Multimedia Search

Lynn Wilcox
What is Multimedia?

Definition from the ACM Special Interest Group on Multimedia Retreat in 2003

• More than one media (text, images, audio, video) that are correlated
  • Examples:
    - Time correlated: Video with text transcript of the audio
    - Spatially correlated: Images on a page with associated text

A less strict definition:
Not “Just” Text

• Images
• Audio
• Video
Multimedia Search Outline

Text Search
- Keywords

Image Search
- Search based on tags (FlickR, FaceBook)
- Search based on surrounding text (Google)
- Content based search
  - Using image features
  - Using faces

Audio Search
- Search based on metadata (iTunes)
- Content based search (MuscleFish, Foote)

Video Search
- Search based on text (Google/UTube)
- Search based on associated media (Lectures with slides)
- Search based on content (TrecVid News Search)

MediaMagic
Text Search

Documents (Web pages) represented by words

Inverted index links keywords to the documents that contain them

Keyword query retrieves documents containing that word

Image Search - Tags

Search over tags associated with images

- Users manually add Tags to images
  - Flickr
  - FaceBook
- Find images with tags that match the query keyword

Limitations

- Tags require human effort to create
- Tags may be wrong
Image Search - Text

Use text associated with images for search

• Search web for images
• Use surrounding text
  - Text in URL for image filename
  - Text in HTML on page
• Same as text search

Example: Google Image Search for “Sunset” gives

• Sunset at Rocky Point in Australia
• Sunset Beach, Oahu
• Frank Smiles at Sunset

Because the keyword “Sunset” was in the title of all these images
Image Similarity Search

Query is an image

Search finds similar images

Similarity is defined by features of the image

• Color Content
  Color Histogram
  Color Correllogram

• Image descriptors
  Gradients at image keypoints
  Quantize for "Visual words"

• Faces
  Detection
  Recognition

Query Image

Search Results
Image Search – Similar Color Content

**Color Histogram**

- Distribution of pixel colors in image
- No spatial information
- Similarity based on histogram distance

**Color Correlogram**

- Color histogram as a function of distance between pixels
  
  *Multiple color histograms - one for each distance*

- Distribution of pixel color plus spatial information
- Similarity based on correlogram difference
Comparison of Image Retrieval

- Color Histogram
- Color Correlogram

Correlograms are better for image retrieval

Images with identical color histograms but different correlograms

Images with different color histograms but similar correlograms
SIFT Features

• (Scale Invariant Feature Transform) Features
• (2004: David Lowe, UBC)

Select keypoints regions in image from extrema in scale space

• Different images have different numbers of keypoints

Compute feature vectors $X$ for each keypoint region

• Feature vectors from histogram of gradient directions near the keypoint
• SIFT features $X$ are 128-dimensional vectors

Image described by $N$ SIFT features

• Features are $X_1, \ldots, X_N$
• $N$ is different for different images
Image Search – Visual Words

Quantize SIFT features to create “visual words” to represent images

- (2006: Lienhart, University of Augsburg & Slaney, Yahoo!)

Cluster SIFT features of representative images

- Features X are in 128-dimensional space
- Generate W clusters
- Clusters define “visual words”
- All features in same cluster are the same “visual word”

To compute visual words describing an image

- Compute N SIFT $X_1, \ldots, X_N$ features for the image
- Find nearest cluster center (codeword) to each features $X_j$
- These clusters define the visual words for the image
Image Retrieval – Visual Words

Image is described by its visual words
- Just like a document is described by the text words

Create image index
- Compute visual words for all images
- Create a visual word index into the images

Compute visual words for query image
- Use query words for retrieval

Just like text!
- Except the visual words aren’t quite as meaningful
Image Search – Faces

Face Detection

• Find faces in images
• Search for all images with faces
• Ex: Google advance search for images with faces
• Good results!

Example:

• FXPAL Photo Application (2004: Girgensohn et al.)
Image Search – Faces

Face Recognition
• Search for all images of a particular person
• Bad results!

Face Similarity
• Similarity search based on face features
• Use face similarity to help manually label faces
• Good results!

User Interface for Labeling Faces
• Drag face to label
Audio (Music) Search – Text

Search text fields

- Title
- Artist
- Album
- Genre

Example
- iTunes
Audio (Music) Search - Sound

Find similar sounding music
- Compute spectral feature vectors (MFCC)
- Quantize features to create audio histogram

Audio histogram describes sounds
Order of sounds is lost

Example
- 1997: Jon Foote, FXPAL
- Similarity of Nat King Cole and Gregorian Chant

Music Retrieval Demo

http://www.rotorbrain.com/foote/musicr/
Video Search – Whole Video

Search for an entire video
• Search using surrounding text

Example: Google/YouTube
• Search for sunset

Sunset - Nitin Sawhney
4 min - Nov 17, 2006 - ★★★★★ (39 ratings)
Nitin Sawhney...Sunset Very best video of Nitin Sawhney...Sunset
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n6JjXxErTl
Watch video here - Related videos

Sunset at Cafe Del Mar 2004
6 min - Oct 17, 2006 - ★★★★★ (80 ratings)
Mar 2004...A really Cool Sunset at Cafe Del Mar Ibiza.I overlaid two songs on this video, the first is Water in Motion by sonic
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vs1yzMNxhGk
Watch video here - Related videos

The Kinks - Waterloo Sunset
3 min - Jul 21, 2006 - ★★★★★ (429 ratings)
Waterloo Sunset..video of the kinks performing live version of waterloo sunset...The Kinks Waterloo Sunset water loo music
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvDoDaCyrEY
Watch video here - Related videos
Video Search – Lecture Video

Search for a segment of a lecture
• Collection of lecture videos (maybe for a class)
• Find just that part of a lecture that you want to watch

Indexing Method
• Capture lecture audio and video
• Capture presentation material
• Extract text from presentation material
• Capture time correlations
• Segment the video based on slide change
• Create keyword index of segments of the video associated with each slide

Search Method
• Keyword search
• Play video starting at the relevant segment
Video and Audio Capture

**Automatic camera control**
- Multiple cameras capture meetings from different angles
- Select camera with best view
- Pan and zoom to region of interest

**Region of interest determined using**
- Audio source
- Motion tracking
- Learning based on human operator
Presentation Capture

Capture Slide Images
- ProjectorBox (PBox): Denoue and Hilbert FXPAL
- Insert PBox in RGB stream between PC and projector
- Capture slides images and time stamps
  - Capture slide images at a fixed rate
  - Only keep distinct slide

Capture Text from Slide Images
- OCR slide images from PBox to get words
  - Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to convert text image to electronic text

Synchronize clocks of presentation and video capture devices
Video Search – Segments of Lecture Video

**Video and Audio**
- Sequence of frames (images) with audio
- 30 frames/second

**Presentation Slides**
- Slide images
- Time-correlated with video

**Text from Presentation Slides**

**Segment Video**
- New segment when slide changes
- Video associated with a slide

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Nomadic Radio
- more effective alerting
  - connect cases
  - current subject times
- adaptive
  - use responses to stimuli
  - presence of speech/conversation

Nomadic Radio
- scalable audio...

Nomadic Radio
- More effective
- Scalable...
Lecture Video Index

Create index into video segments associated with each slide
  • Index each slide in video based on text

Search
  • Keyword search locates relevant slide
  • Play video at starting time for that segment
Example: Find Presentation

Find Presentation on Photo Organization
  • FXPAL “Corporate Memory”

Query
  • FlickR, Organizing Photos, Photos

Result
  • Slides from presentation
  • Click to play lecture video from current slide
Example: Find Segment of Presentation

Play video and view slides
- Skip to next slide
- Skip to next relevant slide
Video Indexing for Stanford Med School

Pathology Class
• Presentation material was mainly images
• No PowerPoint

Create Visual Index into Video

Timeline Slider
• Move cursor along timeline to browse keyframes in video
• Click on keyframe to play
• Good for fast forward/reverse

Manga Summaries
• Visual summary of video
• Click on image to play
• Good for study review
Usage Study

Student Focus Groups

• Primary use of recorded video is to view missed class
• Video sometimes used for review
• Some note-taking while watching recorded lecture but it was too time consuming
• Students want links between video, slides, syllabus, TA handouts, book, other information on Web

Professor Interview

• Manga and Timeline slider good index for professor since he knows material (slides)
• For students, text index is needed
• Students learn by note-taking and linking information from different sources
• Trial was too short
Video Search – News Programs

Find segments of news on a topic of interest

- Find news story
- Find shots within story

TRECVID

- Sponsored by NIST (National Institute of Standards)
- Data base of 60 hours of news video (ABC, NBC) in 2004 – similar content other years
- Task – user has 15 minutes to find shots relevant to a topic

Example Topics

- “Find shots of a hockey rink with at least one of the nets fully visible from some point of view”
- “Find shots zooming in on the US Capitol dome“
- “Find shots of Saddam Hussein”
Video Search: Segments of Video

**Video**
- Sequence of frames (images), typically with audio
- 30 frames/second

**Text Transcript of Audio**
- Time-correlated with video

**Segments of Video**
- **Shot**: Unbroken segment of video from a single camera
- **Story (news)**: Sequence of shots from the same news story

**Keyframe**
- Representative image from a video segment

Nomadic radio is characterized by its scalable audio and is more effective than other types of
Video Search – News Index

Video Data

• Video - sequence of frames (images)
• Time-aligned text from automatic speech transcription (text)

Pre-processing

• Segment video into shots using image features
  
  Compute pairwise similarity between frames of video
  Similarity is based on image features
  Segment when similarity is low

• Select a representative keyframe for each shot

• Segment video into stories using text
  
  Compute pairwise similarity between shots of video
  Similarity is based on text associated with shot
  Segment when similarity is low

• Each story will be composed of one or more shots

Self-similarity matrix for shot and story segmentation
Video Search – News Retrieval

TRECVID task is to find shots relevant to the query
- Use keyword search and image search

Keyword Search
- Retrieve stories relevant to keyword

Image Search
- Retrieve stories with shots relevant to keyword

Merge results of image and keyword search
- Examine shots within the retrieved stories

TRECVID Search
- User enters keywords and/or images for query
- System returns relevant stories
- User explores stories for relevant shots
Query-dependent story summary

- Use 4 highest scoring shots
- Allocate space proportional to score
Query Area

Search entered as text and example images
  • System returns relevant stories

Results displayed in ranked list of story keyframe collages
  • Keyframe collages adapt to query

Shading reflects exploration history
Story Browsing Area

Selecting a story expands the video at that point

- Clickable video timeline with relevancy shading
- Clickable story quad timeline
- Overlay on shots marked (non)relevant
- Moused-over icon displays full-size media player area at top and tool-tip shows context of relevancy
- Double click to play video in the media player (if you really have to)
TRECVID Results

Evaluations based on “Mean Average Precision”

- Recall is percent of relevant shots that are retrieved
  
  \textit{Retrieving all shots give perfect recall}

- Precision is the percent of retrieved shots that are relevant

  \textit{Retrieving only one relevant shot gives perfect precision}

- MAP is a measure of average precision at different recall levels

TRECVID competition results are poor

- On average only 30% of the relevant shots are found correctly

Why Results are Poor

- Keyword is not found in text associated with the video

  \textit{Ex: Query is to find people riding bicycles, but no mention of bicycles is made in the text associated with the stories}

- Image search not good enough

  \textit{General image searches cannot find specific objects like people on bicycles}
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