

imense

the GRID as a catalyst for new business

Dr David Sinclair

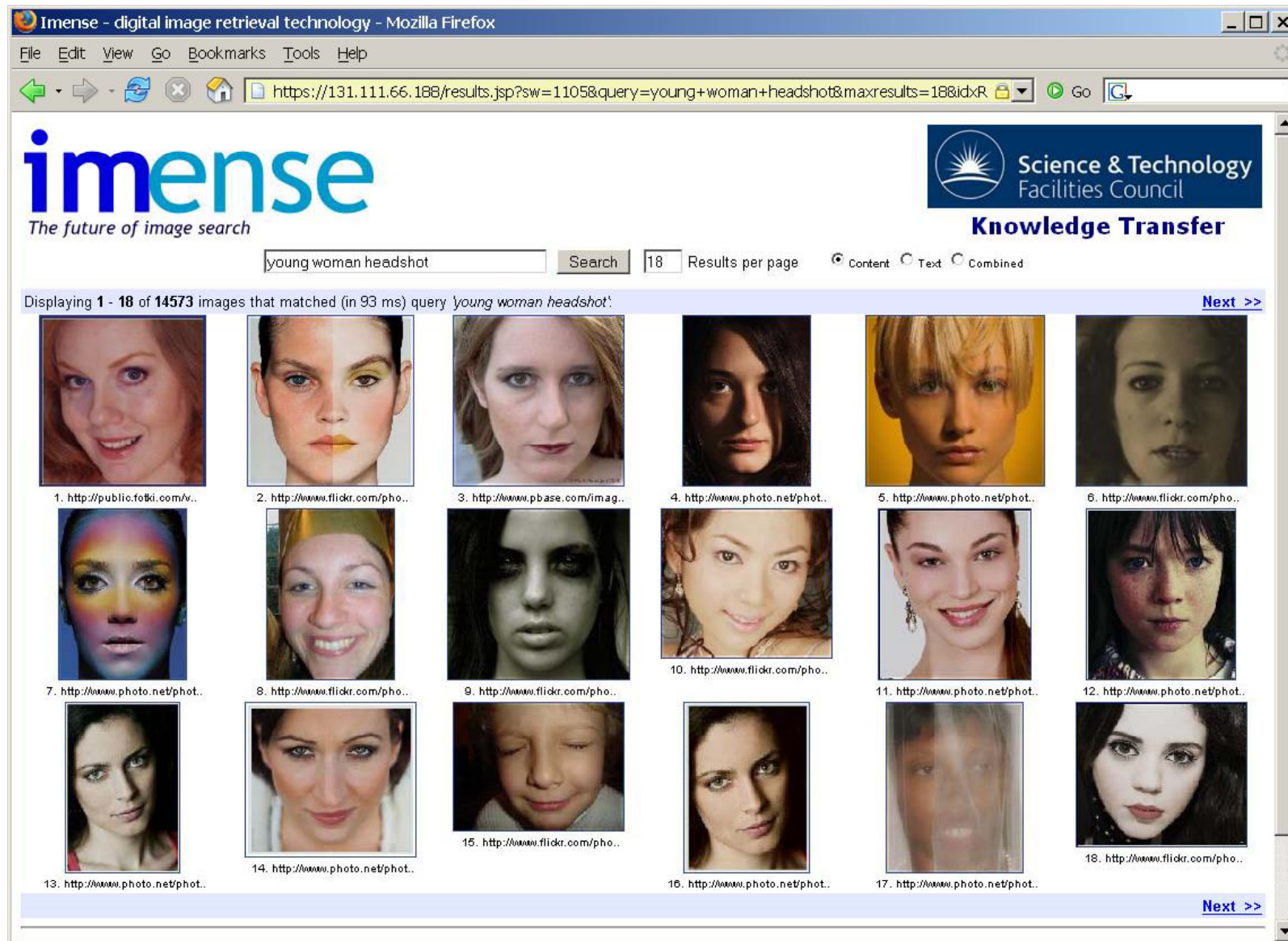
[david.sinclair@imense.com](mailto:david.sinclair@imense.com)

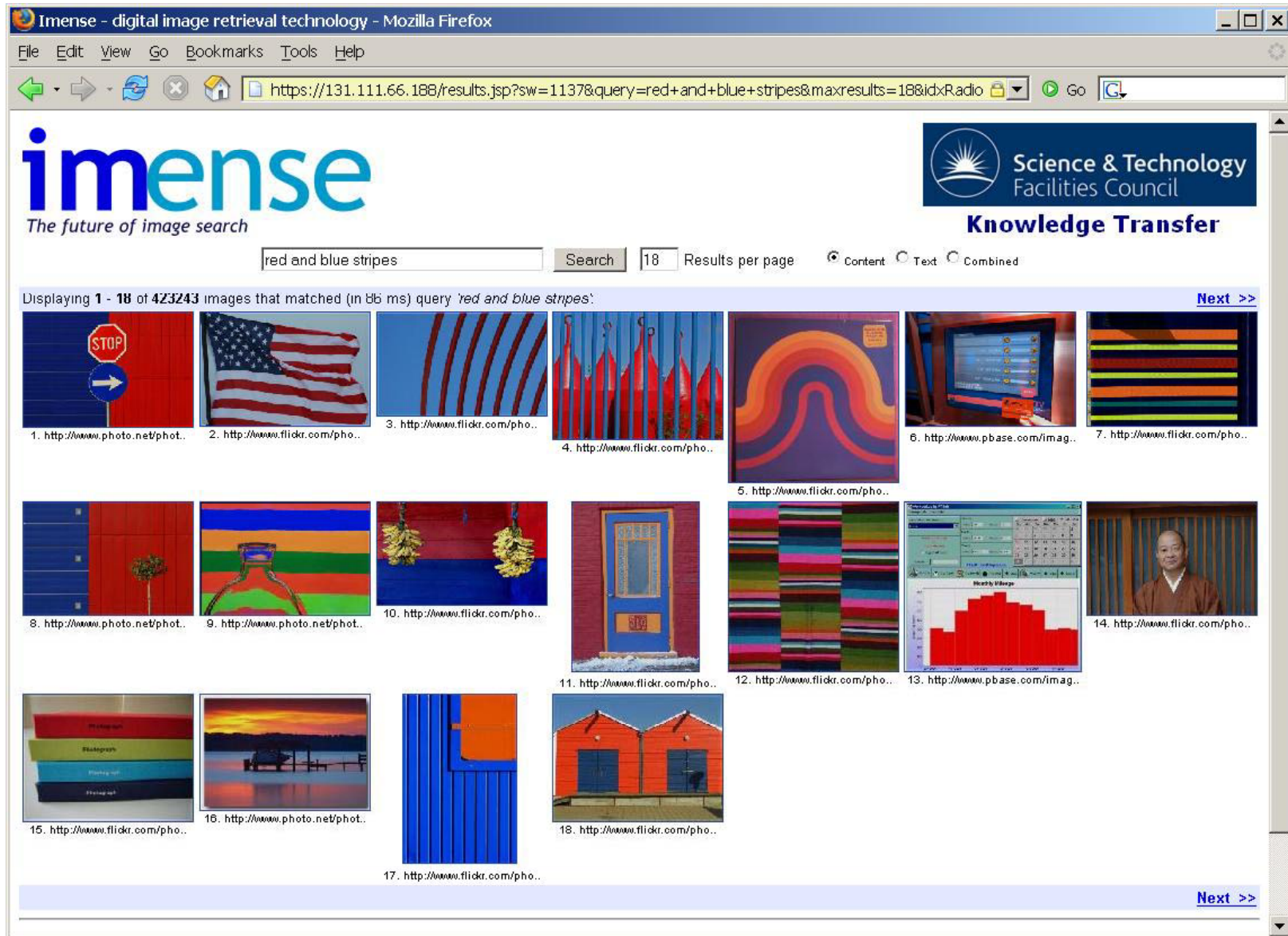
<http://www.imense.com>

# What does **imense** do?

- Sell image retrieval technology:
- Image content analysis
  - High reliability classifiers for visual content
    - Shapes, scenes, faces, colours etc.
- Indexing and query language provision
  - NLP parser for text query over image content
- Image search portal
  - Search photo-hosted and commercial images

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the URL `https://131.111.66.188/results.jsp?sw=1105&query=vivid+red+flowers+green+background&maxres...`. The page features the **imense** logo with the tagline "The future of image search" and the Science & Technology Facilities Council Knowledge Transfer logo. A search bar contains the query "vivid red flowers green background" and shows 18 results per page. The search results are displayed in a grid of 18 numbered images of various flowers, including tulips, roses, and poppies, all set against green backgrounds. The first image is a yellow tulip, and the last is a pink gerbera. Each image is accompanied by a small URL snippet.

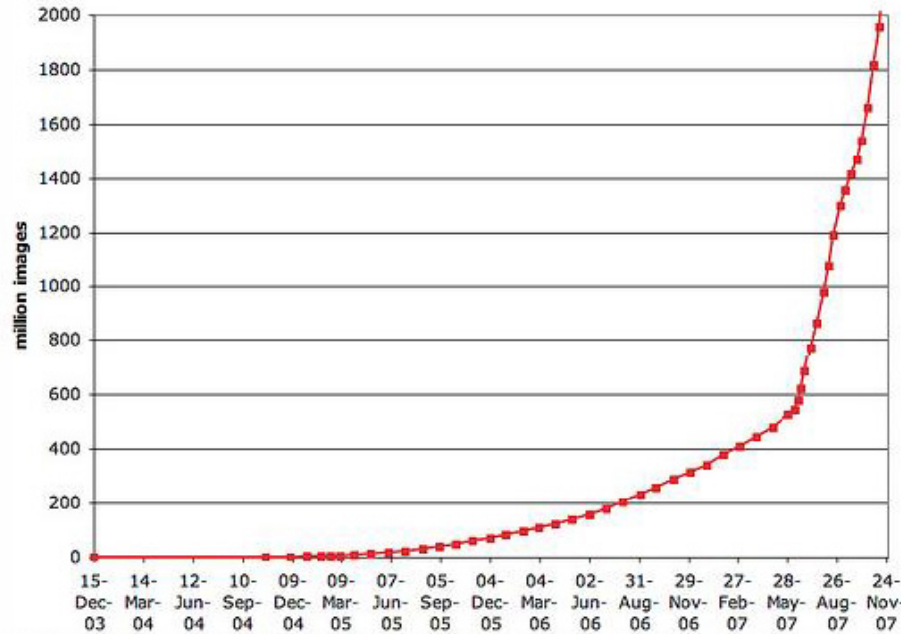




# How did **imense** get here?

- Founded in 2004 by: Dr David Sinclair and Dr Chris Town on the back of a DTI grant for R&D.
  - Equipment: 1 laptop, 1 3.2GHz desktop PC, 300Gig of disk.
  - Processed and indexed ~50,000 images.
  - $\sim 5 \times 10^6$  images uploaded to flickr by early 2005.
    - 2.5 years processing with or available resources...
  - Google had ~200,000 servers in 2005.
- Mini PIPPS grant awarded carrying GRID access 2006.
  - **imense** indexed  $3.5 \times 10^6$  images over the course of the grant
  - Indexing time roughly a month on a small fraction of the GRID.
  - $300 \times 10^6$  images uploaded to flickr by mid 2007.
- Angel investment of 535k generated in July 2007 as a consequence of demonstrating that our indexing technology scaled.
  - **imense** has now indexed  $10 \times 10^6$  images.
  - $2 \times 10^9$  images now uploaded to flickr
  - $15 \times 10^9$  images on the internet?
  - We still need the GRID for Internet scale image retrieval.
  - Google has 450,000+ servers (estimated 2008).
- Full PIPPS grant to look at improving access to the GRID

# Internet scale image search?



2,000,000,000 images  
uploaded to flickr by Jan 2008

- There are more than  $10 \times 10^9$  images hosted on the Internet!
  - 4439 cpu-years to index.
    - Or 16 days on a 100,000cpu cluster!
  - 300kBytes/ image  $3 \times 10^{12}$  Bytes
    - \$0.10/Gig \$300,000 just for bandwidth to move the images about.
- We still need grid computing.

imense

technology



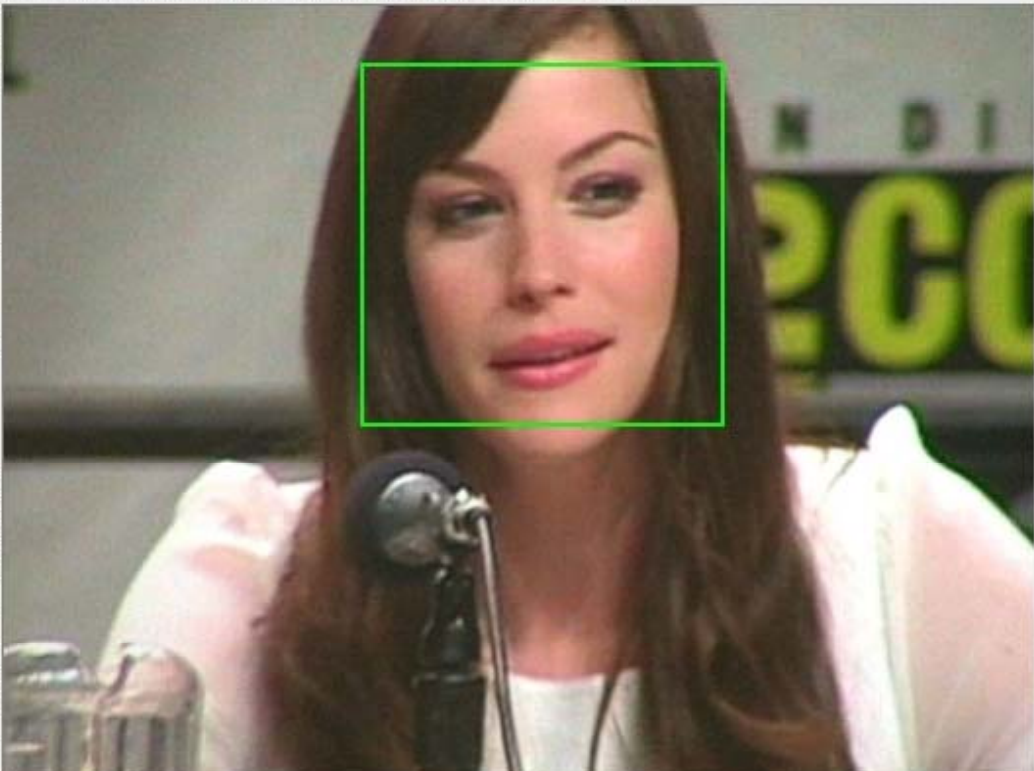
Segmentation

1 second per image.



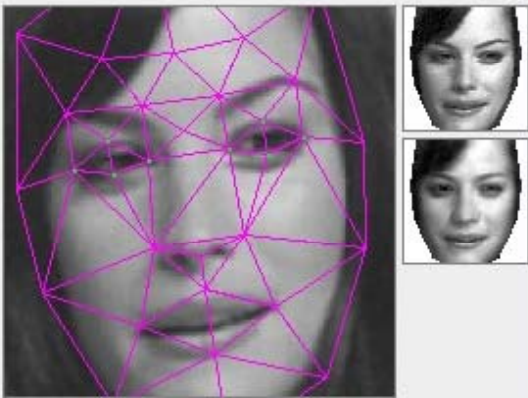
Imense Face Recognition and Annotation

/home/ulrich/flickr/1451593421\_92edf27b70\_o.jpg



**Face information**

**Mesh and reconstruction**



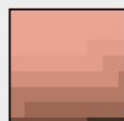
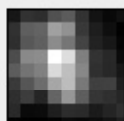
**Reconstruction error**

212.0

**Probabilities**

Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adult	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not adult	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not child	<input type="checkbox"/>
Old adult	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not old adult	<input type="checkbox"/>
African	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not african	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not asian	<input type="checkbox"/>
European	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not european	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facing left	<input type="checkbox"/>	Facing right	<input type="checkbox"/>
Counter-cw.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clockwise	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Complexion palettes**

Colour:  Texture: 

**Top 5 matches (pre-alpha)**

1. liv\_tyler (-33.1)
2. will\_smith (-54.3)
3. helena\_bonham\_carter (-64.4)
4. minnie\_driver (-72.5)
5. john\_travolta (-84.2)

Next image >>
Reprocess face
Processed face 1.

# imense

# problem

- Index all of the images on PhotoHosting websites (not even the whole web)
  - Rough estimate 10,000,000,000 images: (flickr.com, photobucket.com, webshots.com etc.)
  - 14sec per image.....4439 cpu\_years.
    - 16days on a 100,000cpu cluster!
  - 300kBytes/ image  $3 \times 10^{12}$  Bytes
    - \$0.05/Gig \$150,000 just for bandwidth to move the images about.

# Interacting with GridPP

- I have unashamedly stolen the next few slides for Karl Harrison who has contributed greatly to our work with GridPP.

# Turning a good idea into a working system

Four basic steps to enabling searches based on image content

## Image location

- Images may be in an archive stored on disk, or may be distributed between web sites

## Image retrieval

- Retrieve images from storage location to processing node

## Image analysis

- Perform feature extraction

## Indexing

- Collate and store analysis results

- Bulk of processing requirement is in analysis step: typically a few seconds per image
- Proof of principle based on several thousands of events is straightforward using minimal resources
- Building up index for many millions of images is more challenging
- Images are analysed independently of one another, so massive parallelisation is possible

▶ This is the type of problem where Grid solutions works well

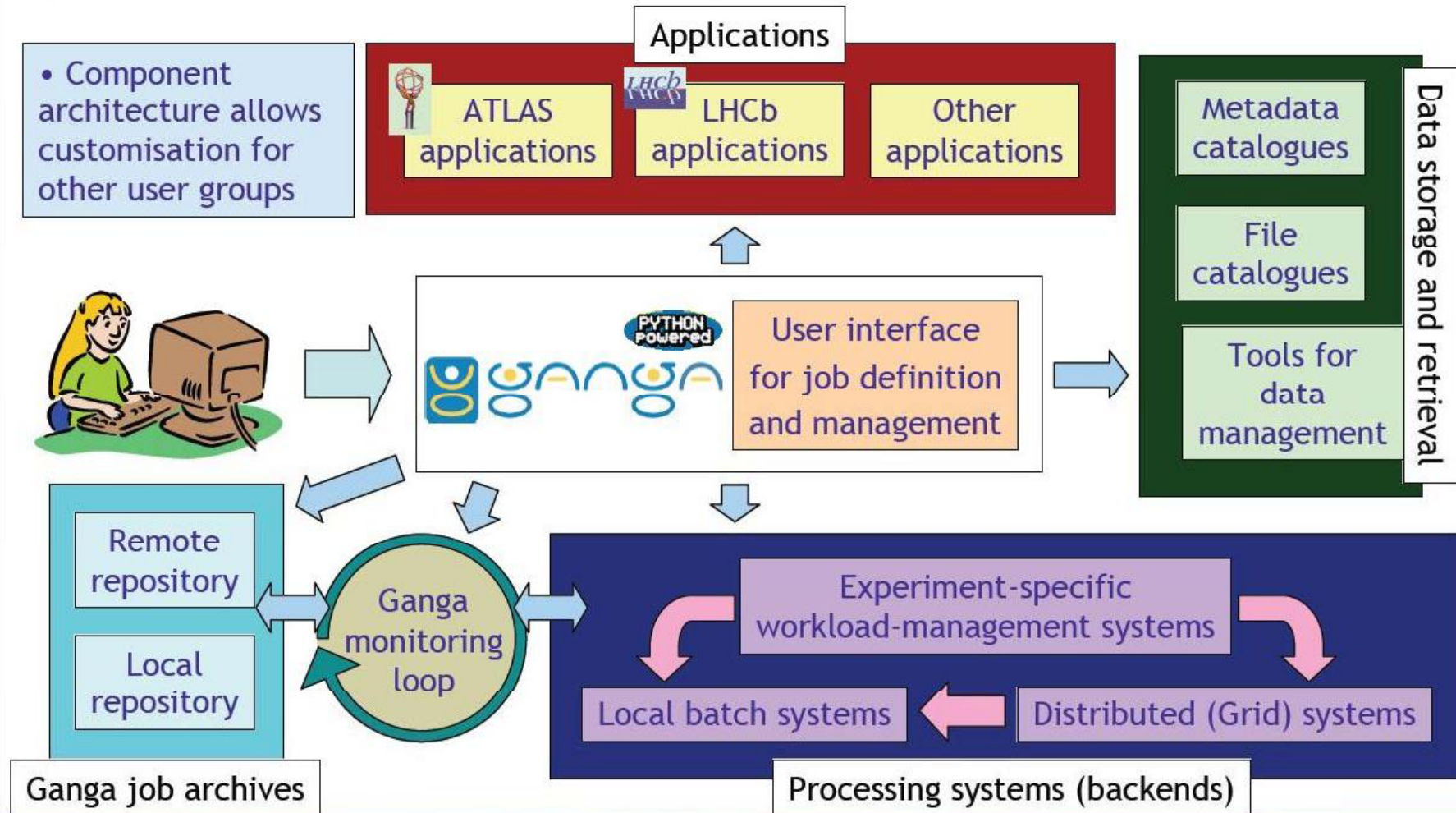
## Getting image processing onto the particle-physics Grid

- STFC knowledge-transfer projects set up to investigate Grid solutions for large-scale image processing
  - ▶ November 2006 - June 2007: mini-PIPSS award ⇒ feasibility study
  - ▶ October 2007 - April 2009: PIPSS award ⇒ optimised system
  - ▶ Collaboration between Imense Ltd, University of Cambridge High-Energy Physics Group and Cambridge e-Science Centre
  - ▶ Continued involvement from former Cambridge researchers now based at Birmingham
- New Virtual Organisation (camont) set up, and enabled at seven GridPP sites
  - ▶ Access to more sites possible if needed
  - ▶ Help with teething problems from GridPP experts and site managers
- Grid effectively providing computing on demand
  - ▶ Highest number of parallel jobs so far is about 150
  - ▶ Often useful at present to be able to run a few tens of parallel jobs
  - ▶ Aim to ramp up to larger samples later in the year

# Job-management system and Grid user interface

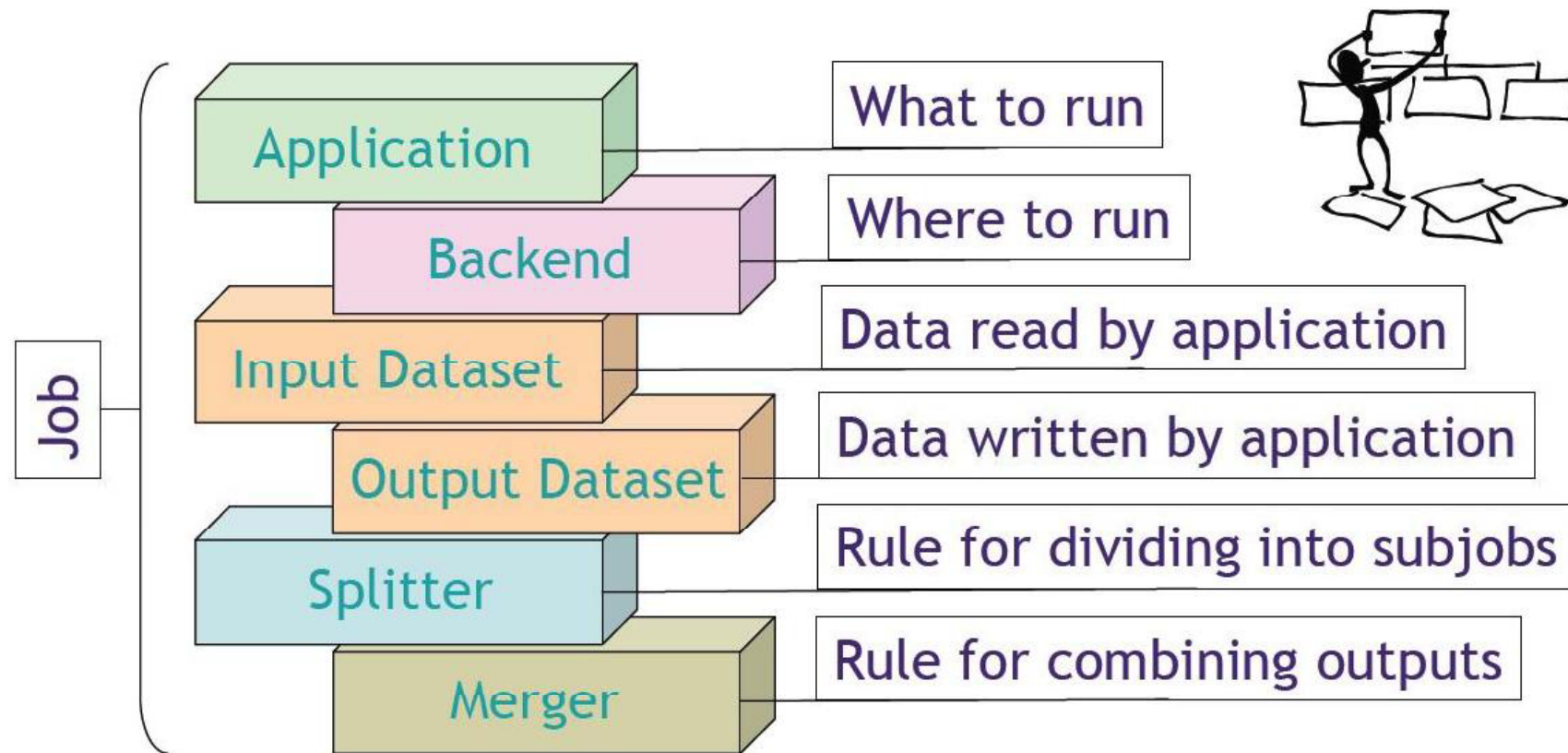
- Use Ganga system, developed to support particle-physics experiments (ATLAS and LHCb)

- Component architecture allows customisation for other user groups



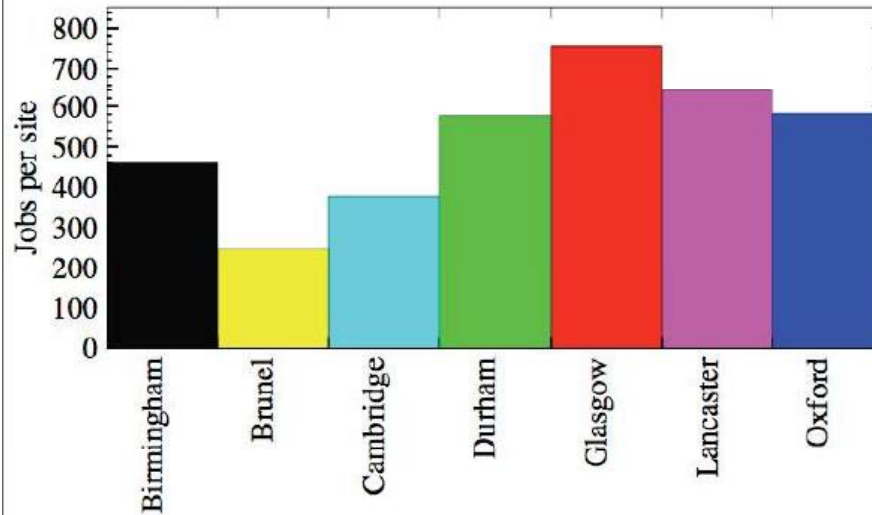
# Ganga job abstraction

A job in Ganga is constructed from a set of building blocks, not all needed for every job



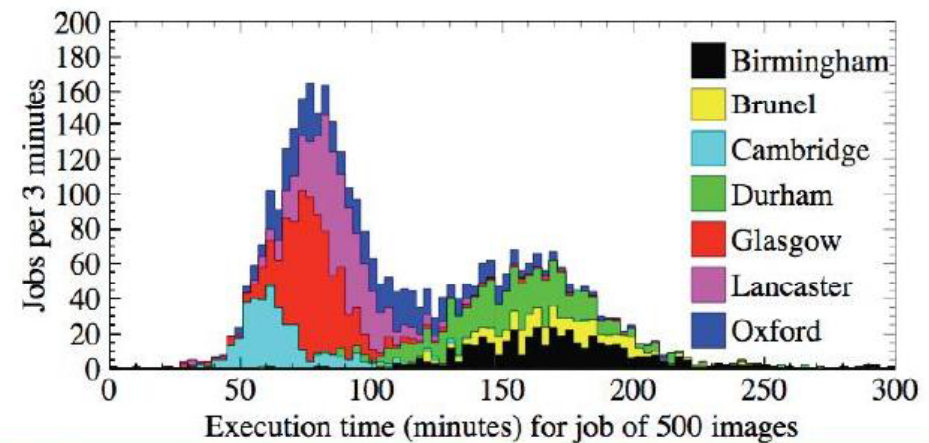
# Job destinations and execution times

Results for 3638 jobs submitted over four-week period, July-August 2008



Destination chosen by Resource Broker of Workload Management System, based on minimum estimated waiting time

Significant differences in execution times reflect inhomogeneity of site resources

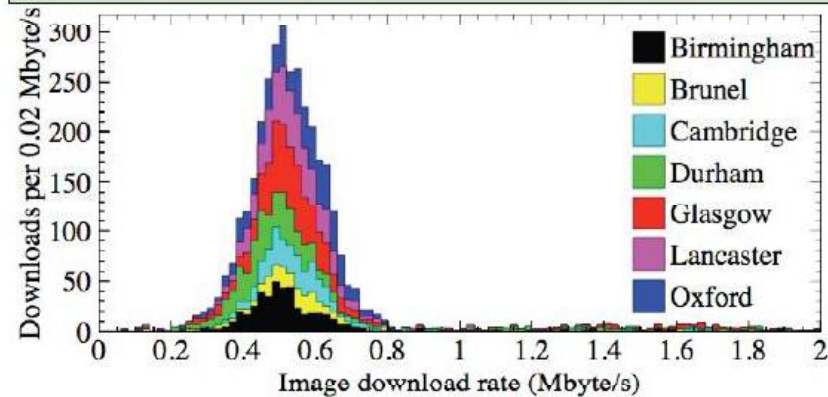




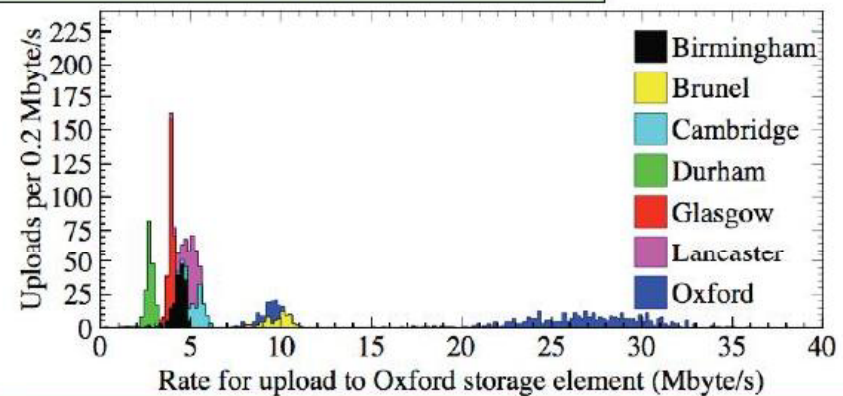
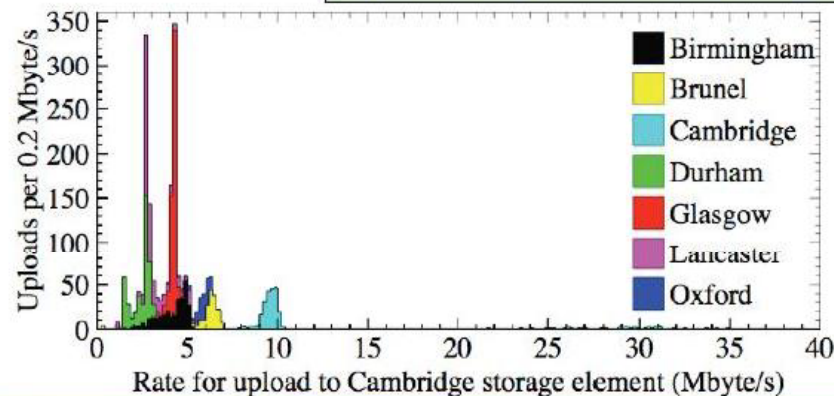
# Data-transfer rates

Results for 3638 jobs submitted over four-week period, July-August 2008

Image downloads from hosting site, using wget

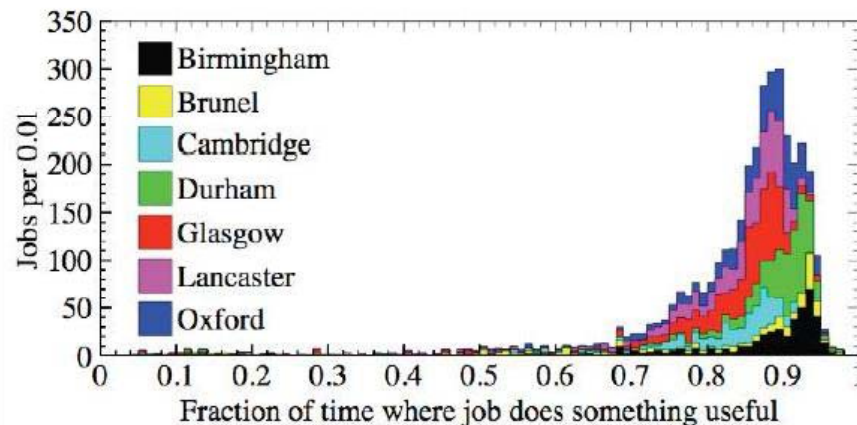
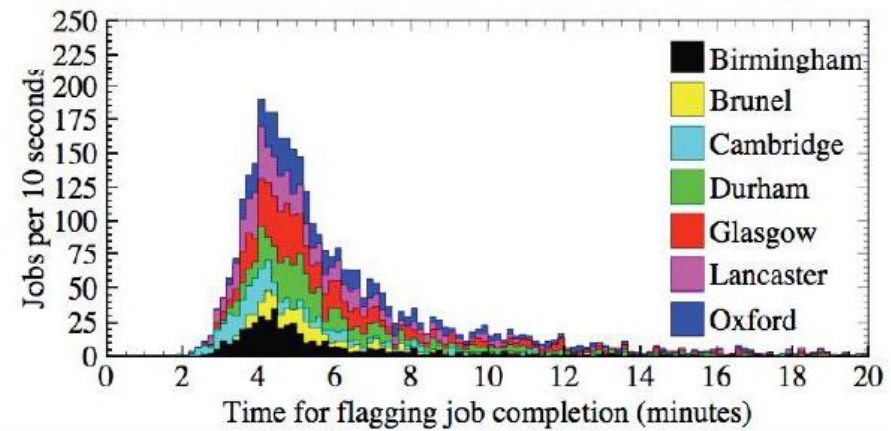
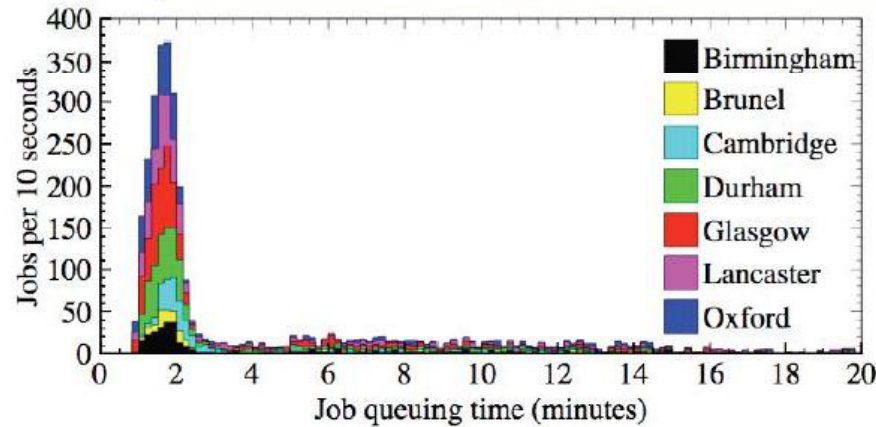


Upload of results to Grid storage elements, using globus-url-copy



# Grid overheads

Results for 3638 jobs submitted over four-week period, July-August 2008



- Useful time is when job is downloading and processing images
- Grid overheads come from: startup time, system time for logging job completion, result upload and retrieval
- For jobs of 500 images, average start-to-finish time is 164 minutes, with 39 minutes spent on Grid overheads: 73% useful time
- ⇒ Timing distributions non-Gaussian, with long tails
- ⇒ Need to increase processing load to increase fraction of useful time

## Experience of image processing on the Grid

- Grid has been successfully used to process several million images
  - ▶ Have processed both images from a disk archive and images retrieved directly to Grid nodes from image-hosting web sites
  - ▶ This has contributed to launch of beta version of new image search engine: <http://imense.com/>
- Have automated system, based on Ganga, for job submission and output retrieval
  - ▶ Makes keeping track of thousands of jobs and millions of images completely painless
- Job failure rates have been at 2% level, with two main causes
  - ▶ Proxy credential of submitting user expires before job starts
  - ▶ Network failures, preventing upload of results to storage element
- Positive experience with using the Grid for image retrieval and processing has prompted interest in using the Grid also for image location
  - ▶ Grid-enabled web crawler now at testing phase

- STFC for providing
  - Technical vote of confidence in our project
  - Facilities to demonstrate our technology
  - Expertise in GRID processing
  - money
- Personal thanks for invaluable support with our project to:
  - Prof Michael, A. Parker of Cambridge University, High Energy Physics Group.
  - Dr Alexander Efimov of Qi3
  - Dr Karl Harrison regrettably now of Birmingham University.