



Multimedia Queries and Indexing



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MMIS
Multimedia and Information Systems



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



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



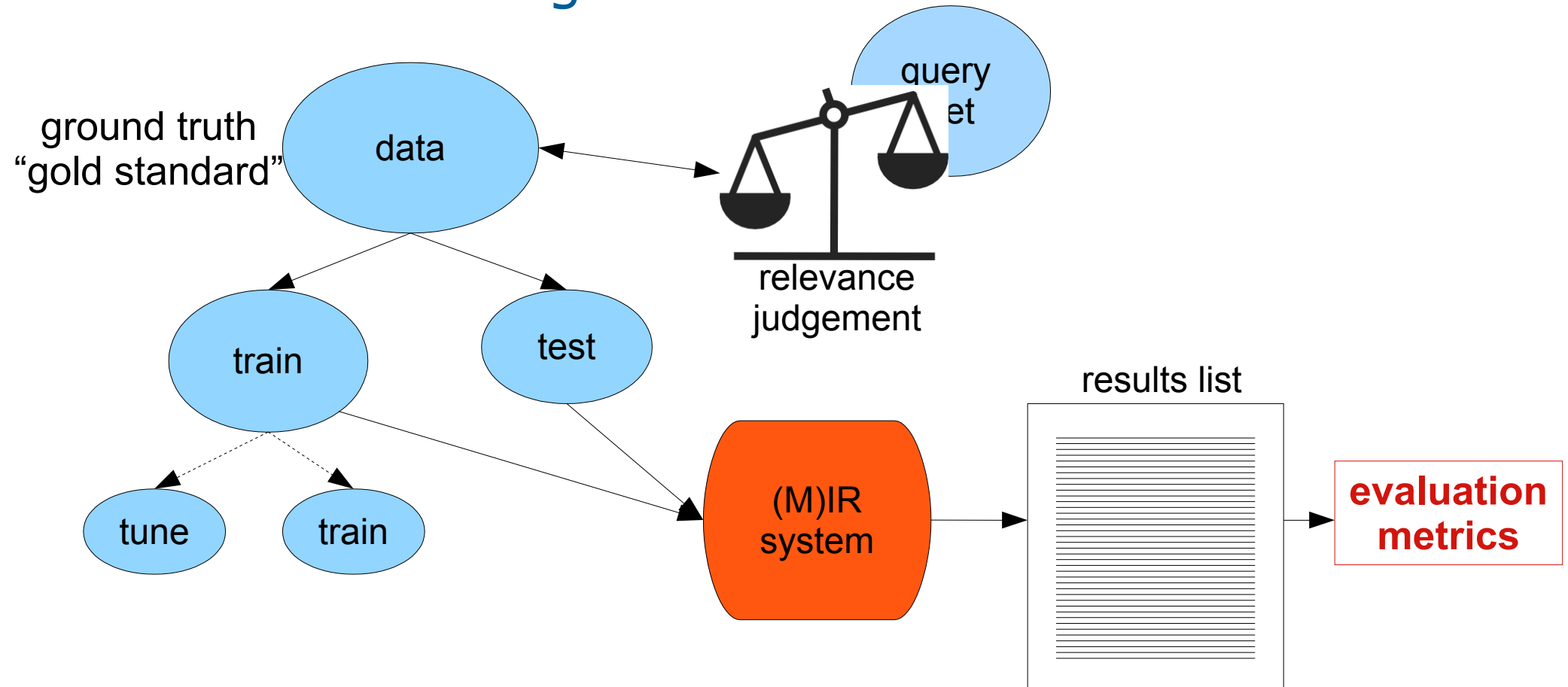
How do we know if our MIR system is effective?

Why do we care about quantifying the performance?

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

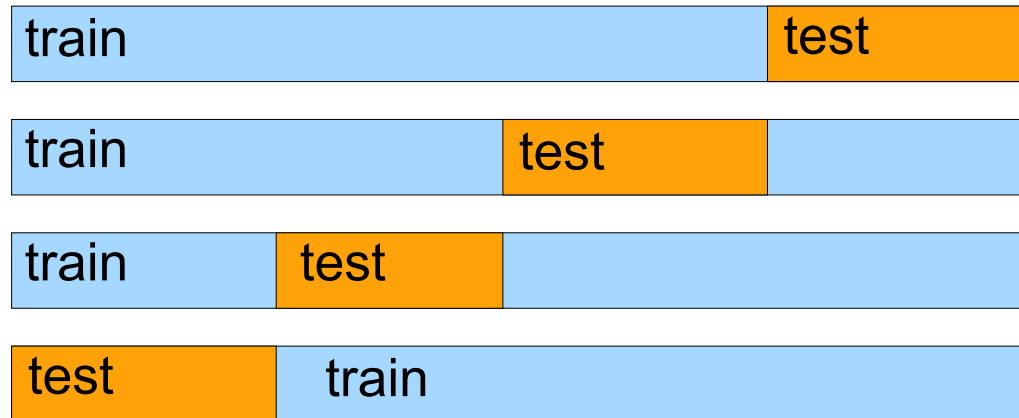


“Cranfield Paradigm”





Cross-validation



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

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



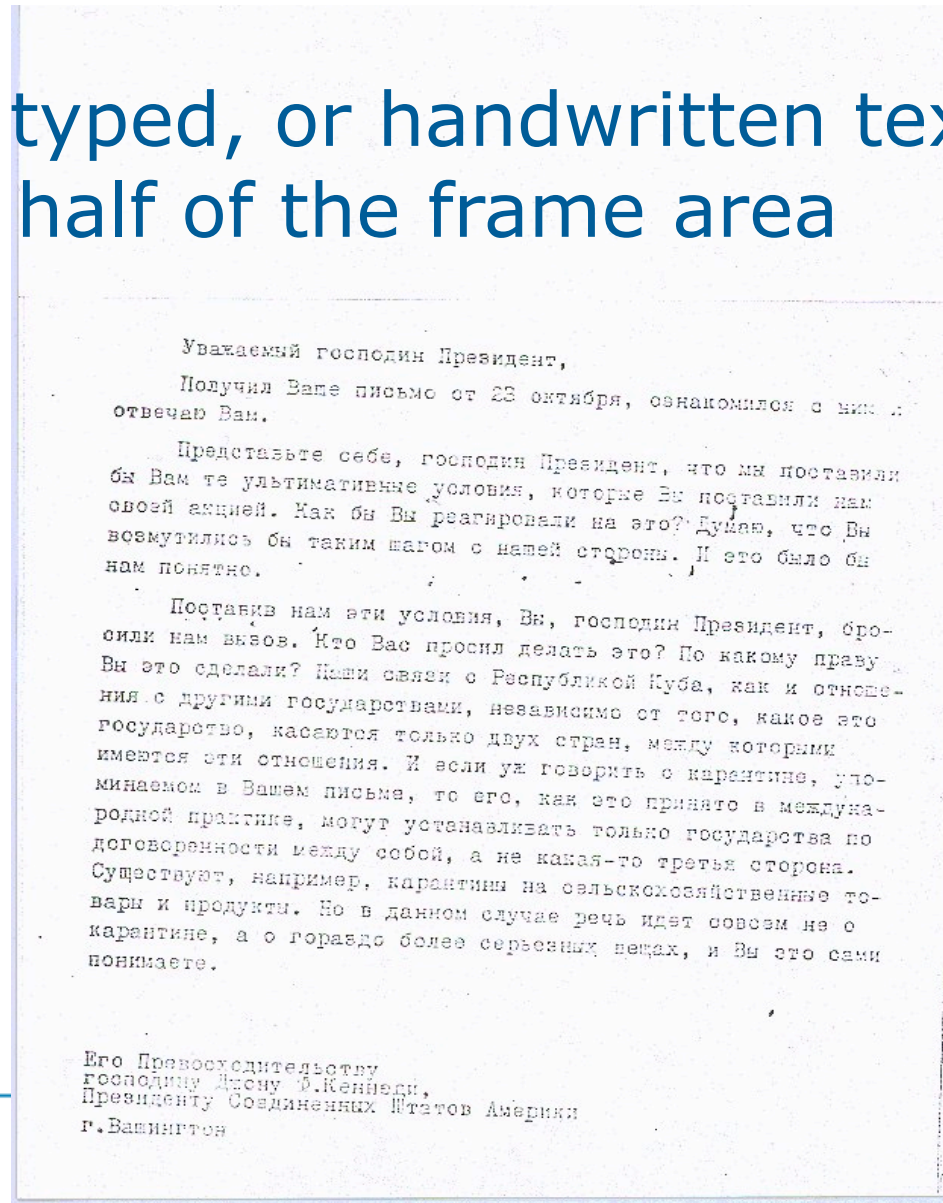
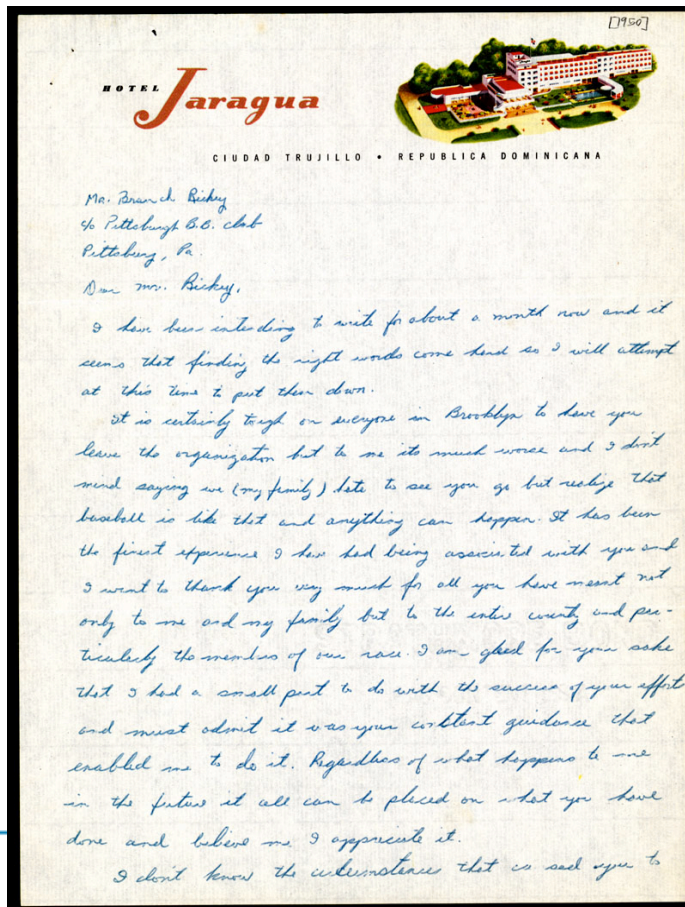
Find me pictures of triumph





Exercise

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





	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

$$R = tp/(tp+fn)$$



What about accuracy?

$$\text{Accuracy} = (tp+tn)/(tp+fp+fn+tn)$$

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?

F_1 -measure (weighted harmonic mean of P & R)

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



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.



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.

$tp = 8$	$fp = 10$
$fn = 12$	$tn = (\text{unknown})$

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

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

$$F_1\text{-measure would be } 2 \times 0.44 \times 0.40 / (0.44 + 0.40) = 0.42$$



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 = $4/5 = 0.80$



Precision @ N

Precision/Recall graphs

Mean Average Precision



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

System B

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

P@1
P@2
P@3
P@4
P@5



Precision/Recall Curve

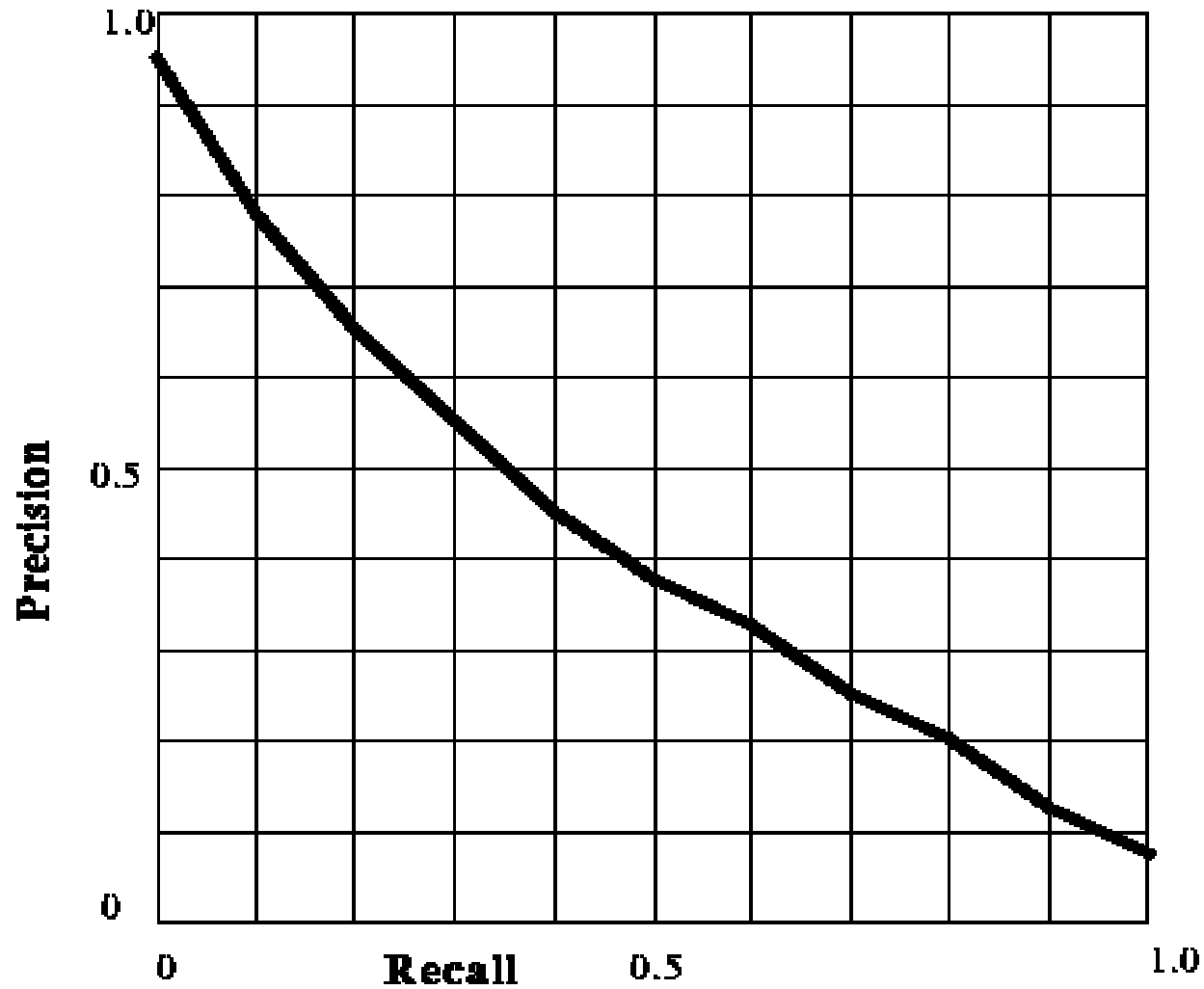


Fig. 1. A typical precision-recall graph



(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	-

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



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



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

Spreadsheet



Overfitting to limited training data → unbalanced,
fragile system

Unrealistic training data

Difficulty in finding training data

Comparison and competition

Numbers not users



TRECVID

ImageCLEF

MediaEval

MIREX



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



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 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”



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)



System issues

Indexing speed

Scalability

Robustness

Query expressiveness

User issues

Diversity, Responsiveness

“happiness” ?

The interface vs IR performance