Metro Maps of Photos

April Shen with Carlos Guestrin and Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman MODE Lab March 6, 2014

Gratuitous kitten picture



Motivation







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- Most people have a lot of photos, containing a lot of information about their lives (people, places, etc.)
- Want to deal with **information overload** in the context of **personal photo collections**
- Currently focusing on social circles

Photobios for Personal Photos

- Exploring photos of an individual over time
- A way of exploring a personal collection, but somewhat limited in scope
- Other user interfaces for viewing photos



[Kemelmacher '11]

Metro Maps for News and Science

- Method of gaining big-picture understanding of a complex topic
- Finds important and coherent stories and interactions between them
- Prior work for images limited (though see [Lu '13])





 Reformulate the objectives and algorithms of metro maps to provide structured summaries of personal photo collections

Dataset



- Personal photo collections
 - Currently about 1000 from my own collection
- Features include bag of faces and timestamp
 - Potentially location and infinite other possibilities





- Want to represent the important features of the dataset
- For us: choose photos that include many of the people and times that appear in the collection



Coverage

- x = facesv = imagesp = pathsM = map
- Photos try to cover faces with some probability
- Just need some photo in the subset to successfully cover a face

$$cover_v(x) = \mathbbm{1}(x \in v)$$

 $cover_M(x) = 1 - \prod_{v \in M} (1 - cover_v(x))$
 $Cover(M) = \sum_x \lambda_x cover_M(x)$



- Each line of the map should tell a consistent story
- For us: the photos in a line should include similar people and times



Coherence

x = faces v = images p = pathsM = map

- Use overlap in faces and chronology
- Judge lines by their weakest link

$$Coherence(p) = \min_{1 \le i < |p|} \sum_{x} \mathbb{1}(x \in v_i \cap v_{i+1}) \\ -\alpha \cdot \mathbb{1}[time(v_i) > time(v_{i+1})]$$

Connectivity

- Show the interactions between the different lines
- For us: show who appears in multiple social circles







Connectivity

 $x = ext{faces}$ $v = ext{images}$ $p = ext{paths}$ $M = ext{map}$

• For now, simply count number of lines that intersect (i.e., have some faces in common)

$$Conn(M) = |\{(p_i, p_j) : v_i \cap v_j \neq \emptyset$$

for some $v_i \in p_i, v_j \in p_j\}|$



Find a map M that maximizes Conn(M)such that $Coherence(M) \ge \tau$ and $Cover(M) \ge (1 - \varepsilon)\kappa$.

- Coverage: primary objective
- Connectivity: secondary objective
- Coherence: constraint
- Note that decreasing connectivity pretty much always increases coverage
 - Want to be within epsilon of maximum coverage kappa



Coherence Graph

- Enumerating all coherent paths is intractable
- Create graph where nodes are short coherent sequences and any path in this graph preserves coherence
- Can get short coherent chains through general best-first search
 - Keep a priority queue of subchains
 - Always expand the most coherent chain







Coverage is Submodular

- New goal: find maximum coverage path between any two nodes
- Coverage is submodular (diminishing returns)

A set function f is submodular if for all $A, B \subset V$ and $v \in V$, we have $f(A \cup \{v\}) - f(A) \ge f(B \cup \{v\}) - f(B)$ whenever $A \subseteq B$.

• Maximization is NP-hard, but greedy algorithm gives result within 1-1/e of optimal

Submodular Orienteering

- Greedily maximize any submodular function of a path between two nodes
- Use algorithm of [Chekuri & Pal '05]
 - Given start and end node, maximum allowed cost
 - Guess midpoint node and the cost to reach
 - Recursively find path from start to midpoint, then recursively augment with path from midpoint to end
- Gives O(log optimal) result

Improving Connectivity

- Local search for more connected maps
- Try to replace paths so that connectivity increases and coverage decreases by at most epsilon
- Currently, this step is rolled into the coverage optimization

Overall Algorithm

Build coherence graph

- For each line in the map:
 - Find best-coverage path between each pair of images

(using submodular orienteering)

Choose path that is most connected while being close to best coverage

(using greedy algorithm)



Future Work

- Additional features
 - Photo metadata (GPS, proximity between face regions)
 - More advanced vision features, e.g. learning face or scene detectors on the fly
- Better visualization
- Scalability [Shahaf '13]
- Personalization through user interaction
- Evaluation
 - Probably will require user studies
- Other ideas???

References

Chekuri, C. and Pal, M. A recursive greedy algorithm for walks in directed graphs. FOCS '05.

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More gratuitous kitten pics!







