

# TOPIC MODELING WITH LDA

Assignment 2  
Nicola Gugole  
ID: 619625



START

Extract descriptors

```
def siftImg(img):  
    sift = cv2.xfeatures2d.SIFT_create()  
    #0 - get grayscale  
    grayImg = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)  
    #1 - Detect diff sources, describe with SIFT  
    orb = cv2.ORB_create()  
    mser = cv2.MSER_create()  
    kp = mser.detect(grayImg)  
    kp += orb.detect(grayImg)  
    kp,des=sift.compute(grayImg, kp)  
    return kp, des
```

Run KMeans

```
# compute KMEANS  
ndim = 500  
kmeans_res = KMeans(n_clusters=ndim,  
                    verbose=1, n_jobs=-2).fit(des)
```

Create BOW

```
# create bow as tuple of WORD - FREQ for every img  
def get_bow(img_des, kmeans_res, verbose=False):  
    img_bow_temp = np.zeros(kmeans_res.n_clusters)  
    img_des_idx = kmeans_res.predict(np.array(img_des, dtype='double'))  
    for idx in img_des_idx:  
        img_bow_temp[idx] += 1  
    img_bow = [] # process, we need a tuple!  
    for idx, freq in enumerate(img_bow_temp):  
        if freq != 0:  
            img_bow.append(tuple((idx, freq)))  
    if verbose: print(img_bow)  
    return img_bow  
bow = np.array([get_bow(img_des, kmeans_res) for img_des in imgs_des])
```

Generate LDA model

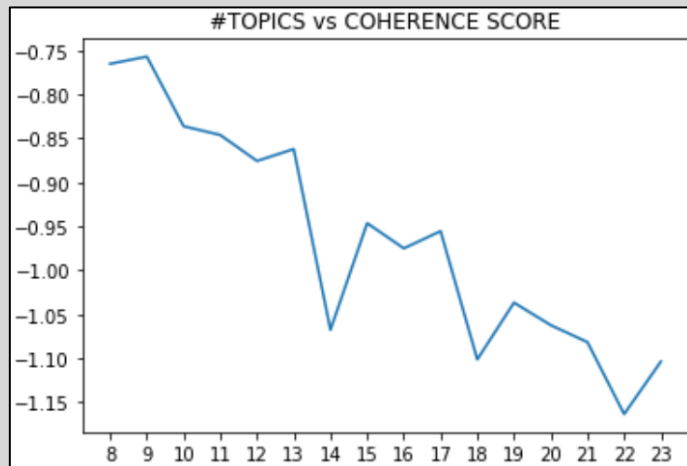
```
# create Lda model (GENSIM for the win!)  
chosen_alpha = 1  
lda = LdaModel(bow, num_topics=ntopic,  
              alpha=chosen_alpha,  
              id2word=id2word,  
              per_word_topics=True, |  
              minimum_probability=0,  
              random_state=123)
```

Overlay  
keypoints

```
# to overlay descriptors on image (colored by topic)  
def prediction(model, img, img_bow, kp, kp_colors=None, show=True):  
    img_copy=img.copy()  
    for i in range(len(kp)):  
        color = (255,0,0) if kp_colors is None else kp_colors[i]  
        img = cv2.drawKeypoints(img, [kp[i]],  
                               img_copy, color=(color),  
                               flags=cv2.DRAW_MATCHES_FLAGS_DRAW_RICH_KEYPOINTS)  
    if show:  
        plt.imshow(img_copy)  
        plt.show()  
    else:  
        return img_copy
```

END

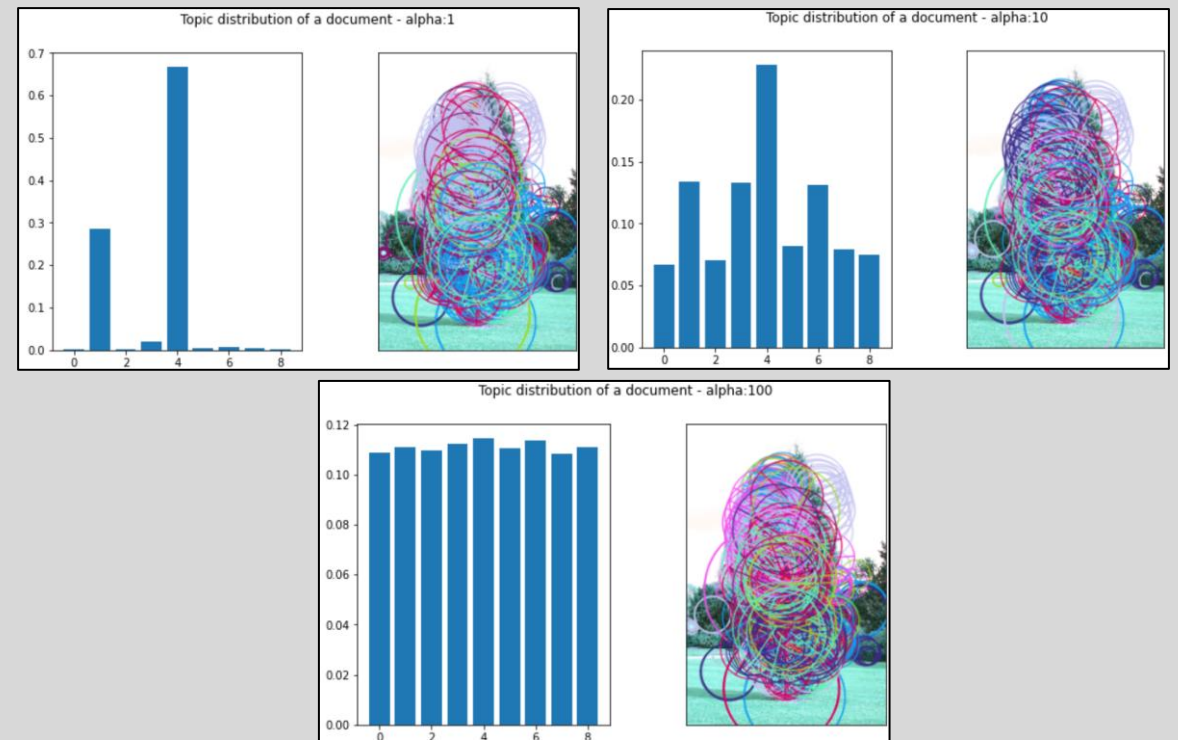
# Choosing # TOPICS



$$coherence(V) = \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in V} score(v_i, v_j, \epsilon)$$

Choose by HIGHEST coherence score  
(**umass** in the case of images)

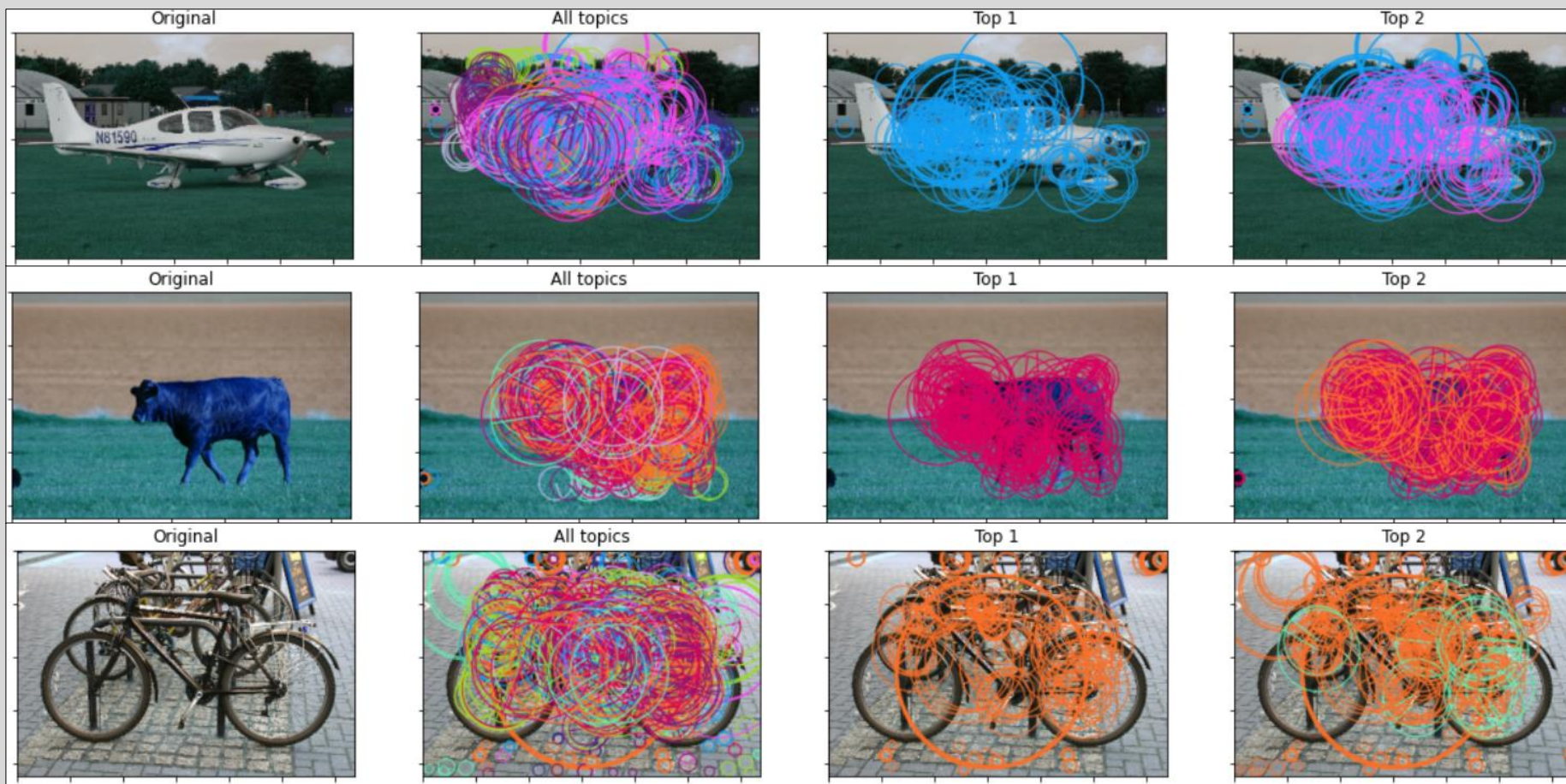
# Effect of DIFFERENT ALPHAS



Higher **alpha** implies a more balanced  
topic mixture

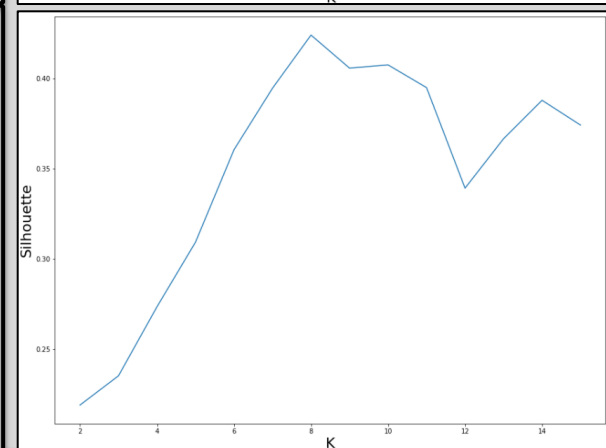
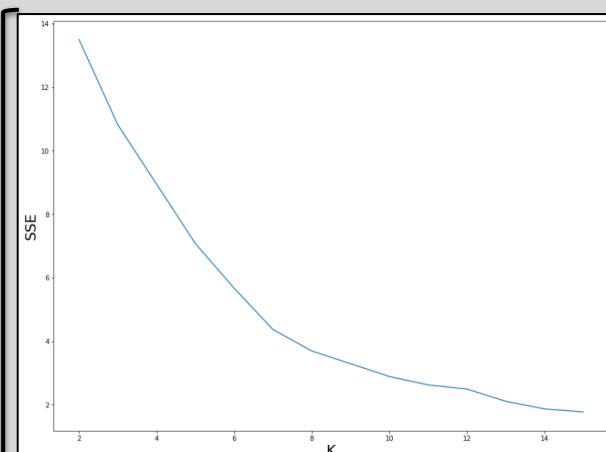


# APPLYING TOPICS TO TEST IMAGES



# CLUSTERING BY TOPIC DISTRIBUTION

How  
many?  
Usual  
way..



Example of members for a cluster





# BETTER VISUAL: TOPIC SEGMENTATION



Top topics



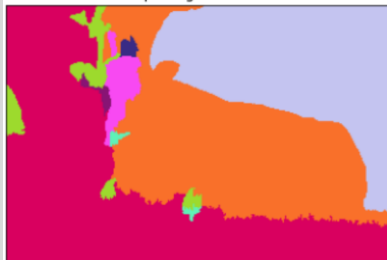
Topic segmentation



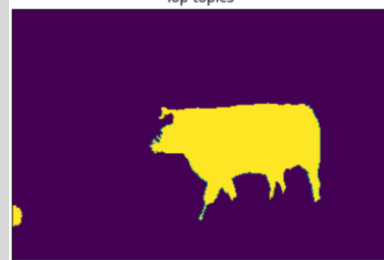
Top topics



Topic segmentation



Top topics



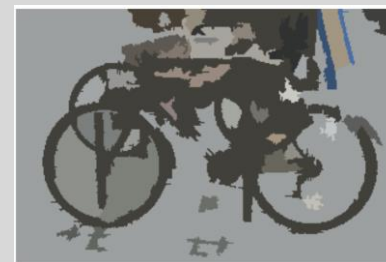
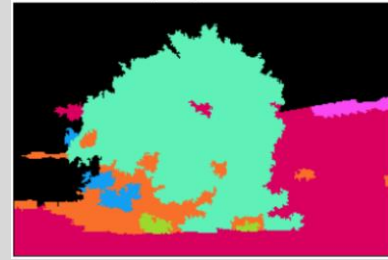
Topic segmentation



Top topics



Topic segmentation



Top topics

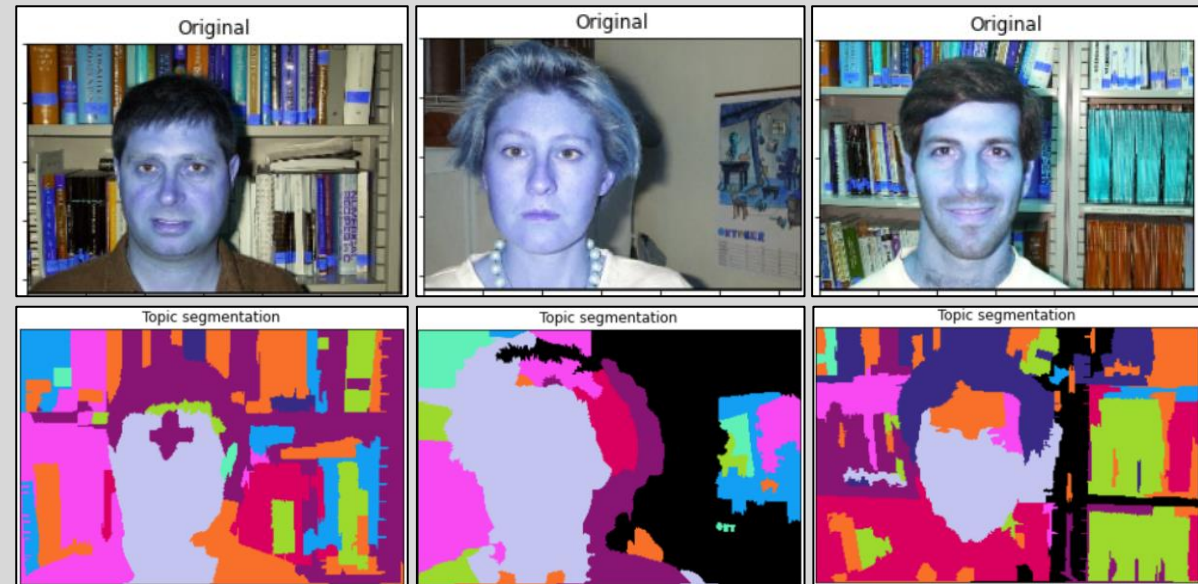


Topic segmentation



# SKETCHY BUT SHOWS COHERENCE

- Method has potential, but not even remotely perfect
- **Dataset** is limited and dispersive
- Implemented methodology is naive
- **Spatial information** would help the model
- **Spatial LDA** and **Topic Random Fields** go in that direction



THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION

(FOR CODE CURIOSITIES, [HERE](#))