Lab 13-2: Image Captioning

Datalab

2021

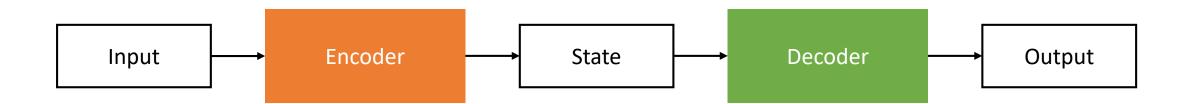
Outline

- Encoder-Decoder model
- Attention-based
- Assignment

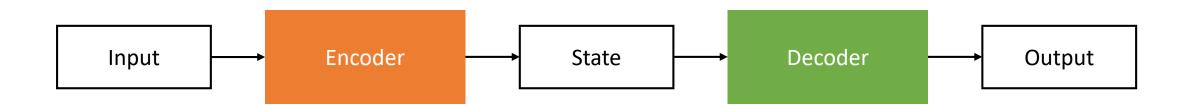
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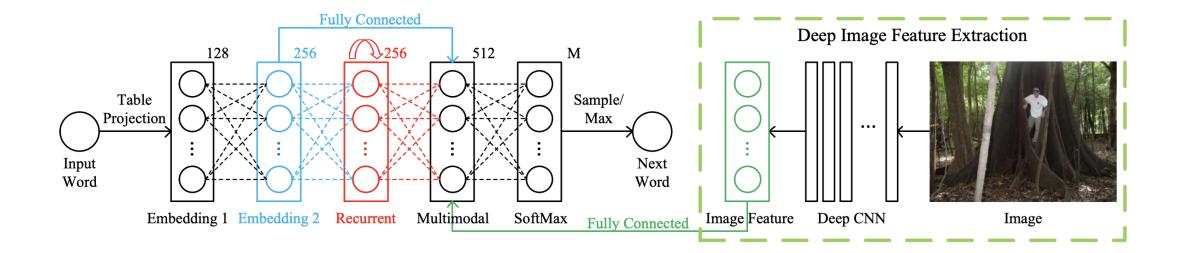
- Lab13-1 Neural Machine Translation
 - Encoder RNN: reads the source sentence and transforms it into a rich fixedlength vector representation
 - Decoder RNN: uses the representation as the initial hidden state and generates the target sentence



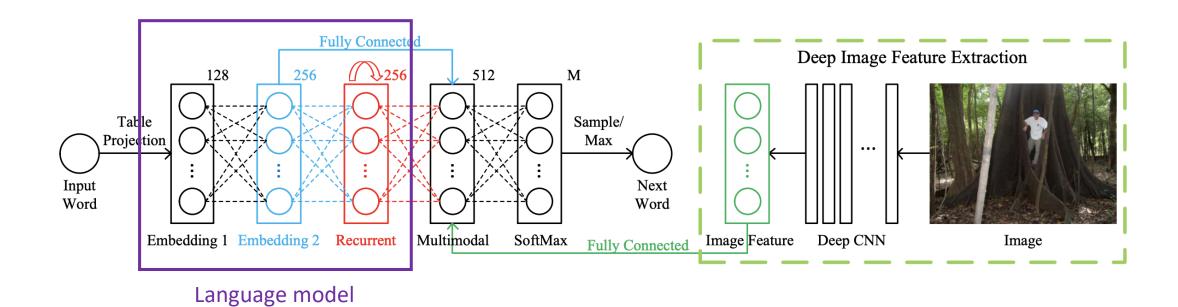
- Image Captioning
 - Encoder CNN: reads the images and transforms it into a rich fixed-length vector representation
 - Decoder RNN: uses the representation as the initial hidden state and generates the target sentence



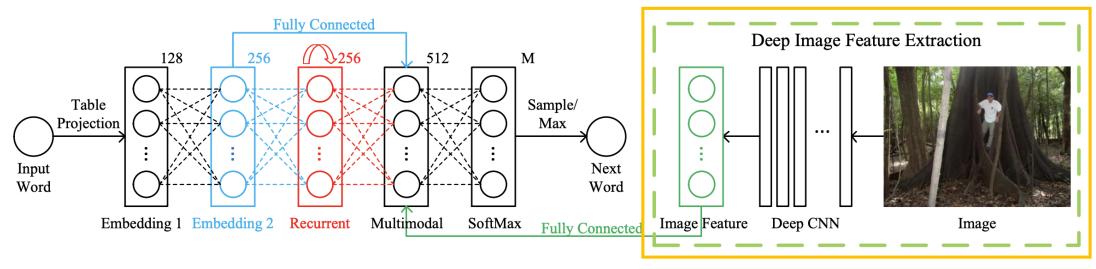
• m-RNN (multimodal RNN)



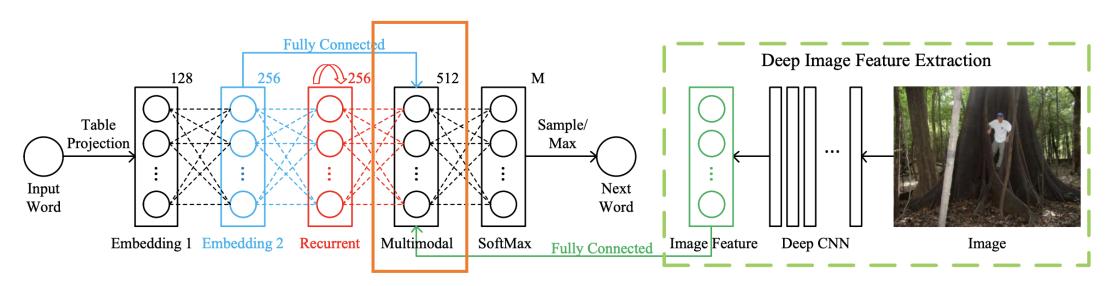
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 - The image part contains a deep CNN which extracts image features

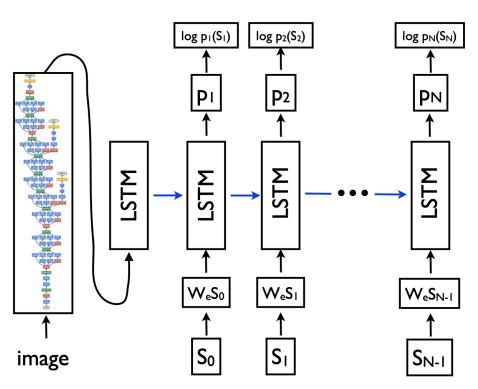


- m-RNN (multimodal RNN)
 - The language model part learns the dense feature embedding for each word
 - The image part contains a deep CNN which extracts image features
 - The multimodal part connects the language model and the deep CNN together by a one-layer representation



• NIC

- A generative model based on a deep recurrent architecture that combines recent advances in computer vision and machine translation
- Uses a more powerful CNN in the encoder
- The image is only input once



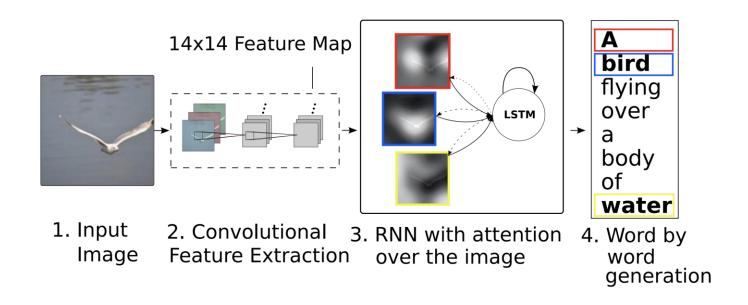
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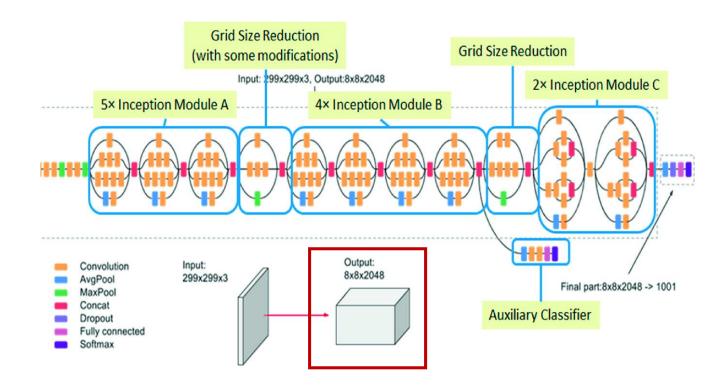
 Attention allows the model to focus on the relevant parts of the input sequence as needed



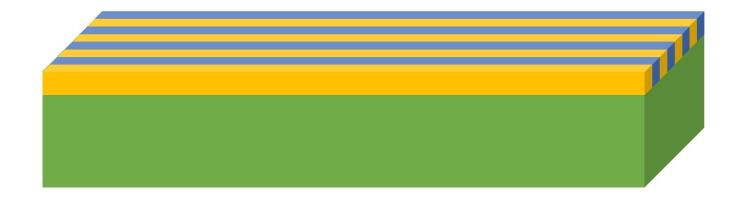
- Attention allows the model to focus on the relevant parts of the input sequence as needed
 - Show, Attend and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention



• First, extract the features from image

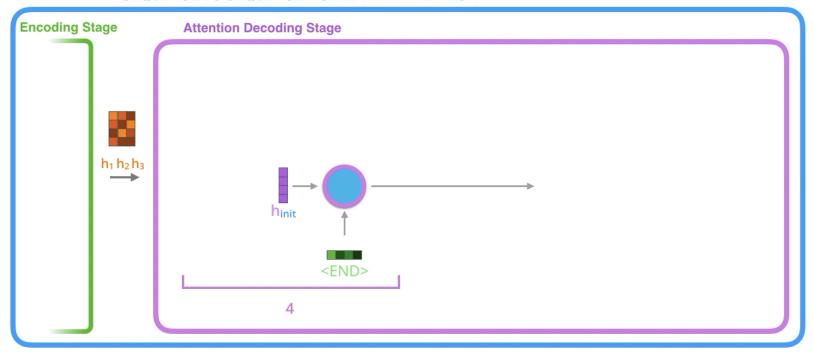


- First, extract the features from image
- We have a 8*8*2048 size feature map, the last layer has 8*8 pixel locations which corresponds to certain portion in image
- That means we have 64 pixel locations
- The model will then learn an attention over these locations



• The rest is similar to the neural machine translation task

Neural Machine Translation SEQUENCE TO SEQUENCE MODEL WITH ATTENTION



Outline

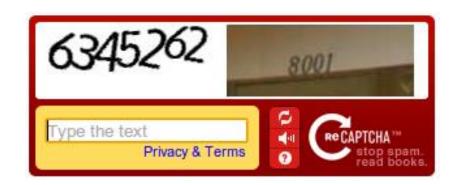
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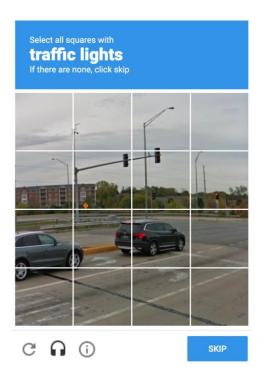
CAPTCHA

- An acronym for "Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart"
- A type of challenge—response test used in computing to determine whether or not the user is human
- Prevents spam attacks and protects websites from bots

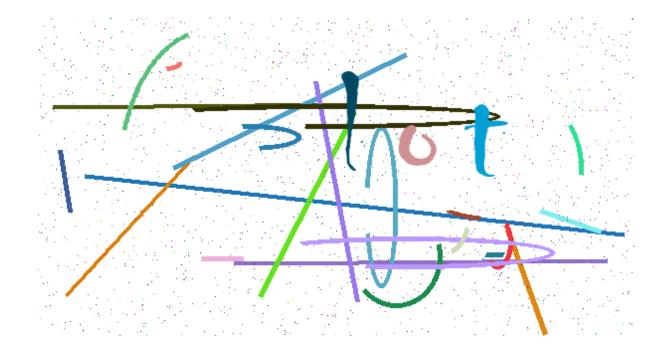


- reCAPTCHA
 - Establish that a computer user is human
 - Assist in the digitization of books or improve machine learning





- We are going to train a captcha recognizer in this lab
- Dataset
 - 140,000 CAPTCHAs



- Requirement
 - Use any model architectures you want
 - Design your own model architecture
 - The first 100,000 as training data, the next 20,000 as validation data, and the rest as testing data
 - Only if the whole word matches exactly does it count as correct
 - Predict the answer to the testing data and write them in a file
 - Testing accuracy should be at least 90%
- Please submit your code file and the answer file

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```
thus
   WWW
a2 tied
   ids
   jam
a5
   Z00
   apple
   big
   lot
   above
```