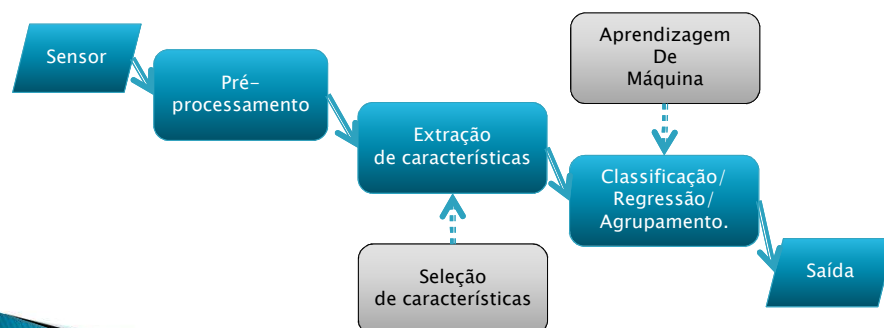


# Aprendizagem de Máquina (AM) Introdução

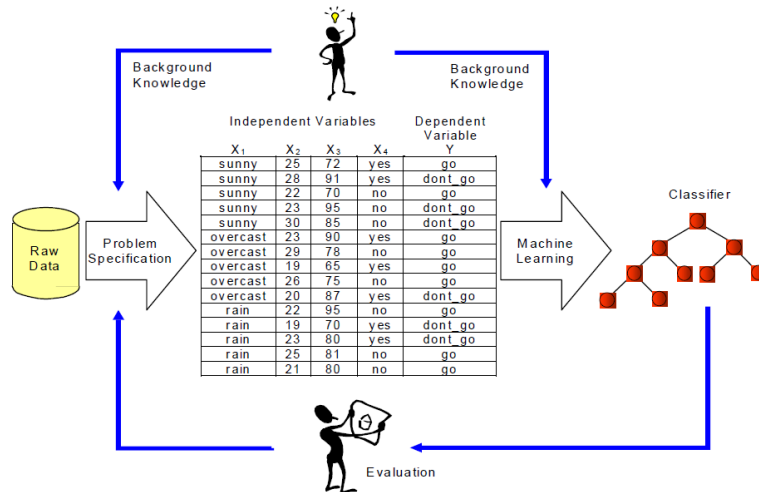
Prof. Dr. Alceu de Souza Britto Jr.  
PPGla/PUCPR

## Aprendizagem de Máquina (AM)

- ▶ Reconhecimento de Padrões
- ▶ Ensinar a máquina via indução (obter um modelo a partir de dados ou exemplos)



# Aprendizagem de Máquina

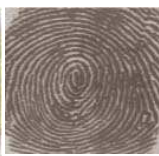


Source: Reviewing some Machine Learning Methods and Concepts (ICMC) - Baranauskas & Monard, 2000

## Áreas Correlacionadas

- ▶ Visão Computação, Mineração de Dados, Processamento de Linguagem Natural, Ciência de Dados, Big Data, Matemática, Estatística, dentre outras.
- ▶ Tarefas comuns
  - Classificação
  - Regressão
  - Agrupamento
  - Descrição
  - Associação.

## Onde encontramos AM?



Biometria



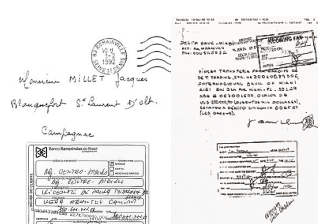
Segurança e Controle de Acesso



Terminais Bancários

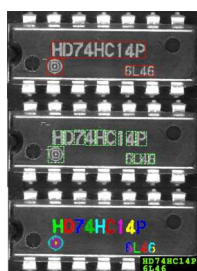


Vigilância

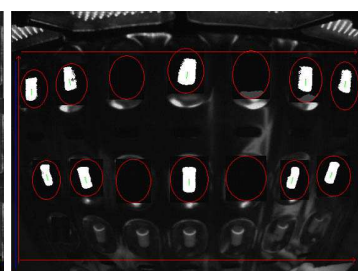


Processamento de Documentos / GED

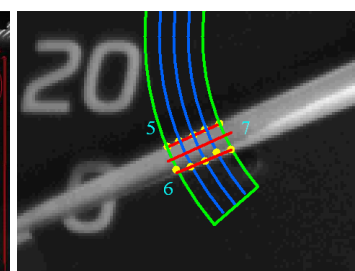
## Onde encontramos AM?



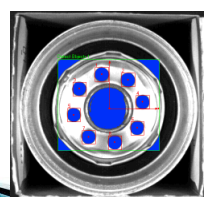
OCV



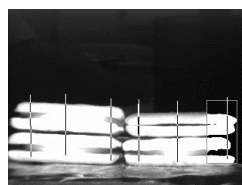
Presença / Ausência



Calibração / Aferição



Metrologia



Conformidade



OCR

## Onde encontramos AM?



Medicina / Diagnóstico



Supervisão de Trânsito

## Alguns de meus projetos na área

- ▶ Reconhecimento de expressões faciais
- ▶ Determinação da idade através da face
- ▶ Classificação de vaga em estacionamento
- ▶ Identificação de espécies florestais
- ▶ Reconhecimento de gestos
- ▶ Identificação de pássaros (som e imagem)
- ▶ Classificação de gêneros musicais
- ▶ Monitoramento de ambientes
- ▶ Reconhecimento de manuscritos
- ▶ Seleção dinâmica de classificadores

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**Expert Systems with Applications**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/eswa](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/eswa)

**Fusion of feature sets and classifiers for facial expression recognition**

Thiago H.H. Zavaschi<sup>a</sup>, Alceu S. Britto Jr.<sup>a</sup>, Luiz E.S. Oliveira<sup>b</sup>, Alessandro L. Koerich<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná (PUCPR), R. Imaculada Conceição, 1155, Curitiba, PR 80215-901, Brazil  
<sup>b</sup> Federal University of Paraná, R. Cel. Francisco H. dos Santos, 100, Curitiba, PR 81531-980, Brazil



**Table 4**  
Comparison with different approaches on JAFFE database.

Reference	Accuracy (%)	Features
Zhang et al. (1998)	90.1	Geometry and Gabor
Rashyl and Venayagamoorthy (2008)	90.2	Gabor and LVQ
Koutlas and Fotiadis (2008)	92.3	Gabor filters
Liu and Wang (2006)	92.5	Gabor filters
Oliveira et al. (2011)	94.0	2DPCA with feature selection and SVM
Shih et al. (2008)	94.1	2D-LDA and SVM
Liao et al. (2006)	94.5	LFB, Triliss entropies, global appearance
Cheng et al. (2010)	95.2	Gaussian process
Zhi and Ruan (2008)	95.9	2D locality preserving projections
Proposed approach	96.2	Ensemble based on Gabor and LBP

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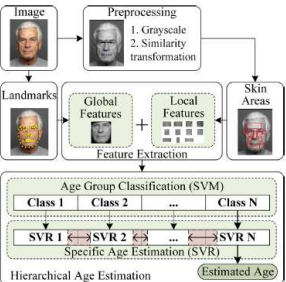
**Pattern Recognition**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/pr](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/pr)

**A flexible hierarchical approach for facial age estimation based on multiple features**

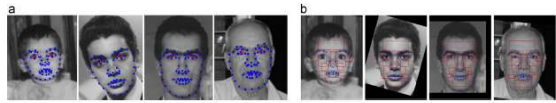
Jhony K. Pontes<sup>a</sup>, Alceu S. Britto Jr.<sup>b</sup>, Clinton Fookes<sup>a</sup>, Alessandro L. Koerich<sup>c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Image and Video Research Laboratory, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia  
<sup>b</sup> Postgraduate Program in Computer Science, Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil  
<sup>c</sup> Department of Software and IT Engineering, École de Technologie Supérieure, Montréal, Québec, Canada



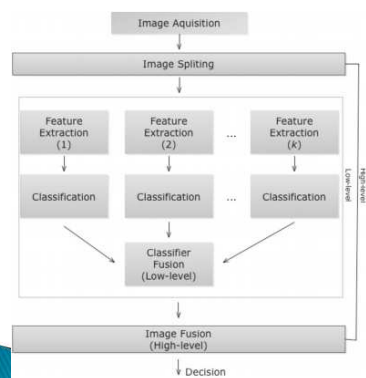
**Table 9**  
Comparison of the proposed approach to the previous works reported on the FG-NET Aging dataset.

Methods of age estimation	MAE	Methods of age estimation	MAE
WAS [20]	8.06	Duong et al. [14]	4.74
AGES [18]	6.77	Choi et al. [9]	4.65
RUN [42]	5.78	PLO [31]	4.82
Ranking [41]	5.33	CA-SVR [7]	4.67
LARR [19]	5.07	HC-SVR [32]	5.28
SVR [19]	5.66	ST+CSOHR [5]	4.70
Luu et al. [33]	4.37	<b>Human age estimation</b>	<b>6.52</b>
MTWGP [44]	4.83	<b>Flexible overlapped &amp; AAM + LPQ<sub>2</sub></b> , 7	<b>4.50</b>
OHRank [6]	4.85	<b>Flexible overlapped &amp; AAM + LPQ<sub>2</sub></b> , 7 (LOPO)	<b>4.78</b>





## Forest species recognition using macroscopic images

Pedro L. Paula Filho · Luiz S. Oliveira ·  
Silvana Nisgoski · Alceu S. Britto Jr.Table 7 Performance of the best ensembles using  $n = 25$ 

Number of classifiers	Feature sets	Rec. rate %
6	CLBP_SMC <sub>16,3</sub> , CLBP_SMC <sub>24,5</sub> , Color RGB, Gabor, LBP <sub>8,2</sub> , Fractals	97.77
4	CLBP_SMC <sub>16,3</sub> , CLBP_SMC <sub>24,5</sub> , Color RGB, LBP <sub>8,2</sub>	97.71
4	CLBP_SMC <sub>24,5</sub> , Color RGB, Gabor, LBP <sub>8,2</sub>	97.64
6	CLBP_SMC <sub>16,3</sub> , CLBP_SMC <sub>24,5</sub> , Color RGB, LBP <sub>8,1</sub> , LBP <sub>8,2</sub> , Fractals	97.64
6	CLBP_SMC <sub>16,3</sub> , CLBP_SMC <sub>24,5</sub> , Color RGB, Gabor, LBP <sub>8,1</sub> , LBP <sub>8,2</sub> , Fractals	97.64



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## PKLot – A robust dataset for parking lot classification

Paulo R.L. de Almeida<sup>a</sup>, Luiz S. Oliveira<sup>a</sup>, Alceu S. Britto Jr.<sup>b,\*</sup>, Eunelson J. Silva Jr.<sup>b</sup>,  
Alessandro L. Koerich<sup>b,c</sup><sup>a</sup>Federal University of Paraná, Department of Informatics, R. Cel. Francisco H. dos Santos, 100, Curitiba, PR 81531-990, Brazil<sup>b</sup>Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná, Graduate Program in Informatics (PPGI), R. Imaculada Conceição, 1155, Curitiba, PR 80215-901, Brazil<sup>c</sup>École de Technologie Supérieure, Département de génie logiciel et des TI, 1100 rue Notre-Dame-Ouest, Montréal, QC H3C 1K3, Canada

Fig. 4. Segmented image: (a) 28 delimited spaces, (b) occupied sub-image, and (c) empty sub-image.

Table 12  
Comparison to related works reported in the literature.

Reference	Features	Number of parking spaces	Error rate (%)
Wu et al. (2007)	Color	1100	6.5
Sastre et al. (2007)	Gabor filters	12,150	2.2
Bong et al. (2008)	Color	80	7.0
Huang et al. (2008)	Color	2600	2.5
Ichihashi et al. (2009)	PCA	54,000	2.0
Huang and Wang (2010)	Color	6912	1.2
Proposed method	Texture	(UFP04) 49,335 (UFP05) 82,516 (PUCPR) 211,776	0.4 0.7 0.4



## The recognition of handwritten numeral strings using a two-stage HMM-based method

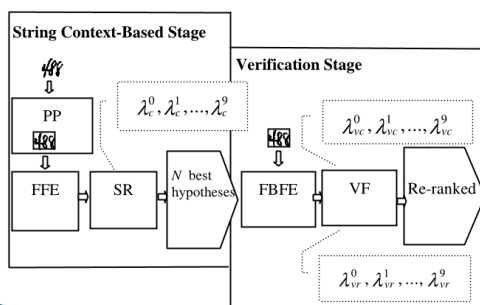
Alceu de S. Britto Jr.<sup>1,2</sup>, Robert Sabourin<sup>3,4</sup>, Flavio Bortolozzi<sup>1</sup>, Ching Y. Suen<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> PUC-PR, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, R. Imaculada Conceição, 1155, Curitiba (PR) 80215-901, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> UEPG, Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa, Pr. Santos Andrade, Centro, Ponta Grossa (PR) 84100-000, Brazil

<sup>3</sup> ETS, Université du Québec, 1100 rue Notre-Dame Ouest, Montréal, Québec H3C 1K3, Canada

<sup>4</sup> CENPARMI, Concordia University, Suite GM-606, 1455 de Maisonneuve Ouest, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8, Canada



a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
8201	0123456789	53	67	75
80	4234	420	55	75
43	201	40	488	

Class	Top (1)	Top (2)	Top (3)	Top (4)	Top (5)
2_digit	94.8	97.1	97.9	98.0	98.1
3_digit	91.6	94.6	95.0	95.0	95.0
4_digit	91.2	94.2	94.8	94.9	94.9
5_digit	88.3	92.1	92.6	92.7	92.8
6_digit	89.0	92.8	93.5	93.5	93.6
10_digit	86.9	90.3	90.3	90.4	90.4
Global	90.6	93.8	94.4	94.5	94.5
TDPs	88.9	93.5	94.8	95.3	95.7

2012 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics  
 October 14-17, 2012, COEX, Seoul, Korea

## Music Genre Classification using Dynamic Selection of Ensemble of Classifiers

► 10 classes base LMD (Latin Music Database)

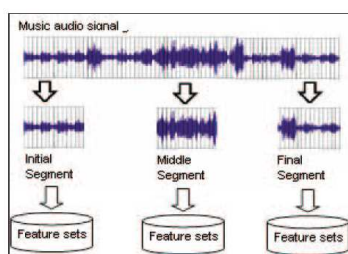


Figure 1. Feature extraction from 3 segments of the music signal adapted from [2].

TABLE V. BEST RESULTS OF THE DYNAMIC SELECTION METHOD AND THE CORRESPONDING K VALUE

Selection scheme	# of classifiers selected	# of votes	Accuracy (%)
Experiment 1 (E1) Oracle = 100%			
KE ( $k=1$ )	72	72	59.66
KU ( $k=10$ )	249	709	70.31
Experiment 2 (E2) Oracle = 100%			
KE ( $k=1$ )	43	43	57.02
KU ( $k=13$ )	143	573	64.94

2014 IEEE 26th International Conference on Tools with Artificial Intelligence

## An HMM-based Gesture Recognition Method Trained on Few Samples

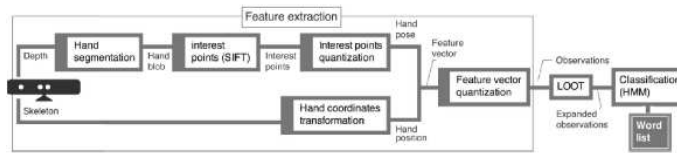
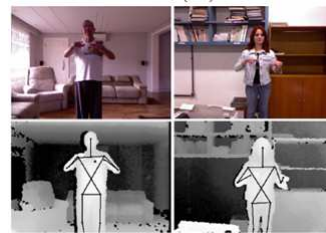


Fig. 2: Overview of the proposed method

# of training samples (for each word)	LRM without LOOT			LRM with LOOT			LRE with LOOT		
	top1	top2	top3	top1	top2	top3	top1	top2	top3
1	23.7	24.8	25.9	23.7	25.4	26.5	29.0	29.6	33.3
3	24.3	25.9	28.1	25.9	28.7	30.3	46.9	49.4	50.6
5	34.8	41.4	53.5	37.5	43.0	57.4	59.9	64.8	66.0
10	61.3	76.8	78.4	63.5	77.9	79.0	85.0	87.7	90.7
14	66.3	81.2	83.9	69.0	84.5	86.1	88.5	98.8	98.8
17	72.3	83.9	88.4	76.2	87.2	92.8	91.2	100.0	100.0



## Detection of non-conventional events on video scenes

Published in:  
2007 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man and Cybernetics

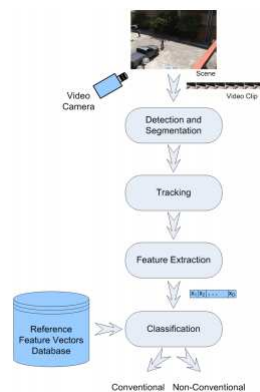


Fig. 1: Overview and main components of the proposed approach to detect non-conventional events in video scenes.

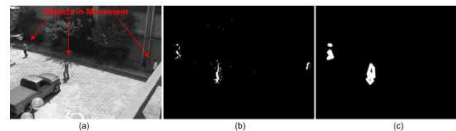


Fig. 3: An example of movement detection and segmentation on a video clip from Parking Lot Database: (a) original video frame with objects in movement, (b) movement segmentation by Gaussian technique, (c) resulting image after applying erosion, background subtraction and contour detection.

Correct classification around 78%



## Visual and acoustic identification of bird species

Published in:

2015 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)

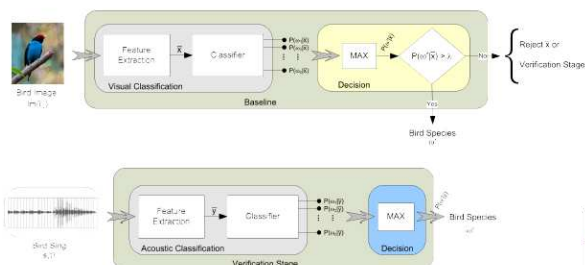


Fig. 1. Visual classification with rejection and acoustic verification.

50 espécies de pássaros

<i>N</i> best hypotheses	Correct Classification Rate (%)	Visual	Acoustic
TOP 1	27.03	45.97	
TOP 2	36.76	57.58	
TOP 3	43.78	64.69	
TOP 4	48.92	72.04	
TOP 5	54.26	75.83	
TOP 6	57.77	79.62	
TOP 7	60.88	81.75	
TOP 8	64.05	84.36	
TOP 9	66.76	86.49	
TOP 10	68.72	86.97	

Table 1. Correct classification rates for the visual and acoustic classifiers on 1,480 images and 422 audio samples of the testing set at 0% rejection level.



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### Dynamic selection of classifiers—A comprehensive review

Alceu S. Britto Jr.<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Robert Sabourin<sup>c</sup>, Luiz E.S. Oliveira<sup>d</sup>

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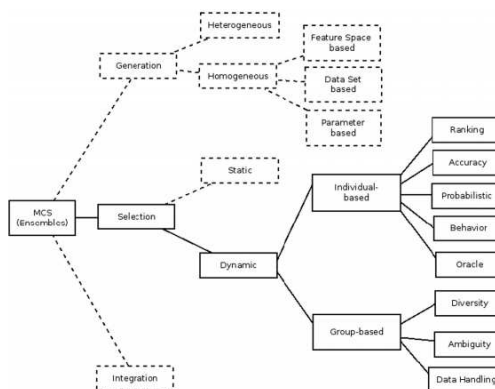


Fig. 2. Proposed DS Taxonomy in the context of MCS.

## Pesquisas em Andamento

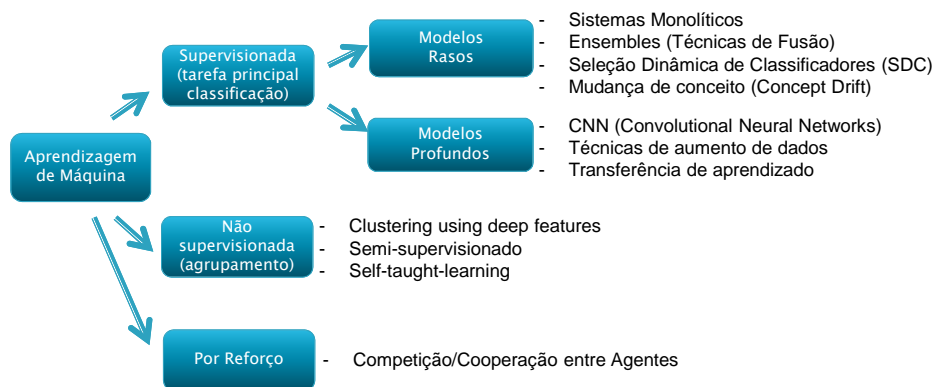
### ► Aplicada

- Análise de sentimentos (áudio e imagem)
- Indexação/Recuperação de imagens documentos (word/object spotting)
- Verificação de assinaturas
- Biometria da face/íris/região periocular
- Detecção de pornografia em vídeos

### ► Teórica

- Escolha da Representação Adequada para um Problema
- Seleção Dinâmica de Classificadores
- Geração de Pool de Classificadores

## Aprendizagem de Máquina – Temas e tendências



- Quanto à forma de representação
  - Handcrafted .vs. deep features
  - Espaço de características .vs. dissimilaridade
  - Representação esparsa

## Desafio

- ▶ Criar um classificador dada uma base com 1000 imagens e 10 classes
  - Como representar o problema?
    - Handcrafted .vs. Deep features
  - Que espaço utilizar?
    - Espaço de características ou dissimilaridade?
  - Qual abordagem utilizar?
    - Sistema monolítico
    - Múltiplos classificadores (SMC clássico ou SDC)
    - Modelos profundos