

COSC 499 Milestone 3

Team 9 order of aesthetics - section 003

Algorithm used to compare
images

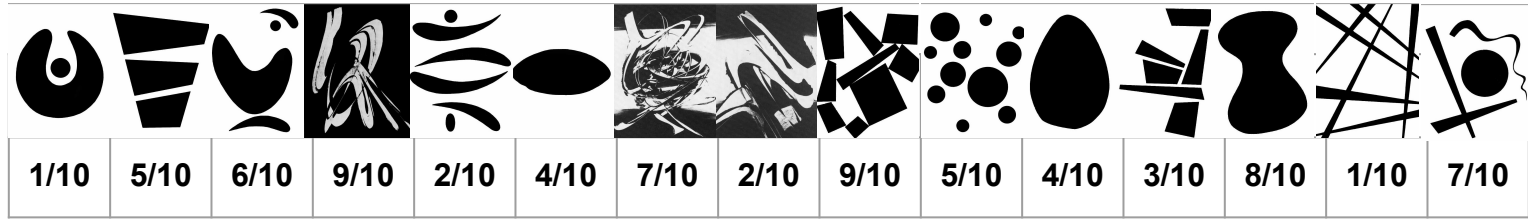
Recall: How to build a neural network

Start with unlabeled data

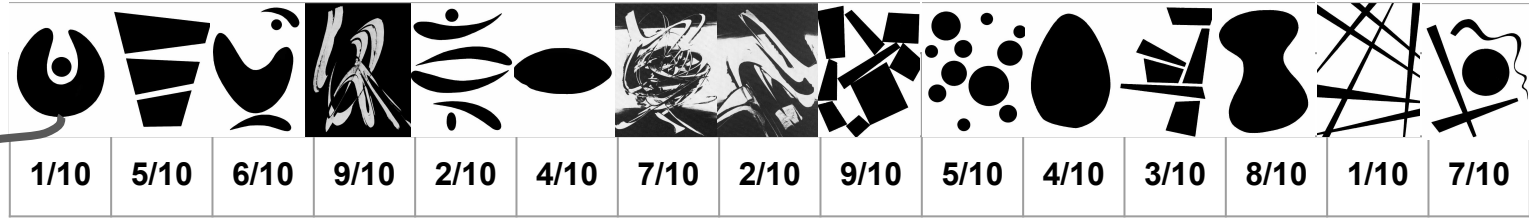


Recall: How to build a neural network

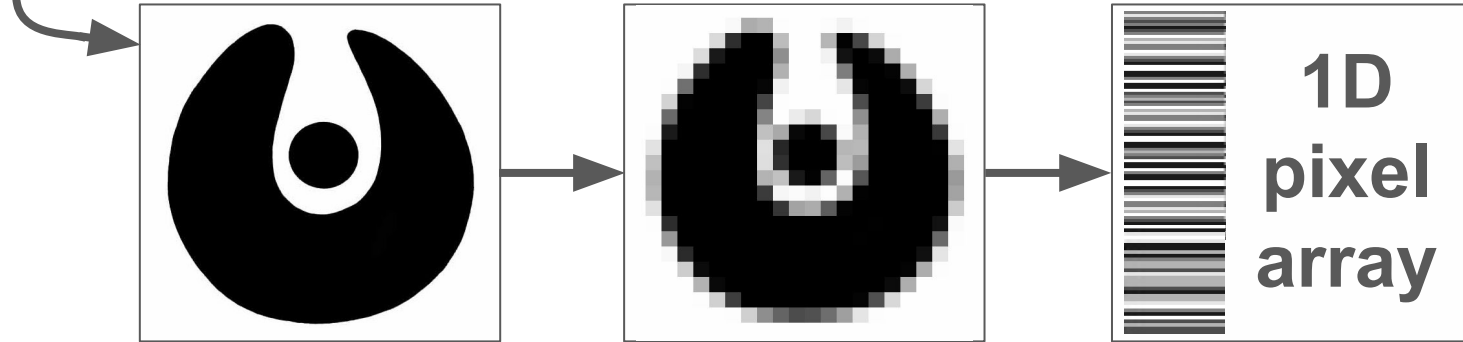
Label it using the survey in our apps



Recall: How to build a neural network

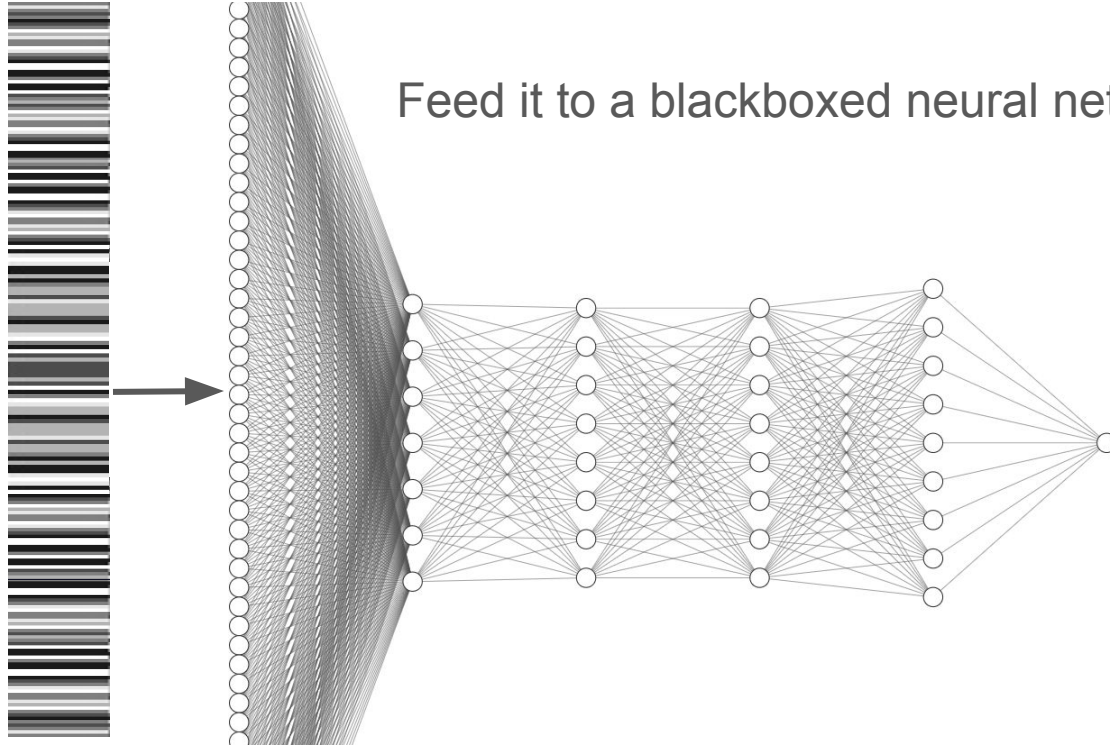


Convert each image to a set of pixels (pretraining)



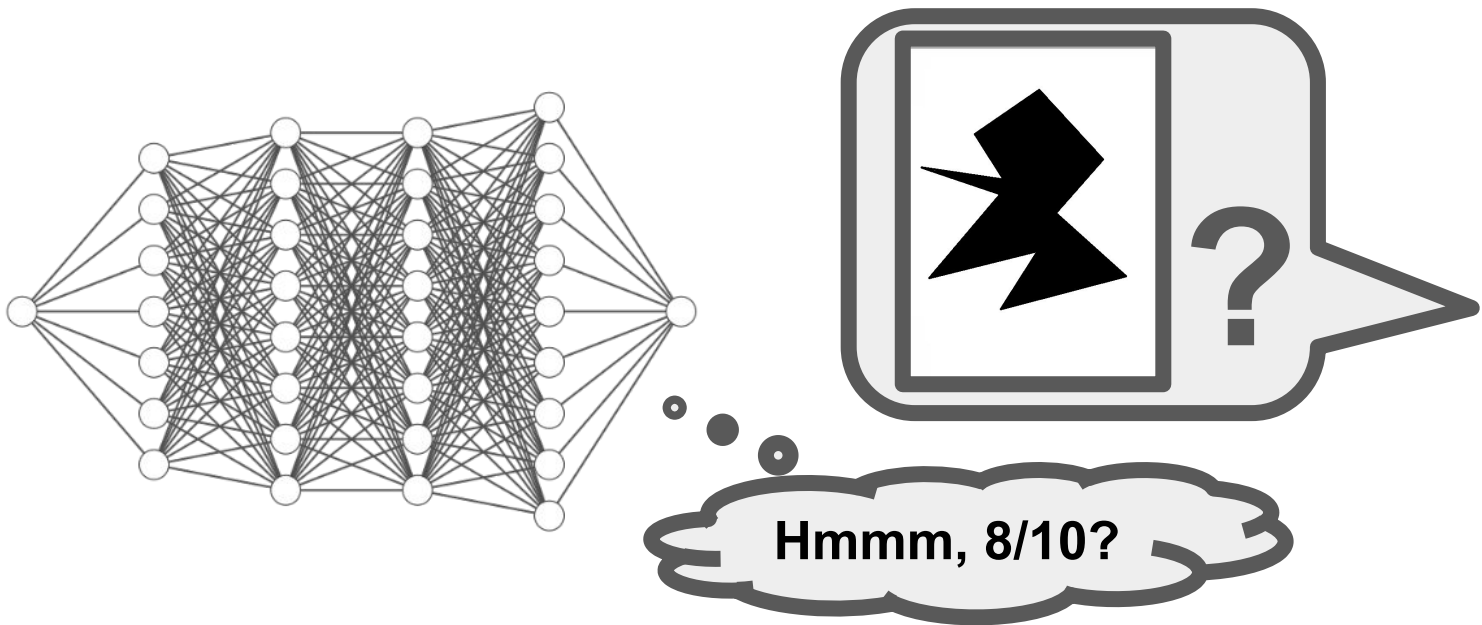
Recall: How to build a neural network

**1D
pixel
array**



Recall: How a neural network works

And just like that we have a neural network that can make an educated guess as to how aesthetically pleasing an image is



Performance of image comparison

How do we measure performance? 2 ways:

How do we measure performance? 2 ways:

1: implement train test split

How do we measure performance? 2 ways:

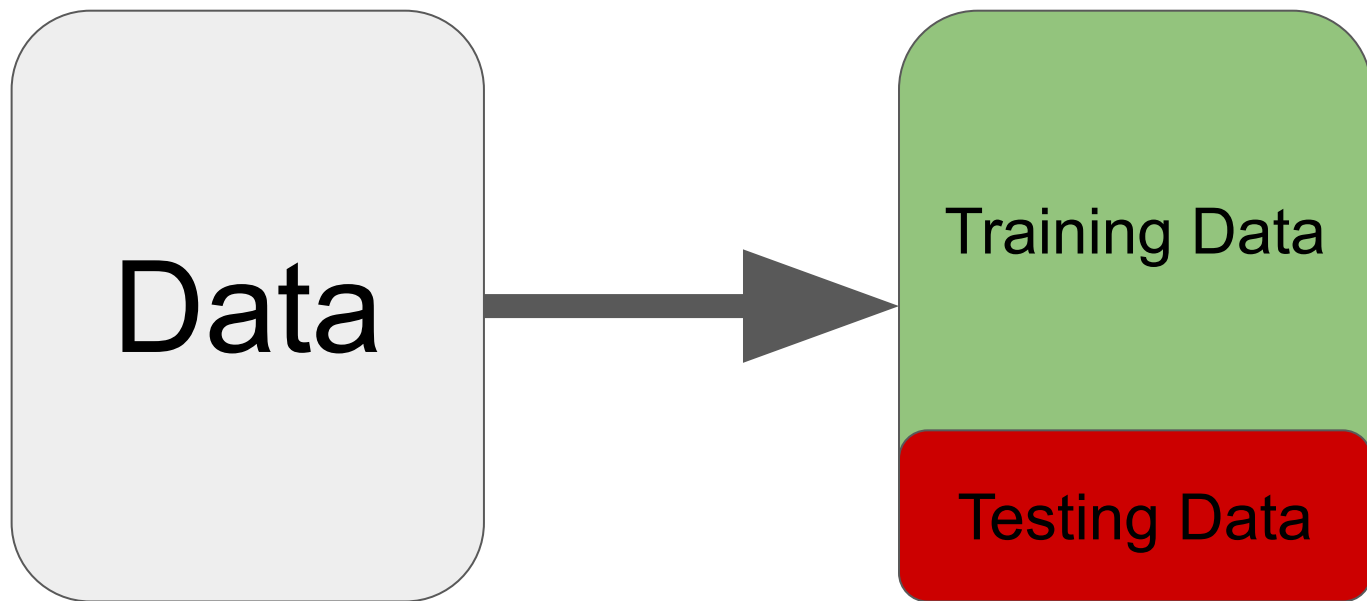
1: implement train test split

2: dedicated test data

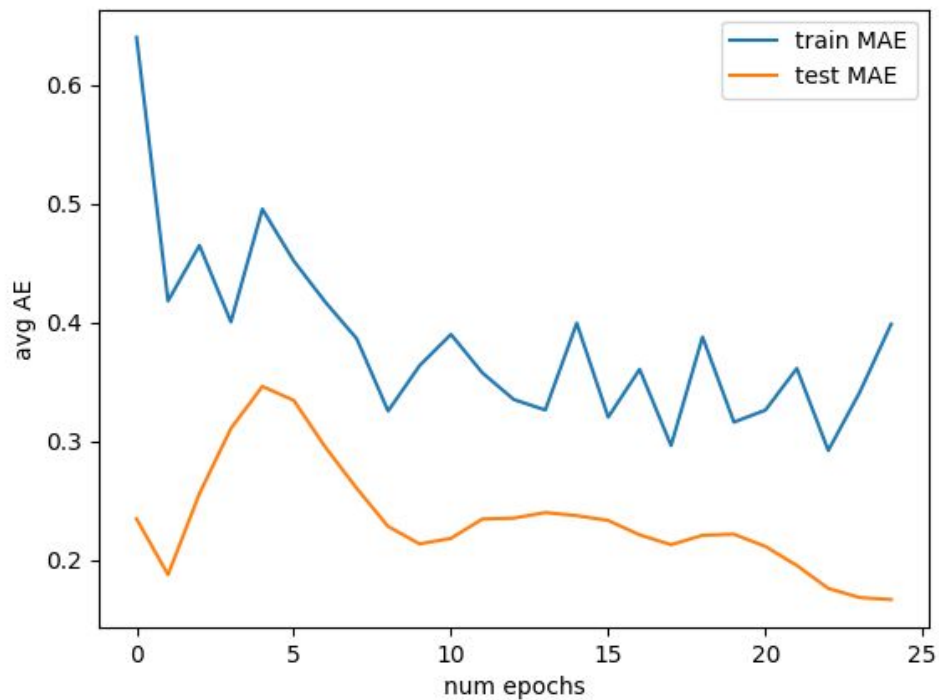
Option 1: Train test split:



Option 1: Train test split:



Option 1: Train test split:



Option 2: Test Data:

Let us test our 3 hypotheses:

Option 2: Test Data:

Let us test our 3 hypotheses:

1. Does **contrast** affect the aesthetic score?

Option 2: Test Data:

Let us test our 3 hypotheses:

1. Does **contrast** affect the aesthetic score?
2. Does **shape** affect the aesthetic score?

Option 2: Test Data:

Let us test our 3 hypotheses:

1. Does **contrast** affect the aesthetic score?
2. Does **shape** affect the aesthetic score?
3. Does **symmetry** affect the aesthetic score?

Option 2: Test Data:

To do this lets manually create 3 sets of images:

high/low contrast

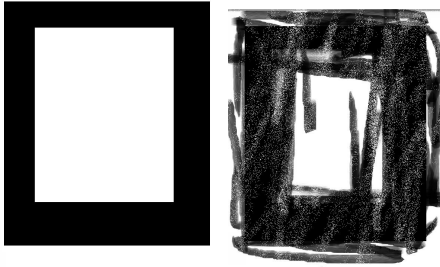
high/low shape definition

high/low symmetry

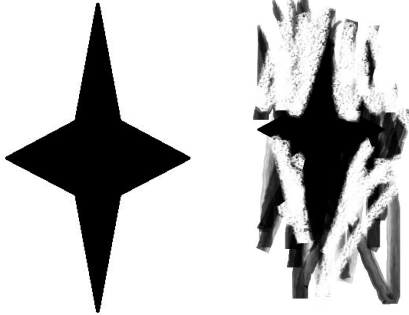
Option 2: Test Data:

To do this lets manually create 3 sets of images:

high/low contrast



high/low shape definition

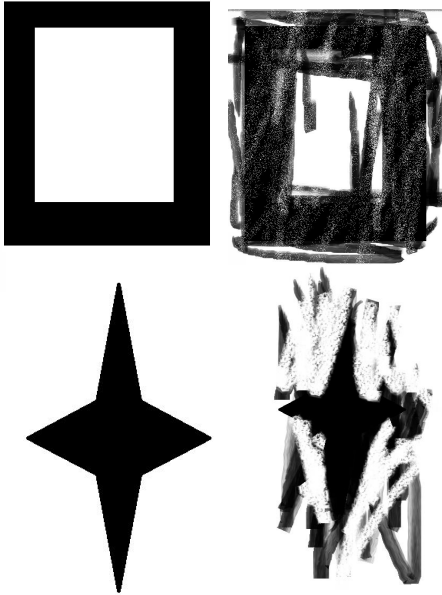


high/low symmetry

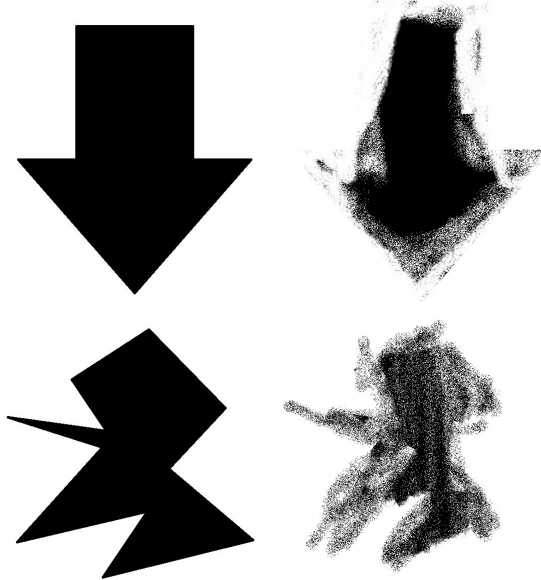
Option 2: Test Data:

To do this lets manually create 3 sets of images:

high/low contrast



high/low shape definition

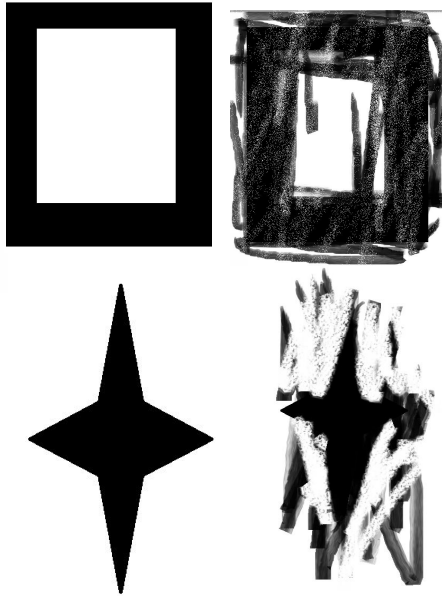


high/low symmetry

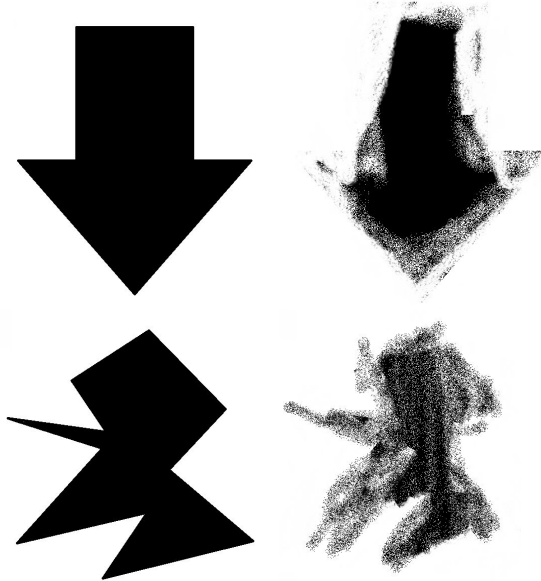
Option 2: Test Data:

To do this lets manually create 3 sets of images:

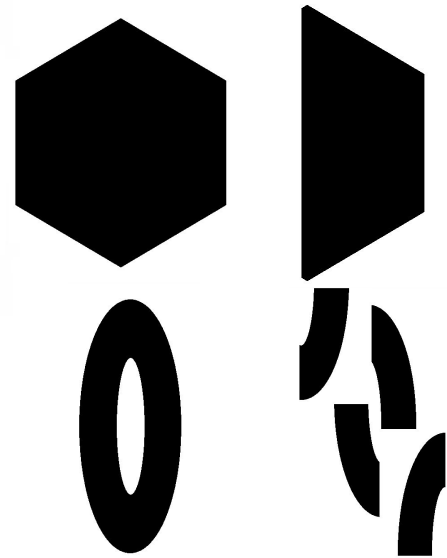
high/low contrast



high/low shape definition

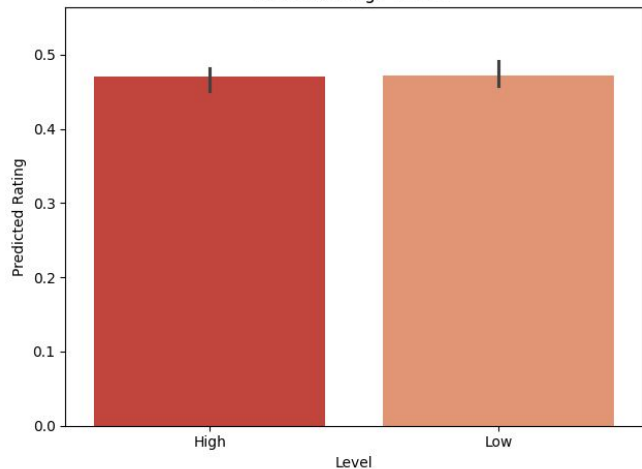


high/low symmetry

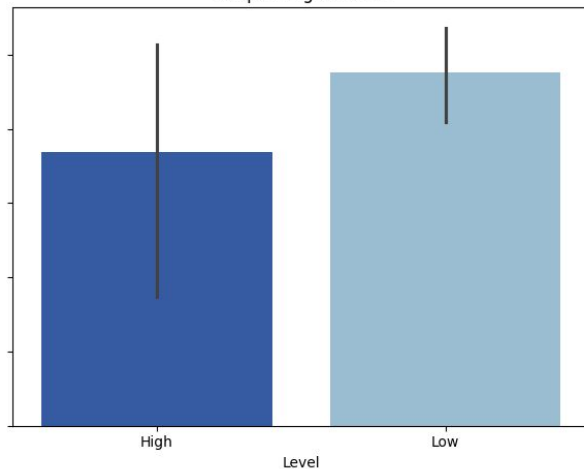


Option 2: Test Data:

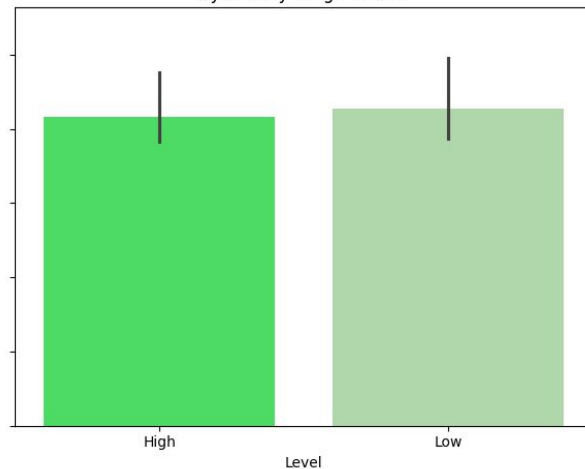
Contrast - High vs Low



Shape - High vs Low

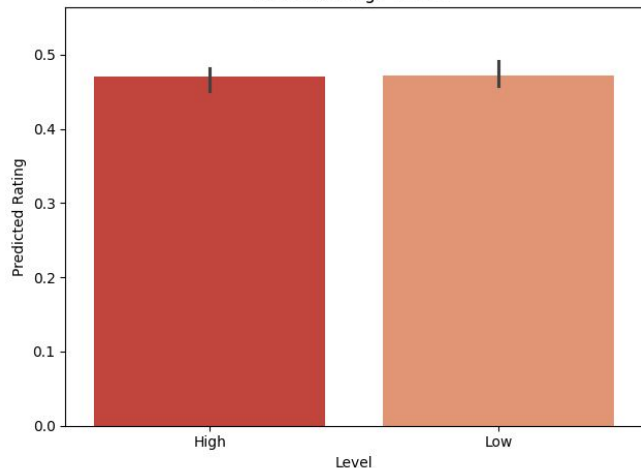


Symmetry - High vs Low

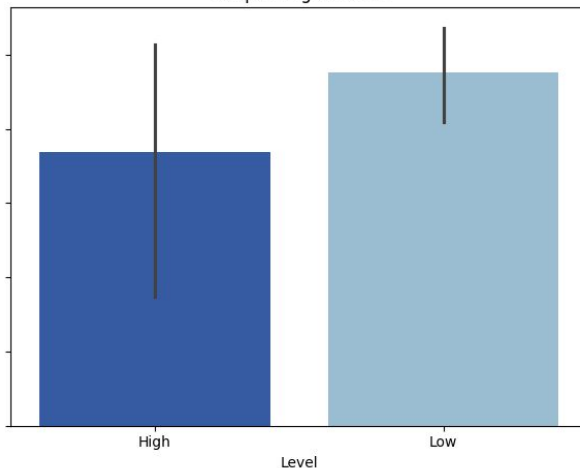


Option 2: Test Data:

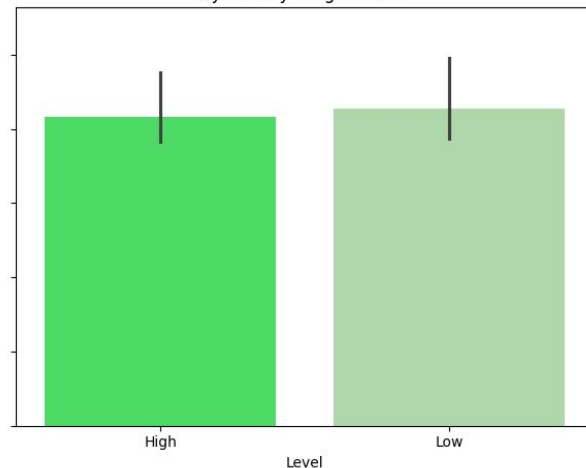
Contrast - High vs Low



Shape - High vs Low



Symmetry - High vs Low

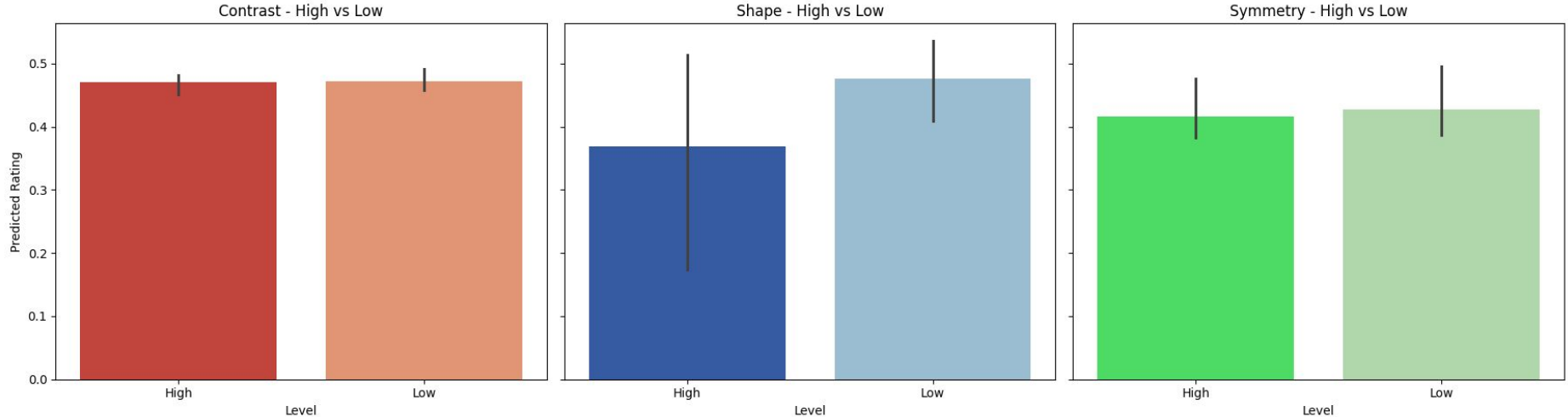


Conclusions:

The model had no preference
for high or low contrast

The model had no preference for
high or low symmetry

Option 2: Test Data:



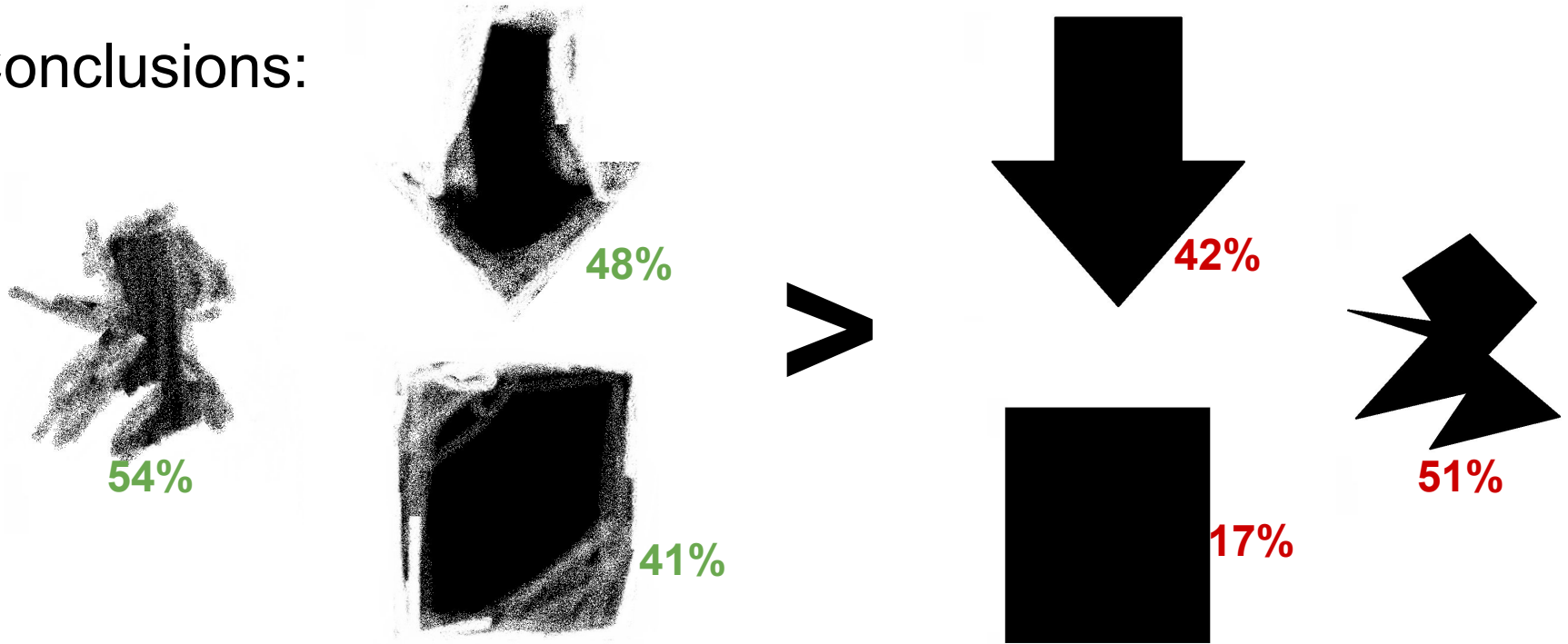
Conclusions:

The model had no preference
for high or low contrast

However a high preference was indicated by
returning a 10% higher aesthetic rating on average
when the shape was defined less strictly

The model had no preference for
high or low symmetry

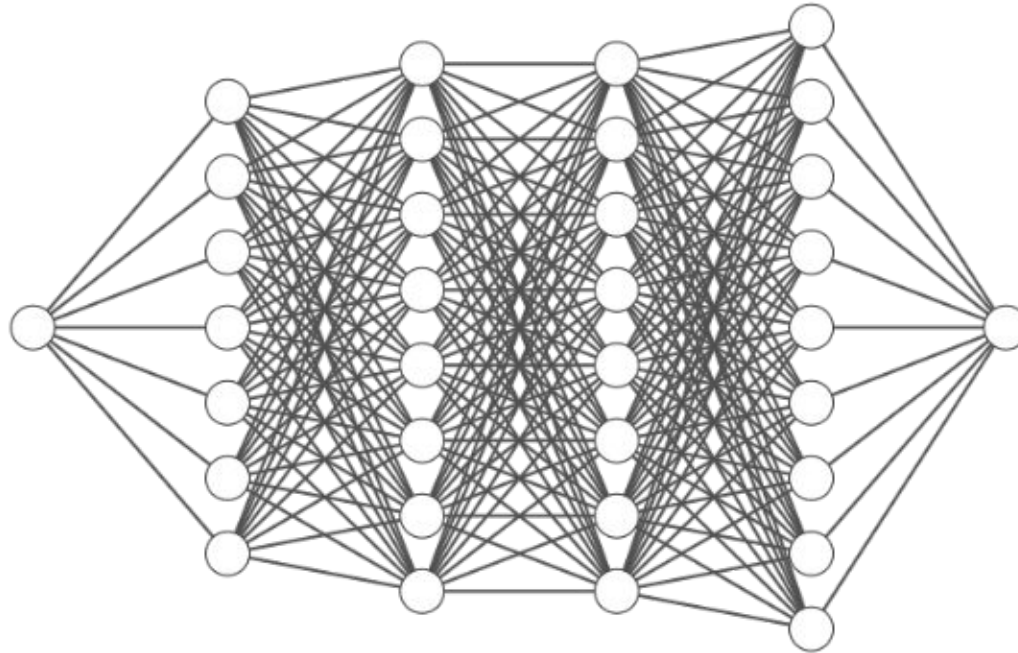
Conclusions:



The Model consistently preferred images with more grey pixels - likely cause our data trended towards smoother images being rated higher

Algorithm used to generate
images

Starting out with our algorithm from earlier



Input Layer $\in \mathbb{R}^1$

Hidden Layer $\in \mathbb{R}^7$

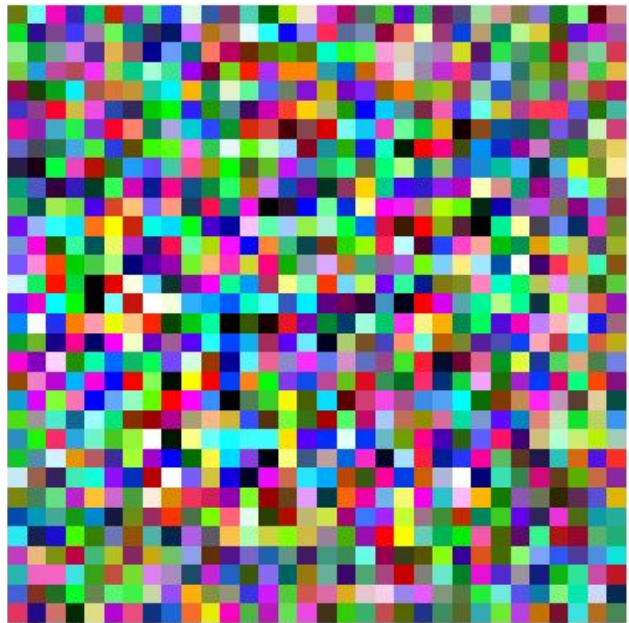
Hidden Layer $\in \mathbb{R}^7$

Hidden Layer $\in \mathbb{R}^7$

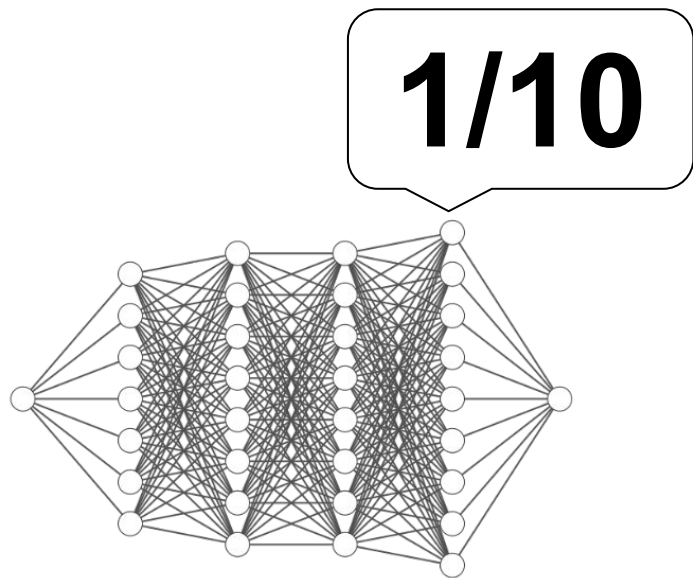
Hidden Layer $\in \mathbb{R}^7$

Output Layer $\in \mathbb{R}^1$

We generate an image from statistical noise

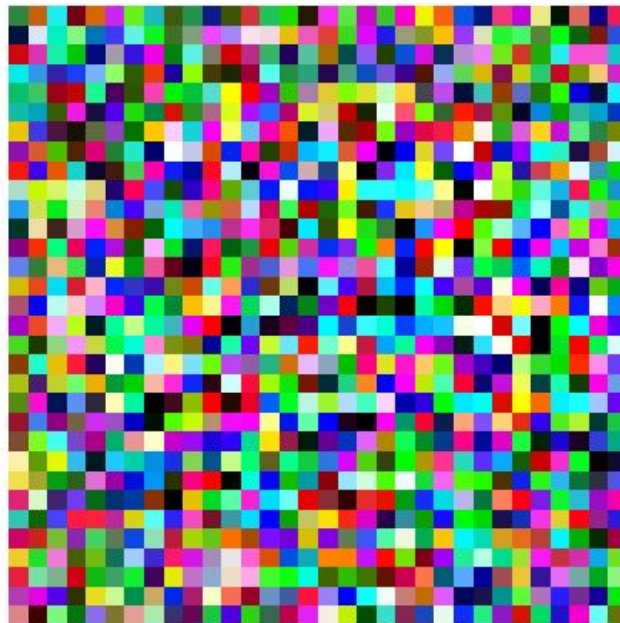
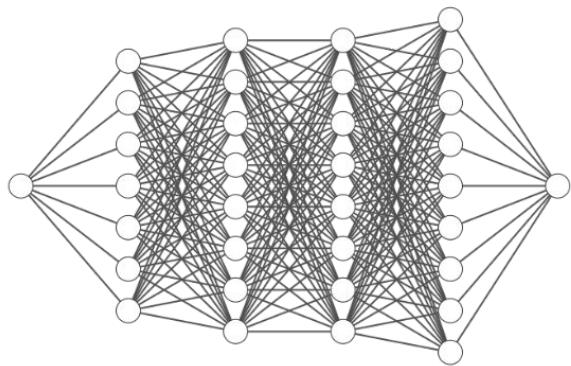


& ask our model what it thinks

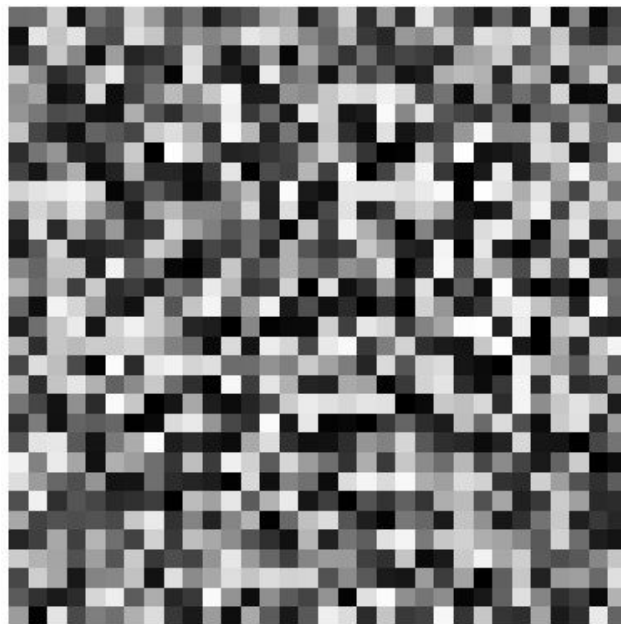
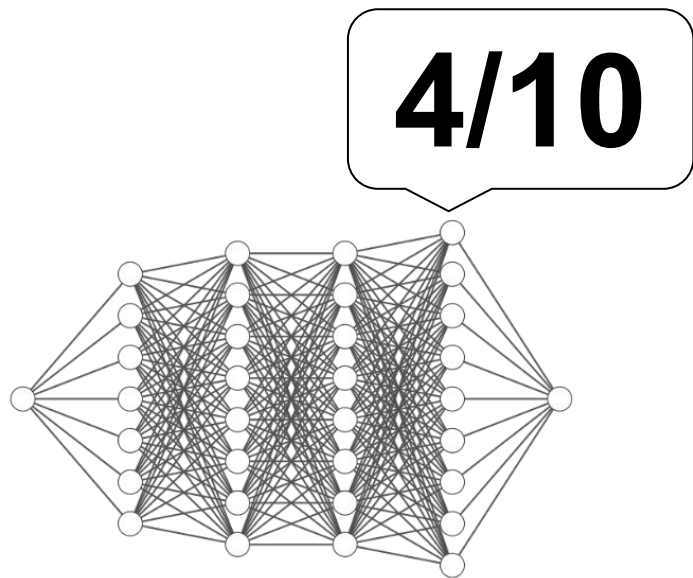


Using that we can generate a better image

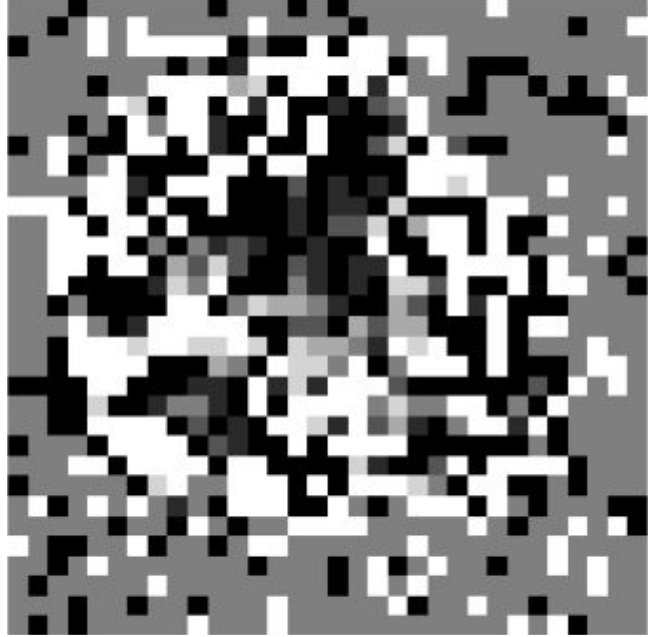
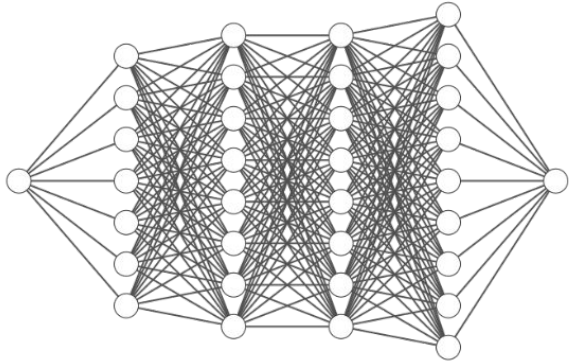
2/10



& then an even better image

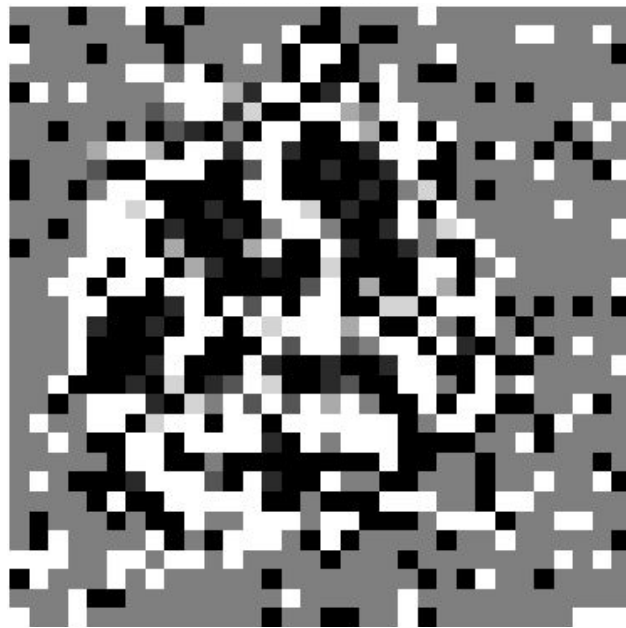
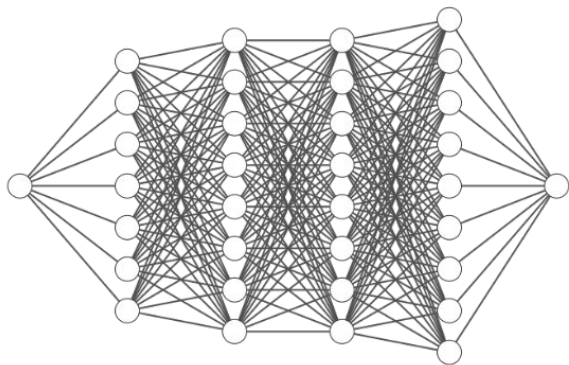


7/10

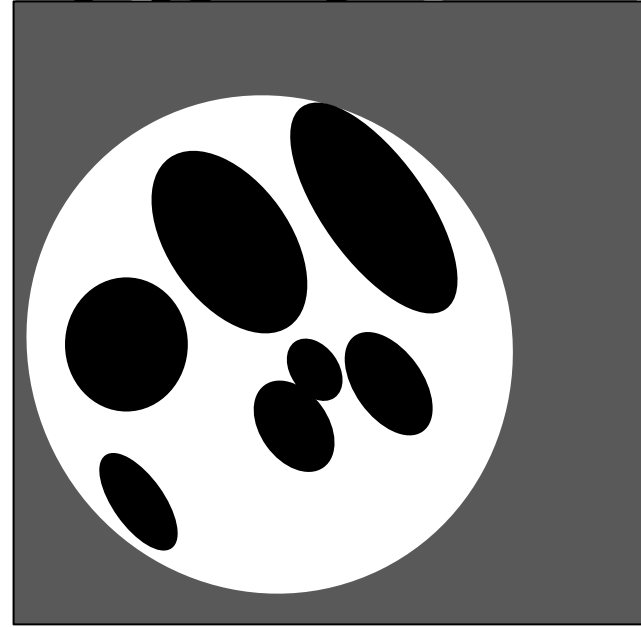


& then an even better image

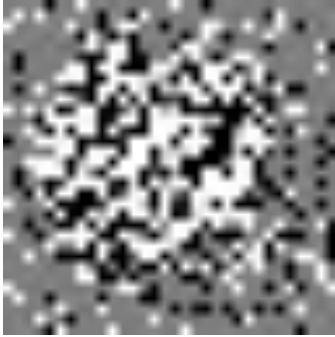
8/10



Then finally we can smooth to create a final product



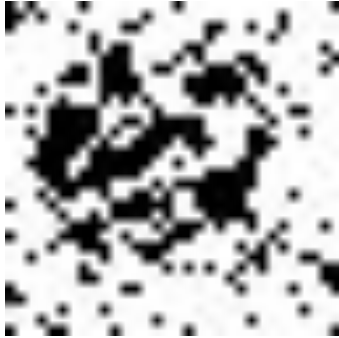
Our generated images ended up looking like this raw:



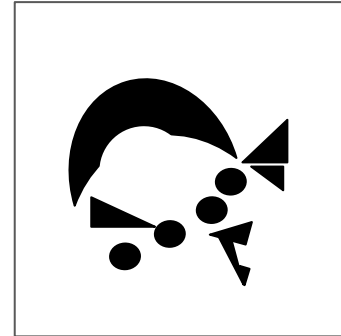
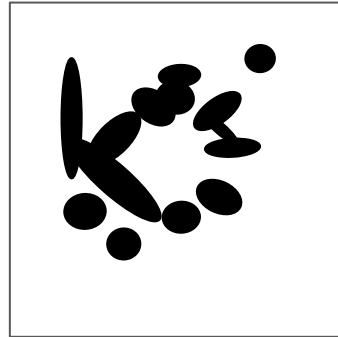
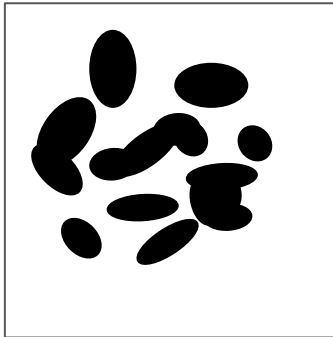
And like this after applying 4 Nearest Neighbor smoothing



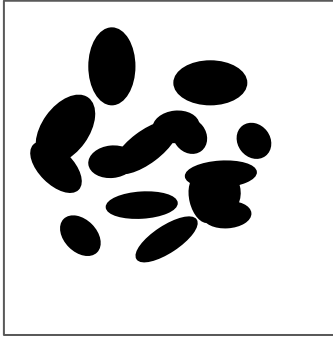
These were then manually transformed from these:



To these:

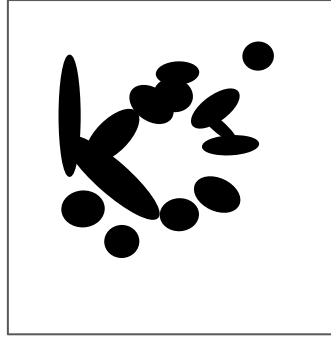


And rated by 5 people on a scale from 1-10:



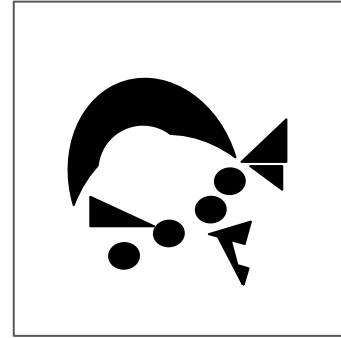
$$(8+9+8+7+10)/5$$

$$= 8.4/10$$



$$(7+9+7+7+5)/5$$

$$= 7/10$$



$$(6+9+9+8+7)/5$$

$$= 7.8/10$$

Therefore: the algorithms in place can make adequate but non excellent images - this serves as a proof of concept that with a sufficient pool of data a successful algorithm can generate images en mass

A note on small sample size

Thanks for listening

A note on dovetailing:

Some elements in this slideshow are copied from team member Samira Almuallim's work in the client information session 3