THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CPSC 425: Computer Vision

Image Credit: Devi Parikh

Lecture 1: Introduction and Course Logistics

Course **logistic**

Times: Mon, Wed, Fri 15:00-16:00pm **Locations:** West Mall Swing, Room 122

Instructor: Leonid Sigal

E-mail: lsigal@cs.ubc.ca

Office: ICICS 119

Course webpage: http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~lsigal/teaching.html

Discussion: piazza.com/ubc.ca/winterterm12018/cpsc425

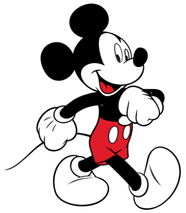
About **me …**

I have been working in **Computer Vision** for the last ~20 years

Associate Professor
2017 -

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Senior Research Scientist
2009 - 2017



Disney Research

Postdoctoral Researcher
2007 - 2009

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

PhD, MSc
2001 - 2008

BROWN

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Software Engineer
1999 - 2001

COGNEX

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Instructor: Leonid Sigal

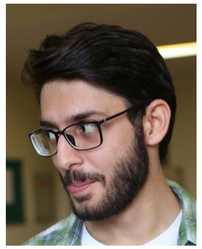
E-mail: lsigal@cs.ubc.ca

Office: ICICS 119

TAs: Polina Zablotskaia

pzablots@cs.ubc.ca

Borna Ghotbi



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Tzu-Yun Shann

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Sarah Elhammadi

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Use **Piazza** for any questions related to material and assignments in the course

If you have a question, I can guarantee you that at least 10 students in the course have an identical question.

Course webpage: http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~lsigal/teaching.html

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What is **Computer Vision**?

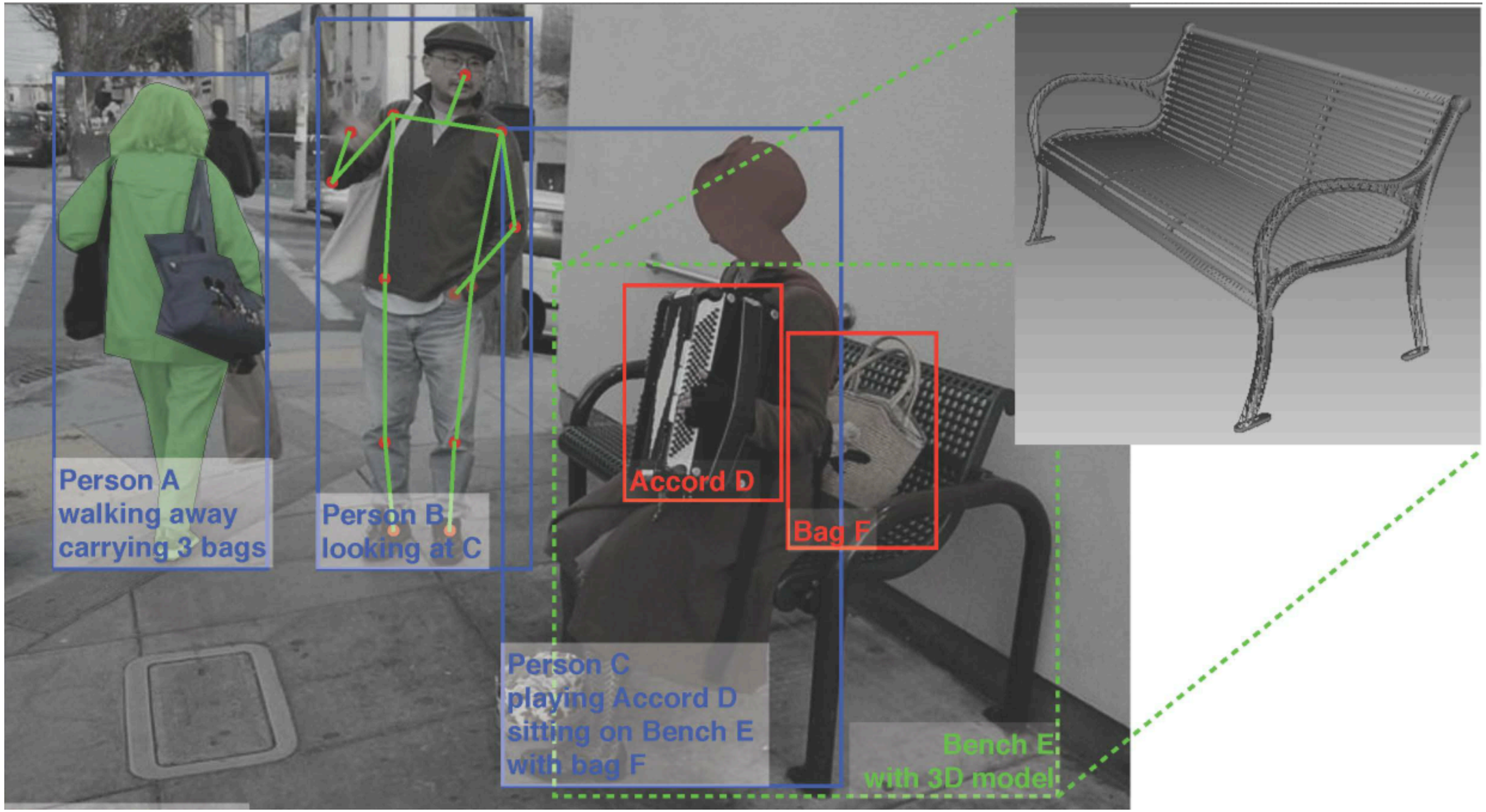
Compute vision, broadly speaking, is a research field aimed to enable computers to **process and interpret visual data**, as sighted humans can.

Image Credit: https://www.deviantart.com/infinitecreations/art/BioMech-Eye-168367549

What do **you** see?

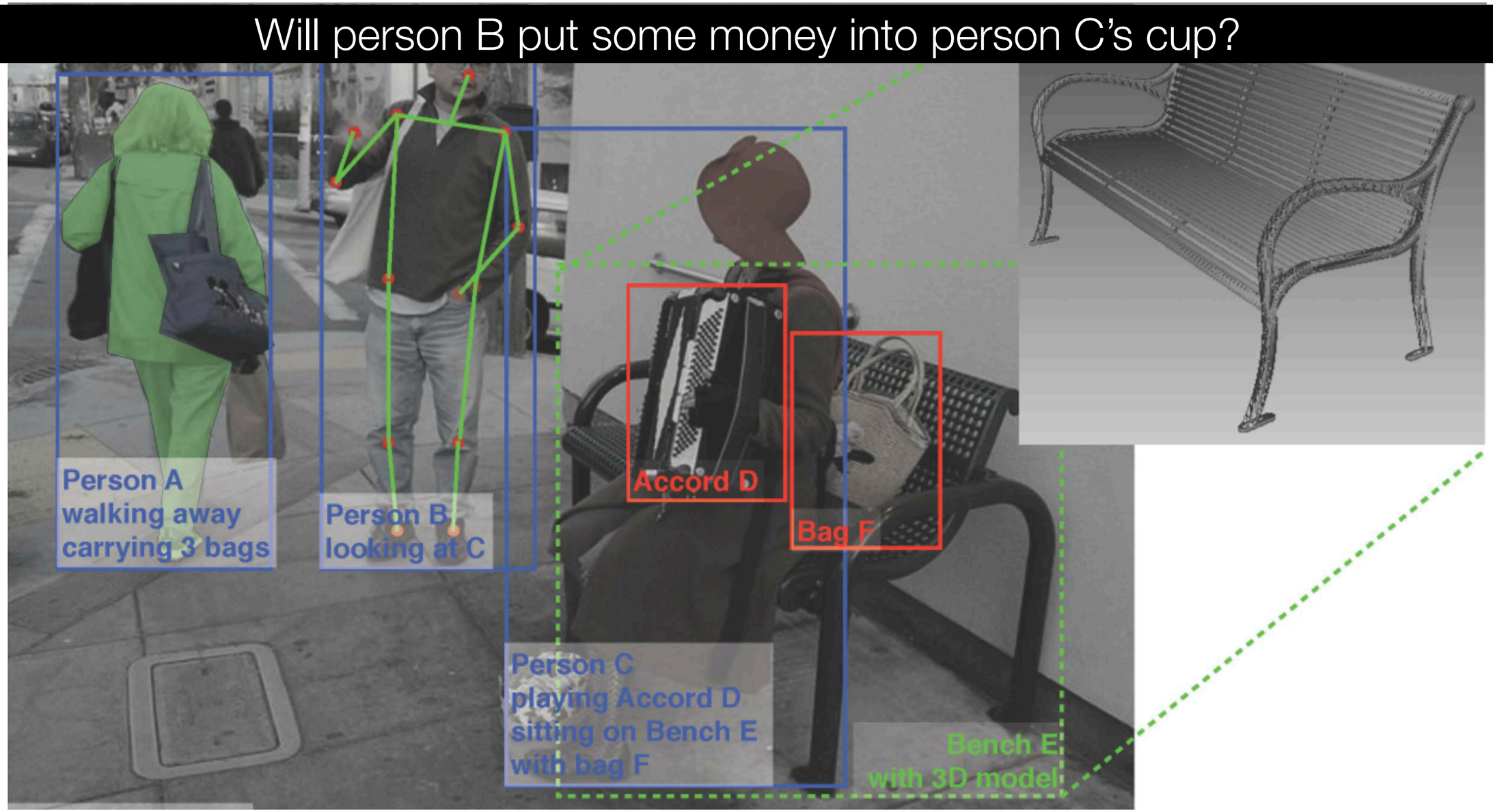
Slide Credit: Jitendra Malik (UC Berkeley)

What we would like **computer to infer**?



Slide Credit: Jitendra Malik (UC Berkeley)

What we would like **computer to infer**?



Slide Credit: Jitendra Malik (UC Berkeley)

What is **Computer Vision**?

Compute vision, broadly speaking, is a research field aimed to enable computers to **process and interpret visual data**, as sighted humans can.

Image (or video)

Sensing Device

Interpreting Device

Image Credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/flamephoenix1991/8376271918

Interpretation

blue sky,
trees,
fountains,
UBC, …

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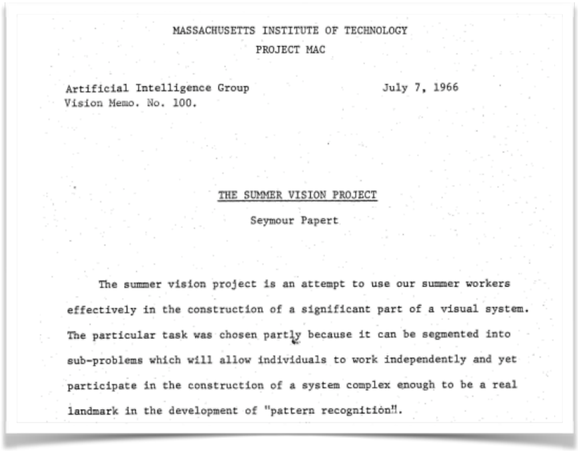
Computer vision … the beginning …



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT MAC

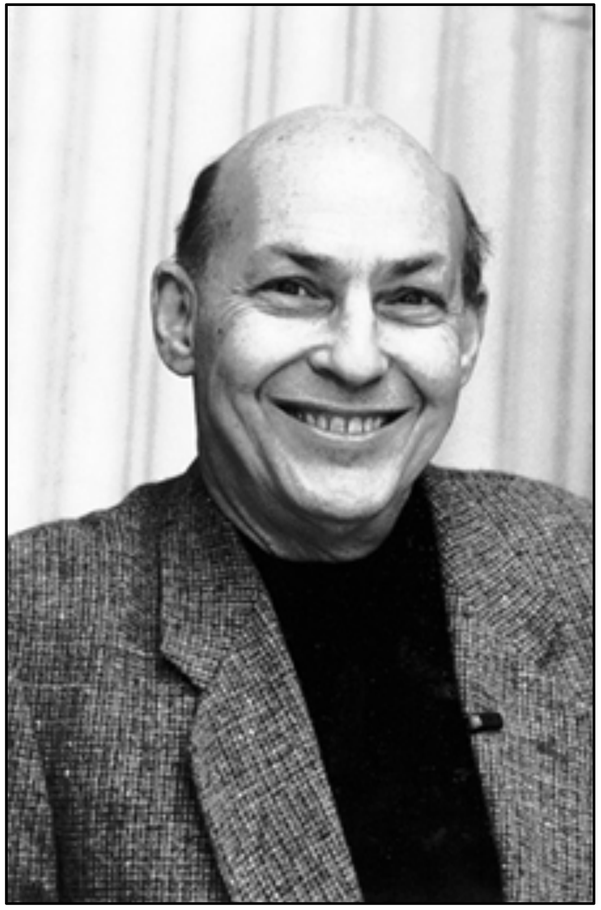
Artificial Intelligence Group
Vision Memo. No. 100.

July 7, 1966

THE SUMMER VISION PROJECT

Seymour Papert

The summer vision project is an attempt to use our summer workers effectively in the construction of a significant part of a visual system. The particular task was chosen partly because it can be segmented into sub-problems which will allow individuals to work independently and yet participate in the construction of a system complex enough to be a real landmark in the development of "pattern recognition".



"spend the summer linking a camera to a computer and getting the computer to describe what it saw"

- Marvin Minsky (1966), MIT
  Turing Award (1969)

… >50 years later

Slide Credit: Devi Parikh (GA Tech)

Computer vision … the beginning …

Gerald Sussman, MIT

"You'll notice that **Sussman** never worked in vision again!" – Berthold Horn

Slide Credit: Devi Parikh (GA Tech)

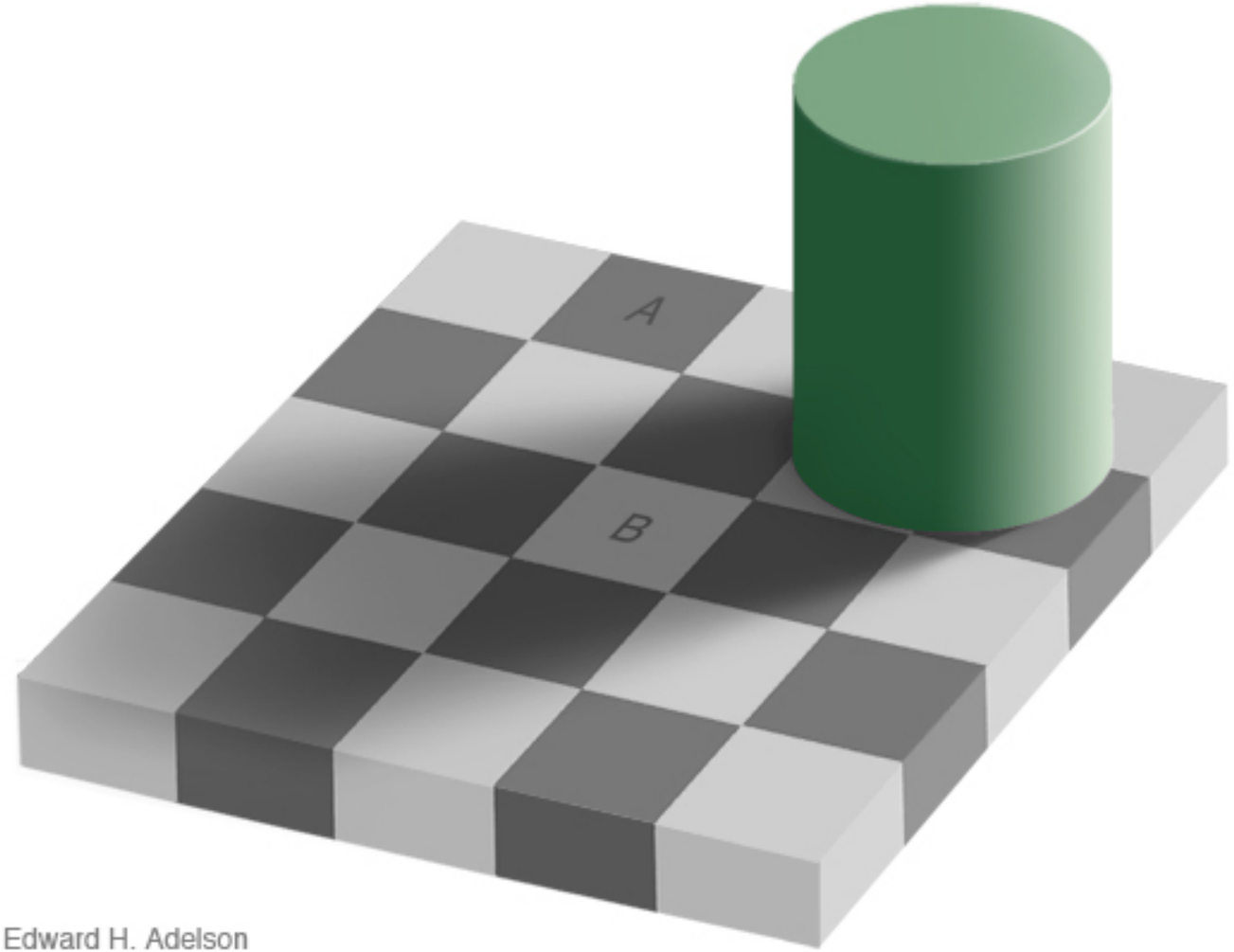
Can computers **match (or beat)** human vision?

- We’ve been at it for 50 years

Can computers **match (or beat)** human vision?

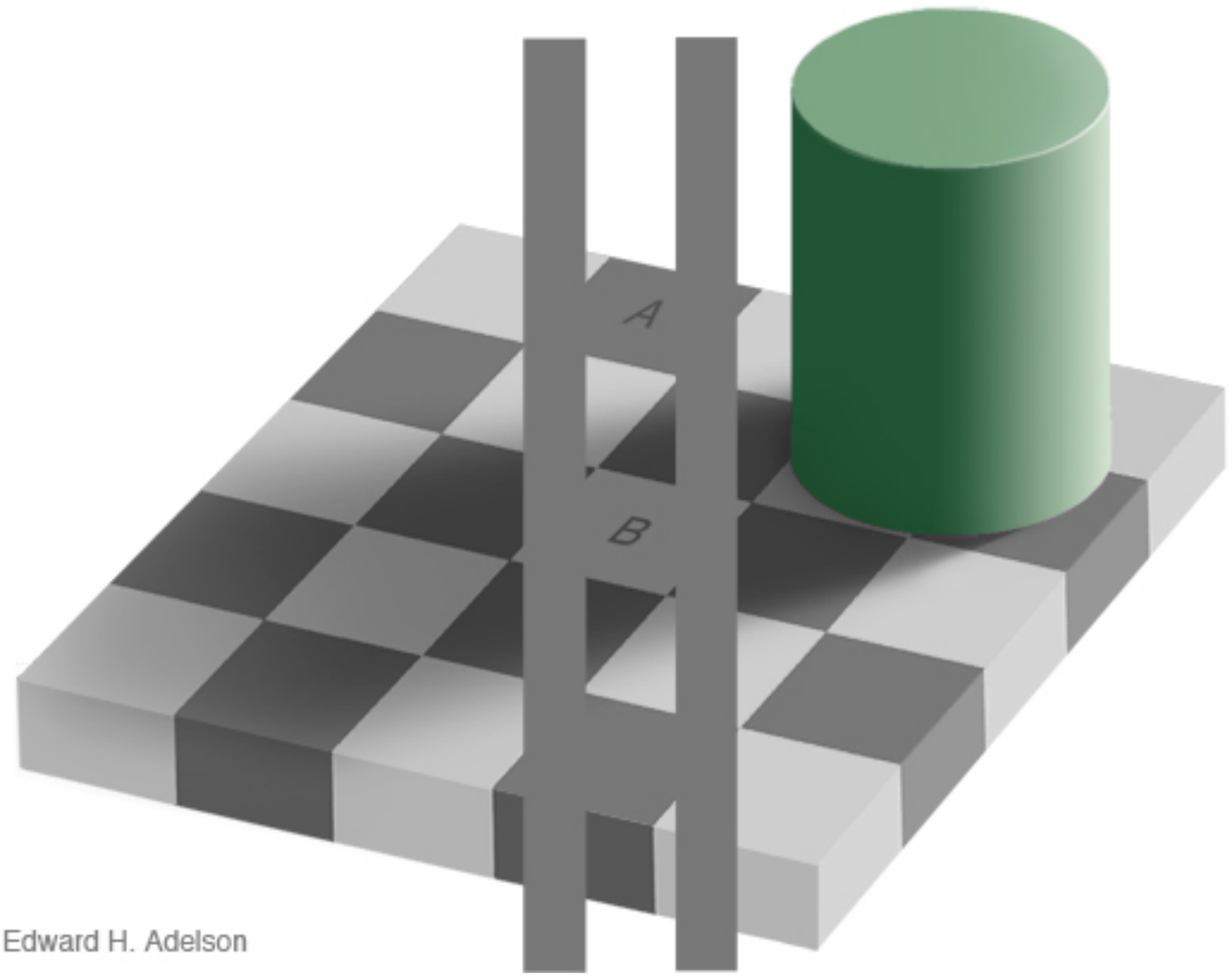
- How good is human vision?

Can computers **match (or beat)** human vision?



Edward H. Adelson

Can computers **match (or beat)** human vision?



Edward H. Adelson

Can computers **match (or beat)** human vision?

- **Yes and No** (mostly NO)

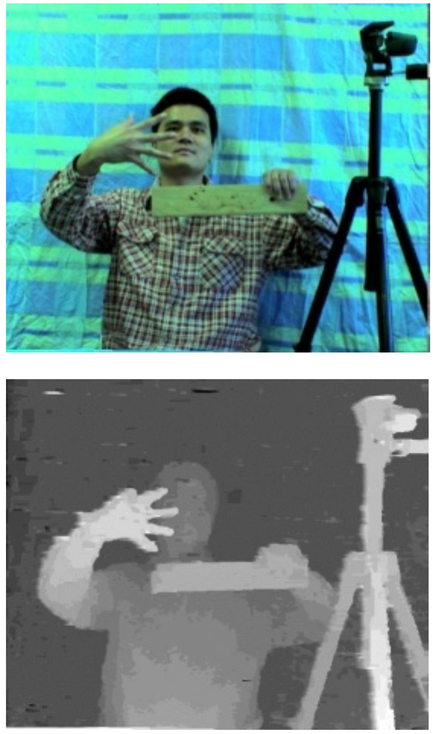
Computer **Vision Problems**

1. Computing properties of the 3D world from visual data (***measurement***)

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

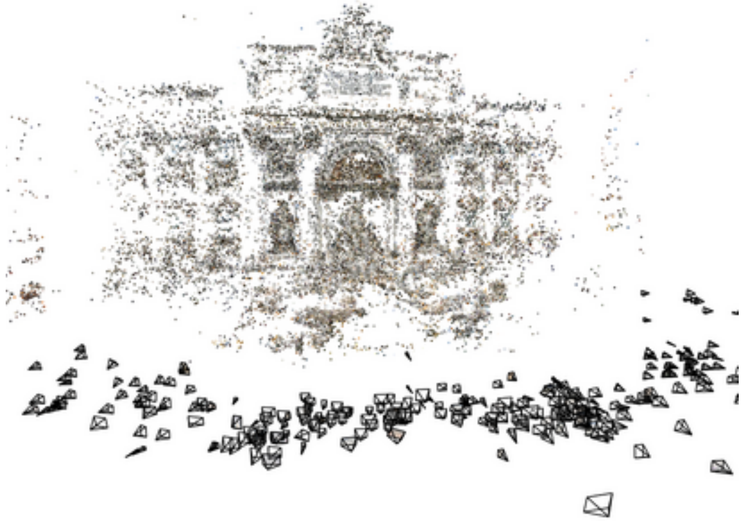
1. Vision for **Measurement**

Real-time stereo



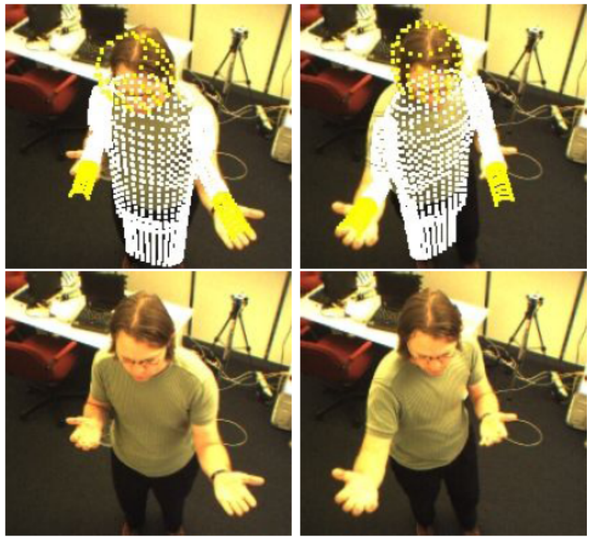
Wang et al.

Structure from motion



Snavely et al.

Tracking



Demirdjian et al.

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

Computer **Vision Problems**

1. Computing properties of the 3D world from visual data (***measurement***)

Ill-posed problem: real world is much more complex than what we can measure in images: 3D -> 2D

It is (literally) impossible to invert the image formation process

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

Computer **Vision Problems**

1. Computing properties of the 3D world from visual data (***measurement***)

2. Algorithms and representations to allow a machine to recognize objects, people, scenes, and activities (***perception and interpretation***)

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

2. Vision for **Perception and Interpretation**

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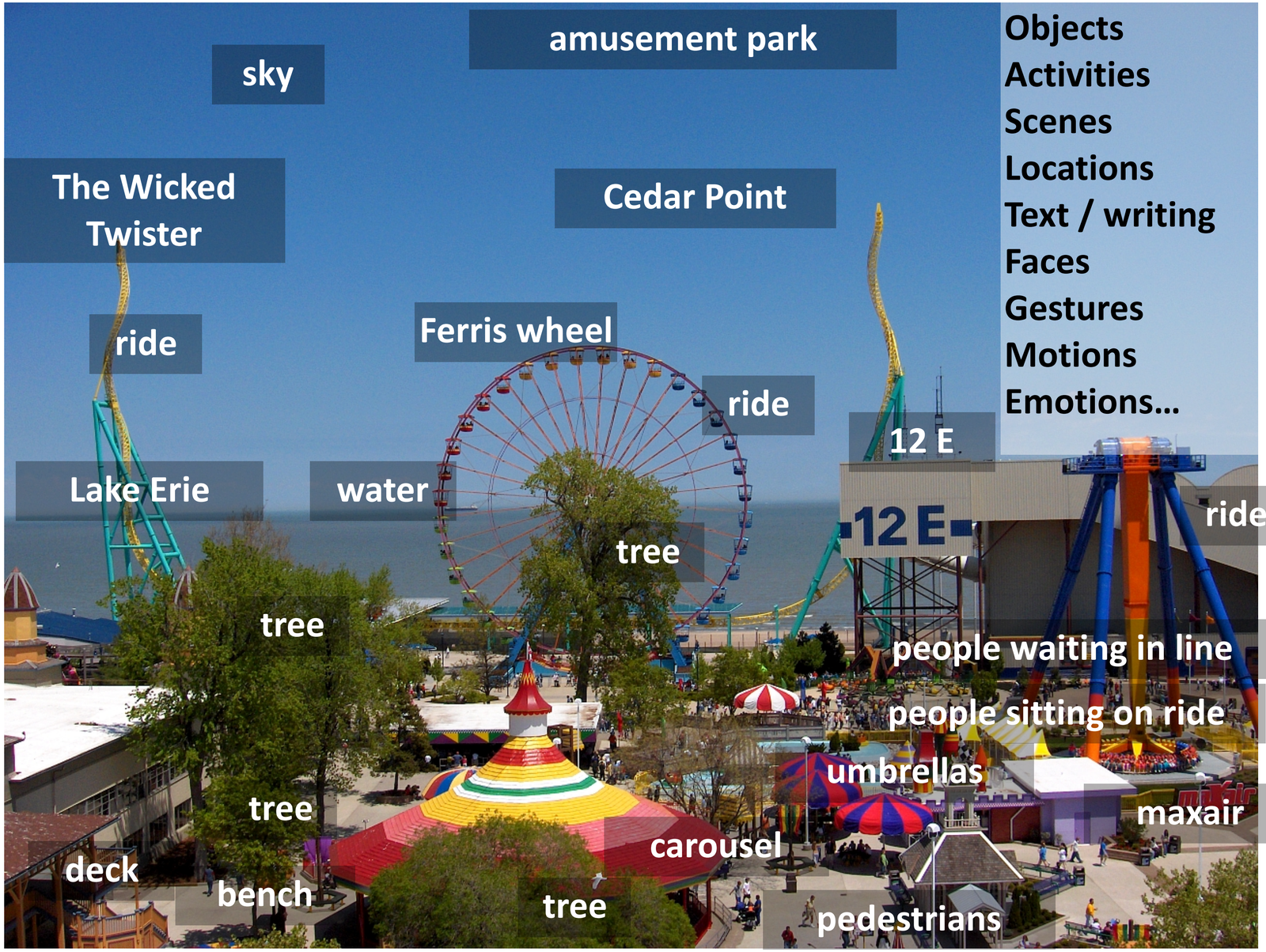

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

Computer **Vision Problems**

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2. Algorithms and representations to allow a machine to recognize objects, people, scenes, and activities (***perception and interpretation***)

It is computationally intensive / expensive

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

2. Vision for **Perception and Interpretation**

~ 55% of **cerebral cortex** in humans (13 billion neurons) are devoted to vision

more human brain devoted to vision than anything else

Computer **Vision Problems**

1. Computing properties of the 3D world from visual data (***measurement***)

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It is computationally intensive / expensive

We do not (fully) understand the processing mechanisms involved

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

Computer **Vision Problems**

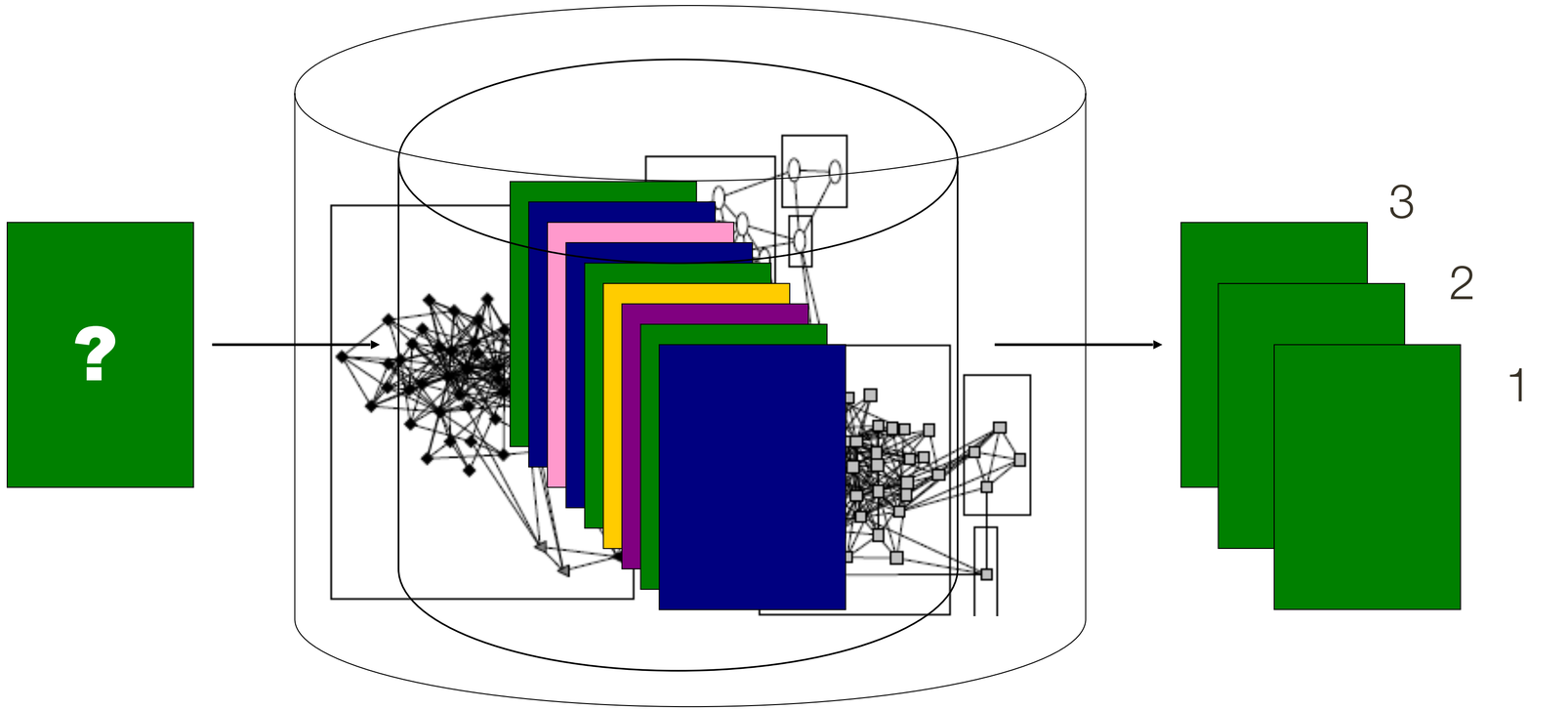
1. Computing properties of the 3D world from visual data (***measurement***)

2. Algorithms and representations to allow a machine to recognize objects, people, scenes, and activities (***perception and interpretation***)

3. Algorithms to mine, search, and interact with visual data (***search and organization***)

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

3. **Search and Organization**



Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

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Scale is enormous, explosion of visual content

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

3. **Search and Organization**

*from iStock by GettyImages

Snapchat

31.7 Million
/ hour

WhatsApp

29.2 Million
/ hour

Facebook

14.6 Million
/ hour

Instagram

2.9 Million
/ hour

Flickr

0.2 Million
/ hour

YouTube

18K hours
/ hour

*based on article by Kimberlee Morrison in Social Times (2015)

3. **Search and Organization**

*from iStock by GettyImages

> 85% of all web content is multimedia content of visual form

Snapchat

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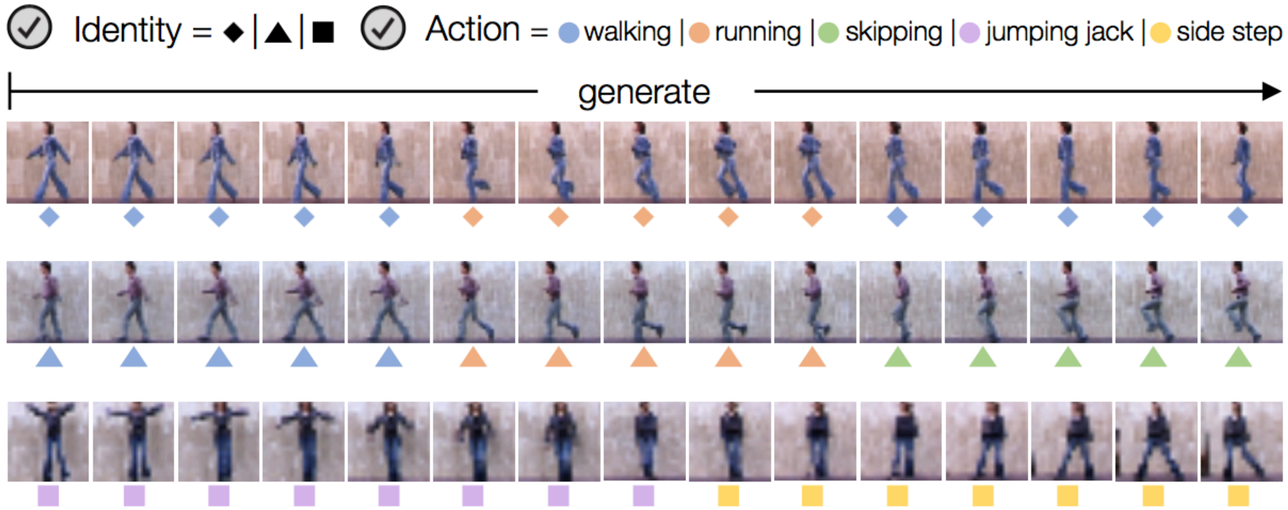
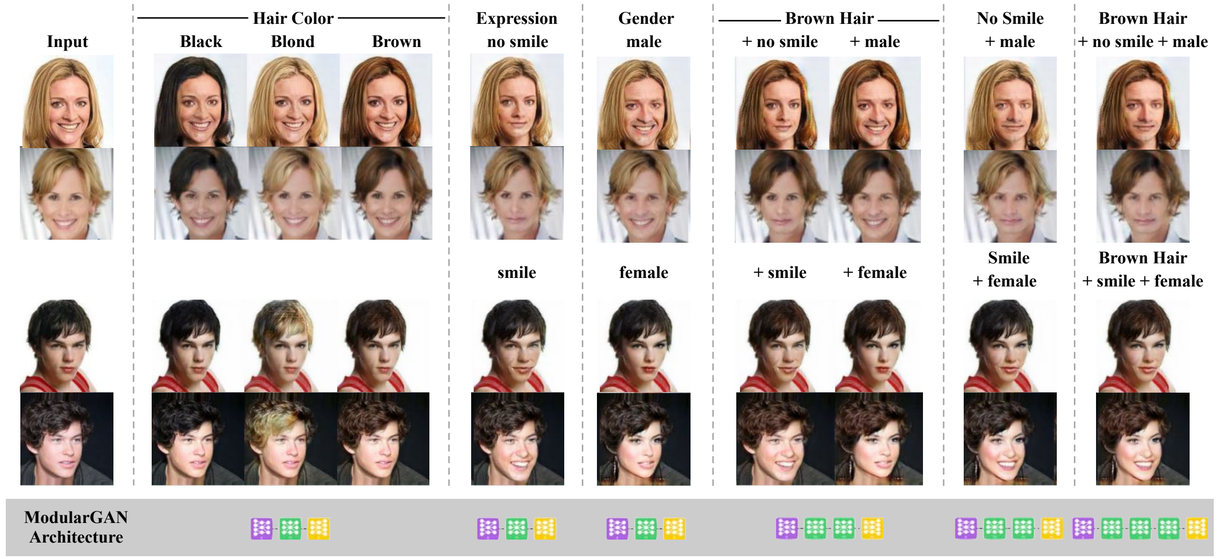
4. Algorithms for manipulation or creation of image or video content (***visual imagination***)

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

4. Visual **Imagination**



He et al. ECCV 2018



Zhao et al. ECCV 2018

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Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

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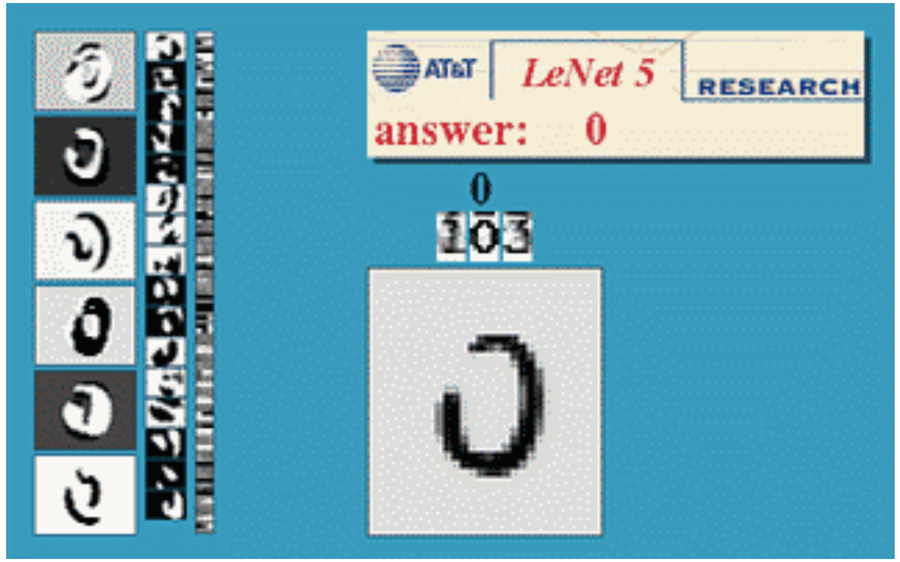
- **Yes and No** (mostly NO)

- Let’s see some examples of state-of-the-art and where it is used

Optical Character Recognition (**OCR**)

Technology to convert **scanned documents to text**

(comes with any scanner now days)



Digit recognition, AT&T labs
http://www.research.att.com/~yann/

License plate readers
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automatic_number_plate_recognition

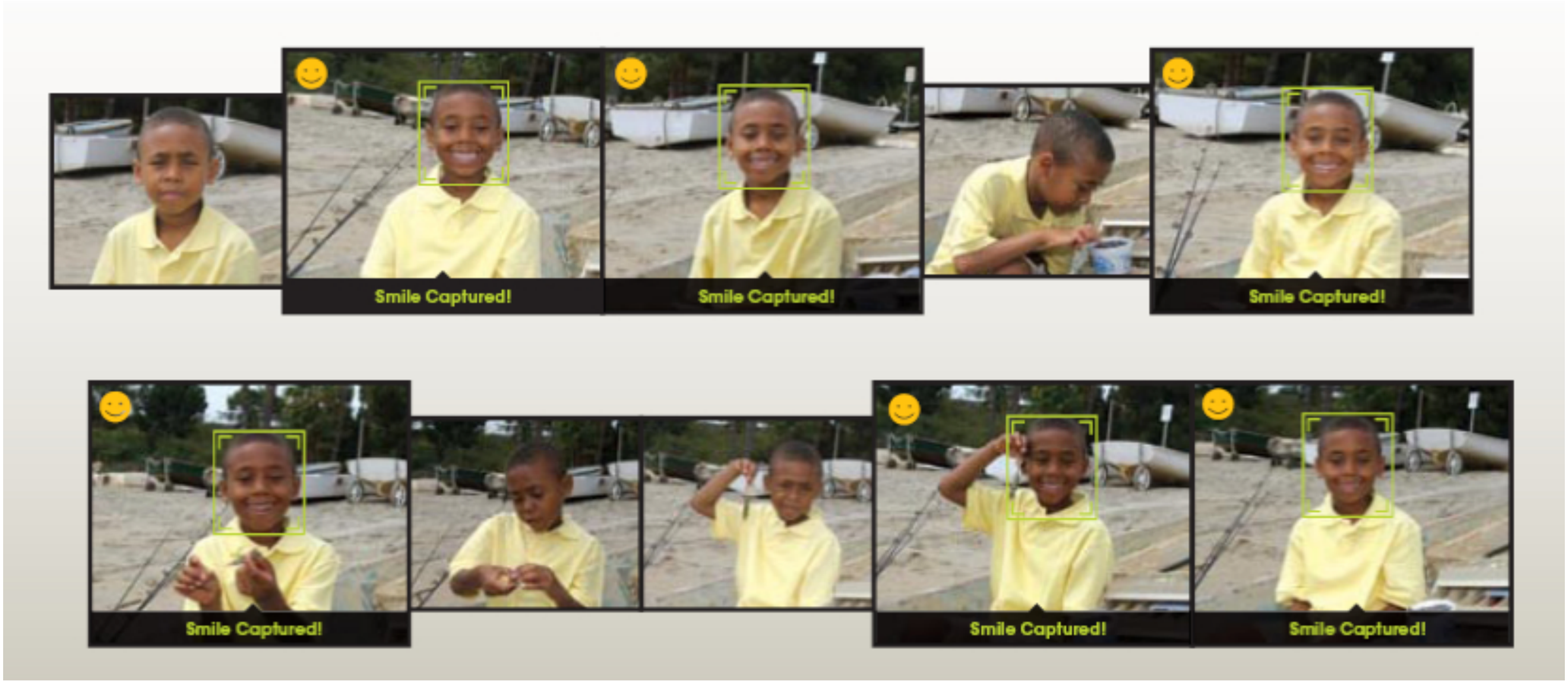
Yann LeCun

Face **Detection**

Technology available in any digital camera now

(one of the first big commercial successes of vision algorithms)

Smile Detection



Sony Cyber-shot® T70 Digital Still Camera

Face **Recognition**

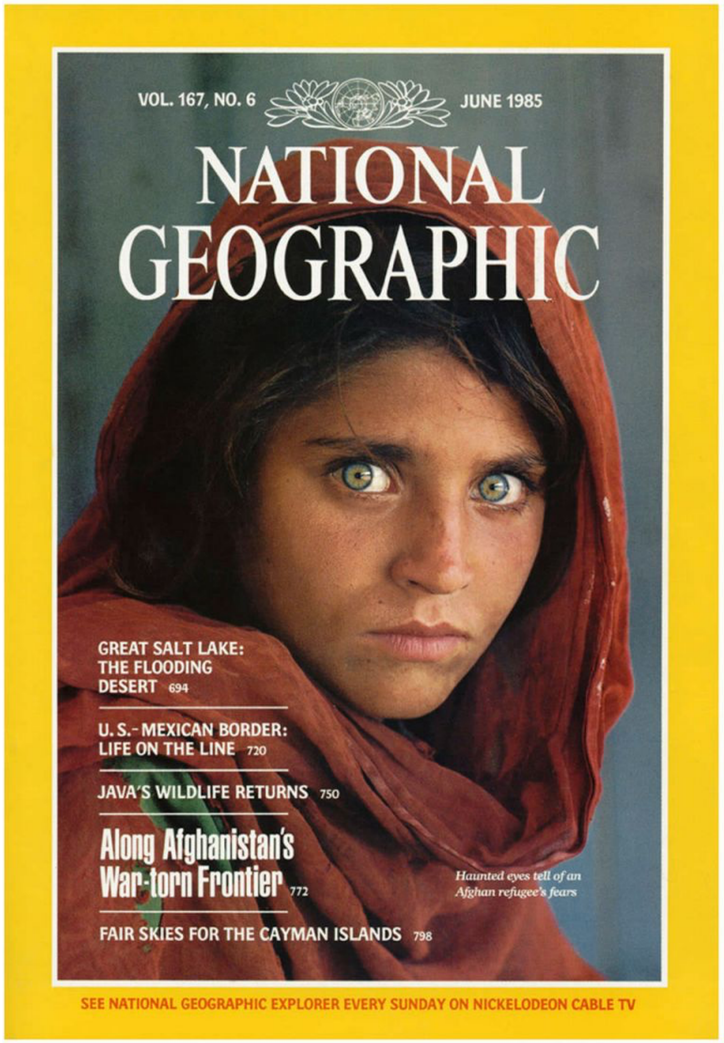
Facebook

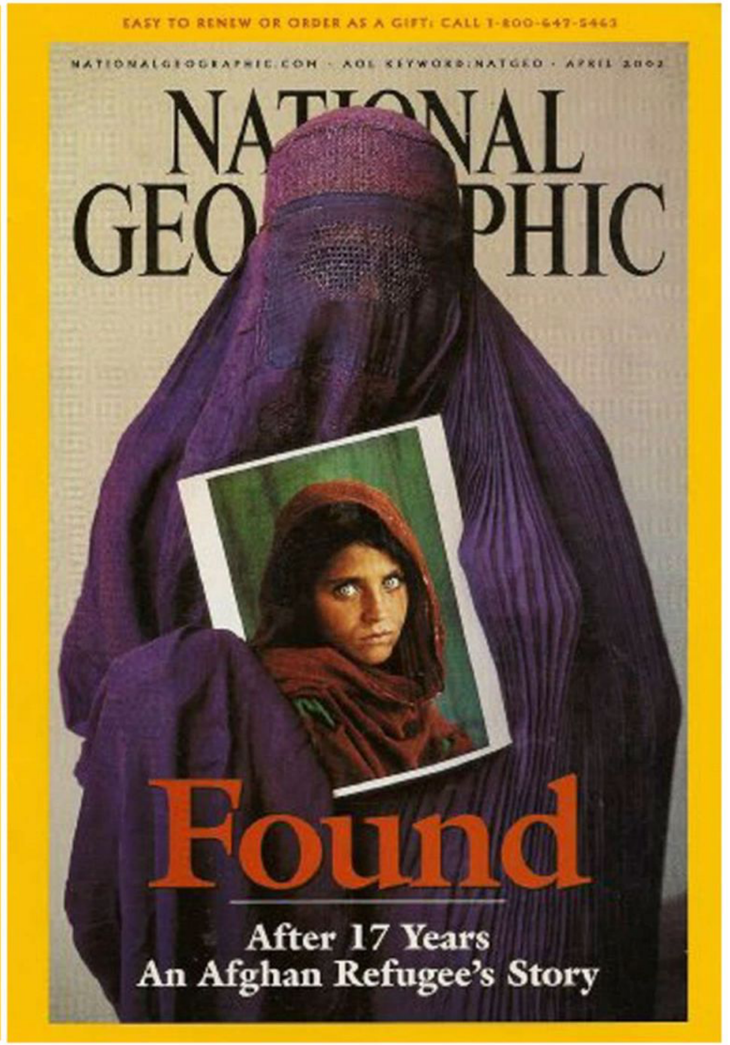
Apple's iPhoto

http://www.apple.com/ilife/iphoto/

Slide Credit: Devi Parikh (GA Tech) and Fei-Fei Li (Stanford)

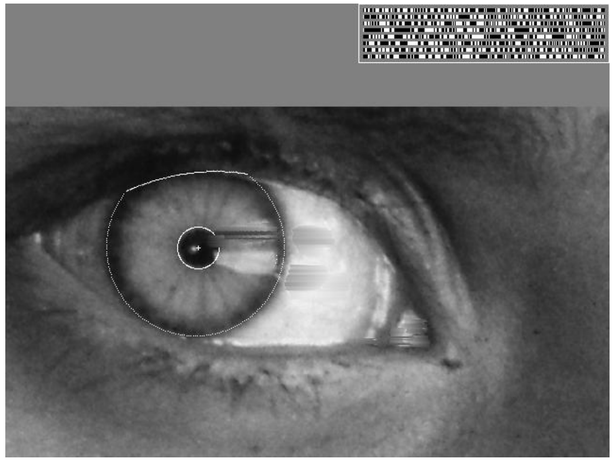
Vision for **Biometrics**

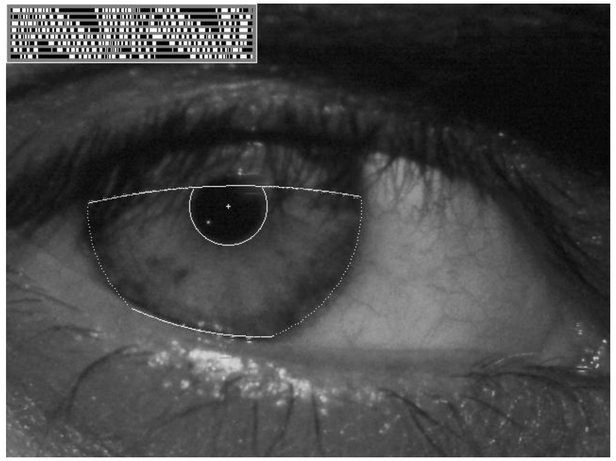




Vision for **Biometrics**

"How the Afghan Girl was Identified by Her Iris Patterns" Read the story wikipedia





Slide Credit: James Hays (GA Tech)

Vision for **Biometrics**

Fingerprint scanners on many new laptops, other devices

iPhone X Face ID

Face recognition systems are not part of widely used technologies

How it works and how to fool it:

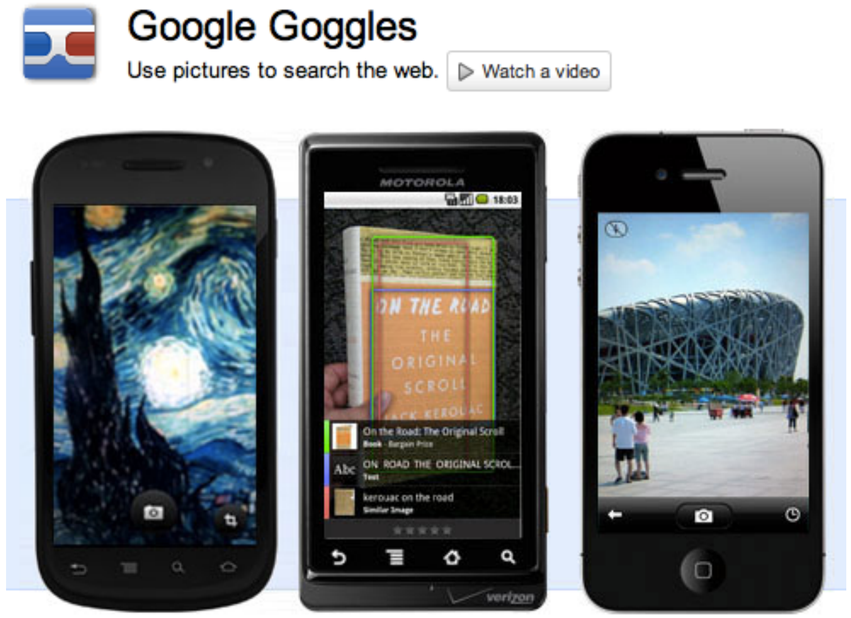
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FhbMLmsCax0

Image Credit: James Hays (GA Tech)

Object Recognition (in supermarkets)

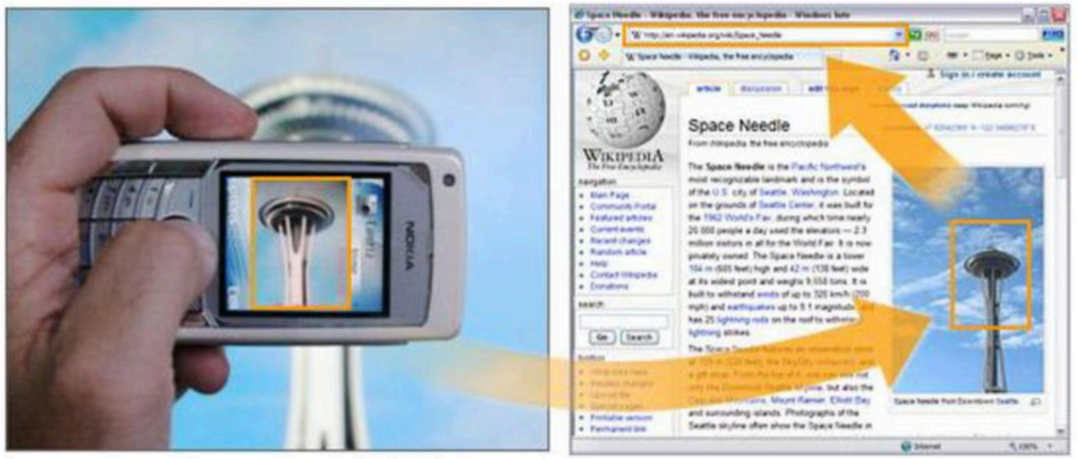
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NrmMk1Myrxc

Object Recognition (in mobile devices)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8SdwVCUJ0QE

Nikia's Point & Find



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nokia_Point_&_Find

3D **Urban Modeling** and Virtual Tourism

[Agarwal, Furukawa, Snavely, Curless, Seitz, Szeliski, 2010]

Visual Special Effects (**VFX**): Shape and Motion Capture

The Matrix movies, ESC Entertainment, XYZRGB, NRC

Pirates of the Carribean, Industrial Light and Magic

Slide Credit: Stephen Seitz (University of Washington)

Vision in **Sports**

Sportvision first down line
Nice explanation on www.howstuffworks.com

http://www.sportvision.com/video.html

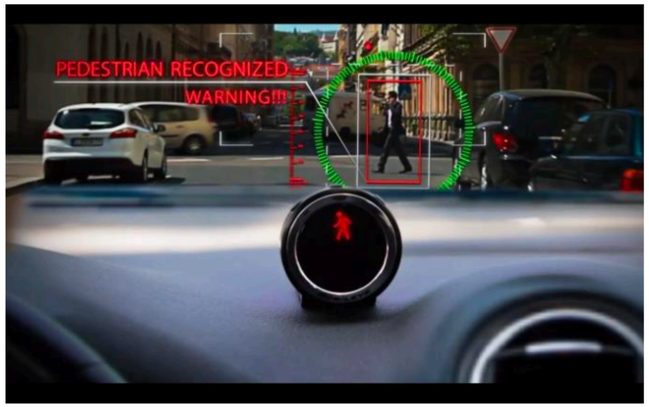
Slide Credit: Stephen Seitz (University of Washington)

Automotive Safety and Smart Cars

Tesla's Autopilot

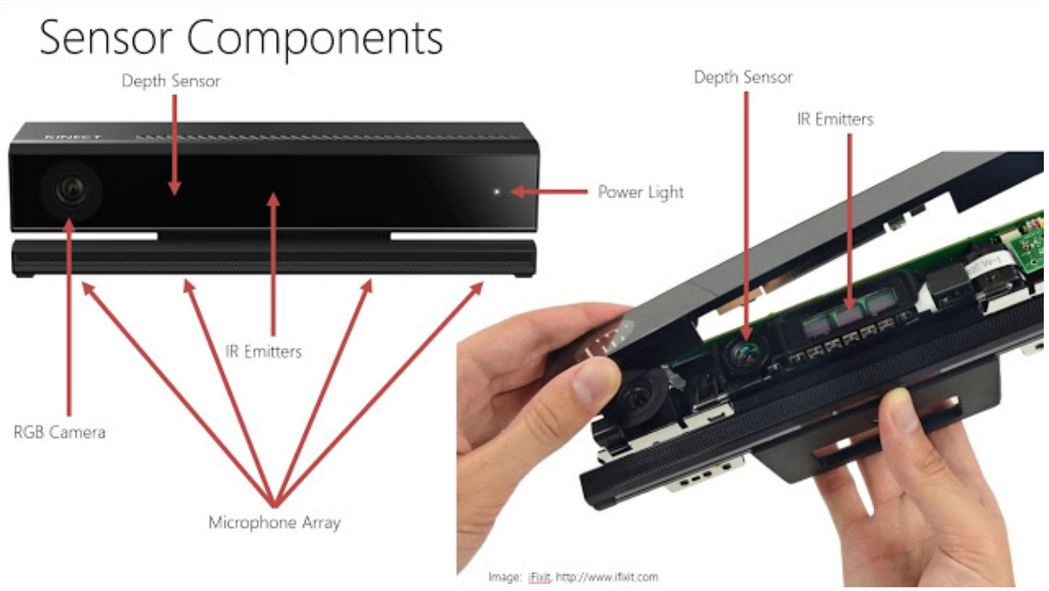
Google Self-driving Cars

Mobileye



Slide Credit: Amnon Shashua

Interactive Games: **Kinect**



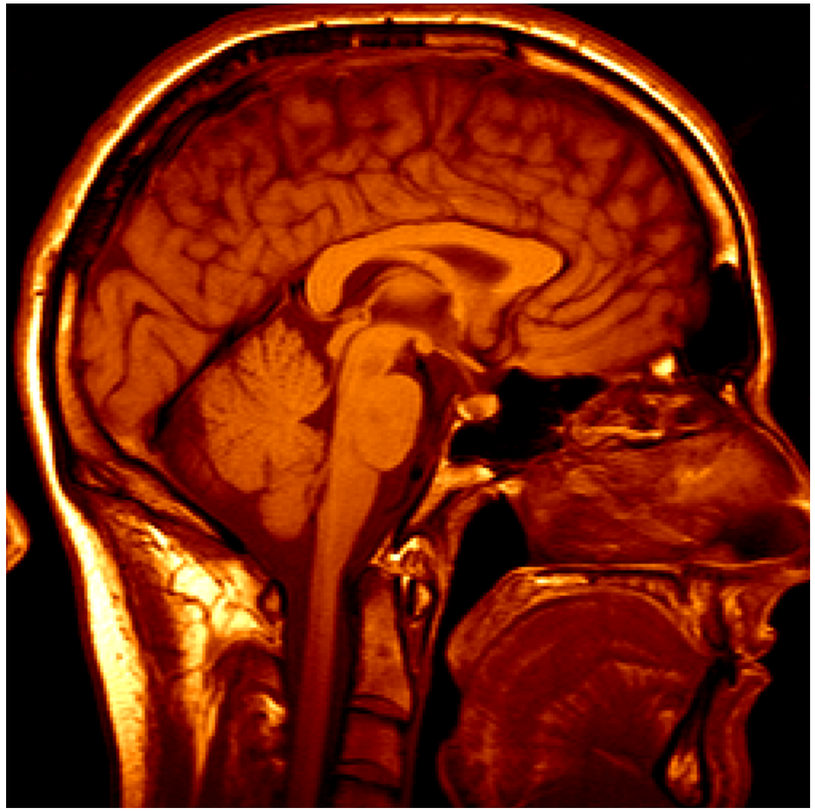
Vision for Robotics, Space Exploration

NASA'S Mars Exploration Rover Spirit captured this westward view from atop a low plateau where Spirit spent the closing months of 2007.

Vision systems (JPL) used for several tasks

- Panorama stitching
- 3D terrain modeling
- Obstacle detection, position tracking
- For more, read “Computer Vision on Mars” by Matthies et al.

Vision for **Medical Imaging**

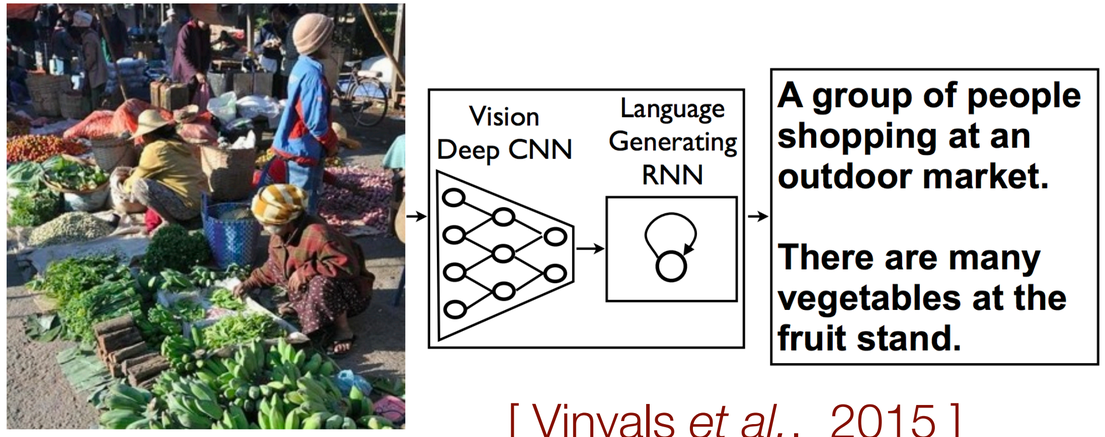


3D imaging
MRI, CT

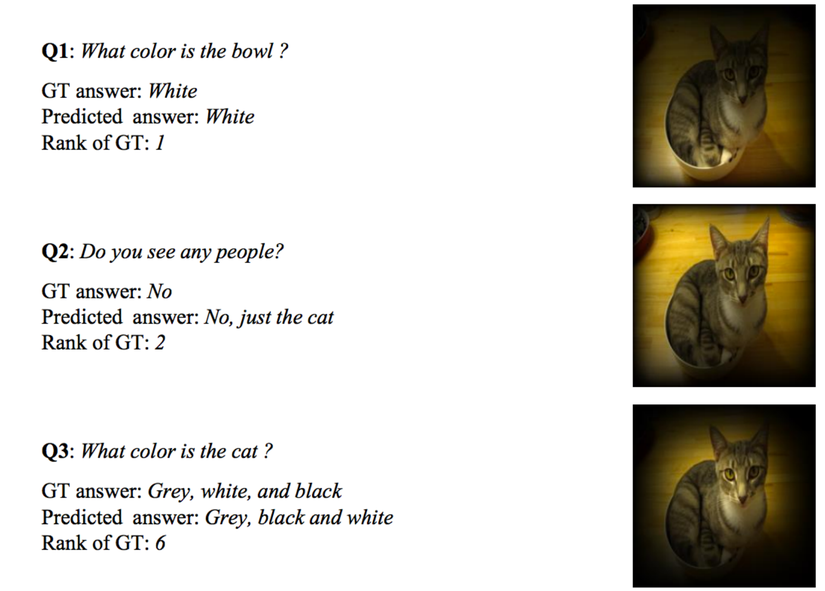
Image guided surgery
Grimson et al., MIT

Slide Credit: James Hays (GA Tech)

Captioning and Visual **Question Answering**



[Vinyals *et al.*, 2015]



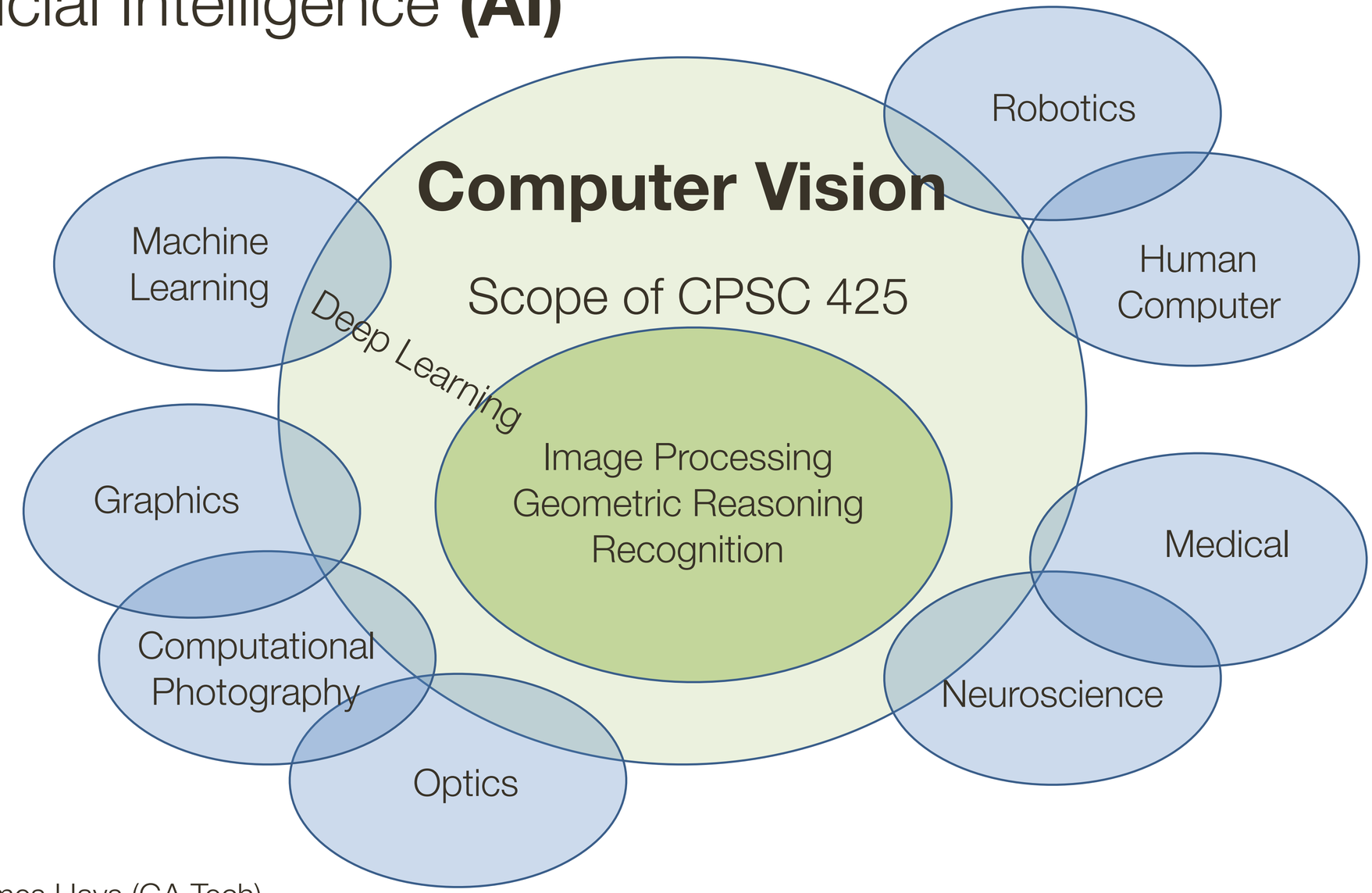
[Seo *et al.*, NIPS 2017]

Demo: http://vqa.cloudcv.org

Demo: http://demo.visualdialog.org

Related Disciplines

Artificial Intelligence **(AI)**



Slide Credit: James Hays (GA Tech)

Related Disciplines: Vision and Graphics

Images

Vision

Graphics

Model

Inverse problems: analysis and synthesis

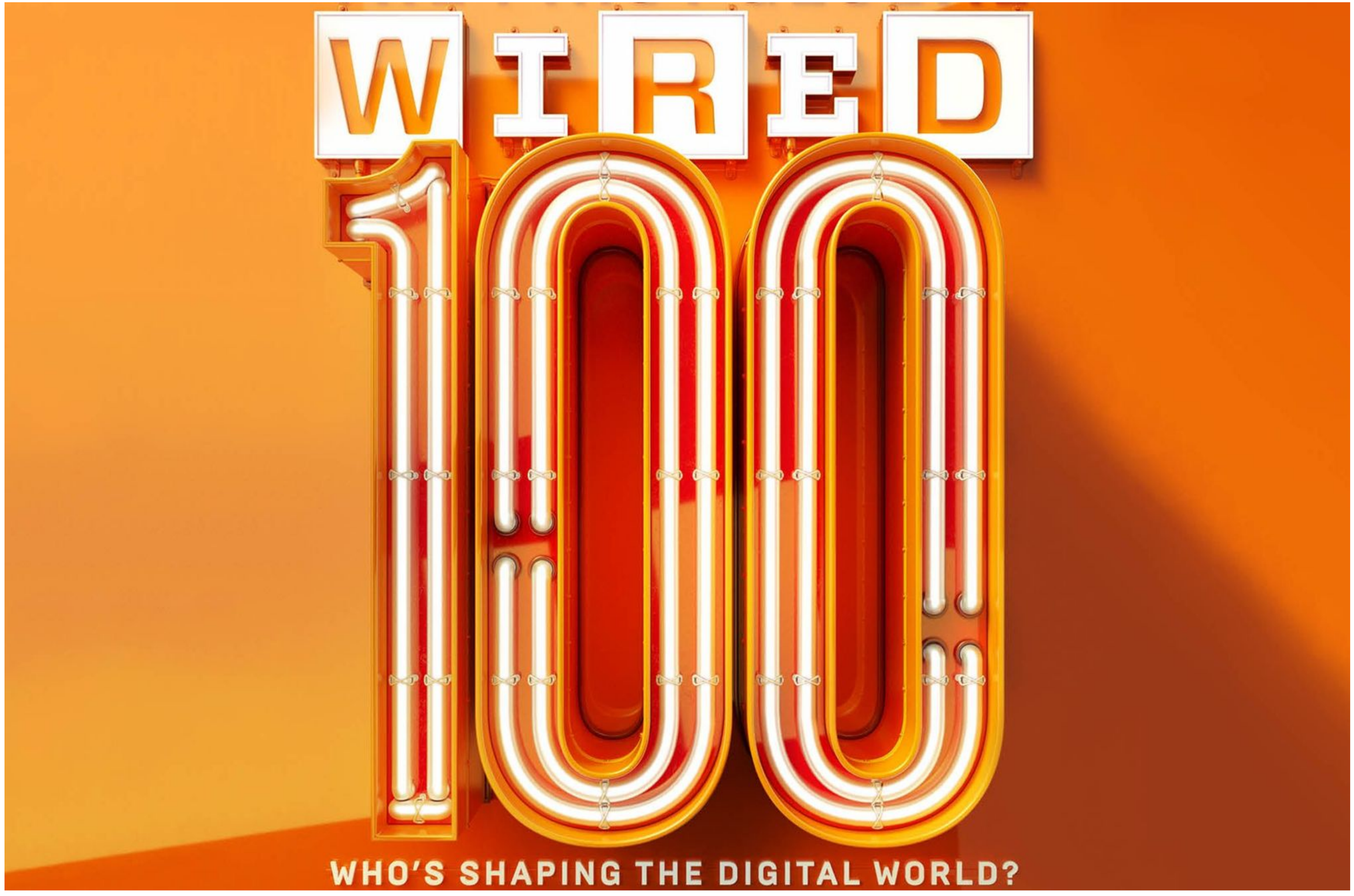
(it is sometimes useful to think about computer **vision as inverse graphics**)

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman (UT Austin)

Why Study Computer Vision?

It is one of the **most exciting areas of research** in computer science

Among the **fastest growing technologies** in the industry today


WIRED
100
WHO'S SHAPING THE DIGITAL WORLD?

Wired's 100 **Most Influential People** in the World

63. Yann Lecun

Director of AI research, Facebook, Menlo Park

LeCun is a leading expert in deep learning and heads up what, for Facebook, could be a hugely significant source of revenue: understanding its user's intentions.

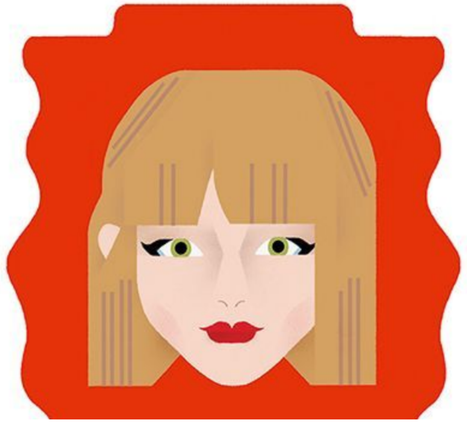
62. Richard Branson

Founder, Virgin Group, London

Branson saw his personal fortune grow £550 million when Alaska Air bought Virgin America for $2.6 billion in April. He is pressing on with civilian space travel with Virgin Galactic.

61. Taylor Swift

Entertainer, Los Angeles



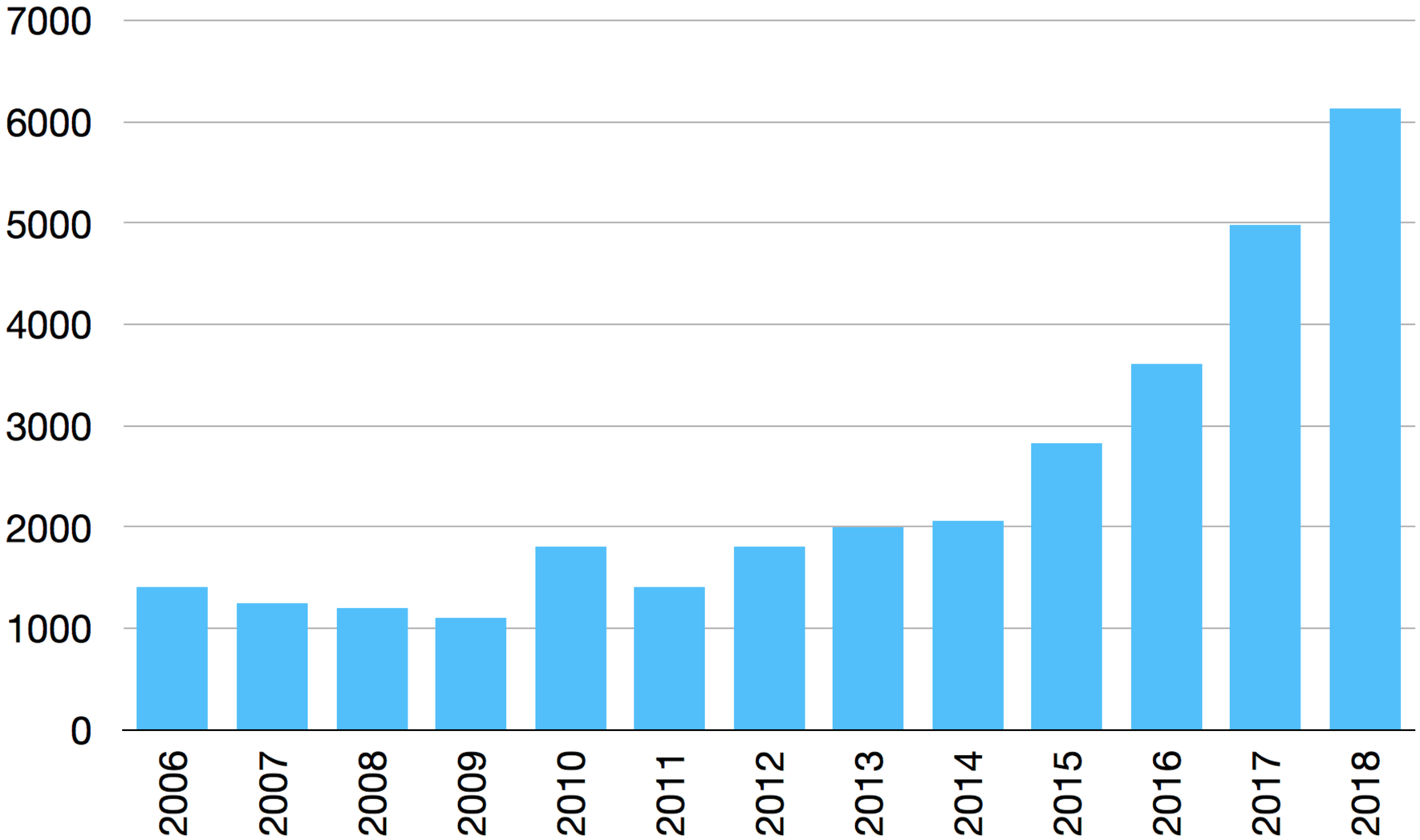
CVPR 2018

Salt Lake City

IEEE computer society

CVF

CVPR **Attendance**



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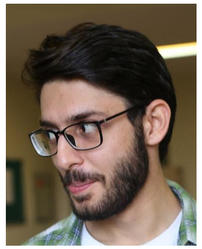
pzablots@cs.ubc.ca

Borna Ghotbi



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Course webpage: http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~lsigal/teaching.html

Discussion: piazza.com/ubc.ca/winterterm12018/cpsc425

Topics Covered

– Image Processing (Linear Filtering, Convolution)
– Filters as Templates
– Image Feature Detection (Edges & Corners)
– Texture & Colour
– Image Feature Description (SIFT)
– Model Fitting (RANSAC, The Hough Transform)
– Camera Models, Stereo Geometry
– Motion and Optical Flow
– Clustering and Image Segmentation
– Learning and Image Classification

Course Origins

CPSC 425 was originally developed by **Bob Woodham** and has evolved over the years. Much of the material this year is adapted from material prepared by Bob, as well extensions developed by others who taught this course

Previously taught by:

— 2016-2017 Term 2 by **Jim Little**
— 2015-2016 Term 2 by **Fred Tung**
— 2015-2015 Term 2 by **Jim Little**

Note: This is my first time teaching CPSC 425

Grading Criteria

In-class **clicker questions**: 10%

Programming Assignments: 25%

5 graded and 1 ungraded (optional) assignment

Midterm Exam (October 17th): 25%

Final Exam (TBD): 40%

Clicker Questions

Bring your i>Clickers to class

Register your remote: https://canvas.ubc.ca/

There will be clicker questions (not in every lecture):
— 1/2 point for participation
— 1/2 point for correct answer

The clicker questions contribute 10% to your total grade

Assignments

There will be **6 assignments** in total (5 marked)

— Approximately 1 every 2 weeks

— You will hand these in before class (read hand in instructions and late policy on course webpage)

You will use the **Python**, with the following libraries: Python Imaging Library (PIL), NumPy, Matplotlib, SciPy, Scikit-Learn

— Assignment 0 (which is ungraded) will introduce you to this.

Assignments contribute 25% to your final score (each graded assignment is 5% of your grade)

Midterm Exam

[Tentatively] on **Wednsday, October 17th**

— Here in class during the lecture period

— Closed book, no notes allowed

Multiple choice, true / false and short answer questions

— Aimed to test your “understanding” of the content of the course

The Midterm exam will contribute 25% to your final score

Final Exam

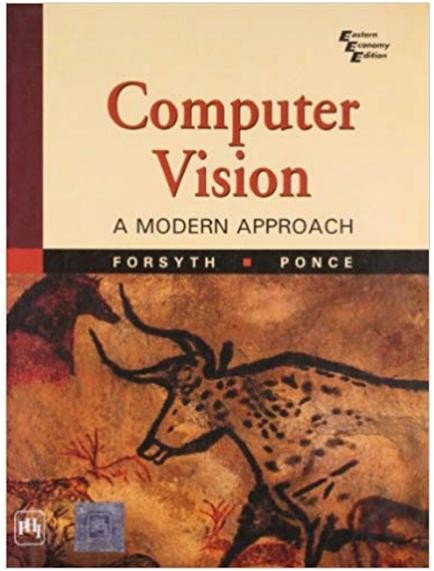
The Final exam is held during the regular examination period, **December 4 — December 19, 2018**, and is scheduled by the Registrar's Office

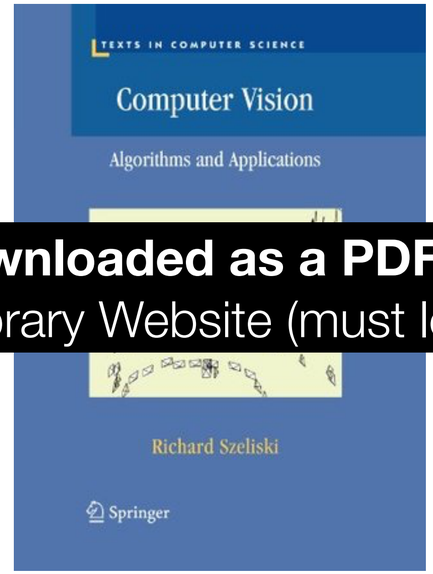
Similar to the midterm but longer and with more extensive short/medium answer questions

The Final exam will contribute 40% to your final score

Textbooks

The course uses the following textbook, which is recommended (but **not required**):





Can be **freely downloaded as a PDF** from SpringeLink, through UBC Library Website (must login using CWL).

Computer Vision: A Modern Approach (2nd edition)

By: D. Forsyth & J. Ponce
Publisher: Pearson
Pub. Date: 2012

Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications

By: R. Szeliski
Publisher: Springer
Pub. Date: 2010

Readings

You will be assigned **readings**.

— Sometimes you will be assigned readings from other sources

Ideally, you want read the assigned reading **before coming** to the lecture

— Reading assignments will be posted on course webpage

— They will also be mentioned in class

Prepare for the **Next Lecture**

Redings:

— **Next** Lecture: Forsyth & Ponce (2nd ed.) 1.1.1 — 1.1.3

Reminders:

— Start working on **Assignment 0** (ungraded) due Wednsday, **September 12**

— **[optional]** Watch TED talk by Prof. Fei-Fei Li

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40riCqvRoMs