David Kwon Han Lam

Literature Review & Data Description – CKME 136

Introduction

How does a person describe an image? They would usually describe them by highlighting one or more of its features such as color, texture, shape, motion, and location that it possesses.

There is saying that says a picture is worth a thousand words. Thousands of words may sometimes not be enough to describe an image especially if the image captured is a huge event in a person life.

Describing an image can be extremely challenging especially if the individual who is being described to has not seen this item firsthand.

In games like Pictionary or charades we tried to give our teammate enough clues to beat the other team in the fastest time. The key is to use the least amount of words or gestures.

Everyone has their own words to describe the same image. Some companies like McDonald has achieve the goal of getting the general public to describe them the same way. When someone think of the golden M or golden arches right way McDonald comes to mind.

My goal from using this data set is to create a classification algorithm that would be able to predict the best word and image combination. By perfecting the algorithm, we can successfully predict what majority of the general public uses to describe images.

This type of data is beneficial to help determine which picture best represents a word that can be used to promote a business or individual ad on their webpage, biography, business card etc.

Literature Review

Through the process of reviewing literatures article I hope to gain a better understandings of a few things such as knowing what are current algorithms in place to study images, techniques used to increase efficiency of image analyzing algorithm, and even processes that can refine the dataset before an algorithm is used.

Article 1 - CIDEr: Consensus-Based Image Description Evaluation

In this article the researchers are trying to evaluate a new algorithm that describe images using human descriptions and compare it with existing algorithms. This study is divided into three parts. First, they use an existing model (BLEU, ROUGE, METEOR) to conduct the test. BLEU is precision-based metric used to compare the difference between a computer-generated sentence and human generated sentence. ROUGE is a recall-based metric used to compare the difference between computer generated summary and human generated one. METEOR is combination of precision and recall based metrics. Then they would compare it with a new model (CIDEr). The CIDEr measures the likenesses between a generated sentence compare to one present by humans. Lastly, they would use two datasets (PASCAL-50S and ABSTRACT-50S) to evaluate which model provided the best results. From the conclusion the researchers note that CIDEr provides a higher accuracy compare to existing models.

Article 2 - Framing Image Description as a Ranking Task: Data, Models and Evaluation Metrics (Extended Abstract)

In this article the researchers are trying to evaluate a ranking type framework with normal framework. In order to determine the effectiveness of the ranking framework they created a new dataset to perform this task. From the conclusion the researchers note that ranking type framework mimics more along with human judgement compare to automatic evaluation metrics BLEU and ROUGE.

Article 3 - Simple Image Description Generator Via A Linear Phrase-Based Model

In this article the researchers are attempting to create a simplified model to extract relevant description from a given image. They found that the characteristics use to describe a given image described are usually noun phrase. The interaction between these characteristics are prepositional phrase and verb phrases. Thus, they would train a model to predict the possible phrases for a given image.

Article 4 - Comparing Automatic Evaluation Measures for Image Description

Article 5 - Image Description using Visual Dependency Representations

Dataset

The dataset topic is image descriptions. This dataset consists of a set of images, matched word, and confidence score for each matched pair. Contributors were shown pictures and words and ask to determine whether if the two pair are relevant to each other. If they match, they are given a score. The confidence score shows how likely contribute matched the image with the word.

The image descriptions dataset is download from the website <https://www.figure-eight.com/data-for-everyone/>. The data was created by figure eight (crowd flower).

Approach

## Step 1: <Data Collection>

Download the dataset from the website

## Step 2: <Data Cleaning>

Use Weka to determine if any attributes need to be removed

## Step 3: <Ranking>

Rank the words in groups to

## Step 4: <Exploratory Data Analysis>

Analyze the data to see what results occurred

## Step 5: <Summary and Conclusion>

Once analysis is completed, we can do summary and concluded if our initial hypothesis matches the end results.

Work Cited

Vedantam, Ramakrishna, et al. “CIDEr: Consensus-Based Image Description Evaluation.” *2015 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 2015, doi:10.1109/cvpr.2015.7299087.

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Lebret, Remi, et al. “SIMPLE IMAGE DESCRIPTION GENERATOR VIAA LINEAR PHRASE-BASED MODEL.” 2015, doi:https://arxiv.org/pdf/1412.8419.pdf.