

Introduzione ai database d'immagini

- 10.1 – Generalità
- 10.2 – Ricerca basata sulle parole-chiave
- 10.3 – Ricerca basata sul contenuto
- 10.4 – Esempio: Image Rover
- 10.5 – Immagini geo-referenziate
- 10.6 – Conclusioni

10.1 – Generalità

- Diversi tipi
 - Collezioni d'immagini fisse
 - Raster molto grandi
 - Mappe raster
 - Piantine di città
 - Immagini da satellite
 - Sequenze video, films

Ricerche

- Basate sulle parole-chiave (utente dà una lista)
- Basate sul contenuto (utente dà una immagine-esempio) (query by example)
 - colori
 - forme
 - trame
 - relazioni spaziali
 - localizzazione

Interrogazioni dei database d'immagini

- Ricerca con parole-chiave
- Ricerca con il contenuto
- Ricerca con i colori
- Ricerca con le forme
- Ricerca con relazioni spaziali
- Ricerca con caratteristiche precise
- Ricerca con la localizzazione

10.2 – Ricerca con parole-chiave

- Ogni documento è descritto con una lista di parole-chiave (operazione chiamata indicizzazione)
- Generalmente da 3 a 10 parole-chiave date dall'autore o da un esperto
- Raggruppate in un “thesaurus” con 3 relazioni
 - sinonimia
 - genericità / specificità

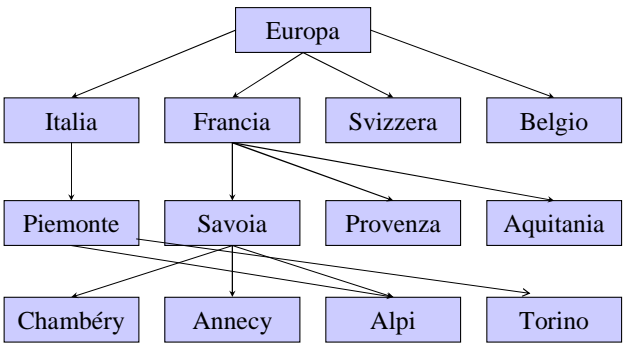
Annotazioni

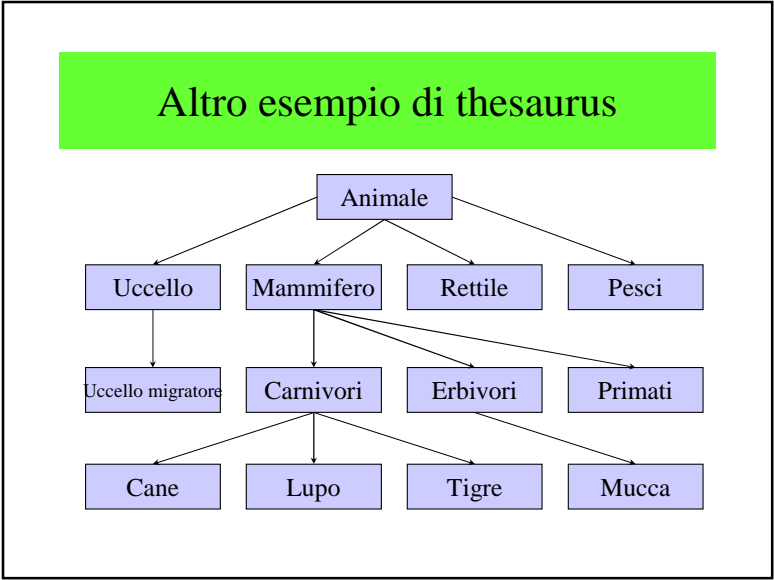
- Informazioni complementari
- Esempio per la caratterizzazione dei documenti multimediali
- Liste degli oggetti, delle persone, del luogo
- Generalmente fatte manualmente

Metadati

- Origine delle immagini
 - autore,
 - apparecchio,
 - data,
 - ecc.

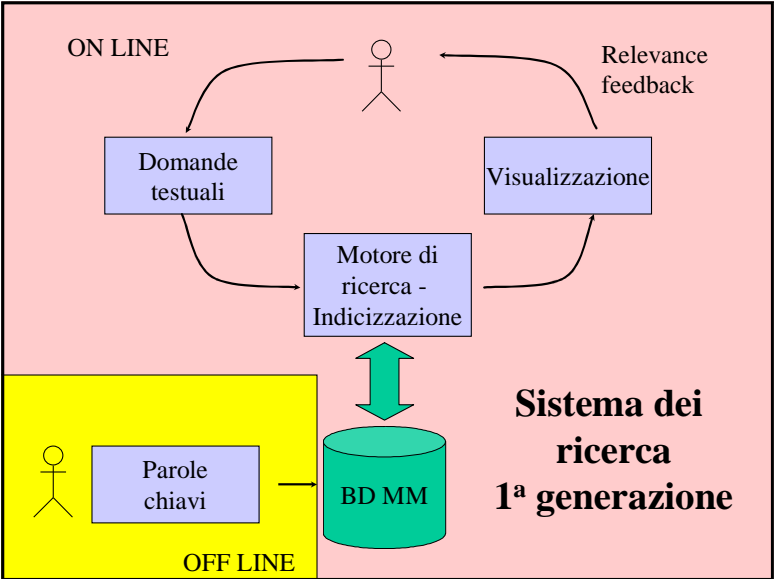
Esempio di thesaurus geografico





Domande

- Lista booleana di parole-chiavi (E, O, SALVO)
- Rumore = troppo documenti non pertinenti
- Silenzio = poco o nessun risultato
- Esempio: *"vorrei foto che trattano di coltura di porri in Australia"*



Keyword: Beach

Corel Stock Photos

http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/cgi/img_corel_query

Number of matches: 600

Search for: keywords like "beach"

ID	Thumbnail	Caption
ID: 35460	[Image]	Paros Island, Greece
ID: 35461	[Image]	Hawaii
ID: 35462	[Image]	Portugal
ID: 35463	[Image]	Spain
ID: 35464	[Image]	Bermuda
ID: 35465	[Image]	Portugal
ID: 35466	[Image]	Portugal
ID: 35467	[Image]	Portugal
ID: 35468	[Image]	Portugal
ID: 35469	[Image]	Portugal
ID: 35470	[Image]	Portugal
ID: 35471	[Image]	Portugal

DB sulle piante

Linnaean Taxonomic Hierarchy

CATEGORY

1. Kingdom

Plantae

2. Division

Angiosperms

3. Class

Dicotyledons

4. Order

Asterales

5. Family


Asteraceae

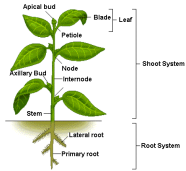
6. Genus

Helianthus

7. Species

Helianthus annuus

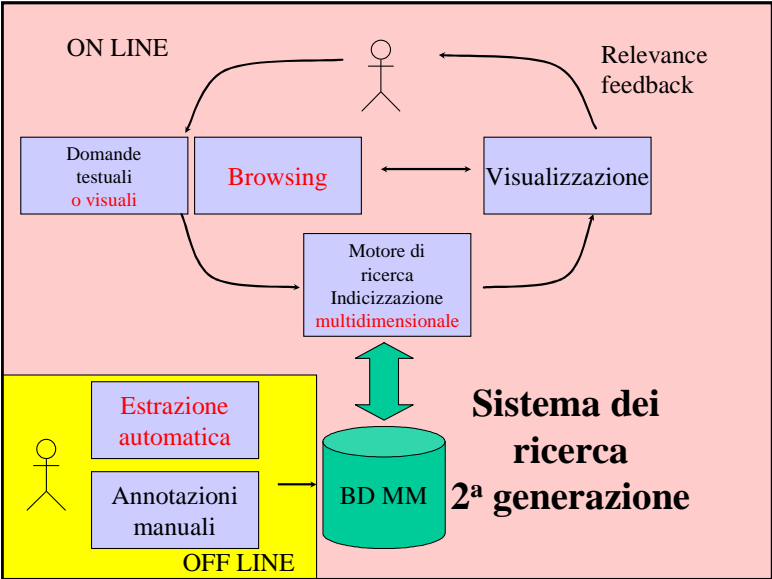
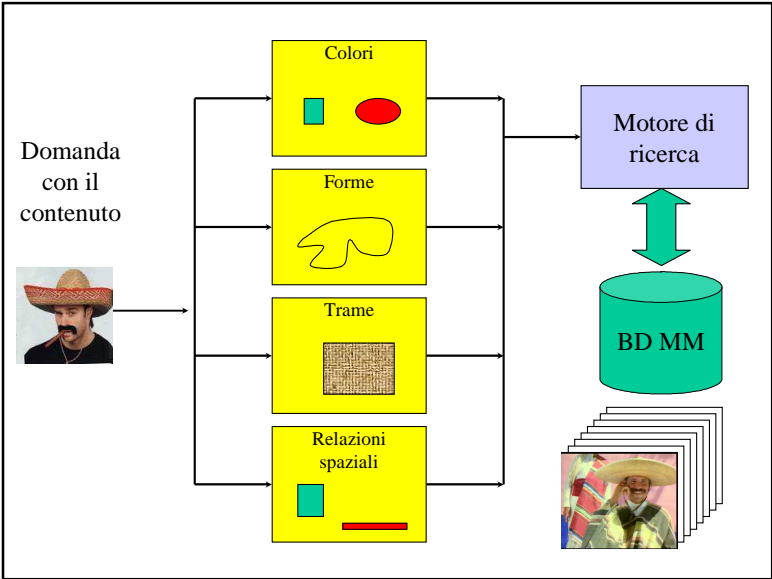


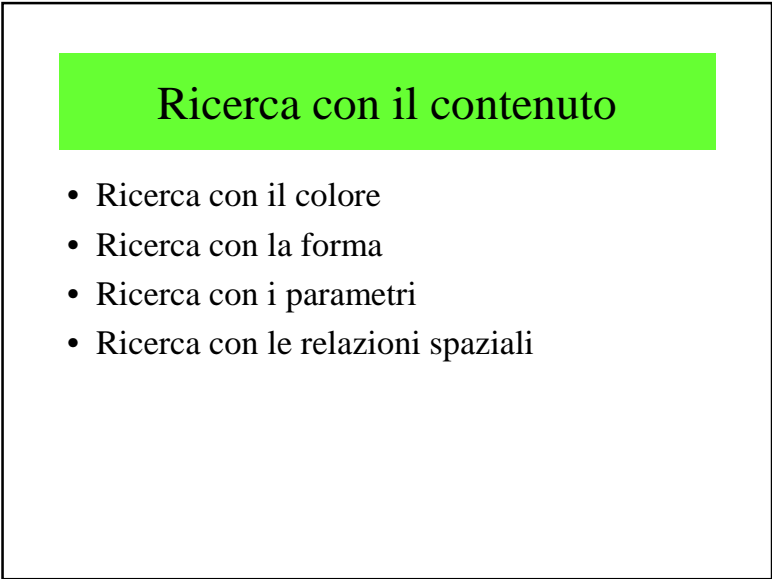
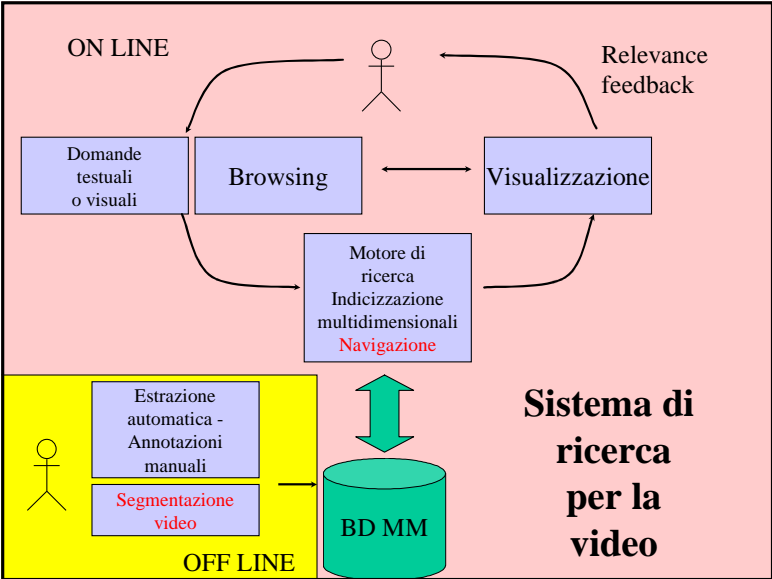
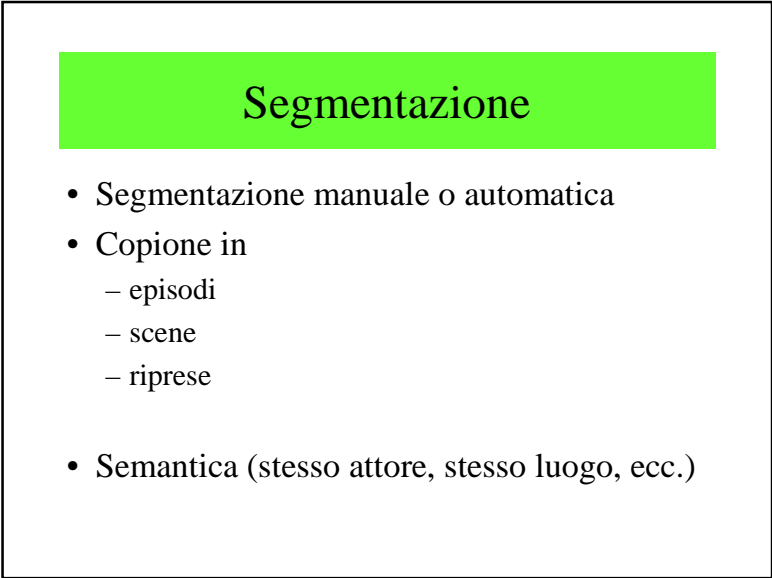
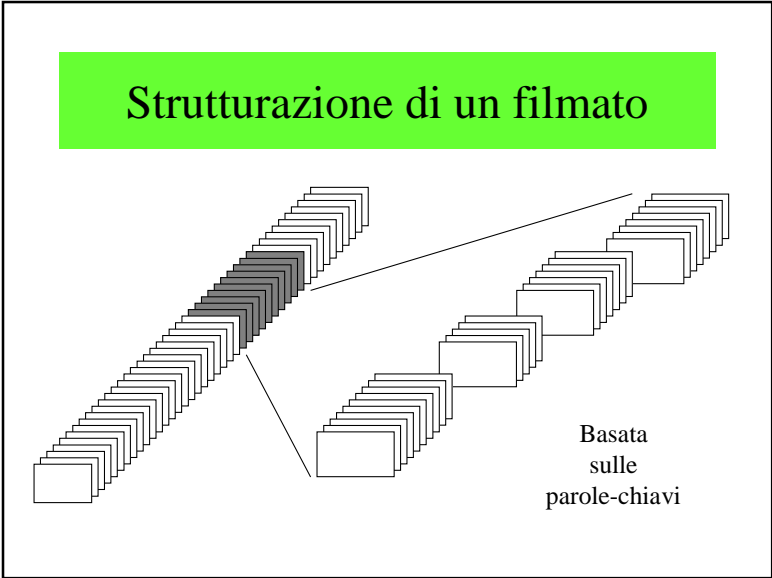


<http://www.ualr.edu/~botany/images.html>

10.3 Ricerca con il contenuto

- Ricerca con il contenuto generalmente basata su un esempio “*Query-by-example*”
- Analisi dell’esempio,
 - Stima delle sue caratteristiche
 - Ricerca delle immagini che somigliano

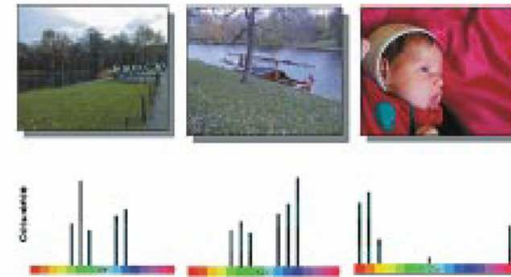




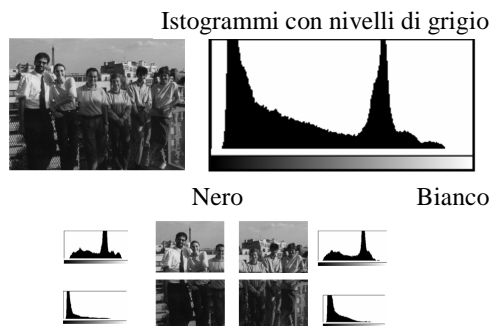
10.3.1 – Domande basate sui colori

- Contenente un colore in una certa proporzione
- Somiglianza di colori su tutta l'immagine
- Somiglianza su una sola parte
- Basata su un oggetto con un colore particolare
- ecc.

Esempio d'istogrammi

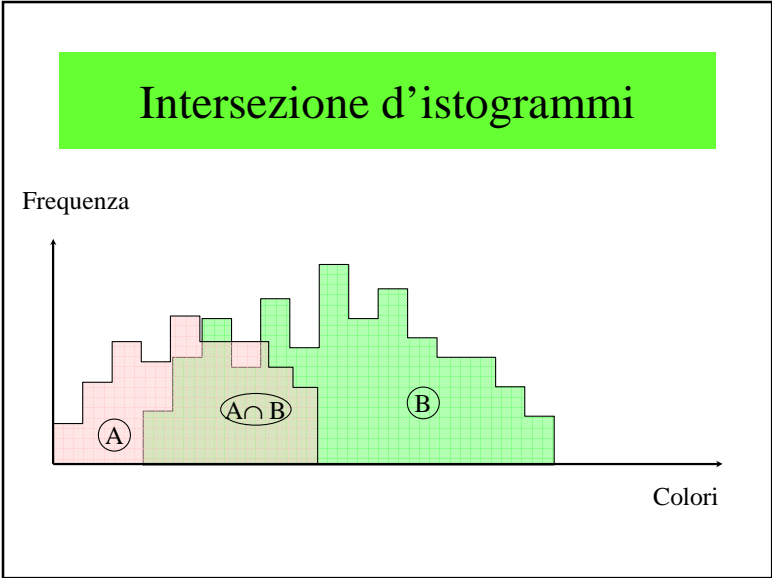


Istogrammi per regioni



Soluzione

- Istogramma dei colori per l'immagine-domanda $H(I_Q)$ e le altre immagini $H(I_D)$
- Confrontazione degli istogrammi: area la più grande
- **Attenzione:** stessa risoluzione, stesso sistema di codifica dei colori



Blobworld

<http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/photos/blobworld/>

- University of California, Berkeley
- 35 000 immagini

Step 1:

To begin a query, select a blob by clicking in the Blobworld image above.

You can also type in one or more keywords. We'll search the Corel keywords: caption, and CID title, and only do the Blobworld search among images that match all of your keywords. (But read this [warning](#) about the inaccuracy of keywords.)

Or search based on keywords alone — just type the keywords and click "Submit."

Step 2:

Adjust the weights below if you'd like, then click "Submit."

	Not	Somewhat	Very
How important is the selected region?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How important are the features of this region?			
Color	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Texture	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Location	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shape/Size	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

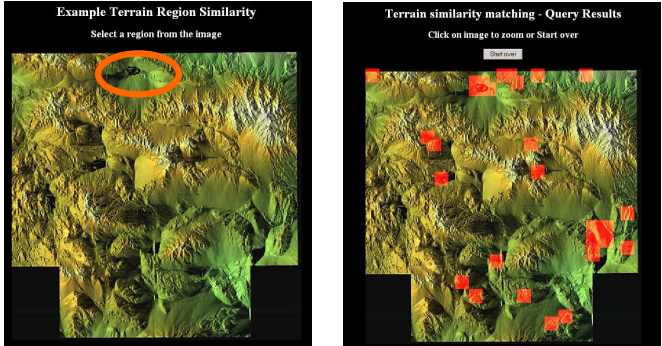
	Not	Somewhat	Very
How important is the background (everything outside the region)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	feature importance:			
overall	color	texture	location	shape
blob	very	very	somewhat	not
background	somewhat	very	not	not

Querying from 35000 images (2000 returned by the filter).

MARS <http://www-db.ics.uci.edu/pages/research/mars.shtml>

- MARS (Multimedia Analysis and Retrieval System)
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of California at Irvine,
- Demo <http://www-db.ics.uci.edu/pages/demos/index.shtml>.



Simplicity
http://wang16.ist.psu.edu/cgi-bin/zwang/regionsearch_show.cgi

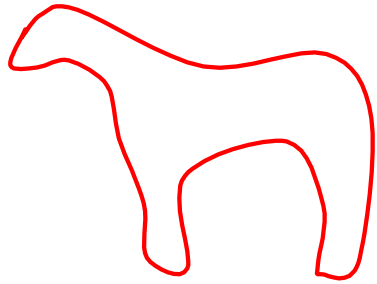
- Stanford university
- 200 000 immagini
- Somiglianza



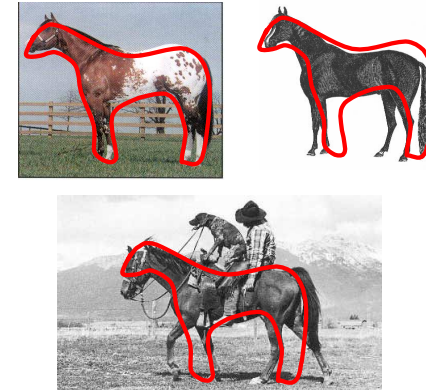
10.3.2 – Ricerca con le forme

- L'utente dà una forma ad esempio "a mano libera"
- Confronto con le altre immagini
- Deformazioni lineari
 - traslazioni
 - rotazioni
 - cambio di scala
- Altre trasformazioni

Esempio "cavallo"



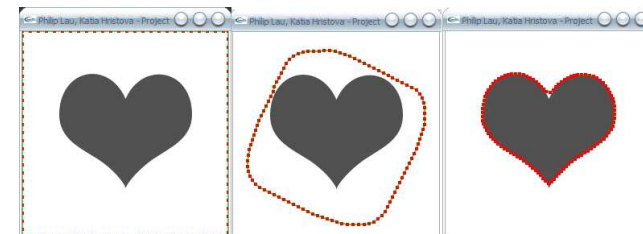
Esempio di risultati



Snakes – Contorni attivi

- Forma originale deformata per raggiungere un'altra forma
- Obiettivi
 - seguire al meglio possibile i contorni degli oggetti pittorici
 - minimizzare l'energia di deformazione

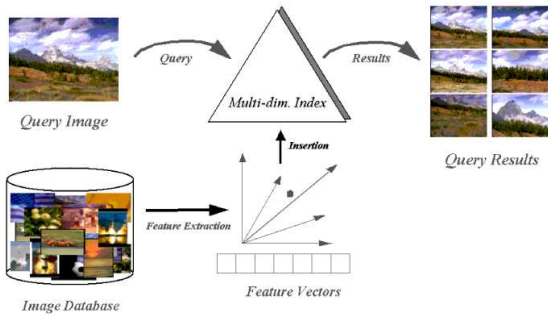
Esempi



10.3.3 – Ricerca basata sui parametri

- Principio:
 - ogni immagine è descritta con parecchi parametri provenienti dal trattamento immagini
 - Fino a una centinaia di parametri → indice
 - L'immagine-domanda è analizzata per estrarre parametri
 - Paragonare i parametri con gli indici.

Struttura



System		ADL	AltaVisa	Amore	BDLP	Bobworld	CANDID	C-lad	Chabot	CHVQ	DrawSearch	Excalibur	FIR	FOCUS	ImageFinder	ImageLine	ImageRETHO	Imageflower	ImageScape	Jacob	LCPD	MAIS	MetaSEK	MIR	NETRA
Texture	No details	*				*					*				*										
	Other																								
	Projection histogram																				*				
	Edge-orientation histogram						*										*								
	Local binary patterns																	*		*					
	Random fields								*																
	Atomic texture features				*										*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Wavelet, Fourier transform	*						*		*		*									*		*		*

System		PhotoBook	Picasso	PixHunter	PixTeSeek	QBIC	SQUID	SurfImage	SYNAPSIS	TODAI	VIR	VisualSEK	Vp	WebSEK	WebSeer	WISE
Texture	No details										*					
	Other						*	*	*							
	Projection histogram									*						
	Edge-orientation histogram						*									
	Local binary patterns															
	Random fields	*														
	Atomic texture features				*	*	*	*	*							
	Wavelet, Fourier transform						*	*	*							*

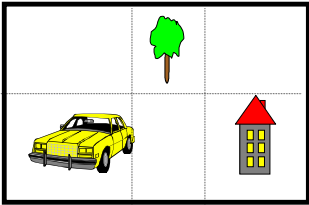
10.3.4 – Ricerca con le relazioni spaziali

- Proiezioni simboliche (2D strings)
- Uso delle relazioni di Egenhofer
- Uso degli operatori di Jungert
- Firme

2D strings di Chang

- Principio:

x-proiezione : macchina < albero < casa
y-proiezione : macchina e casa < albero



Descrizione di un'immagine

<i>d</i>		
	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	

- $I = (u, v)$
- $(a=d < a=b < c, a=a < b=c < d)$
- = stesso luogo
- < relazione sinistra-destra
- 2D strings normali : $(ad < ab < c, aa < bc < d)$

Pattern matching

Immagine iniziale

<i>d</i>		
	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>a</i>		

Esempio di domanda:

	<i>b</i>
<i>a</i>	

Si

	<i>c</i>
<i>a</i>	

Si

<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>a</i>	

No

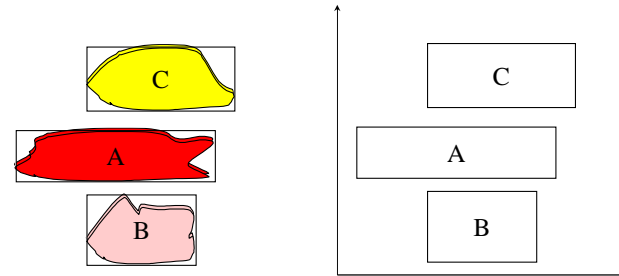
Conclusioni sulle 2 D strings

- Strumento interessante
 - Difficoltà di descrizione quando ci sono sovrapposizioni
 - Problemi delle zone con buchi
- ➔ altri operatori

Codifica con le 2D B strings

$$u : A_{bx} < B_{bx} = C_{bx} < B_{ex} < A_{ex} < C_{ex}$$

$$v : B_{by} < B_{ey} = A_{by} < A_{ey} = C_{by} < C_{ey}$$



Operatori di Jungert (1/2)

$A < B$	$\text{centro}(A) < \text{centro}(B)$	
$A = B$	$\text{centro}(A) = \text{centro}(B)$	
$A B$	Fianco a fianco	
$A \% B$	$\text{Min}(A) > \text{Min}(B)$ $\text{Max}(A) < \text{Max}(B)$ $\text{Length}(A) < \text{Length}(B)$	

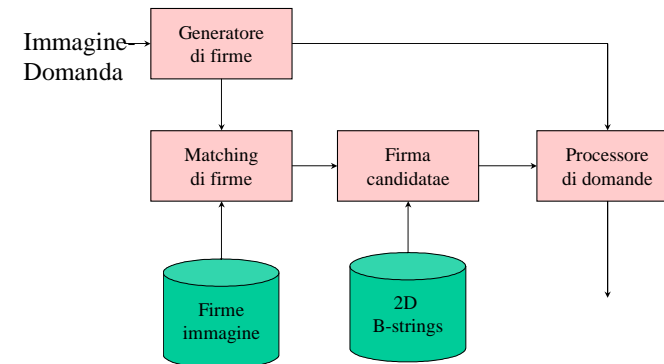
Operatori di Jungert (2/2)

$A[B$	$\text{Min}(A) = \text{Min}(B)$ $\text{Length}(A) < \text{Length}(B)$	
$A]B$	$\text{Max}(A) = \text{Max}(B)$ $\text{Length}(A) < \text{Length}(B)$	
$A \backslash B$	$\text{Min}(A) < \text{Min}(B)$ $\text{Length}(A) \leq \text{Length}(B)$	
A / B	$\text{Max}(A) > \text{Max}(B)$ $\text{Length}(A) \leq \text{Length}(B)$	

Firme

- Codificare un'immagine con le 2D strings, o più esattamente 2D B strings (Lee, Yang, Chen) (= codifica delle parti)
- Funzione di hashing

Ricerca con le firme



10.4 – Esempio : Image Rover

- Boston University, MA.
- Demo
<http://www.cs.bu.edu/groups/ivc/ImageRover/demo.html>.
- Associazioni semantiche
- Associazioni di colori
- Associazioni d'orientamento

Associazioni semantiche

Examples of images expected to be semantically related:



Words surrounding the images are expected to talk about bikes.



Images maynot be semantically related.

Associazioni di colori

Examples of images with similar color composition:



Blue above horizon, but color below horizon varies.



Red in center, surrounded by black.

Associazioni d'orientamento

Examples of images with similar distributions of edge orientations:



Dominant vertical edge orientation.



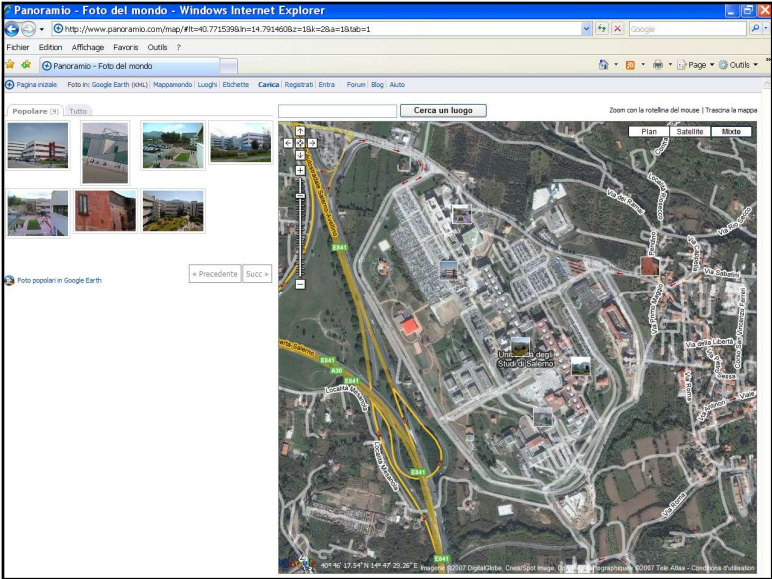
Many edge orientations present; no clear dominant orientation.

10.5 – Immagini geo-referenziate

- Immagini localizzate – Map 2.0
- Geotaggare / Geotagging
- Condivisione delle foto
- Ricerca basata sulla localizzazione
- Esempio: Panoramio (con Google)

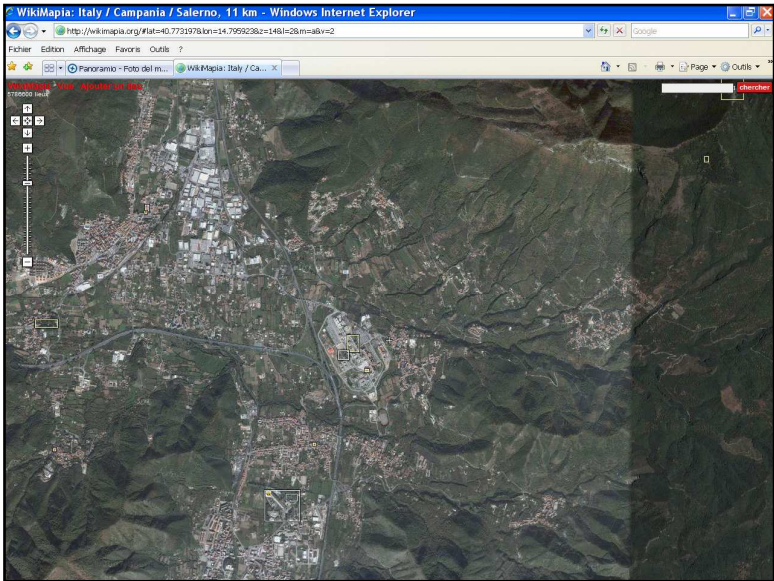
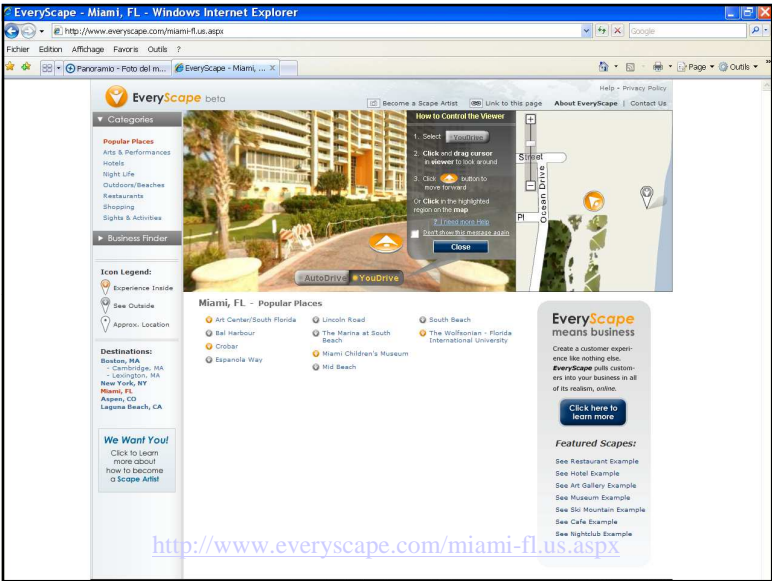
Panoramio

- <http://www.panoramio.com>
- 350 000 utenti
- 2 milioni foto.



Altri sistemi

- <http://z.la/f0mgp>
- <http://www.everyscape.com/>
- <http://www.panoramio.com/>
- <http://wikimapia.org/>
- <http://www.fotolog.com/>
- <http://sugoi.doko.jp>
- <http://www.trippermap.com/>
- <http://flickr.com/map>
- Ecc.



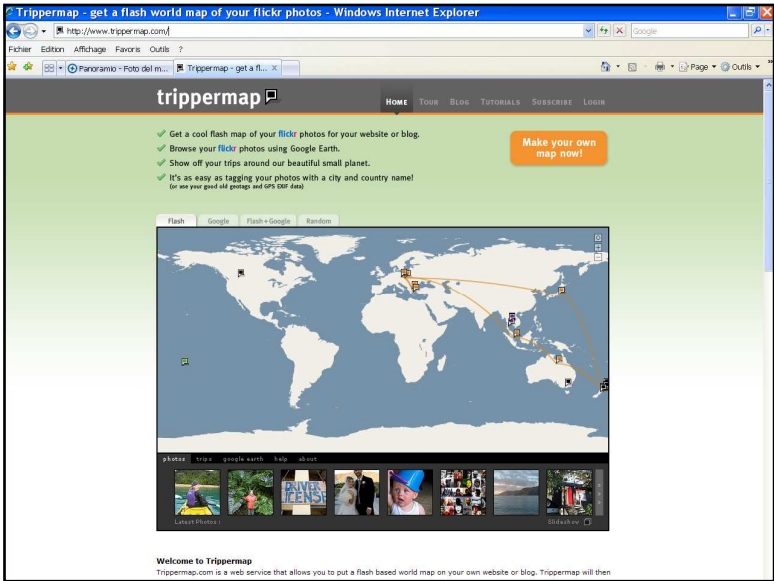
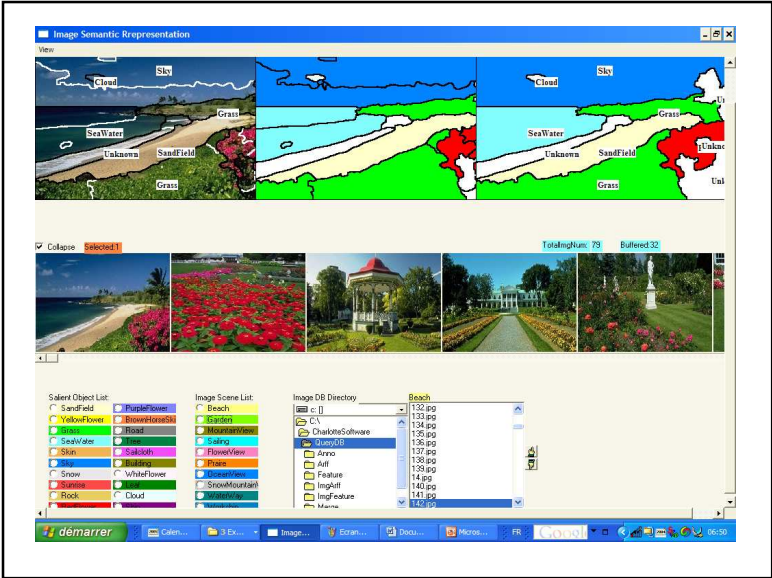


Foto geo-referenziate

- Un nuovo tipo di sistema molto popolare
- Geo-referimento
- Ricerca basata sulla localizzazione

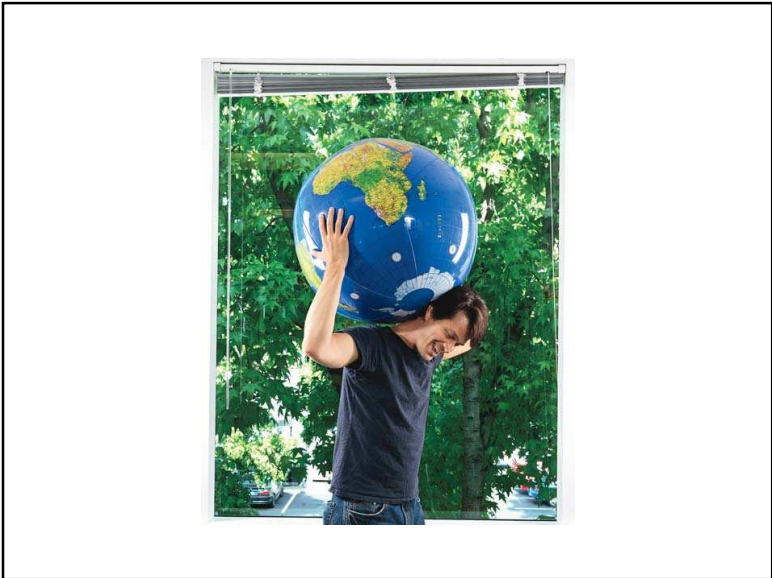
10.6 – Conclusioni

- Difficoltà della ricerca con il contenuto delle immagini
- Risultati spesso deludenti
- Uso delle reti semantiche e/o delle ontologie
- Importanza della localizzazione



Demo

- <http://wang.ist.psu.edu/IMAGE/>
- <http://www.terraserver.microsoft.com/default.aspx>



New Google Earth functionalities

- Time Animation - Adding the 4th dimension to GE 4 was my favorite new feature added to the program this year. The innovative applications already developed are just a taste of what is to come. See the Blue Marble time animation, or the animation of building growth in London.
- SketchUp and Textures with 3D models - Google made a free version of SketchUp available which integrates with Google Earth. And, with the release of the GE 4 beta supported 3D models with textures. Textures provide the ability to add photo-realism to 3D models. And GE 4 supports a new standard for 3D model file formats called Collada.
- Enhanced Network Links - Network Links are like live updating URL links to other servers while viewing GE content. Google has wisely continued to refine the performance and functionality of one of their most powerful features for GE. This has enabled things like live tracking of airplane flights, automatically updating global weather.
- Support for Mac/Linux/Windows - The fact that Google supports GE on Windows, Mac, and Linux is fantastic. No other virtual globe in 2006 supports all these platforms.
- Google Earth 4 - While many new features were introduced as part of the GE 4 beta, one thing I would like to point out is that GE 4 introduced a consistent look and feel between the different platforms (Mac/Windows/Linux). This was a smart move, and is one of the better features introduced this year by itself.
- New Feature Line-up - Late this year Google re-arranged their feature line up. Now, the free version of GE includes line and polygon drawing capabilities. And the Pro version of GE now includes the movie making module and other features which formerly cost hundreds of dollars more.
- Controller interface - You can now hook up your game controllers and other input devices (like flight simulator yokes) to GE 4.
- Improved layers interface - This year Google enhanced the layers interface with nested folders and added the ability for radio-buttons in a folder so you could selectively choose one feature from a list. These improvements were necessary since Google added so many new layers to the built-in layers of GE.
- Huge Amounts of New Imagery - Google added millions of square miles of new imagery to Google Earth during the year. The biggest updates were in June and September. Hundreds of millions of people are now able to see their house, and other really interesting things, in high resolution which weren't able to a year ago.
- Huge Amount of New Layer Data - This is probably one of the most overlooked features of Google Earth. The layers (found in the lower left pane in the GE interface) provide access to many megabytes of data on everything from points of interest around the world and Wikipedia articles to videos, GPS tracks, National Geographic magazine articles, and more. The new "Featured Content Layers" help highlight GE content from external sources.