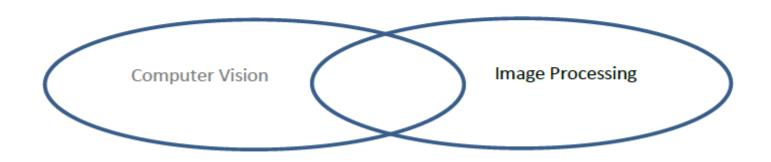


# Lec. 1 Introduction to Computer Vision Assist. Prof. Dr. Saad Albawi

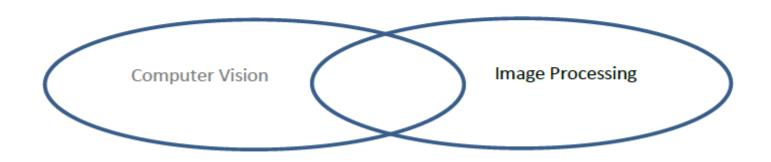
#### Computer Imaging



Computer vision has been around since the 1960s. Recent developments:

- Increasing availability of cheap, powerful cameras (e.g. digital cameras, webcams) and other sensors.
- Increasing availability of massive amounts of image and multimedia content on the web (e.g. face databases, streaming video or image-based communication).
- Increasing availability of cheap, powerful computers (processor speed and memory capacity).
- Introduction of techniques from machine learning and statistics (complex, data-driven models and algorithms).

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#### What is Computer Vision?

The goal of computer vision is to develop algorithms that allow computer to "see".

#### Also called

- Image Understanding
- Image Analysis
- Machine Vision

Is a computer imaging where the application does not involve a human being in the visual loop. In other word, the image are examined and acted upon by a computer. Although people are involved in the devvelopment of the system, the final application requires a computer to use the visual information directly. One of the major topics within the filed of computer vision is image analysis.

# What is Computer Vision?

Make computers understand images and videos.



- What kind of scene?
- Where are the cars?
- How far is the building?

# What is (computer) vision?

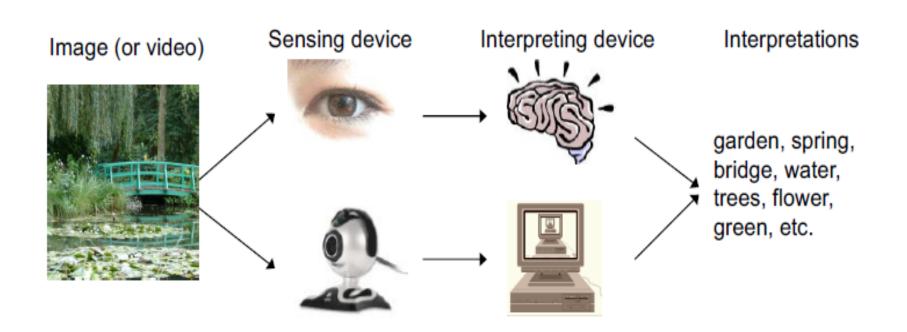


Image analysis involve the examination of the image data to facilitate solving a vision problem. The image analysis process involves two other topics: Feature extraction and pattern classification.

Features extraction is the process of acquiring higher level image information, such as shape or color information

Pattern classification is the act of taking this higher level information objects within the image.

Computer vision systems are used in many and various types of environments from manufacturing plants to hospital surgical suites to the surface of Mars. For example. In manufacturing systems, computer vision is often used for quality control. There, the computer vision system will scan manufactured items for defects and provide control signals to robotic manipulater to remove defective parts automatically.

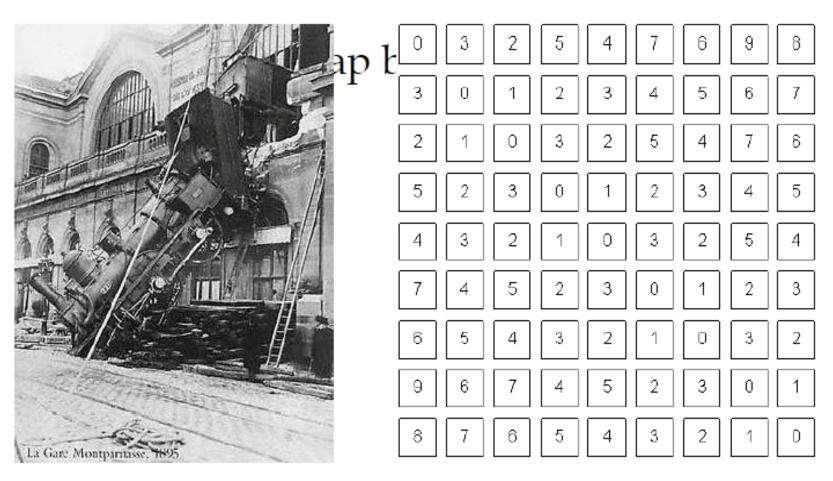
# General visual perception is hard



# Digital Image

```
232 182 183 151 151 148 148 143 145 139 143 136 139 136 134 132 129 130 126 124 115 116 115 104 109 102 100
244 218 160 149 145 147 145 143 139 142 140 139 134 134 130 131 125 120 120 116 110 110 107 100 100 97 95
246 233 196 145 145 146 141 141 137 134 140 133 133 125 131 125 114 121 116 116 109 101 95 101 97 87 89 91
248 242 222 161 142 140 145 137 138 135 129 127 127 122 124 118 116 113 102 110 99 102
252 249 242 215 151 137 134 134 129 126 126 121 120 116 113 111 108 104 99 94 102
252 248 242 227 169 134 135 124 122 120 125 121 116 115 105 112 102 99 92 98
253 246 244 236 192 134 125 123 119 120 118 116 112 107 110 95 104 94 89
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250 251 247 239 219 141 127 117 117 109 105 107 100 104 99 100 98 79 98 70 75
247 250 248 244 237 215 149 115 102 105 91 94 80 91
250 247 246 243 239 218 159 108 100 87 100 88 92 83 85 77 81 63 80 70
248 244 244 242 237 226 179 123 98 94 84 74 88 77 71 76 71 78 68 67 63 72 72 75 94 109 115 124 247 244 245 241 238 221 183 123 95 87 89 73 77 79 71 65 78 56 69 66 62 61 70 69 90 113 118 118
247 246 244 242 236 219 185 120 100 84 82 79
246 245 244 241 231 216 190 126 91 86 77 77 72
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241 241 238 236 229 216 186 125 85 77 70 66 64 53 63 55 56 53 67 39 52 25 23 9 11 51 66 77
235 235 231 228 215 198 165 122 84 43 14 57 132 166 176 175 179 177 176 178 178 173 169 172 167 168 171 162
231 231 227 223 210 191 163 110 44 95 159 174 175 179 178 180 183 180 179 177 175 175 174 173 169 168 171 156
230 226 225 220 202 187 169 151 175 180 182 177 182 182 183 184 184 184 181 182 181 178 182 179 172 161 160 155
223 224 220 213 198 191 185 186 182 182 178 179 184 185 191 189 189 192 186 192 193 194 192 187 179 161 153 147
220 219 213 203 191 182 181 177 176 173 175 180 182 184 192 193 195 200 203 203 206 205 202 192 164 150 151
212 209 200 188 177 173 174 171 169 165 173 176 180 187 191 192 195 195 201 203 207 210 208 212 201 177 147 143
```

# The goal of computer vision



What we see

What a computer sees

#### Related fields

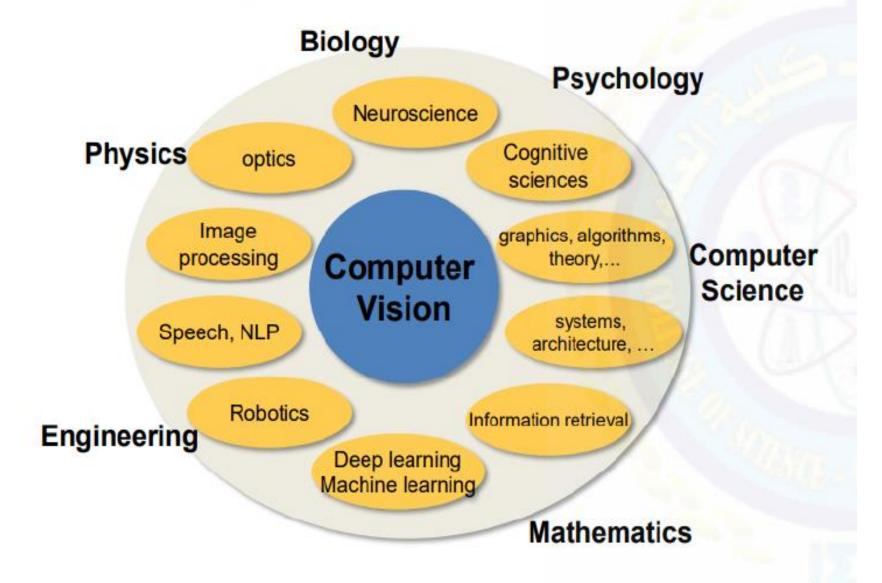
- Image Processing
- Pattern Recognition
- Photogrammetry
- Computer graphics

#### **Our Time**

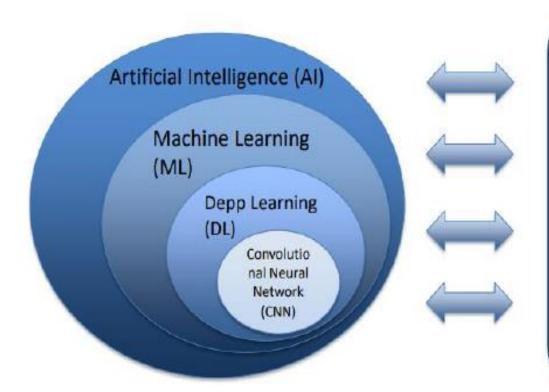
It is a good time to do computer vision now, because:

- Powerful computers
- Inexpensive cameras
- Algorithm improvements
- Understanding of vision systems

## What is Computer Vision?



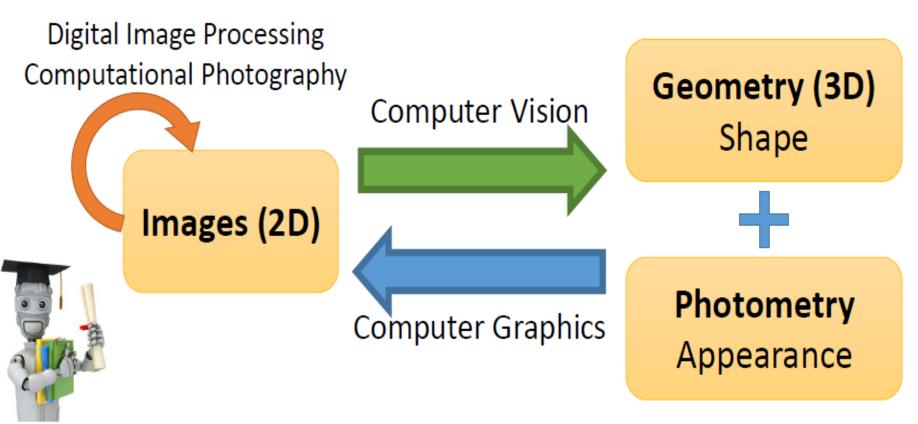
# What is Computer Vision?



#### **Computer Vision**

- Object detection
- Object classification
- Scene understanding
- Semantic scene segmentation
- · 3D reconstruction
- · Object tracking
- · Human pose estimation
- Activity recognition
- · VQA
- ....

# Computer Vision and Nearby Fields



Machine learning:

Vision = Machine learning applied to visual data

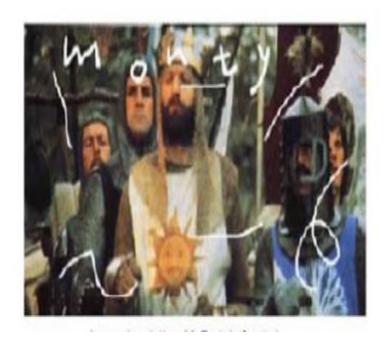
## Where did we come from?

Edges, segmentation, and perception



D. Lowe. IJCV, 1992

- Low level operations.
  - Image enhancement.
  - Feature detection.
  - Region segmentation.





- Low level operations.
  - Photo Stitching.



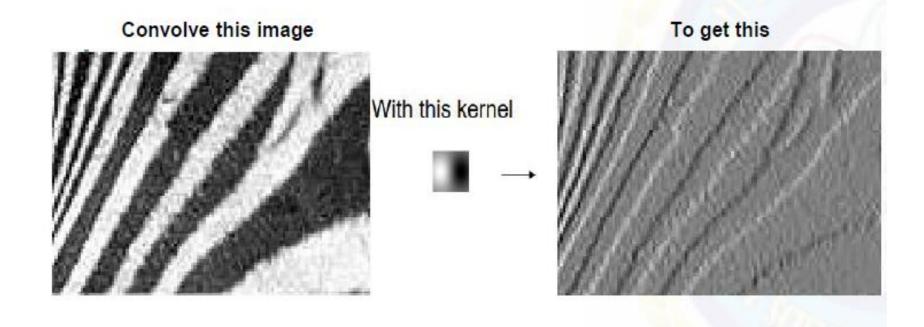




- Low level operations.
  - 3D shape reconstruction, stereopsis, structure from motion

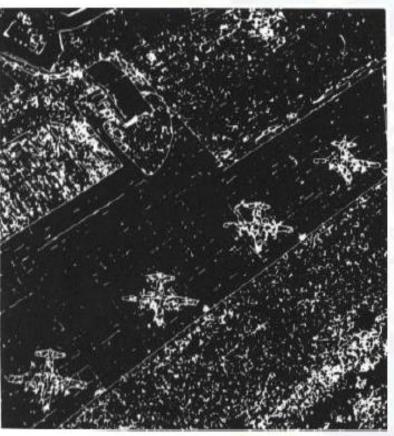


Detecting sharp edges by convolution.

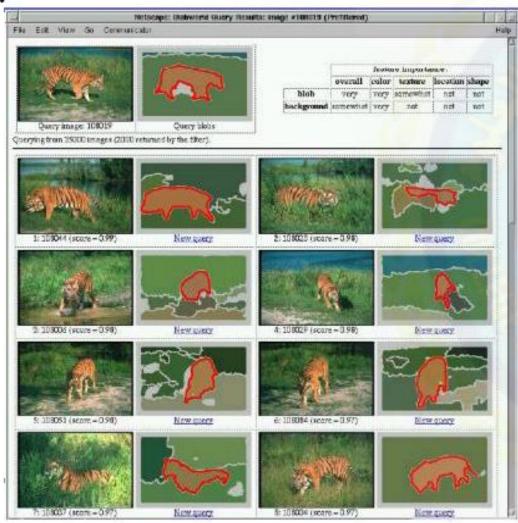


• Edge Detection Results:





Segmentation:



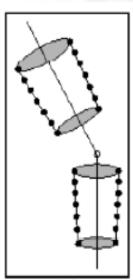
#### Tracking:

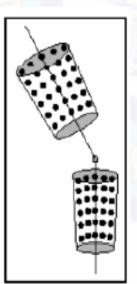
- Use a model to predict next position and refine using next image.
- Model
  - Simple dynamic models (second order dynamics).
  - kinematic models.
  - etc.
- Face tracking and eye tracking now work rather well.











- •Finding coherent structure so as to break the image or movie into big units.
  - Segmentation:
    - Breaking images and videos into useful pieces.
    - E.g., finding video sequences that correspond to one shot.
    - E.g., finding image components that are coherent in internal appearance.
  - Tracking:
    - Keeping track of a moving object through a long sequence of views

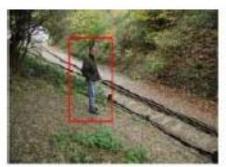
Recognition of people, places, events.



■ Face Detection.



Human Detection.







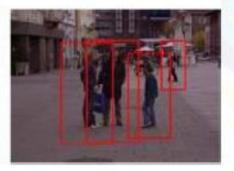












- Object Recognition and Detection.
  - Object recognition:
    - Recognizing the object category.
  - Object Detection:
    - Detecting whether certain type of object presents type of object presents and where it locates.
  - Database and Challenges.
    - Pascal 2009, 2008.
    - Caltech 101, 256.



#### Object Recognition:

#### Caltech 101 images







Visual Object Classes Challenge 2009 (VOC2009)





plics on an image to see the ametatoris

Everingham et al. 2006-2012

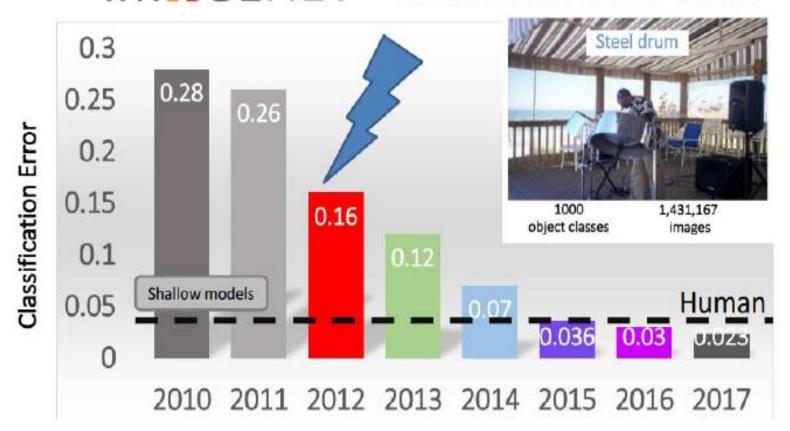




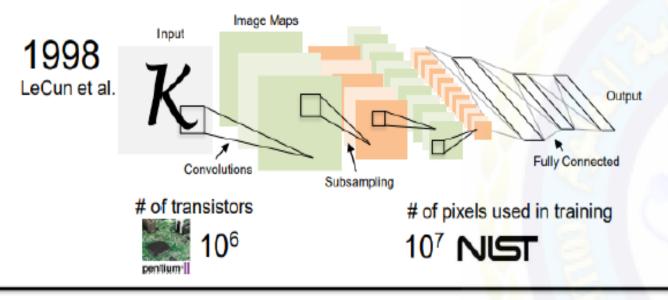


Object Recognition:

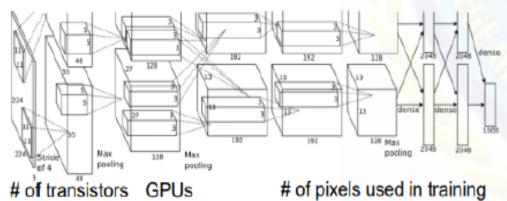
## IM GENET Classification Task



Object Recognition:



2012 Krizhevsky et al.



Object Recognition:

IM ... GENET Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge

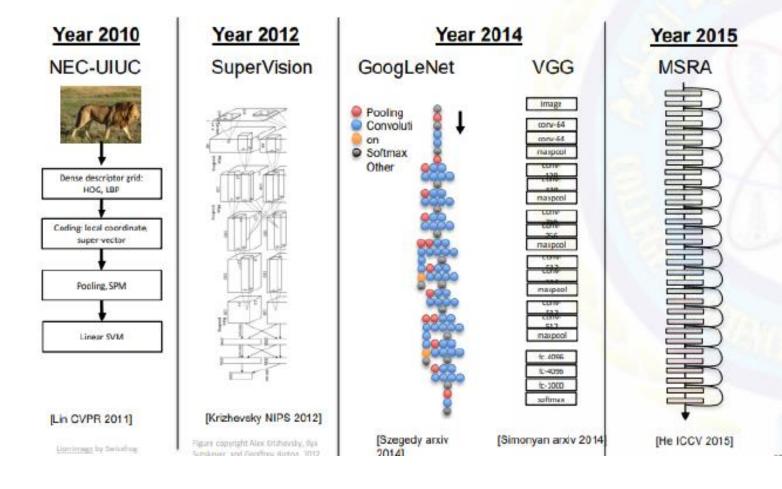


Image Captioning: Richer Descriptions





Dense

Captioning

JKF, CVPR 2016

A man riding a horse drawn carriage down a street

Horse pulling a cart. A wheel on a cart. A window on a building. A horse in a picture. A large white umbrella. A woman sitting on a bench. Man sitting on a motorcycle. A cart with a cart.

Paragraph Captioning

> KJKF, CVPR 2017

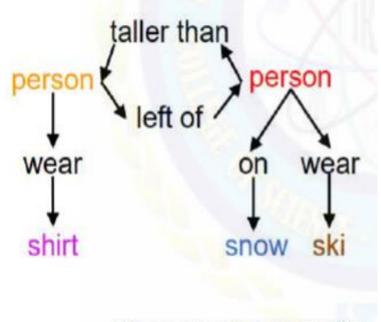
A man is riding a carriage on a street. Two people are sitting on top of the horses. The carriage is made of wood. The carriage is black. The carriage has a white stripe down the side. The building in the background is a tan color.

Image Captioning: Richer Descriptions

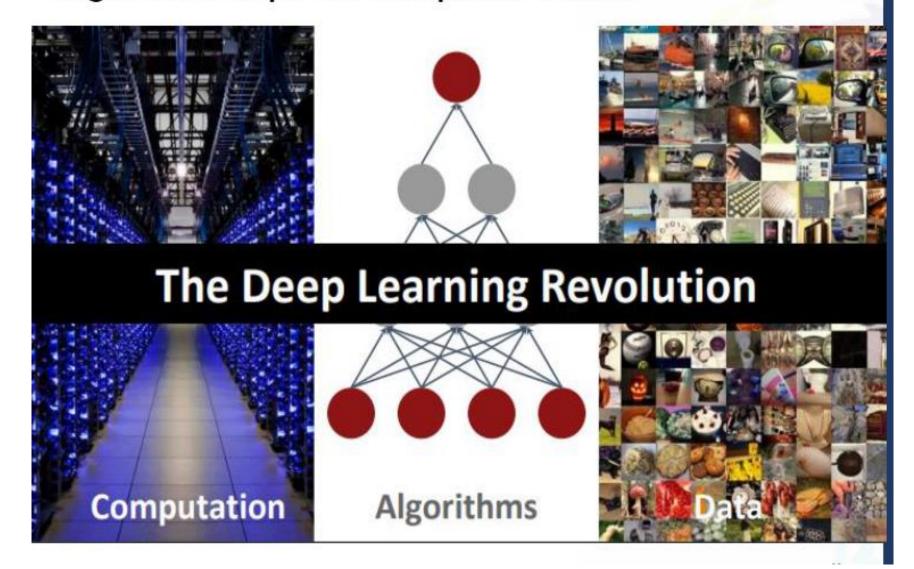


#### Results:

spatial, comparative, asymmetrical, verb, prepositional



Krishna\*, Lu\*, Bernstein, Fei-Fei, ECCV 2016

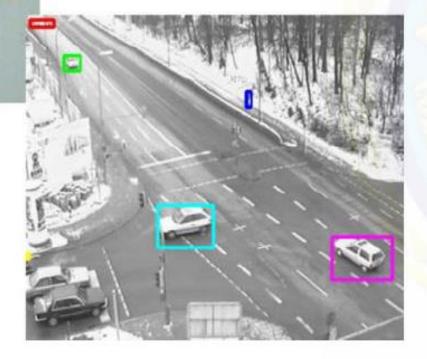


- Action Recognition and Activity Analy
  - Action recognition:
    - Recognizing the action of a subject.
  - Activity Analysis:
    - Composition of several actions.
    - Multiple people involved.
  - Database and Challenge.
    - Trecvid 2009, 2008.
    - KTH, Weizmann



What is Video Surveillance?

Warn me if there is a mugging in the grove



Background Subtraction, Human Detection and Tracking in a Video and Tracking in a Video.



• Real Surveillance video for an accident.



- Face Detection
  - Almost all digital cameras detect faces.
  - Snapchat face filters.





Smile Detection:



■3D from Images

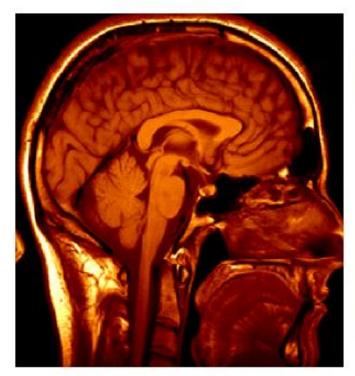








#### Medical Imaging:



3D imaging MRI, CT

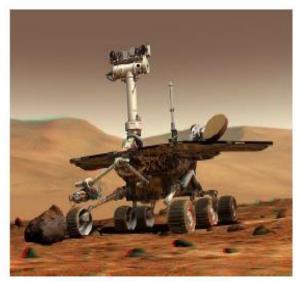


Image guided surgery Grimson et al., MIT

AutoCars - Uber bought CMU's lab:



#### Mobile robots



NASA's Mars Spirit Rover http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirit\_rover



http://www.robocup.org/

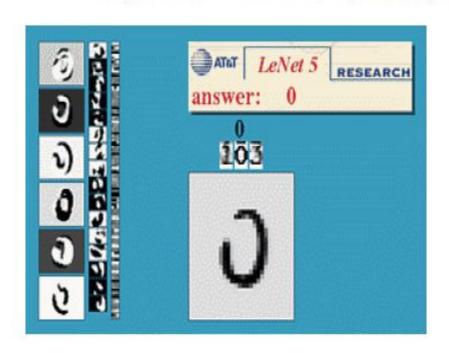


### 2020's: autonomous vehicles



# Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

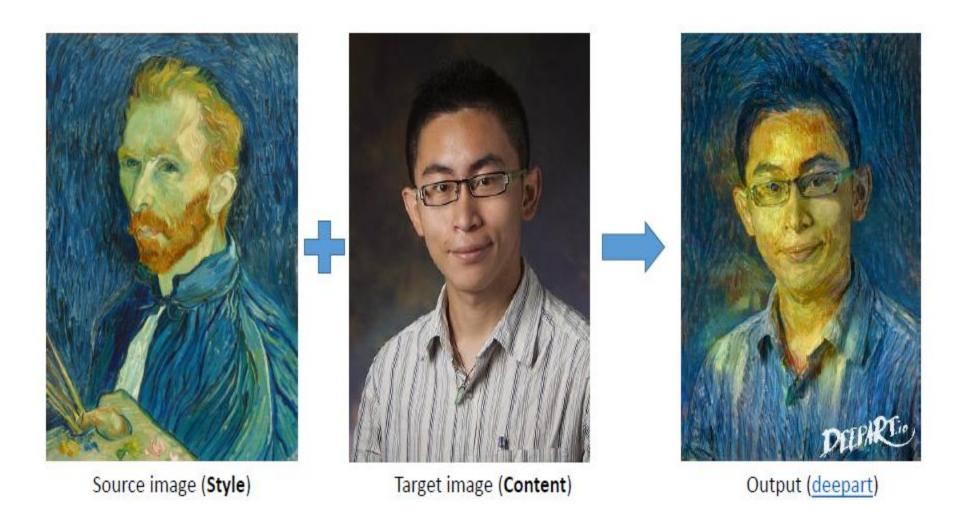
- Technology to convert scanned docs to text
  - If you have a scanner, it probably came with OCR software





Digit recognition, AT&T labs http://www.research.att.com/~yann/ License plate readers
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automatic\_number\_plate\_recognition">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automatic\_number\_plate\_recognition</a>

# Style transfer



## Panoramic Mosaics





# Machine vision

Automated visual inspection





# Deep Face

