

Introduction to Computer Vision & Traditional ML

Marwa Mahmoud

**Assistant Professor/ Lecturer in Socially Intelligent Technologies,
School of Computing Science, University of Glasgow, UK**

Visiting Fellow, University of Cambridge, UK

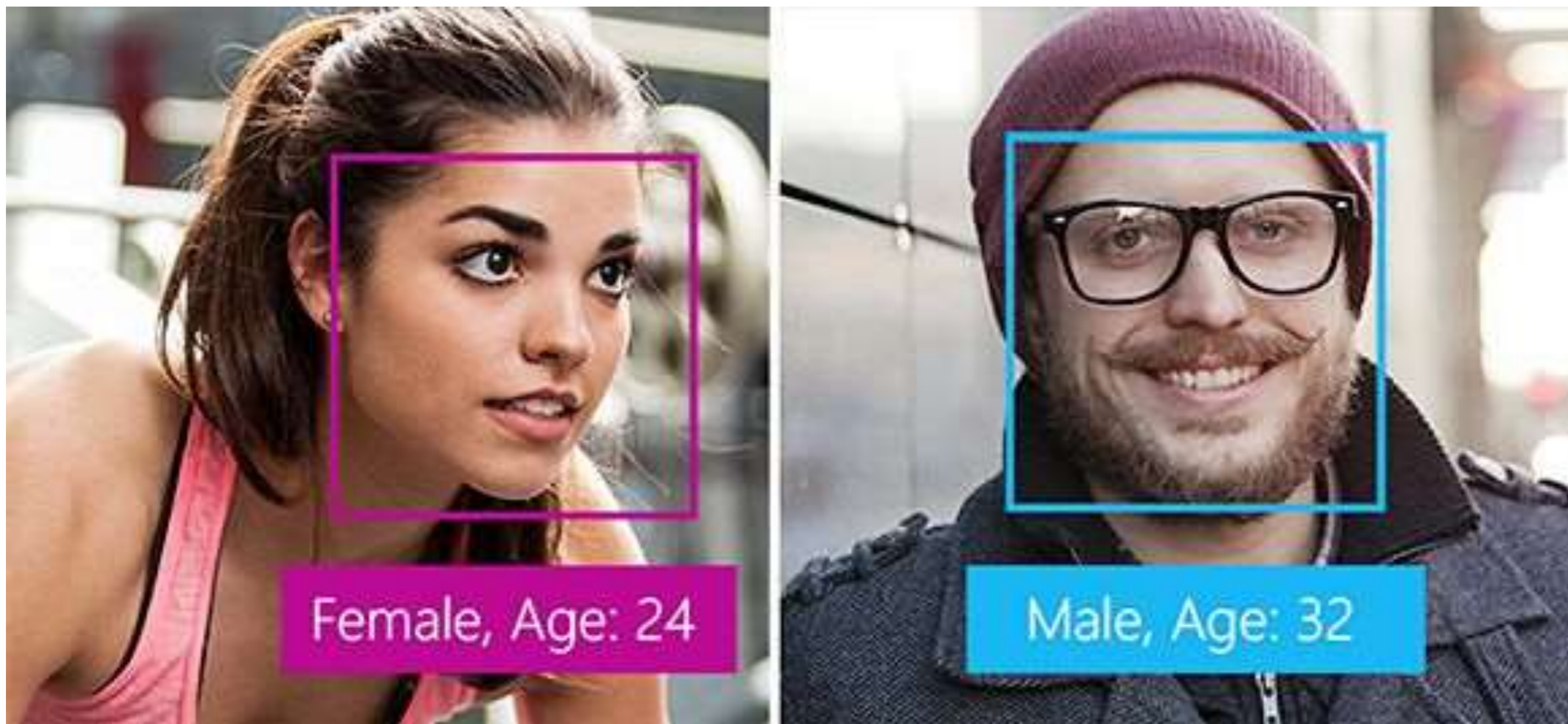


What is Computer Vision?



DeepLab Image Semantic Segmentation Network
(Source: https://sthalles.github.io/deep_segmentation_network/)

What is Computer Vision?



Microsoft Face API

What is Computer Vision?



[Zhe Cao, Tomas Simon, Shih-En Wei, Yaser Sheikh. 'Realtime Multi-Person 2D Human Pose Estimation', CVPR 2017]

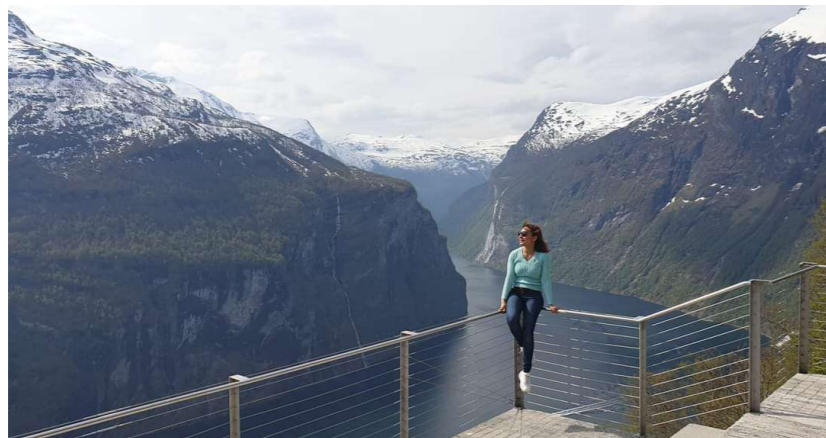
Basic Components



Sensing device

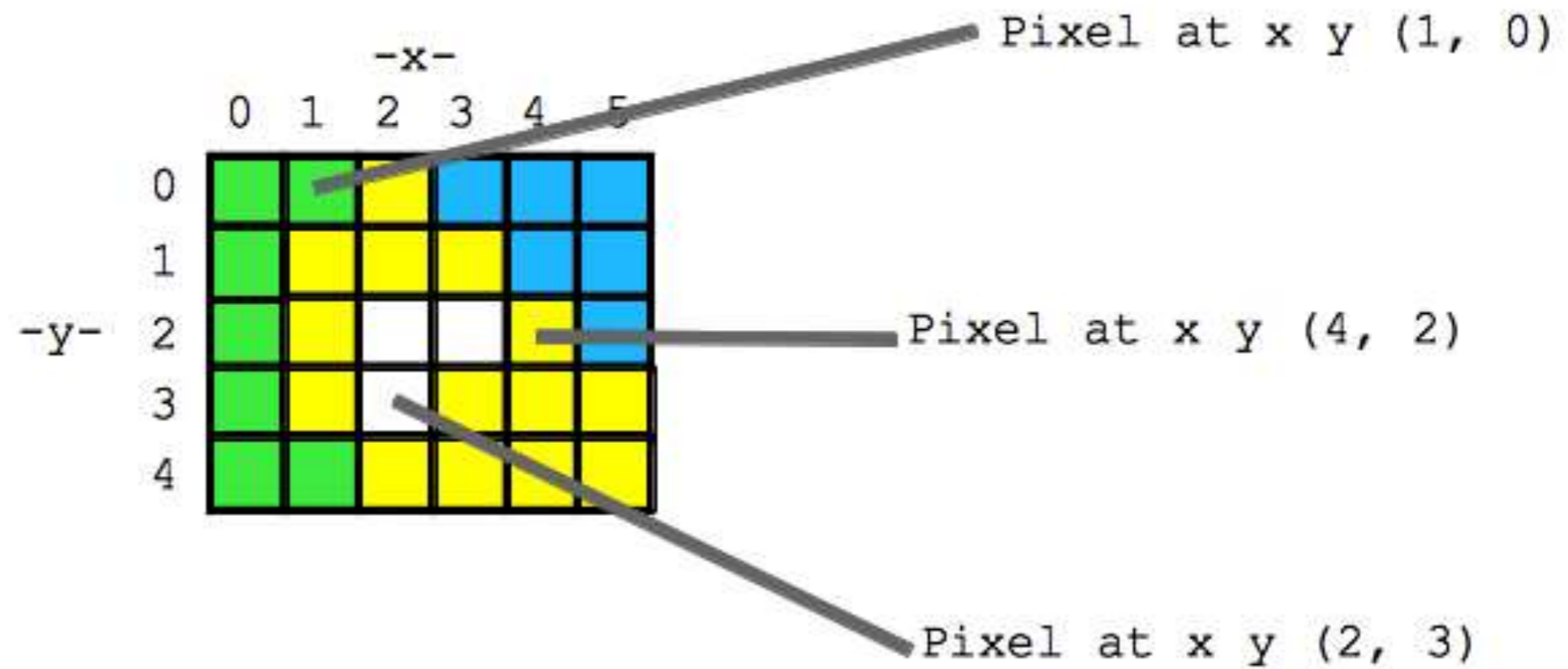


**Scene
Interpretation and
Understanding**



An image

- Image is an array of pixels
- Video is a sequence of images



WHAT HUMANS SEE



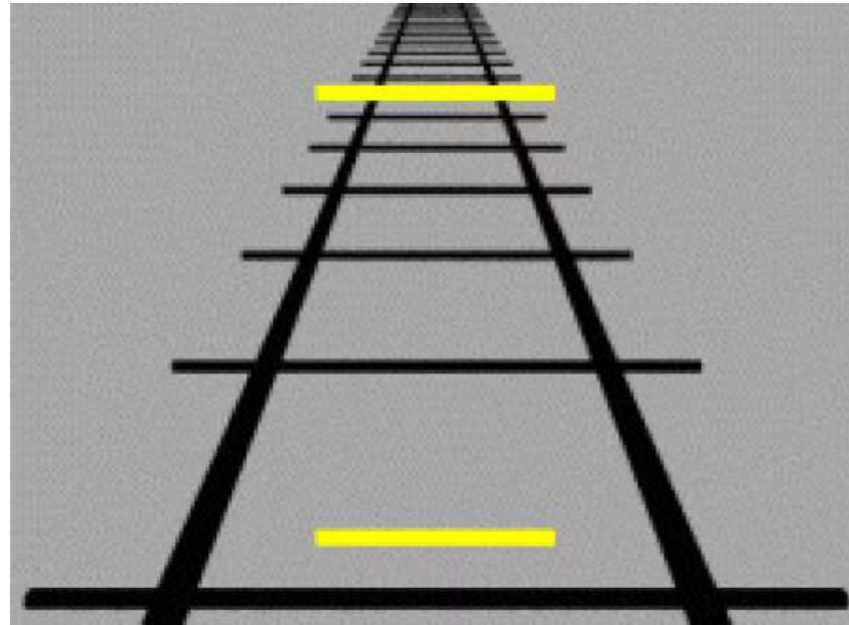
WHAT COMPUTERS SEE

```
08 02 22 97 38 15 00 40 00 75 04 05 07 78 52 12 50 77 91 08
49 49 99 40 17 81 18 57 60 87 17 40 98 43 69 48 04 56 62 00
81 49 31 73 55 79 14 29 93 71 40 67 53 88 30 03 49 13 36 65
52 70 95 23 04 60 11 42 69 24 68 56 01 32 56 71 37 02 36 91
22 31 16 71 51 67 63 89 41 92 36 54 22 40 40 28 66 33 13 80
24 47 32 60 99 03 45 02 44 75 33 53 78 36 84 20 35 17 12 50
32 98 81 28 64 23 67 10 26 38 40 67 59 54 70 66 18 38 64 70
67 26 20 68 02 62 12 20 95 63 94 39 63 08 40 91 66 49 94 21
24 55 58 05 66 73 99 26 97 17 78 78 96 83 14 88 34 89 63 72
21 36 23 09 75 00 76 44 20 45 35 14 00 61 33 97 34 31 33 95
78 17 53 28 22 75 31 67 15 94 03 80 04 62 16 14 09 53 56 92
16 39 05 42 96 35 31 47 55 58 88 24 00 17 54 24 36 29 85 57
86 56 00 48 35 71 89 07 05 44 44 37 44 60 21 58 51 54 17 58
19 80 81 68 05 94 47 69 28 73 92 13 86 52 17 77 04 89 55 40
04 52 08 83 97 35 99 16 07 97 57 32 16 26 26 79 33 27 98 66
88 36 68 87 57 62 20 72 03 46 33 67 46 55 12 32 63 93 53 69
04 42 16 73 38 25 39 11 24 94 72 18 08 46 29 32 40 62 76 36
20 69 36 41 72 30 23 88 34 62 99 69 82 67 59 85 74 04 36 16
20 73 35 29 78 31 90 01 74 31 49 71 48 86 81 16 23 57 05 54
01 70 54 71 83 51 54 69 16 92 33 48 61 43 52 01 89 19 67 48
```

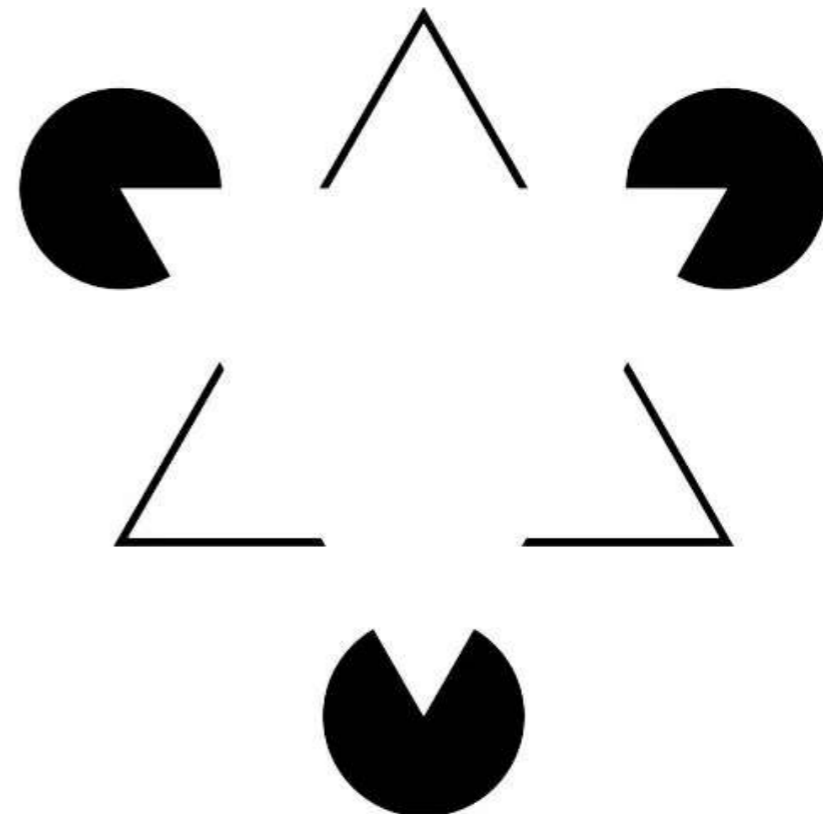

Can we copy human vision ?

- Better precision
- Better processing power
- Optical illusions

Examples



The Ponzo Illusion



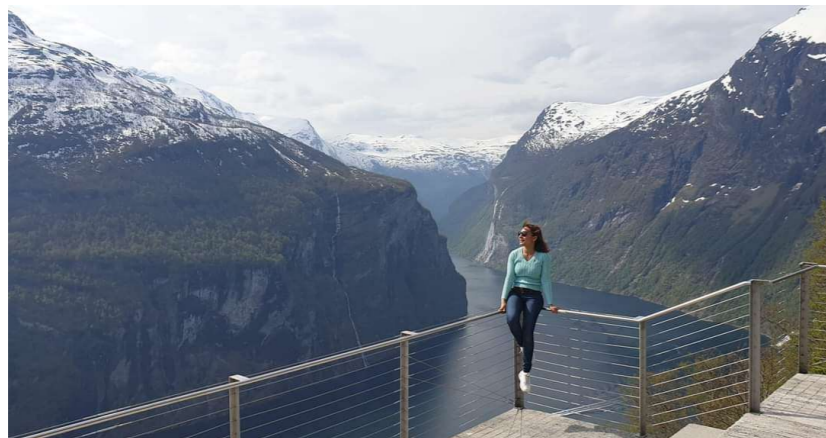
The Kanizsa Triangle Illusion



Sensing device

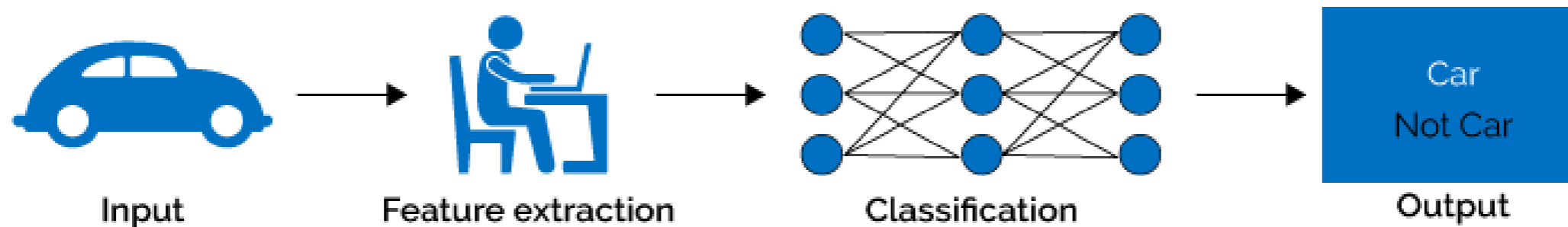


**Scene
Interpretation and
Understanding**

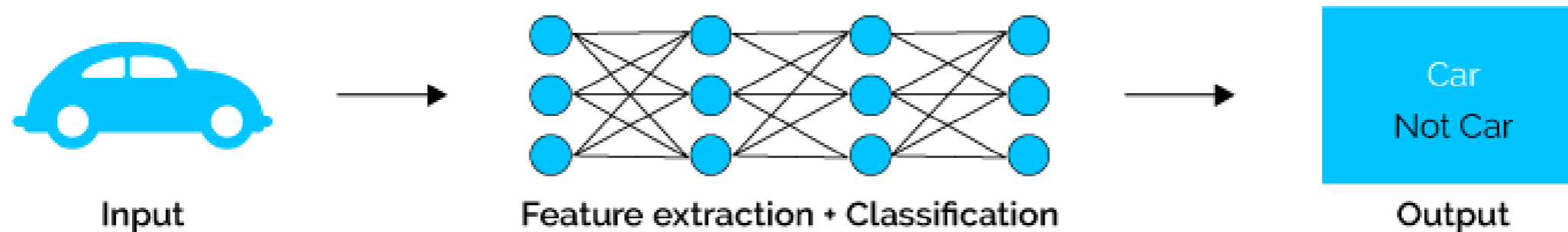


Machine learning for computer vision

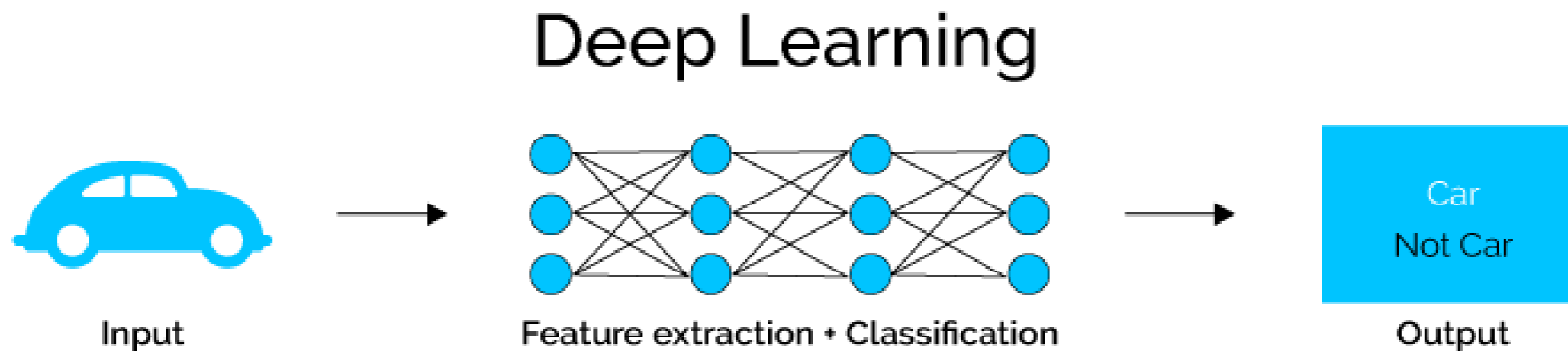
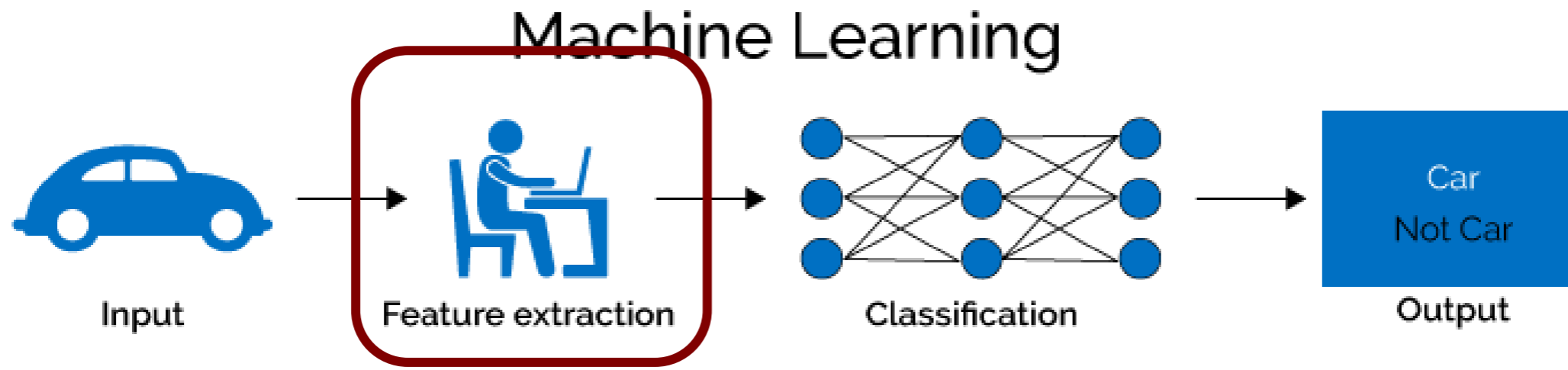
Machine Learning



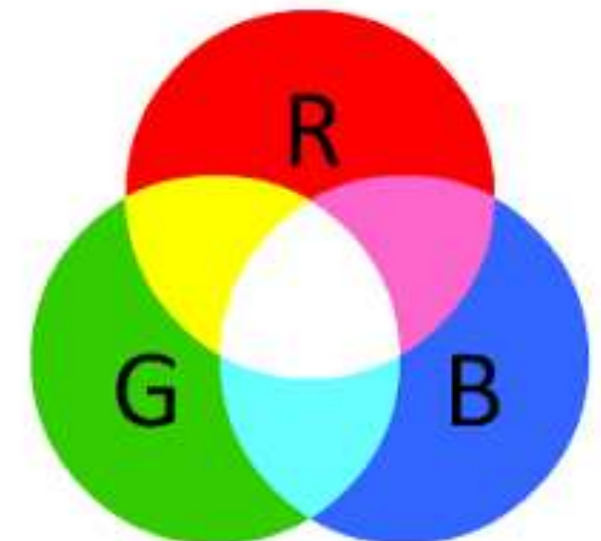
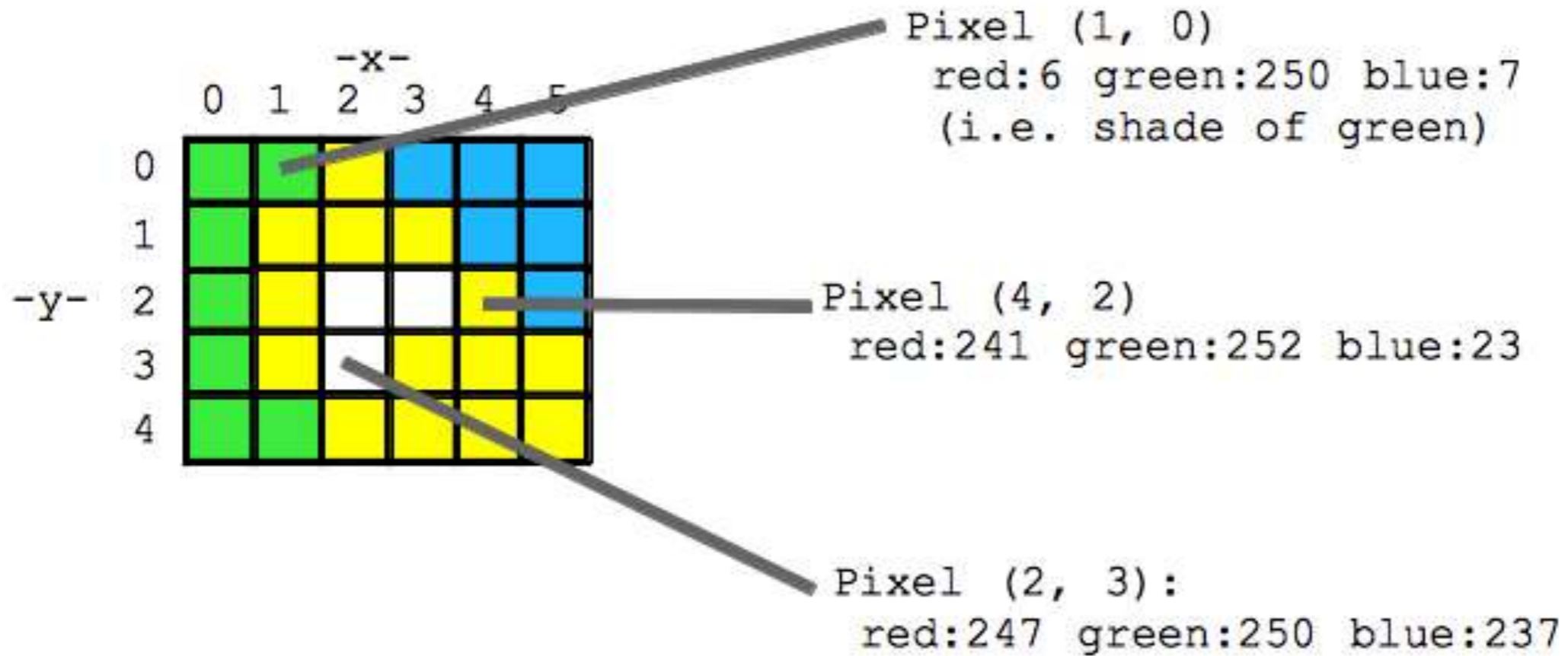
Deep Learning



Machine learning for computer vision



RGB representation



Colour features



Colour features



**Histograms – Colour histograms
(how to create histogram of RGB values?)**

**Sample application:
Search by image!!**



Edge features



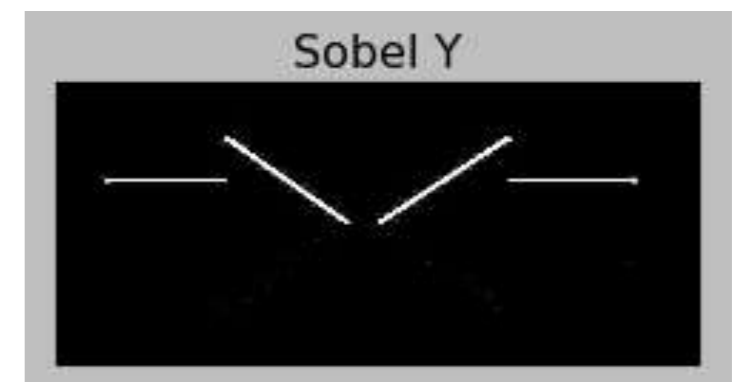
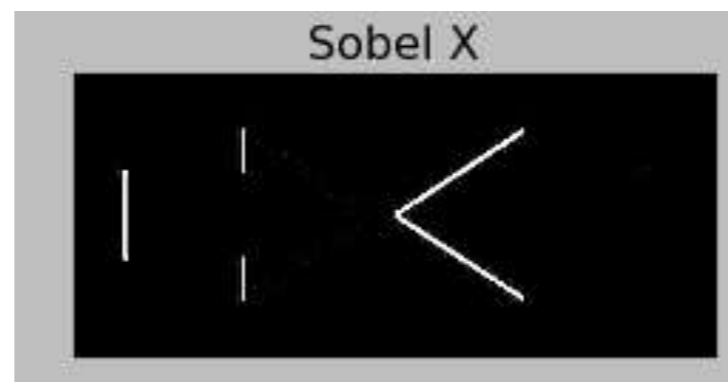
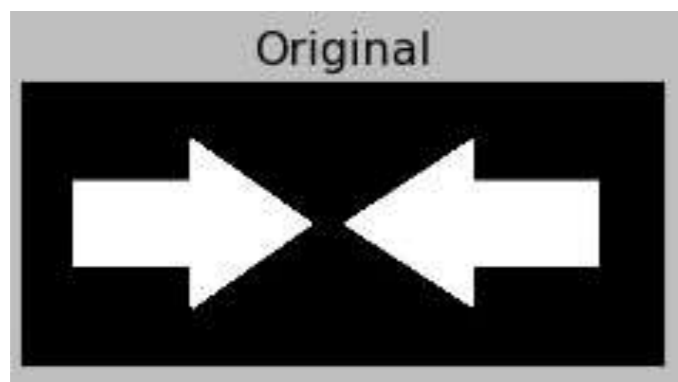
Edge features

-1	0	+1
-2	0	+2
-1	0	+1

x filter

+1	+2	+1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

y filter



What is convolution

-1	0	+1					
-2	0	+2					
-1	0	+1					

What is convolution

	-1	0	+1				
	-2	0	+2				
	-1	0	+1				

What is convolution

		-1	0	+1			
		-2	0	+2			
		-1	0	+1			

What is convolution

			-1	0	+1		
			-2	0	+2		
			-1	0	+1		

And so on>

What is convolution

-1	0	+1				
-2	0	+2				
-1	0	+1				

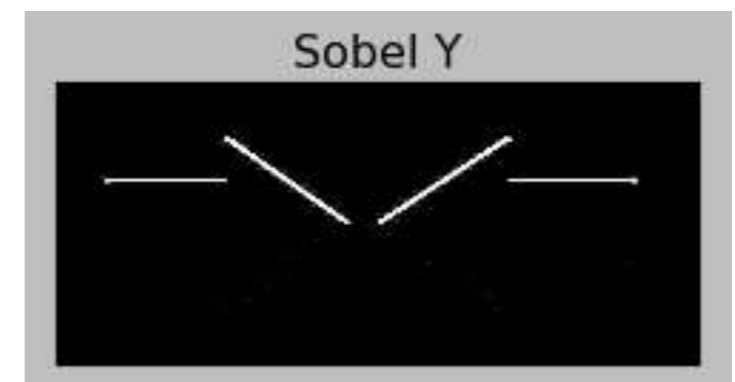
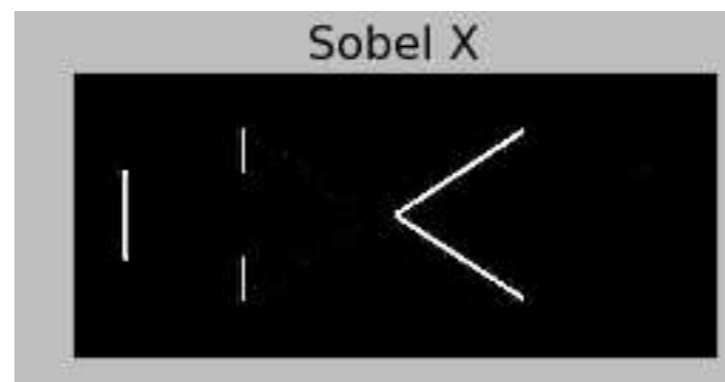
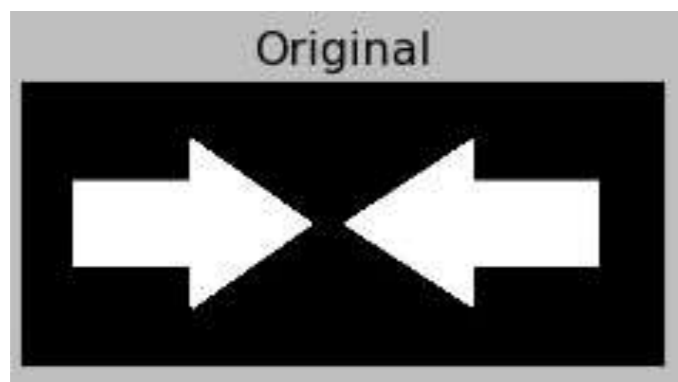
Edge features explained

-1	0	+1
-2	0	+2
-1	0	+1

x filter

+1	+2	+1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

y filter

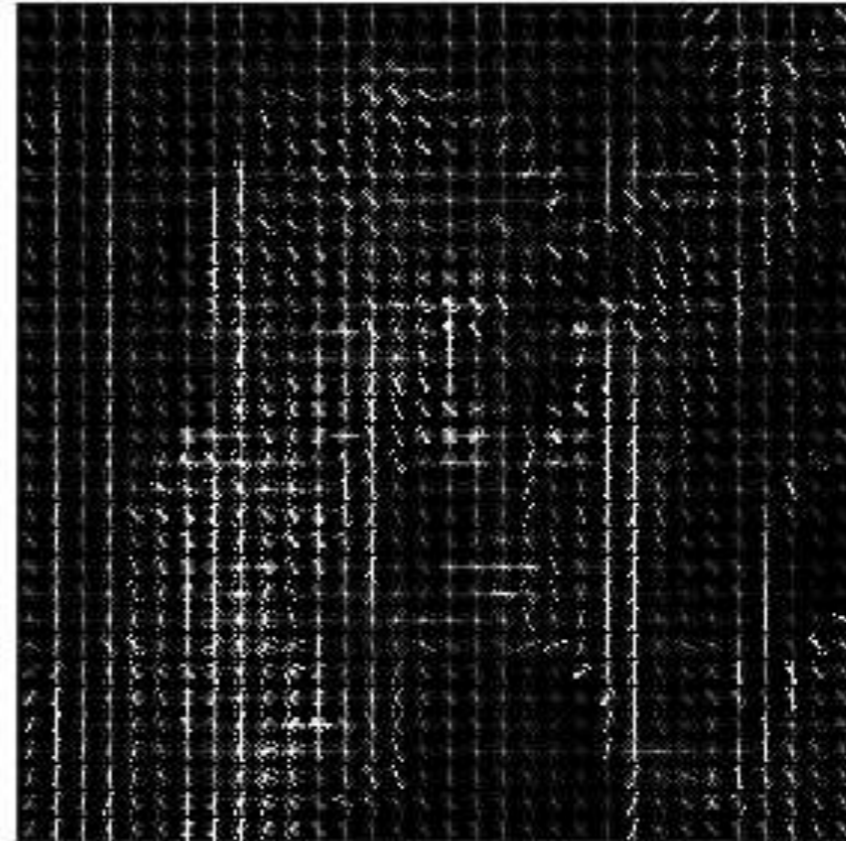


Other filters & features

Input image



Histogram of Oriented Gradients



Example of Histograms of Oriented gradients

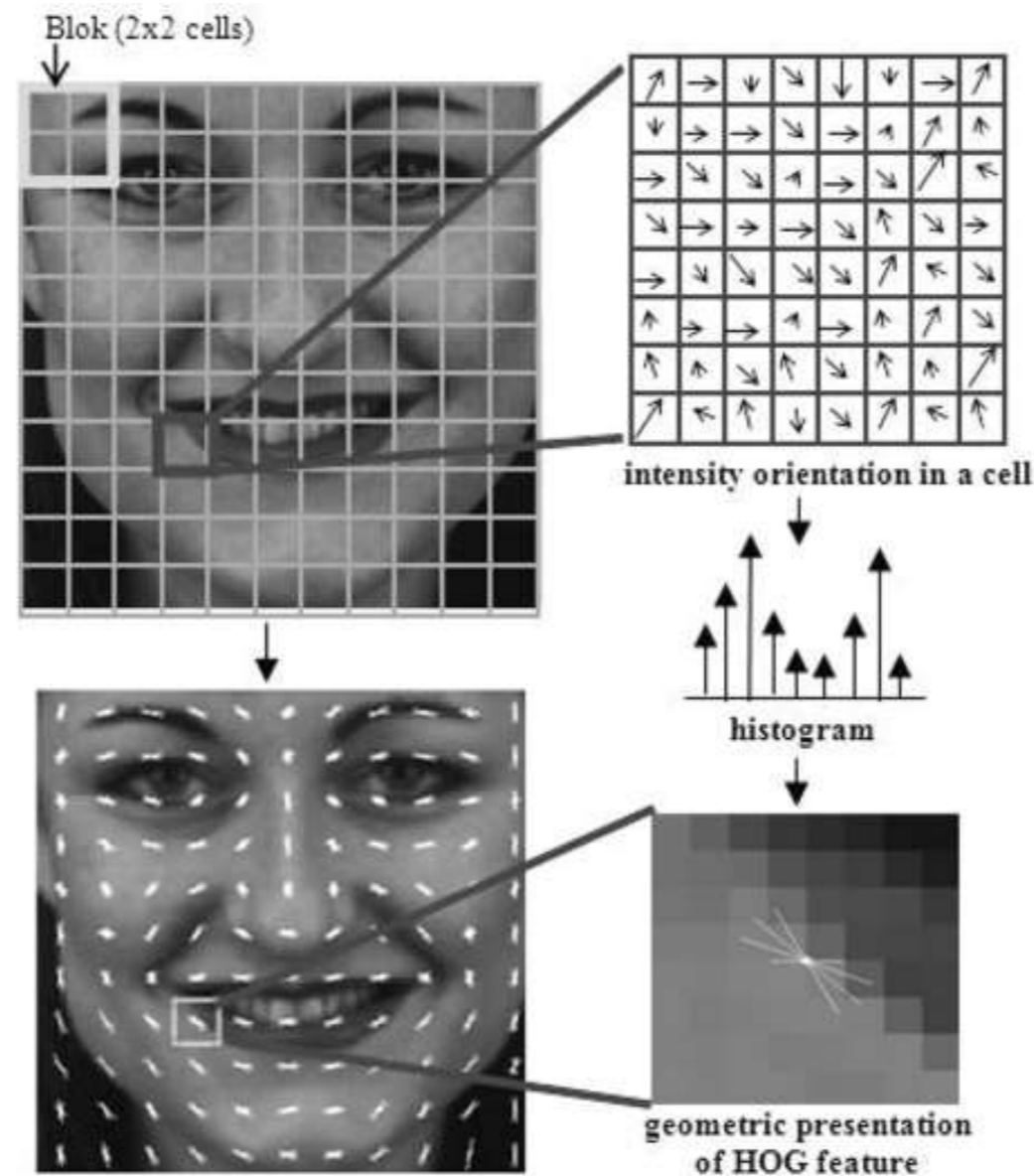
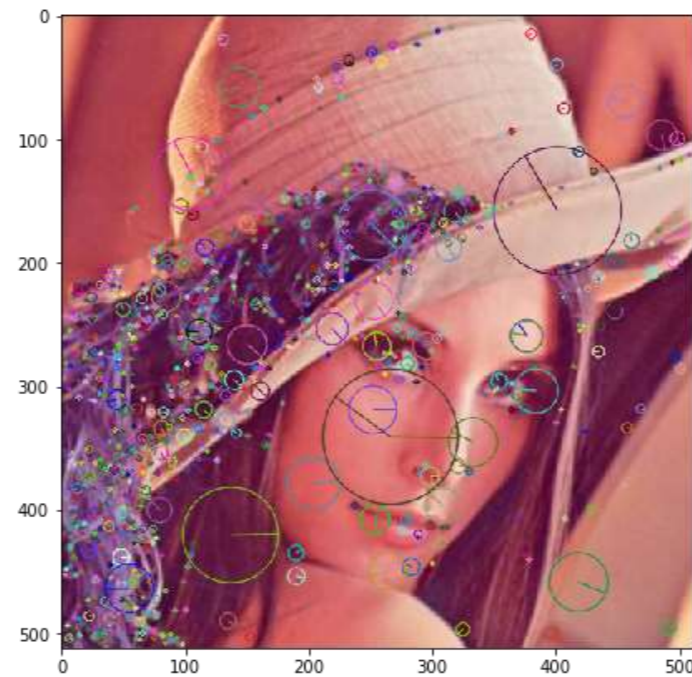
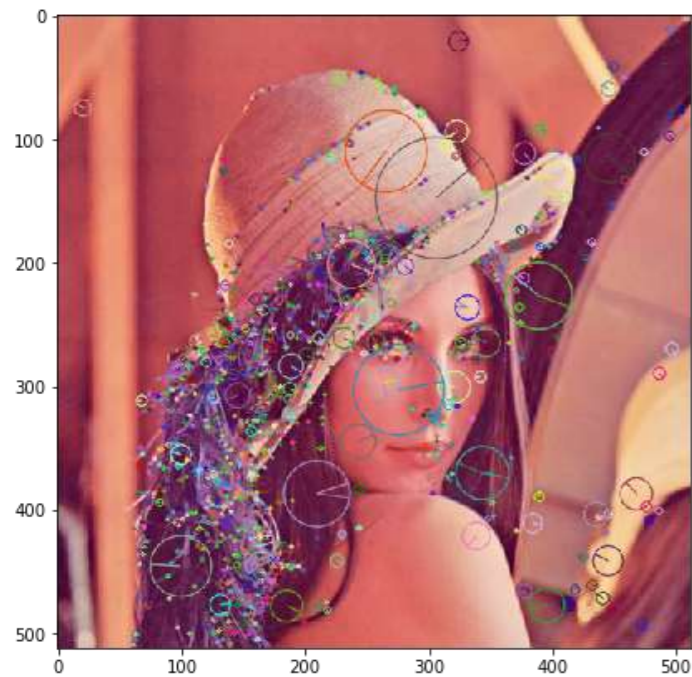


Fig. 3. Histogram of oriented gradient extraction from face.

Latifa Greche, Najia Es-Sbai. " Automatic system for facial expression recognition based histogram of oriented gradient and normalised cross correlation", 2016

Other filters & features

- SIFT : Scale-invariant feature transform



Temporal features

- Optical flow



Optical flow

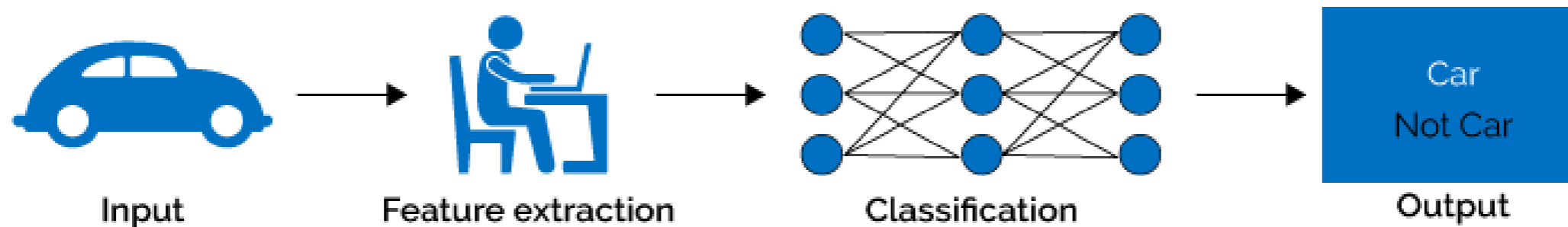
- Magnitude (*length of arrow*) and orientation (*direction*)



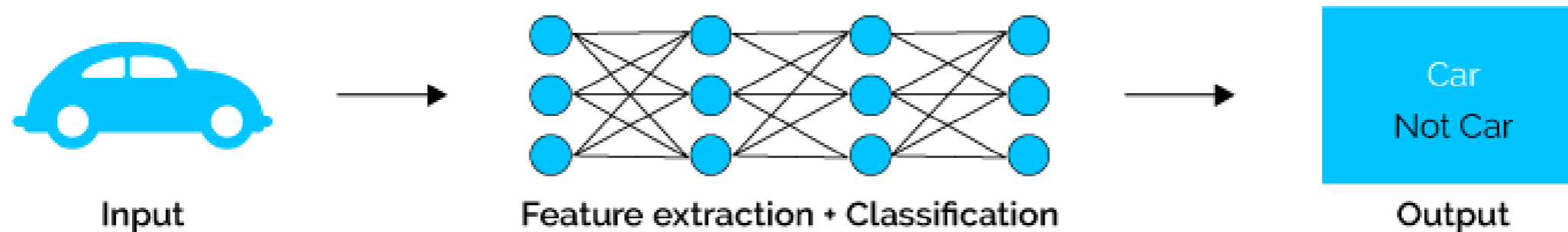
- Simple, efficient but time consuming
- Different implantation for faster computation time

Machine learning for computer vision

Machine Learning



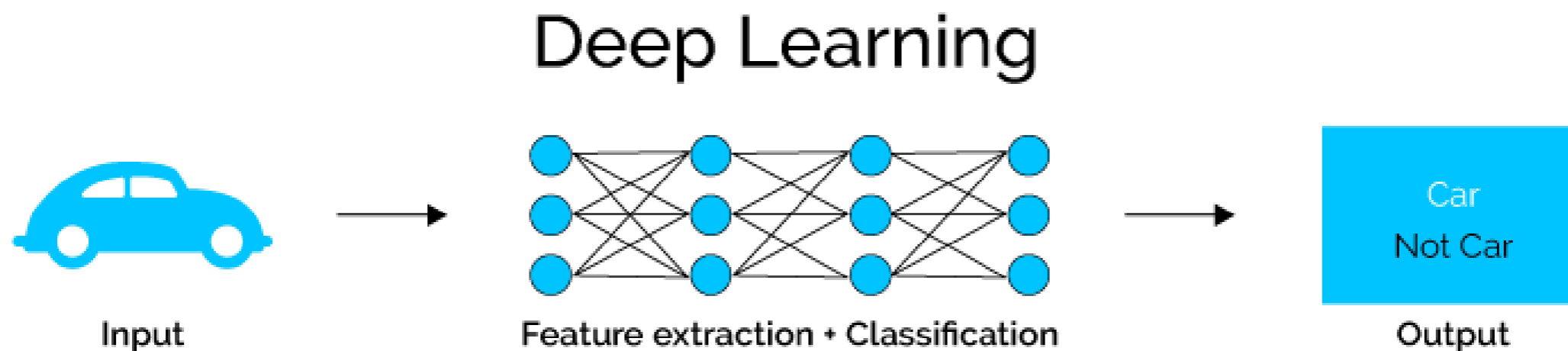
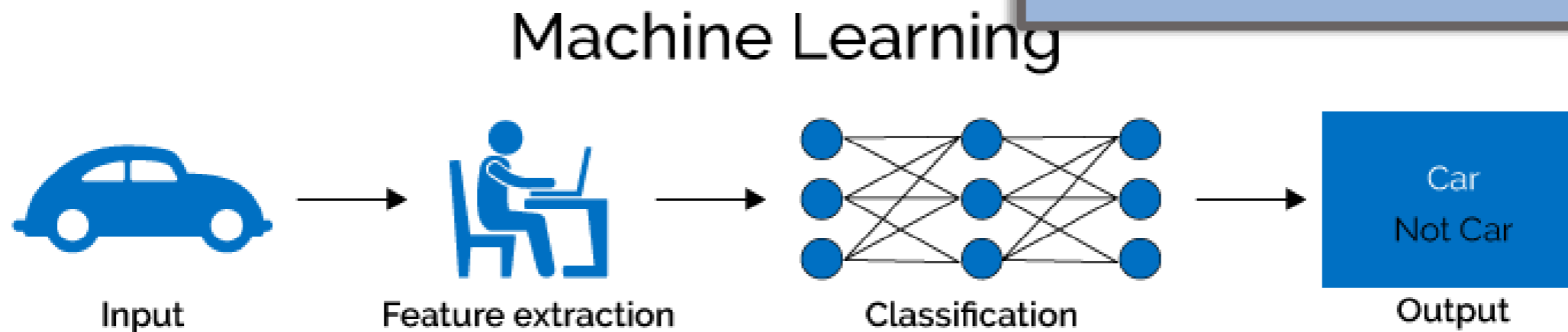
Deep Learning



Machine learning for Computer vision

What is the output of machine learning ?

A Model!



Machine learning

1- Rule based

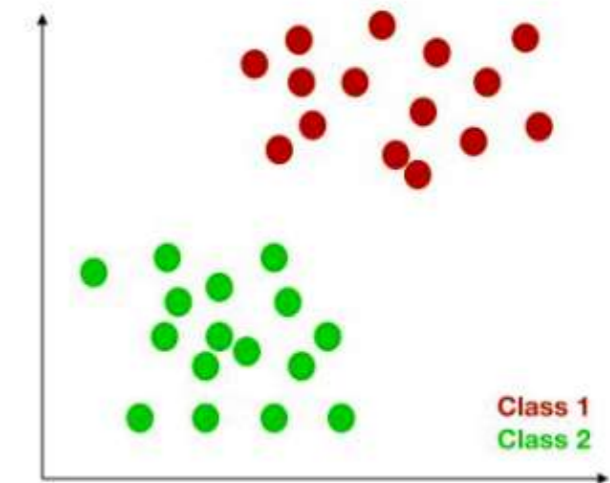
2- Traditional machine learning

3- Artificial neural networks/ Deep learning

Types of machine learning algorithms

1- Supervised learning (labelled data):

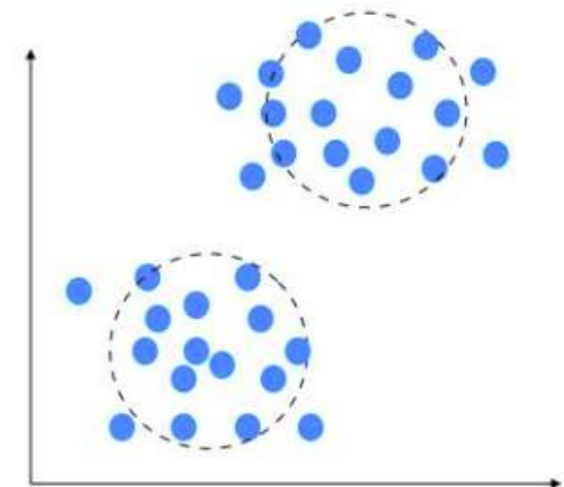
ex. Classification , regression, ... etc



2- Unsupervised learning:

ex. Clustering, k-means, .. etc

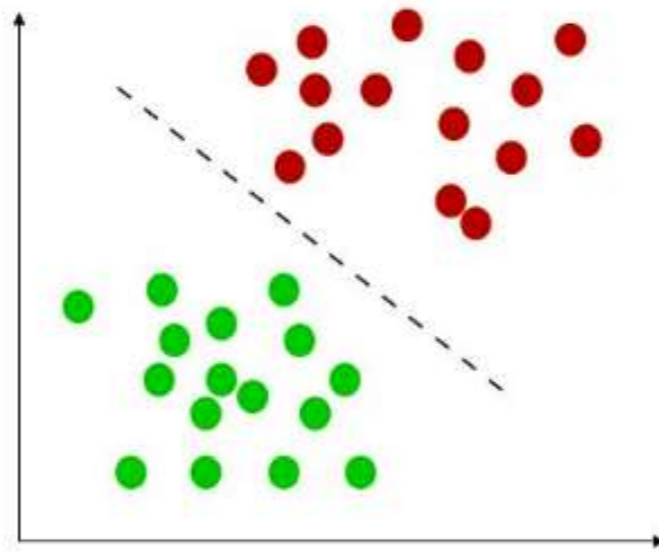
[dimensionality reduction (PCA)]



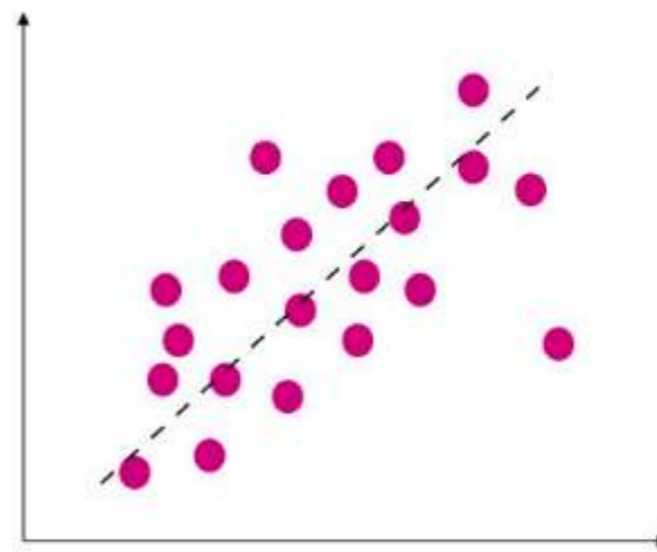
3- Reinforcement learning:

ex. MarKov decision process

Regression vs. Classification

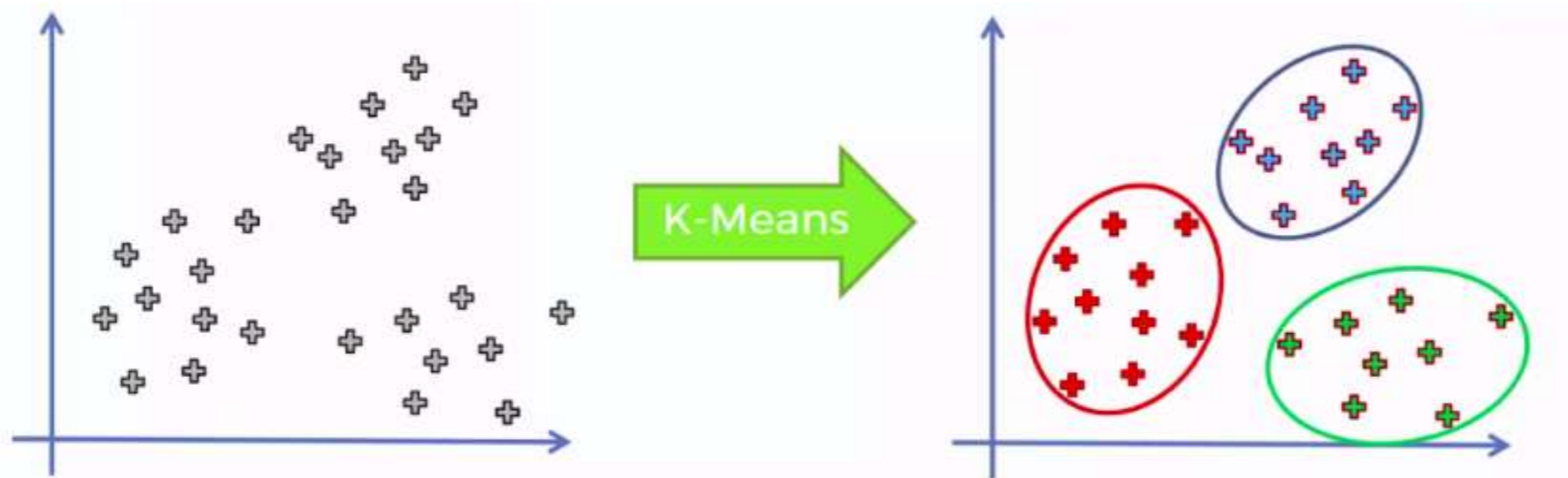


Classification



Regression

Unsupervised learning



Ex: K- means and KNN (nearest neighbour)

The goal of K Means algorithm is to minimize the Within Cluster Variation and maximize the Between Cluster Variation. K in K means clustering corresponds to the number of clusters needed.

Unsupervised learning

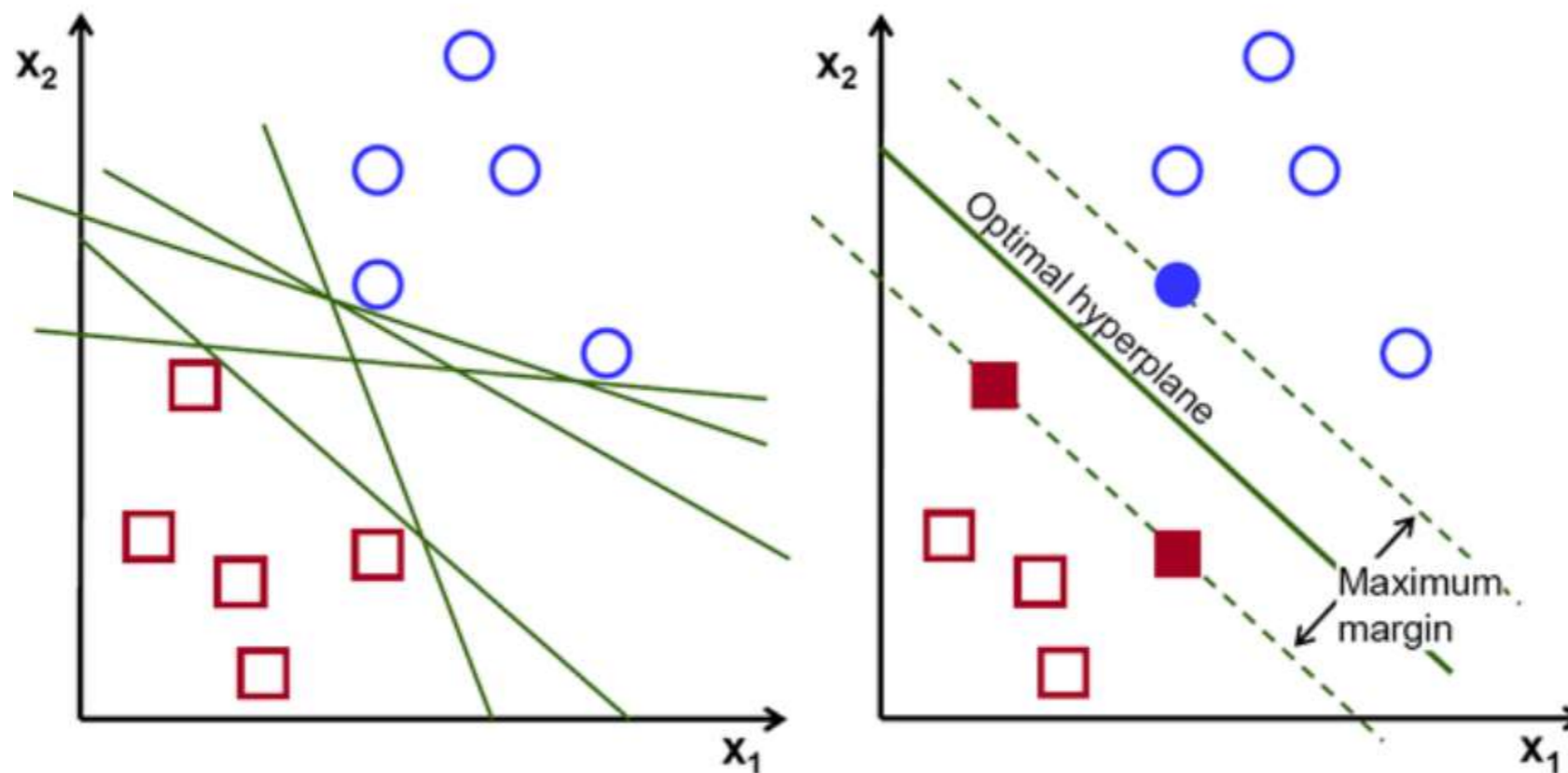
Ex: Dimensionality reduction for features : popular method PCA – Principal Component Analysis

- Compress the information in the data keeping its variance

statistical procedure that uses an orthogonal transformation to convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables into a set of values of linearly uncorrelated variables called principal components.

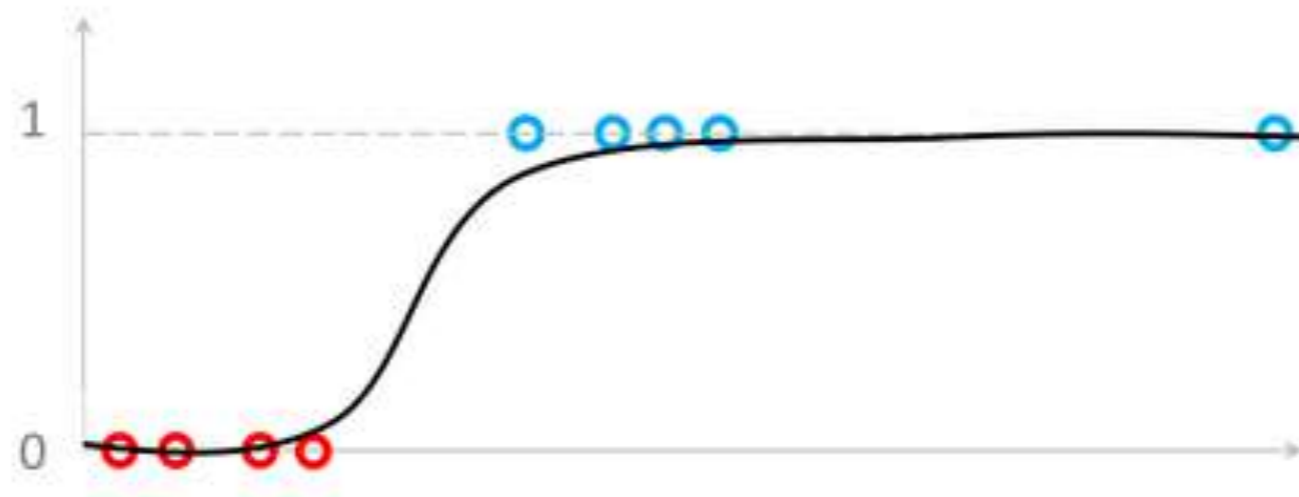
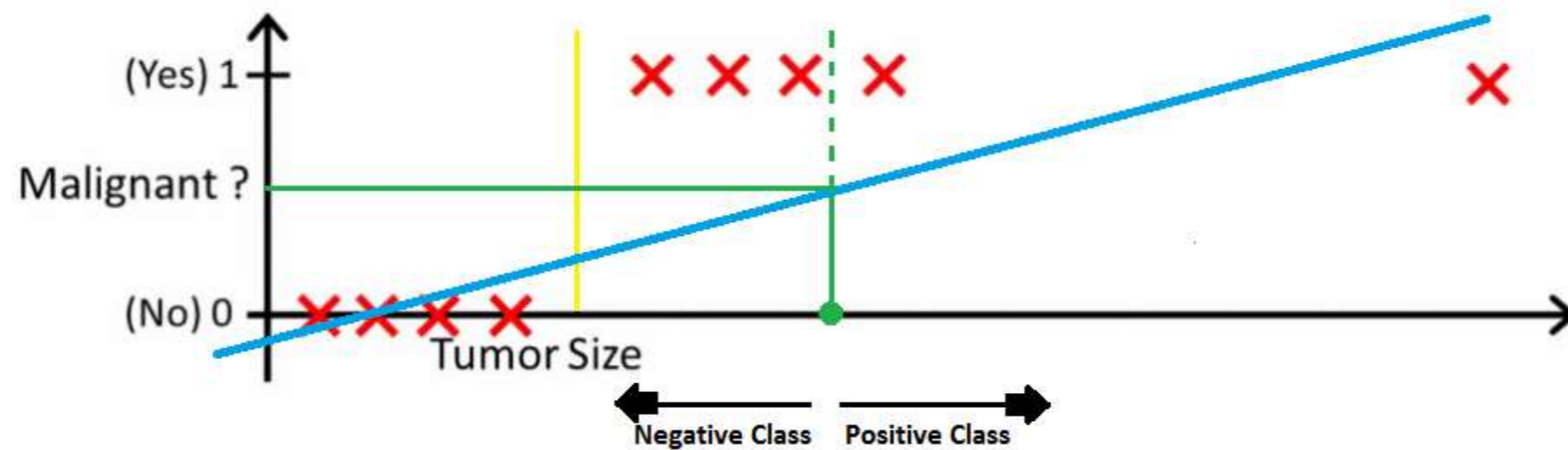
Support Vector Machines

- Popular, simple and easy.
- Powerful when we don't have enough data



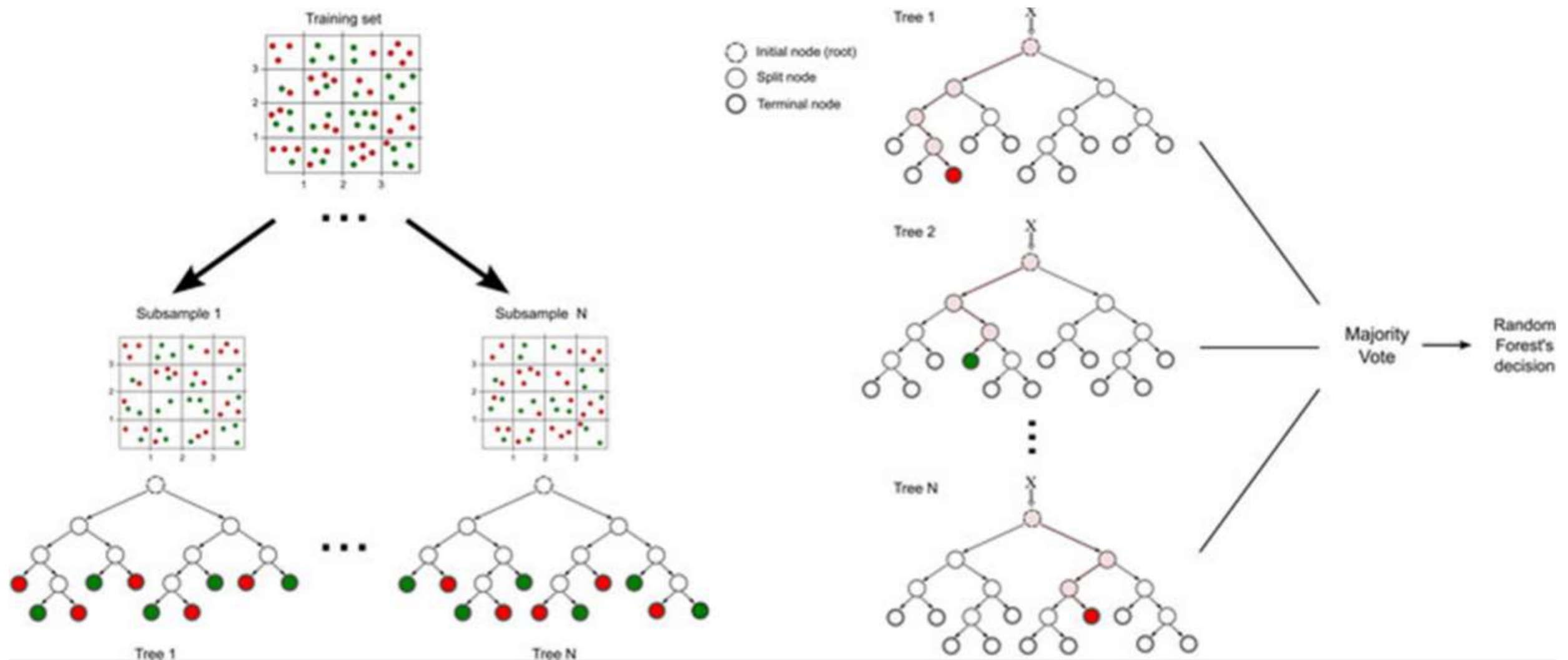
Logistic Regression

Logistic regression is a statistical analysis method to predict a binary outcome.



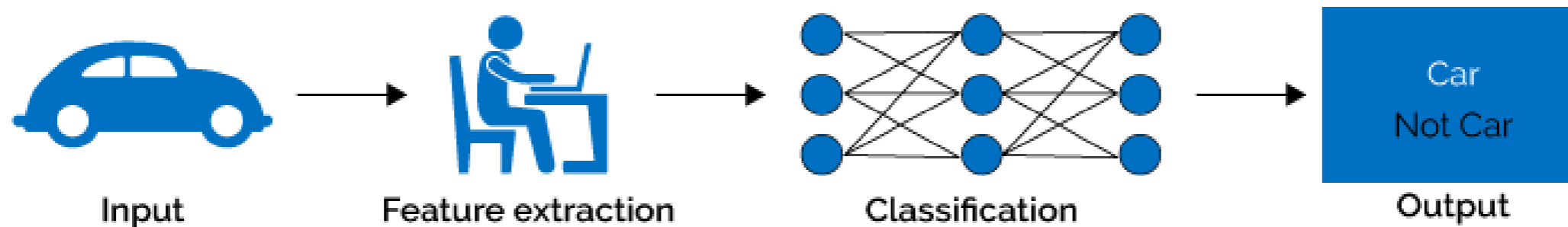
Decision trees & random forests

Each leaf node corresponds to a class label and attributes are represented on the internal node of the tree.



Machine learning for computer vision

Machine Learning



Deep Learning

