
- Object recognition datasets: scaling up their size with *crowdsourcing*
- Scaling up community working on object recognition with *workshop challenges*
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- Lab: cascading stylesheets and web page layout

# Object Recognition Datasets



ImageNet's founder, Fei-Fei Li, tells ImageNet's story:  
(Note: she previously created Caltech-101)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40riCqvRoMs>

(5:44 – 9:35)

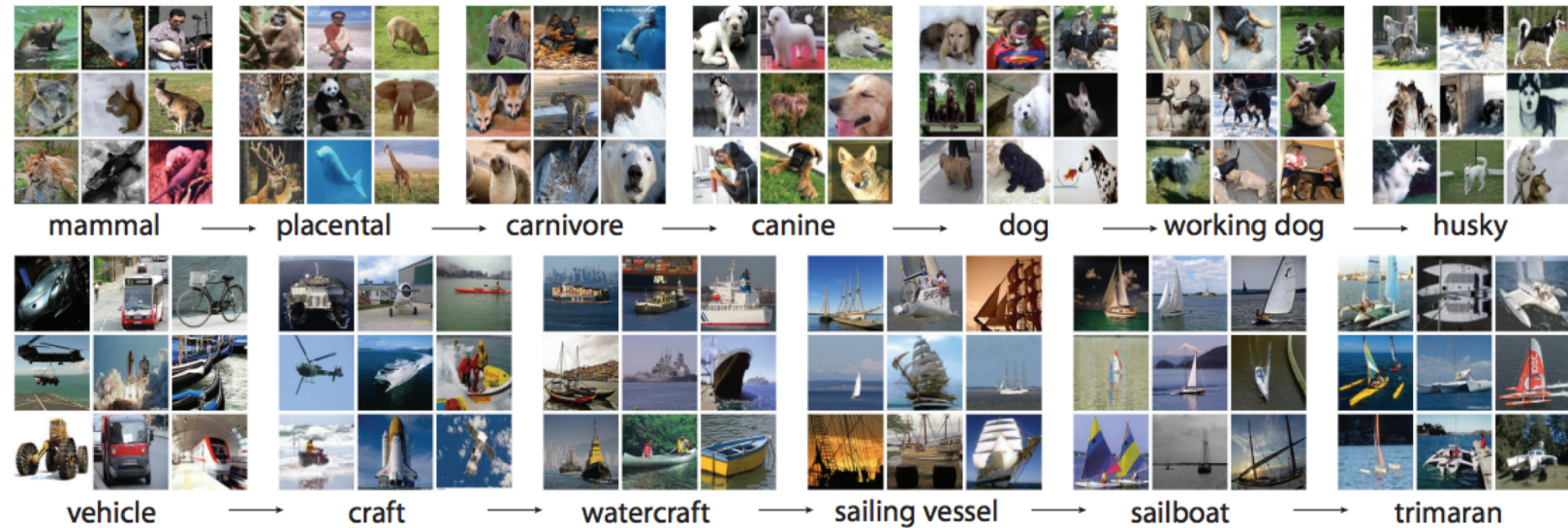


# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet

## 1. Category Selection

~10% of concepts (synonym sets) in WordNet taxonomy

e.g., two root-to-leaf branches of ImageNet with nine examples for each “synonym set”





# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet

## 1. Category Selection

~10% of concepts (synonym sets) in WordNet taxonomy

## 2. Image Collection

The Flickr logo is displayed in a large, bold font. The word "flickr" is in blue, with the "r" in pink.

(& more search engines)

Query expansion:

- Augment queries
- Translate queries to different languages

# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet

## 1. Category Selection

~10% of concepts (synonym sets) in WordNet taxonomy

## 2. Image Collection

**flickr**

(& more search engines)

Query expansion:

- Augment queries
- Translate queries to different languages

## 3. Human Verification

- Users verify if image contains queried object

- Use majority vote decision from multiple humans to support high quality results

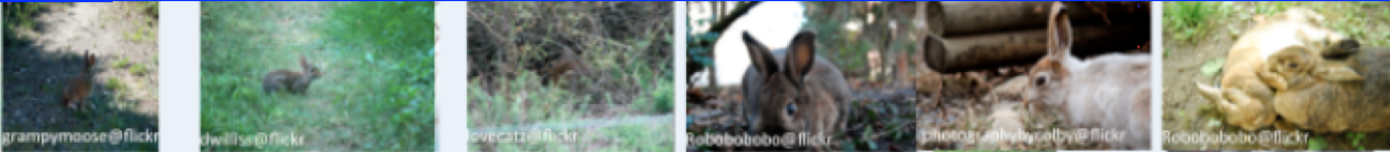
# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet Task

Definition of the target synonym set with link to Wikipedia.

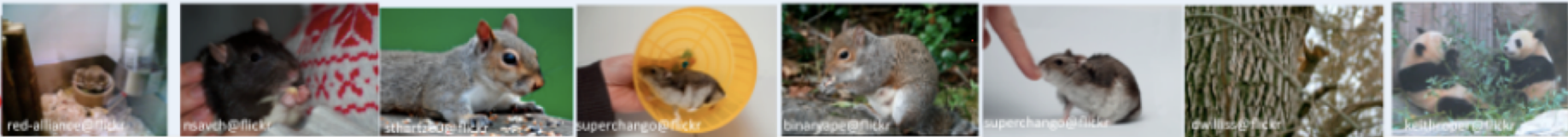
3. Human Verification

Main Instructions


**Good Examples** (mouse over to enlarge):



**Bad Examples (COMMON MISTAKES)**



Please click on the images that contain **rabbit**



< page 1 of 6 > Submit Submit button will be enabled on the final page.

# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet Workers

## Mechanical Turk is a marketplace for work.

We give businesses and developers access to an on-demand, scalable workforce. Workers select from thousands of tasks and work whenever it's convenient.

**400,794 HITs** available. [View them now.](#)

## Make Money by working on HITs

HITs - *Human Intelligence Tasks* - are individual tasks that you work on. [Find HITs now.](#)

### As a Mechanical Turk Worker you:

- Can work from home
- Choose your own work hours
- Get paid for doing good work



or [learn more about being a Worker](#)

## Get Results from Mechanical Turk Workers

Ask workers to complete HITs - *Human Intelligence Tasks* - and get results using Mechanical Turk. [Get Started.](#)

### As a Mechanical Turk Requester you:

- Have access to a global, on-demand, 24 x 7 workforce
- Get thousands of HITs completed in minutes
- Pay only when you're satisfied with the results



# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet

## 3. Human Verification

## Cost of naïve labeling approach?

1,500,000 images x 1,000 objects per image x 5 people per image x \$0.01 per person per image x 1.2 (Amazon overhead fee) = \$90,000,000

**Inefficient (e.g., slow, expensive)!**

- Users verify if image contains queried object
- Use majority vote decision from multiple humans to support high quality results

# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet

## Strategy 1: dynamically determine # of agreements needed per category



User 1	Y	Y	Y
User 2	N	Y	Y
User 3	N	Y	Y
User 4	Y	N	Y
User 5	Y	Y	Y
User 6	N	N	Y

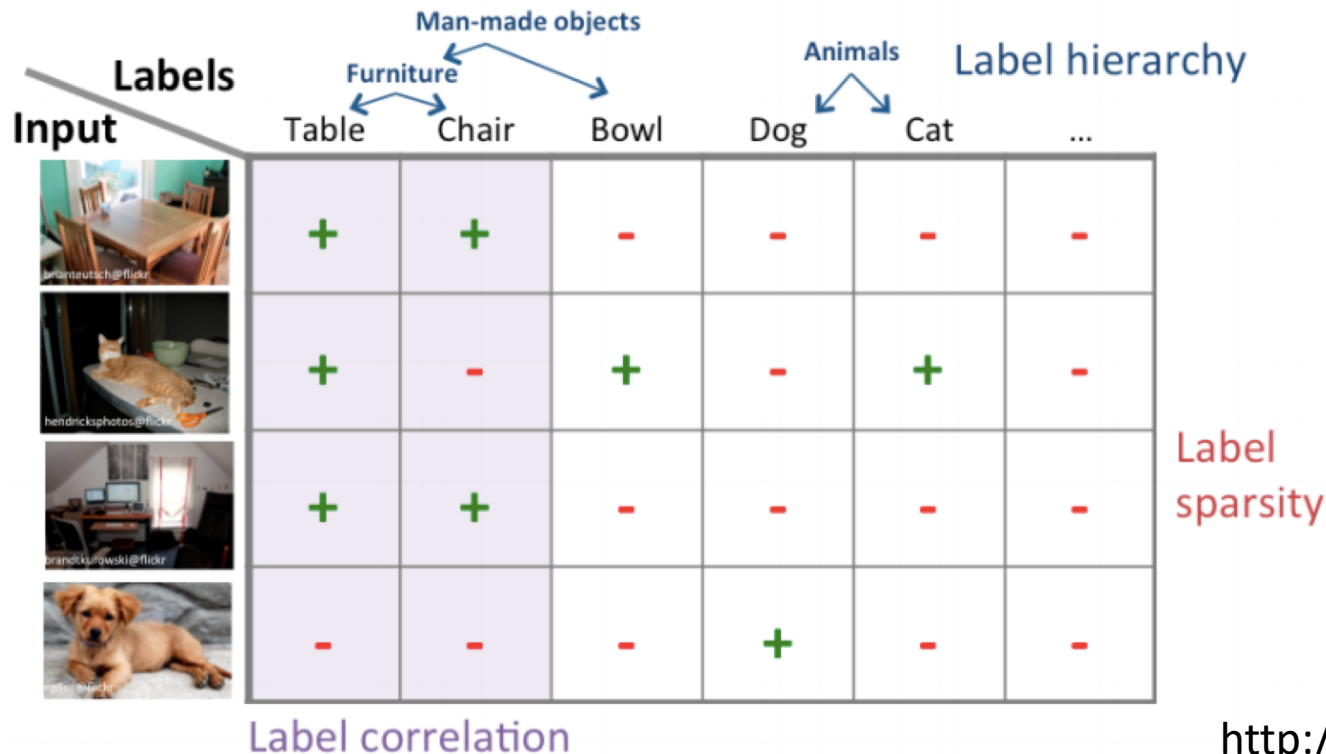
#Y	#N	Conf Cat	Conf BCat
0	1	0.07	0.23
1	0	0.85	0.69
1	1	0.46	0.49
2	0	0.97	0.83
0	2	0.02	0.12
3	0	0.99	0.90
2	1	0.85	0.68

### 3. Human Verification

- Users verify if image contains queried object
- Use majority vote decision from multiple humans to support high quality results

# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet

**Strategy 2: embrace correlation, hierarchy, & sparsity to reduce human involvement**



## 3. Human Verification

- Users verify if image contains queried object
- Use majority vote decision from multiple humans to support high quality results

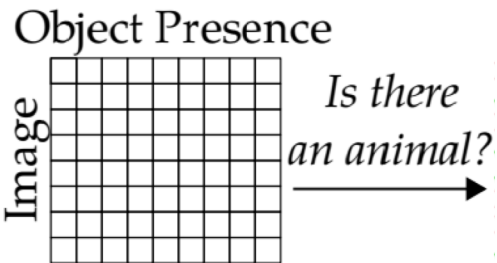
[http://ai.stanford.edu/~jkrause/papers/chi14\\_pres.pdf](http://ai.stanford.edu/~jkrause/papers/chi14_pres.pdf)

# Object Recognition Datasets: ImageNet

**Strategy 2: embrace correlation, hierarchy, & sparsity to reduce human involvement**

## 3. Human Verification

- Users verify if image contains queried object
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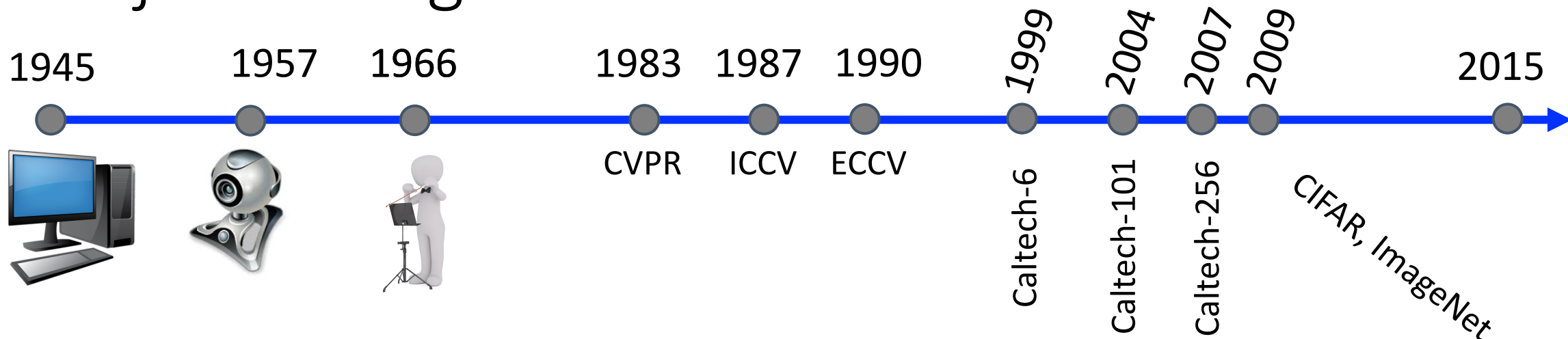


e.g., applying algorithm for one label (cat) on a set of images

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1409.0575.pdf>



# Object Recognition Datasets



<b># Categories:</b>	6	101	256	100	1000
<b>Minimum # Samples/Category:</b>	126+	31+	80+	600	668
<b># Images:</b>	3,738	9,144	30,607	114,000	1,461,406

# Today's Topics

- Object recognition applications
- Object recognition datasets: key steps in creating them
- Object recognition datasets: scaling up their size with *crowdsourcing*
- **Scaling up community working on object recognition with *workshop challenges***
- Class Discussion
- Lab: cascading stylesheets and web page layout

# Engaging Larger Community: Typical Approach

**1. Identify an AI problem**

**2. Create infrastructure to work on the problem:** a big labelled dataset with a quantitative approach to evaluate algorithms

**3. Scale:** encourage community involvement in developing algorithms by publicly sharing the data with evaluation server and hosting a workshop to announce winners

# Engaging Larger Community: ImageNet

**1. Problem:** Object Recognition

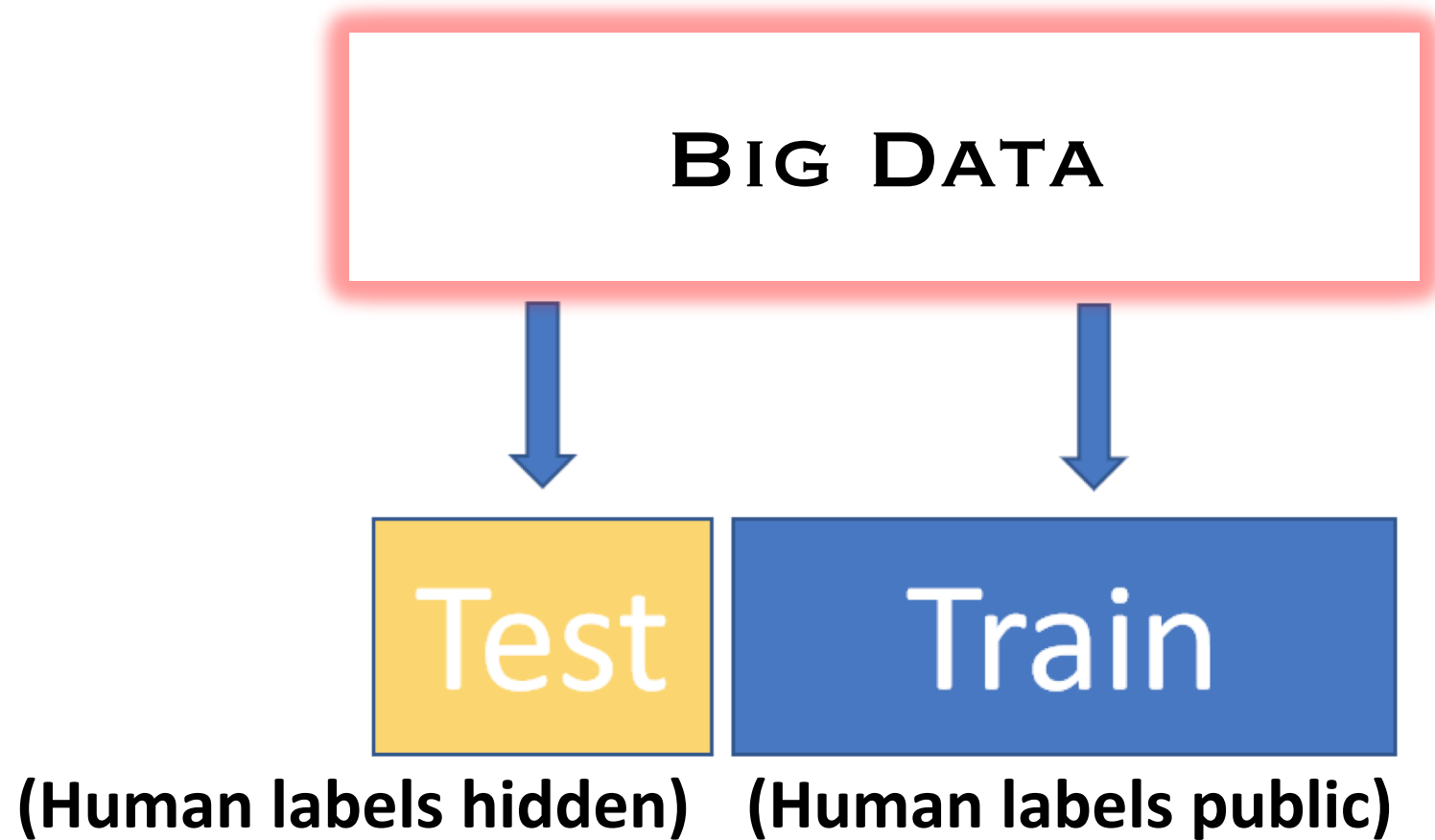
**2. Infrastructure:** ImageNet with evaluation metrics released

**3. Scale:** workshop challenge created

# Engaging Larger Community: ImageNet Challenge



# Engaging Larger Community: ImageNet Challenge



**Winner: highest scoring method on the hidden test set**

# Engaging Larger Community: ImageNet Challenge

Not Secure | image-net.org

IMGENET

14,197,122 images, 21841 synsets indexed

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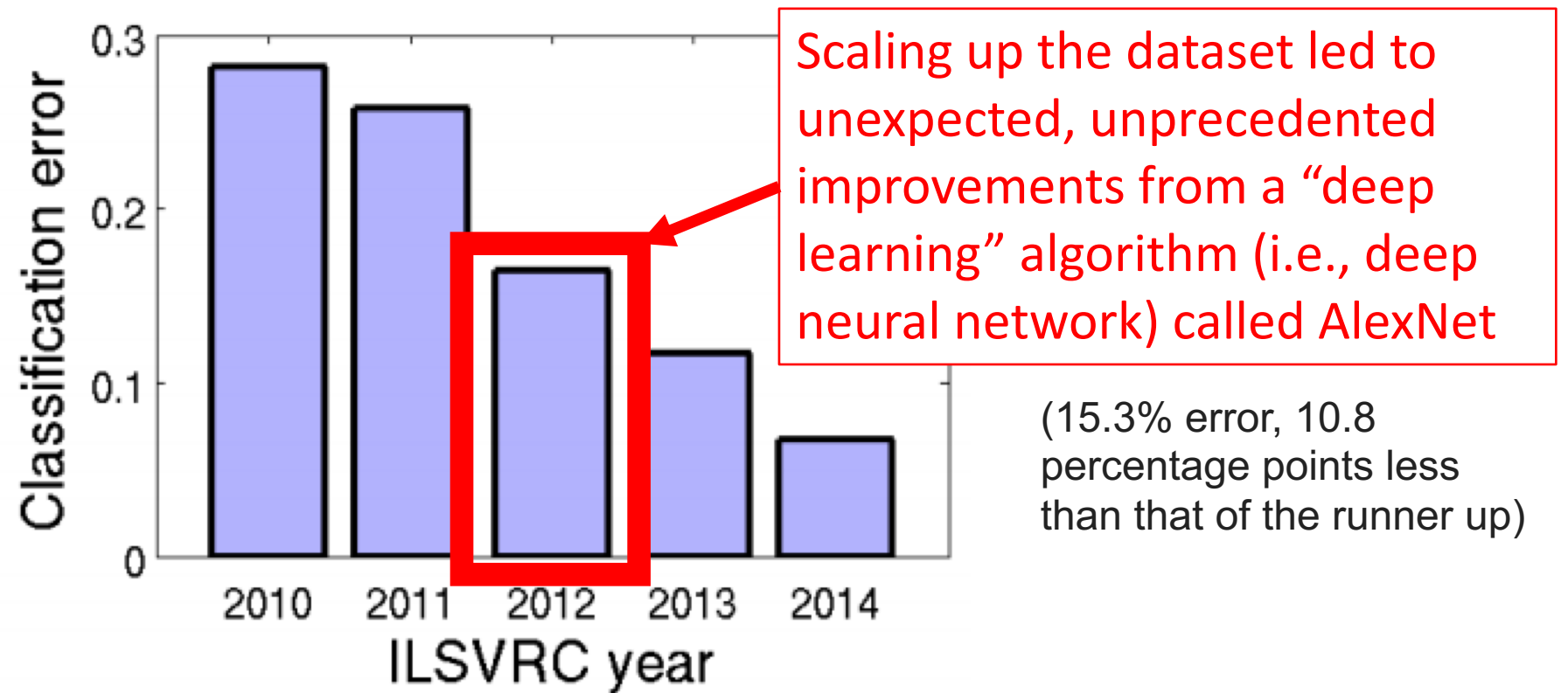
**ImageNet** is an image database organized according to the **WordNet** hierarchy (currently only the nouns), in which each node of the hierarchy is depicted by hundreds and thousands of images. Currently we have an average of over five hundred images per node. We hope ImageNet will become a useful resource for researchers, educators, students and all of you who share our passion for pictures.

[Click here](#) to learn more about ImageNet, [Click here](#) to join the ImageNet mailing list.

Demo: <http://image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/2010/index>

# Engaging Larger Community: ImageNet Challenge

Charting progress of algorithms



Olga Russakovsky et al. ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge. IJCV 2015.

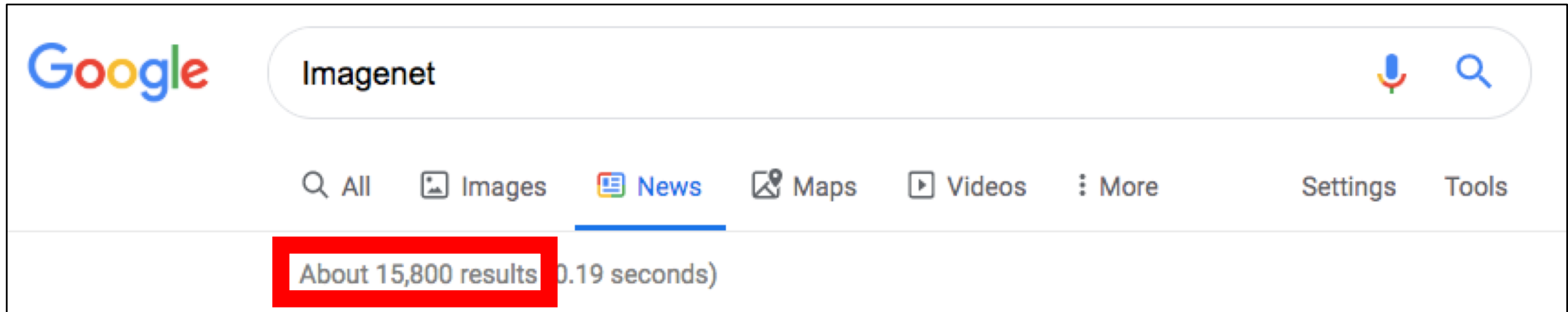
Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. ImageNet Classification with Deep Neural Networks. NIPS 2012.



# Engaging Larger Community: ImageNet Challenge

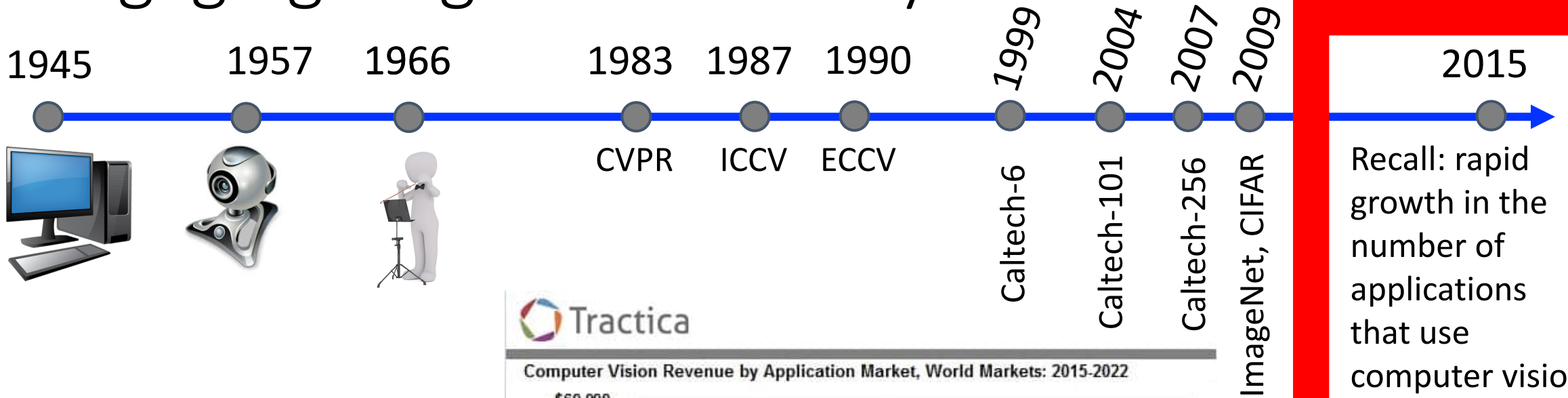
“Suddenly people started to pay attention, not just within the AI community but across the technology industry as a whole.”

- Economist

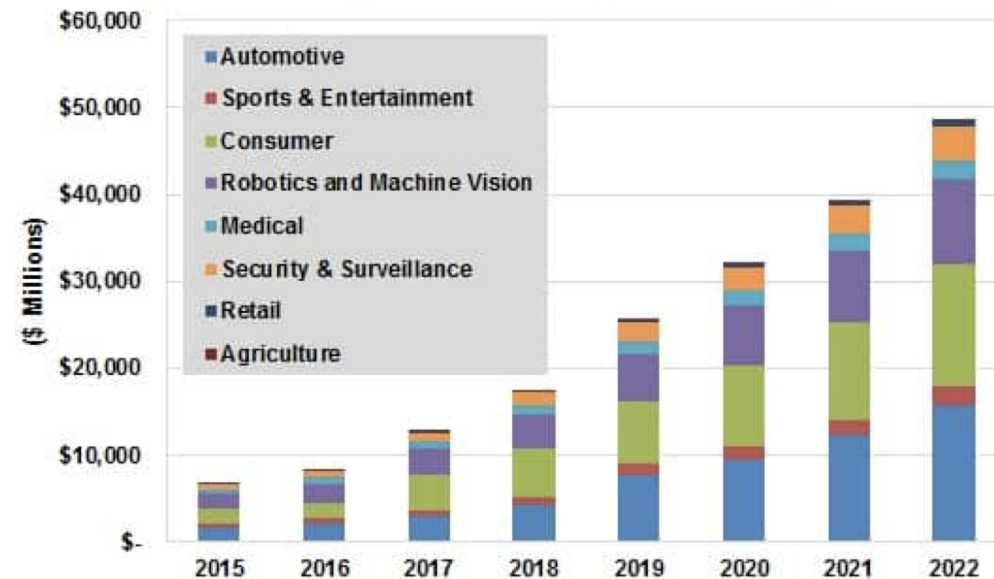


[From not working to neural networking](#)". *The Economist*. 25 June 2016. Retrieved 3 February 2018.

# Engaging Larger Community

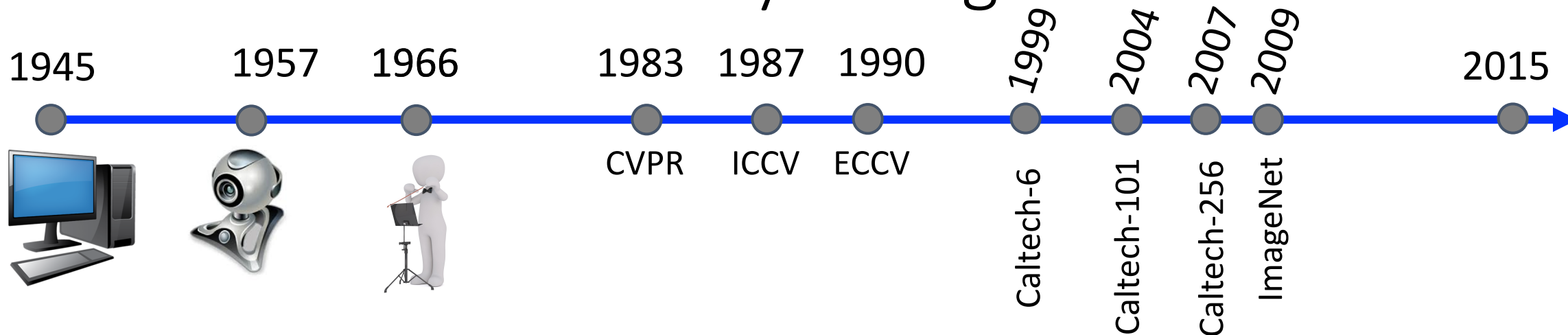


Computer Vision Revenue by Application Market, World Markets: 2015-2022



<https://sevenshinestudios.wordpress.com/computer-vision-and-deep-learning/>

# 2019 CVPR Community Recognition



## PAMI Longuet-Higgins Prize

Retrospective Most Impactful Paper from CVPR 2009

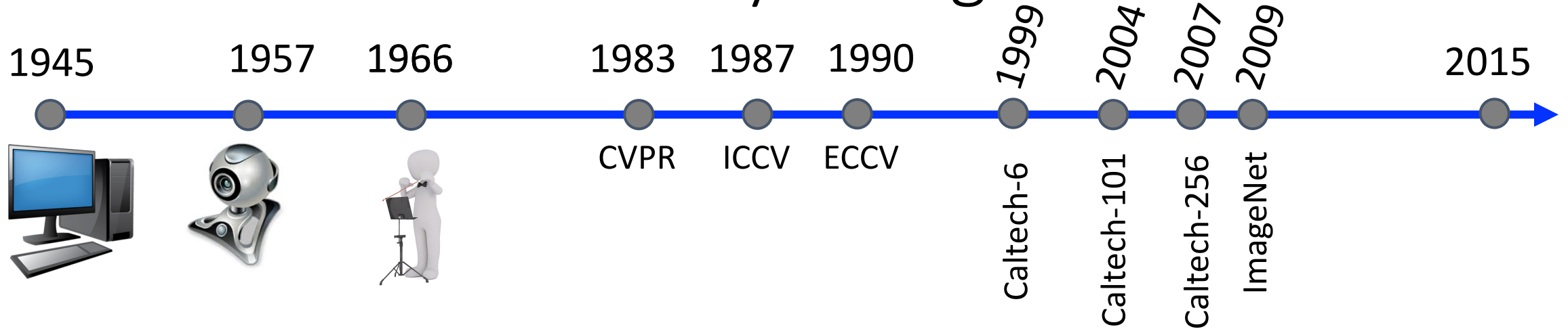
*ImageNet: A large-scale hierarchical image database*

Jia Deng, Wei Dong, Richard Socher,  
Li-Jia Li, Kai Li, and Li Fei-Fei



<https://syncedreview.com/2019/06/18/cvpr-2019-attracts-9k-attendees-best-papers-announced-imagenet-honoured-10-years-later/>

# 2019 CVPR Community Recognition



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Retrospective Most Impactful Paper from CVPR 2009

*ImageNet: A large-scale hierarchical image database*

Jia Deng, Wei Dong, Richard Socher,  
Li-Jia Li, Kai Li, and Li Fei-Fei

“In 2009, ImageNet was not the most mainstream work, but all of us who did this project believed that it would have a big impact, so we put in a lot of efforts. One of the revelations it gives me is that you don’t have to do the most popular things, but do what you believe will have an impact.”

-First author, Jia Deng

<https://syncedreview.com/2019/06/18/cvpr-2019-attracts-9k-attendees-best-papers-announced-imagenet-honoured-10-years-later/>

# ImageNet: Great Start...

Now what about being more inclusive? ( e.g., households around world with low household incomes?)



**Ground truth: Soap**

**Nepal, 288 \$/month**

**Azure:** food, cheese, bread, cake, sandwich

**Clarifai:** food, wood, cooking, delicious, healthy

**Google:** food, dish, cuisine, comfort food, spam

**Amazon:** food, confectionary, sweets, burger

**Watson:** food, food product, turmeric, seasoning

**Tencent:** food, dish, matter, fast food, nutriment



**Ground truth: Soap**

**UK, 1890 \$/month**

**Azure:** toilet, design, art, sink

**Clarifai:** people, faucet, healthcare, lavatory, wash closet

**Google:** product, liquid, water, fluid, bathroom accessory

**Amazon:** sink, indoors, bottle, sink faucet

**Watson:** gas tank, storage tank, toiletry, dispenser, soap dispenser

**Tencent:** lotion, toiletry, soap dispenser, dispenser, after shave

# ImageNet: Great Start...

Now what about being more inclusive? ( e.g., households around world with low household incomes?)



**Ground truth: Spices**      **Phillipines, 262 \$/month**

**Azure:** bottle, beer, counter, drink, open  
**Clarifai:** container, food, bottle, drink, stock  
**Google:** product, yellow, drink, bottle, plastic bottle  
**Amazon:** beverage, beer, alcohol, drink, bottle  
**Watson:** food, larder food supply, pantry, condiment, food seasoning  
**Tencent:** condiment, sauce, flavorer, catsup, hot sauce



**Ground truth: Spices**      **USA, 4559 \$/month**

**Azure:** bottle, wall, counter, food  
**Clarifai:** container, food, can, medicine, stock  
**Google:** seasoning, seasoned salt, ingredient, spice, spice rack  
**Amazon:** shelf, tin, pantry, furniture, aluminium  
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# ImageNet: Great Start...

Why do you think the algorithms made these mistakes?



**Ground truth: Spices** Philippines, 262 \$/month

**Azure:** bottle, beer, counter, drink, open  
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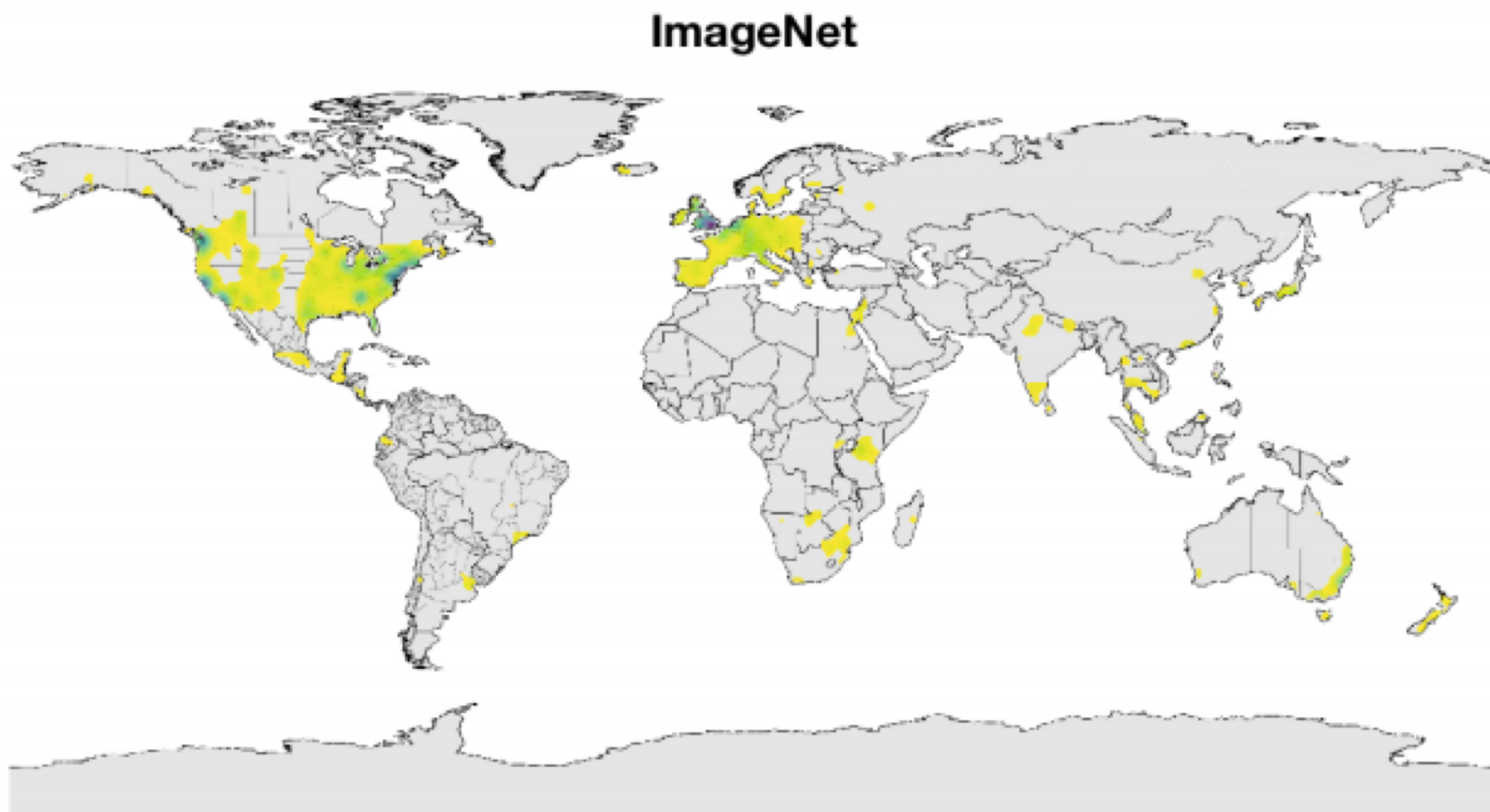


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# ImageNet: Great Start...

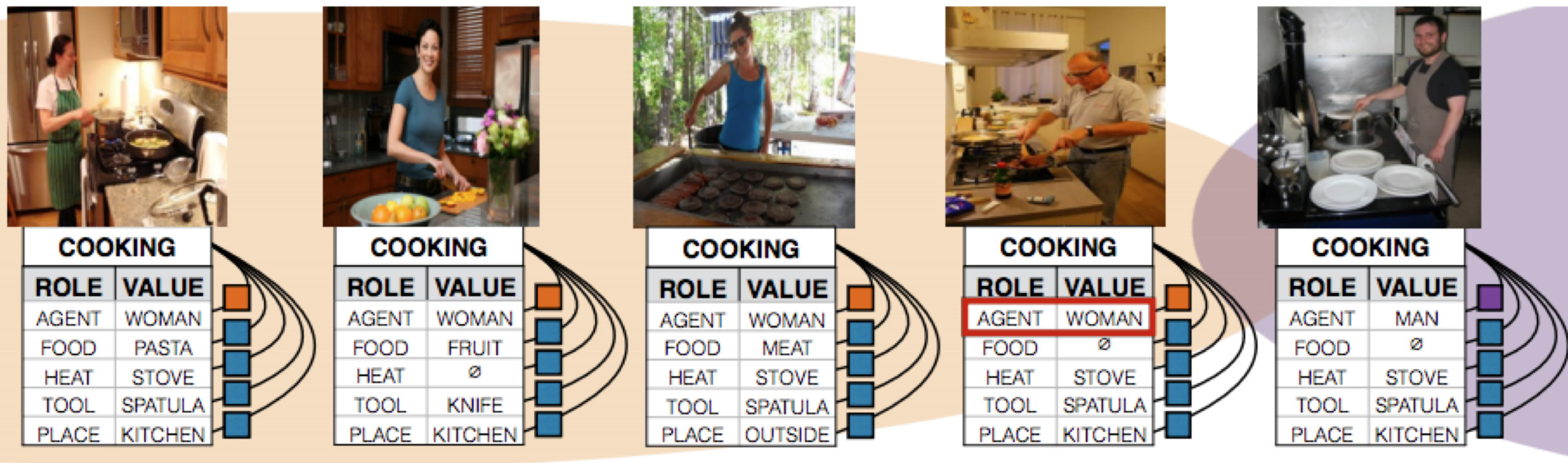
Geographical distribution of images in the ImageNet using Flickr metadata:





# ImageNet: Great Start...

Now what about not amplifying existing biases?



Algorithm identifies men in kitchens as women.

# ImageNet: Great Start...

Now what about not amplifying existing biases?

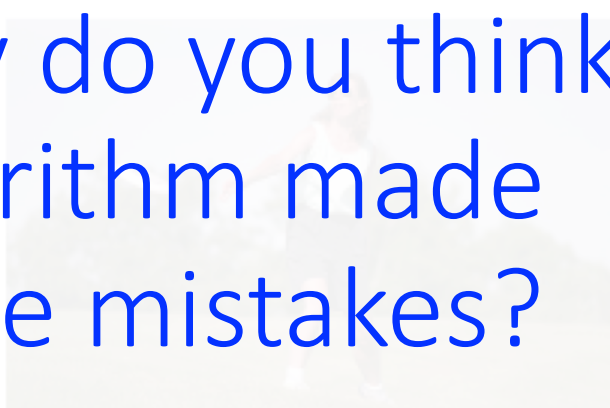


Algorithm identifies these pictures as men.

# ImageNet: Great Start...

Now what about not amplifying existing biases?

Why do you think the algorithm made these mistakes?



Algorithm identifies these pictures as men.

# Today's Topics

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