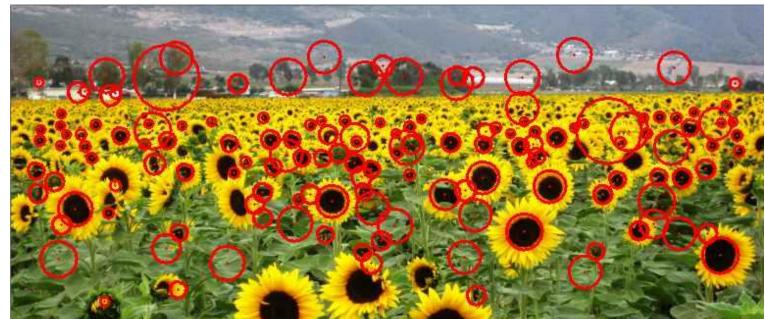
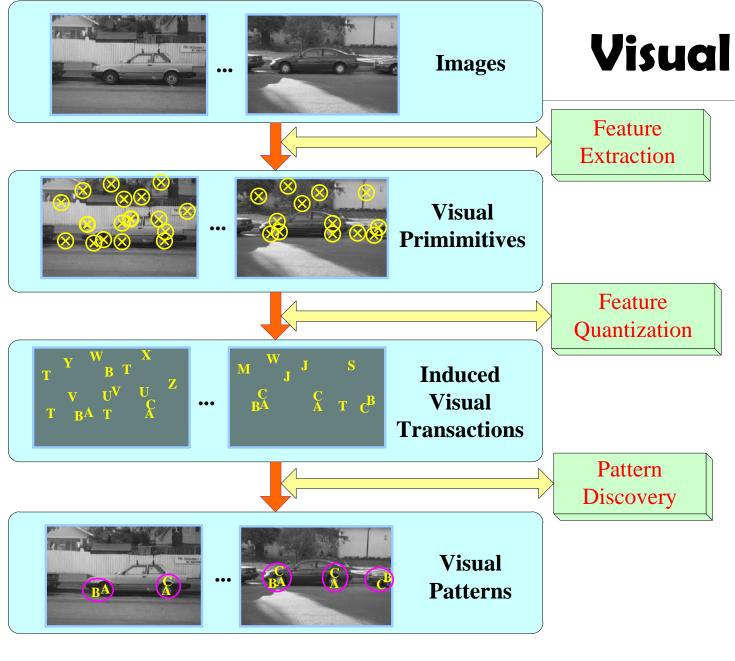


Image Representation for Visual Pattern Discovery

- An image can be characterized by visual primitives, e.g., interest points
 - Each visual primitive can be described by visual feature, e.g., a highdimensional feature vector
 - Each image is a collection of visual primitives



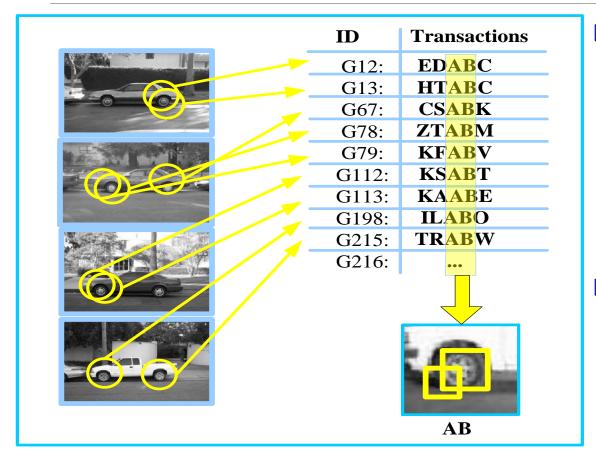
An example of interest point detection in images. Each red circle indicate an interest point. Image courtesy from boofCV http://boofcv.org/index.php?title=Example Detect Interest Points



Visual Patterns Discovery

- Visual primitives can be clustered into visual "items"
 - Similar visual primitives belong to the same item
- Each visual primitive finds its knearest-neighbor in the image to form a visual "transaction"
 - An image can generate a number of transactions, i.e., induced visual transactions
- Mining "frequent itemsets" leads to semantically meaningful visual patterns

Challenges of Visual Pattern Discovery



- Images are spatial data
 - Spatial configuration among the visual items matters
 - Induced transactions may overlap with each other, thus one needs to address the over counting problem
- Uncertainties of visual items and patterns
 - Noisy clustering of visual primitives into visual items affects visual pattern discovery
 - Visual synonym and polysemy

Recommended Readings

- □ Hongxing Wang, Gangqiang Zhao, Junsong Yuan, Visual pattern discovery in image and video data: a brief survey, Wiley Interdisciplinary Review: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery 4(1): 24-37 (2014)
- □ Hongxing Wang, Junsong Yuan, Ying Wu, Context-Aware Discovery of Visual Co-Occurrence Patterns. IEEE Transactions on Image Processing 23(4): 1805-1819 (2014)
- □ Gangqiang Zhao, Junsong Yuan, Discovering Thematic Patterns in Videos via Cohesive Subgraph Mining. ICDM 2011: 1260-1265
- ☐ Junsong Yuan, Ying Wu, Ming Yang, From frequent itemsets to semantically meaningful visual patterns. KDD 2007: 864-873