



Multimedia Queries and Indexing



Prof Stefan Rüger

Multimedia and Information Systems

Knowledge Media Institute

The Open University

http://kmi.open.ac.uk/mmis

Multimedia and Information Systems





Multimedia queries and indexing

- 1. What are multimedia queries?
- 2. Fingerprinting
- 3. Image search and indexing
- 4. Evaluation
- 5. Browsing, search and geography





Multimedia queries and indexing

- 1. What are multimedia queries?
- 2. Fingerprinting
- 3. Image search and indexing
- 4. Evaluation
 - Metrics
 - Calculating and comparing
 - Evaluation campaigns
- 5. Browsing, search and geography





Evaluation

How do we know if our MIR system is effective?

Why do we care about quantifying the performance?

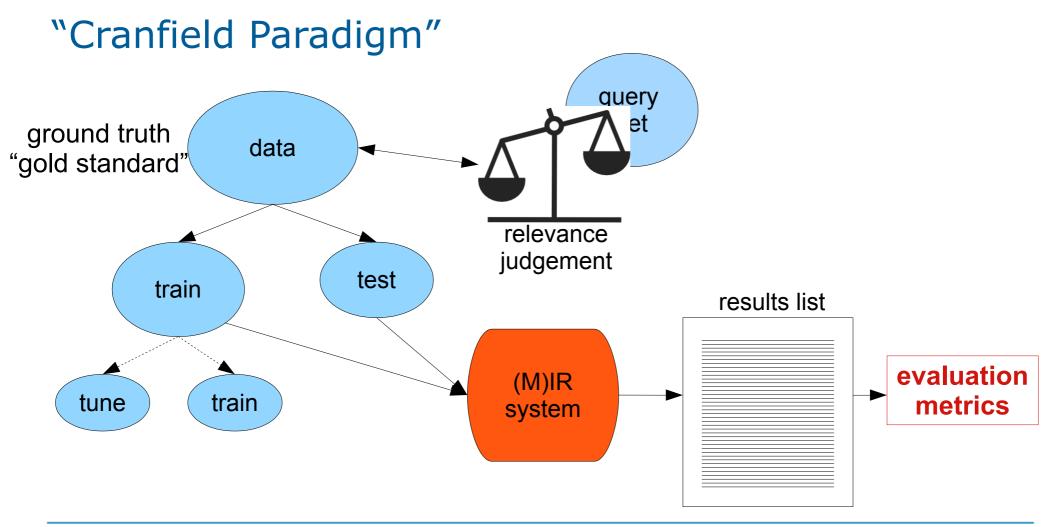
"If you can not measure it, you can not improve it." –

Lord Kelvin





Information Retrieval









Small, unbalanced data?

Cross-validation

train			test
train		test	
train	test		
test	train		

Randomise data and divide
Train-test 4 times
Average all metrics
4-fold cross-validation

Extreme is Leave-One-Out: test size = 1





Relevance?



Find me pictures of triumph



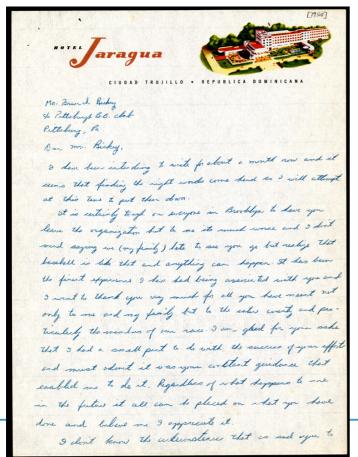






Exercise

Find shots of printed, typed, or handwritten text, filling more than half of the frame area



Уважаемый господин Превидент,

Получил Ваще письмо от 23 октября, ознакомился с ник и отвечею Вам.

Представьте себе, господин Президент, что мы поставили бы Вам те ультимативные условия, которые Ви поставили нам овоей акцией. Как бы Вы реагировали на это? Думаю, что Вы возмутились бы таким шагом с нашей стороны. И ето было бы нам понятно.

Поставив нам эти условия, Вы, господии Президент, бросили нам вызов. Ито Вас просил делать это? По какому праву
Вы это сделали? Неши овязи с Республикой Куба, как и отношения с другими государствами, независимо ст того, какое это
государство, касаются телько двух стран, между которыми
имеются эти отношения. И эсли уж говорить с нарантине, упоминаемом в Вашем письме, то его, как это принято в международной практике, могут устанавливать только государства по
договоренности между собой, а не какая-то третья сторона.
Существуют, например, карантини на овлыскоховяйственные товари и продукты. Но в данном случае речь идет совсем не о
карантине, а о горавдо более серьезних ведах, и Вы это сами
вонимаете.

Его Превосходительству господину Атому Ф. Кеннеси, Превиденту Создиненных Итстов Америки г. Вашингтон





Metrics

	Relevant	Irrelevant
Retrieved	True Positive (tp)	False Positive (fp)
Not Retrieved	False Negative (fn)	True Negative (tn)

Precision (P) = fraction retrieved that are relevant P = tp/(tp+fp)

Recall (R) = fraction relevant that are retrieved R = tp/(tp+fn)







Precision or Recall?

What about accuracy?

Accuracy =
$$(tp+tn)/(tp+fp+fn+tn)$$

Is precision or recall more useful/important if I'm doing a web search on Gold Coast accommodation? if I'm a paralegal researching case precedence?

How could I make a system with 100% recall?

F₁-measure (weighted harmonic mean of P & R)

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \cdot precision \cdot recall}{(precision + recall)}$$







Exercise

An IR system returns 8 relevant documents and 10 irrelevant documents. There are a total of 20 relevant documents in the collection. Calculate the precision and recall.





Exercise

An IR system returns 8 relevant documents and 10 irrelevant documents. There are a total of 20 relevant documents in the collection. Calculate the precision and recall.

$$P = tp/(tp+fp) = 8/(8+10) = 8/18 = 0.44$$

 $R = tp/(tp+fn) = 8/(8+12) = 8/20 = 0.40$

 F_1 -measure would be 2x0.44x0.40/(0.44+0.40) = 0.42







Ranked Retrieval

Which is better? There are 5 relevant documents to be found.

System A

- 1. Relevant
- 2. Relevant
- 3. Irrelevant
- 4. Irrelevant
- 5. Relevant
- 6. Relevant

Precision =
$$4/6 = 0.66$$

Recall = $4/5 = 0.80$

System B

- 1. Relevant
- 2. Irrelevant
- 3. Relevant
- 4. Relevant
- 5. Relevant
- 6. Irrelevant

Precision =
$$4/6 = 0.66$$

Recall = $4/5 = 0.80$





Ranked Retrieval Metrics

Precision @ N

Precision/Recall graphs

Mean Average Precision





Ranked Retrieval

Which is better? There are 5 relevant documents to be found.

System A	System B	
1. Relevant	1. Relevant	D.G
2. Relevant	2. Irrelevant	— P@ — P@
3. Irrelevant	3. Relevant	_
4. Irrelevant	4. Relevant	P@
5. Relevant	5. Relevant	P@
6. Relevant	6. Irrelevant	P@







Precision/Recall Curve

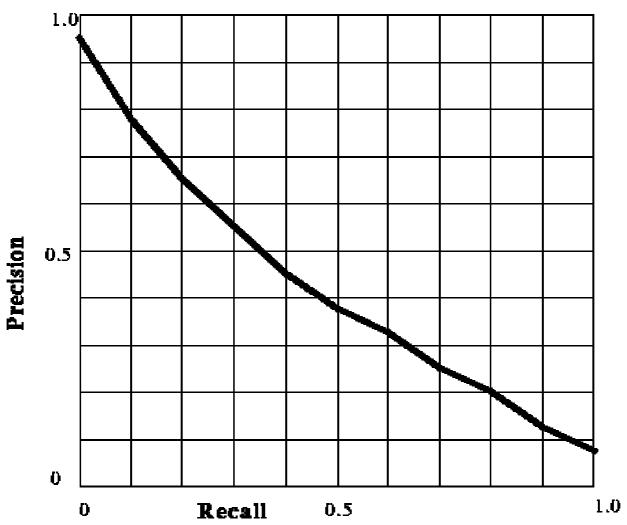


Fig. 1. A typical precision-recall graph







(Mean) Average Precision

System A

1. Relevant P = 1

2. Relevant P = 1

3. Irrelevant _

4. Irrelevant

5. Relevant P = 0.6

6. Relevant P = 0.67

(1+1+0.6+0.67)/4 = 0.82

System B

1. Relevant P = 1

2. Irrelevant _

3. Relevant P = 0.67

4. Relevant P = 0.75

5. Relevant P = 0.8

6. Irrelevant _

(1+0.67+0.75+0.8)/4 = 0.69





Ranked Retrieval

Which is better? There are 5 relevant documents to be found.

System A

- 1. Relevant
- 2. Relevant
- 3. Irrelevant
- 4. Irrelevant
- 5. Relevant
- 6. Relevant

AP = 0.82

System B

- 1. Relevant
- 2. Irrelevant
- 3. Relevant
- 4. Relevant
- 5. Relevant
- 6. Irrelevant

AP = 0.69





Exercise

Use the results (exercises/evaluation/) from 2 image search engines and calculate the performance. Which is better?

Spreadsheet







The Dark Side of Evaluation ...

Overfitting to limited training data → unbalanced, fragile system

Unrealistic training data

Difficulty in finding training data

Comparison and competition

Numbers not users







Evaluation Campaigns

TRECVID
ImageCLEF
MediaEval
MIREX







TREC Video retrieval conferences

Organised by NIST with support from other U.S. government agencies - http://www-nlpir.nist.gov/projects/trecvid/

Objective is to encourage research in information retrieval by:

Providing a large test collection.

Uniform **scoring** procedures.

Forum for organizations interested in **comparing** their results.

Tasks:

Shot boundary detections (retired)

High-level feature extraction (semantic annotation)

Search (interactive, manually-assisted or fully automated)

Rushes summarisation







TRECVID's dirty secret

In the first few years of TRECVID video retrieval was best done with "text only"

Image analysis did not help in early years

BUT situation has changed!

Combination of weak classifiers to corroborate evidence

The number of visual concepts has increased; see, eg, LSCOM







TRECVid

TRECVid example queries

"Find shots of a road taken from a moving vehicle through the front window"



"Find shots of a person talking behind a microphone"

"Find shots of a street scene at night"







ImageCLEF

CLEF = Cross Language Evaluation Forum Process is modelled from TREC ImageCLEF started in 2003

Tasks:

Image retrieval (queries in different languages)

Medical Image Annotation

Annotation of photographs

Geographic retrieval (GeoCLEF)

Video retrieval (VideoCLEF/MediaEval)







Search Engine Quality?

System issues

Indexing speed

Scalability

Robustness

Query expressiveness

User issues

Diversity, Responsiveness

"happiness"?

The interface vs IR performance

