Where have we been? Where are we going?

LI FEI-FEI

The Beginning: CVPR 2009

CVPR 2009
MIAMI


ImageNet: A Large-Scale Hierarchical Image Database

Jia Deng, Wei Dong, Richard Socher, Li-Jia Li, Kai Li and Li Fei-Fei
Dept. of Computer Science, Princeton University, USA

Abstract

1. Introduction

2. Properties of ImageNet

J. Deng, W. Dong, R. Socher, L.-J. Li, K. Li and L. Fei-Fei, ***ImageNet: A Large-Scale Hierarchical Image Database.*** *IEEE Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2009.*

The Impact of IMAGENET

IMAGENET on Google Scholar

4,386
Citations

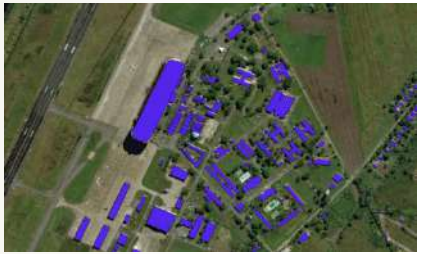
2,847
Citations

…and many more.

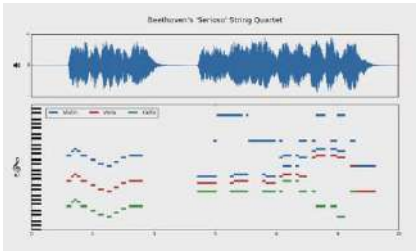
From IMAGENET Challenge Contestants to Startups

A Revolution in Deep Learning

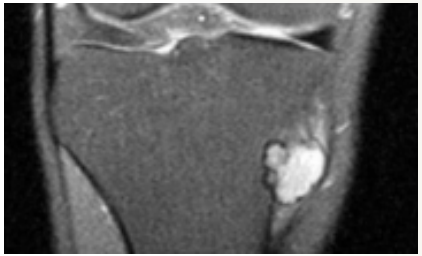
“The IMAGENET of *x*”



SpaceNet
DigitalGlobe, CosmiQ Works, NVIDIA



MusicNet
J. Thickstun et al, 2017



Medical ImageNet
Stanford Radiology, 2017

ShapeNet
A.Chang et al, 2015

EventNet
G. Ye et al, 2015

ActivityNet
F. Heilbron et al, 2015

An Explosion of Datasets

1627	276	1919	1MM	4MM
Hosted Datasets	Commercial Competitions	Student Competitions	Data Scientists	ML Models Submitted

“Datasets—not algorithms—might be the key limiting factor to development of human-level artificial intelligence.”

ALEXANDER WISSNER-GROSS
Edge.org, 2016

The Untold History of

Hardly the First Image Dataset

Segmentation (2001)
D. Martin, C. Fowlkes, D. Tal, J. Malik.

CMU/VASC Faces (1998)
H. Rowley, S. Baluja, T. Kanade

FERET Faces (1998)
P. Phillips, H. Wechsler, J. Huang, P. Raus

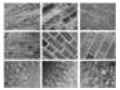
COIL Objects (1996)
S. Nene, S. Nayar, H. Murase

MNIST digits (1998-10)
Y LeCun & C. Cortes

KTH human action (2004)
I. Leptev & B. Caputo

Sign Language (2008)
P. Buehler, M. Everingham, A. Zisserman

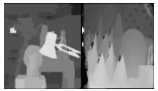
UIUC Cars (2004)
S. Agarwal, A. Awan, D. Roth



3D Textures (2005)
S. Lazebnik, C. Schmid, J. Ponce

CuRRET Textures (1999)
K. Dana B. Van Ginneken S. Nayar J. Koenderink

CAVIAR Tracking (2005)
R. Fisher, J. Santos-Victor J. Crowley



Middlebury Stereo (2002)
D. Scharstein R. Szeliski

CalTech 101/256 (2005)
Fei-Fei et al, 2004
GriffIn et al, 2007

LabelMe (2005)
Russell et al, 2005

ESP (2006)
Ahn et al, 2006

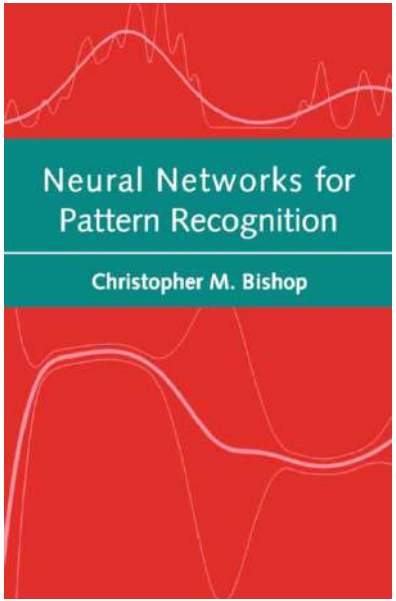
MSRC (2006)
Shotton et al. 2006

PASCAL (2007)
Everingham et al, 2009

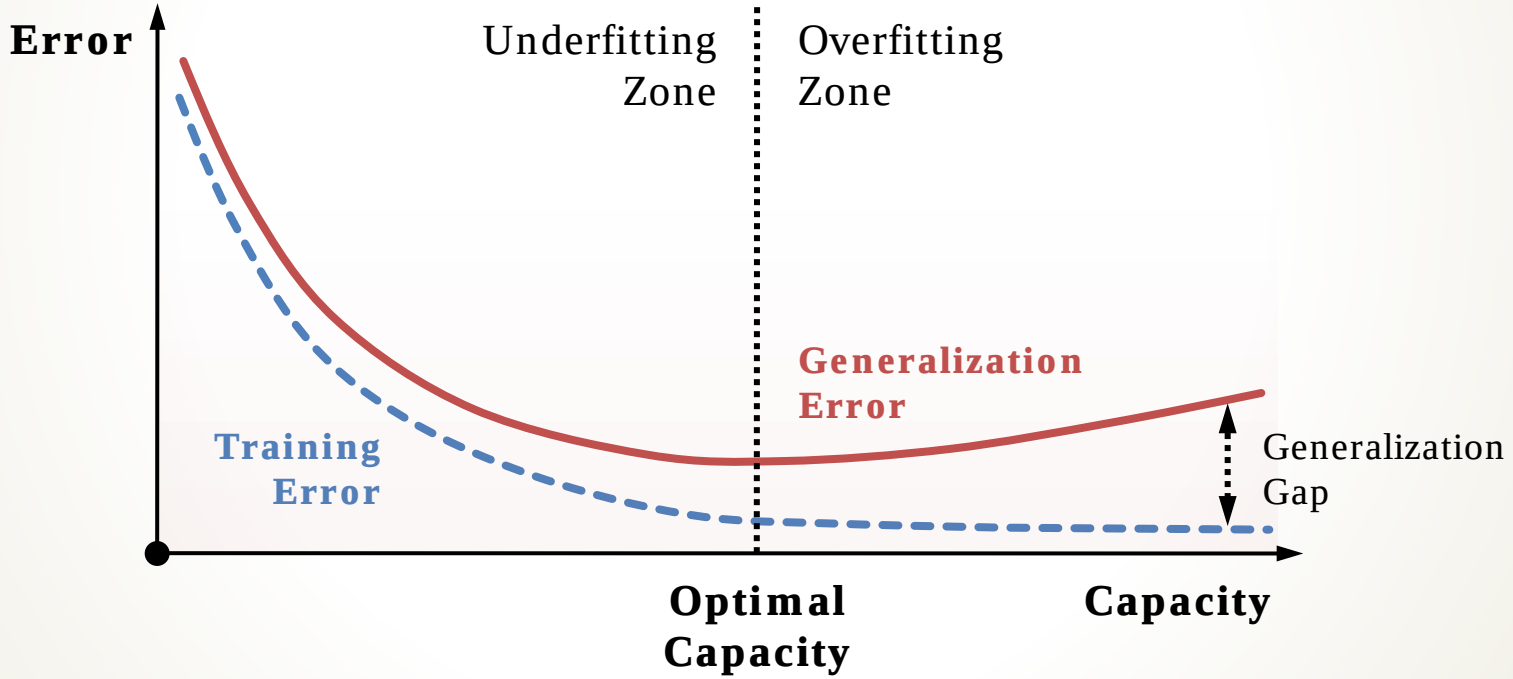
Lotus Hill (2007)
Yao et al, 2007

TinyImage (2008)
Torralba et al. 2008

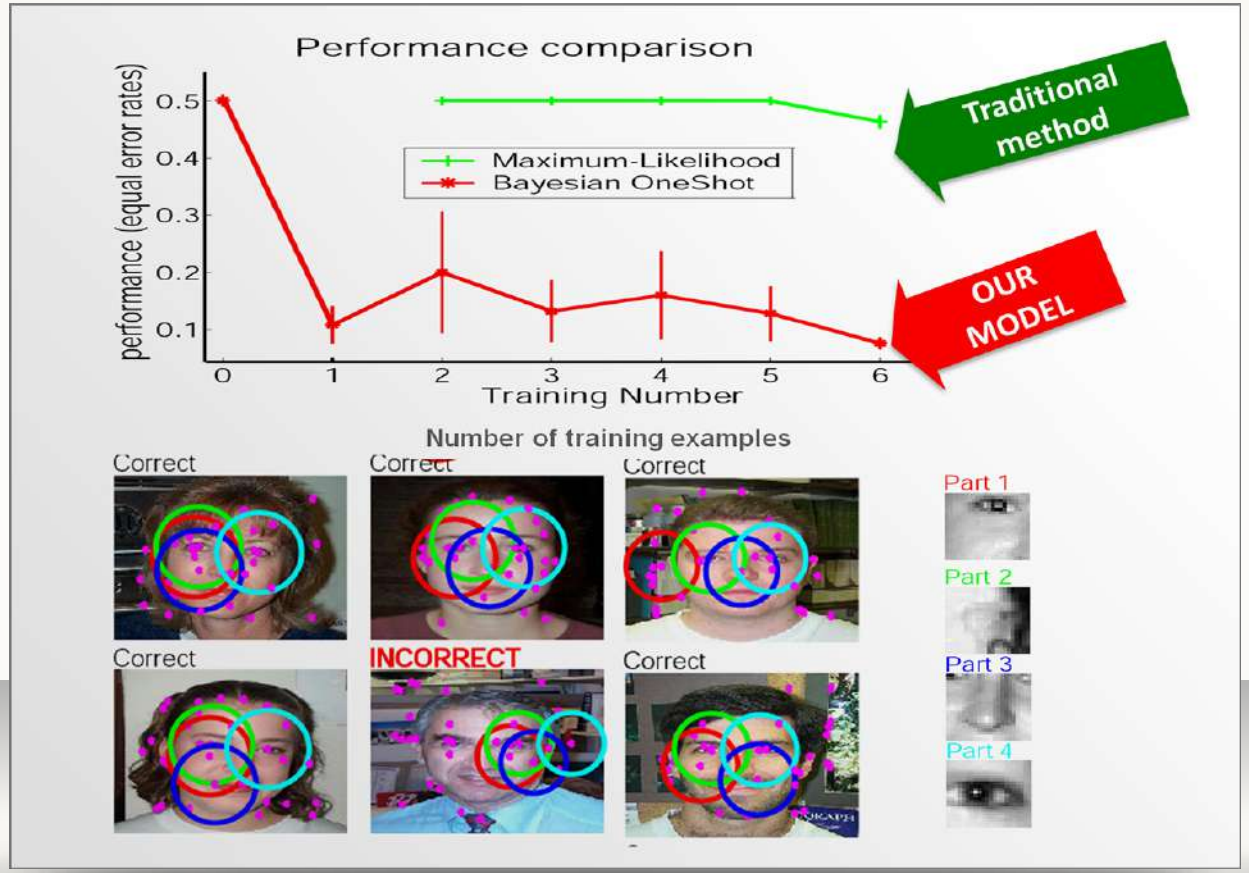
A Profound Machine Learning Problem Within Visual Learning



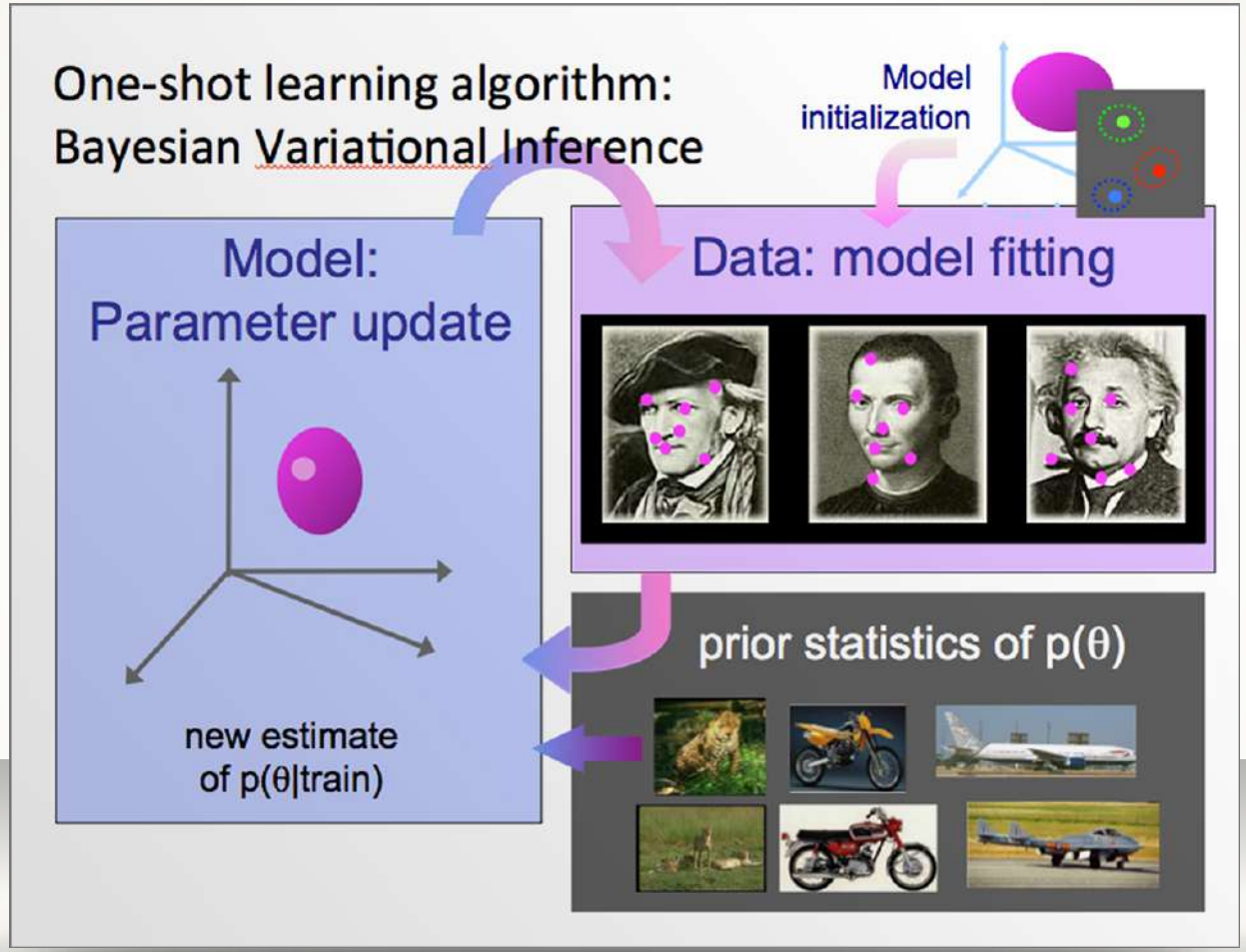
Machine Learning 101: Complexity, Generalization, Overfitting



One-Shot Learning

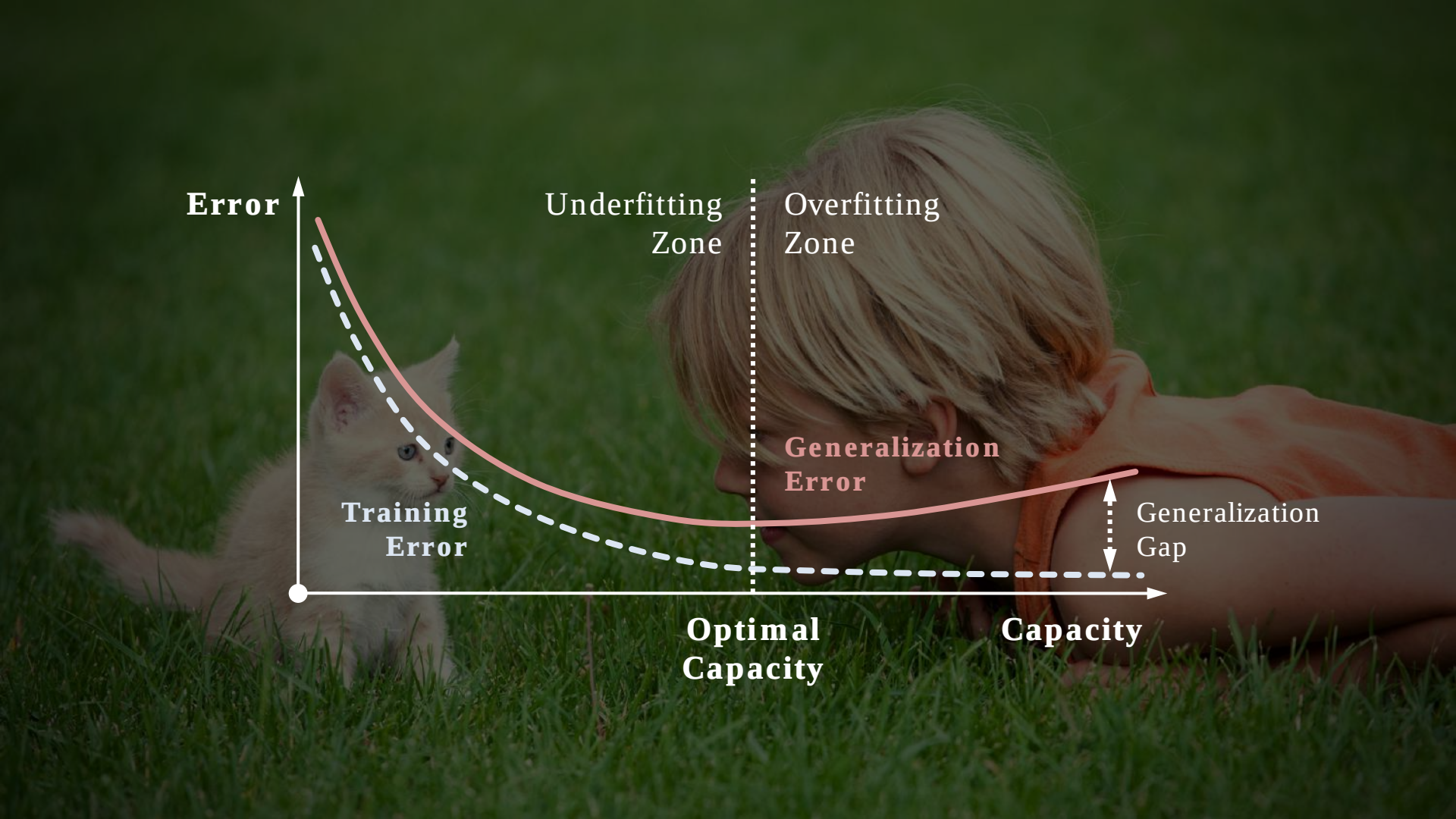


Fei-Fei et al, 2003, 2004



Fei-Fei et al, 2003, 2004

How Children Learn to See


Error
Underfitting Zone
Overfitting Zone
Generalization Error
Training Error
Generalization Gap
Optimal Capacity
Capacity

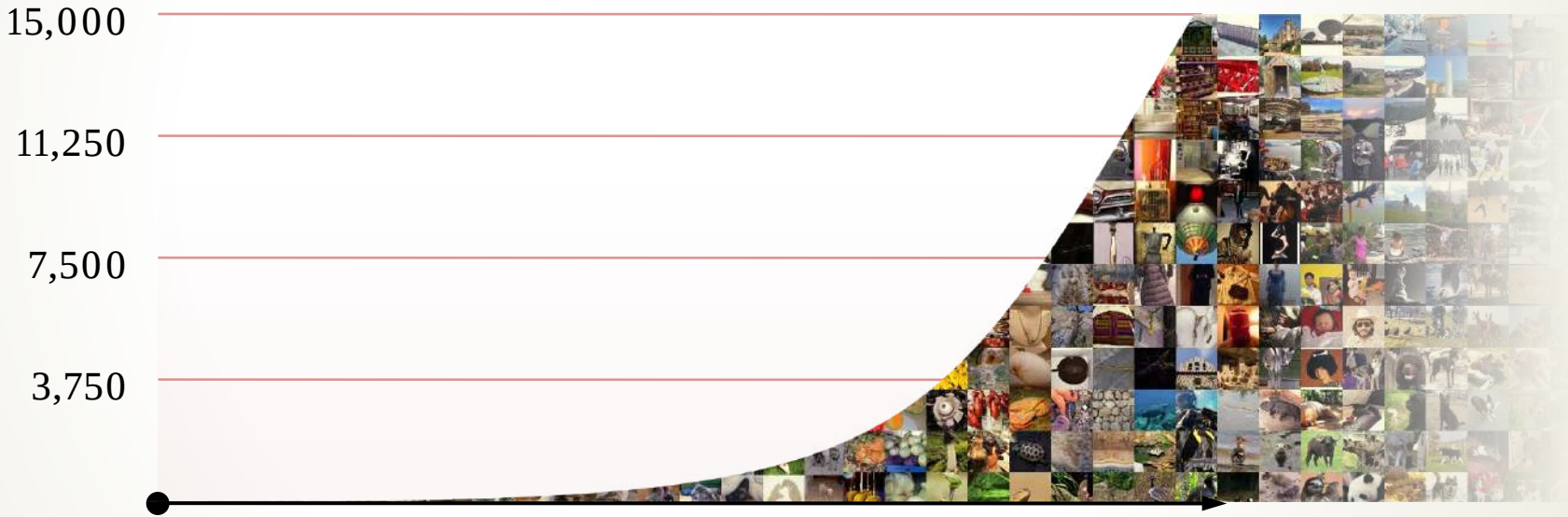
A new way of thinking...

To shift the focus of Machine Learning for visual recognition

from modeling...

...to data. **Lots of data.**

Internet Data Growth
1990-2010



Global Data Traffic (PB/month)

Source: *Cisco*

What is WordNet?

Original paper by **[George Miller, et al 1990]** cited over 5,000 times

Organizes over 150,000 words into 117,000 categories called *synsets*.

Establishes ontological and lexical relationships in NLP and related tasks.

Christiane Fellbaum

Senior Research Scholar
Computer Science Department, Princeton
President, Global WordNet Consortium

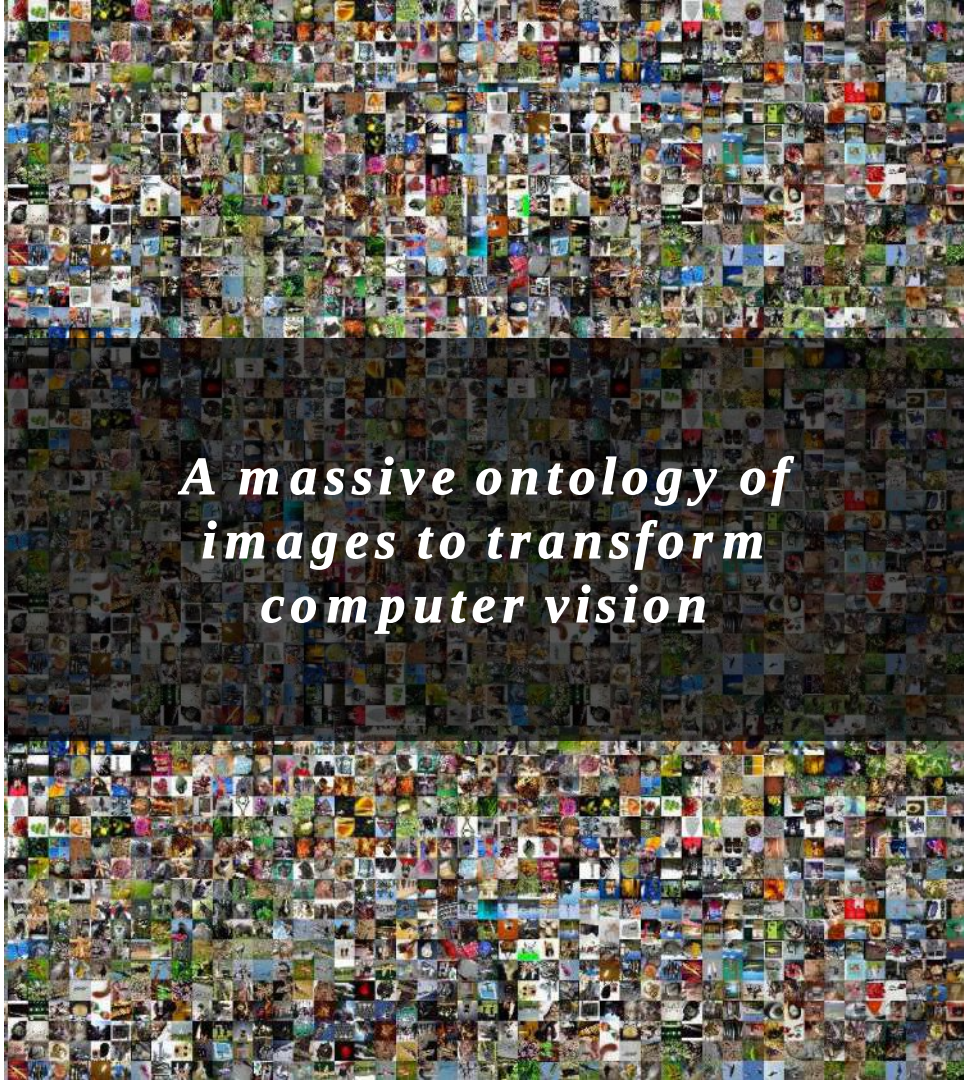
Individually Illustrated WordNet Nodes

jacket: a short coat

German shepherd: breed of large shepherd dogs used in police work and as a guide for the blind.

microwave: kitchen appliance that cooks food by passing an electromagnetic wave through it.

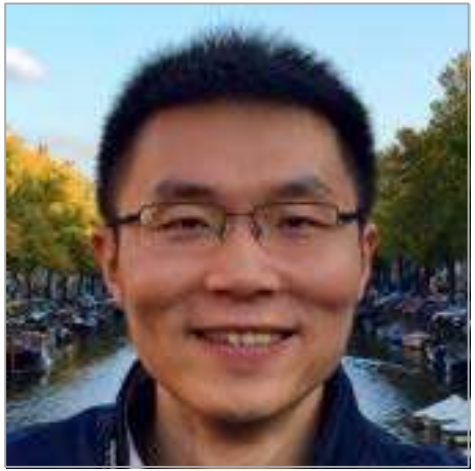
mountain: a land mass that projects well above its surroundings; higher than a hill.



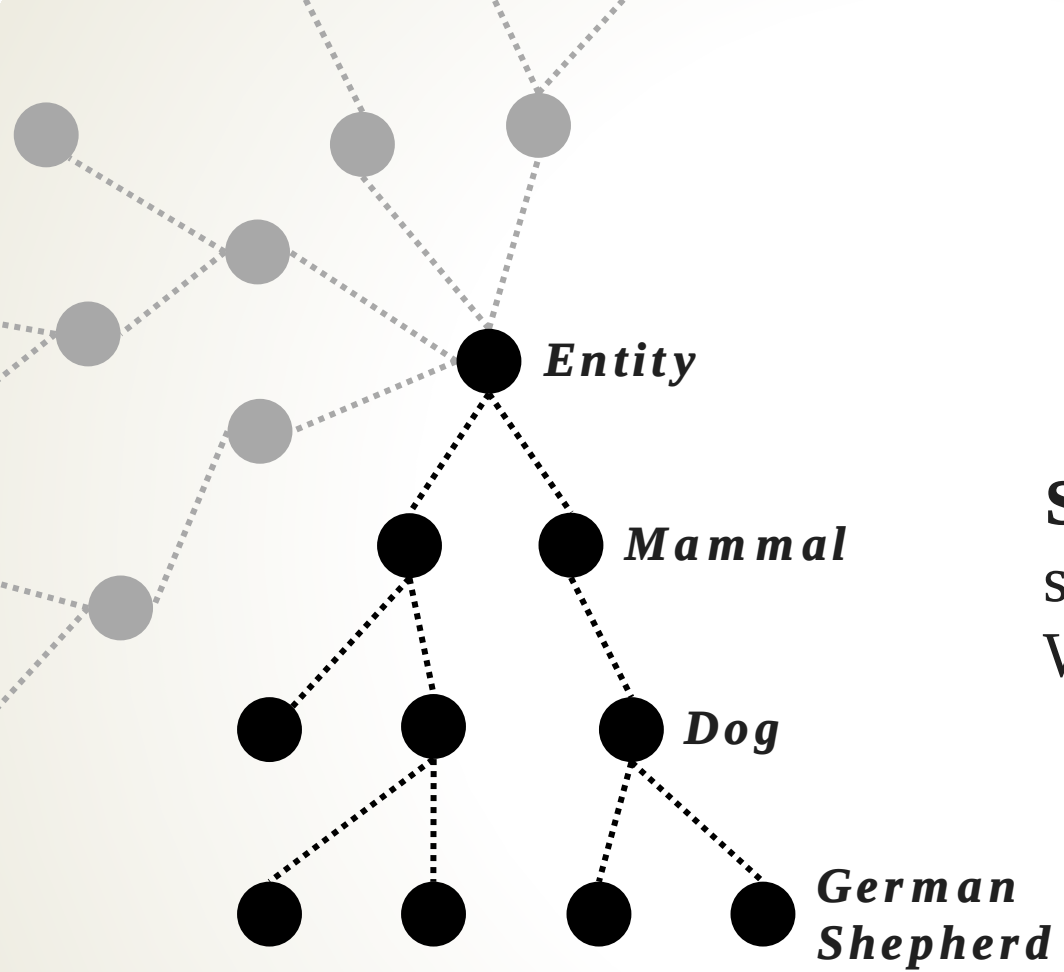
A massive ontology of images to transform computer vision

IMAGENET Comrades

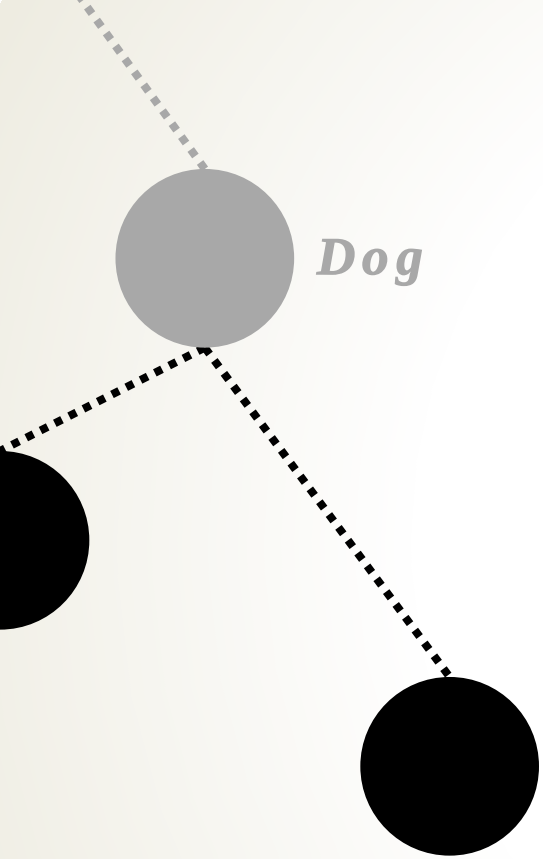
Prof. Kai Li
Princeton



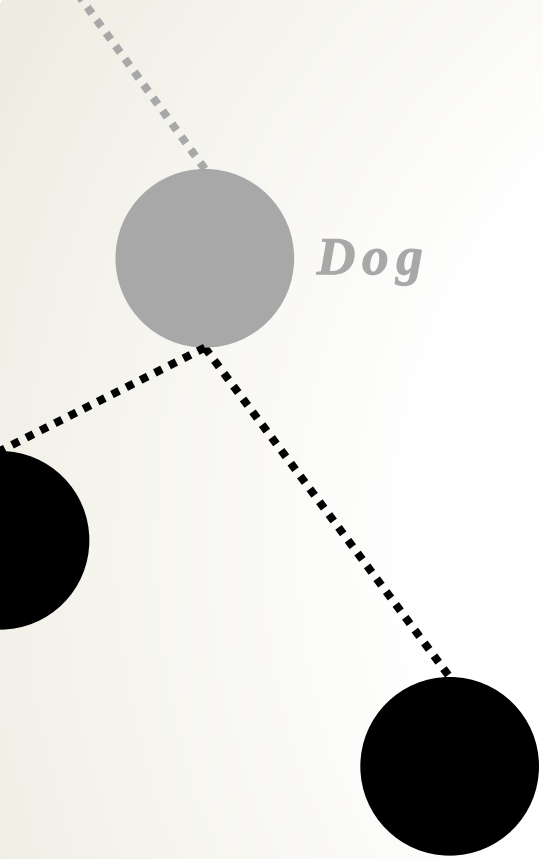
Jia Deng
1st Ph.D. student
Princeton



Step 1: Ontological structure based on WordNet



Step 2: Populate categories with thousands of images from the Internet



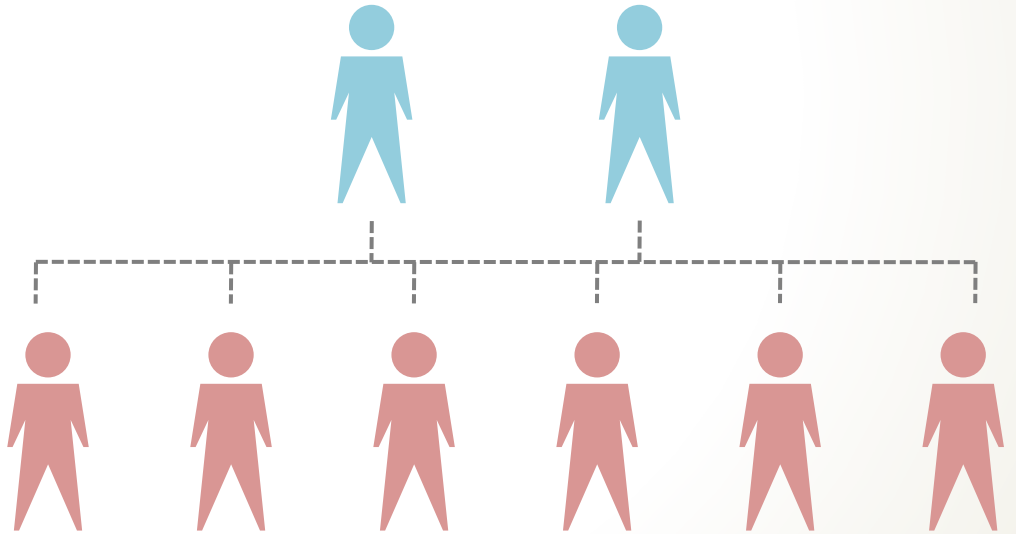
Step 3: Clean results by hand

Three Attempts at Launching IMAGENET

1st Attempt:
The Psychophysics Experiment

ImageNet PhD Students

Miserable Undergrads

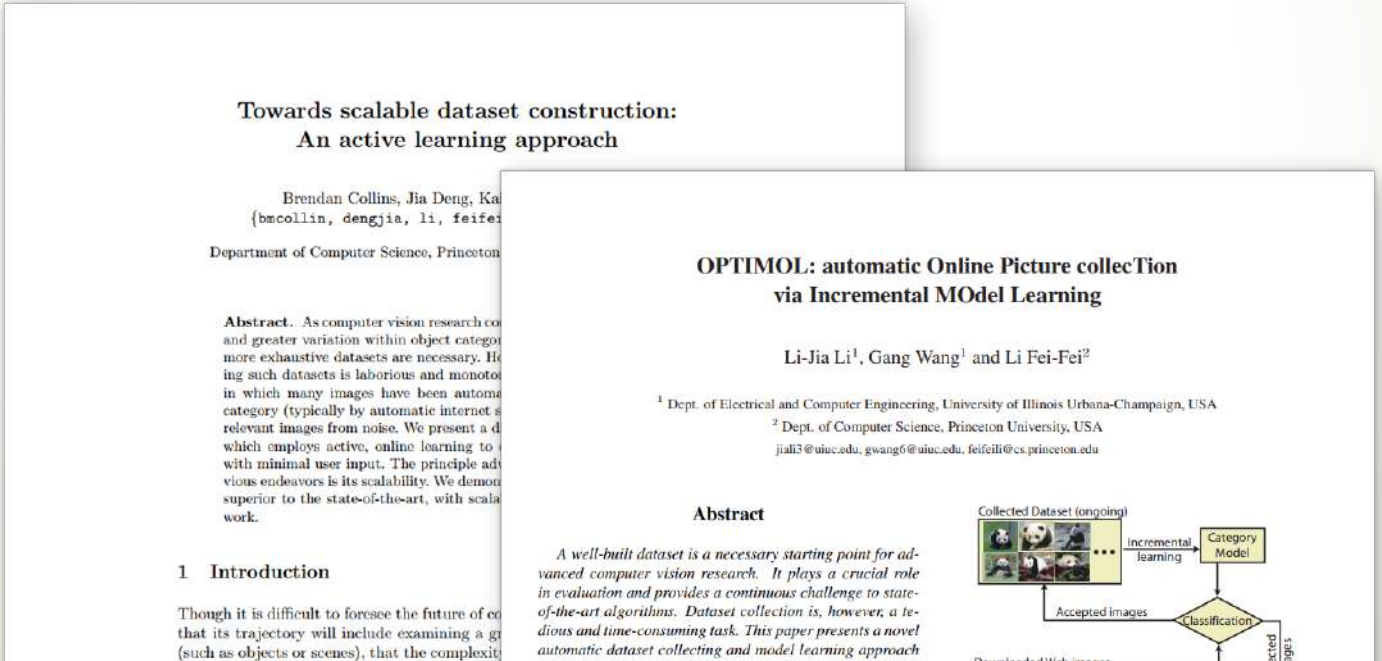


1st Attempt: The Psychophysics Experiment

- # of synsets: **40,000** (subject to: imageability analysis)
- # of candidate images to label per synset: **10,000**
- # of people needed to verify: **2-5**
- Speed of human labeling: **2 images/sec** (one fixation: ~200msec)
- **Massive parallelism (N ~ 10^2-3)**

40,000 × 10,000 × 3 / 2 = 6000,000,000 sec $\approx \frac{\text{19 years}}{N}$

2nd Attempt: Human-in-the-Loop Solutions



Towards scalable dataset construction:
An active learning approach

Brendan Collins, Jia Deng, Ka
{bmcollin, dengjia, li, feifei

Department of Computer Science, Princeton

Abstract. As computer vision research co
and greater variation within object categor
more exhaustive datasets are necessary. H
ing such datasets is laborious and monoto
in which many images have been automa
category (typically by automatic internet s
relevant images from noise. We present a d
which employs active, online learning to
with minimal user input. The principle ad
vious endeavors is its scalability. We demon
superior to the state-of-the-art, with scala
work.

1 Introduction

Though it is difficult to foresee the future of c
that its trajectory will include examining a g
(such as objects or scenes), that the complexit

OPTIMOL: automatic Online Picture collecTion
via Incremental MOdel Learning

Li-Jia Li[1], Gang Wang[1] and Li Fei-Fei[2]

[1] Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, USA
[2] Dept. of Computer Science, Princeton University, USA
jiali3@uiuc.edu, gwang6@uiuc.edu, feifeili@cs.princeton.edu

Abstract

A well-built dataset is a necessary starting point for advanced computer vision research. It plays a crucial role in evaluation and provides a continuous challenge to state-of-the-art algorithms. Dataset collection is, however, a tedious and time-consuming task. This paper presents a novel automatic dataset collecting and model learning approach

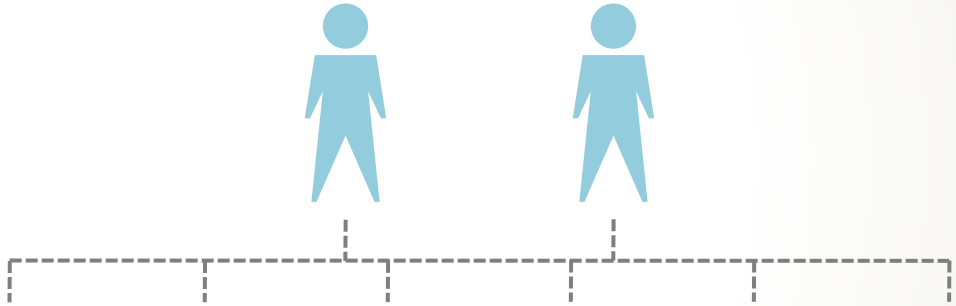
2nd Attempt: Human-in-the-Loop Solutions

Machine-generated datasets can only match the best algorithms of the time.

Human-generated datasets transcend algorithmic limitations, leading to better machine perception.

3rd Attempt:
A Godsend Emerges

ImageNet PhD Students

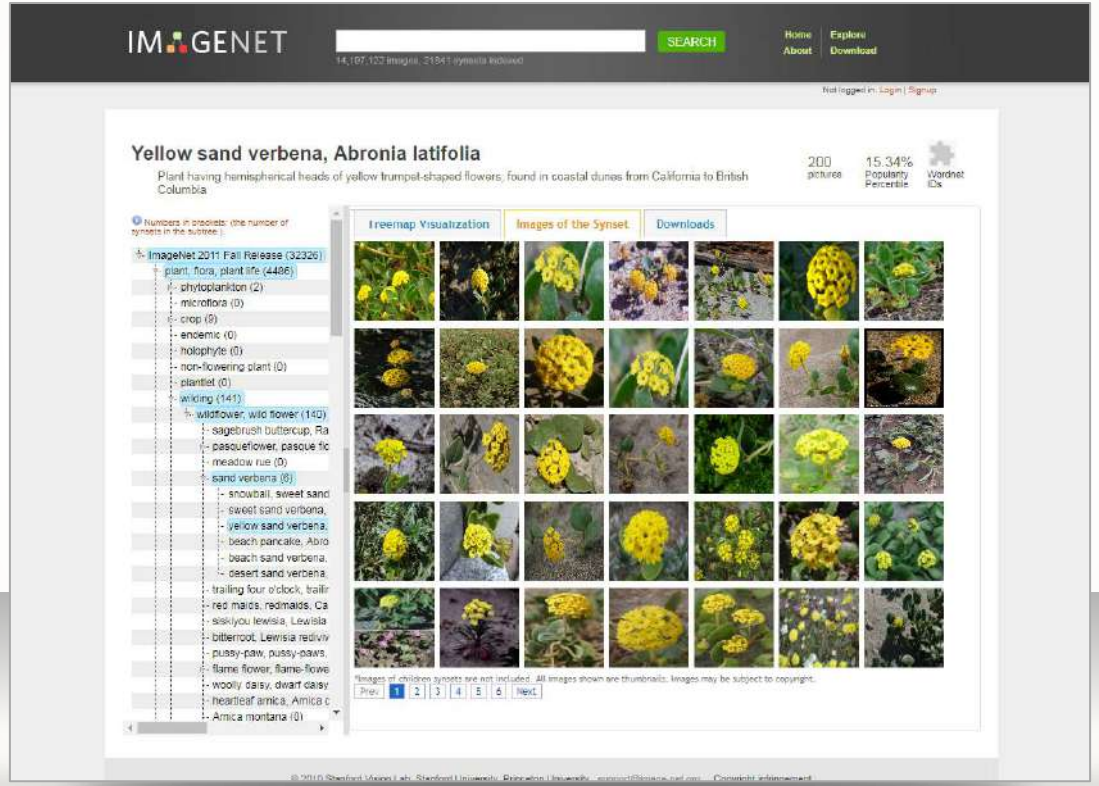


Crowdsourced Labor

amazon mechanical turk™
Artificial Artificial Intelligence

49k Workers *from* 167 Countries
2007-2010

The Result: IMAGENET Goes Live in 2009



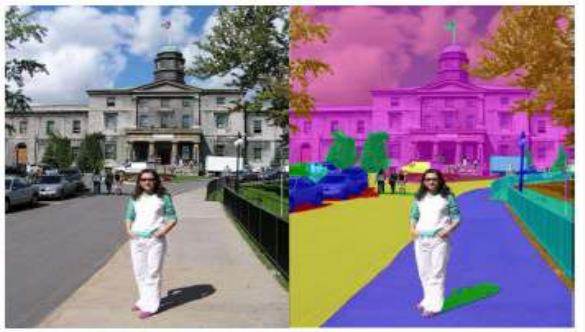

IMAGENET
PRINCETON

What We Did Right

While Others Targeted Detail...

LabelMe

Per-Object Regions and Labels
Russell et al, 2005



Lotus Hill

Hand-Traced Parse Trees
Yao et al, 2007

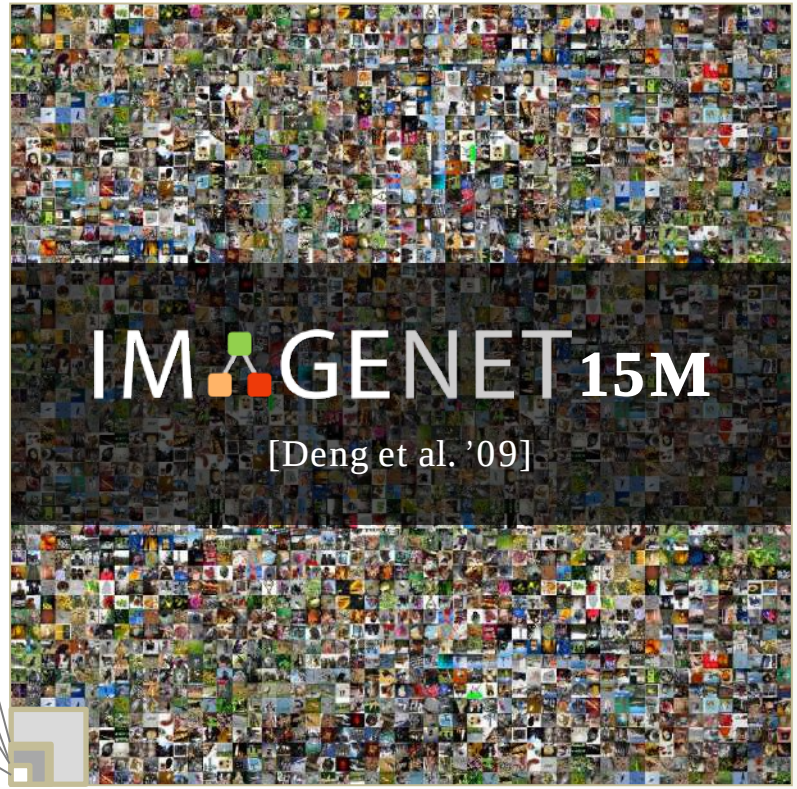
…We Targeted Scale

SUN, 131K
[Xiao et al. ‘10]

LabelMe, 37K
[Russell et al. ’07]

PASCAL VOC, 30K
[Everingham et al. ’06-’12]

Caltech101, 9K
[Fei-Fei, Fergus, Perona, ‘03]



Additional IMAGENET Goals

High Resolution

To better replicate human visual acuity

```
Carnivore
 - Canine
   - Dog
     - Working Dog
      - Husky
```

High-Quality Annotation

To create a benchmarking dataset and advance the state of machine perception, not merely reflect it

Free of Charge

To ensure immediate application and a sense of community

An Emphasis on Community and Achievement

Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC 2010-2017)

ILSVRC Contributors

Alex Berg
UNC Chapel Hill

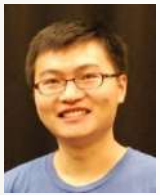
Jia Deng
Univ. of Michigan

Zhiheng Huang
Stanford

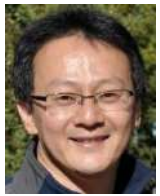
Aditya Khosla
Stanford

Jonathan Krause
Stanford

Fei-Fei Li
Stanford



Wei Liu
UNC Chapel Hill



Sean Ma
Stanford

Eunbyung Park
UNC Chapel Hill

Olga Russakovsky
Stanford

Sanjeev Satheesh
Stanford

Hao Su
Stanford

Our Inspiration: PASCAL VOC

2005-2012

Our Inspiration: PASCAL VOC

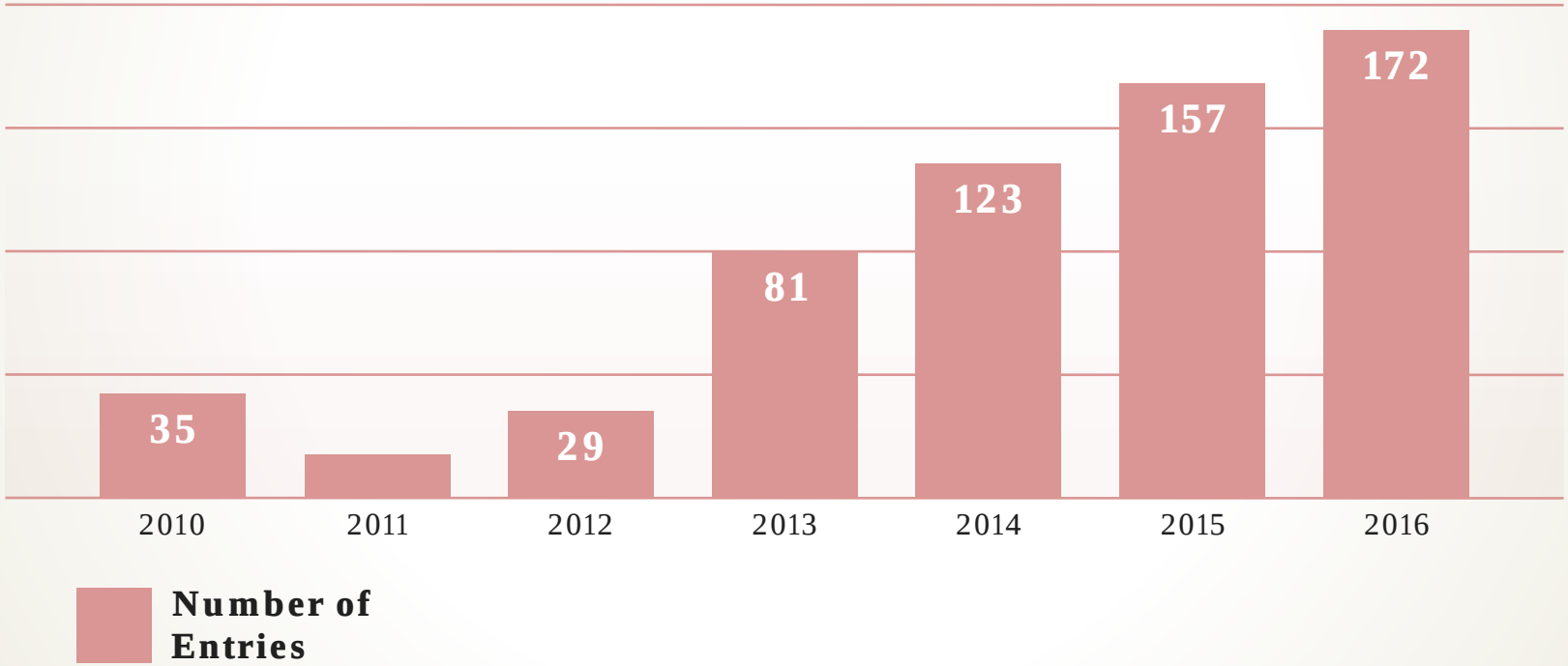
Mark Everingham
1973-2012

Mark Everingham Prize @ ECCV 2016

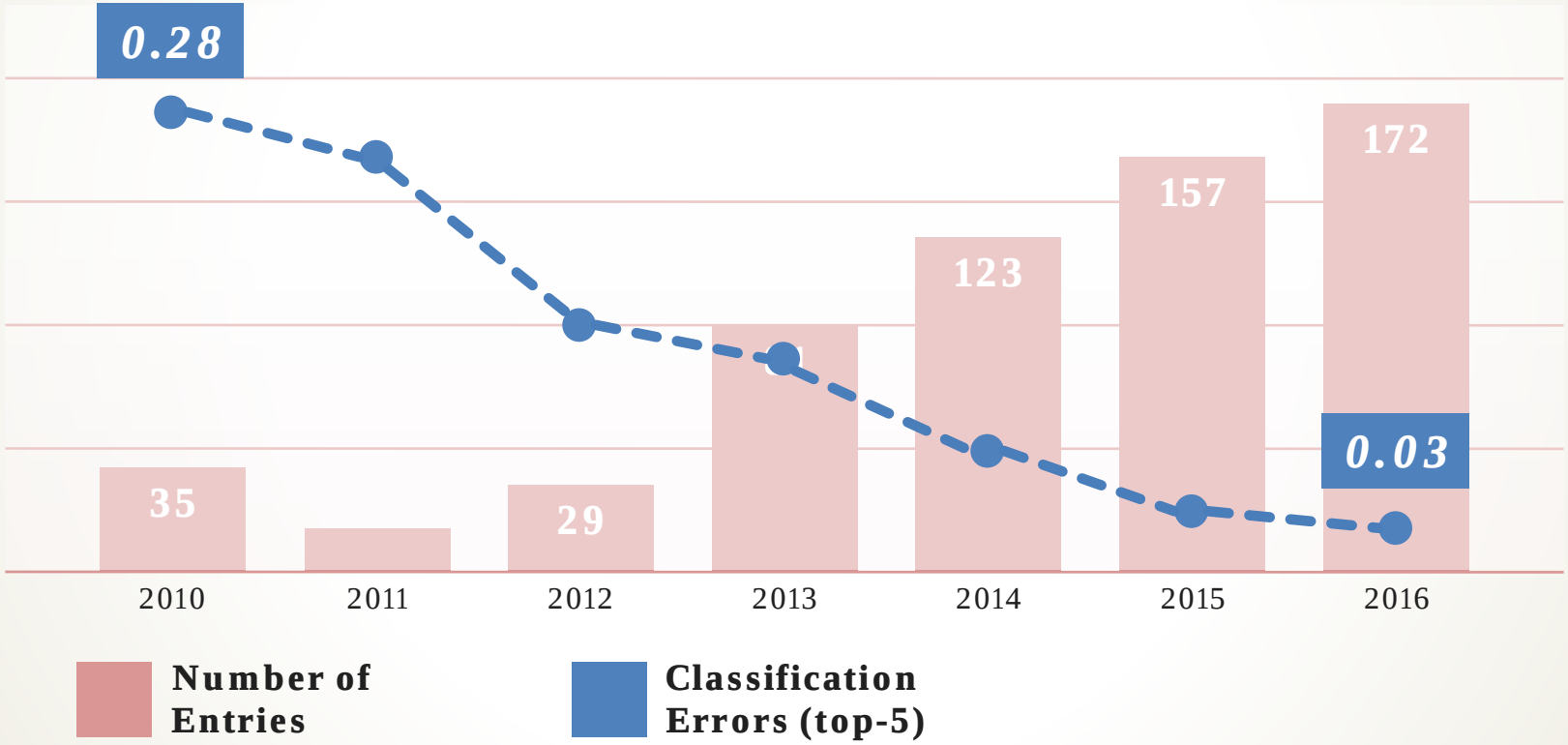
IMAGENET

Alex Berg, Jia Deng, Fei-Fei Li, Wei Liu, Olga Russakovsky

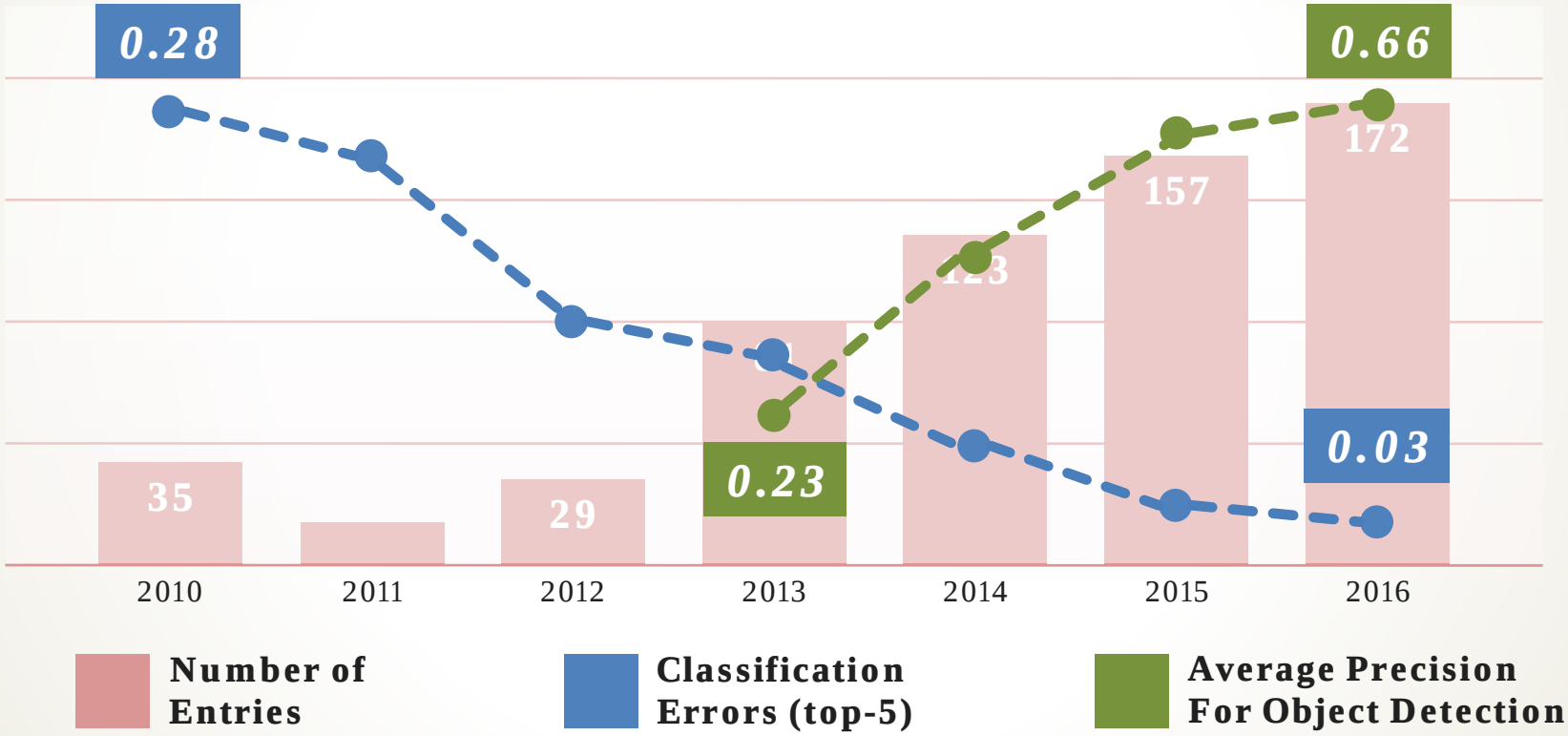
Participation and Performance



Participation and Performance

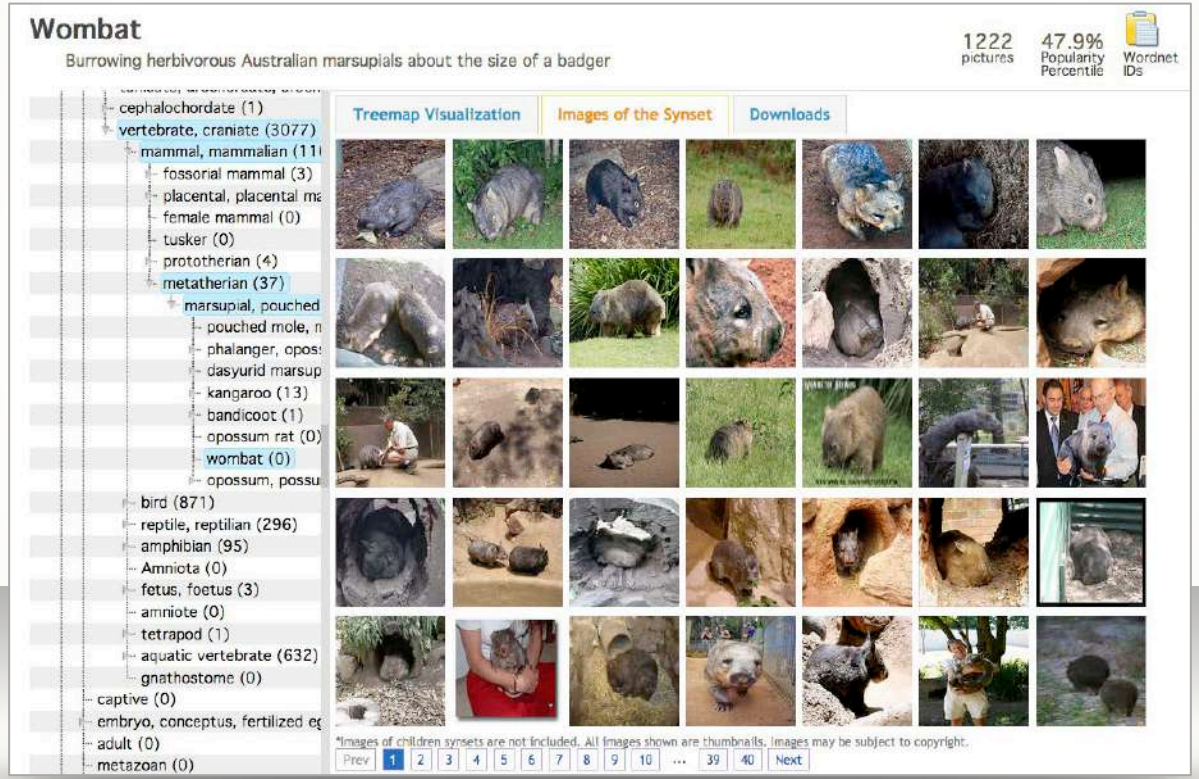


Participation and Performance

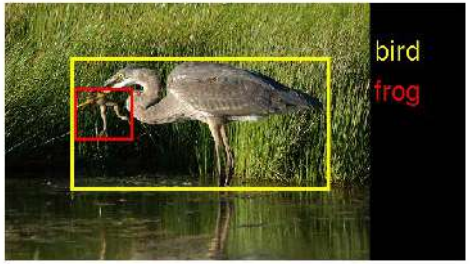


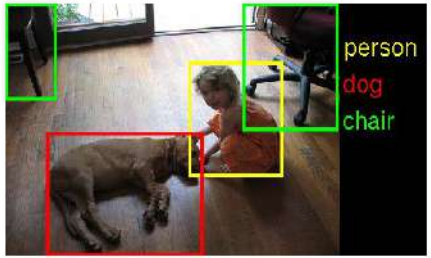
What we did to make IMAGENET better

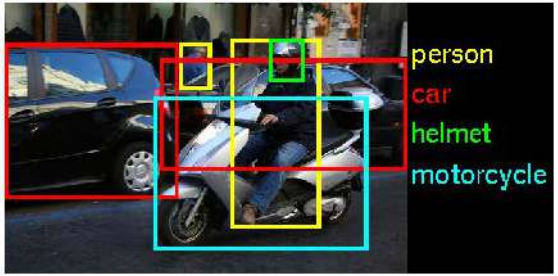
Lack of Details



Lack of Details...ILSVRC Detection Challenge







Statistics		PASCAL VOC 2012		ILSVRC 2013
Object classes		20	10x	**200**
Training	Images	5.7K	70x	**395K**
	Objects	13.6K	25x	**345K**

Evaluation of ILSVRC Detection

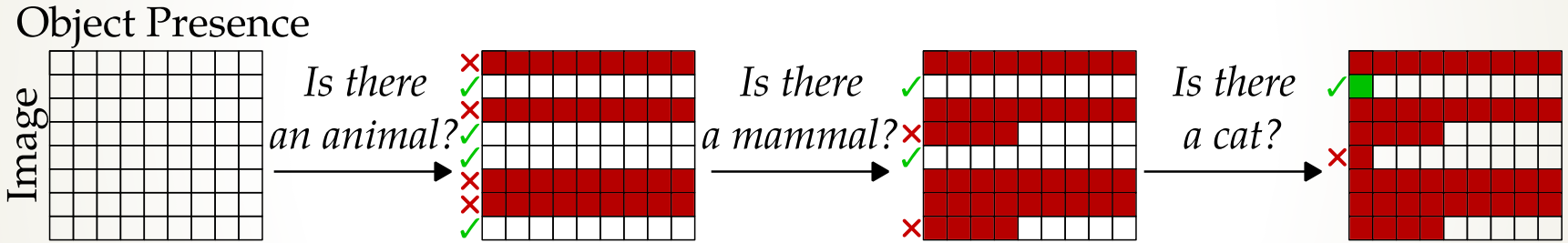
Need to annotate the presence of all classes
(to penalize false detections)

Table	Chair	Horse	Dog	Cat	Bird
+	+	-	-	-	-
+	-	-	-	+	-
+	+	-	-	-	-

images: 400K
classes: 200
annotations = 80M!

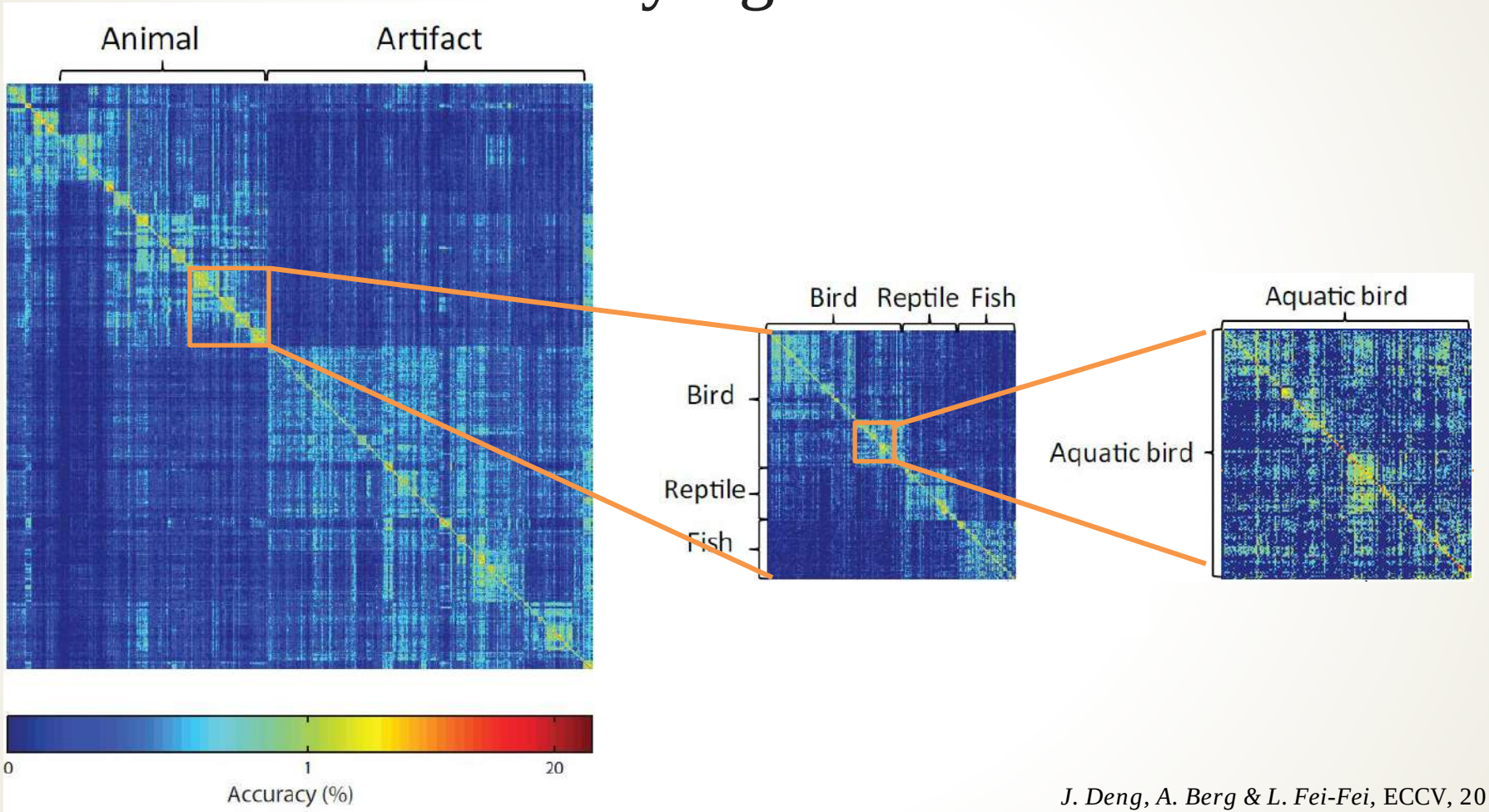
Evaluation of ILSVRC Detection

Hierarchical annotation



J. Deng, O. Russakovsky, J. Krause, M. Bernstein, A. Berg, & L. Fei-Fei. CHI, 2014

What does classifying 10K+ classes tell us?

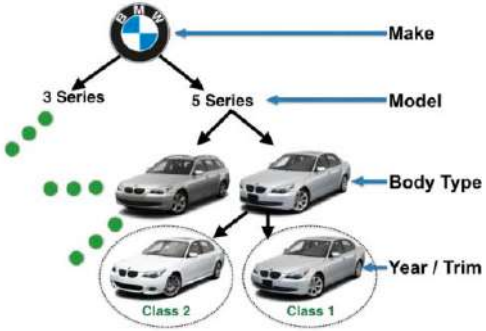


J. Deng, A. Berg & L. Fei-Fei, ECCV, 2010

Fine-Grained Recognition

Fine-Grained Recognition

IMAGENET cars [Gebru, Krause, Deng, Fei-Fei, CHI 2017]



2567 classes
700k images

Expected Outcomes

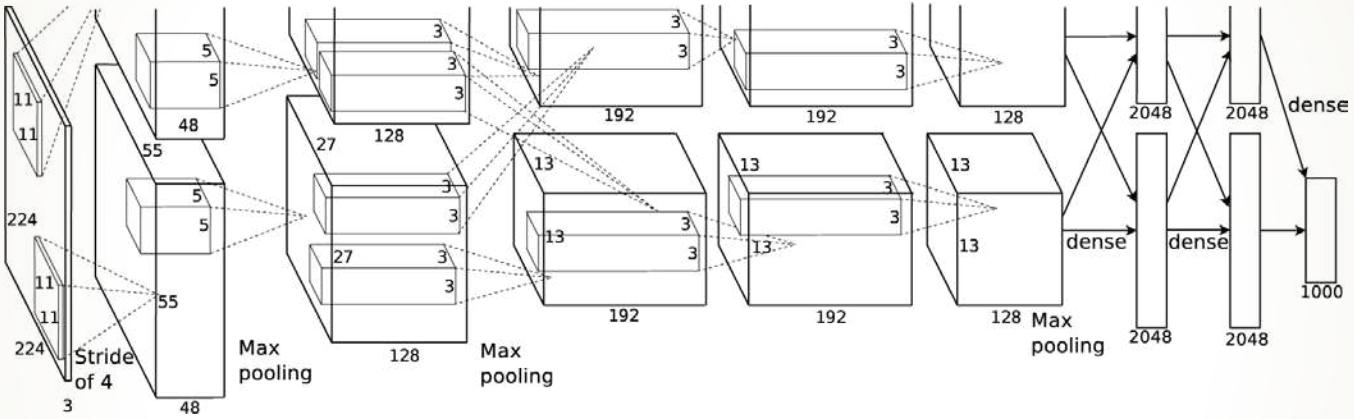
ImageNet becomes a benchmark

Breakthroughs in object recognition

Machine learning advances and changes dramatically

Unexpected Outcomes

Neural Nets are Cool Again!



13,259

Citations

Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks

A Krizhevsky, I Sutskever, GE Hinton - Advances in neural ..., 2012 - papers.nips.cc

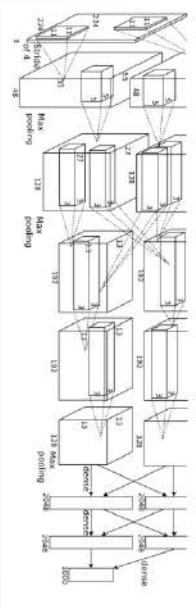
Abstract We trained a large, deep convolutional neural network to classify the 1.3 million high-resolution images in the LSVRC-2010 **ImageNet** training set into the 1000 different classes. On the test data, we achieved top-1 and top-5 error rates of 39.7\% and 18.9\%

Cited by 13259 Related articles All 95 versions Cite Save

Krizhevsky, Sutskever & Hinton, NIPS 2012

…And Cooler and Cooler ☺

“AlexNet”



[Krizhevsky et al. NIPS 2012]

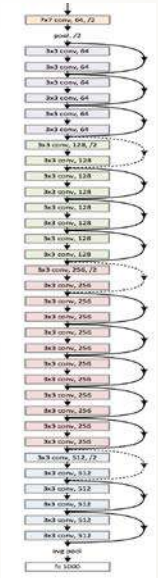
“GoogLeNet”

[Szegedy et al. CVPR 2015]

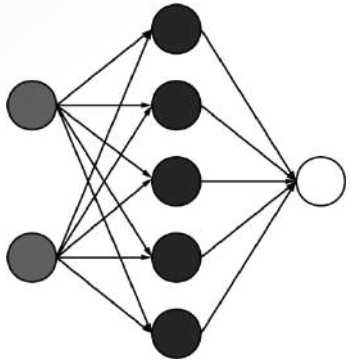
“VGG Net”

[Simonyan & Zisserman, ICLR 2015]

“ResNet”



[He et al. CVPR 2016]



Neural Nets

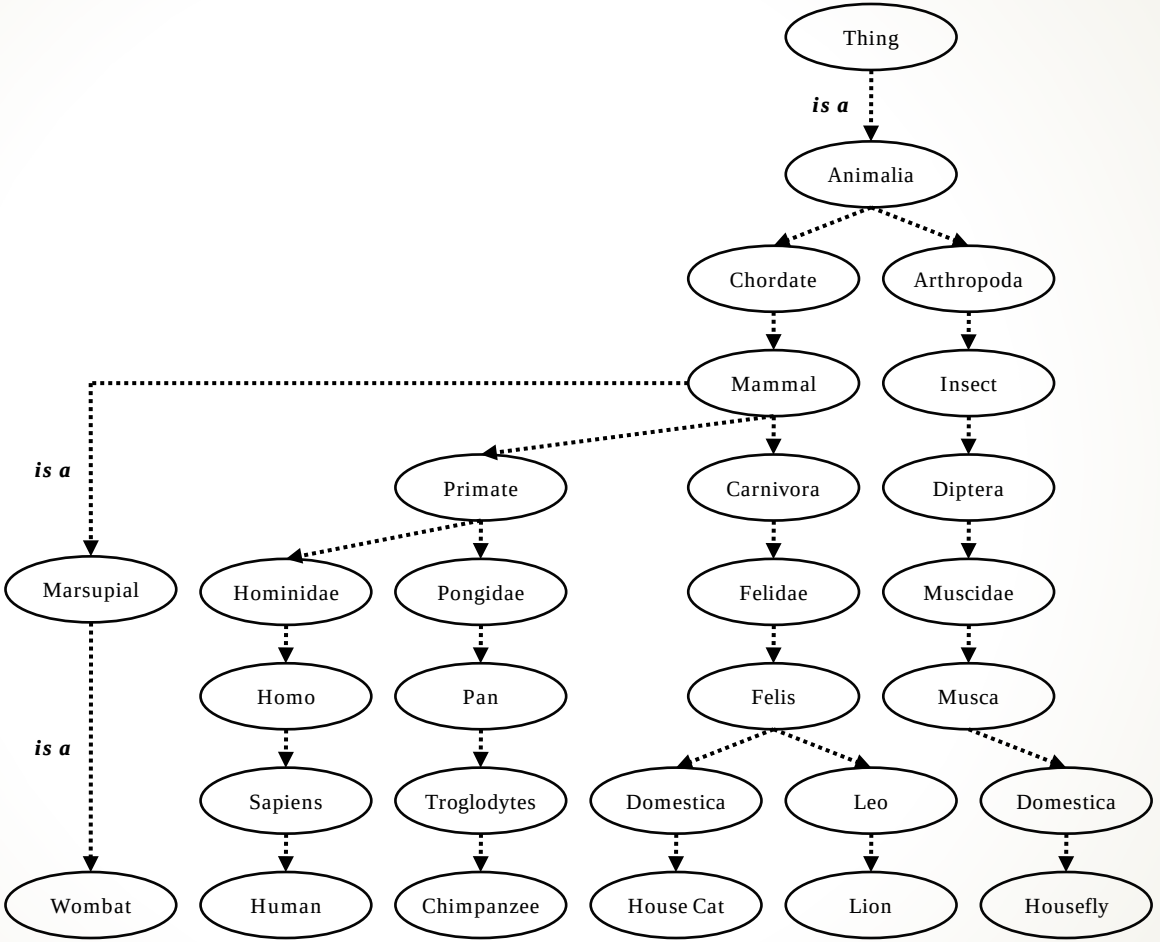
IMAGENET

GPUs

A Deep Learning Revolution

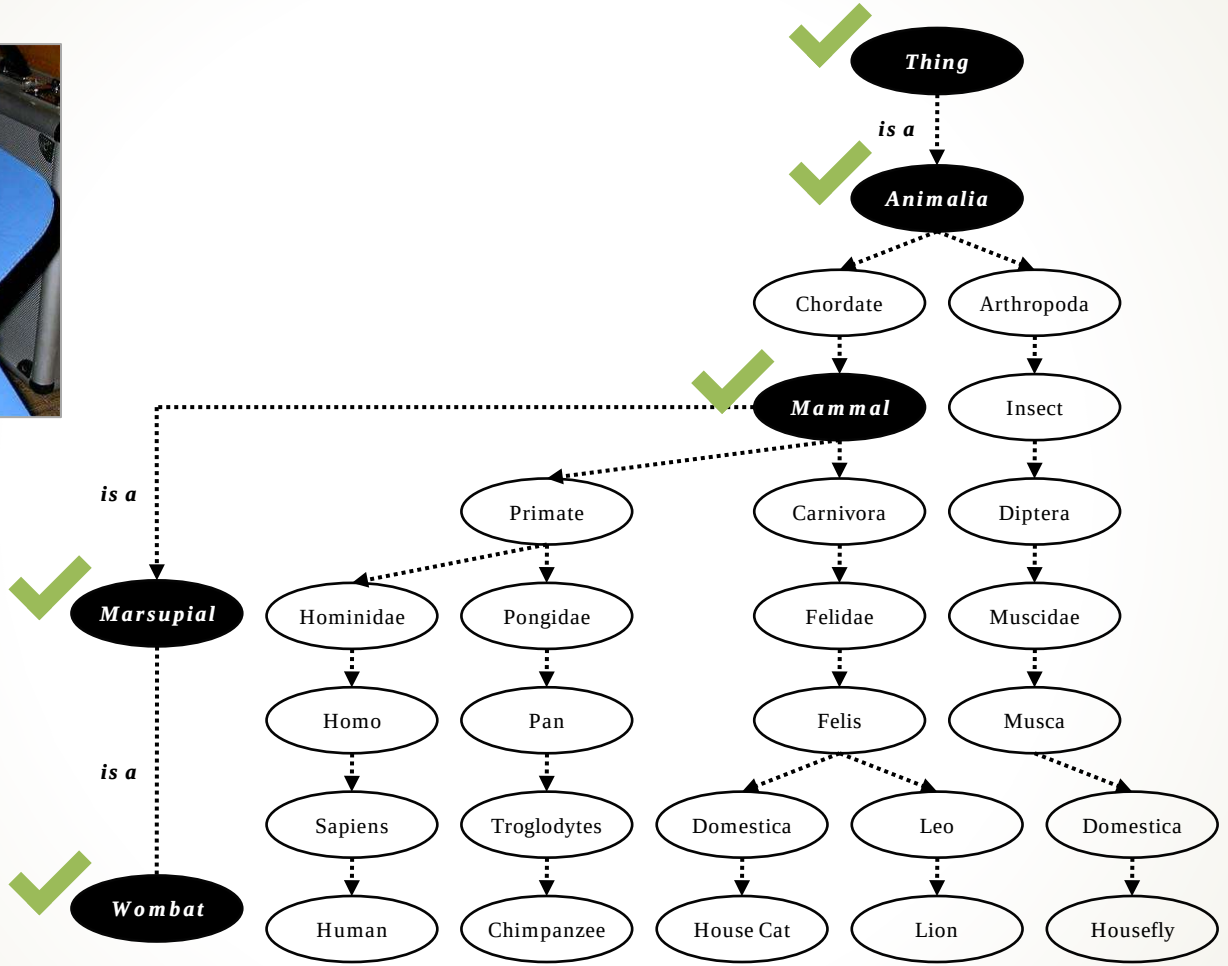
Ontological Structure Structure Not Used as Much

Wombat

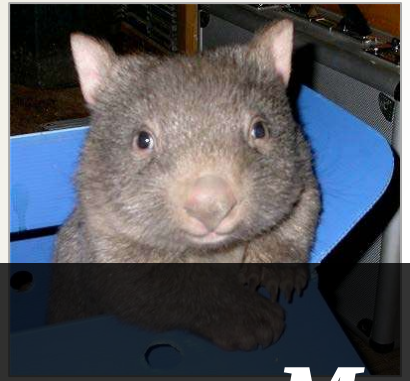


Deng, Krause, Berg & Fei-Fei, CVPR 2012

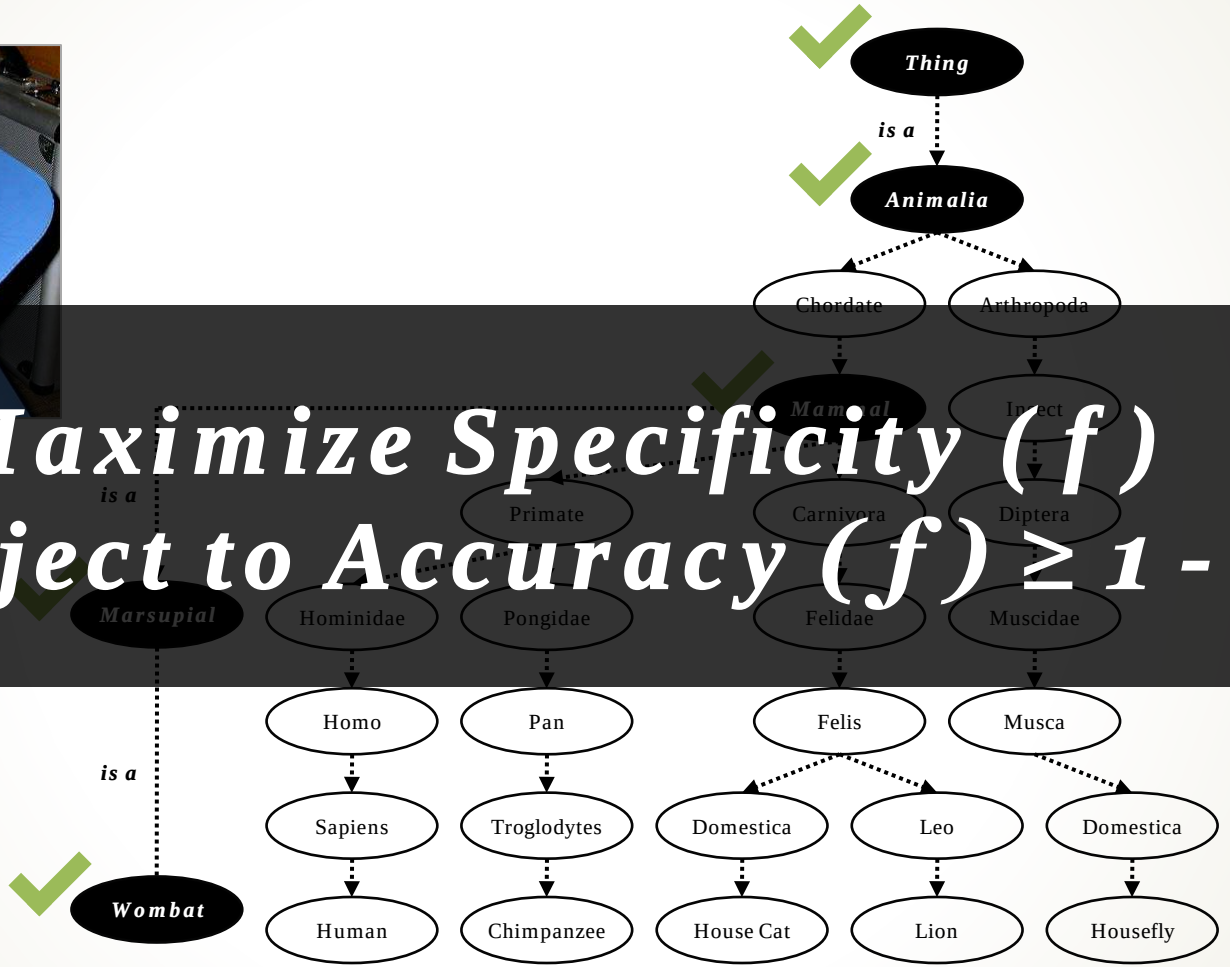
Wombat



Deng, Krause, Berg & Fei-Fei, CVPR 2012

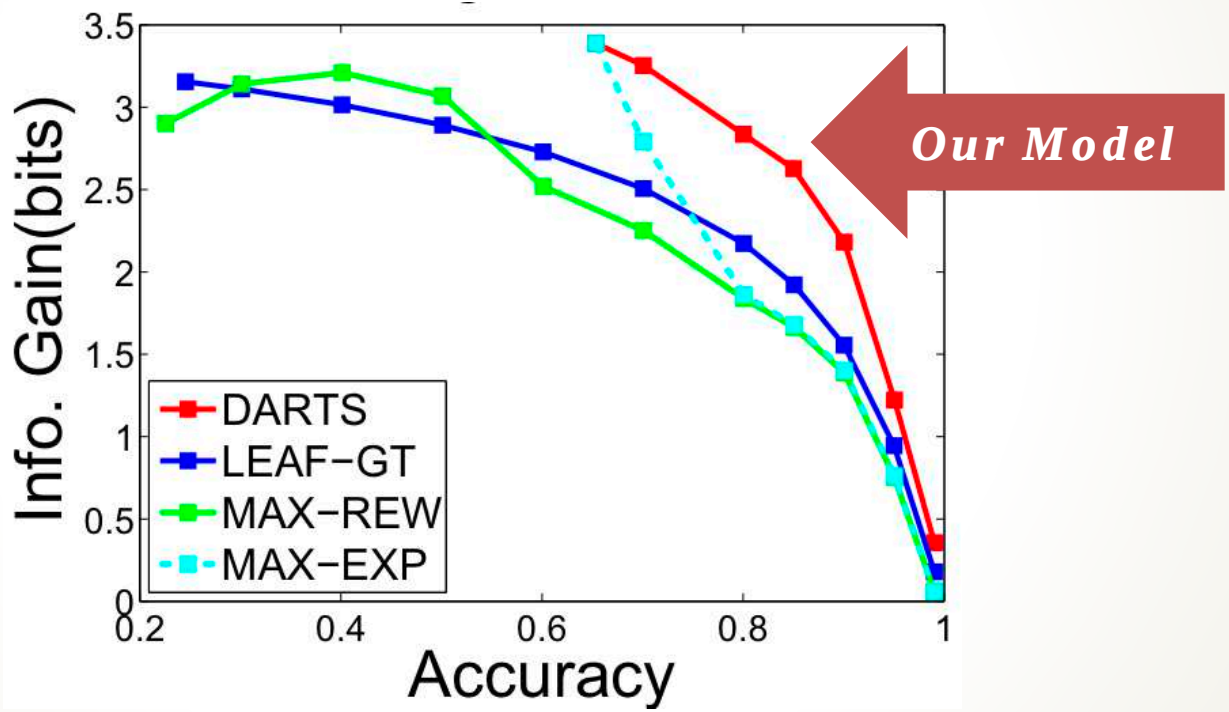


Maximize Specificity (f)
Subject to Accuracy (f) ≥ 1 - ε



Deng, Krause, Berg & Fei-Fei, CVPR 2012

Optimizing with a Knowledge Ontology Results in Big Gains in Information at Arbitrary Accuracy

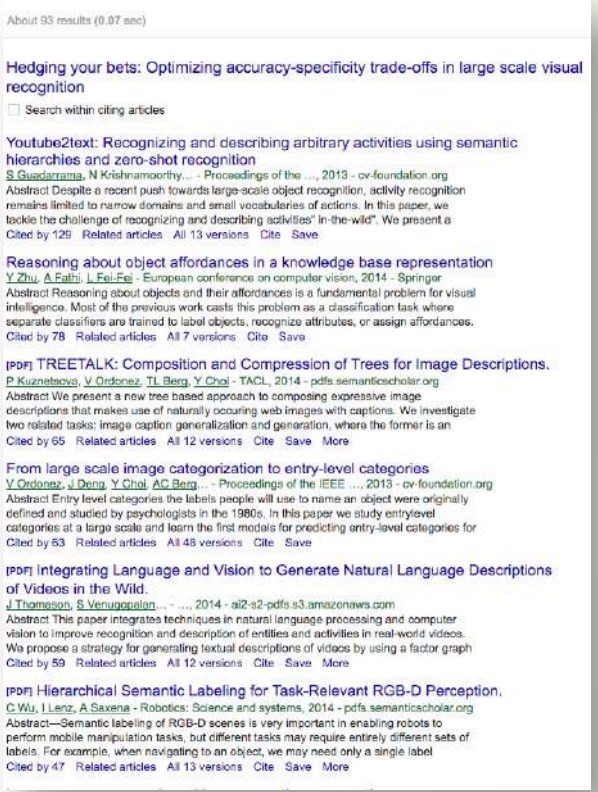


Deng, Krause, Berg & Fei-Fei, CVPR 2012

Relatively Few Works Have Used Ontology

Kuettel, Guillaumin, Ferrari.
Segmentation Propagation in ImageNet. ECCV 2012

ECCV 2012
Best paper Award



About 93 results (0.07 sec)

Hedging your bets: Optimizing accuracy-specificity trade-offs in large scale visual recognition

Search within citing articles

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Abstract—Semantic labeling of RGB-D scenes is very important in enabling robots to perform mobile manipulation tasks, but different tasks may require entirely different sets of labels. For example, when navigating to an object, we may need only a single label
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Most works still use 1M images
to do pre-training
1M Images
15M Images Total

"First, we find that the performance on vision tasks still increases linearly with orders of magnitude of training data size."

C. Sun et al, 2017

Revisiting Unreasonable Effectiveness of Data in Deep Learning Era

Chen Sun[1], Abhinav Shrivastava[1,2], Saurabh Singh[1], and Abhinav Gupta[1,2]

[1]Google Research
[2]Carnegie Mellon University

Abstract

The success of deep learning in vision can be attributed to: (a) models with high capacity; (b) increased computational power; and (c) availability of large-scale labeled data. Since 2012, there have been significant advances in representation capabilities of the models and computational capabilities of GPUs. But the size of the biggest dataset has surprisingly remained constant. What will happen if we increase the dataset size by 10× or 100×? This paper takes a step towards clearing the clouds of mystery surrounding the relationship between 'enormous data' and deep learning. By exploiting the JFT-300M dataset which has more than 375M noisy labels for 300M images, we investigate how the performance of current vision tasks would change if this data was used for representation learning. Our paper delivers some surprising (and some expected) findings. First, we find that the performance on vision tasks still increases linearly with orders of magnitude of training data size. Second, we show that representation learning (or pre-training) still holds a lot of promise. One can improve performance on any vision tasks by just training a better base model. Finally, as expected, we present new state-of-the-art results for different vision tasks including image classification, object detection, semantic segmentation and human pose estimation. Our sincere hope is that this inspires vision community to not undervalue the data and develop collective efforts in building larger datasets.

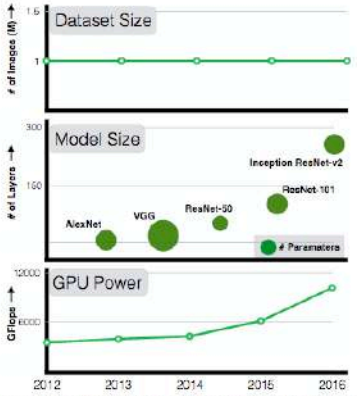


Figure 1. The Curious Case of Vision Datasets: While GPU computation power and model sizes have continued to increase over the last five years, size of the largest training dataset has surprisingly remained constant. Why is that? What would have happened if we have used our resources to increase dataset size as well? This paper provides a sneak-peek into what could be if the dataset sizes are increased dramatically.

ously, while both GPUs and model capacity have continued to grow, datasets to train these models have remained

How Humans Compare

Andrej Karpathy. http://karpathy.github.io/2014/09/02/what-i-learned-from-competing-against-a-convnet-on-imagenet/

How Humans Compare

Human

5.1%
Top-5 error rate

Susceptible to:

- Fine-grained recognition
- Class unawareness
- Insufficient training data

GoogLeNet

6.8%
Top-5 error rate

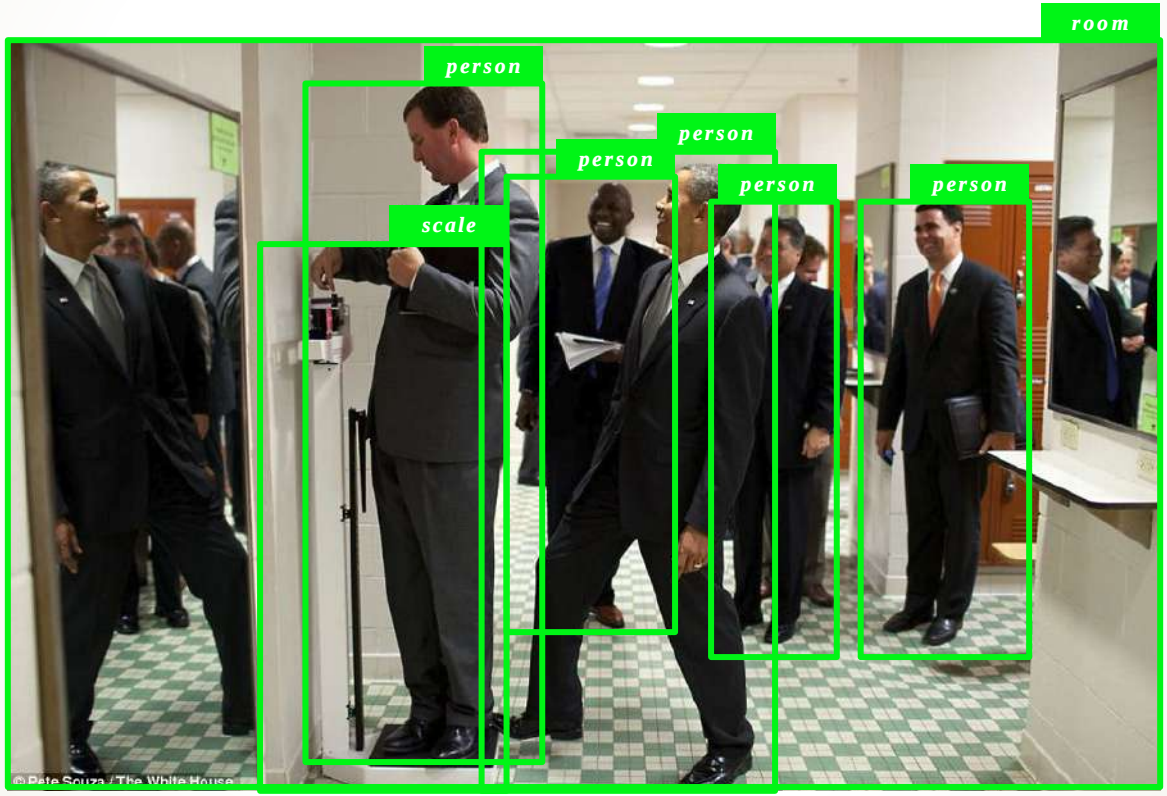
Susceptible to:

- Small, thin objects
- Image filters
- Abstract representations
- Miscellaneous sources

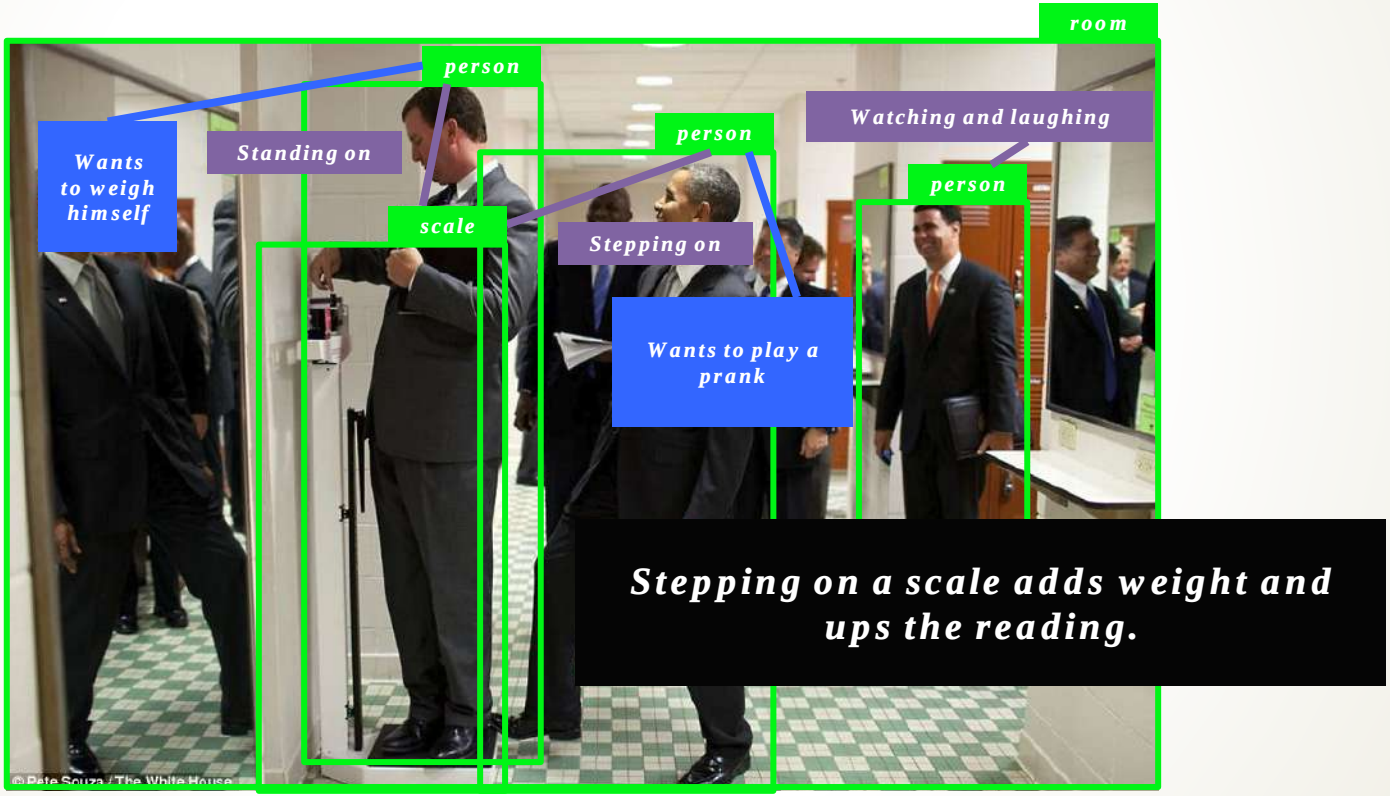
Andrej Karpathy. http://karpathy.github.io/2014/09/02/what-i-learned-from-competing-against-a-convnet-on-imagenet/

What Lies Ahead

Moving from object recognition...



...to human-level understanding.



Inverse Graphics

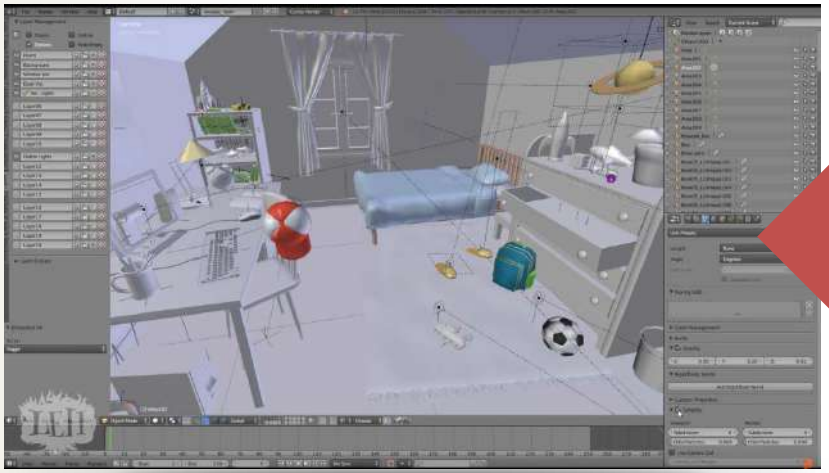


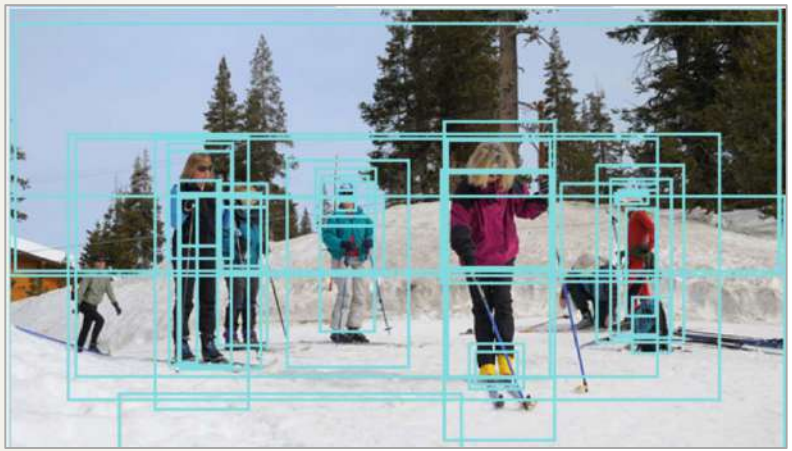
Image credit: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ip-KIzQmcBo*** *(Oliver Villar)*

IMAGENET

lady

ImageNet: Deng et al. 2009; COCO: Lin et al. 2014

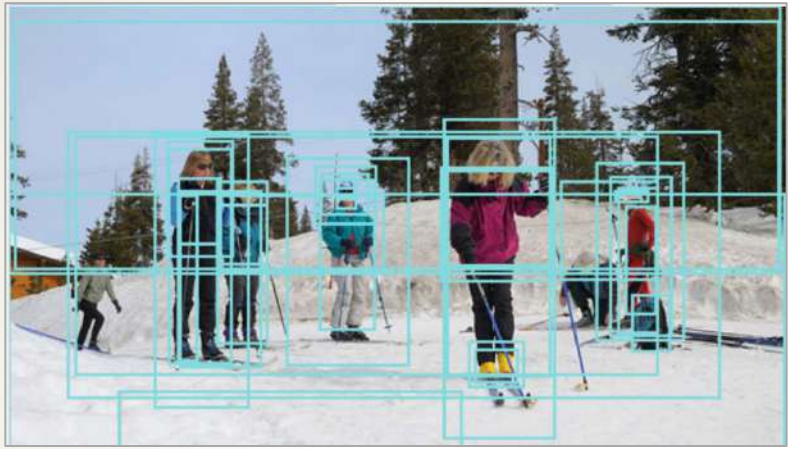
Microsoft COCO
Common Objects in Context



leaves
sky
snow
building
ski
bag
sunglasses
vest
jacket
lady
head
hat
tree
pole
glove
boots
equipment
coat
...

"A lady in pink dress is skiing."

COCO: Lin et al. 2014



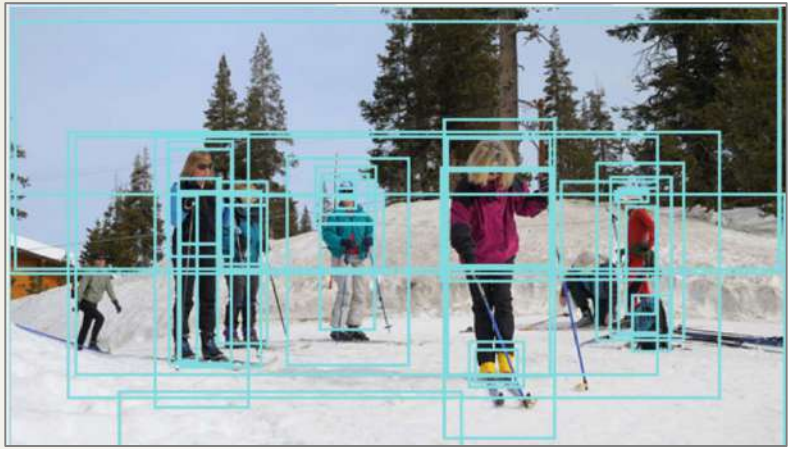
leaves sky snow building ski bag sunglasses vest jacket lady head hat tree pole glove equipment boots coat ...

"A lady in pink dress is skiing."

"A man standing." "A clear blue sky at a ski resort." "A snowy hill is in front of pine trees." "There are several pine trees." "A group of people getting ready to ski."

Q: What is the man in the center doing? ***A: Standing on a ski.***
Q: What is the color of the sky? ***A: Blue*** **Q:** Where are the pine trees? **A: Behind the hill.**

<woman, wear, coat> <trees, be, green> <trees, behind, group (of people)>
<man, has, jacket> <boots, be, yellow> <lady, hold, skis> ...




man
has
jacket
turquoise
head
wearing
cap
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blue
sunglasses
hat
white
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black
pink
pink
black
wearing
coat
glove
woman
holding
skis
blue
has
head
turquoise
blue
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lady
wearing
jacket
black
blue
lying in
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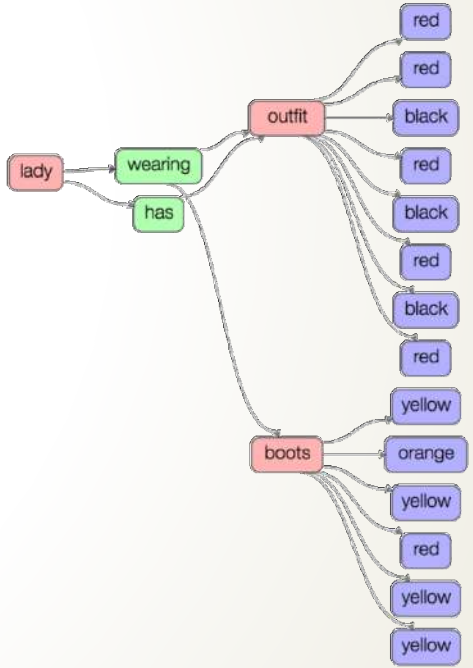
blond
equipment
lying in


lady
wearing
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outfit
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orange
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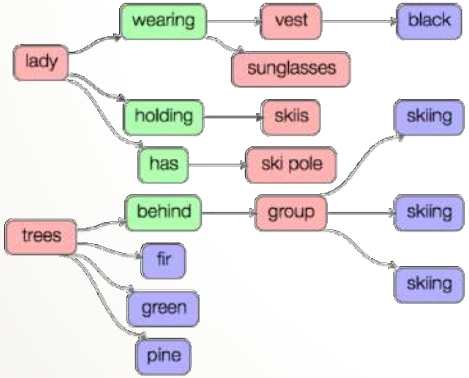
lady
wearing
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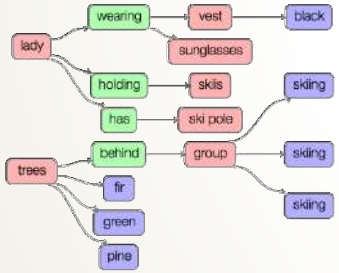
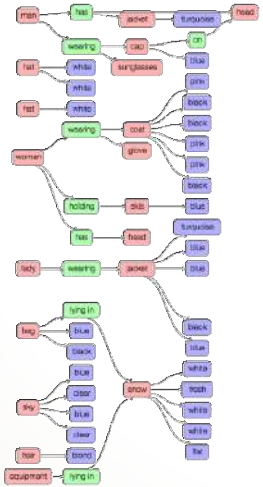
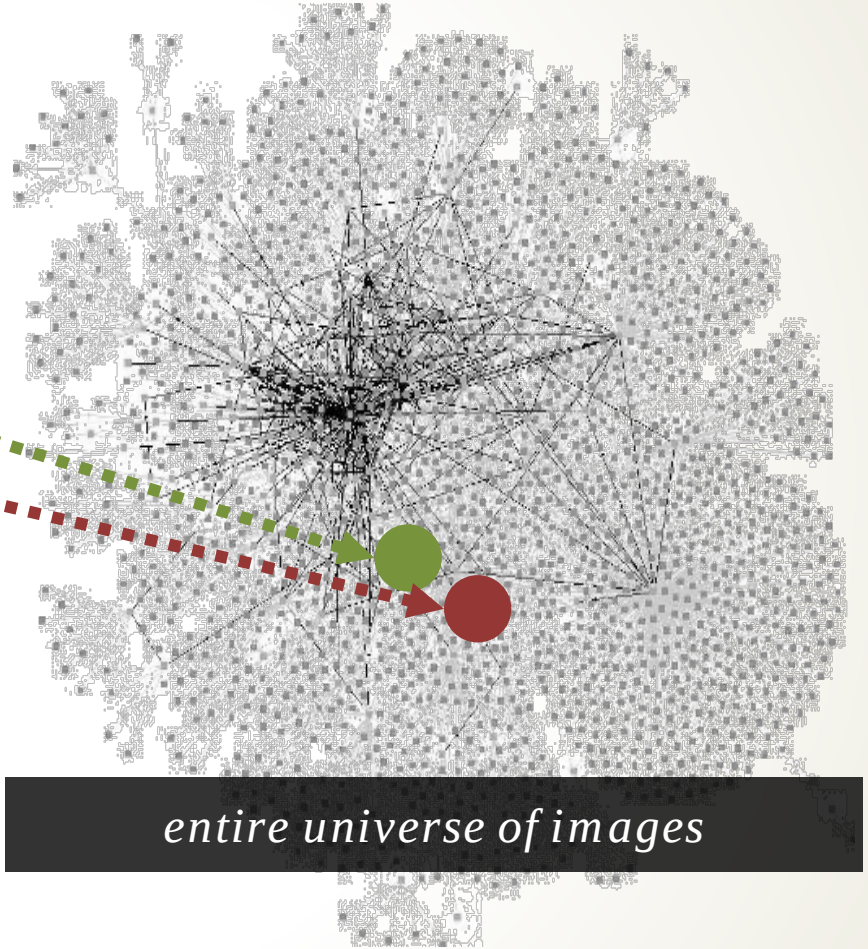
black
sunglasses
holding
skiis
has
ski pole
skiing
behind
group
skiing
trees
fir
green
pine
skiing







entire universe of images

[Johnson et al., CVPR 2015]

Visual Genome Dataset

A dataset, a knowledge base, an ongoing effort to connect structural image concepts to language.

Specs

- 108,249 images (COCO images)
- 4.2M image descriptions
- 1.8M Visual QA (7W)
- 1.4M objects, 75.7K obj. classes
- 1.5M relationships, 40.5K rel. classes
- 1.7M attributes, 40.5K attr. classes
- Vision and language correspondences
- Everything mapped to WordNet Synset

Goals

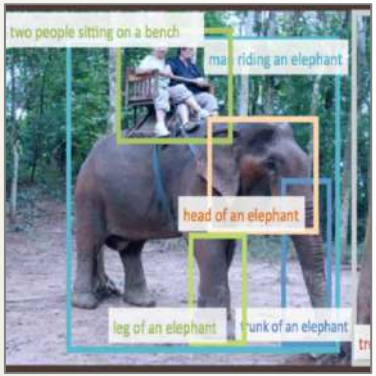
- Beyond nouns
  - Objects, verbs, attibutes
- Beyond object classification
  - Relationships and contexts
- Sentences and QAs
- From Perception to Cognition

Krishna et al. IJCV 2016

Visual Genome Dataset

A dataset, a knowledge base, an ongoing effort to connect structural image concepts to language.

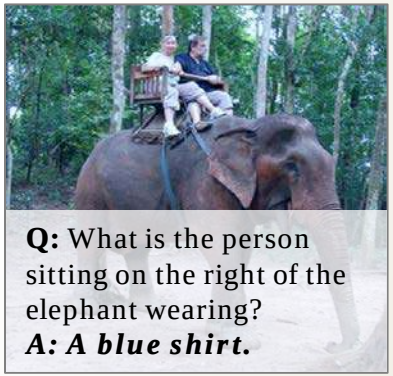
DenseCap & Paragraph Generation
Karpathy et al. CVPR'16
Krause et al. CVPR'17



Relationship Prediction Krishna et al.
ECCV'16

Image Retrieval w/ Scene Graphs Johnson et al.
CVPR'15
Xu et al. CVPR'17

Visual Q&A
Zhu et al. CVPR'16



Krishna et al. IJCV 2016

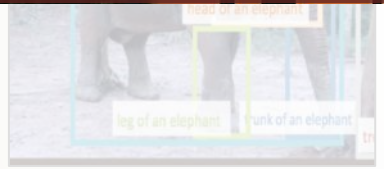
Visual Genome Dataset

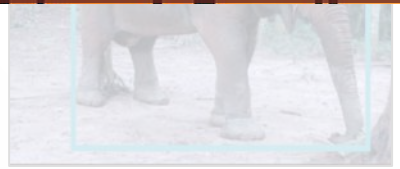
A dataset, a knowledge base, an ongoing effort to connect structural image concepts to language.

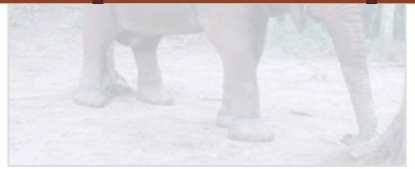
Workshop on Visual Understanding by Learning from Web Data 2017

26 July 2017 | Honolulu, Hawaii
*in conjunction with **CVPR 2017***

http://www.vision.ee.ethz.ch/webvision/workshop.html



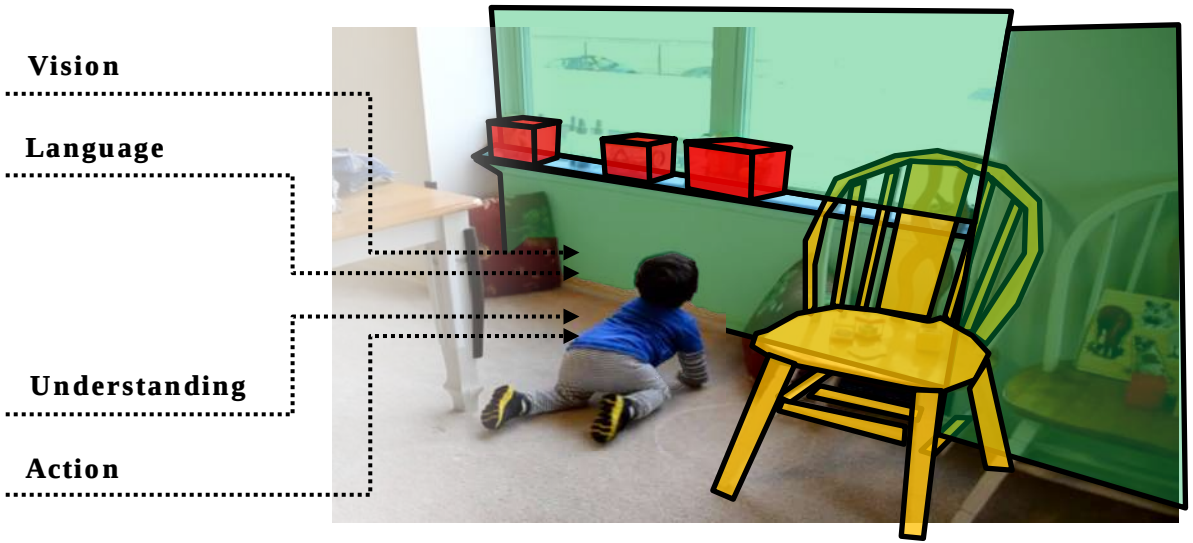




Q: What is the person sitting on the right of the elephant wearing?
A: A blue shirt.

Krishna et al. IJCV 2016

The Future of Vision and Intelligence



Agency:
The integration of perception, understanding and action

Eight Years of Competitions

2010-2017

10×
reduction of image classification error

3×
improvement of detection precision

What Happens Now?

We're passing the baton to **Kaggle**: a community of more than 1M data scientists.

Why? **democratizing data** is vital to **democratizing AI.**

image-net.org remains live at Stanford.

What Happens Now?

ImageNet **Object Localization** Challenge

ImageNet **Object Detection** Challenge

ImageNet **Object Detection from Video** Challenge

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49k Amazon Mechanical Turk Workers

“This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.”

WINSTON CHURCHILL