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			authors	 Yunchao Gong Qifa Ke Michael Isard Svetlana Lazebnik 		
		V miles Com	title	A Multi-View Embedding Space for Modeling Internet Images, Tags, and their Semantics]	
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	journal	International Journal of Computer Vision				
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	doi	10.1007/s11263-013-0658-4	This paper investigates the problem of modeling Internet images and associated text or tags for tasks such as image-to-image search, tag-to-image search, and image-to-tag search (image annotation). We start with canor correlation analysis (CCA), a popular and successful approach for mapping visual and textual features to the latent space, and incorporate a third view capturing high-level image semantics, represented either by a single category or multiple non-mutually-exclusive concepts. We present two ways to train the three-view embedding supervised, with the third view coming from ground-truth labels or search keywords; and unsupervised, with semantic themes automatically obtained by clustering the tags. To ensure high accuracy for retrieval tasks who keeping the learning process scalable, we combine multiple strong visual features and use explicit nonlinear lamppings to efficiently approximate kernel CCA. To perform retrieval, we use a specially designed similarity function in the embedded space, which substantially outperforms the Euclidean distance. The resulting system	-		
	urls	https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/6b1faca99c17b2fa2d2458b709b114b37bdeb15d		image-to-image search, tag-to-image search, and image-to-tag search (image annotation). We start with canonical correlation analysis (CCA), a popular and successful approach for mapping visual and textual features to the same latent space, and incorporate a third view capturing high-level image semantics, represented either by a single category or multiple non-mutually-exclusive concepts. We present two ways to train the three-view embedding:		
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				keeping the learning process scalable, we combine multiple strong visual features and use explicit nonlinear kernel mappings to efficiently approximate kernel CCA. To perform retrieval, we use a specially designed similarity function in the embedded space, which substantially outperforms the Euclidean distance. The resulting system produces compelling qualitative results and outperforms a number of two-view baselines on retrieval tasks on		