

AME Patterns

- Generic library for modeling, recognition, and synthesis of sequential patterns
 - Gestures, speech, text, numerical patterns
- Acknowledgements
 - Stjepan Rajko, Dhi Aurrahman, David Burri, Sashikanth Damaraju, Bo Peng, Arif Setiawan
 - School of Arts, Media and Engineering
 - This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 0403428. and Grant No. 0504647

Why BoostCon?

- Uses
 - Boost Graph Library
 - Boost.Range (+RangeEx)
 - Boost.Serialization
 - Boost.Fusion
 - Boost.Math
 - Boost.Random
 - Boost.Smart Pointers
 - Boost.Assignment
 - Boost.Spirit
 - Eigen (Boost.LA?)

Why BoostCon?

- Generic, concept-based design
- Boost-like build&test setup
 - Boost.Build
 - Boost.Test
- Multiple API levels
 - tradeoffs of programming complexity / flexibility
 - largely inspired by Bjarne Stroustrup's keynote @ BoostCon '08

Current Status

- Ain't done yet
- Has been successfully used for
 - Gesture Recognition
 - Marker-based Motion Capture
 - Video-based Motion Capture
 - Accelerometer data
 - Tangible Objects
 - Mouse / Touch / Multi-Touch data
 - Real-Time Movement Comparison
- Examples of other recognition / comparison / synthesis

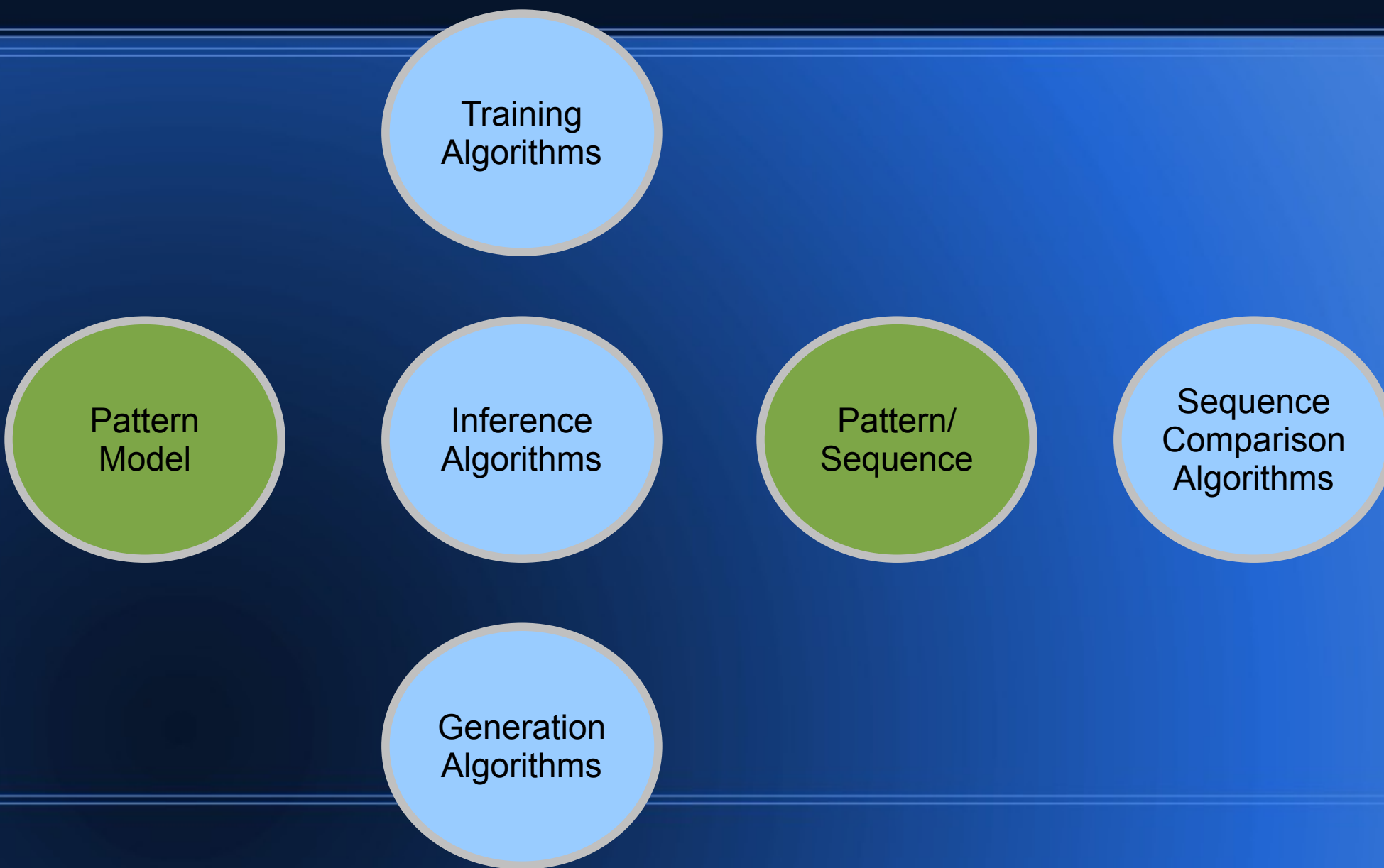
Motivating Examples

- Speech Recognition
- Mouse Gesture Classification
- Mouse Gesture On-Line Recognition
- MIDI note generation



- Dynamic Time Warping

Library Design & Functionality



The diagram consists of six circular nodes arranged in a hexagonal pattern. The nodes are colored either light blue or green. The top node is 'Training Algorithms' (light blue). The middle row contains 'Pattern Model' (green), 'Inference Algorithms' (light blue), 'Pattern/Sequence' (green), and 'Sequence Comparison Algorithms' (light blue). The bottom node is 'Generation Algorithms' (light blue).

Training Algorithms

Pattern Model

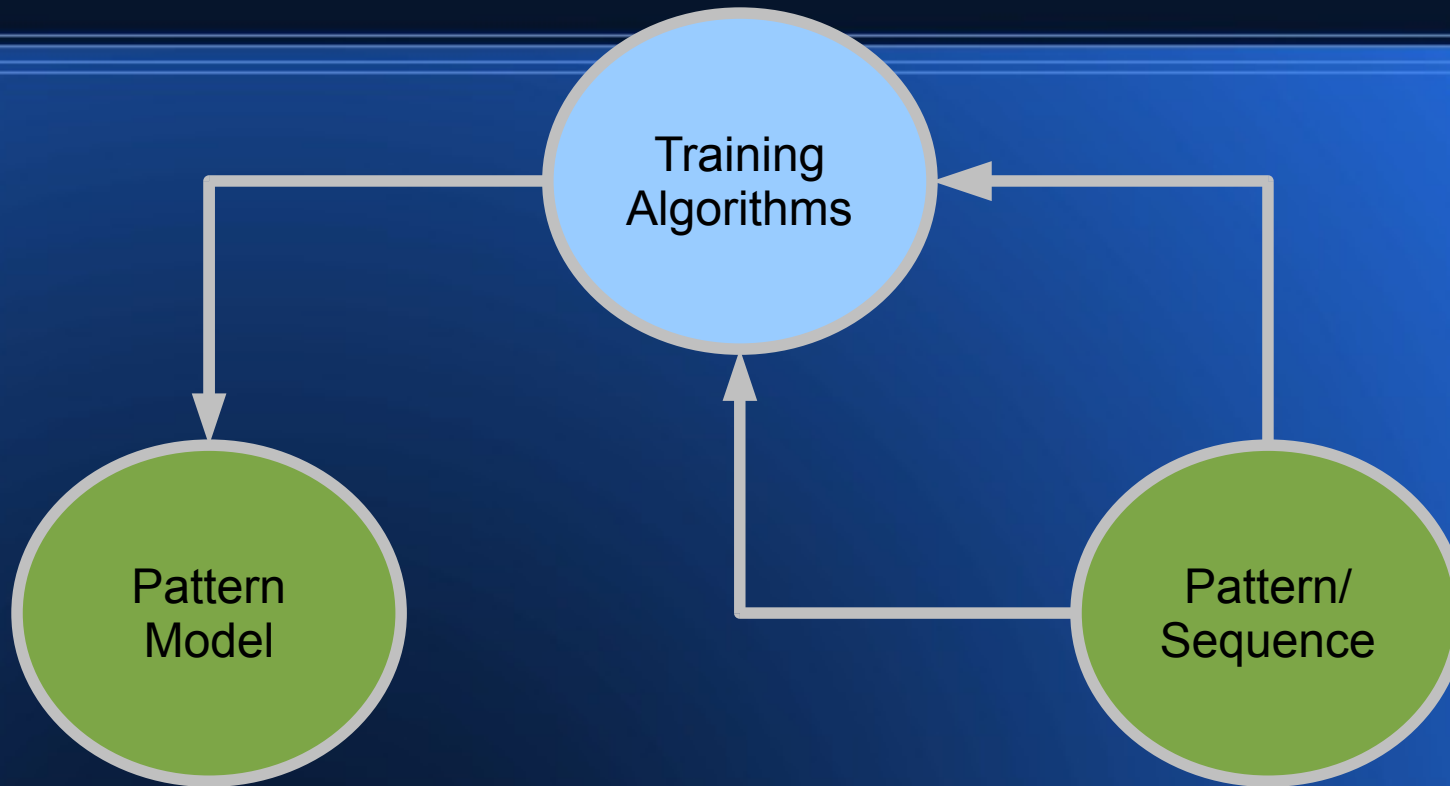
Inference Algorithms

Pattern/
Sequence

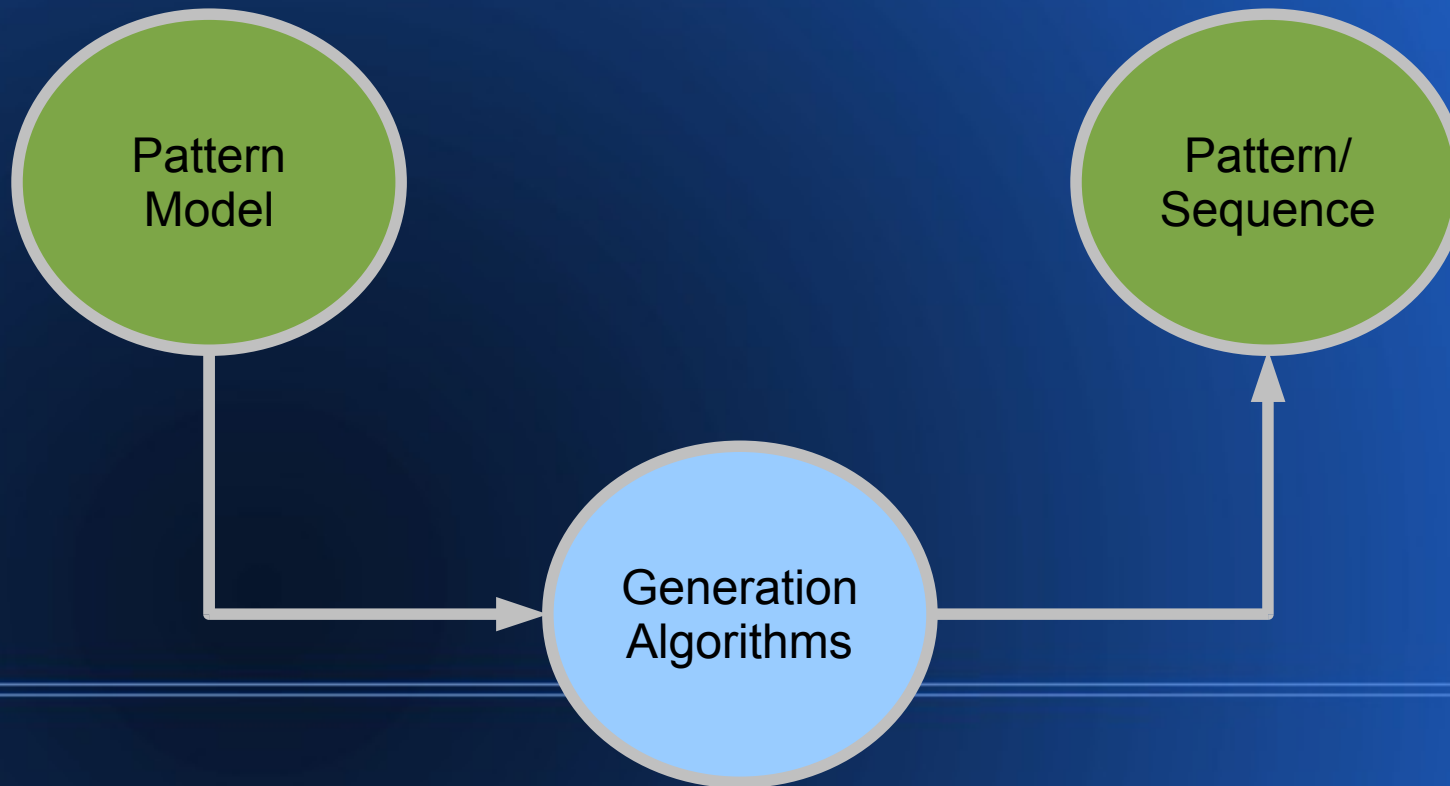
Sequence Comparison Algorithms

Generation Algorithms

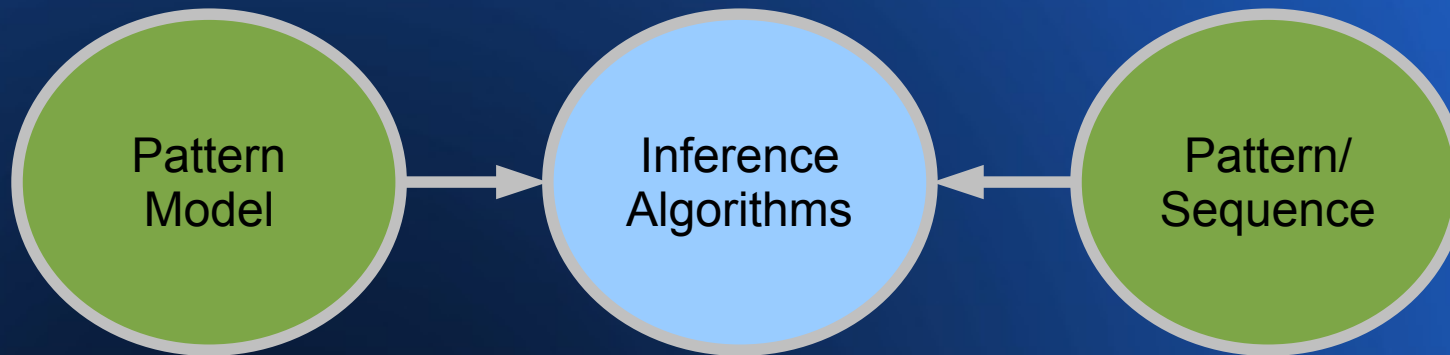
Library Design & Functionality



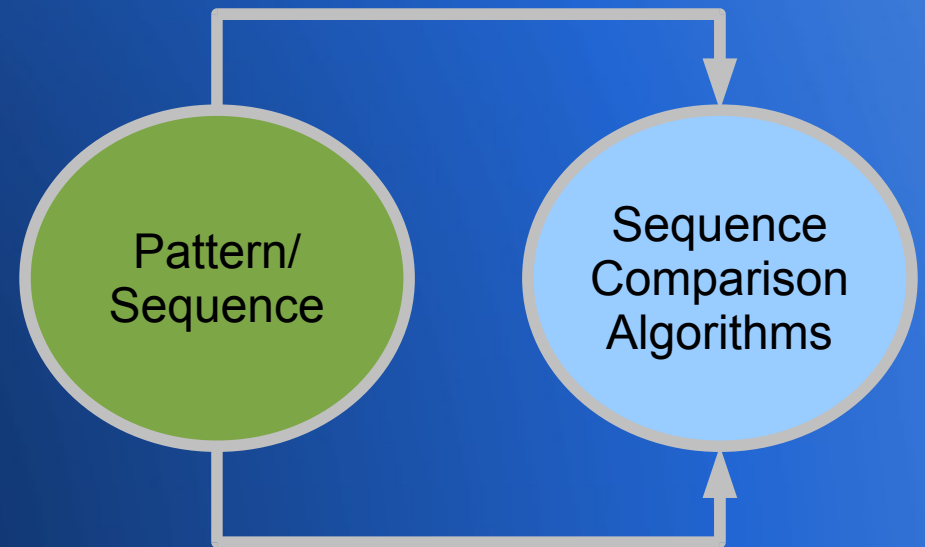
Library Design & Functionality



Library Design & Functionality



Library Design & Functionality

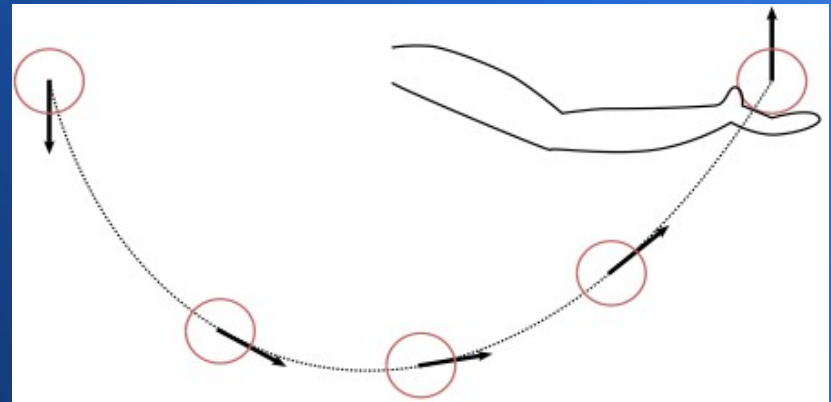
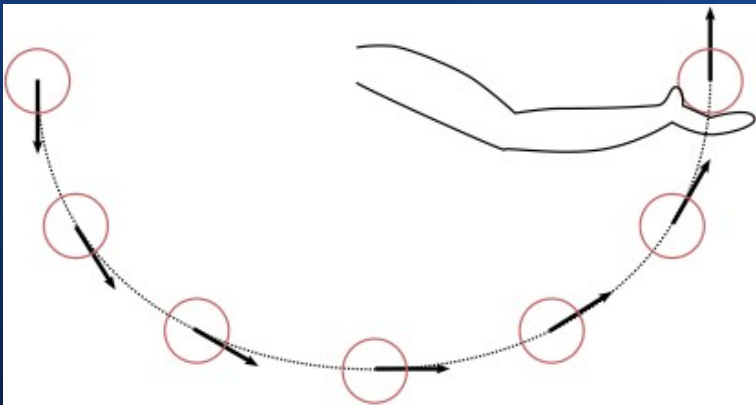


API Levels

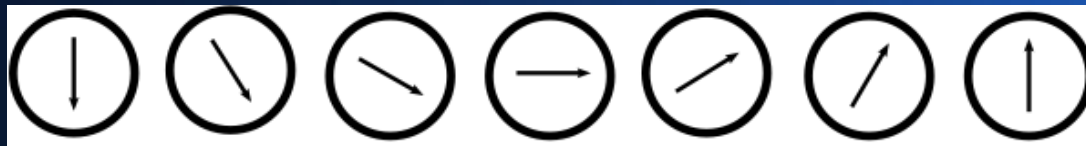
- Object-Oriented precompiled library
 - ofxPatterns
 - Addon for openFrameworks
 - Supports common tasks for specific domains
 - Low barrier
- Task-oriented class templates
 - Eases common tasks while keeping some flexibility
- Generic algorithms / data structures
 - The most flexibility

State-based Modeling of Patterns

- A *pattern* is perceived as a sequence of *observations*

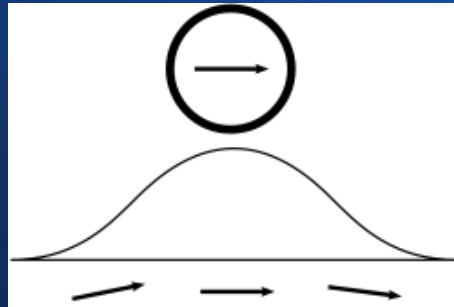


- A model such as HMM captures the behavior of the pattern in *states* – each state models a part of the pattern

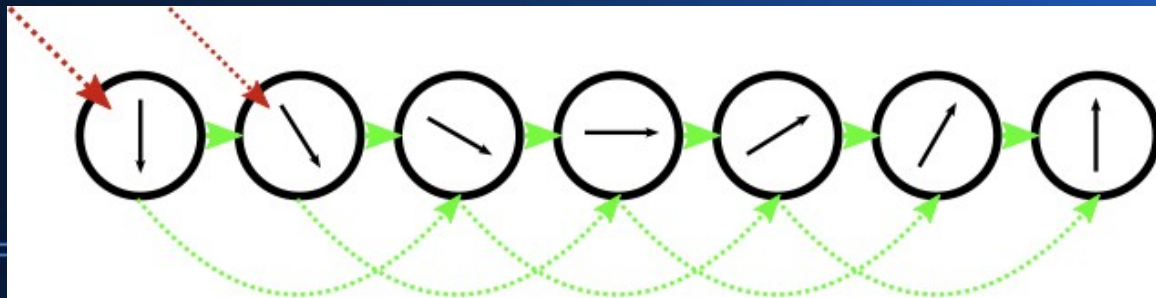


Two Main Aspects of Model

- How does each state relate to observations?
(observation probability distribution)



- How do we transition through states?
(initial state, transition probability distribution)

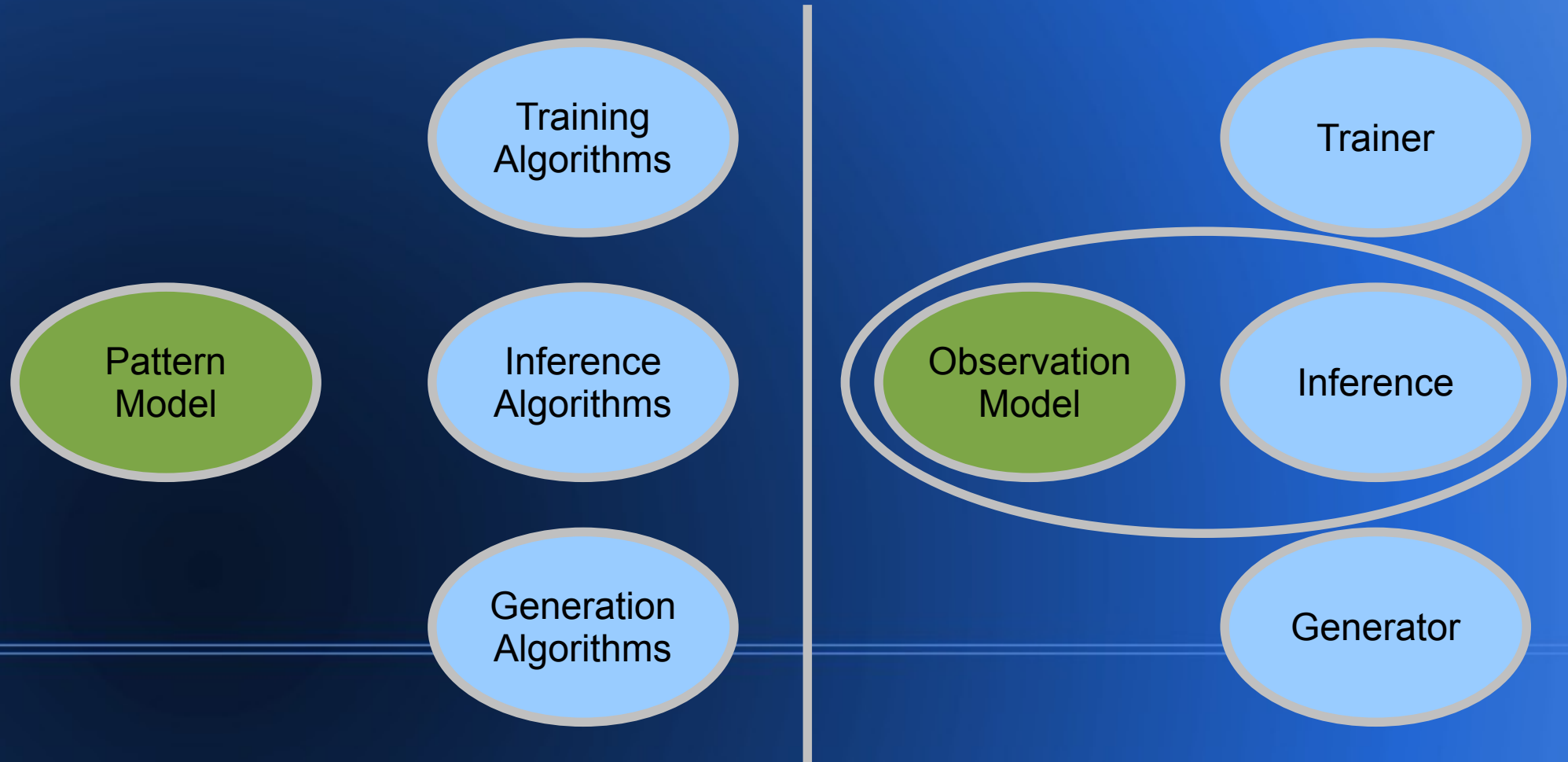


Pattern Model

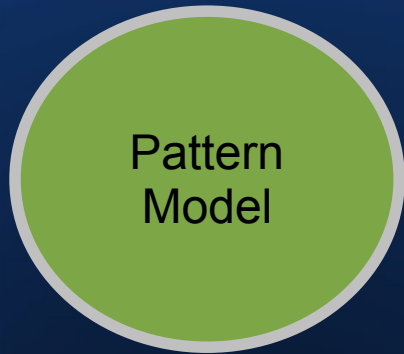
- Augmented Hidden Markov Model (AHMM)
 - States can be emitting or non-emitting
 - Begin and End states
 - Equivalence Classes of Transition Probabilities and Observation Distribution Probabilities (“parameter tying”)

Tutorial

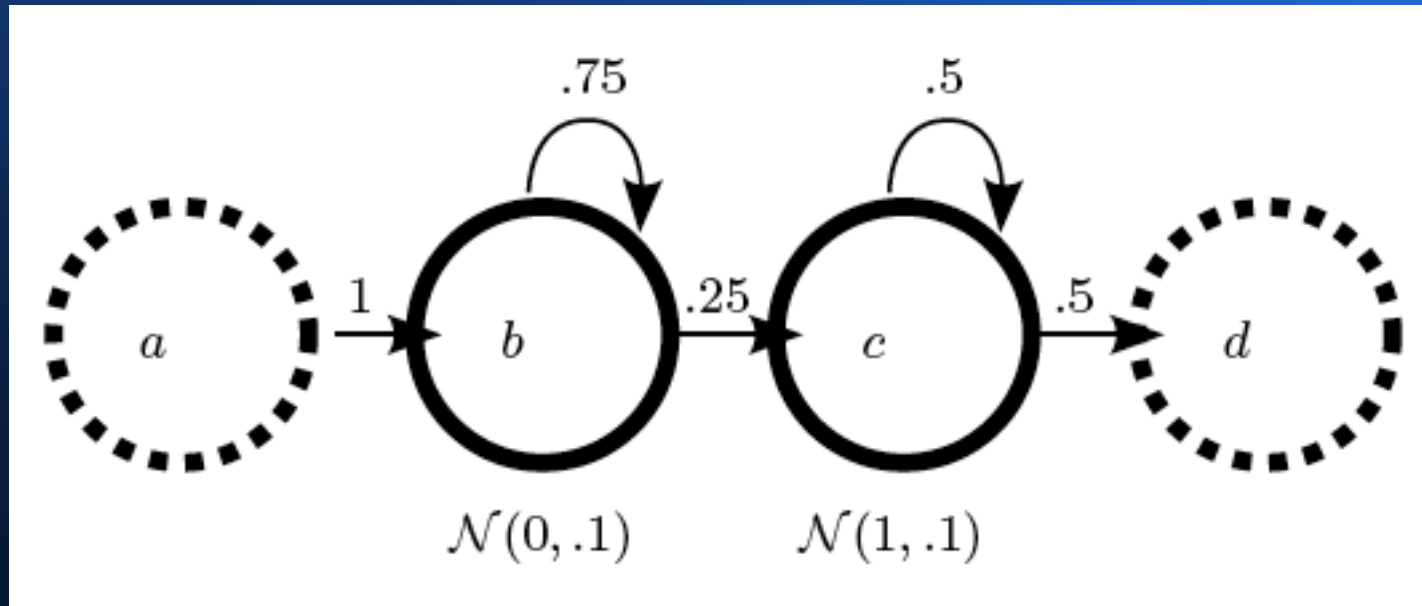
```
namespace patterns = ame::patterns;  
namespace observations = ame::observations;
```



Pattern Model Construction



Manual Pattern Model Construction



Manual Pattern Model Construction

```
typedef patterns::model::ahmm<observations::normal>
    ahmm_type;

ahmm_type ahmm;
ahmm_type::vertex_descriptor a, b, c, d;

a = add_vertex(ahmm);
b = add_vertex(observations::normal(0.0, 0.1), ahmm);
c = add_vertex(observations::normal(1.0, 0.1), ahmm);
d = add_vertex(ahmm);

add_edge(a, b, ahmm);
add_edge(b, b, 0.75, ahmm);
add_edge(b, c, 0.25, ahmm);
add_edge(c, c, 0.5, ahmm);
add_edge(c, d, 0.5, ahmm);

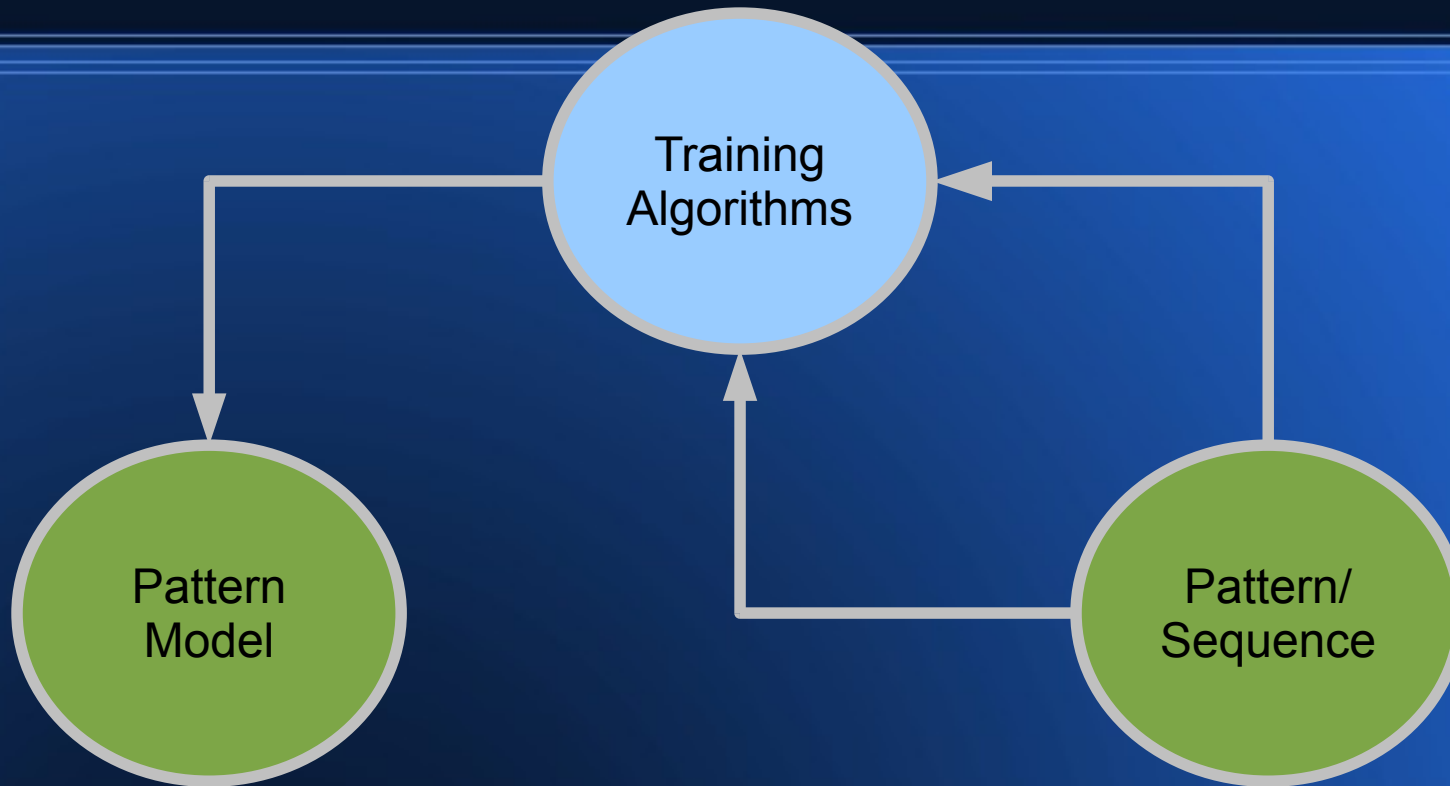
ahmm.make_begin_vertex(a);
ahmm.make_end_vertex(d);
```

Observation Probability Distributions (*Tangent*)

```
typedef patterns::model::ahmm<observations::normal>  
    ahmm_type;
```

- Normal (Gaussian)
- Multivariate Normal
- Discrete
- Static Vector
- Dynamic Vector
- Mixture (Homogenous)

Pattern Model Training



Pattern Model Training

- Given a number of examples of pattern (each a sequence)
- Initialize Pattern Model (somehow)
- While some condition
 - Run inference on Pattern Model & each example
 - Use inference results to improve Pattern Model

Pattern Model Training

```
std::vector<std::vector<double> > examples(2);
using namespace boost::assign;
examples[0] += 0, 0.1, -0.1, 1.1, 0.9, 1.0;
examples[1] += 0.1, -0.1, 0.1, -0.1, 0, 1.0;

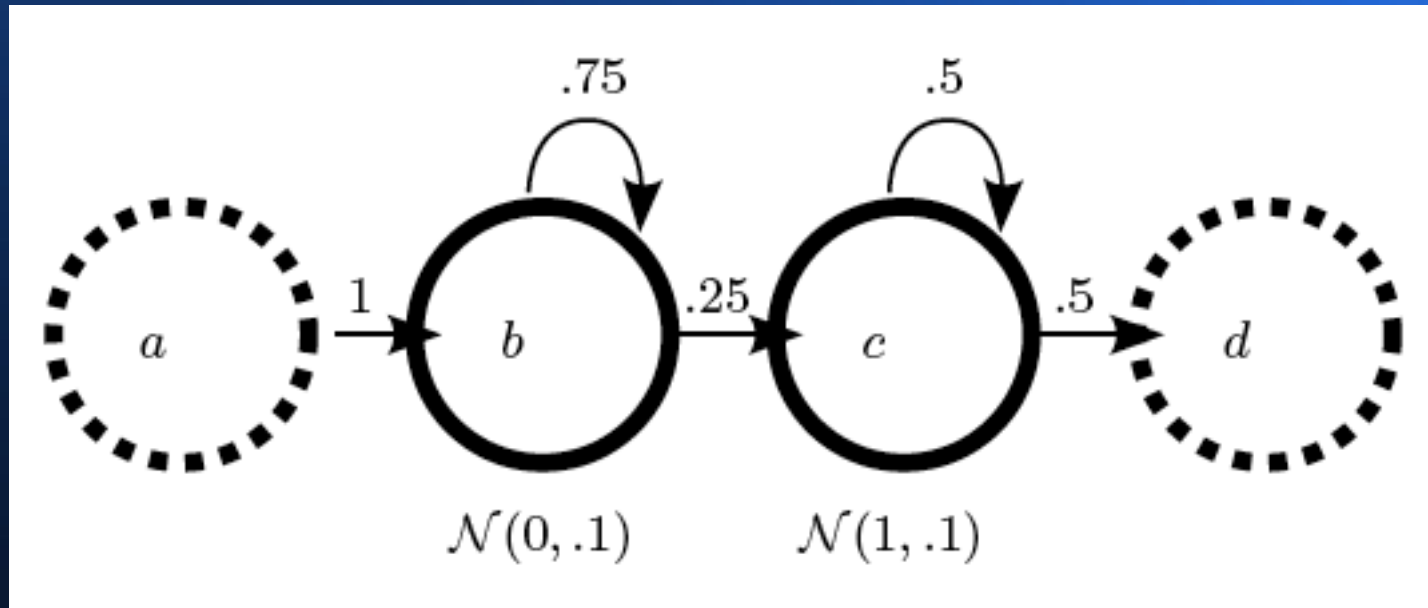
typedef patterns::model::chain_hmm<observations::normal>
    ahmm_type;

ahmm_type ahmm(2);
patterns::training::naive_alignment(ahmm, examples);

typedef patterns::inference::best_match<ahmm_type,
    ame::selectors::vector>
    inference_type;

patterns::training::best_match_maximization<inference_type>
    (ahmm, examples, 1, 0.0);
```

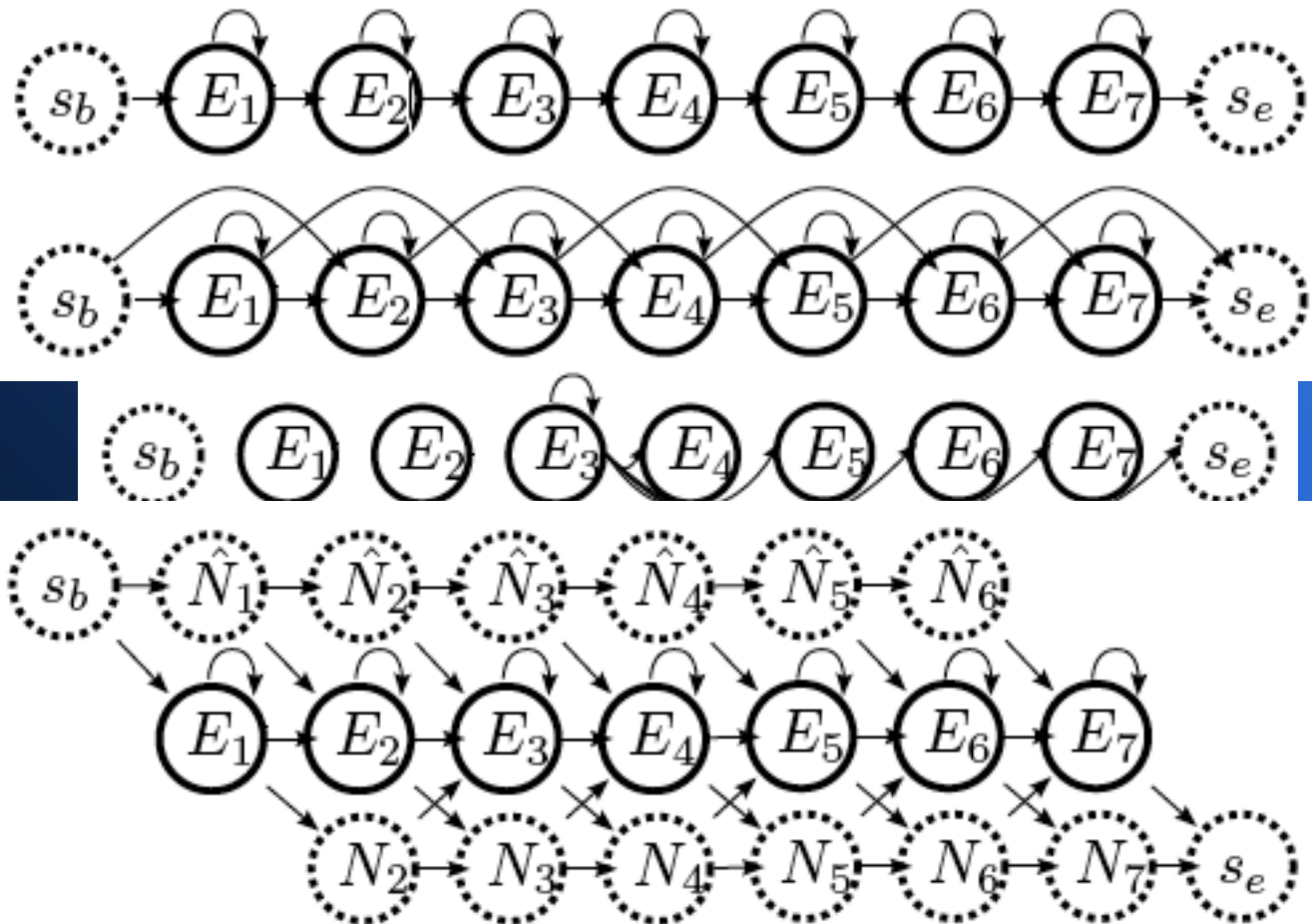
Pattern Model Training



AHMM Topologies (*Tangent*)

```
typedef patterns::model::chain_hmm<observations::normal>  
    ahmm_type;
```

- Chain
- Chain Skip
- L-to-R
- Reduced



Pattern Model Training

```
std::vector<std::vector<double> > examples(2);
using namespace boost::assign;
examples[0] += 0, 0.1, -0.1, 1.1, 0.9, 1.0;
examples[1] += 0.1, -0.1, 0.1, -0.1, 0, 1.0;

typedef patterns::model::chain_hmm<observations::normal>
    ahmm_type;

ahmm_type ahmm(2);
patterns::training::naive_alignment(ahmm, examples);

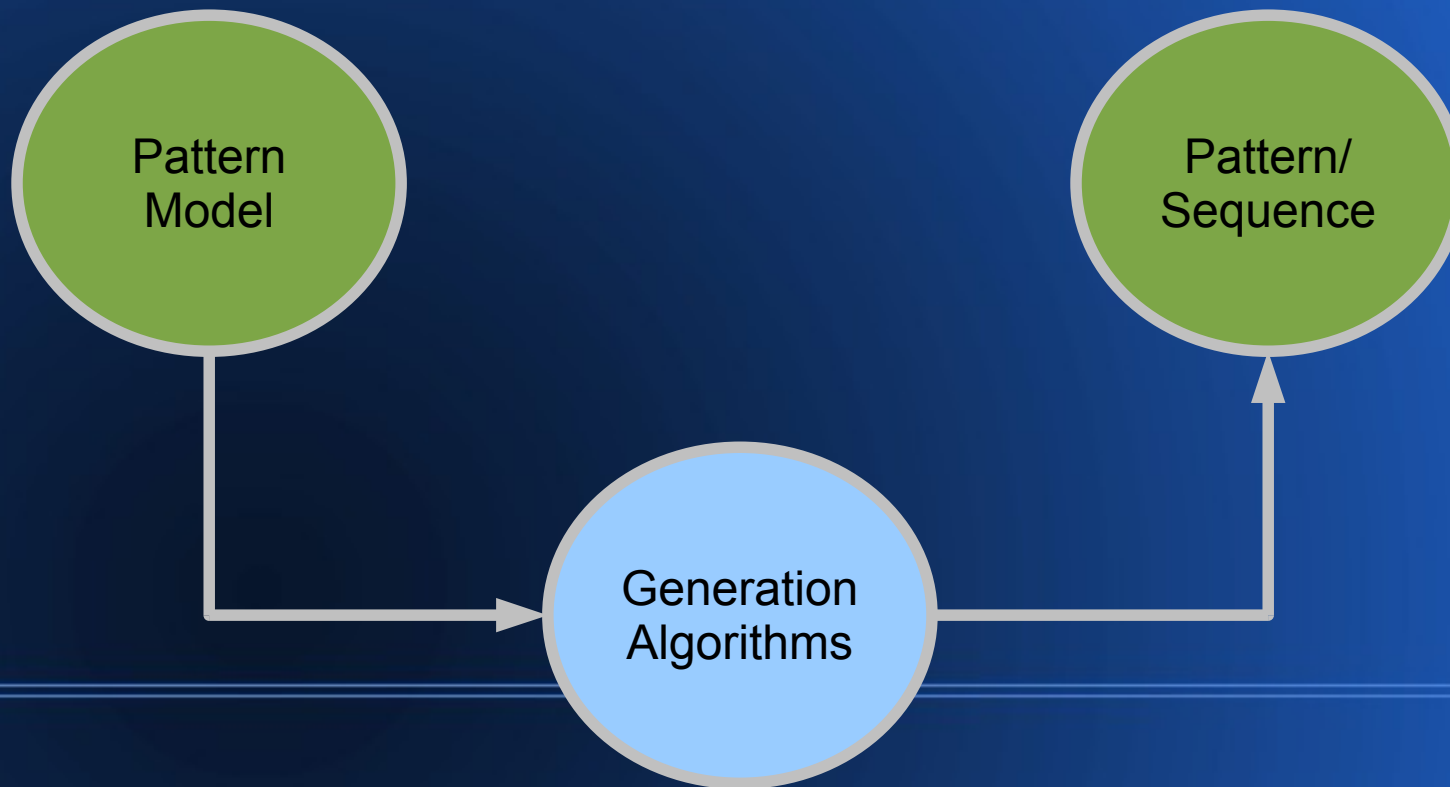
typedef patterns::inference::best_match<ahmm_type,
    ame::selectors::vector>
    inference_type;

patterns::training::best_match_maximization<inference_type>
    (ahmm, examples, 1, 0.0);
```

Pattern Model Training (Task API)

```
std::vector<std::vector<double> > examples(2);  
using namespace boost::assign;  
examples[0] += 0, 0.1, -0.1, 1.1, 0.9, 1.0;  
examples[1] += 0.1, -0.1, 0.1, -0.1, 0, 1.0;  
  
patterns::training_task  
<  
    patterns::model::chain_hmm<observations::normal>,  
    patterns::expectation_maximization_training  
>  
    em_training_task;  
  
em_training_task.add_pattern_with_examples(2, examples);
```

Generation



Generation

```
patterns::generation::generator<ahmm_type>
    generator(ahmm);

boost::mt19937 engine;
engine.seed(static_cast<unsigned int>(std::time(0)));
boost::variate_generator
<
    boost::mt19937,
    boost::uniform_real<double>
>
    rng(engine, boost::uniform_real<double>());

double result = generator(rng).get();
```

Synthesis (Task API)

```
patterns::synthesis_task
<
  patterns::model::chain_hmm<observations::normal>,
  patterns::expectation_maximization_training
>
  task;

std::vector<std::vector<double> > examples(2);
using namespace boost::assign;
examples.front() += 0, 1.1;
examples.back() += 0.1, 1.2;
task.add_pattern_with_examples(2, examples);

// ...
```

Synthesis (Task API)

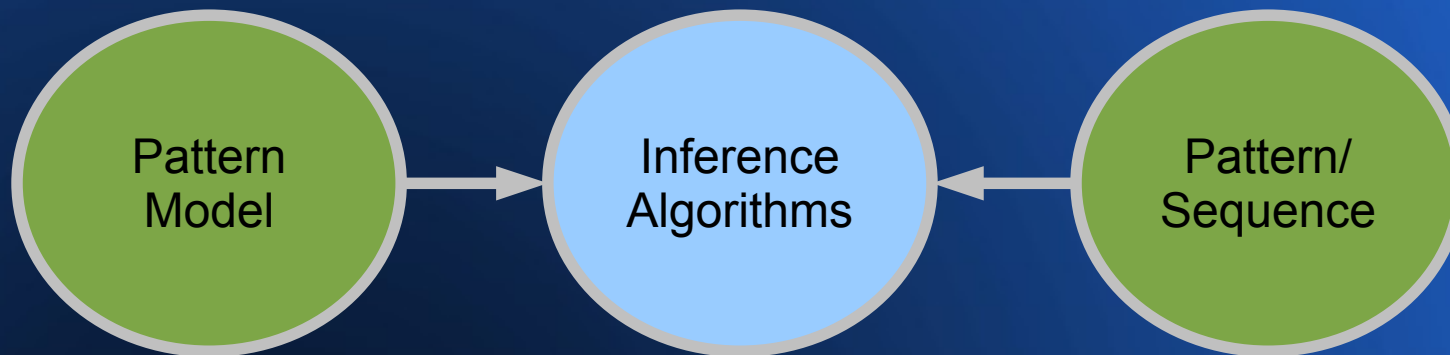
```
std::vector<double> synthesized;

task.synthesize(synthesized);
// synthesized.size() == 2u
// e.g. synthesized == 0.03, 1.19

task.synthesize(synthesized);
// synthesized.size() == 2u
// e.g. synthesized == 0.18, 1.02

task.reset();
for(int i=0; i<2; i++)
    double value = task.generate();
```

Inference



Inference

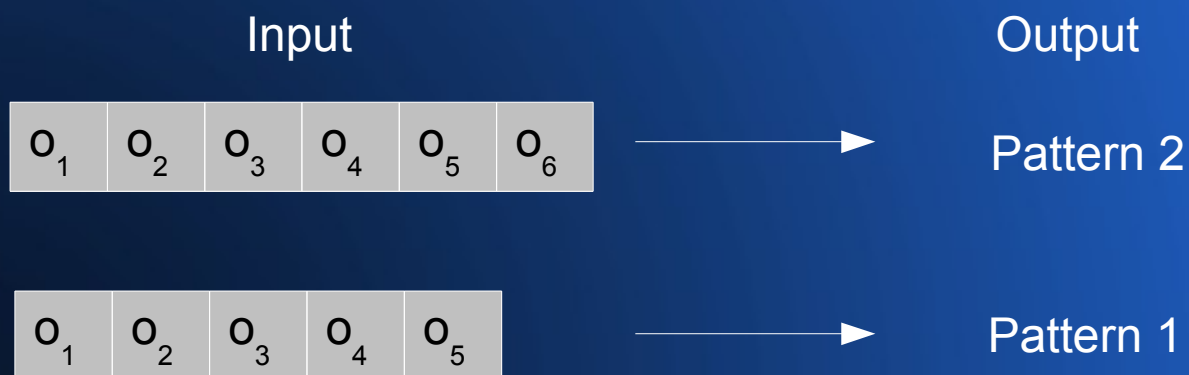
```
typedef patterns::inference::best_match
<
    ahmm_type,
    ame::selectors::vector
>
    inference_type;

inference_type inference(ahmm);

double best_probability = p_match_sequence(inference,
    examples[0]);
double partial_probability = inference[2][1];
```


Classification

- Given a sequence of observations, classify it into one of the available patterns
 - The sequence is assumed to be “segmented”, i.e. containing an instance of one pattern



Classification (Task API)

```
patterns::classification_task  
<  
  patterns::model::chain_hmm<observations::normal>,  
  patterns::expectation_maximization_training,  
  patterns::forward_inference  
>  
  task;
```

Classification (Task API)

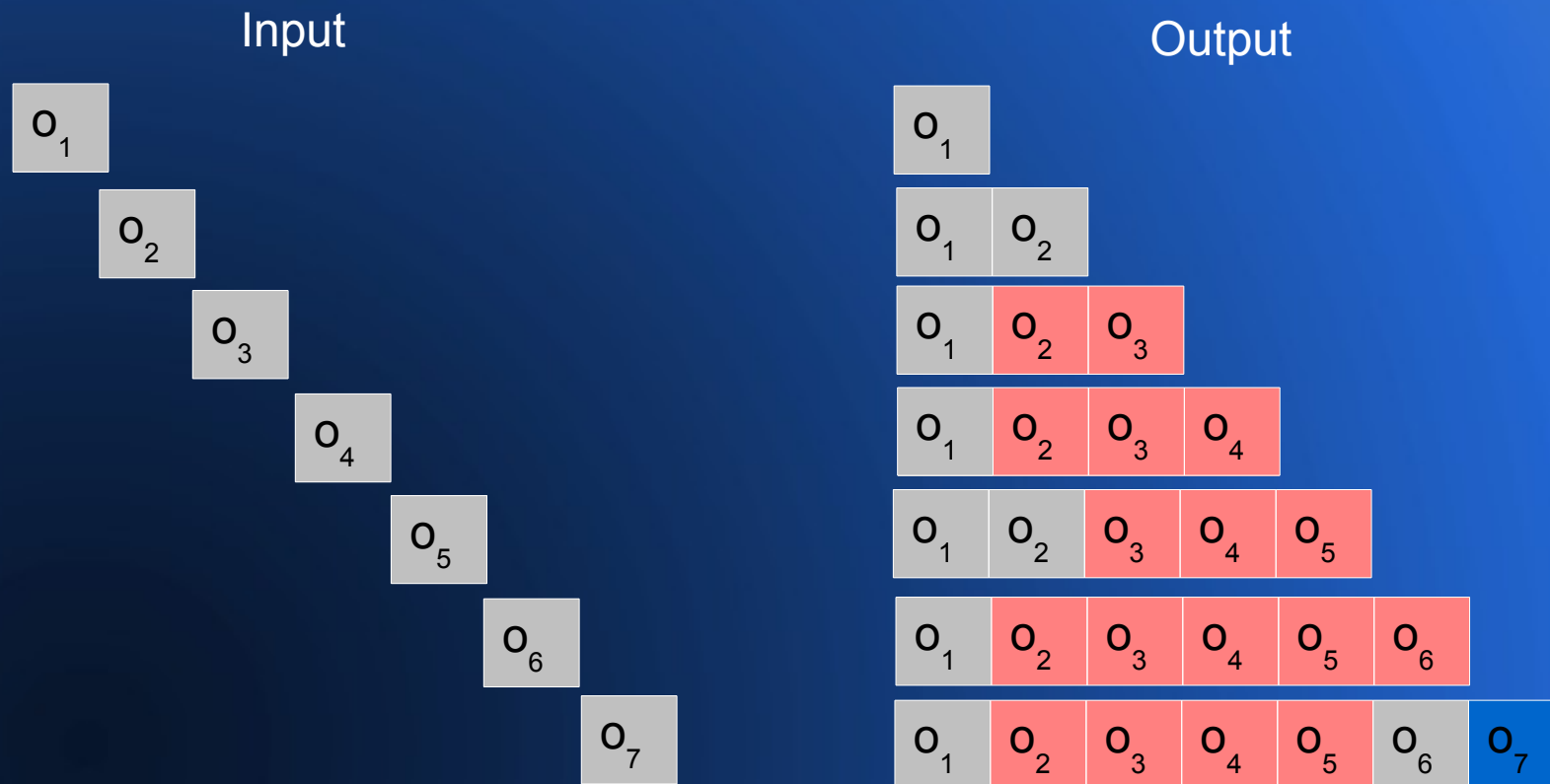
```
std::vector<std::vector<double> > examples(2);  
using namespace boost::assign;  
examples[0] += 0, 0.1, -0.1, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 1.1;  
examples[1] += 0.1, 1.2;  
task.add_pattern_with_examples(2, examples);  
  
examples.clear();  
examples.resize(2);  
examples[0] += -0.4, 1.1;  
examples[1] += -0.3, 1.2;  
task.add_pattern_with_examples(2, examples);
```

Classification (Task API)

```
std::vector<double> pattern;  
pattern += -0.2, 1.1;  
  
// task.classify(pattern) should return 1  
int classification_result = task.classify(pattern);
```

On-Line Recognition

- Data comes real-time and is not segmented



On-Line Recognition (Task API)

```
typedef patterns::semantic_recognition_task<
    observations::normal>
    recognition_task_type;

recognition_task_type recognition_task
(
    task,
    0.01,
    ame::selectors::circular_buffer(20)
);
```

On-Line Recognition (Task API)

```
std::vector<double> sequence;
sequence += -0.35,-0.35,1.15,10.0,10.0,0.1,1.2,0.95,1.2;

std::vector<double>::iterator it=sequence.begin();

std::vector<patterns::semantic_event> result;

result = recognition_task.match(*it++);
// result.size() == 1 : one event occurred
//   (beginning of pattern 2)
// result[0].type == patterns::semantic_event::detected
// result[0].pattern == 2
// result[0].beginning == 0
// result[0].end == -1 (no end detected yet)
```

On-Line Recognition (Task API)

```
// -0.35,-0.35,1.15,10.0,10.0,0.1,1.2,0.95,1.2;  
  
result = recognition_task.match(*it++);  
// result.size() == 1 : revising start of pattern 2  
// result[0].type == patterns::semantic_event::revised  
// result[0].pattern == 2  
// result[0].beginning == 1  
// result[0].end == -1 (no end detected yet)
```

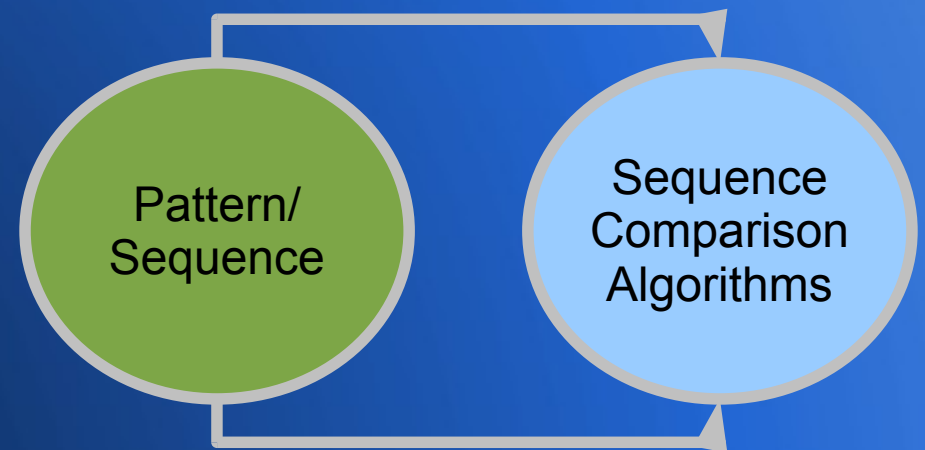

On-Line Recognition (Task API)

```
// -0.35,-0.35,1.15,10.0,10.0,0.1,1.2,0.95,1.2;  
  
result = recognition_task.match(*it++);  
// result.size() == 0 : no events
```

On-Line Recognition (Task API)

```
// -0.35,-0.35,1.15,10.0,10.0,0.1,1.2,0.95,1.2;  
  
result = recognition_task.match(*it++);  
// result.size() == 1 : detecting end of pattern 2  
// result[0].type == patterns::semantic_event::detected  
// result[0].pattern == 2  
// result[0].beginning == 1  
// result[0].end == 2
```

Sequence Comparison



Sequence Comparison

```
struct function
{
    double operator()(char a, char b) const
    {
        return (a == b) ? 1 : -1;
    }
};

using namespace ame::patterns::dp;

std::vector<element<char> > alignment =
    compute_edit_distance(
        std::string("bananarama"),
        std::string("bannana"),
        function()
    );

BOOST_FOREACH(const element<char> &el, alignment)
    std::cout << (el.source ? *el.source : ' ') << ", "
        << (el.target ? *el.target : ' ')
        << std::endl;
```

a,	
m,	
a,	a
r,	n
a,	a
n,	n
a,	
n,	n
a,	a
b,	b

Additional Thoughts

- ofxPatterns
- Dataset concepts / generic experiment algorithms
- Generic library for a generic problem

More Information

- Google “AME Patterns”
- <http://ame4.hc.asu.edu/amelia/patterns/>
 - (get code from SVN)
- <http://ame4.hc.asu.edu/amelia/ofxpatterns/>
 - (packaged releases)
- <http://ame4.hc.asu.edu/amelia/>
- stjepan.rajko@gmail.com