

# CSC420

## Intro to Image Understanding Introduction

Babak Taati and Morteza Rezanejad

September 13, 2020

(Content inherited from Ahmed Ashraf ← Sanja Fidler )



# The Team

- **Instructors:**



Babak Taati



Morteza Rezanejad

csc420-2020-09@cs.toronto.edu

- **TAs:**

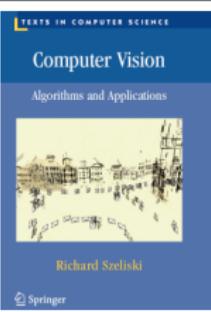
|                          |                                    |                         |                           |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
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# Course Information

- **Class time:** Mondays 6-9 pm
- **Location:** Online. The pre-recorded video lecture will be played from 6 pm - 7:30 pm and we will have live Q & A sessions (on BB Collaborate) after that (7:30-9).
- **Class Website:**  
**Quercus:** <https://q.utoronto.ca/>
- The class will use Quercus for **announcements** and **discussions**
- Your grade will **not depend on your participation on discussions**. It's just a good way for asking questions, discussing with your instructor, TAs and your peers

# Course Information

- **Textbook:** We won't directly follow any book, but extra reading in this textbook will be useful:



Rick Szeliski

Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications

available free online:

<http://szeliski.org/Book/>

- Links to other material (papers, code, etc.) will be posted on the class webpage

# Course Prerequisites

## Course Prerequisites:

- Data structures
- Linear Algebra
- Vector calculus

Without this you'll need some serious catching up to do!

## Knowing some basics in these is a plus:

- Python, Matlab, C++
- Machine Learning
- Neural Networks
- (Solving assignments sooner rather than later)

# Requirements and Grading

- **Grading**
  - **Assignment 1:** 15%
  - **Assignment 2:** 15%
  - **Assignment 3:** 15%
  - **Assignment 4:** 15%
  - **Project:** 40%
- **Assignments:** They will consist of problem sets and programming problems with the goal of deepening your understanding of the material covered in class.
- **Project:**
  - You will be able to choose from a list of projects
  - Need to hand in a **report** and do an oral **presentation**
  - Students will form groups of three and will complete a project.

# Term Work Dates

Look up in the posted syllabus!

# Programming Language?

- Your assignments / project can be in Python, Matlab, C++
- As long as it compiles, runs, and you know how to defend it, we're happy
- HOWEVER, most code and examples we will provide during the class will be in Matlab/Python
- Choose wisely (Psst! Choose Python!)

## Lateness

**Deadline** The solutions to the assignments / project should be submitted **by 10:59 pm on the date they are due**. The first hour (up to 11:59 pm) incurs no lateness penalty. After that, from 61 minutes late to 24 hours will count as **one late day**.

**Lateness** Each student will be given a total of **3 free late days**. This means that you can hand in three of the assignments one day late, or one assignment three days late. It is up to the you to make a good planning of your work. **After you have used the 3 day budget, the late assignments will not be accepted.**

Let's begin!

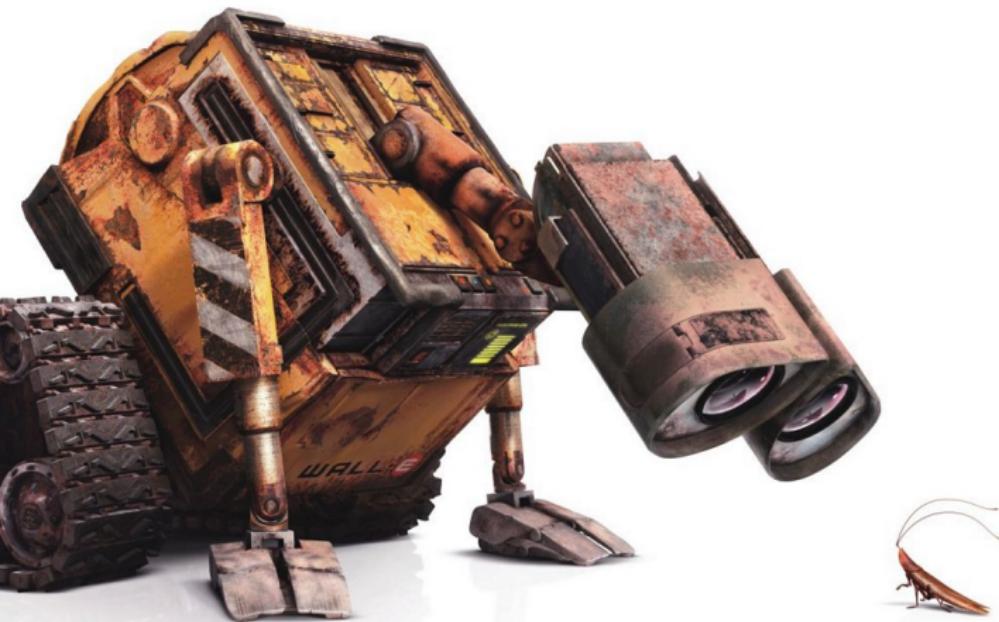
## Introduction to Intro to Image Understanding

- What is Computer Vision?
- Why study Computer Vision?
- Which cool applications can we do with it?
- Is vision a hard problem?

# What is Computer Vision?

# What is Computer Vision?

- A field trying to develop automatic algorithms that would “see”



Disney · PIXAR  
**WALL·E**

# What is Computer Vision?

- What does it mean to see?

[text adopted from A. Torralba]

- To know what is where by looking – Marr, 1982

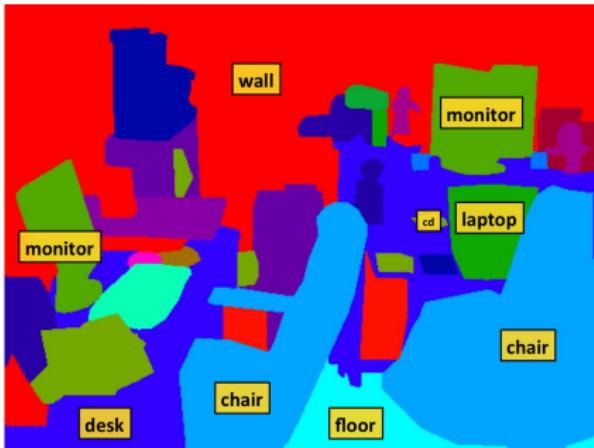


# What is Computer Vision?

- What does it mean to see?

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- To know what is where by looking – Marr, 1982
- Understand where things are in the world



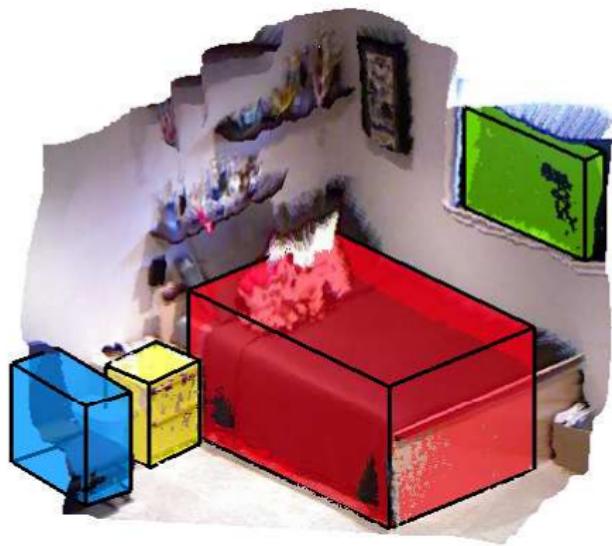
# What is Computer Vision?

- What does it mean to see?

[text adopted from A. Torralba]

- To know what is where by looking – Marr, 1982
- Understand where things are in the world
- What are their 3D properties?

image



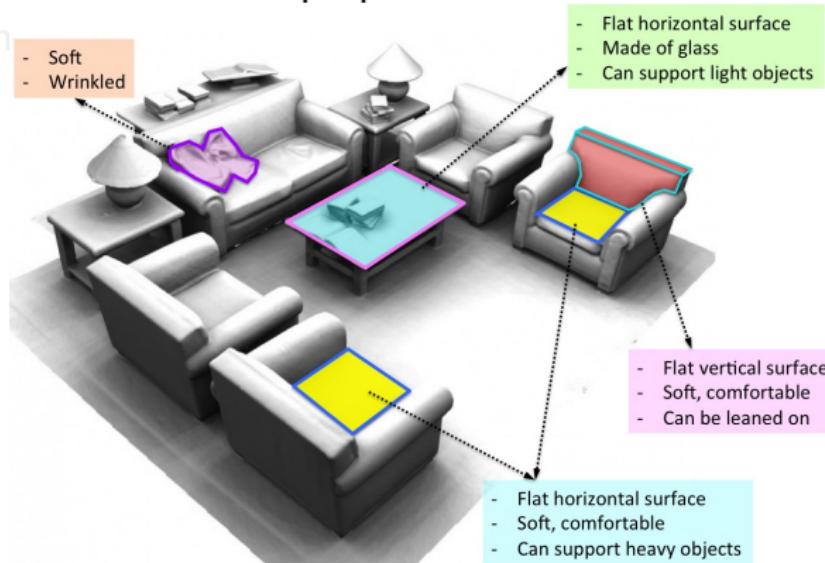
# What is Computer Vision?

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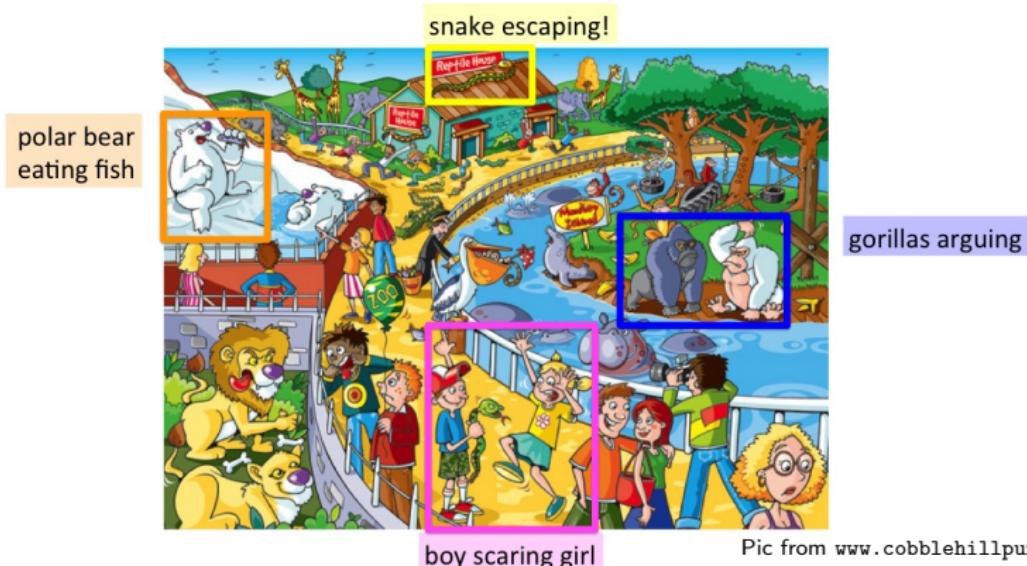
Depth pic from <http://vladlen.info>

# What is Computer Vision?

- What does it mean to see?

[text adopted from A. Torralba]

- To know what is where by looking – Marr, 1982
- Understand where things are in the world
- What are their 3D properties?
- What actions are taking place?



# “Full” Image Understanding?

- Full understanding of an image?

# “Full” Image Understanding?

- Full understanding of an image? **You can answer any question about it**

[M. Malinowski, M. Fritz, A Multi-World Approach to Question Answering about Real-World Scenes based on Uncertain Input,  
NIPS, 2014]

# “Full” Image Understanding?

- Full understanding of an image? **You can answer any question about it**



Q: What is behind the table?

A: window



Q: What is in front of the toilet?

A: door



Q: What is on the counter in the corner?

A: microwave

# “Full” Image Understanding?

- Full understanding of an image? **You can answer any question about it**



Q: What is behind the table?

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Q: What is on the counter in the corner?

A: microwave



Q: What is the shape of the green chair?

A: horse shaped

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Q: Where is the oven?

A: on the right side of the fridge

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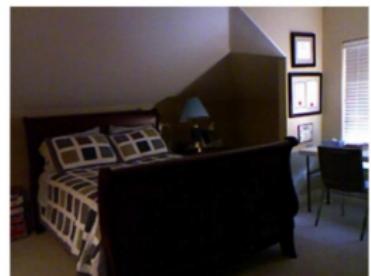
Q: What is on the counter in the corner?  
A: microwave



Q: What is the shape of the green chair?  
A: horse shaped



Q: Where is the oven?  
A: on the right side of the fridge



Q: What is the largest object?  
A: bed

# “Full” Image Understanding?

- Full understanding of an image? **You can answer any question about it**



Q: Which object is red?

A: toaster

# “Full” Image Understanding?

- Full understanding of an image? **You can answer any question about it**



Q: Which object is red?

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Q: How many drawers are there?

A: 6



Q: How many doors are open

A: 1



Q: How many lights are on?

A: 6

# “Full” Image Understanding?

- Full understanding of an image? **You can answer any question about it**



Q: Which object is red?  
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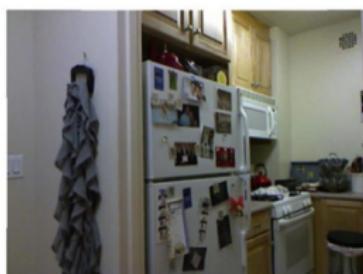
Q: How many drawers are there?  
A: 6



Q: How many doors are open  
A: 1



Q: How many lights are on?  
A: 6



Q: Can you make pizza in this room?  
A: yes



Q: Where can you sit?  
A: chairs, table, floor

# Why study Computer Vision?

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Because you want your robot to fold your laundry



# Why study Computer Vision?

- ... and drive you to work (video)



Self-driving cars

# Why study Computer Vision?

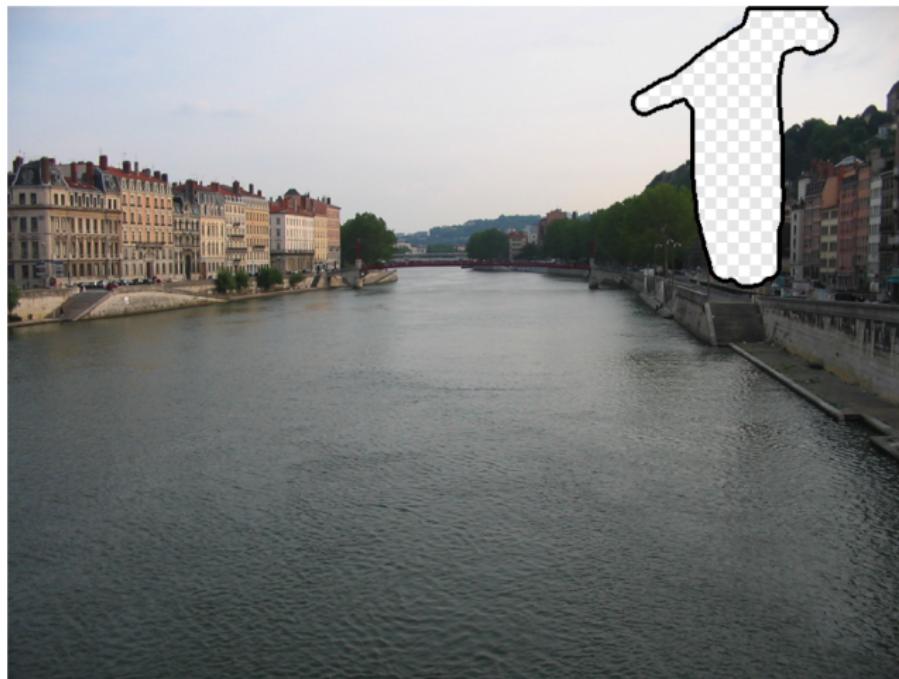
- Allows you to manipulate your images



Scene Completion using Millions of Photographs, Hays & Efros, SIGGRAPH 2007

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Allows you to manipulate your images



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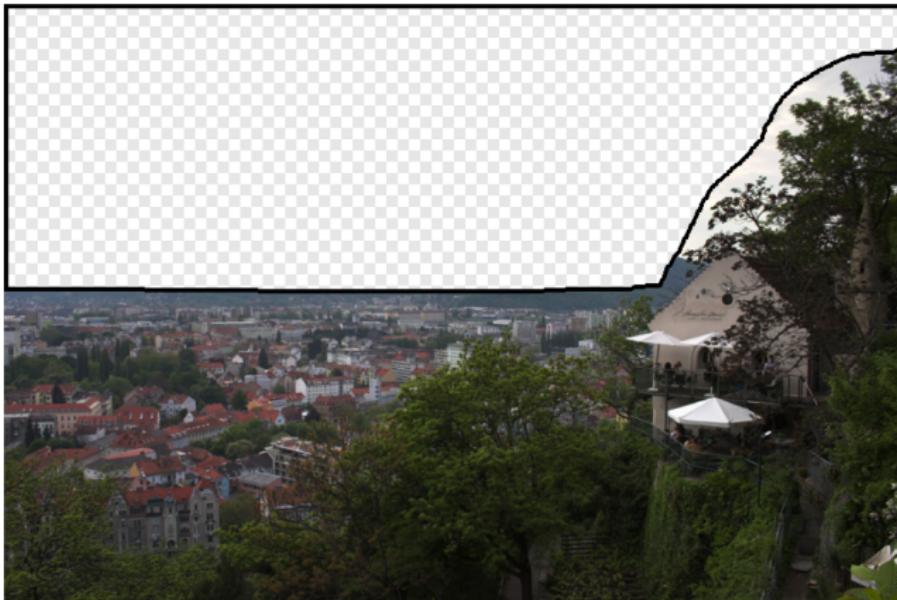
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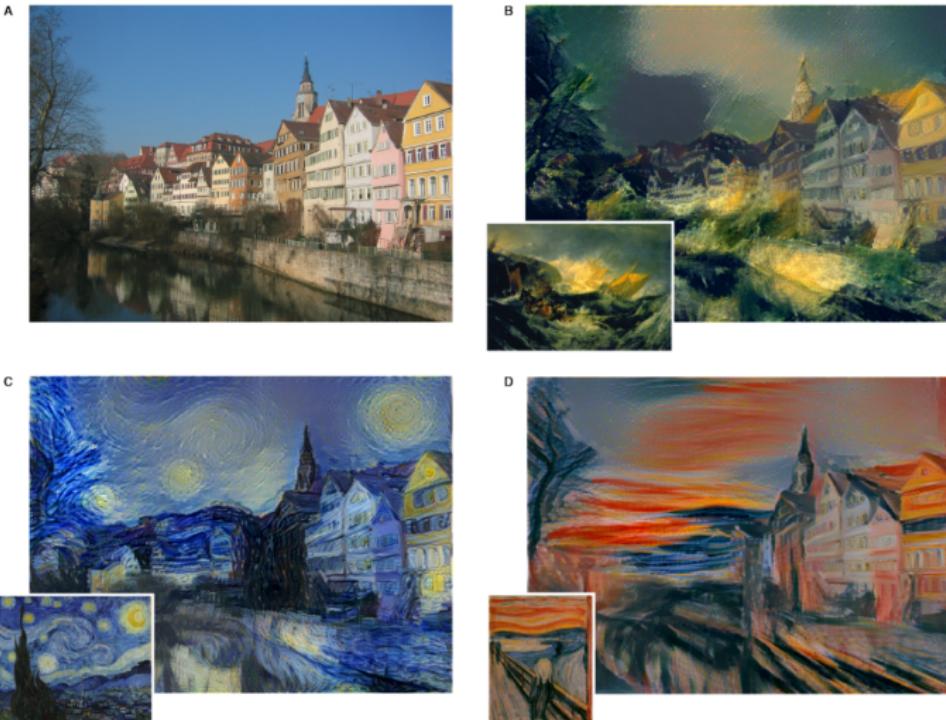
Scene Completion using Millions of Photographs, Hays & Efros, SIGGRAPH 2007

# Image Inpainting

- Online demo

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Change style of images



[Gatys, Ecker, Bethge. A Neural Algorithm of Artistic Style. Arxiv'15.]

# Why study Computer Vision?

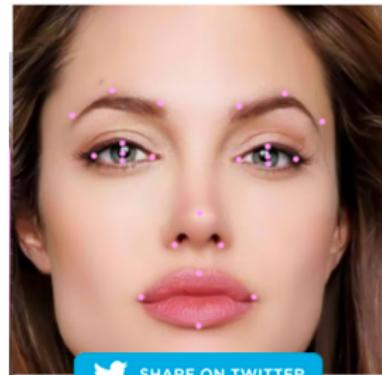
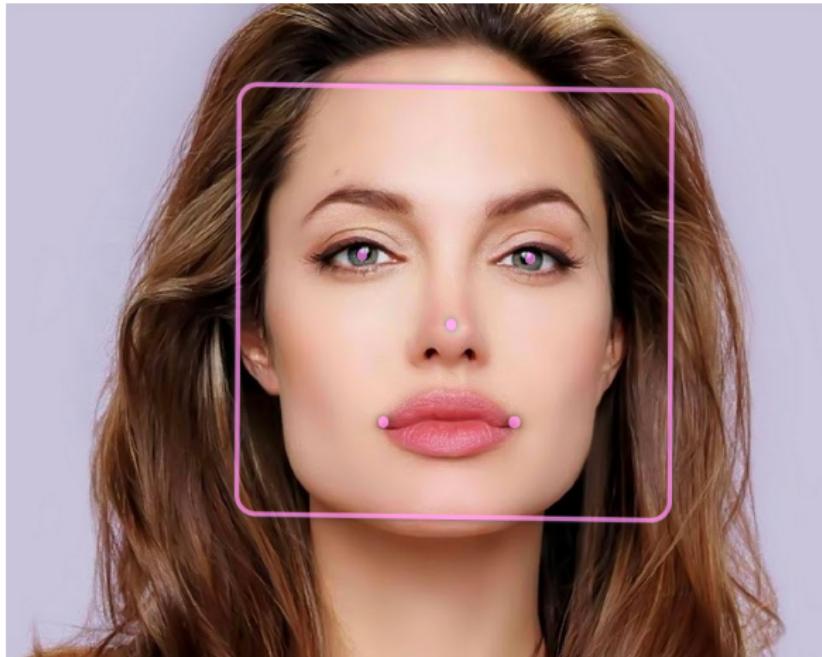
- ... and make cool videos using a single image



3D Object Manipulation in a Single Photograph using Stock 3D Models,  
Kholgade, Simon, Efros, Sheikh, SIGGRAPH 2014

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Detect and analyze faces



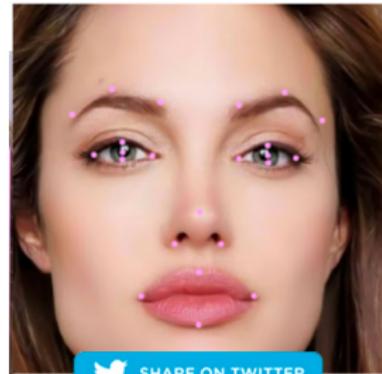
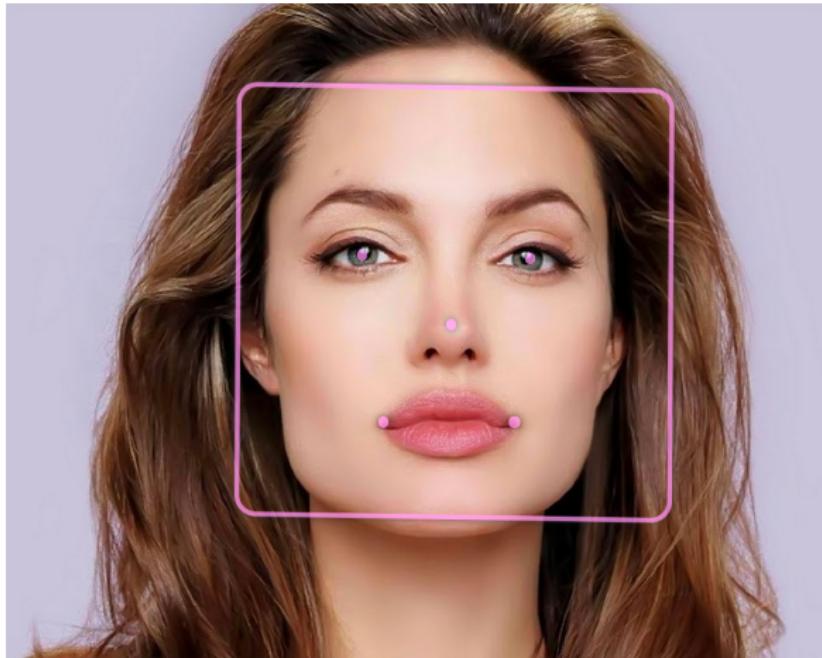
<http://www.rekognition.com> (try it!)

SHARE ON TWITTER

```
confidence : true ( value : 1 )
pose :roll(0.9) ,yaw(3.59) ,pitch(8.63)
race : white(0.28)
emotion : calm:68%,happy:28%
age : 29.52 ( value : 29.52 )
smile : true ( value : 0.65 )
glasses : no glass ( value : 0 )
sunglasses : false ( value : 0 )
eye_closed : open ( value : 0 )
mouth_open_wide : 3% ( value : 0.03 )
beauty : 99.42 ( value : 0.99422 )
gender : female ( value : 0 )
```

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Detect and analyze faces



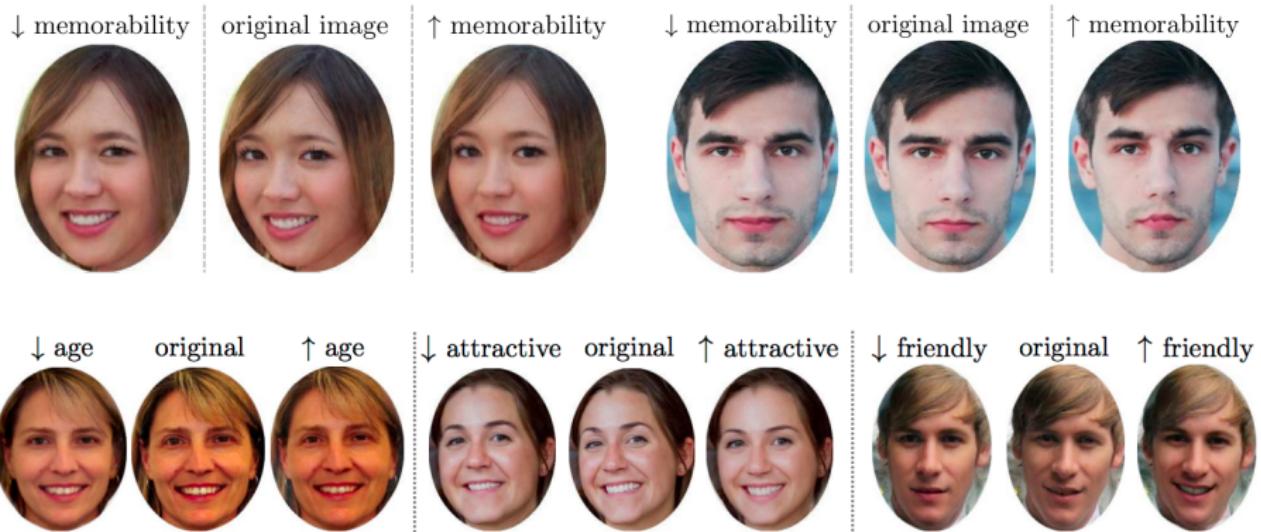
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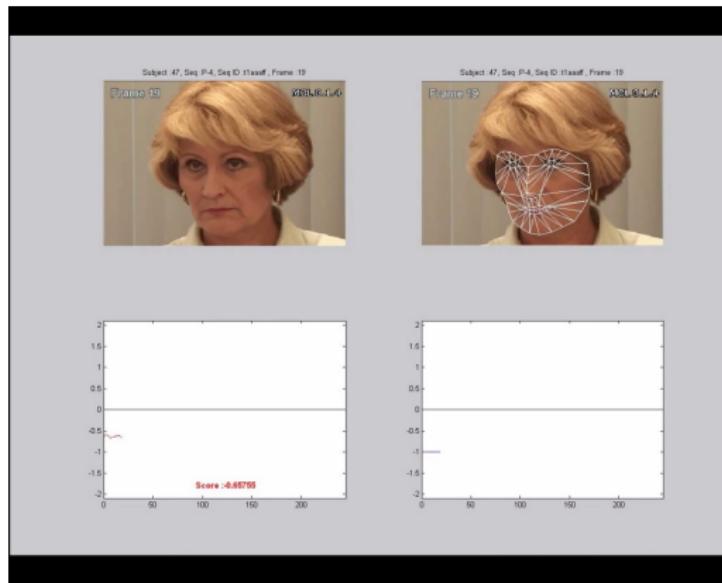
- You can make yourself look better (and competitors worse)



[Khosla, Bainbridge, Oliva, Torralba, Modifying the Memorability of Face Photographs, ICCV 2013]

# Why study Computer Vision?

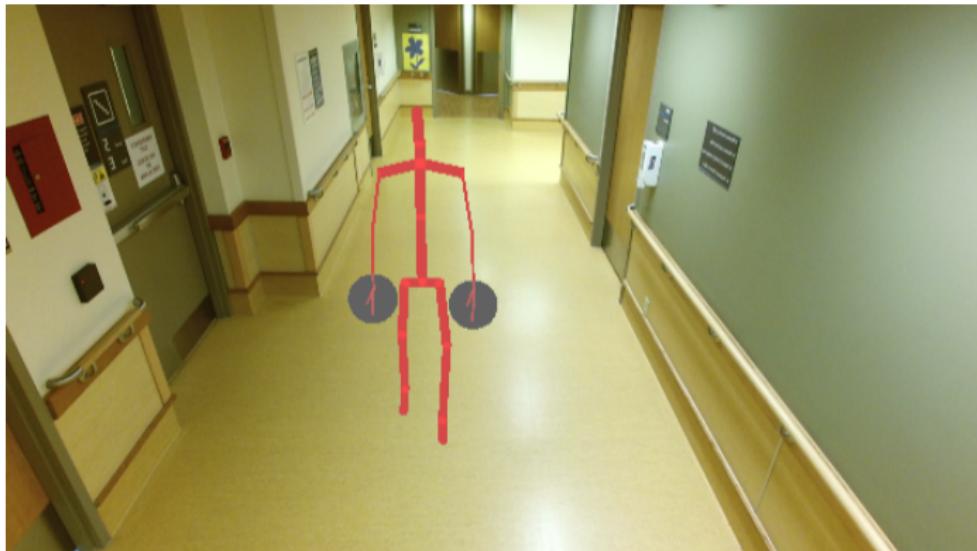
- An Eye for Pain (video)



Pain Detection System [Ashraf et al.]

# Why study Computer Vision?

- AMBIENT Monitoring of Gait and Fall Risk in Long-Term Care



(video)

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Cardiopulmonary Monitoring during Sleep



Li et al., IEEE J BHI 2017  
(another video)

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Generate image captions automatically

A small plane parked in a field with trees in the background.



[Source: L. Zitnick, NIPS'14 Workshop on Learning Semantics]

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Generate image captions automatically

A man with a colorful umbrella walking down a street.



[Source: L. Zitnick, NIPS'14 Workshop on Learning Semantics]

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Generate image captions automatically



A herd of giraffes walk down the street in the middle of some trees.

[Source: L. Zitnick, NIPS'14 Workshop on Learning Semantics]

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Have a computer do math for you

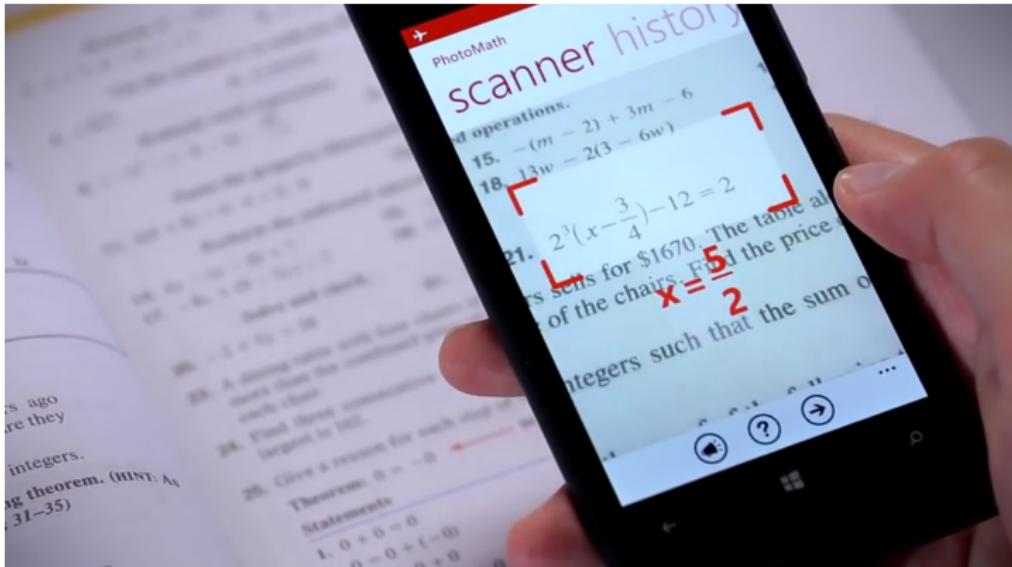
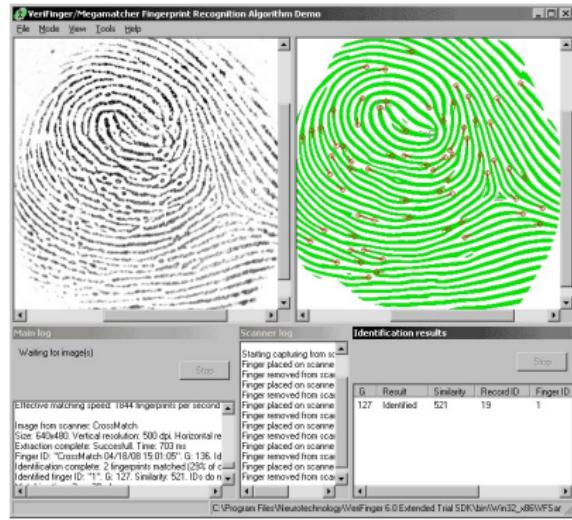
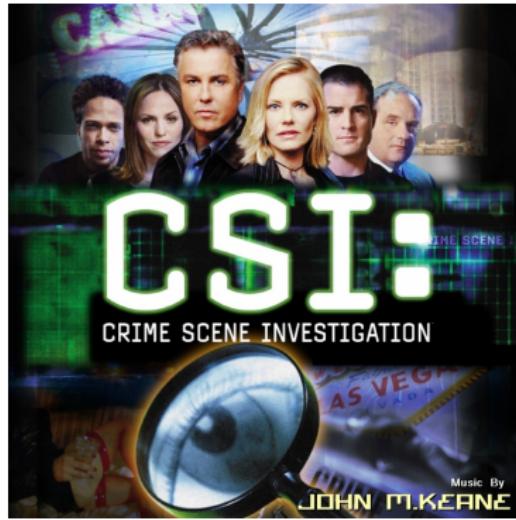


Figure: Photomath: <https://photomath.net/>

# Why study Computer Vision?

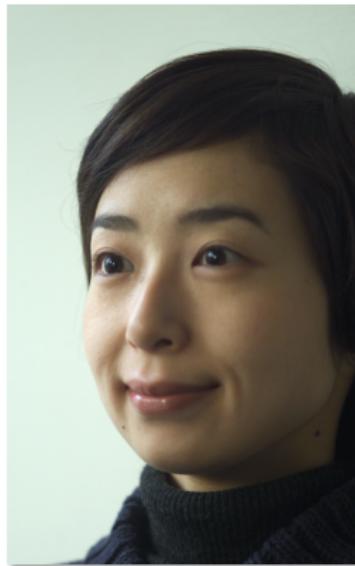
- Fingerprint recognition



[Source: S. Lazebnik]

# Why study Computer Vision?

- You can do some movie-like Forensics



**Figure:** Source: Nayar and Nishino, Eyes for Relighting

[Source: N. Snavely]

# Why study Computer Vision?



Source: Nayar and Nishino, "Eyes for Relighting"

[Source: N. Snavely]

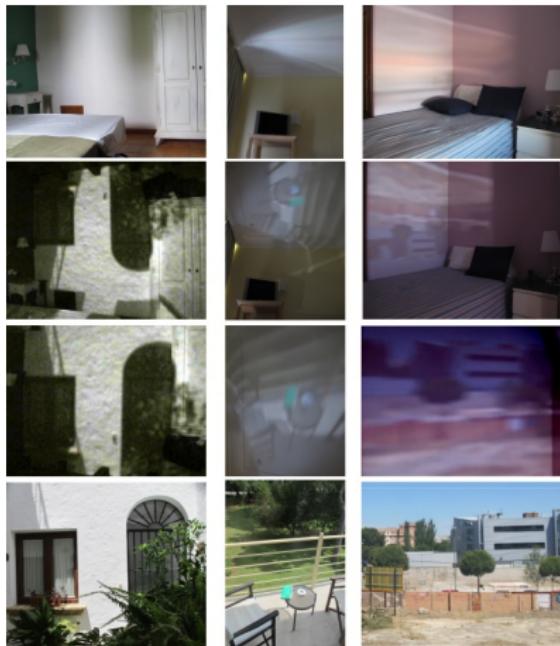
# Why study Computer Vision?



Figure: Source: Nayar and Nishino, Eyes for Relighting

[Source: N. Snavely]

# Why study Computer Vision?



[Antonio Torralba & William T. Freeman, CVPR 2012]

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Recognizing movie posters (in mobile phones)

iPhone Apps:**kooaba**([www.kooaba.com](http://www.kooaba.com))



Source: S. Lazebnik

# Why study Computer Vision?

- Games, games & games: 3D Pose Estimation with Depth Sensors



[Source: Microsoft Kinect]

# How It All Began...

# How It All Began...

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
PROJECT MAC

Artificial Intelligence Group  
Vision Memo. No. 100.

July 7, 1966

## THE SUMMER VISION PROJECT

Seymour Papert

The summer vision project is an attempt to use our summer workers effectively in the construction of a significant part of a visual system. The particular task was chosen partly because it can be segmented into sub-problems which will allow individuals to work independently and yet participate in the construction of a system complex enough to be a real landmark in the development of "pattern recognition".

[Slide credit: A. Torralba]

# 54 years and thousands of PhDs later...

## Popular benchmarks:



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_datasets\\_for\\_machine\\_learning\\_research](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_datasets_for_machine_learning_research)

### Car

|   | Method    | Setting | Code | Moderate | Easy    | Hard    | Runtime | Environment                    | Compare                  |
|---|-----------|---------|------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | DenseBox2 |         |      | 89.32 %  | 93.94 % | 79.81 % | 5 s     | GPU @ 2.5 Ghz (C/C++)          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | DJML      |         |      | 88.79 %  | 91.31 % | 77.73 % | x s     | GPU @ 1.5 Ghz (Matlab + C/C++) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | 3DOP      |         |      | 88.64 %  | 93.04 % | 79.10 % | 3s      | GPU @ 2.5 Ghz (Matlab + C/C++) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

X. Chen, K. Kundu, Y. Zhu, A. Berneshawli, H. Ma, S. Fidler and R. Urtasun: [3D Object Proposals for Accurate Object Class Detection](#). NIPS 2015.

|   | mean                        | aero | bicycle | bird | boat | bottle | bus  | car  | cat  | chair | cow  | dining | dog  | horse | motor | person | potted | sheep | sofa | train | tv/  | monitor | submission | date        |
|---|-----------------------------|------|---------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------------|-------------|
| ► | Fast R-CNN + YOLO           | [?]  | 70.8    | 82.7 | 77.7 | 74.3   | 59.1 | 47.1 | 78.0 | 73.1  | 89.2 | 49.6   | 74.3 | 55.9  | 87.4  | 79.8   | 82.2   | 75.3  | 43.1 | 71.4  | 67.8 | 81.9    | 65.6       | 05-Jun-2015 |
| ► | Fast R-CNN VGG16 extra data | [?]  | 68.8    | 82.0 | 77.8 | 71.6   | 55.3 | 42.4 | 77.3 | 71.7  | 89.3 | 44.5   | 72.1 | 53.7  | 87.7  | 80.0   | 82.5   | 72.7  | 36.6 | 68.7  | 65.4 | 81.1    | 62.7       | 18-Apr-2015 |
| ► | segDeepM                    | [?]  | 67.2    | 82.3 | 75.2 | 67.1   | 50.7 | 49.8 | 71.1 | 69.6  | 88.2 | 42.5   | 71.2 | 50.0  | 85.7  | 76.6   | 81.8   | 69.3  | 41.5 | 71.9  | 62.2 | 73.2    | 64.6       | 29-Jan-2015 |
| ► | BabyLearning                | [?]  | 63.8    | 77.7 | 73.8 | 62.3   | 48.8 | 45.4 | 67.3 | 67.0  | 80.3 | 41.3   | 70.8 | 49.7  | 79.5  | 74.7   | 78.6   | 64.5  | 36.0 | 69.9  | 55.7 | 70.4    | 61.7       | 12-Nov-2014 |

54 years and thousands of PhDs later...

- Algorithms work **pretty** well
- Still some embarrassing mistakes...
- The general vision problem is not yet solved



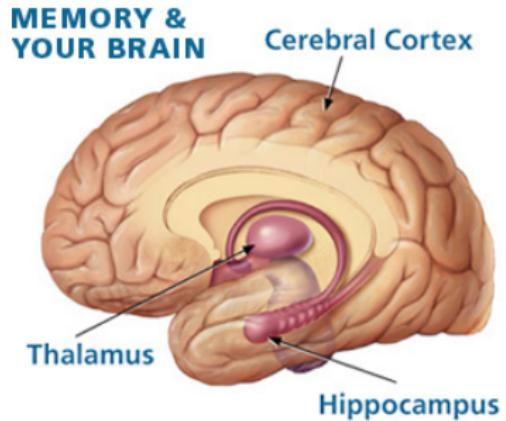
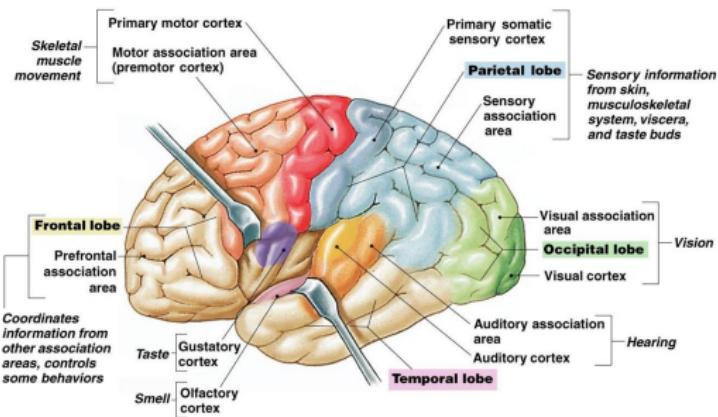
Where pink means “person”

[This pic is from 2014]

# Why is vision hard?

# Why is vision hard?

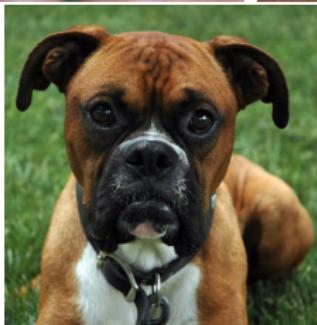
- Half of the cerebral cortex in primates is devoted to processing visual information. This is a lot. Means that vision has to be pretty hard!



# Why is vision hard?

All this is dog...

[slide adopted from: R. Urtasun]



# Why is vision hard?



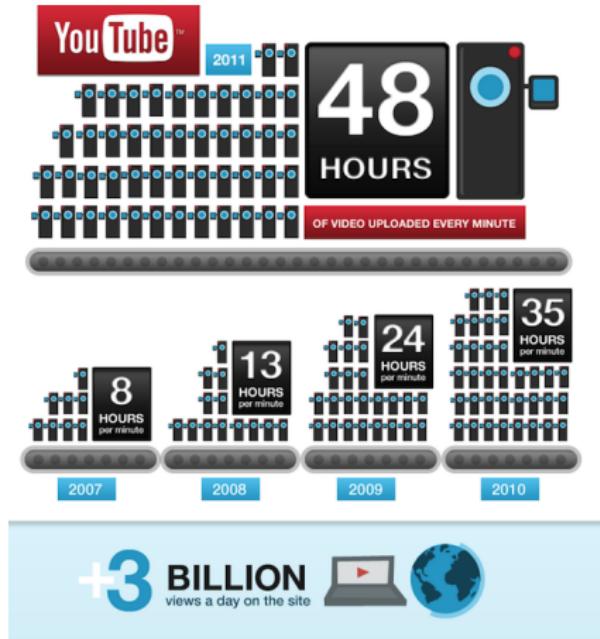
Biederman, 1987

[slide credit: R. Urtasun]

# Why is vision hard?

Lots of data to process:

- Thousands to millions of pixels in an image
- 100 hours of video added to YouTube per minute [source: YouTube]
- Over 6 billion hours of video are watched each month on YouTube – almost an hour for every person on Earth [source: YouTube]

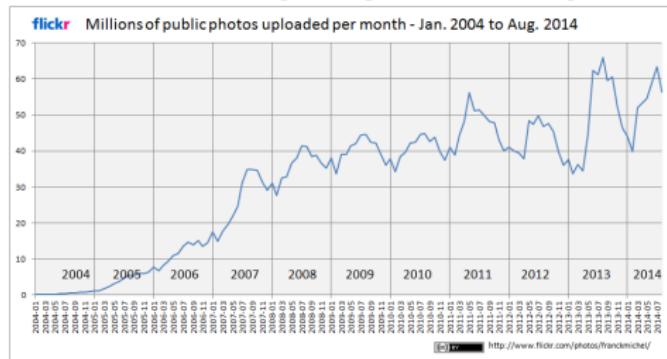


# Why is vision hard?

Lots of data to process:

- ~ 5000 new tagged photos added to Flickr per minute (7M per day)
- ~ 60M photos uploaded to Instagram every day [source: Instagram]

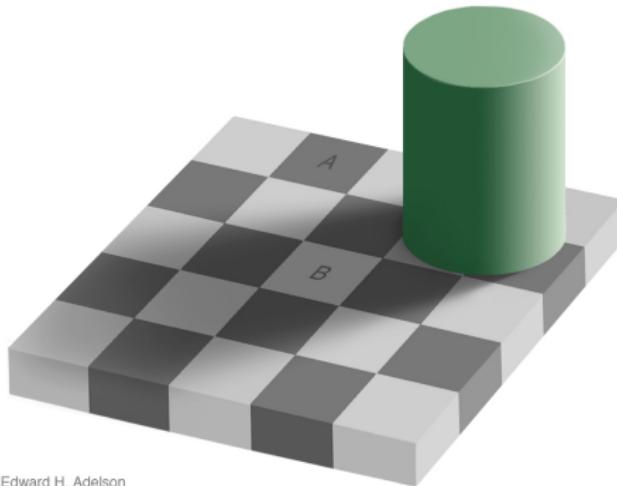
**How many photos are uploaded  
to Flickr every day, month, year?**



# Why is vision hard?

- Human vision seems to work quite well.
- How well does it really work?
- Let's play some games!

# How good are humans?

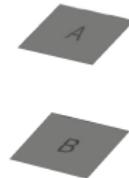


Edward H. Adelson

- Which square is lighter, A or B?

[Slide credit: A. Torralba]

# How good are humans?



Edward H. Adelson

- Which square is lighter, A or B?

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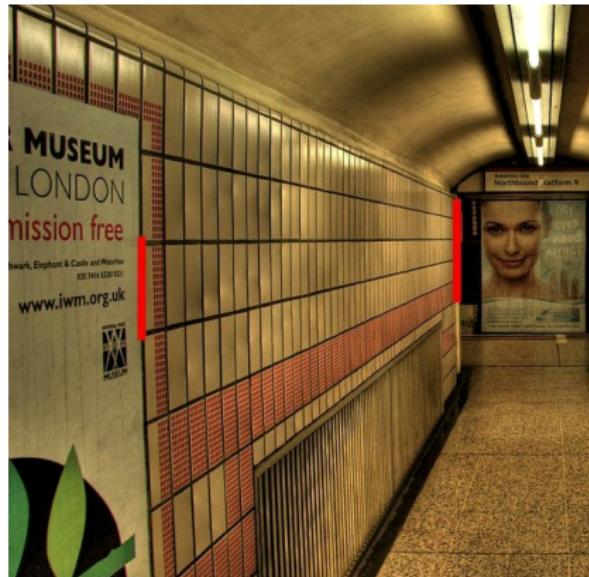


Figure: 2006 Walt Anthony

- Which red line is longer?

[Slide credit: A. Torralba]

# How good are humans?



Figure: 2006 Walt Anthony

- Which red line is longer?

[Slide credit: A. Torralba]

# How good are humans?



Figure: Chabris & Simons

- Count the number of times the white team pass the ball
- Concentrate, it's difficult!

# How good are humans?



GIF

# How good are humans?



[Figure](#): Torralba et al.

- Can you describe what's going on in the video?

# How good are humans?



Figure: Torralba et al.

- Can you describe what's going on in the video?

# What do I need...

What do I need to become a good Computer Vision researcher?

- Some math knowledge
- Good programming skills
- Imagination
- Even better intuition
- Lots of persistence
- Some luck always helps