## Finding Iconic Images Tamara L Berg, Alexander C Berg Yahoo! Research



associated with "horse" on flickr

(output of our system)

# 1. Ranking by Saliency

\* Percolates good/interesting images up in the ranking

\* Provides a rough division of the image into object/ background

<sup>k</sup> Eliminates junk images that can confuse clustering \* Generic with respect to object class

\* Linear in the number of images, so can be performed efficiently on web-scale datasets

## Naive Bayes Classifier

trained on a general set of images with and without salient objects

 $P(L|F) = \frac{P(L) \prod_{i} P(F_i|L)}{P(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)}$  $P(L) \prod_{i} P(F_i|L)$  $P(L)\prod_{i} P(F_{i}|L) + P(\overline{L})\prod_{i} P(F_{i}|\overline{L})$ 

#### For each image:

\* Compute saliency measure of all possible layouts, divisions into fg rectangle and bg. \* Select the best layout.

Rank images by probability of selected layouts and keep the top 1000.

## Features

Contrast (chi-squared dist) of fg to bg cue values Cues:

Computed efficiently using summed-area tables. Hue, Saturation, Value - histograms with 11 bins Texture - histogram of total response to a set of 5 oriented filters and one center-surround filter. Focus - ratio of high pass to low pass energy Size/Location - 4d histogram

### Iconic?



#### Large salient object clearly delineated **I** from the background.



2 Object looks like many other objects in the collection.

## 2. Appearance Clustering Features

Geometric Blur - local shape descriptor (A.C. Berg & J. Malik, CVPR '01)



## Image Similarity mean best feature match (spatially restricted)

 $S(i,j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum max_l(sim(f_i^k, f_j^l))$ 

## Remove Junk Images

Find 20 nearest neighbors in set of images containing in class and out of class items. Remove images with more neighbors out of class than in.

## Cluster

k-medoids clustering on remainder of images.

# User Evaluation







**Clusters** 

Appearance should be relatively coherent.

Multiple senses are displayed.

