

Image re-ranking based on statistics of frequent patterns

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Large scale image search

e.g. 10,000,000 images

- Free text-based queries (easy to formulate)
- Text: fast indexing structures (inverted files)



Support the 2014 Great Backyard Bird Count

February 5, 2014 by Editor

The 17th annual Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC) is set through to February 7 in multiple locations all over the world. Bird watchers of all ages and levels of experience to count the

fifteen-minute period. Participants can only do one fifteen-minute... [Read more]

Tags: backyard, bird count, birders, birding, migration, research,

Filed under Features

```
<title> Birds .com: Online Birds
Guide with Facts, Articles, Videos,
and Photos</title>
<meta name="description"
content=" Birds and Birding guide
showcasing information about
species, ornithology, bird watching
activities, care, education, photos
and original articles about
birds." />
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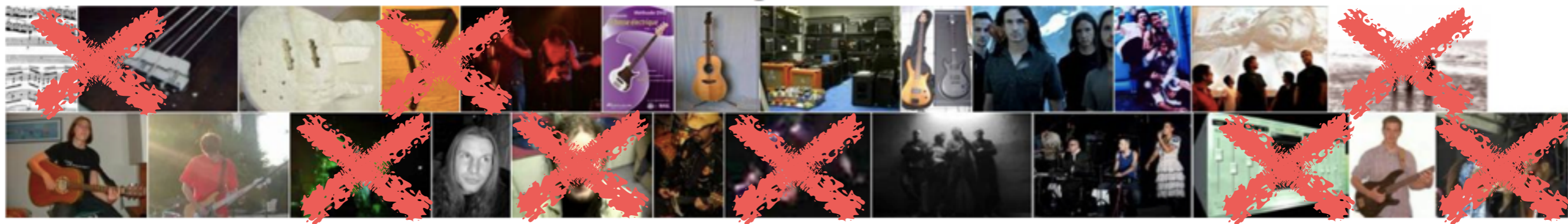
- Use image content (more accurate)
- Free queries: precomputing image classifiers can not be done offline
- Reranking: get images based on text, rerank them based on image content ... but online computations!

Large scale image search

Bird



Bass guitar



Car



Key Assumption

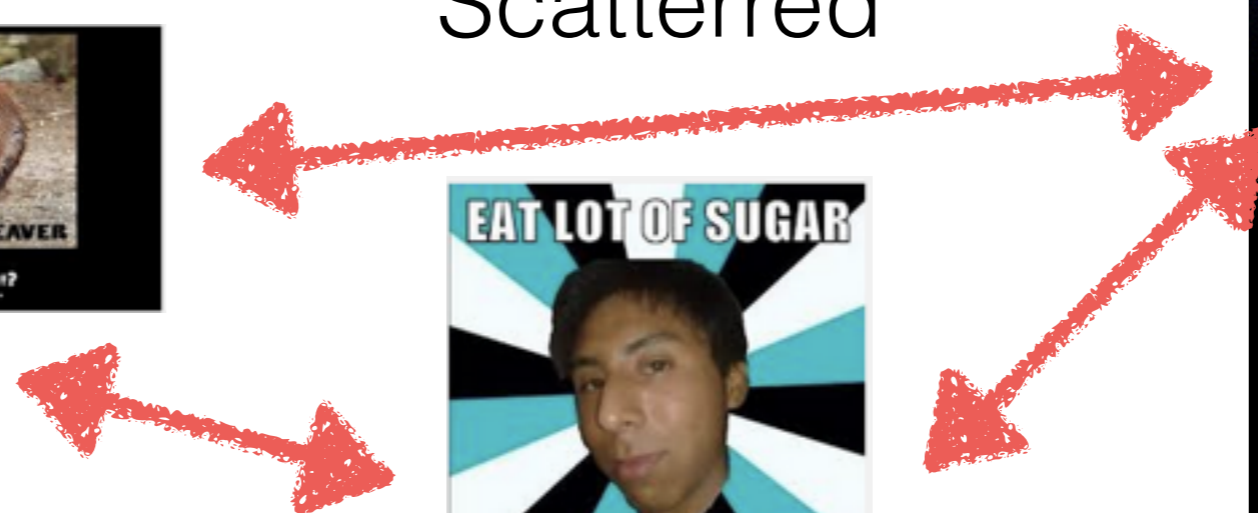
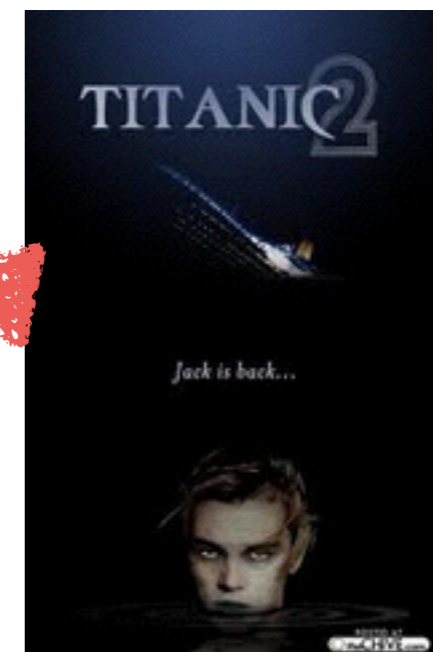
Relevant images



Visual constancy (at least within groups)

Non-relevant images

Scattered



Online mining of visually similar structures

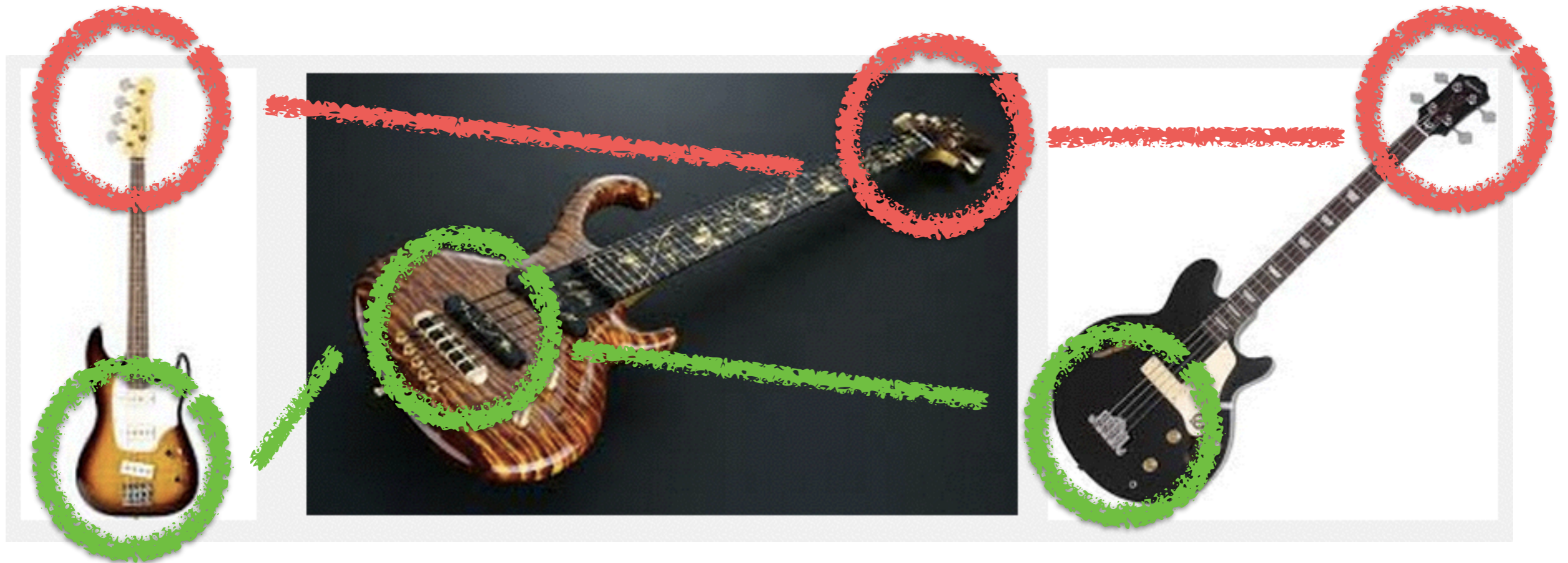
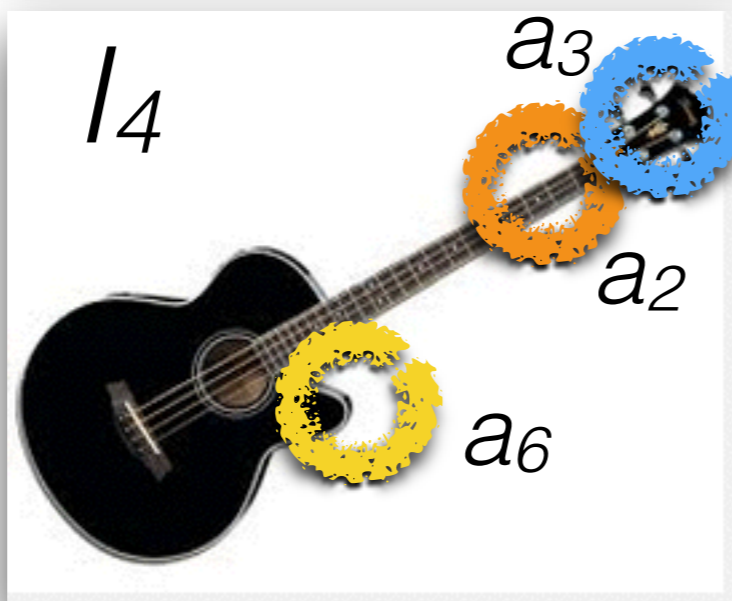
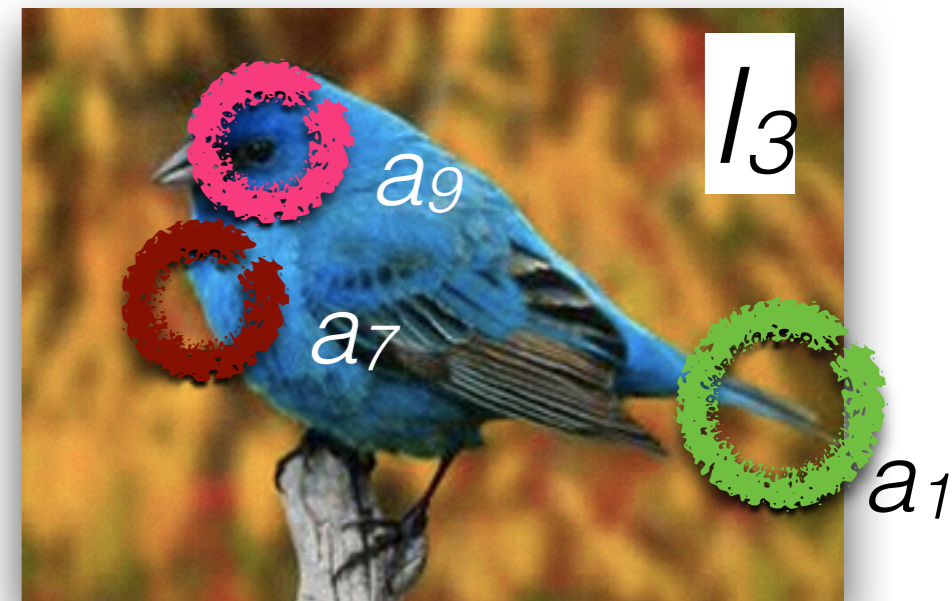
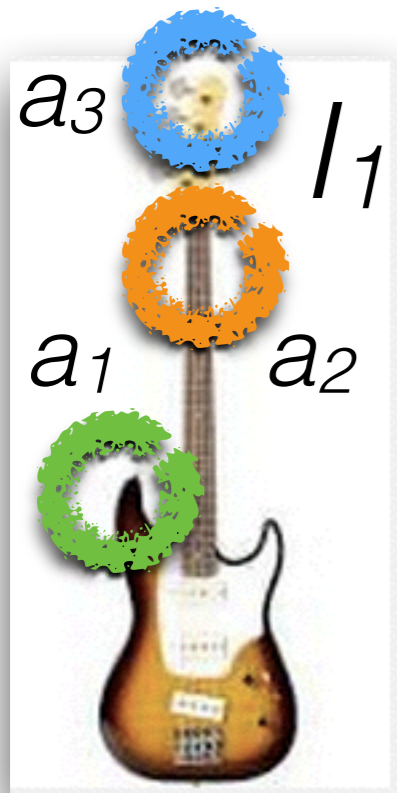




Image	Relevancy	Rank
I_1	yes	1
I_2	yes	2
I_3	no	3
I_4	yes	4
I_5	no	5



<i>Image I_i</i>	<i>Trans. t_i</i>	<i>rel.</i>
I_1	$\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$	<i>yes</i>
I_2	$\{a_1, a_4, a_6\}$	<i>yes</i>
I_3	$\{a_1, a_7, a_9\}$	<i>no</i>
I_4	$\{a_2, a_3, a_6\}$	<i>yes</i>
I_5	$\{a_4, a_5, a_8\}$	<i>no</i>



Initial ranking

<i>Image</i> I_i	<i>Trans.</i> t_i	<i>rel.</i>
I_1	$\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$	<i>yes</i>
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- *Pattern* (or *Itemset*) $X = \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$: a set of items, subsequences, substructures, etc.
- Frequency / support: # of occurrences $\mathcal{F}(a_2, a_3) = 2$
- *Frequent* pattern: a pattern that occurs frequently in a data set (min freq)
- An itemset X is closed if there exists no super-pattern Y , $Y \supset X$ with the same support as X
- Closed pattern is a lossless compression of freq. patterns

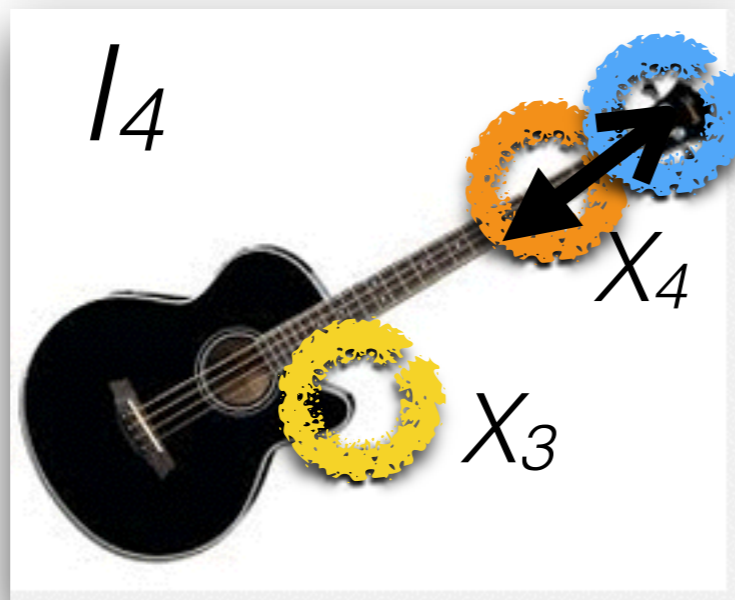
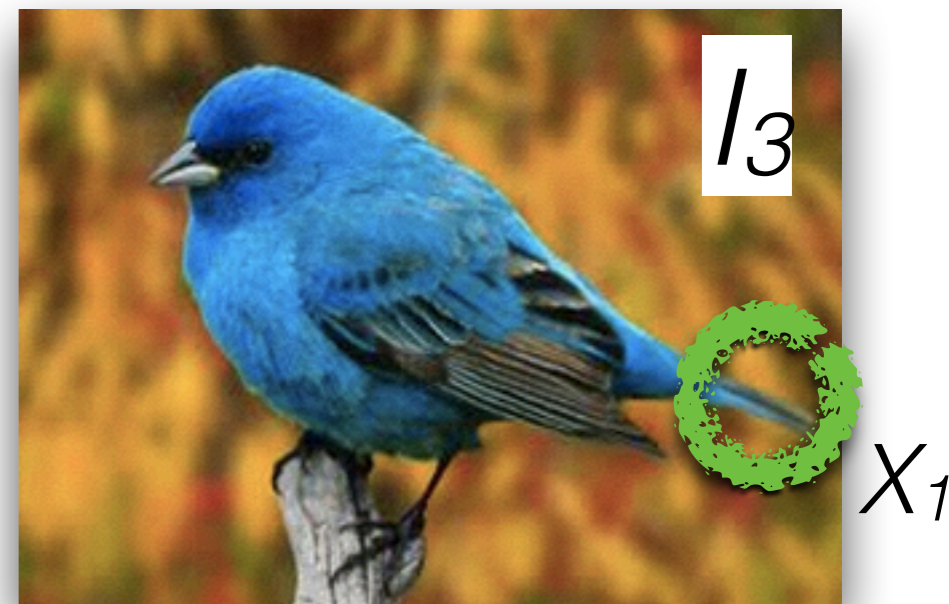
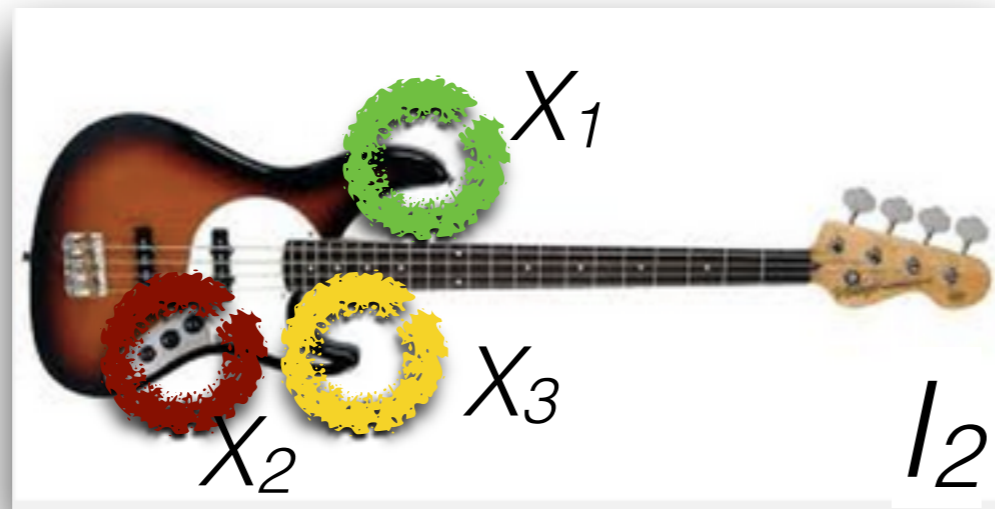
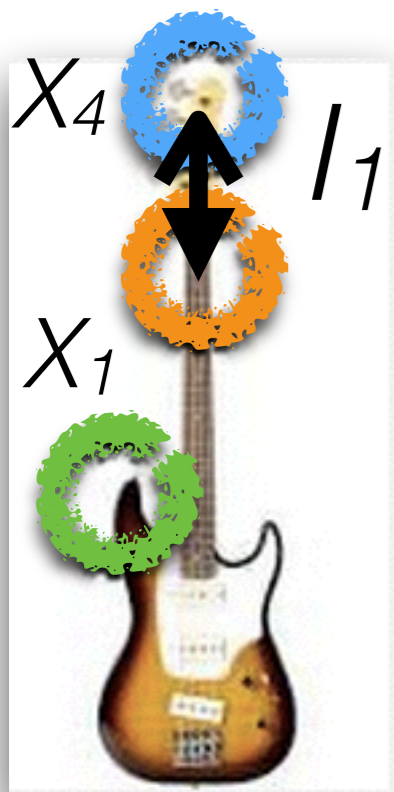
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Frequent closed patterns

<i>Patterns \mathcal{X}_j</i>
$\mathcal{X}_1 = \{a_1\}$
$\mathcal{X}_2 = \{a_4\}$
$\mathcal{X}_3 = \{a_6\}$
$\mathcal{X}_4 = \{a_2, a_3\}$

$$\mathcal{F} \geq 2$$



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Frequent closed patterns

$$\mathcal{F} \geq 2$$

Scoring Function

$$S(I_i) = |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{T}, \text{minfr}) \subseteq t_i|$$

Set of patterns
 \geq min freq

Minimum
frequency

Transaction
of the image

<i>Image I_i</i>	<i>Trans. t_i</i>	<i>rel.</i>
I_1	$\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$	<i>yes</i>
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Initial ranking

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$\mathcal{X}_3 = \{a_6\}$
$\mathcal{X}_4 = \{a_2, a_3\}$

Frequent closed patterns

$$\mathcal{F} \geq 2$$

<i>Image I_i</i>	\mathcal{X}_j in t_i	$\#\mathcal{X}_j$ in t_i	<i>rel.</i>
I_2	$\mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{X}_3$	3	<i>yes</i>
I_1	$\mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_4$	2	<i>yes</i>
I_4	$\mathcal{X}_3, \mathcal{X}_4$	2	<i>yes</i>
I_3	\mathcal{X}_1	1	<i>no</i>
I_5	\mathcal{X}_2	1	<i>no</i>

Re-ranking

An even better scoring function!

- Previous scores do not use textual information
- Textual information is embedded into the original ranking
- Weight frequent itemsets (sum of the inverse of the original rank of images containing them)

$$w(\mathcal{X}) = \sum_{k \in K_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X})} \frac{1}{k}$$

<i>Image</i> I_i	<i>Trans.</i> t_i	<i>rel.</i>
I_1	$\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$	<i>yes</i>
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Example

$$\mathcal{X}_4 = (a_2, a_3)$$

$$w(\mathcal{X}_4) = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{4}$$

An even better scoring function

$$S(I_i) = \sum_{\mathcal{X} \in \{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{T}, F_{min}) \subseteq t_i\}} w(\mathcal{X})$$

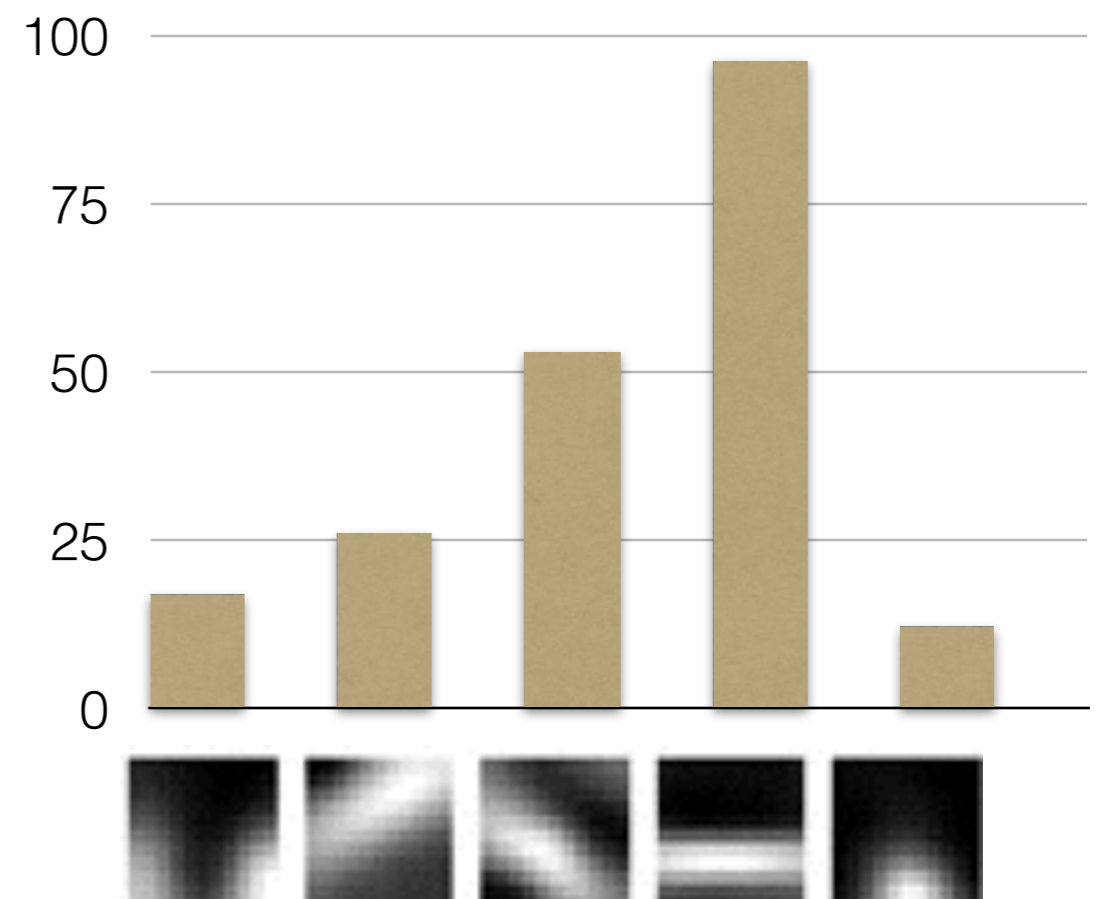
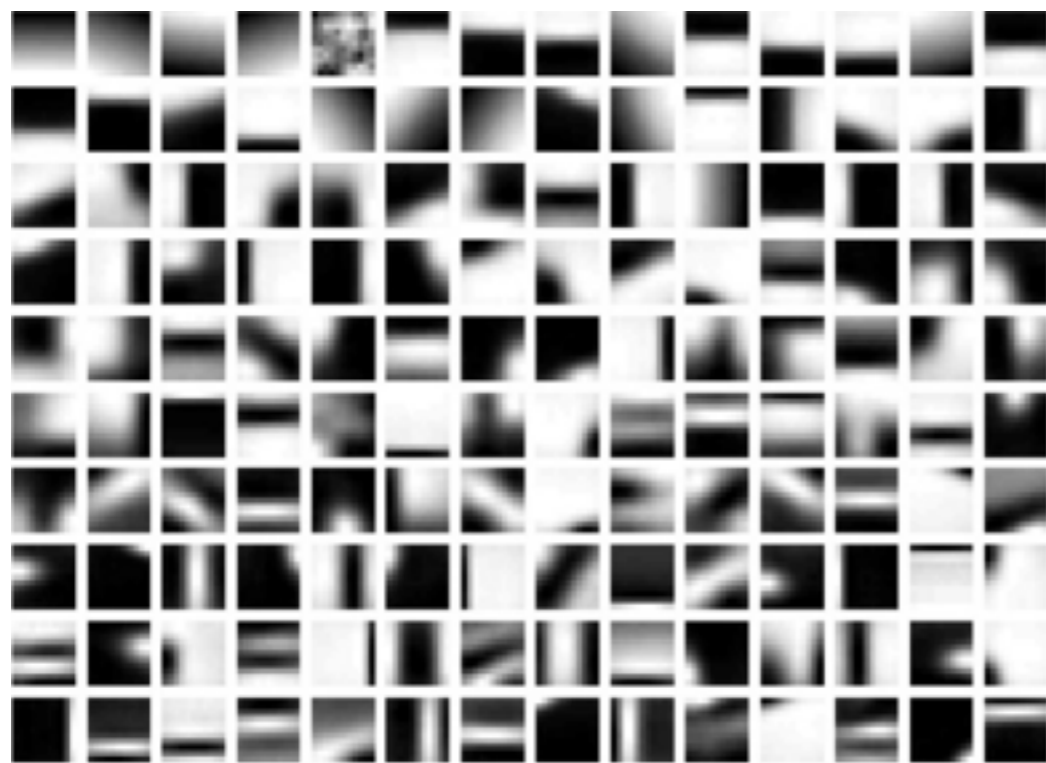
With

$$w(\mathcal{X}) = \sum_{k \in K_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X})} \frac{1}{k}$$

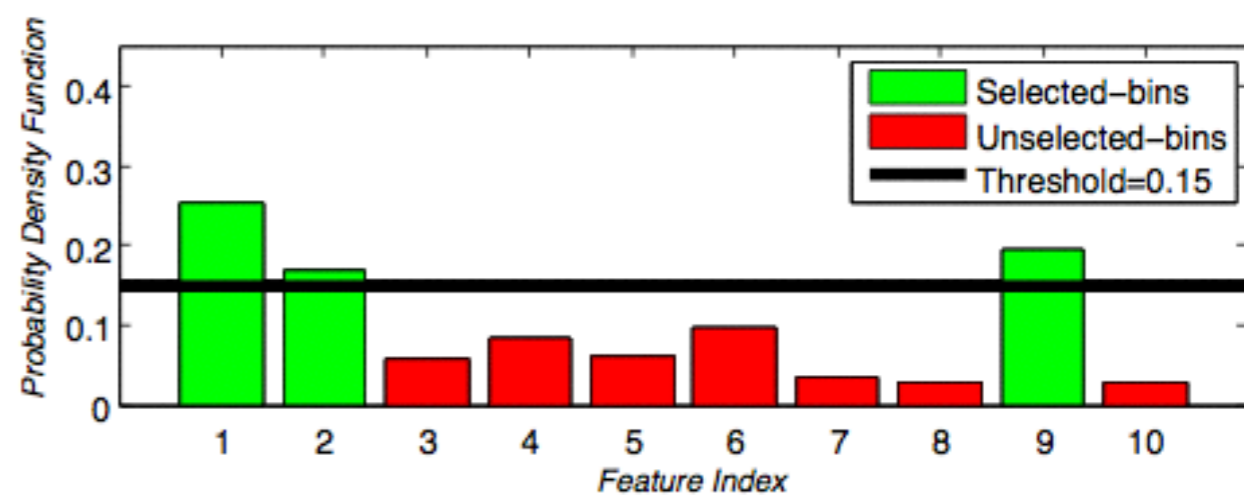
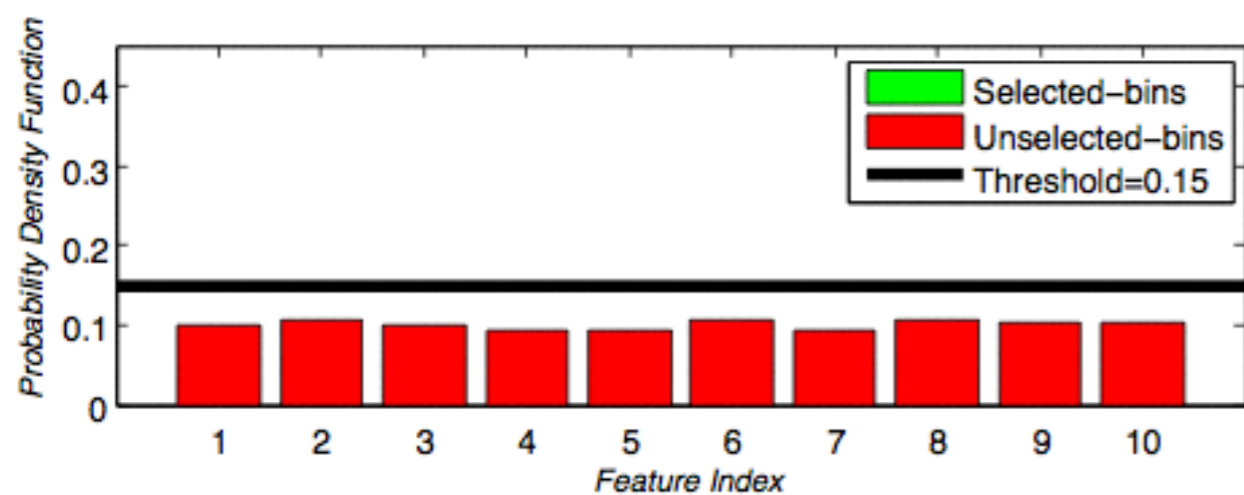
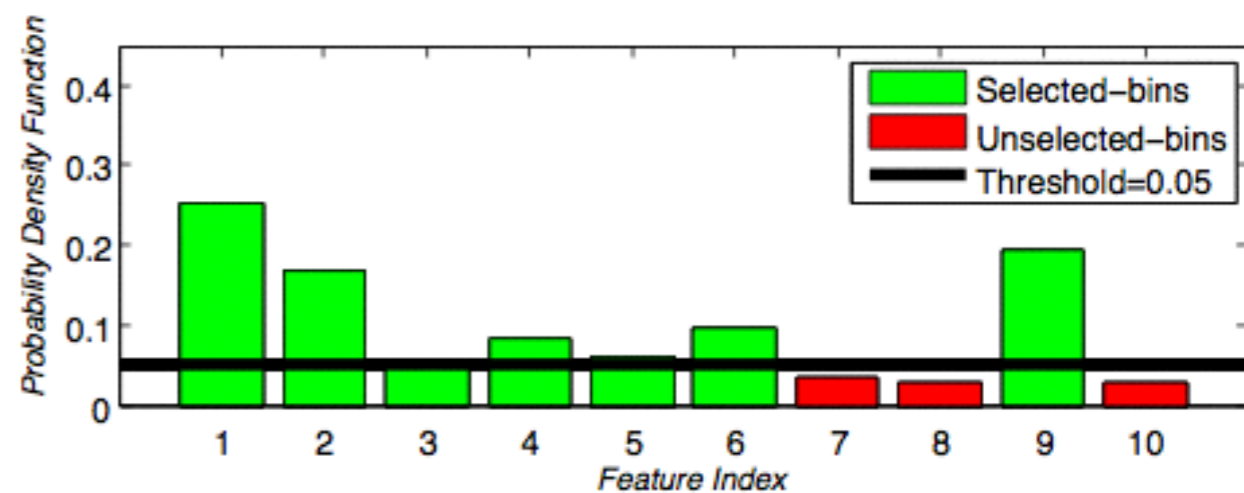
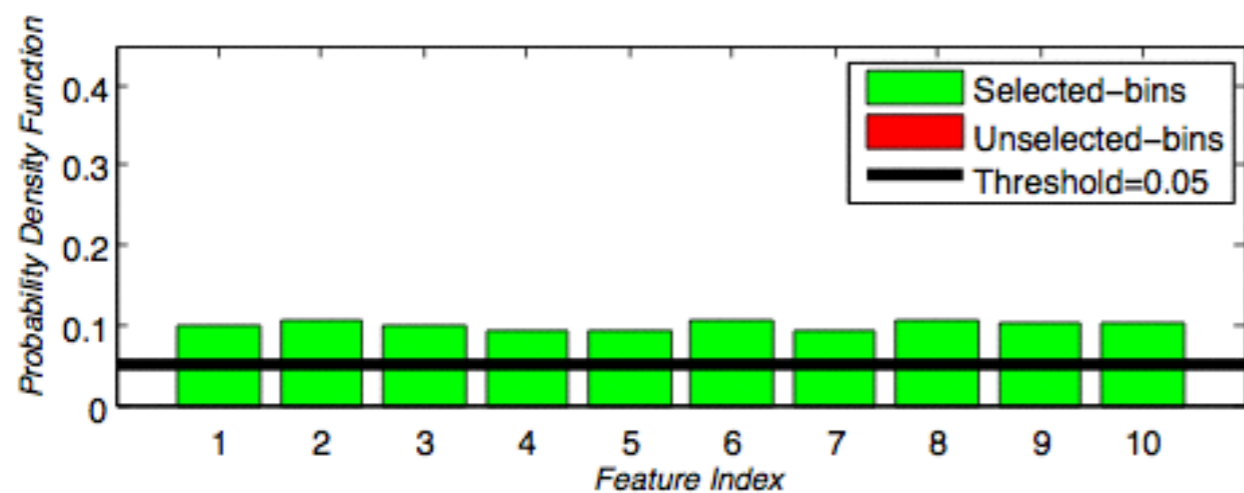
In practice, mining complexity is linear with the number of images (but grows exponentially with the number of items)

Items are binary elements.
How to produce them from images?

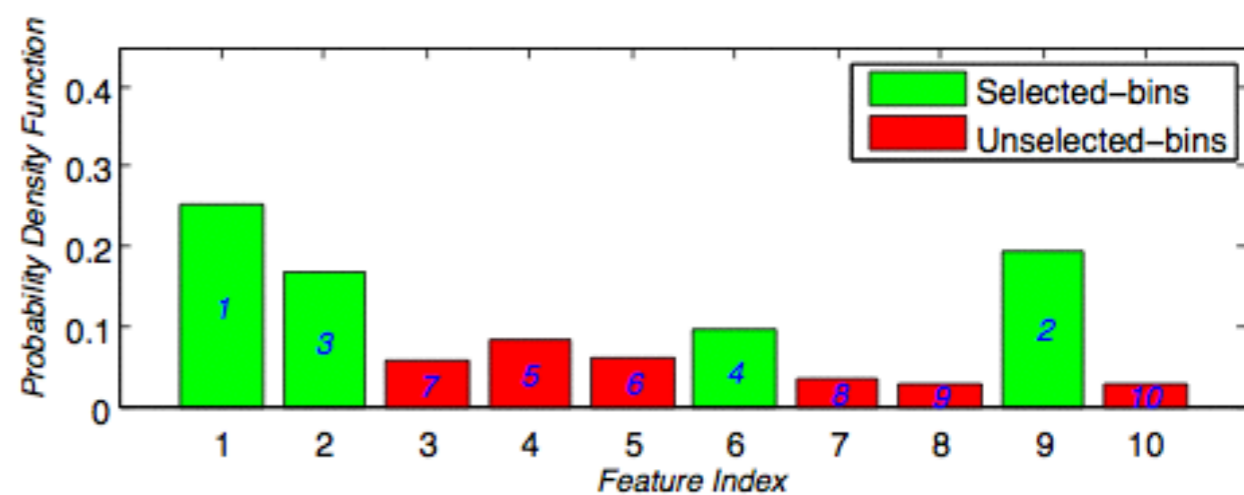
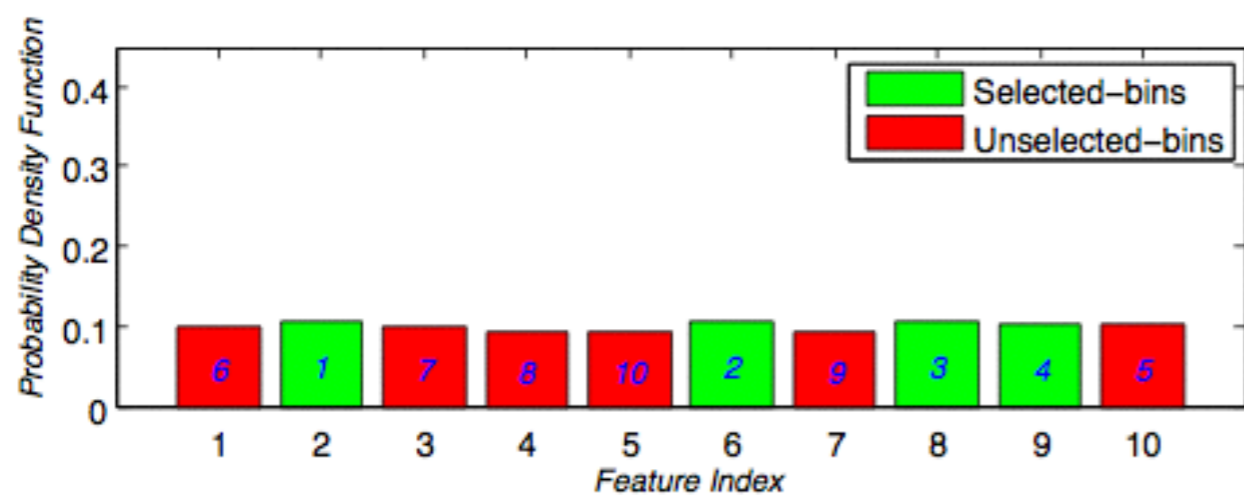
Binarization of bag-of-words representations



Images are represented as histograms of visual words



(a) Fixed threshold binarization.



(b) Top- K bins binarization.

Mupliple random projections + adaptative thresholding

Vis. words distrib.						After proj. R1				Transactions
A	B	C	D	E	F	A	C	E	F	
.2	.3	.2	.0	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	{A,C,F}
.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	.1	.0	.4	.1	.1	{C,E,F}
.3	.3	.0	.2	.1	.1	.3	.0	.1	.1	{A,E,F}
.2	.2	.0	.3	.1	.2	.2	.0	.1	.2	{A,E,F}
.0	.3	.1	.1	.4	.1	.0	.1	.4	.1	{C,E,F}
.1	.3	.0	.2	.1	.3	.1	.0	.1	.3	{A,E,F}

Experimental validation

Experimental validation

- LCM library / minfreq=2
- BOW: VLfeat library
- Visual words are pooled from a 3-level spatial pyramid (1x1, 2x2, 4x4)
- 3 different datasets

INRIA Web Queries dataset

- 71,478 images / 353 queries / about 200 images per query
- +/- 40% of the images are relevant to the query
- Diverse queries: general object classes ('car', 'bird', 'mountain', etc.) + specific names of objects, places, events, or persons ('Nike Logo', 'Eiffel tower', 'Cannes festival', 'Cameron Diaz', etc.)
- Annotations giving the relevance to each query is provided.
- The evaluation protocol: Average Precision AP is calculated per each query and the mean Average Precision mAP is reported.



QUAERO's visual concepts image dataset

- More image (950 images/query)
- More querie (519 queries)



Animal - Ant

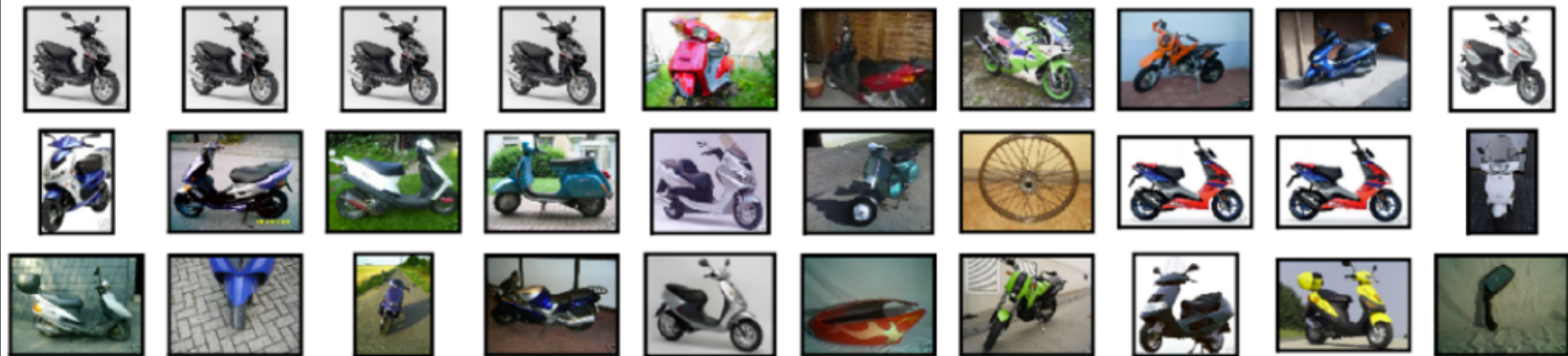
Scene - Elffer Tower

Event -Traffic Jam

Object - Watch

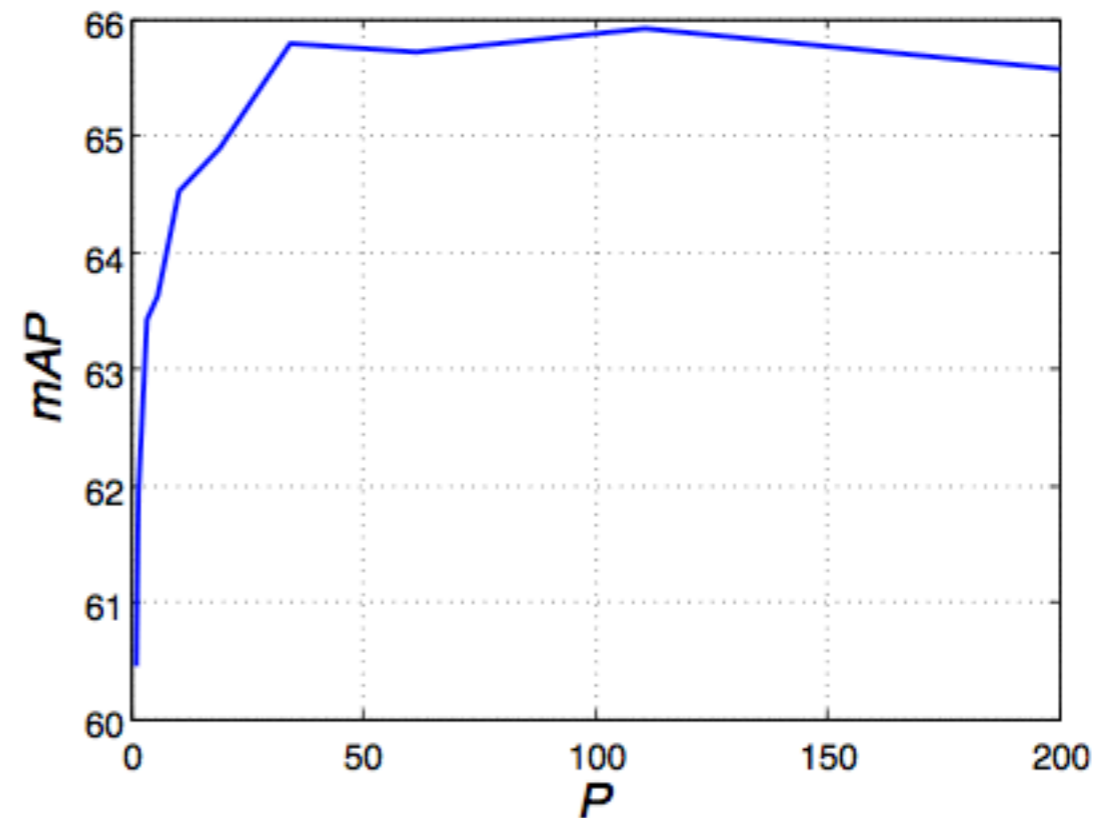
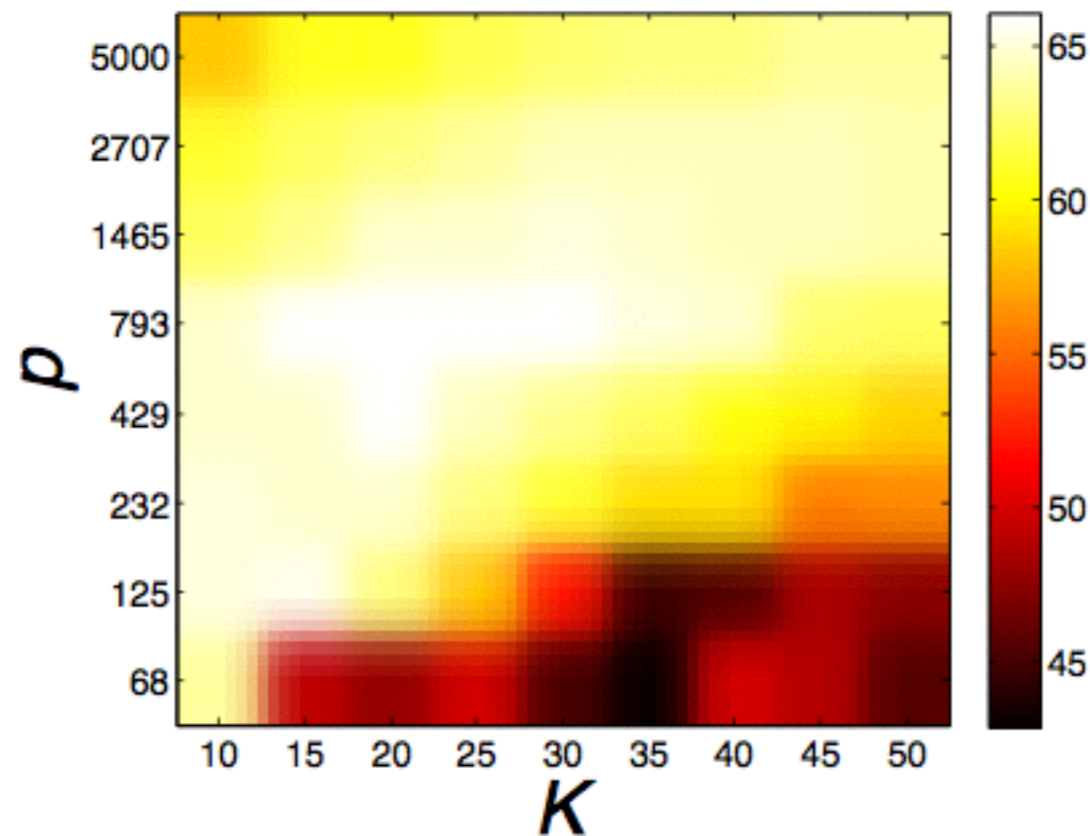
eBay Motorbike dataset

- 5,245 images of different types of motorbikes collected from eBay
- Outliers removal (97% of relevant images)
- EER



Parameters

- **K**: number of items given by the adaptive thresholding ($K=20$)
- **P**: number of projections ($P=20$)
- **p**: dimensionality of the projected space ($p=800$)



Parameters

- K: number of items given by the adaptive thresholding (K=20)
- P: number of projections (P=500)
- p: dimensionality of the projected space (p=800)

Vocab. size	100	1,000	2,000
<i>mAP</i>	62.9	65.7	66.4

Complexity and computational time

Query	Pat. Extract(s)		Scoring(s)		#Pat.	
	<i>Tr.</i>	<i>Rp.</i>	<i>Tr.</i>	<i>Rp.</i>	<i>Tr.</i>	<i>Rp.</i>
Maradona	0.18	0.10	0.01	0.03	2k	7k
Giraffe	0.30	0.10	0.02	0.04	4k	8k
Times square	0.49	0.14	0.03	0.07	7k	14k
Grand canyon	0.81	0.12	0.05	0.06	10k	11k
Logo Chelsea	3.53	0.13	0.40	0.06	42k	11k
Map World	8.62	0.13	1.03	0.07	100k	12k
<i>Mean 30 queries</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>17k</i>	<i>9k</i>
<i>Std. 30 queries</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>30k</i>	<i>3k</i>

Alternate mining procedure. Explained in the paper but not in this presentation (less efficient in general)

Method	$mAP(\%)$
Original Search Engine	56.9
Query-ind.+Query-dep. [24]	65.5
LogReg (visual) [15]	64.9
SpecFilter+MRank [17]	73.8
Ours	72.2

INRIA Web Queries dataset

Method	$mAP(\%)$
Original ranking	70.4
Query-ind.+Query-dep. [24]	72.7
Ours	76.1

QUAERO's visual concepts image dataset

Method	$EER(\%)$
Implicit Shape Model [6]	71.0
FP+SVM [18]	72.6
Ours	80.0

eBay Motorbike dataset

Eiffel tower



Logo Chelsea



Bob Marley



Bird



Original
Ranked
Original
Ranked
Original
Ranked
Original
Ranked

Conclusions

- New approach for image re-ranking relying on the effective use of pattern mining techniques.
- Efficient scoring function relying on the hypothesis that non-relevant images are more scattered than relevant ones
- Updates the original scores by measuring the amount of frequent patterns contained in the images.
- How to produce binary items from real valued histograms
- Experimentally validated: in addition of being fast enough for on the fly usage, the approach gives state-of-the-art results on three different challenging datasets.

Eiffel tower



Logo Chelsea



Bob Marley



Bird



Original
Ranked
Original
Ranked
Original
Ranked
Original
Ranked