



# DevFest Siberia 2016

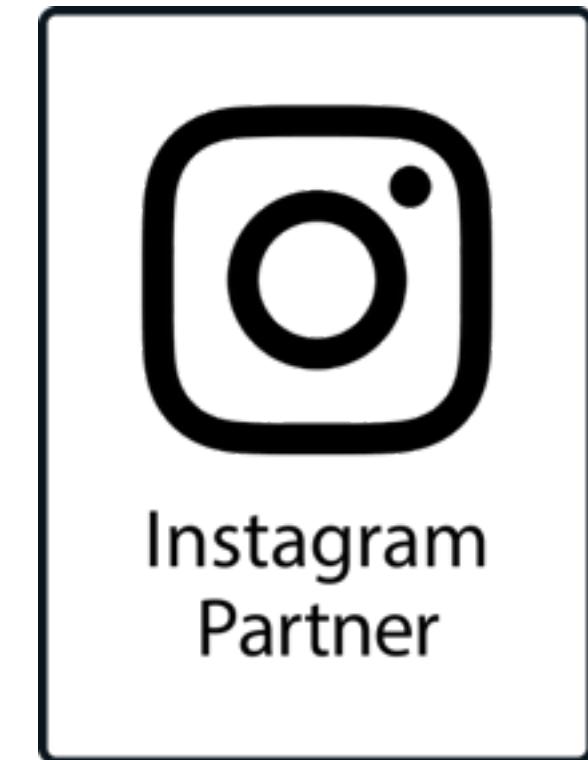
# Google Cloud Vision API

## moderation custom advertising images



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Software Engineer  
Aitarget   
Russia

# aitarget



- optimizing advertising expenses on the basis of Facebook Marketing API
- Facebook & Instagram official reseller
- a handy tool for the institution of advertising

# Problem

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- bad publicity adversely affects the partnership with Facebook
- the number of customers grew strongly

# Decision

Artificial Intelligence,  
**quickly and accurately** discovering new ads  
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- what properties of the image to draw?
- how to classify?
- how to assess the quality of the classification?

# The possibility of Google Cloud Vision

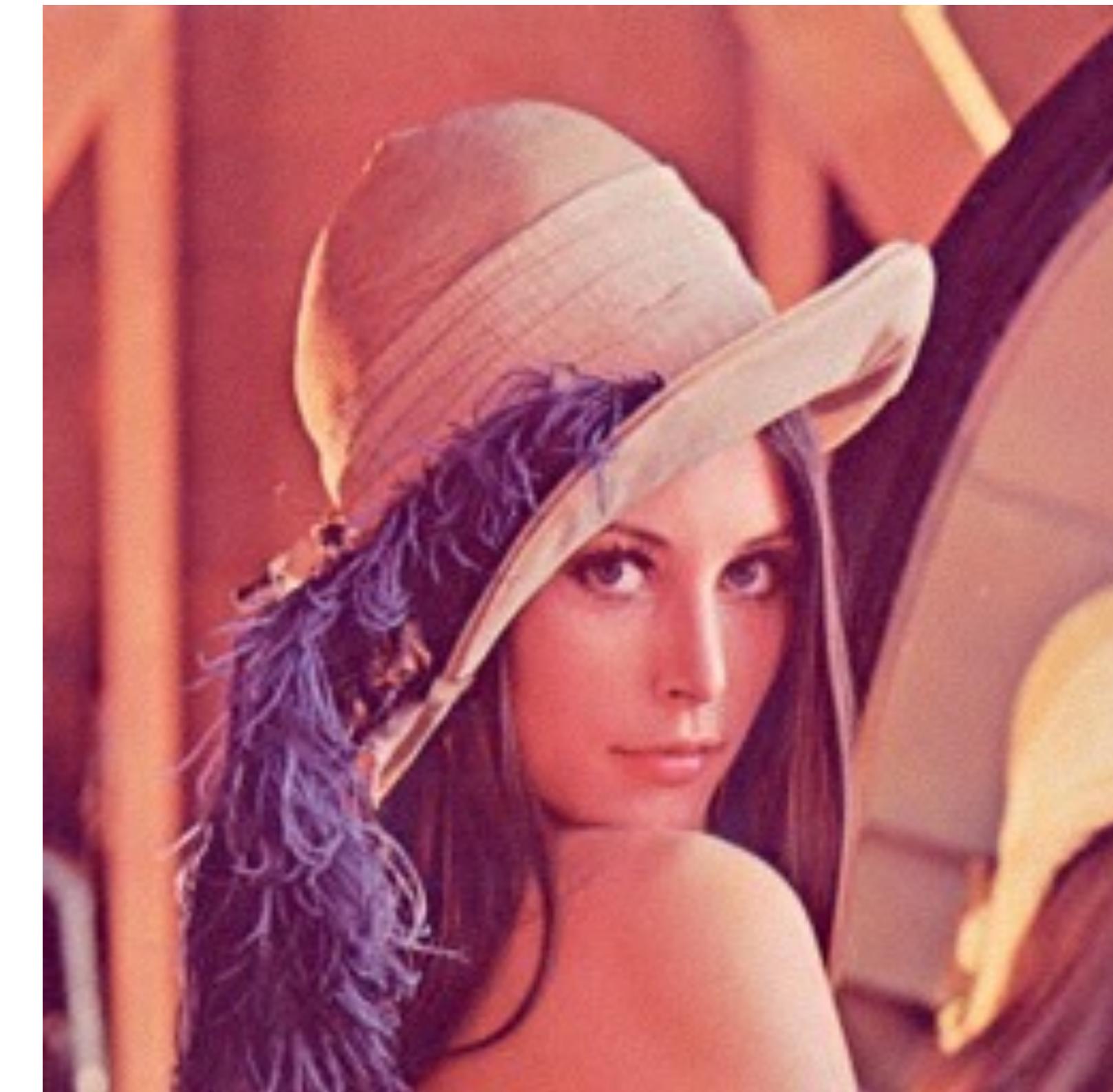
# The possibility of Google Cloud Vision



lena Söderberg

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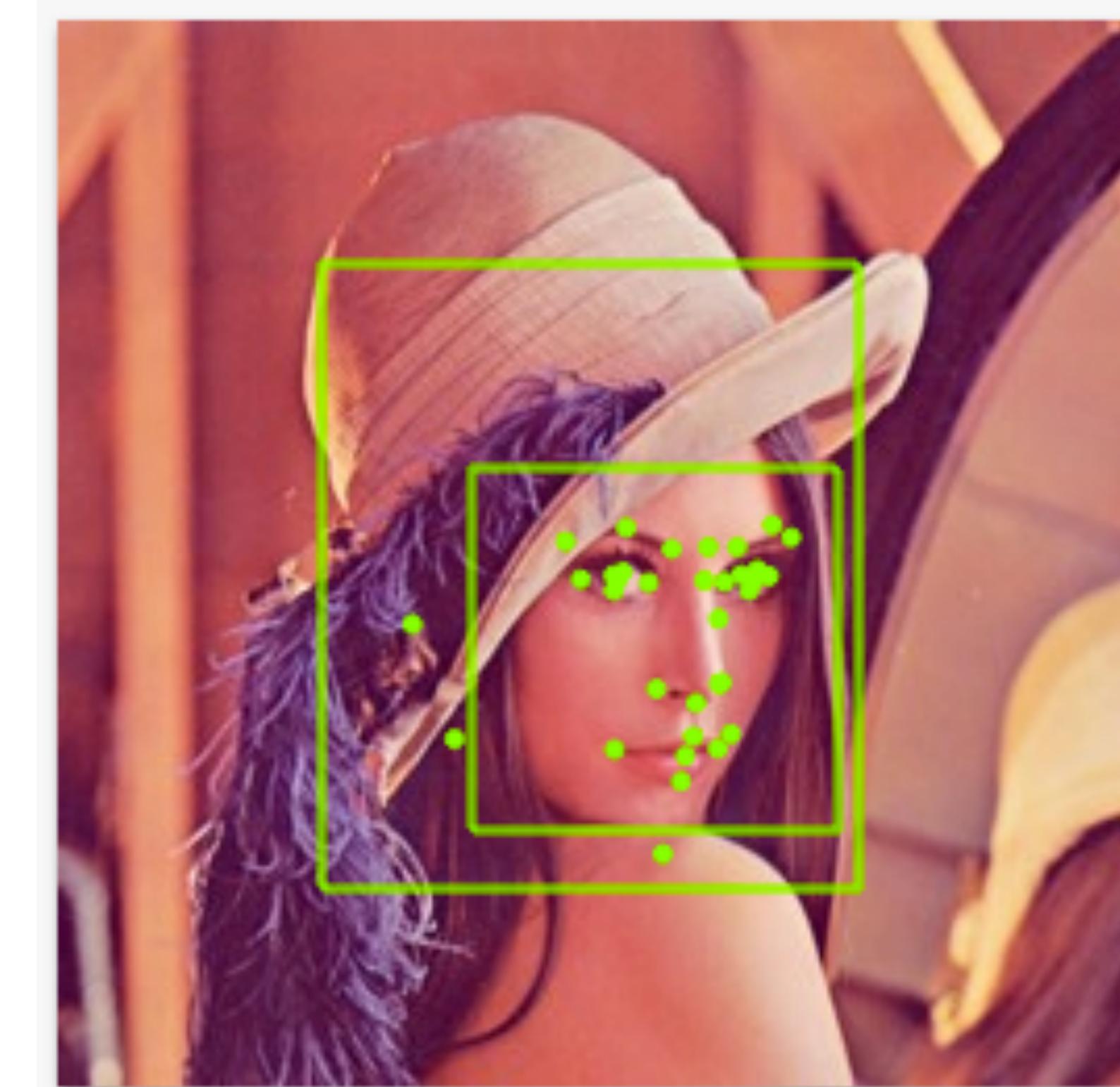
- Image Attributes



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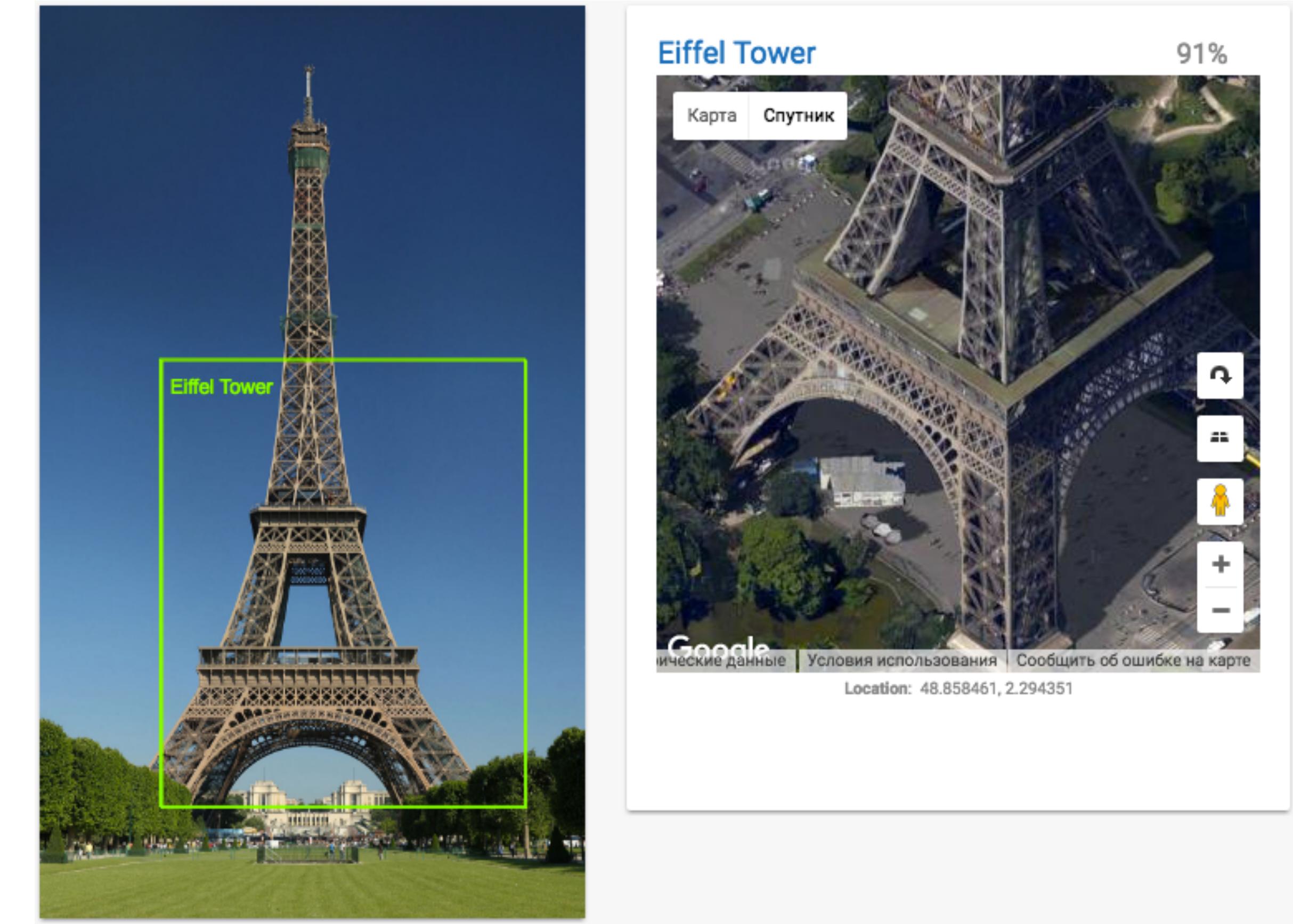
# The possibility of Google Cloud Vision

- Image Attributes
- Face Detection



# The possibility of Google Cloud Vision

- Image Attributes
- Face Detection
- Landmark Detection



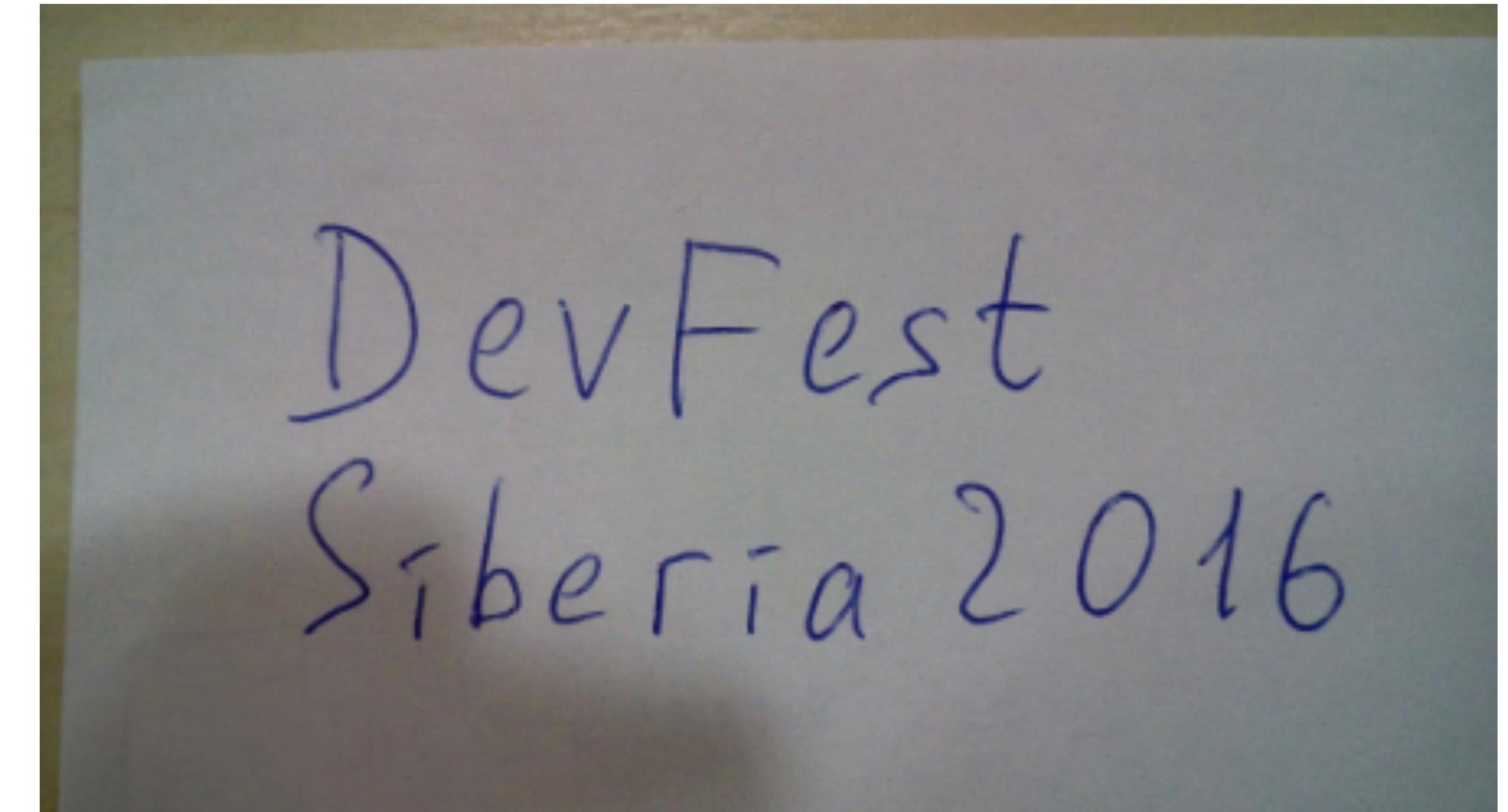
Eiffel Tower, photo by Benh LIEU

# The possibility of Google Cloud Vision

• Image Attributes	Adult	   	Likely
• Face Detection	Spoof		Very Unlikely
• Landmark Detection	Medical	 	Unlikely
• Explicit Content Detection	Violence		Very Unlikely

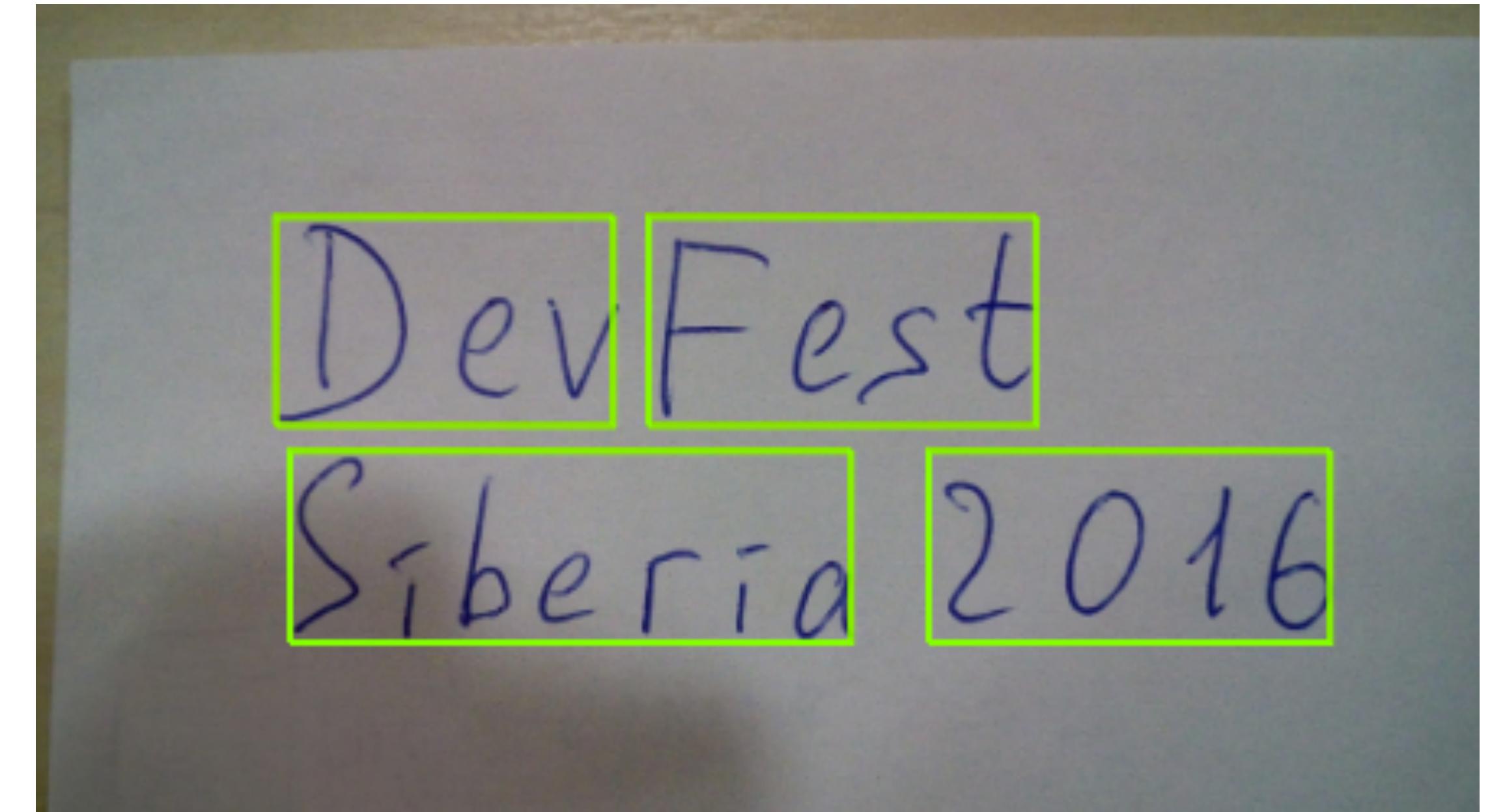
# The possibility of Google Cloud Vision

- Image Attributes
- Face Detection
- Landmark Detection
- Explicit Content Detection
- OCR



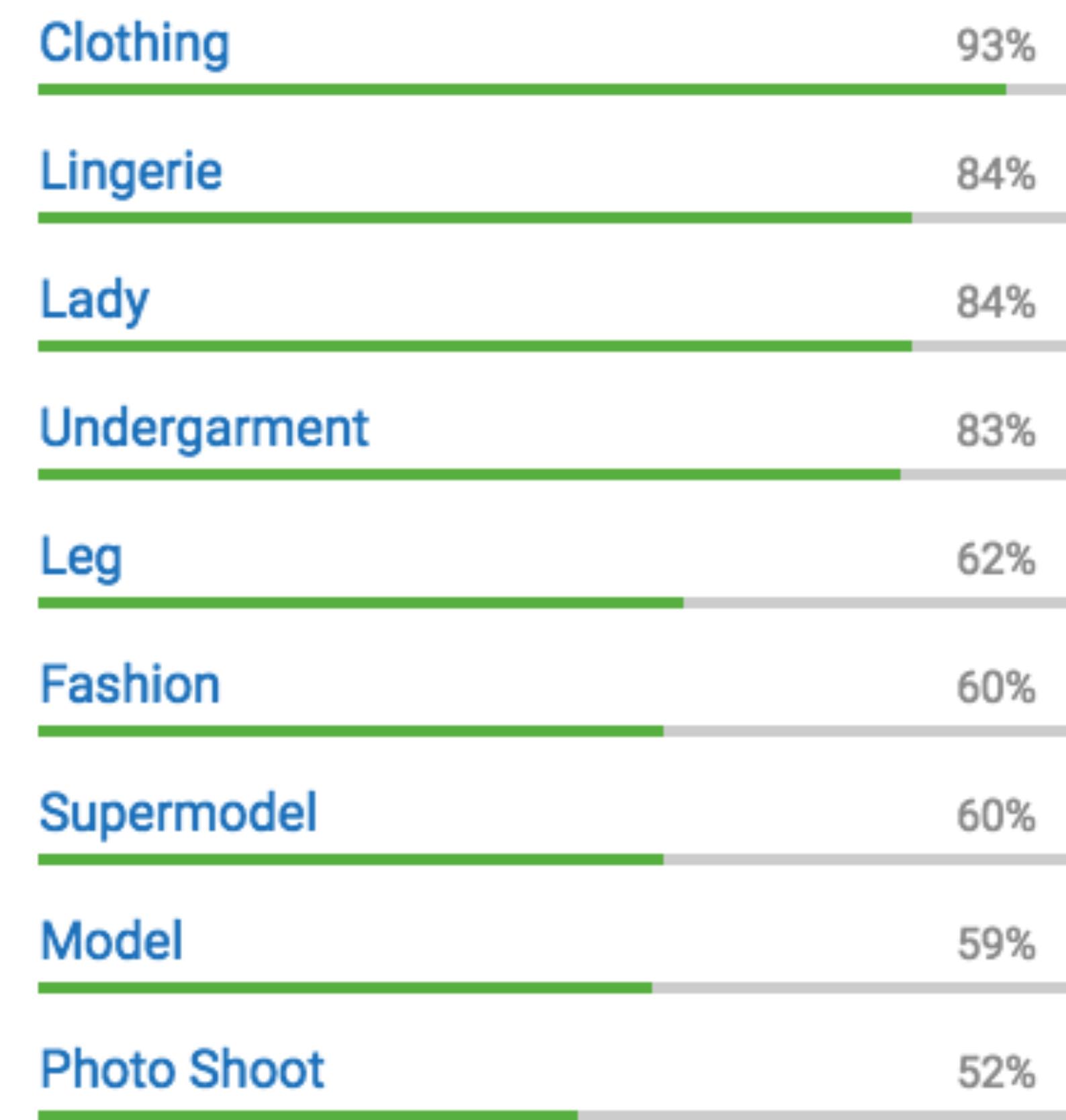
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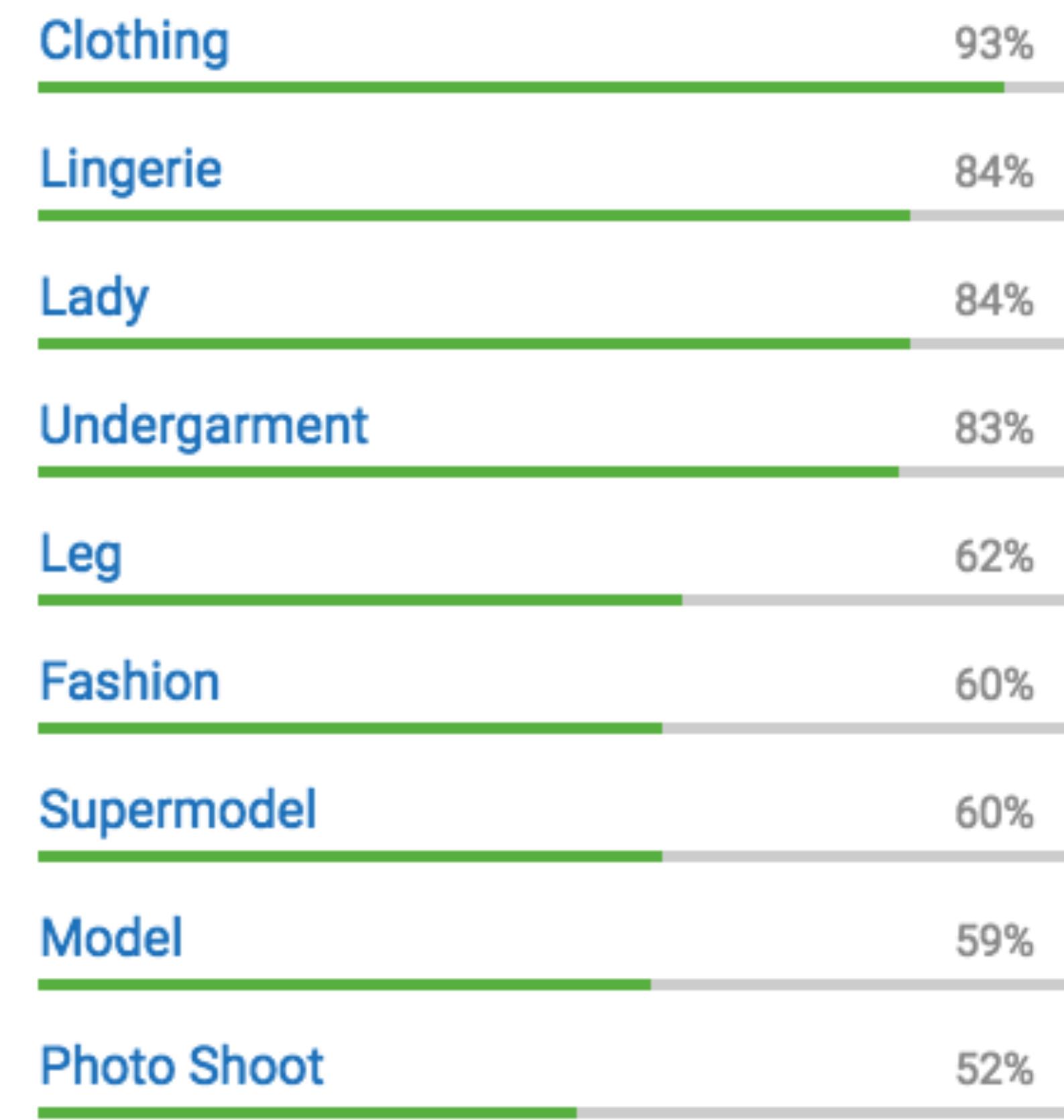
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# Examples bad creatives

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```
{ "laptop"=>0.91677278,  
  "gadget"=>0.84059191,  
  "display device"=>0.82013196,  
  "multimedia"=>0.7211495,  
  "mobile device"=>0.6993314,  
  "flat panel display"=>0.68291044,  
  "computer hardware"=>0.6397137,  
  "electronics"=>0.58456743,  
  "technology"=>0.56951904,  
  "desktop computer"=>0.54619628}
```

# Examples bad creatives



```
{"laptop"=>0.91677278,  
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# Examples bad creatives



```
{ "gadget"=>0.89334905,  
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  "multimedia"=>0.68713027,  
  "flat panel display"=>0.68291044,  
  "computer hardware"=>0.6397137,  
  "technology"=>0.57922119,  
  "smartphone"=>0.55555558,  
  "laptop"=>0.53619164,  
  "mobile phone"=>0.51960129}
```

# Examples bad creatives



```
{"handbag":>0.97502095,  
"bag":>0.95378673,  
"shoulder bag":>0.78793412,  
"fashion accessory":>0.71232265,  
"brand":>0.59691668,  
"beige":>0.53264713,  
"pattern":>0.53114027}
```

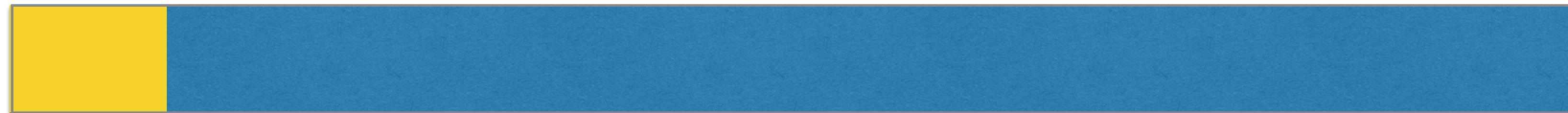
```
{"bag":>0.92931736,  
"handbag":>0.89487547,  
"coin purse":>0.61771047,  
"brand":>0.59691668}
```

# Evaluation of the quality prediction

**k-fold cross-validation -> confusion matrix**

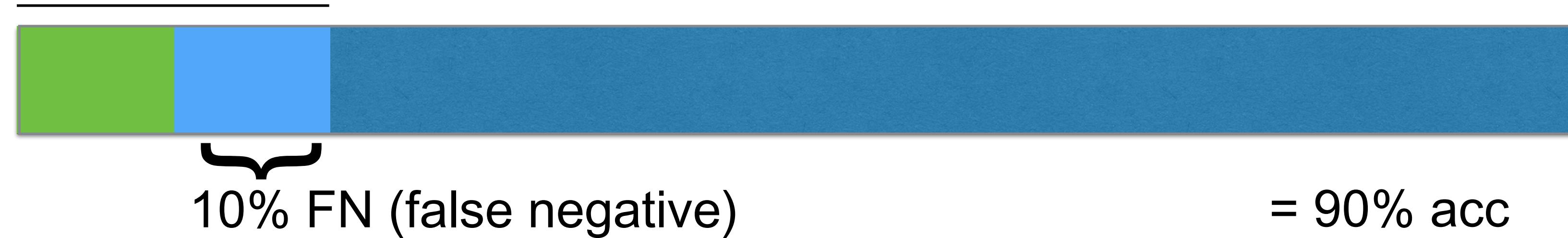
# Evaluation of the quality prediction

10% k-fold cross-validation -> confusion matrix



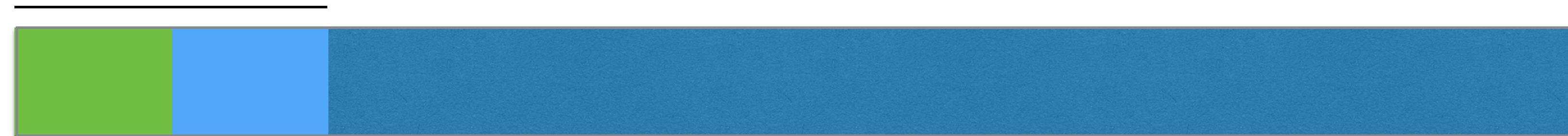
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10% FN (false negative)

= 90% acc



5% FP + 5% FN

= 90% acc

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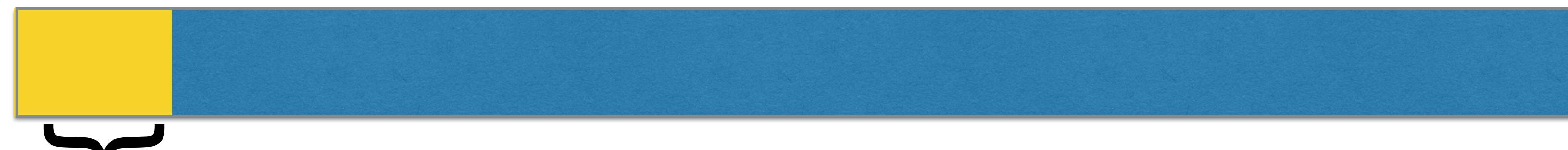
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# Evaluation of the quality prediction

k-fold cross-validation -> confusion matrix

Fowlkes-Mallows index as the similarity metric subsets

$$FM = \sqrt{\frac{TP}{TP + FP}} \cdot \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

10% FN (false negative)      90% acc  
5% FP + 5% FN      = 90% acc

TP - true positive FP -  
false positive FN - false  
negative

10% FP      = 90% acc

# Evaluation of the quality prediction

**k-fold cross-validation -> confusion matrix**

**Fowlkes-Mallows index as the similarity metric subsets**

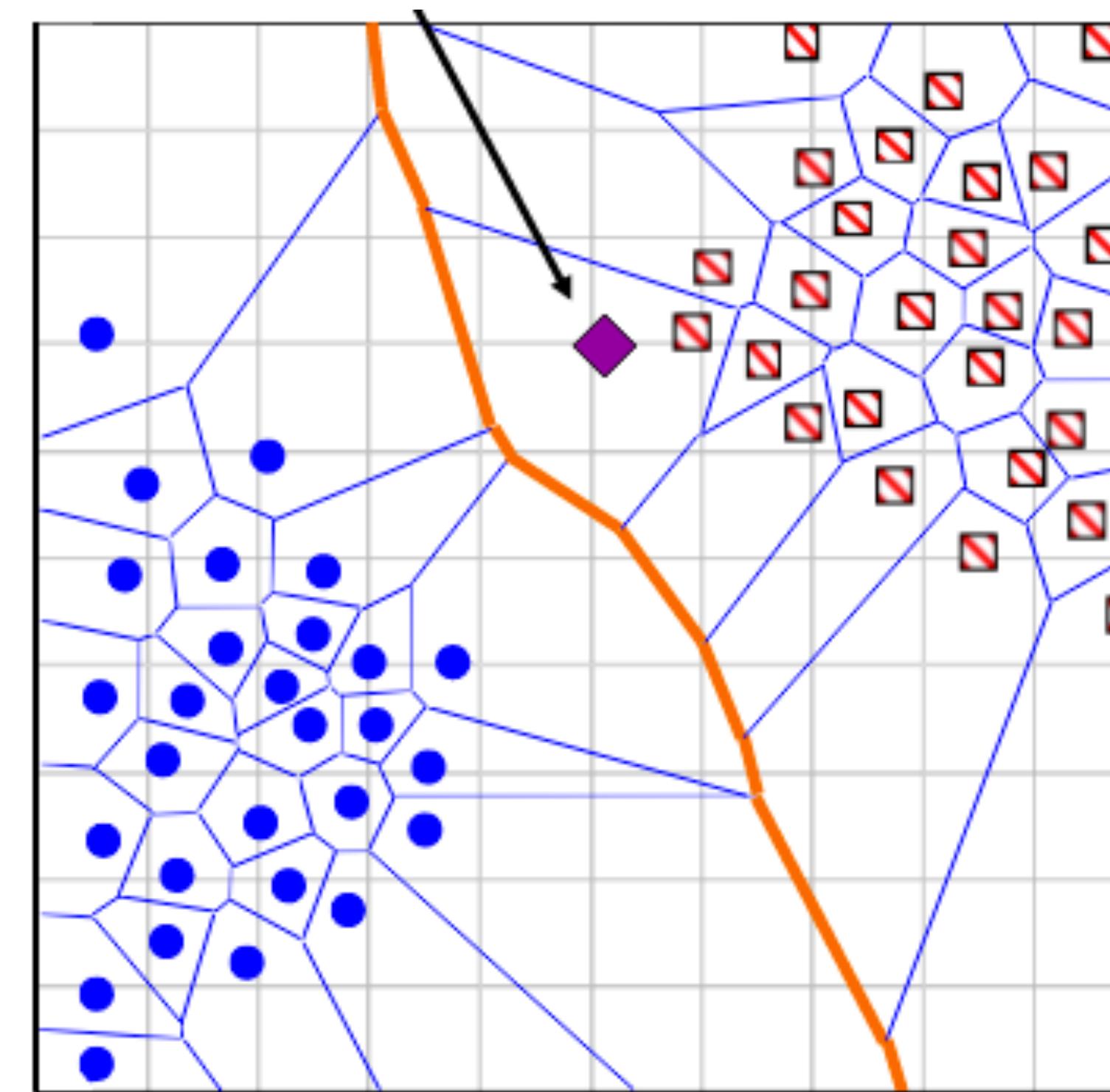


# classification method

**Nearest neighbors algorithm (NN)**

# classification method

## Nearest neighbors algorithm (NN)

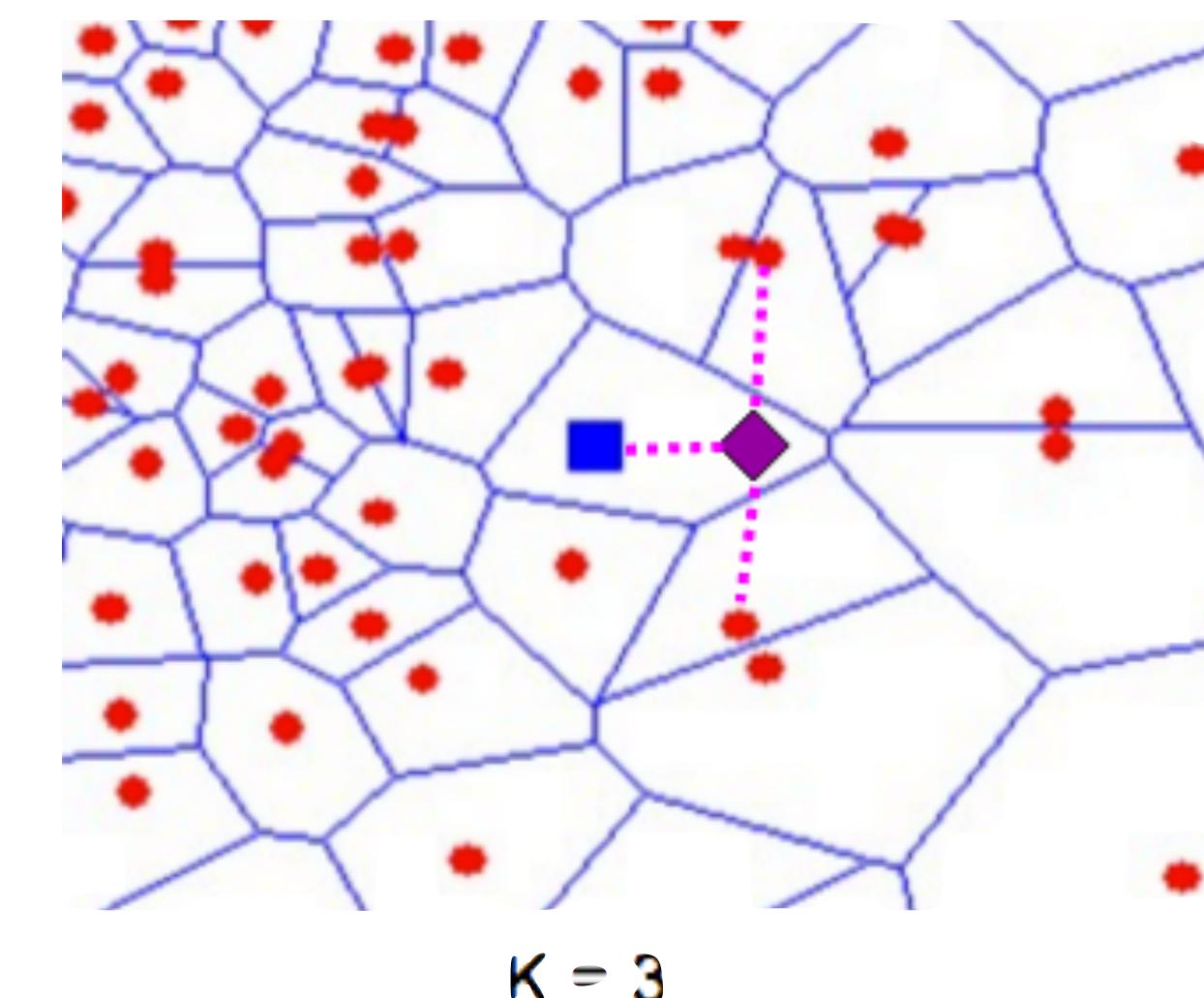
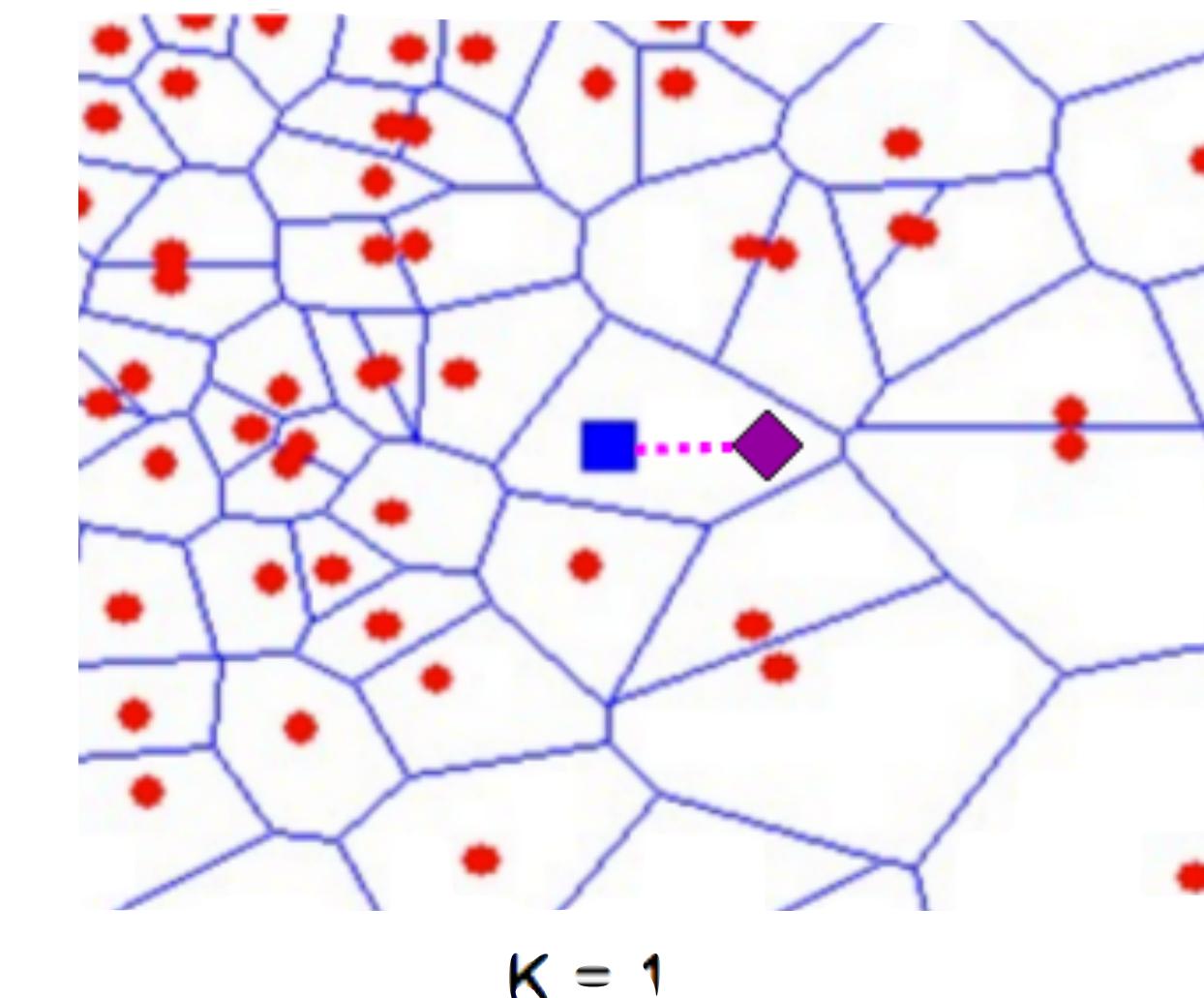


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# classification method

## Nearest neighbors algorithm (NN)

- We are fighting with noise - kNN
- even neater -  $(k, r)$  NN,  $k > r > 0$

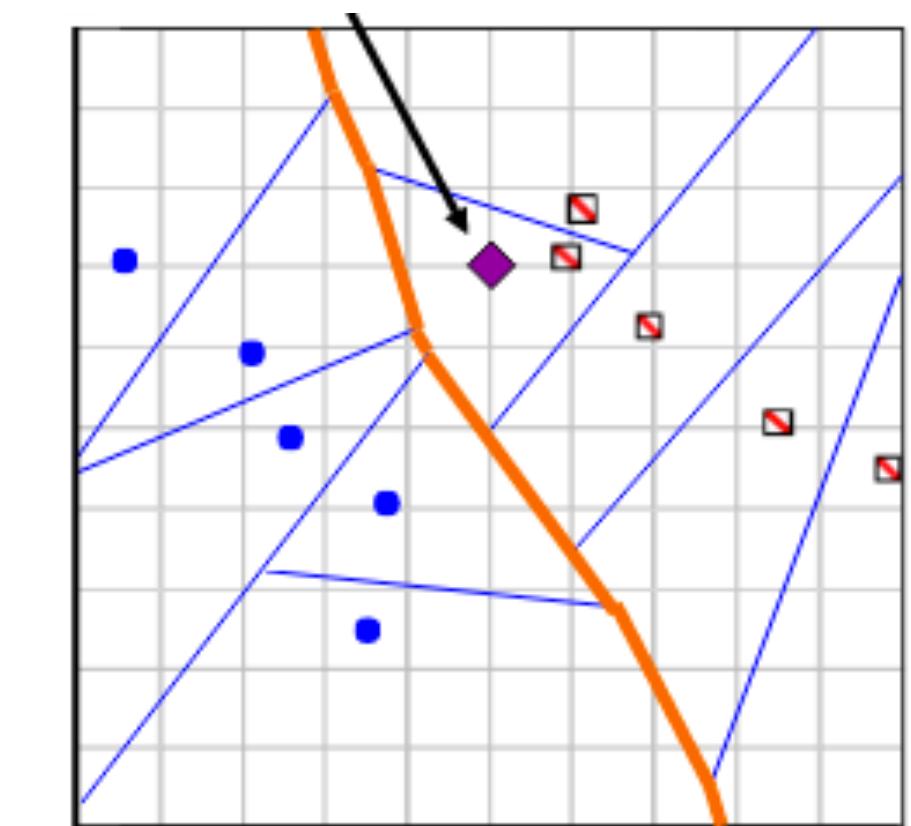
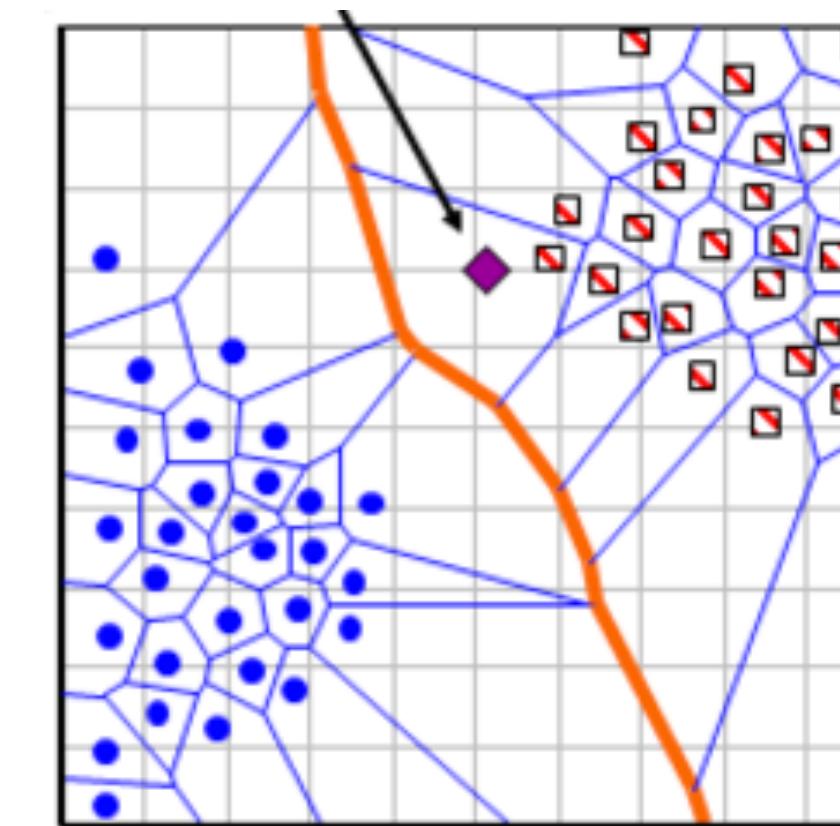


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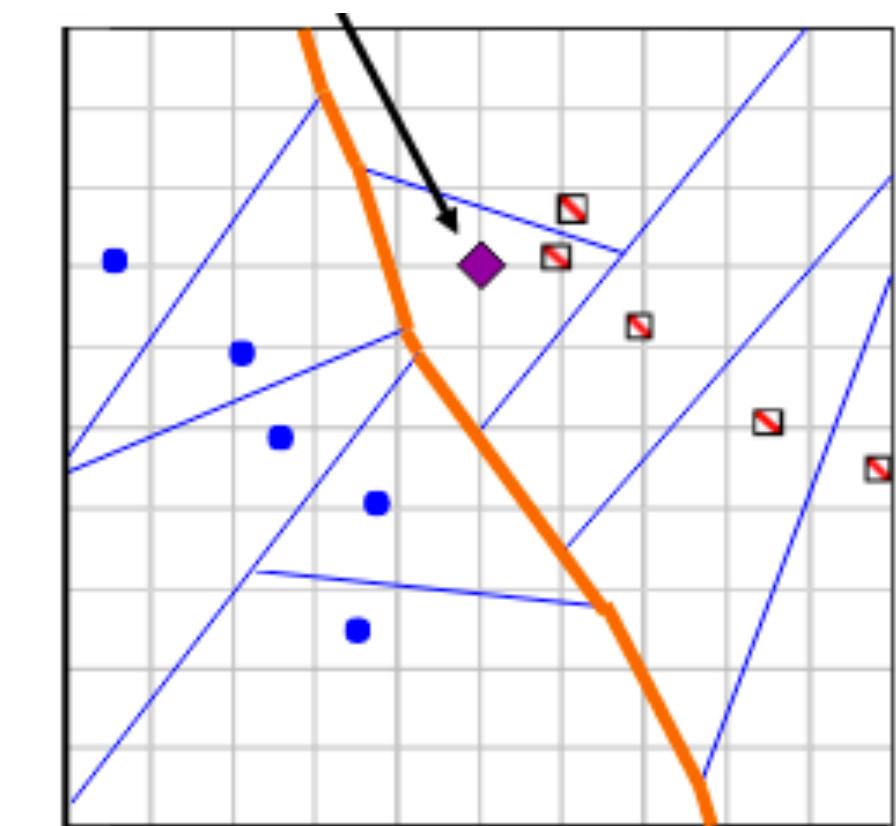
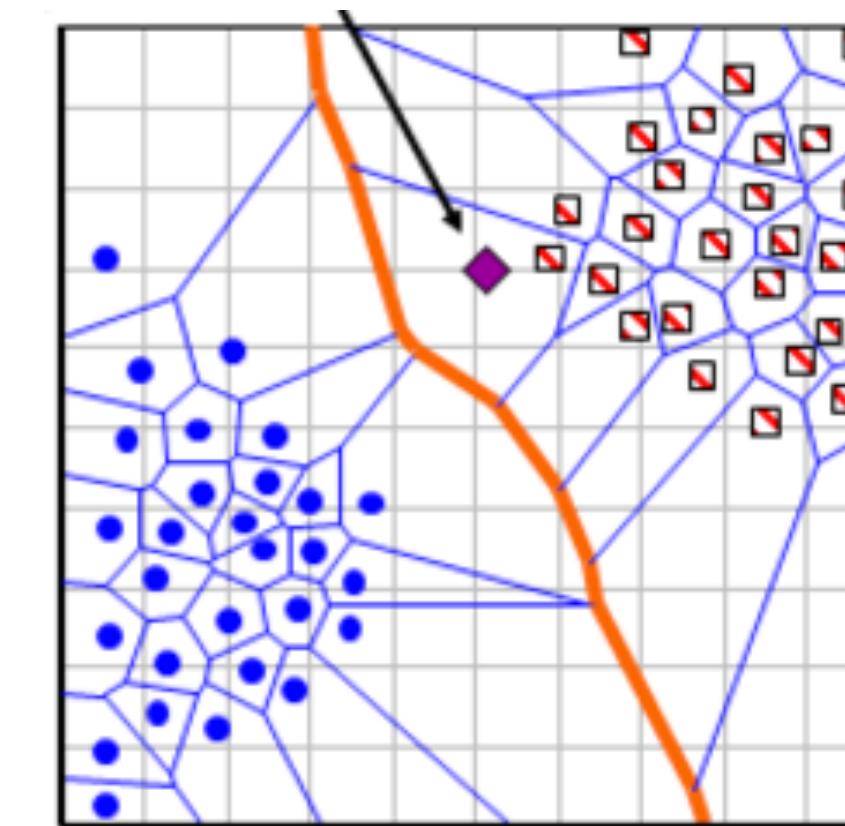


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  - either taking the most-most deceptive,  
while accuracy is not stop growing

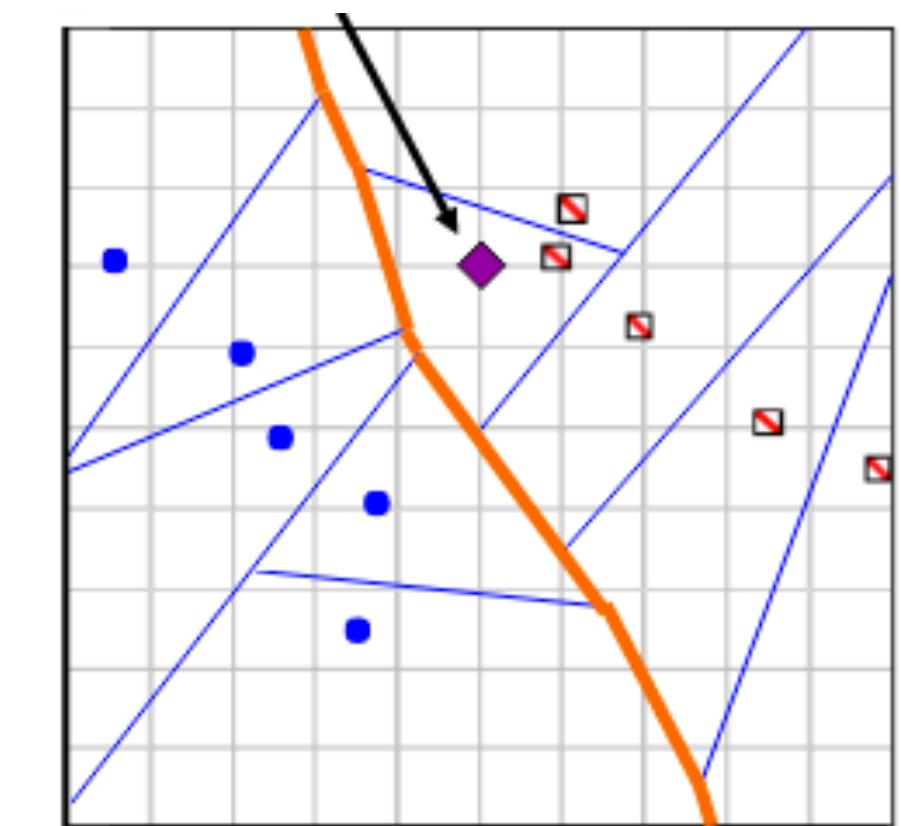
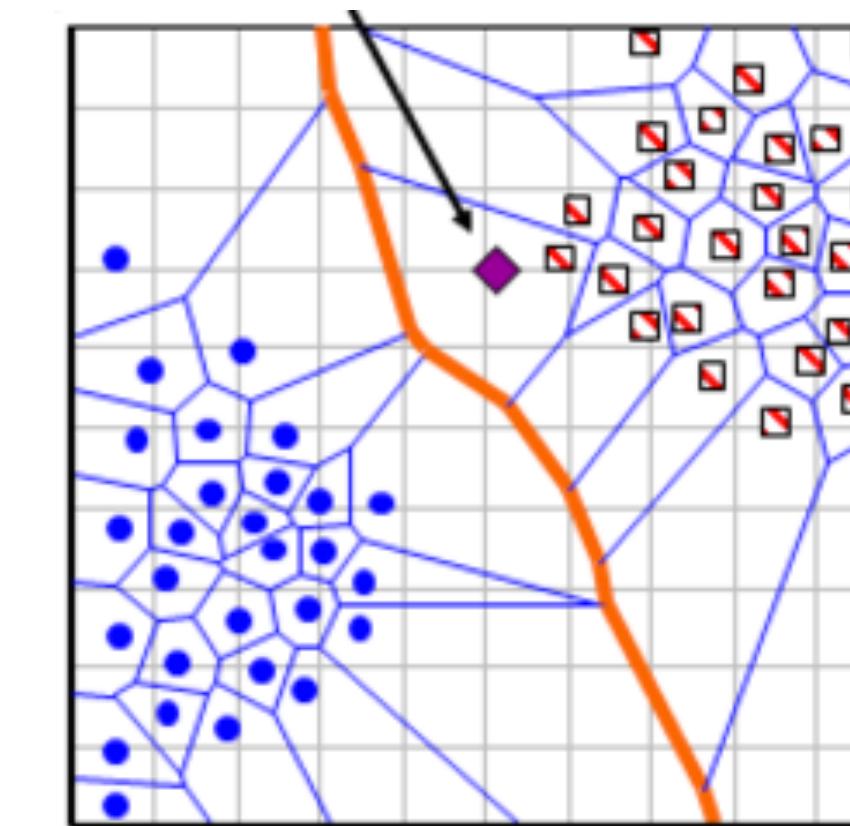


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  - or search in width / depth

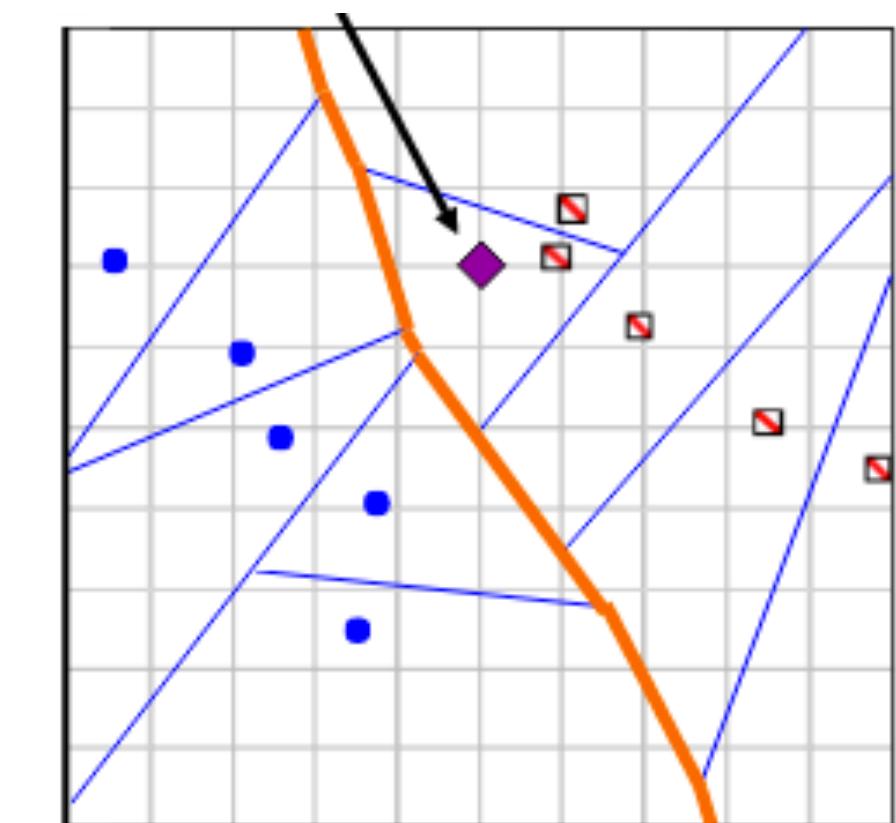
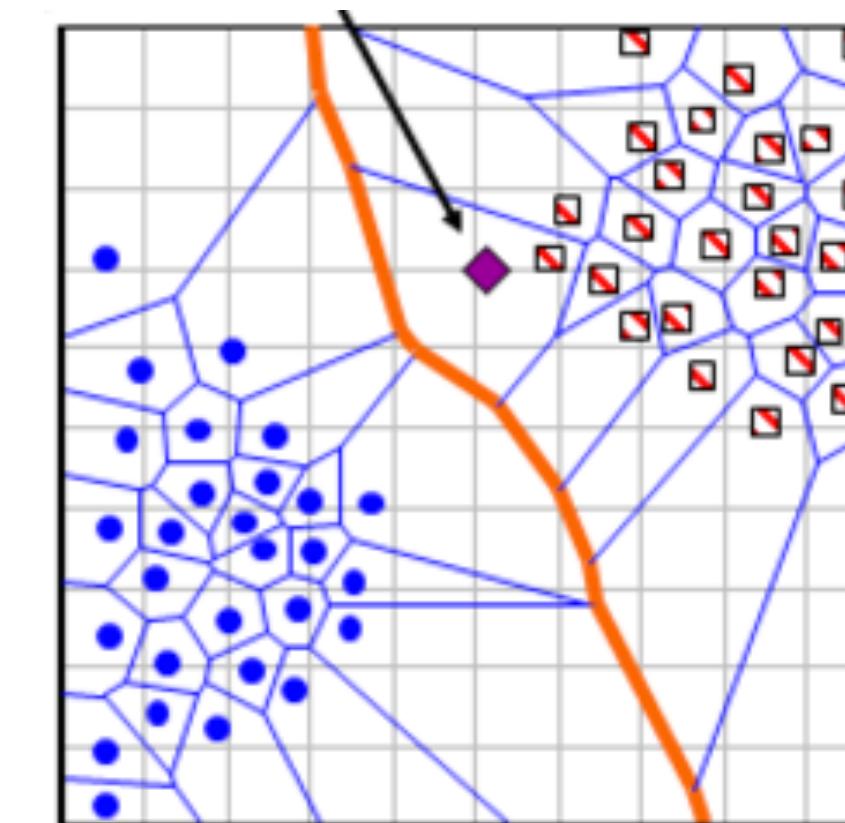


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Search minimum mistaken subsample
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while accuracy is not stop growing
  - or search in width / depth
  - or PCBR with heuristics



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# distance function

as a measure of similarity between two sets of labels

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`(L1.keys & L2.keys).empty?`

`(L1.keys & L2.keys).size`

`(L1.keys & L2.keys).size / (L1.keys | L2.keys).size`

## distance function

as a measure of similarity between two sets of labels

```
(L1.keys & L2.keys).map do |label|
  L1[label] * L2[label] / popularity[label]
end.reduce(:+)
```

```
(L1.keys | L2.keys).map do |label|
  ((L1[label] || 0) - (L2[label] || 0)).abs
end.reduce(:+)
```

# distance function

as a measure of similarity between two sets of labels

```
(L1.keys & L2.keys).map do |label|
  L1[label] * L1[label] / L1.values.reduce(:+) *
  L2[label] * L2[label] / L2.values.reduce(:+)
end.reduce(:+)
```

# Example of the Vision API to Ruby

```
ENV["GCLOUD_KEYFILE"] = "key.json"
require "gcloud"

GV = Gcloud.new("my_app").vision

GV.annotate(
  GV.image("sushi.jpg"),
  labels: true,
).gapi.to_h
```

# Example of the Vision API to Ruby

```
{:label_annotations=>
[{:mid=>"m/02wbt", :description=>"food", :score=>0.89055115},
{:mid=>"m/01ykh", :description=>"cuisine", :score=>0.82375544},
{:mid=>"m/07030", :description=>"sushi", :score=>0.75976396},
{:mid=>"m/01r1z5", :description=>"asian food", :score=>0.75802159},
{:mid=>"m/02q08p0", :description=>"dish", :score=>0.69421244},
{:mid=>"m/01hklv", :description=>"smoked salmon", :score=>0.65994775},
{:mid=>"m/09wzfj", :description=>"california roll", :score=>0.63172776},
{:mid=>"m/042ck", :description=>"japanese cuisine", :score=>0.53775597},
{:mid=>"m/036qh8", :description=>"produce", :score=>0.50954938}]}}
```

# Possible problems of using API

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- it seems that Google Cloud Vision slow? - cached

```
require "digest"

labels_filename = "cache/#{Digest::MD5.file image_filename}.yaml"

labels = if File.exist? labels_filename
  YAML.load File.read labels_filename
else
  GV.annotate(GV.image(image_filename), labels: true).gapi.to_h.tap do |labels|
    File.write labels_filename, YAML.dump(labels)
  end
end
```

# Possible problems of using API

- it seems that Google Cloud Vision slow? - cached
- You do not want to check the image again? - cached, apply pHash

```
ENV["PHASH_LIB"] = "/usr/local/lib/libpHash.dylib"
require "phash/image"
```

```
Phash.image_similarity(
    Phash.image_hash(image_1_filename),
    Phash.image_hash(image_2_filename)
) > 0.7
```

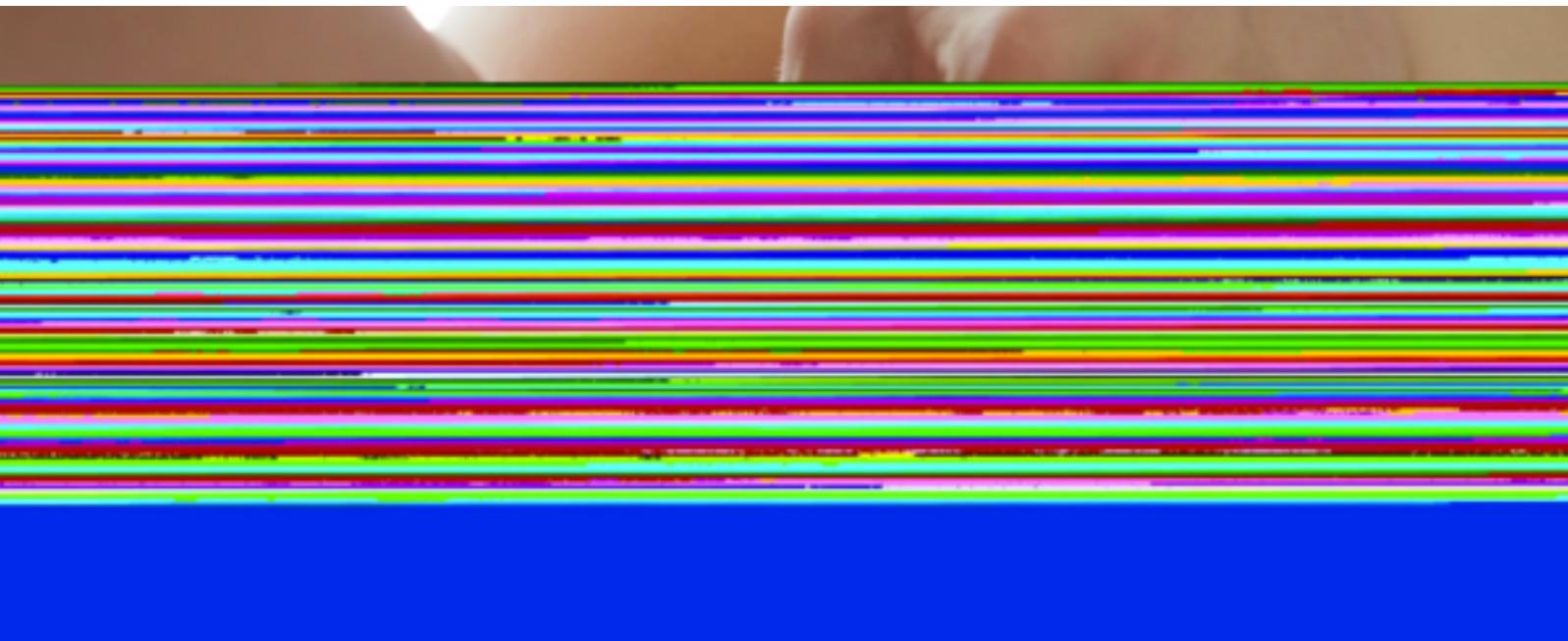
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- fails 4MB image thicker? - apply sips or Image Magic

```
 FileUtils.copy_file image_filename, temp = "temp.image"
 if Gem::Platform.local.os == "darwin"
   `sips -Z #{temp} --out #{temp}`
   `sips -g pixelWidth #{temp}` [/\^s+pixelWidth: (\d+)/, 1].to_i / 2
   } #{temp}
 else
   `mogrify -resize 50% #{temp}`
 end while 4000000 < File.size(temp)
```

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- if the label-s not, it does not come empty array, and nil
- label-s can greatly improve, but you do not warn

# Result

- become better identify bad content
- steel themselves to better understand the advertising policies
- the speed of our response was reduced from weeks to hours

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**NB: costs are proportional to the Cloud Vision API  
the popularity of our service**

- **Google Cloud Vision API and Docs** - <https://cloud.google.com/vision/>  
<http://googlecloudplatform.github.io/google-cloud-ruby/#/>
- **Machine learning** - <http://slideplayer.com/slide/7779839/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion\\_matrix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion_matrix)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fowlkes-Mallows\\_index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fowlkes-Mallows_index)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-validation\\_\(statistics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-validation_(statistics))  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-nearest\\_neighbors\\_algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-nearest_neighbors_algorithm)
- **code snippets** - <https://git.io/vXKSO>
- <https://github.com/toy/pHash>

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