vision & language

CS 685, Fall 2020

Introduction to Natural Language Processing

http://people.cs.umass.edu/~miyyer/cs685/

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some slides adapted from Vicente Ordonez, Fei-Fei Li, and Jacob Andreas

Next week

- Tues (11/3): exam review, will go over some important topics, quiz questions, prev. exam questions
- Thu (11/5): no class, work on your exams
    - We'll release an overleaf link
    - You're highly encouraged to type out your answers (in LaTeX or with some word processing software); we will also accept hand-written answers if necessary
    - Exam will be released at 8AM Thursday, due 8AM Saturday (US Eastern time) on Gradescope

image captioning

a red truck is parked on a street lined with trees

visual question answering

- Is this truck considered "vintage"?
- Does the road look new?
- What kind of tree is behind the truck?

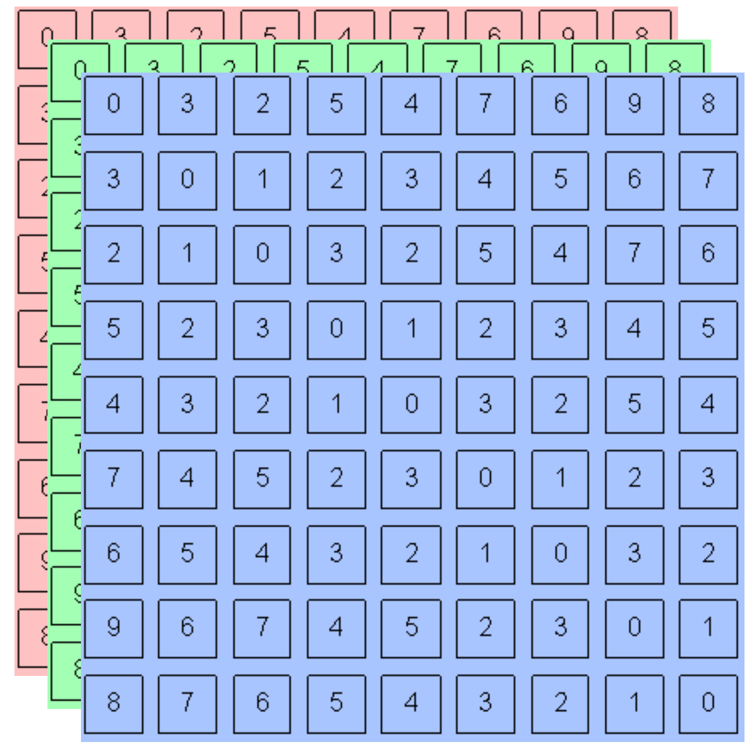
we’ve seen how to compute representations of words and sentences. what about images?

grayscale images are matrices

0	3	2	5	4	7	6	9	8
3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	1	0	3	2	5	4	7	6
5	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	2	1	0	3	2	5	4
7	4	5	2	3	0	1	2	3
6	5	4	3	2	1	0	3	2
9	6	7	4	5	2	3	0	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

what range of values can each pixel take?

color images are tensors

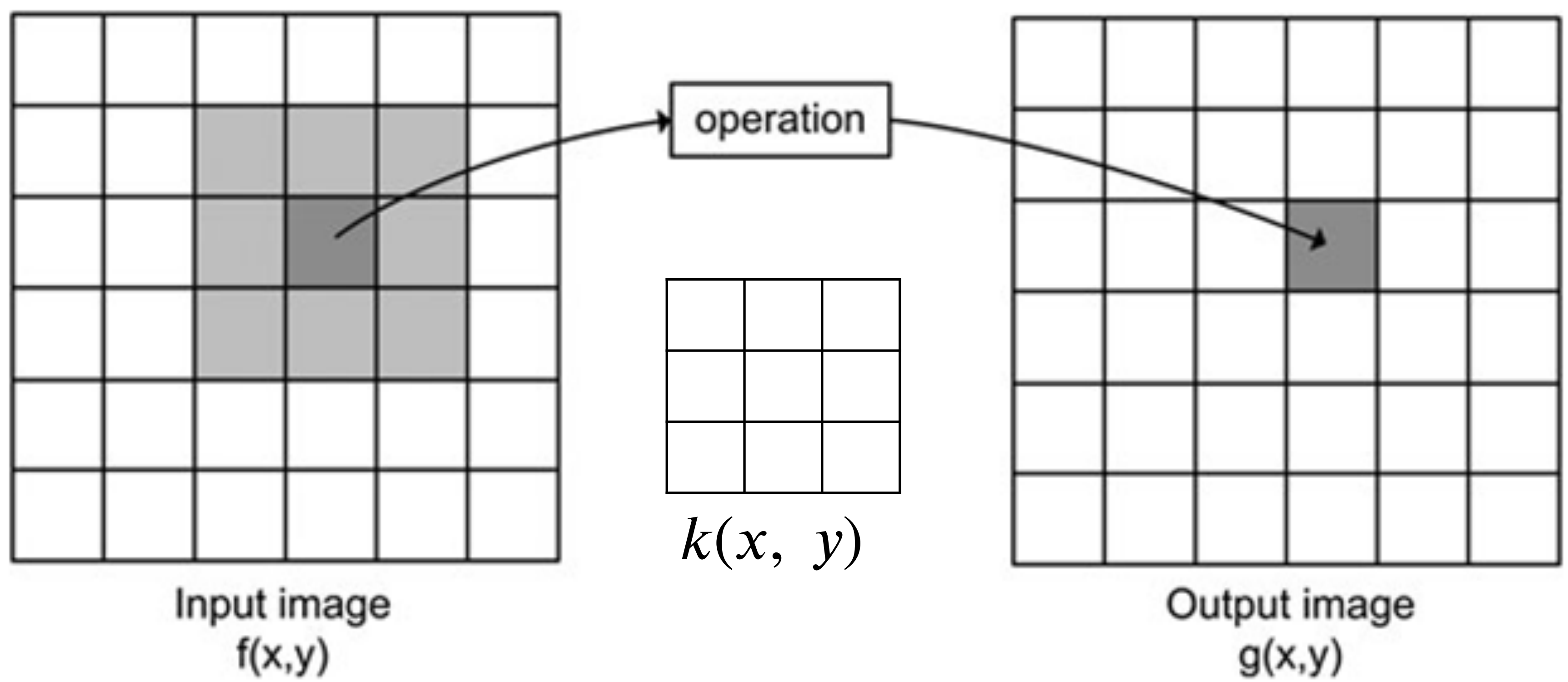


channel x height x width

Channels are usually RGB: Red, Green, and Blue

Other color spaces: HSV, HSL, LUV, XYZ, Lab, CMYK, etc

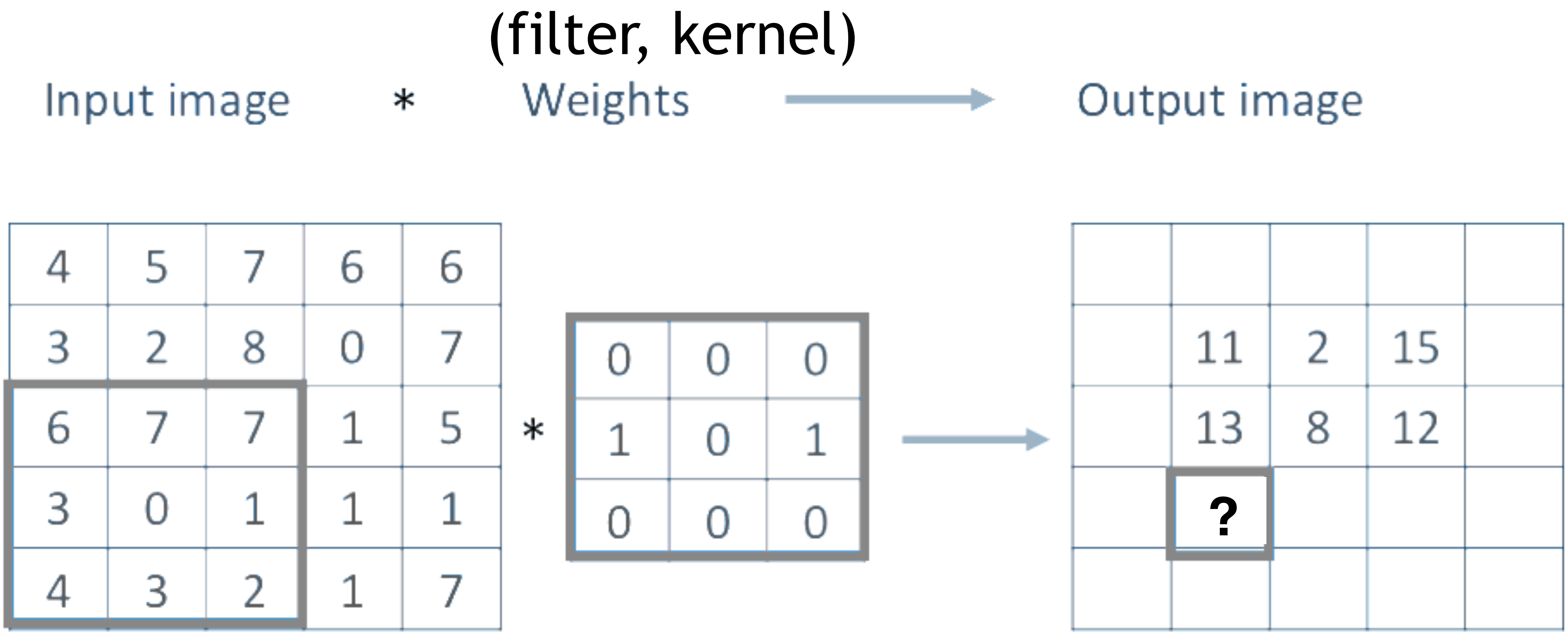
Convolution operator



$$k(x,\ y)$$

$$g\left(x,\ y\right) = \sum_{v} \sum_{u} k(u, v) f(x - u,\ y - v)$$

Image Credit: http://what-when-how.com/introduction-to-video-and-image-processing/neighborhood-processing-introduction-to-video-and-image-processing-part-1/


(filter, kernel)
Input image
*
Weights
Output image
4 5 7 6 6
3 2 8 0 7
6 7 7 1 5
3 0 1 1 1
4 3 2 1 7
*
0 0 0
1 0 1
0 0 0
11 2 15
13 8 12
?

demo:

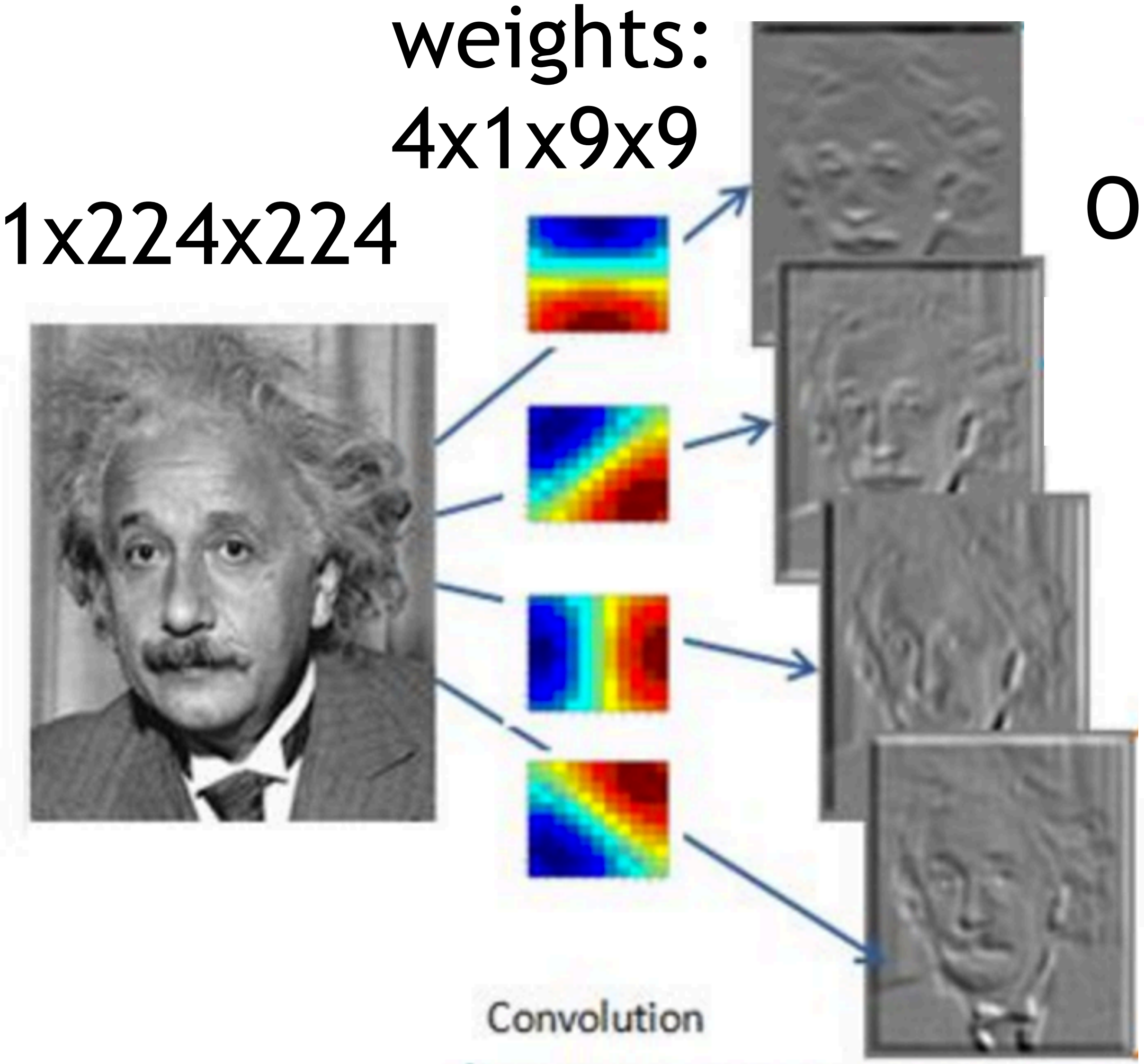
http://setosa.io/ev/image-kernels/

Convolutional Layer (with 4 filters)

weights:
4x1x9x9

Input: 1x224x224

Output: 4x224x224

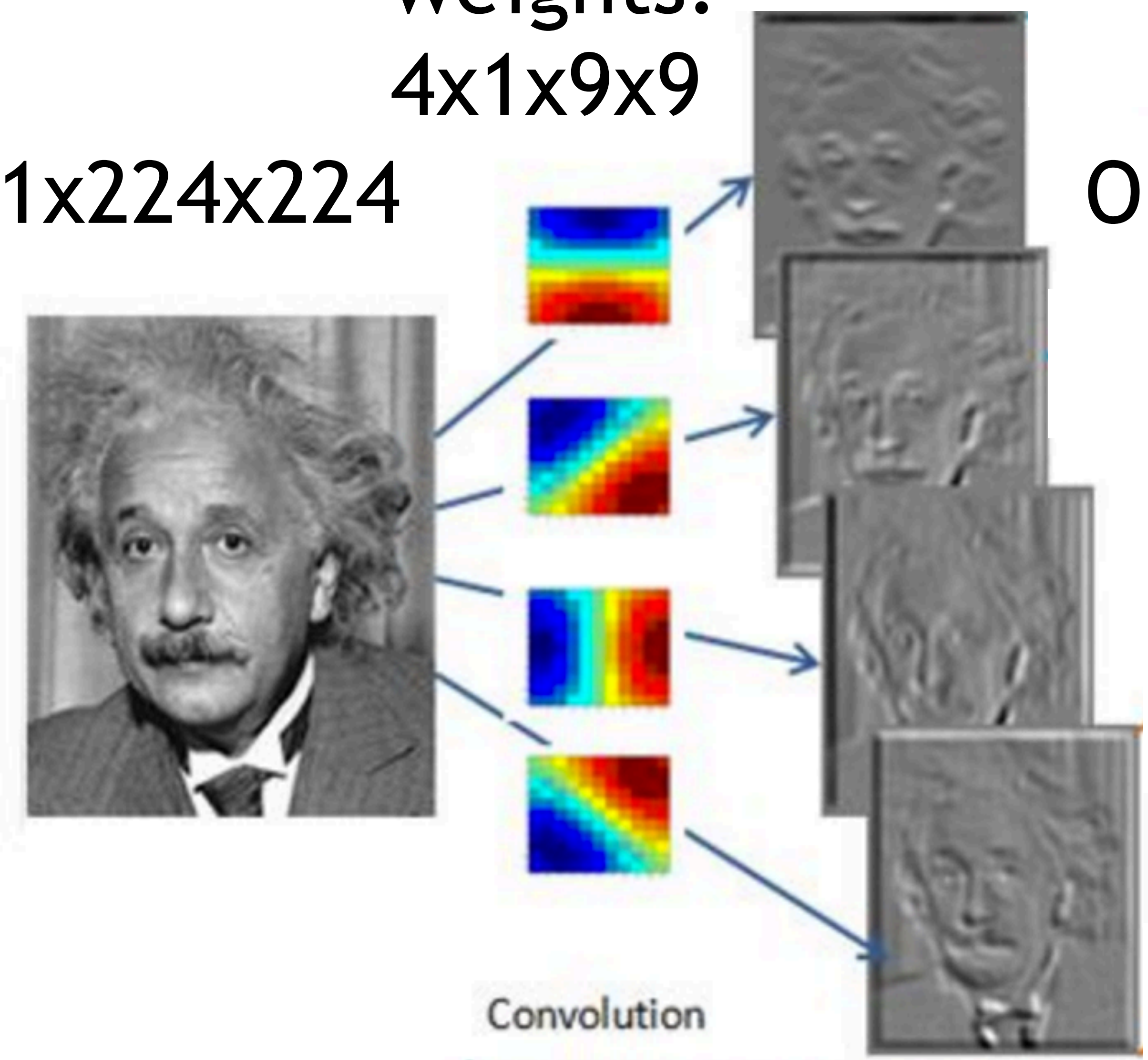


if zero padding,
and stride = 1

Convolutional Layer (with 4 filters)

weights:
4x1x9x9

Input: 1x224x224

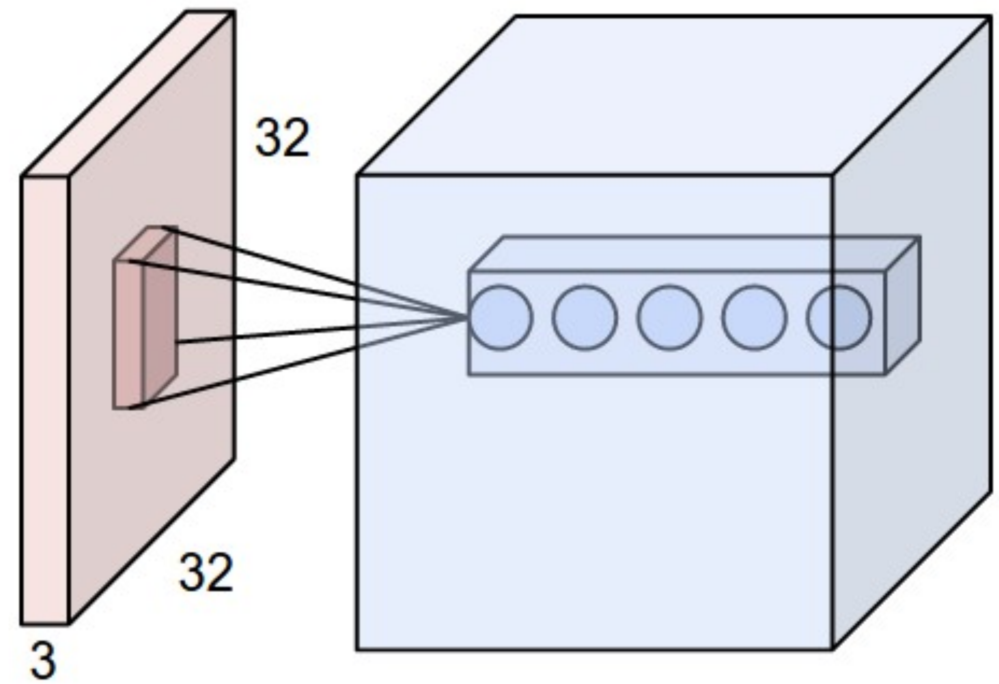


Output: 4x112x112

if zero padding,
but stride = 2

pooling layers also used to reduce dimensionality

Convolutional Layers:
slide a set of small filters over the image



Pooling Layers:
reduce dimensionality of representation

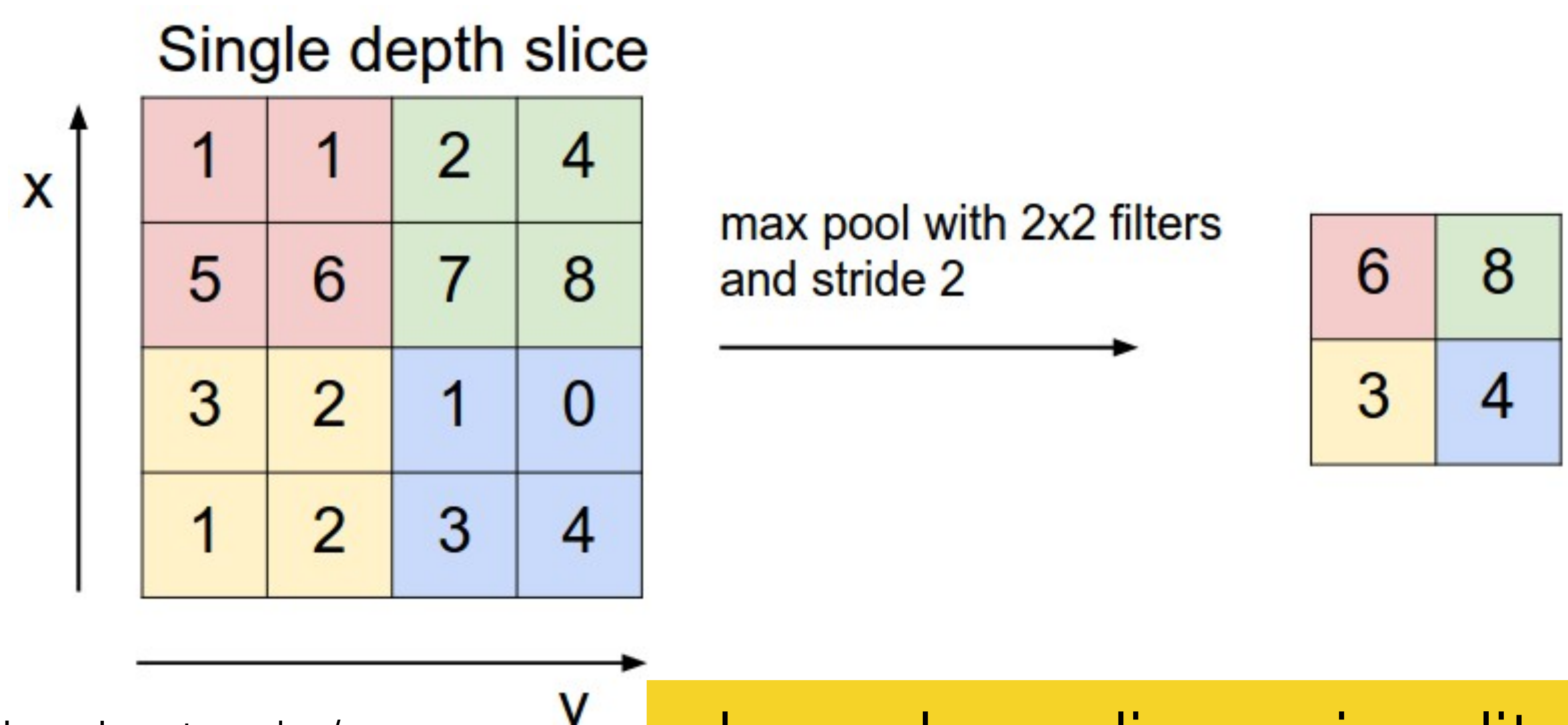


image: https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/

why reduce dimensionality?

Alexnet

ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

Alex Krizhevsky
University of Toronto
kriz@cs.utoronto.ca

Ilya Sutskever
University of Toronto
ilya@cs.utoronto.ca

Geoffrey E. Hinton
University of Toronto
hinton@cs.utoronto.ca

the paper that started the deep learning revolution!

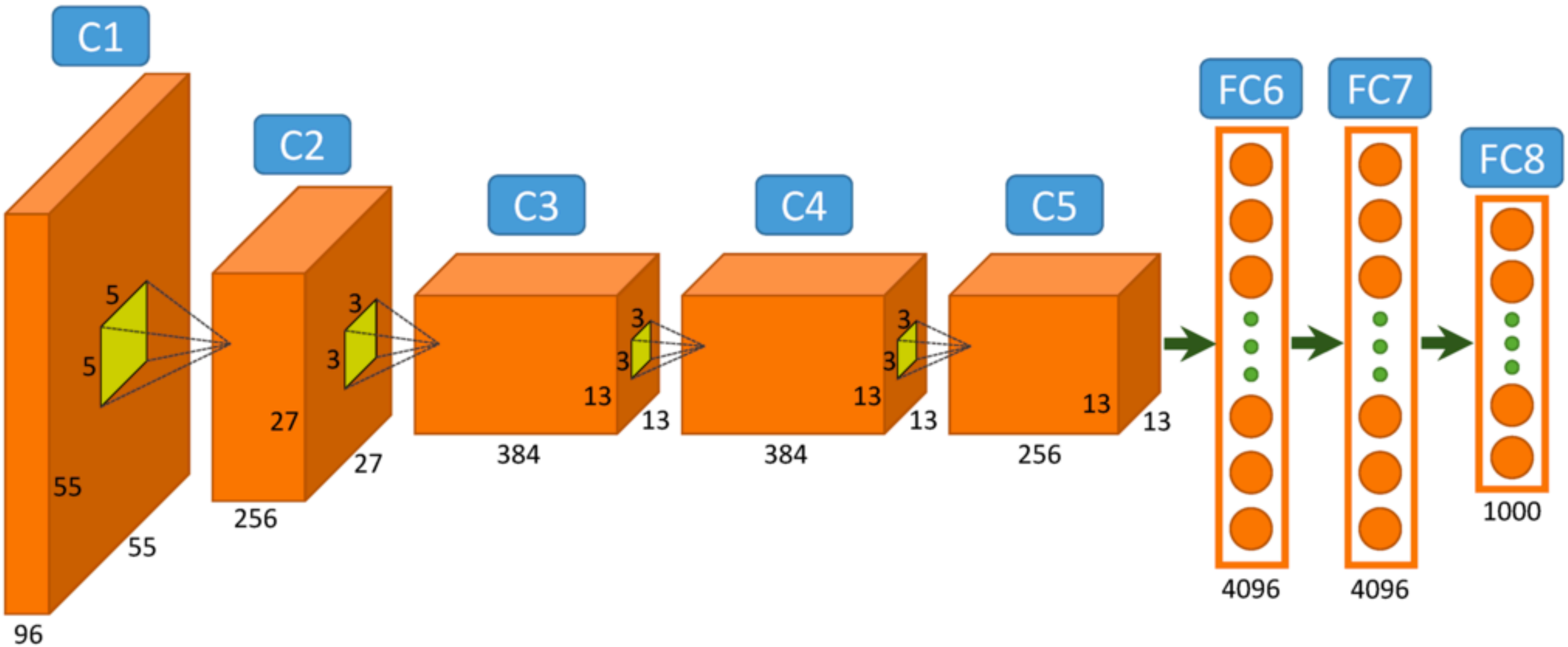
image classification

Classify an image into 1000 possible classes:
e.g. Abyssinian cat, Bulldog, French Terrier, Cormorant, Chickadee,
red fox, banjo, barbell, hourglass, knot, maze, viaduct, etc.

cat, tabby cat (0.71)
Egyptian cat (0.22)
red fox (0.11)
.....

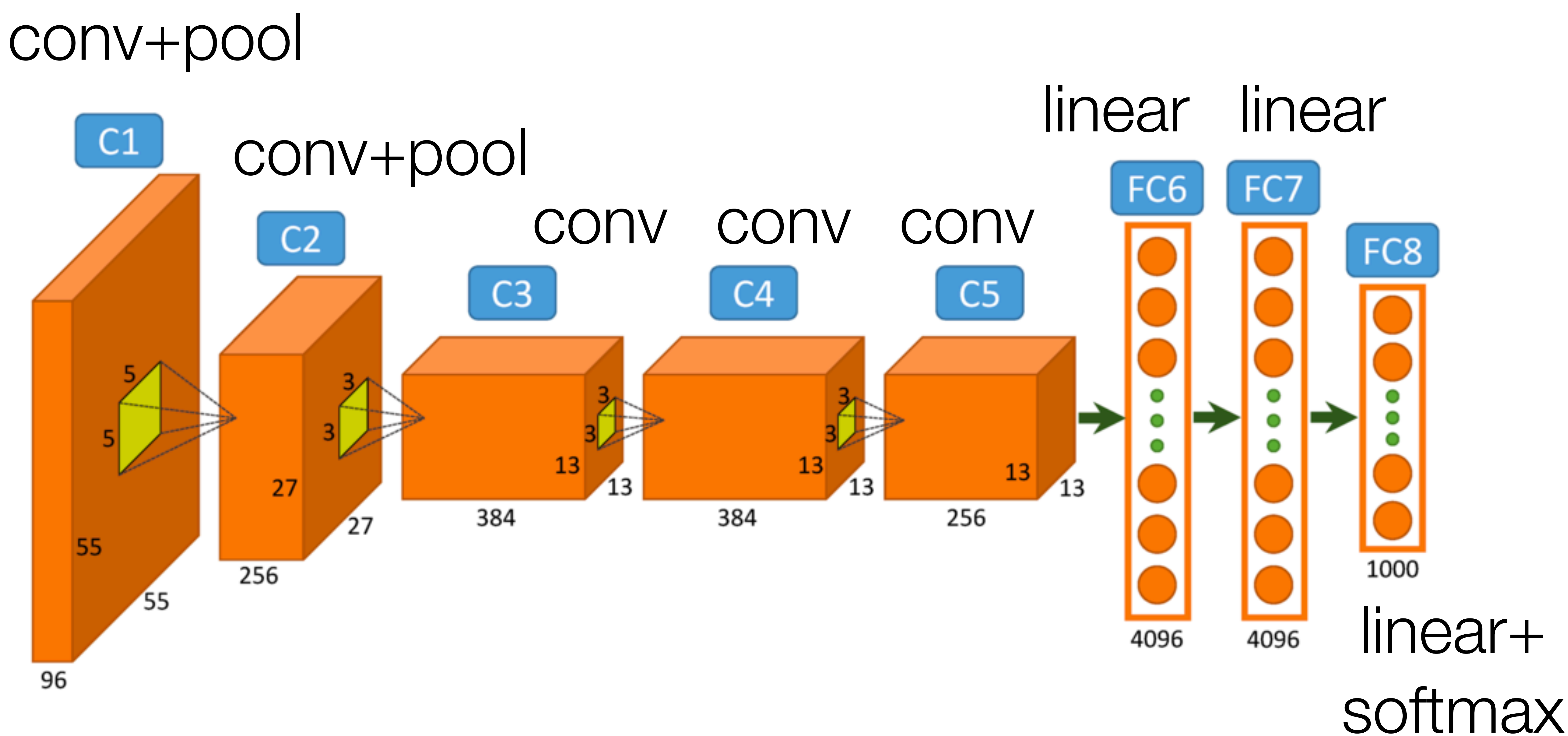
train on the ImageNet challenge dataset, ~1.2 million images

Alexnet



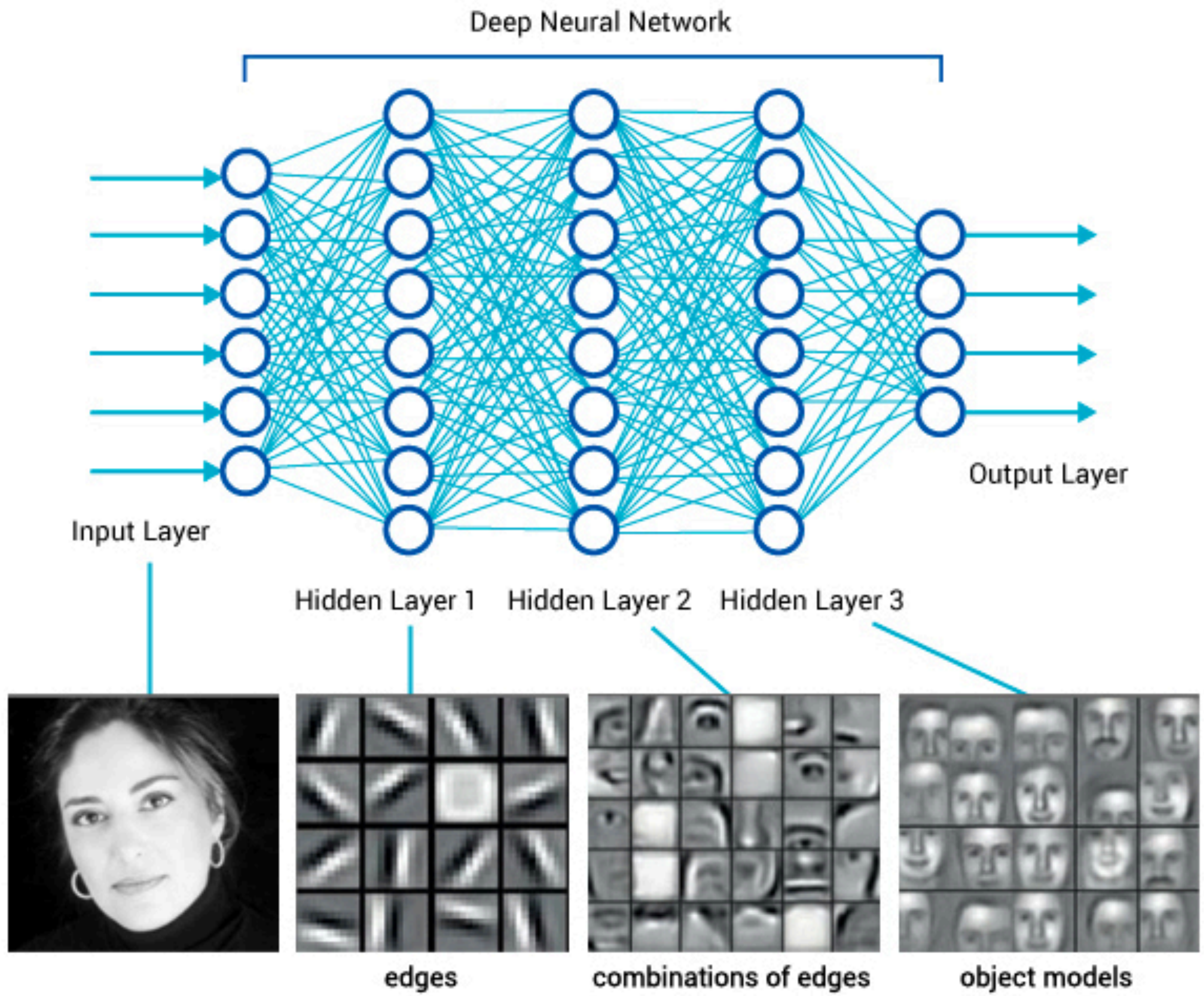
https://www.saagie.com/fr/blog/object-detection-part1

Alexnet



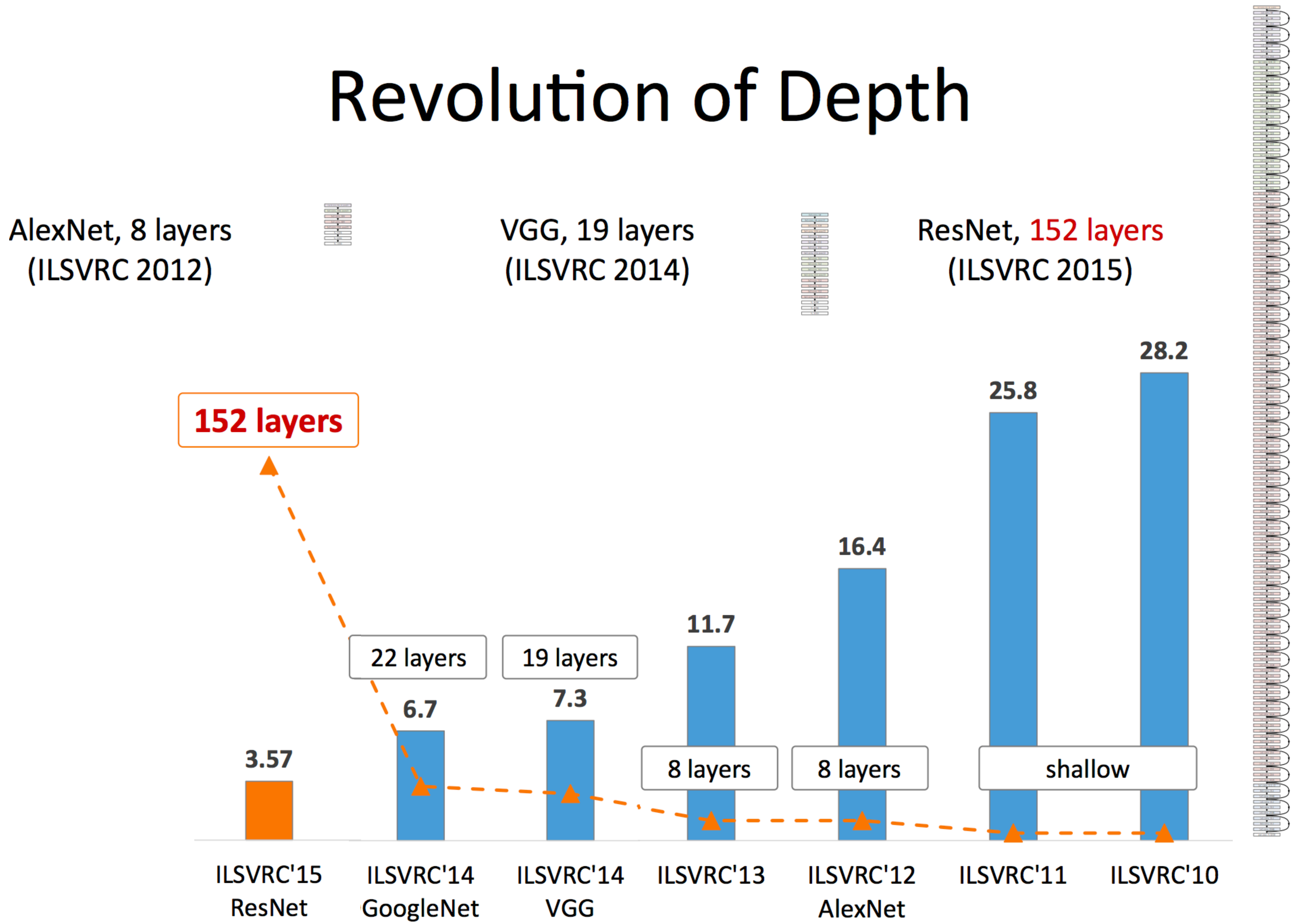
https://www.saagie.com/fr/blog/object-detection-part1

What is happening?



https://www.saagie.com/fr/blog/object-detection-part1

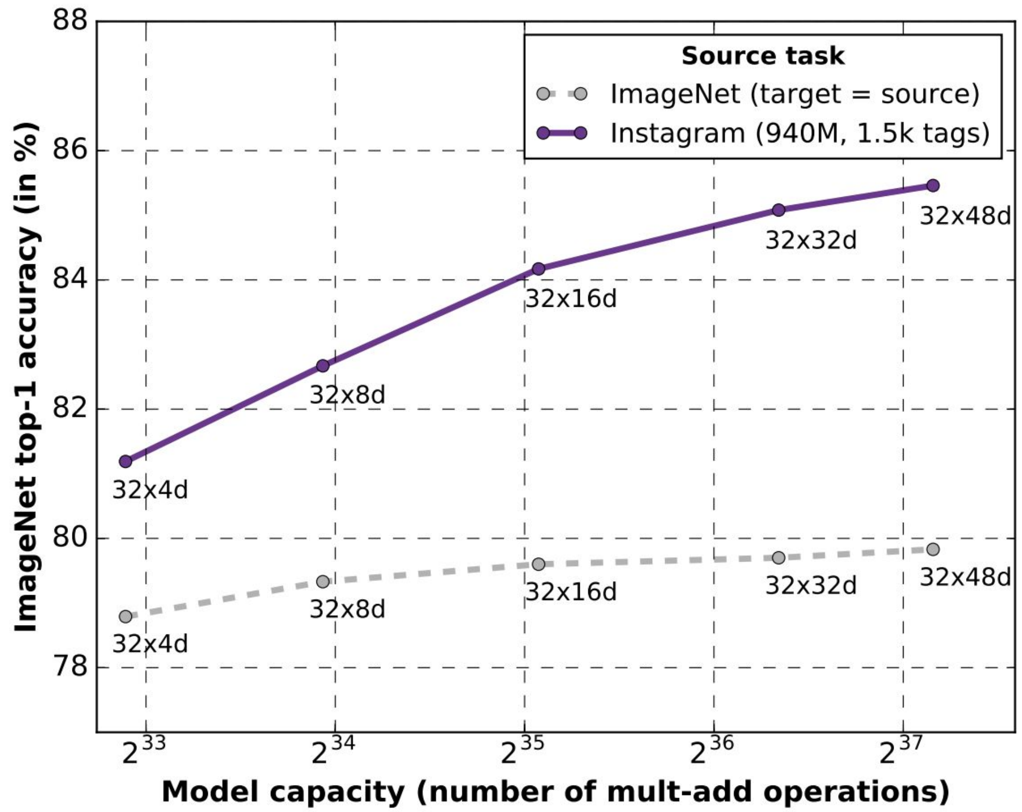
Revolution of Depth



Slide by Mohammad Rastegari

ImageNet pretraining -> Instagram pretraining

Bigger models are saturated on ImageNet, but with more data bigger models do better

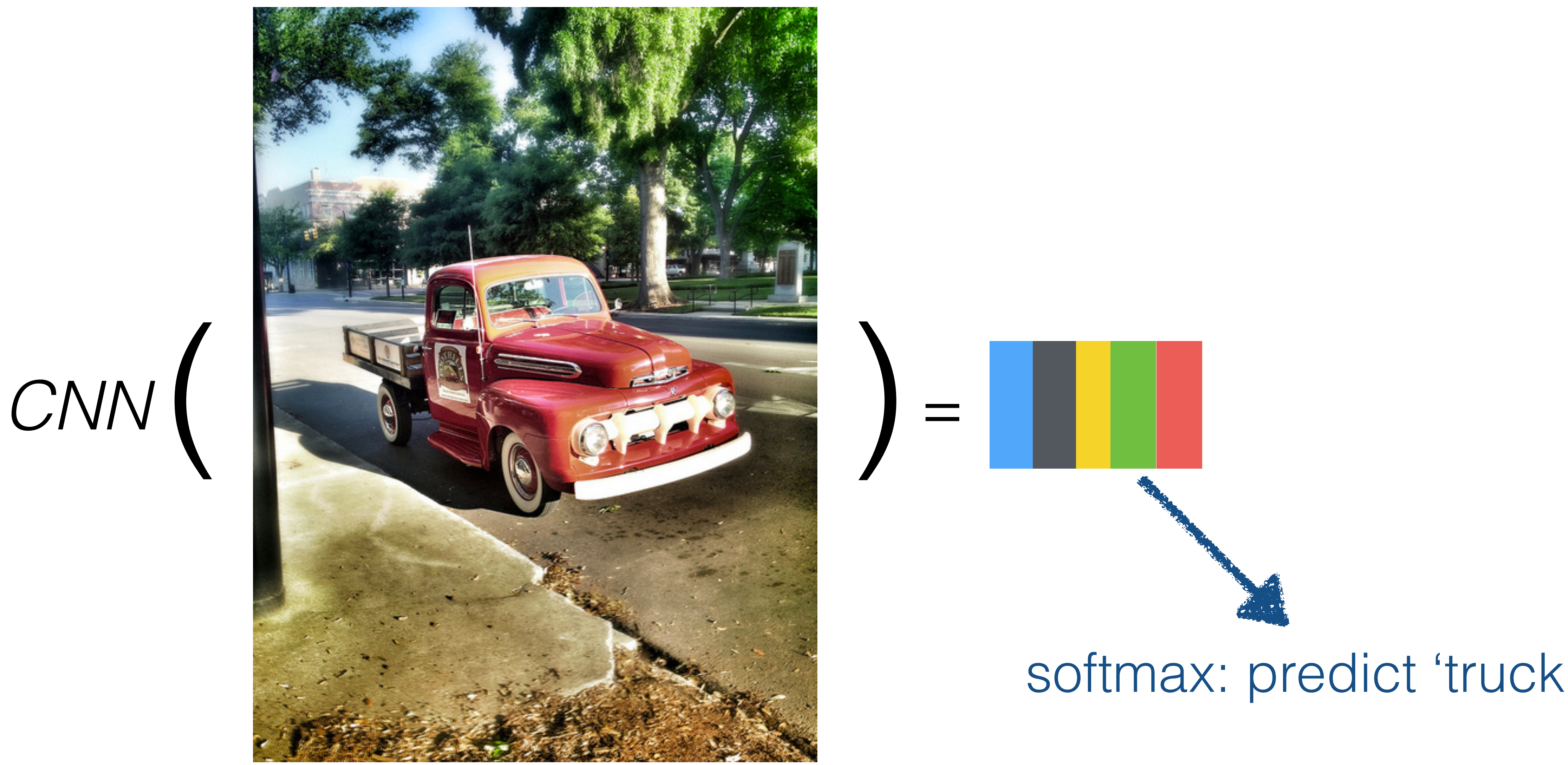


Biggest network was pretrained on 3.5B Instagram images

Trained on 336 GPUs for 22 days

Mahajan et al, "Exploring the Limits of Weakly Supervised Pretraining", arXiv 2018

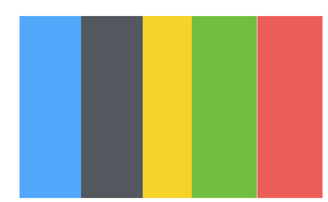
at the end of the day, we generate a fixed size vector from an image and run a classifier over it



key insight: this vector is useful for many more tasks than just image classification! we can use it for *transfer learning*

CNN (

) =



simple visual QA

- i = *CNN*(image) > use an existing network trained for image classification and freeze weights

- q = *RNN*(question) > learn weights

- answer = softmax(linear([i;q]))

why isn't this a good way of doing visual QA?

How many benches are shown?

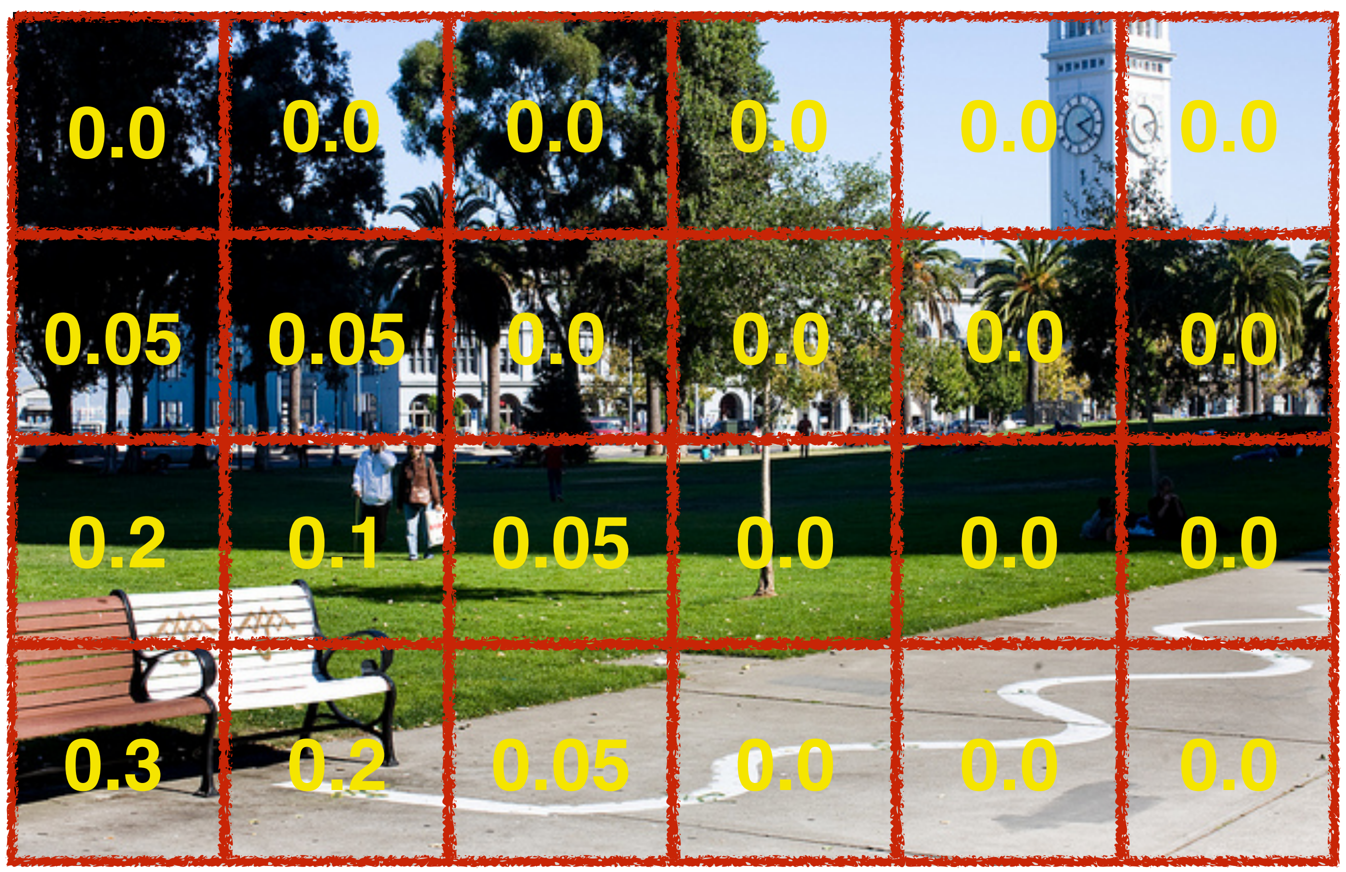
visual attention

- Use the question representation *q* to determine where in the image to look

How many benches are shown?

softmax:
predict answer

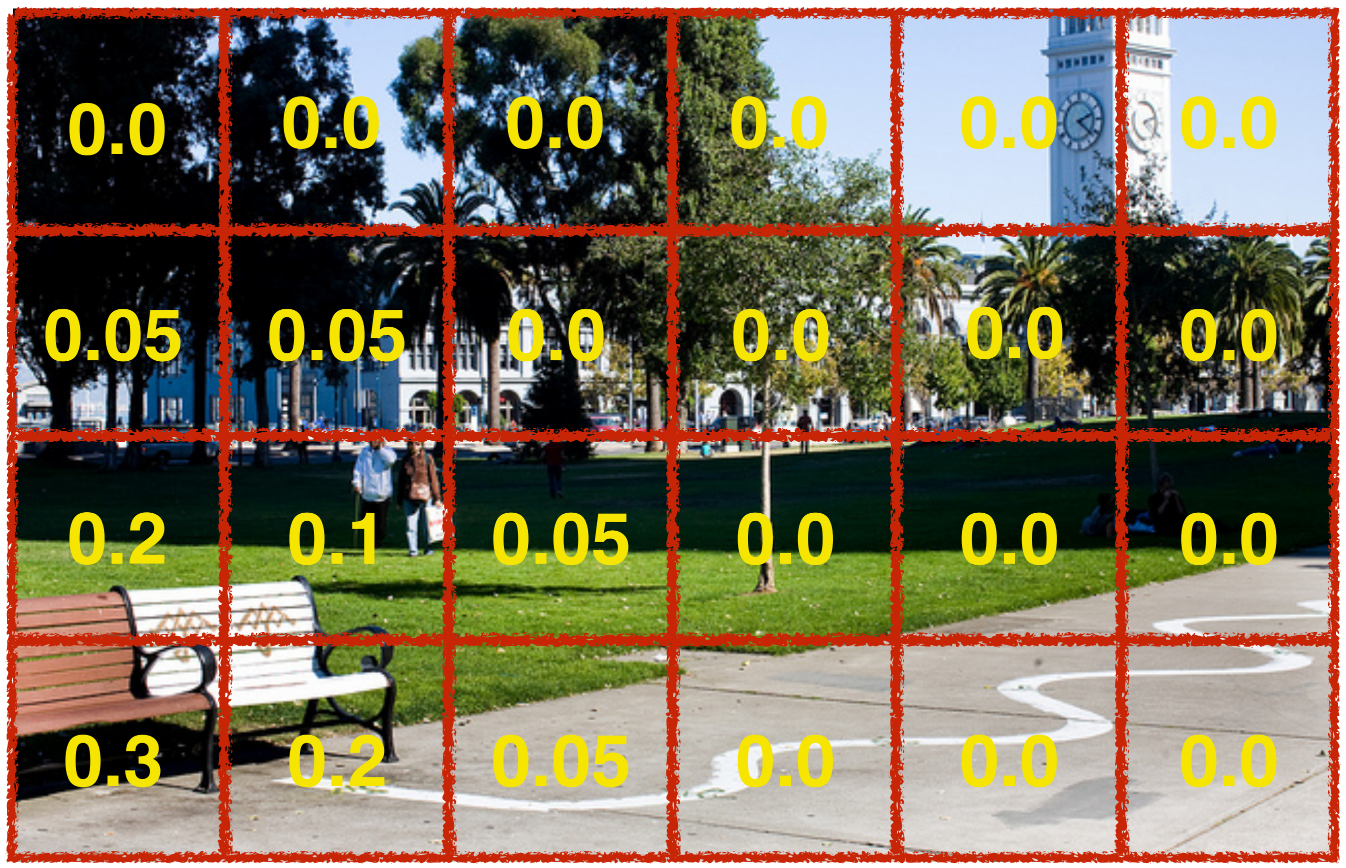
attention over final convolutional layer in network: 196 boxes, captures color and positional information



How many benches are shown?

softmax:
predict answer

attention over final convolutional layer in network: 196 boxes, captures color and positional information



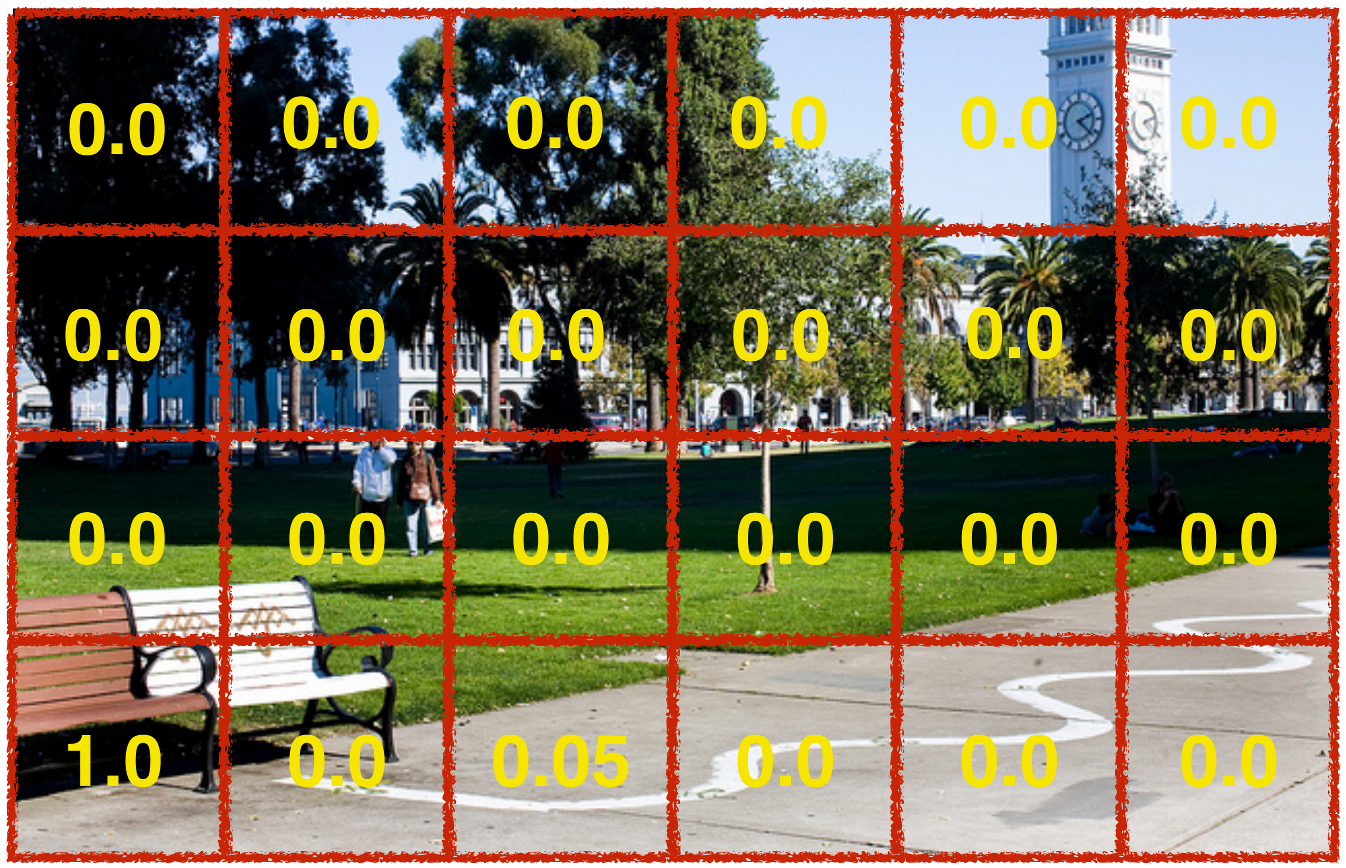
how can we compute these attention scores?

How many benches are shown?

hard attention

softmax:
predict answer

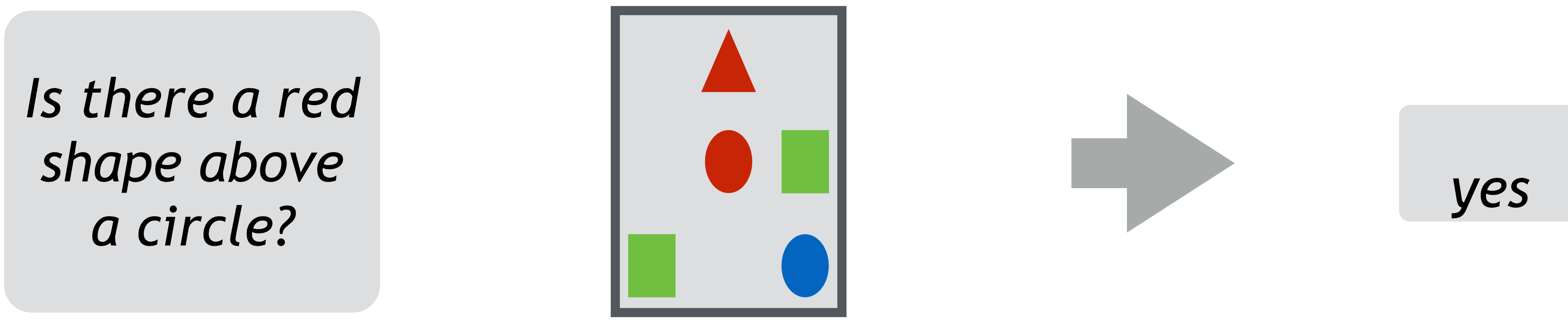
attention over final convolutional layer in network: 196 boxes, captures color and positional information



we can use *reinforcement learning* to focus on just one box

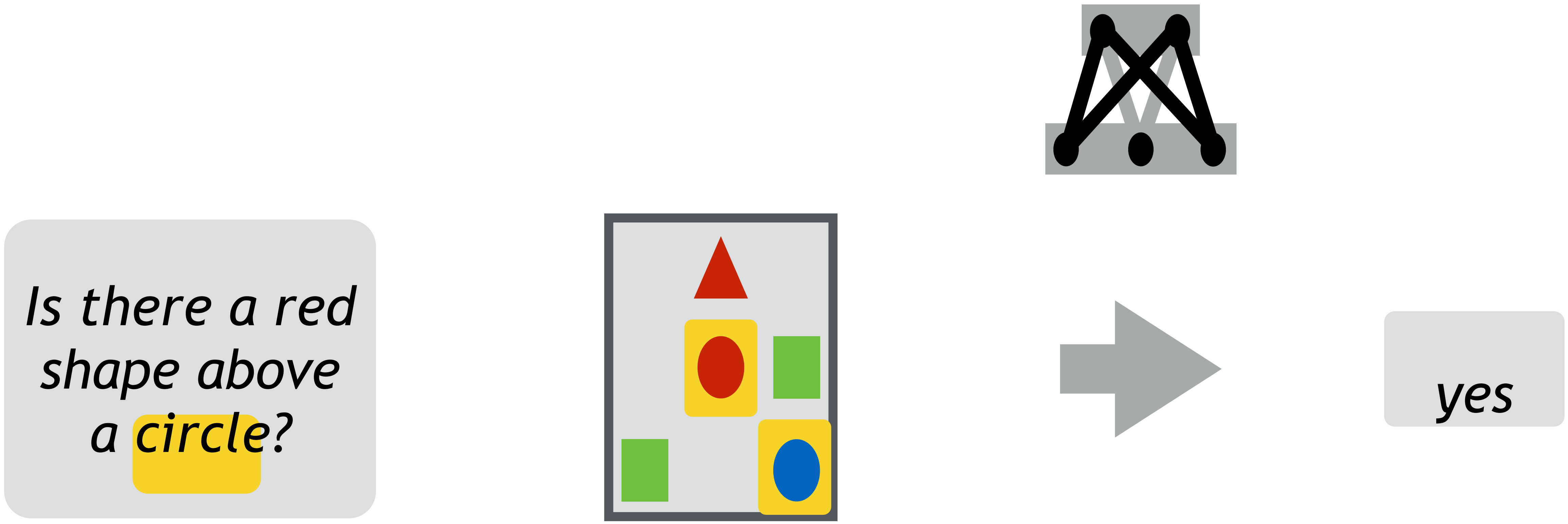
How many benches are shown?

Grounded question answering



Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

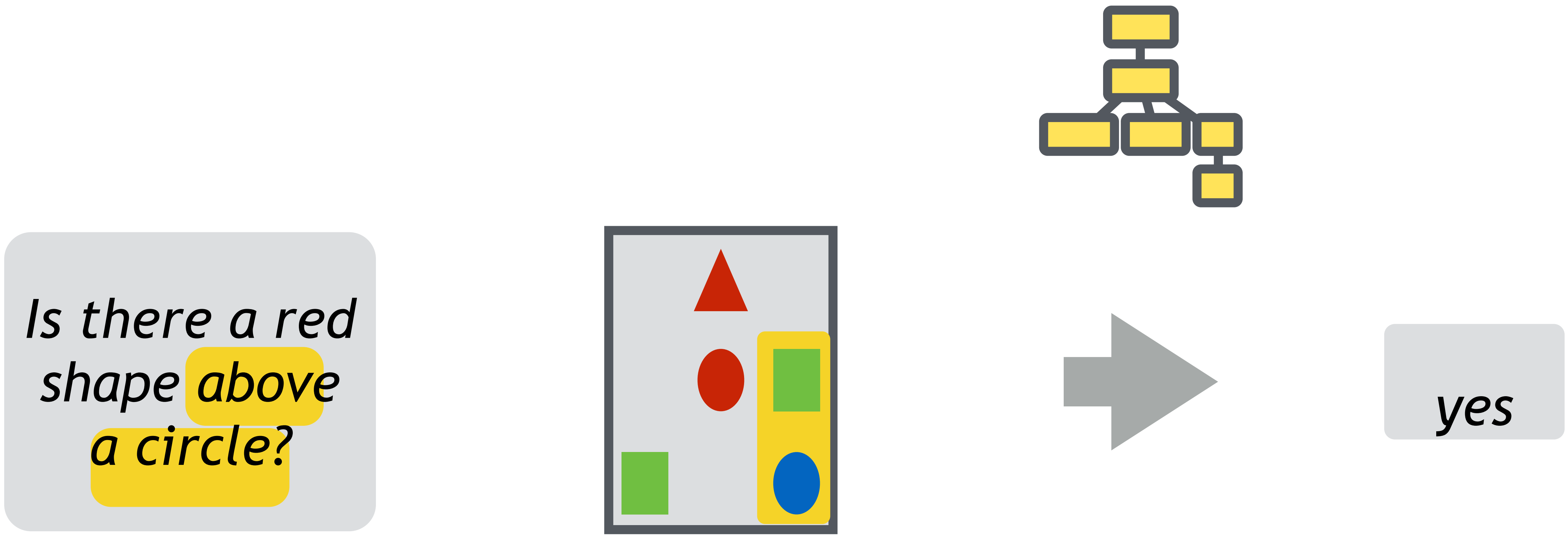
Neural nets learn lexical groundings



[Iyyer et al. 2014, Bordes et al. 2014, Yang et al. 2015, Malinowski et al., 2015]

Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

Semantic parsers learn composition

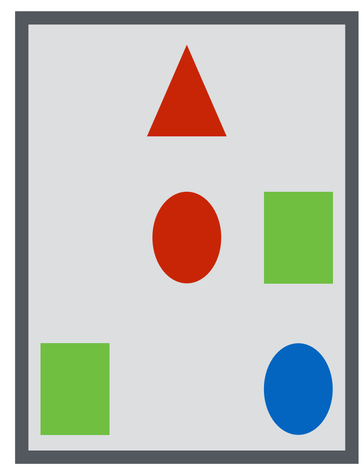


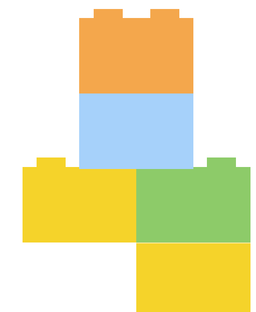
[Wong & Mooney 2007, Kwiatkowski et al. 2010, Liang et al. 2011, A et al. 2013]

Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

Neural module networks learn both!

Is there a red shape above a circle?



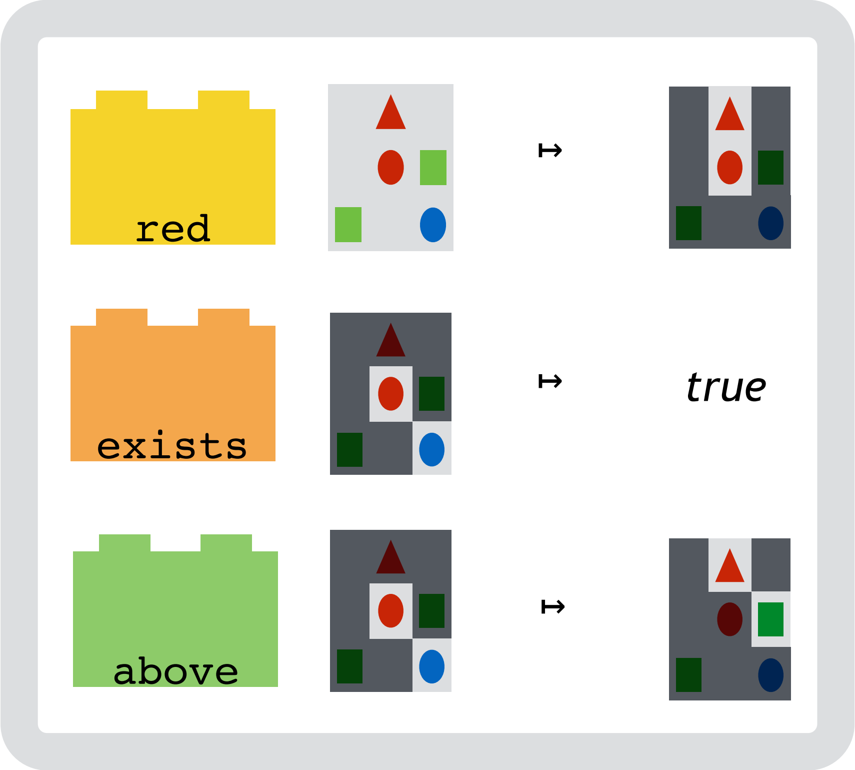


yes

Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

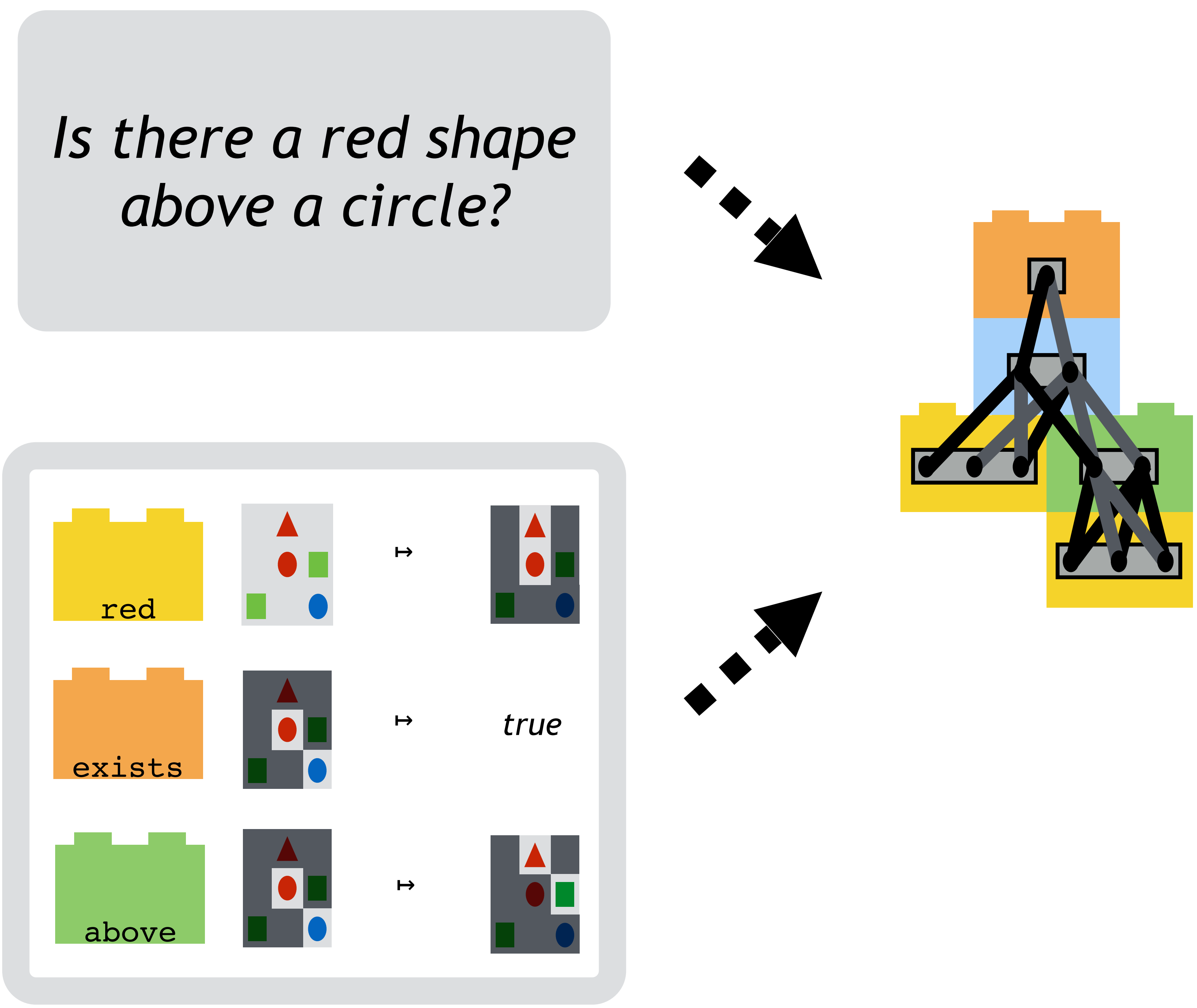
Neural module networks

Is there a red shape above a circle?



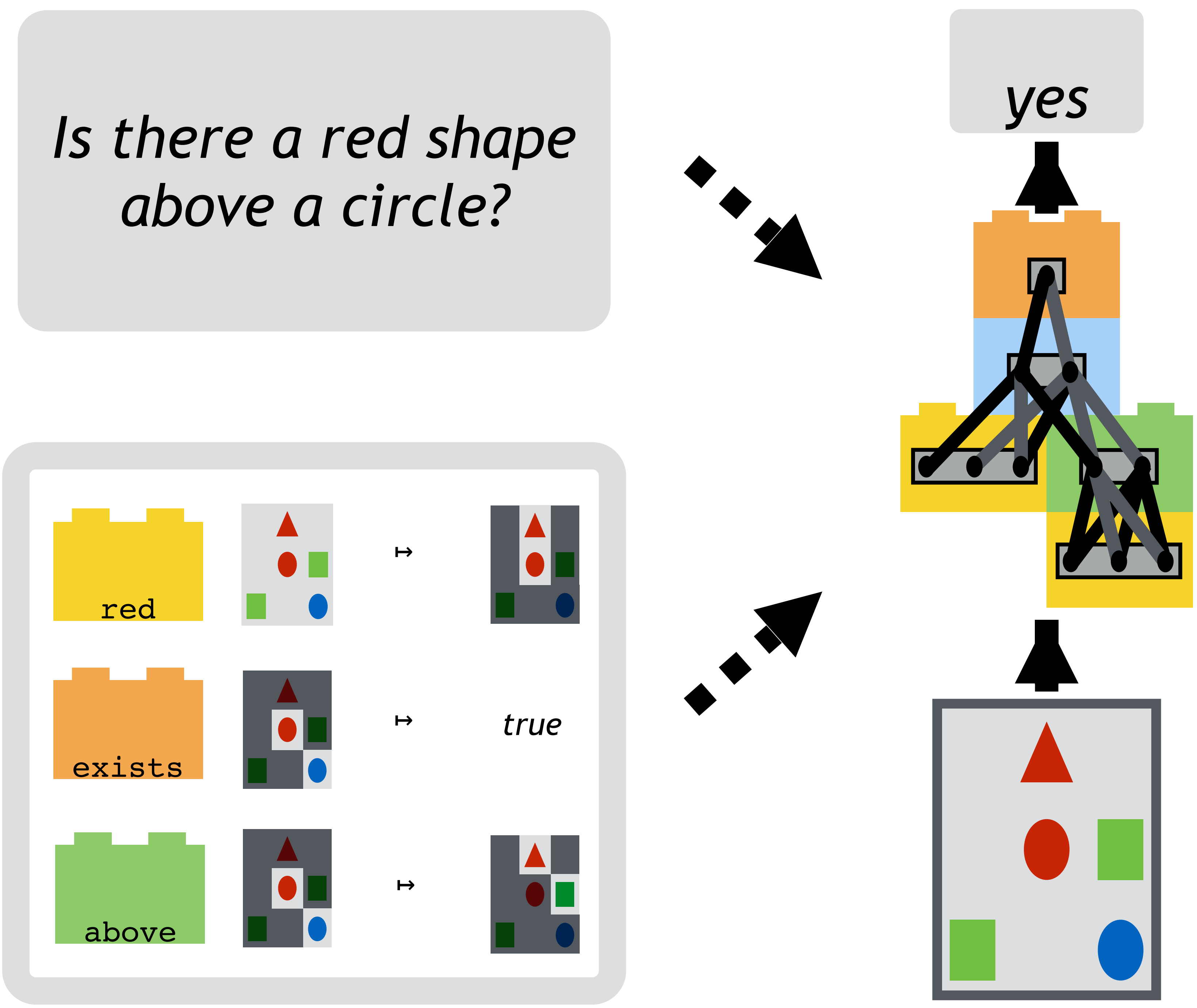
Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

Neural module networks



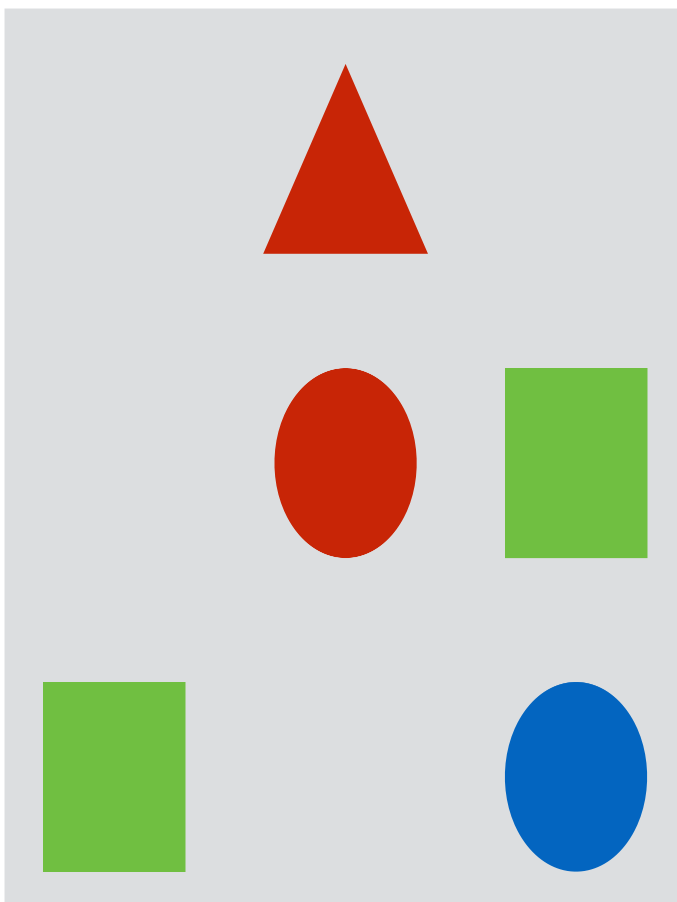
Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

Neural module networks

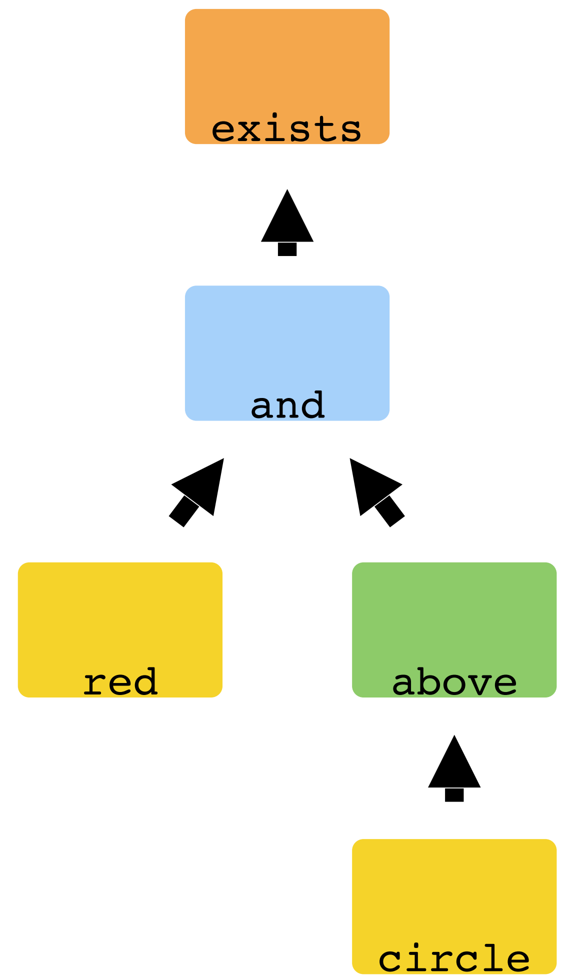


Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

Sentence meanings are computations



Is there a red shape above a circle?



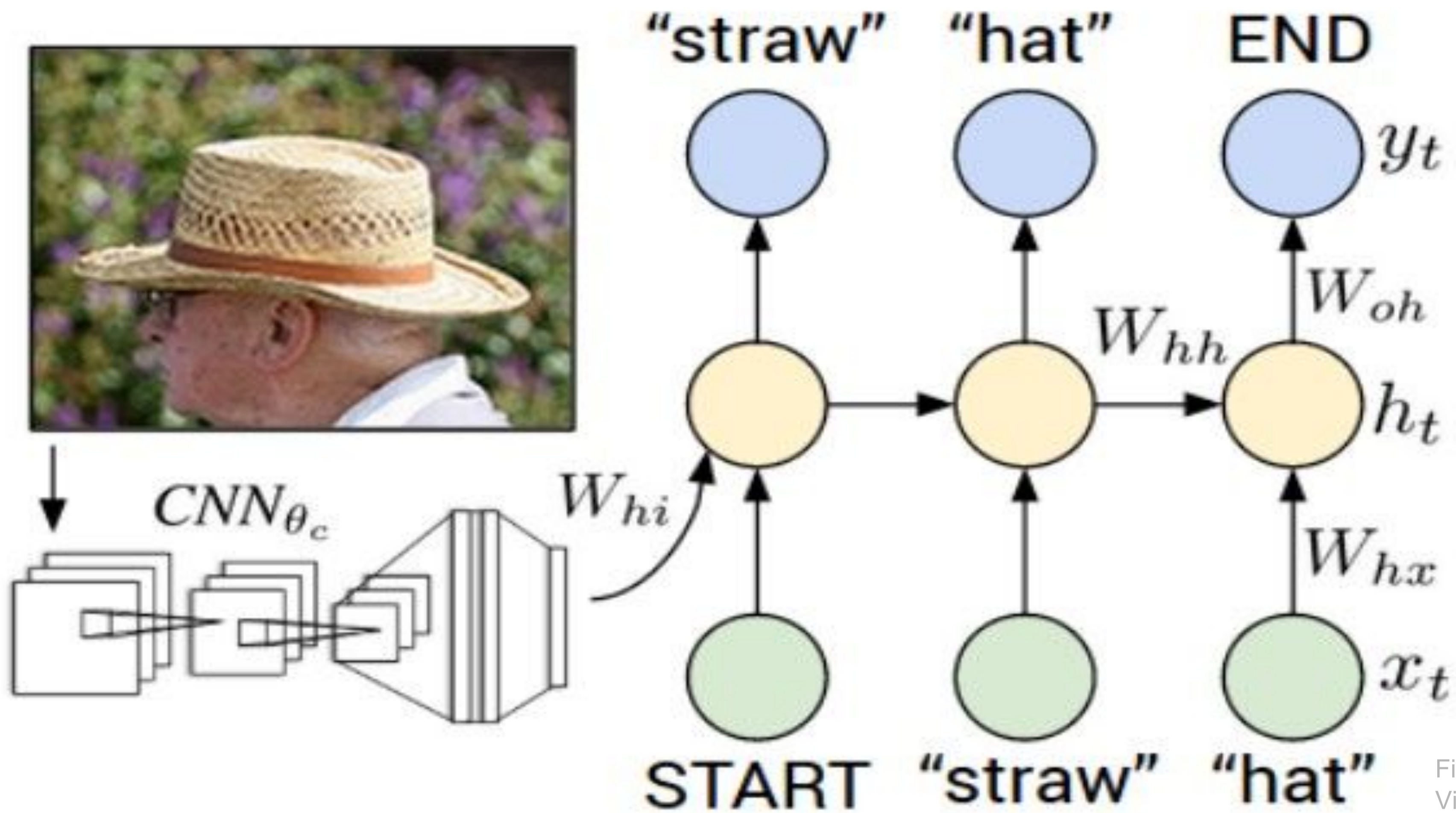
Slide credit: Jacob Andreas

NLVR^2: natural language for visual reasoning! (Suhr et al., 2018)

TRUE OR FALSE: the left image contains twice the number of dogs as the right image, and at least two dogs in total are standing.

image captioning

Image Captioning



Explain Images with Multimodal Recurrent Neural Networks, Mao et al.
Deep Visual-Semantic Alignments for Generating Image Descriptions, Karpathy and Fei-Fei
Show and Tell: A Neural Image Caption Generator, Vinyals et al.
Long-term Recurrent Convolutional Networks for Visual Recognition and Description, Donahue et al.
Learning a Recurrent Visual Representation for Image Caption Generation, Chen and Zitnick

test image

image
conv-64
conv-64
maxpool
conv-128
conv-128
maxpool
conv-256
conv-256
maxpool
conv-512
conv-512
maxpool
conv-512
conv-512
maxpool
FC-4096
FC-4096
FC-1000
softmax

test image

this is our ImageNet CNN, now used as a feature extractor

test image

this is our ImageNet CNN, now used as a feature extractor

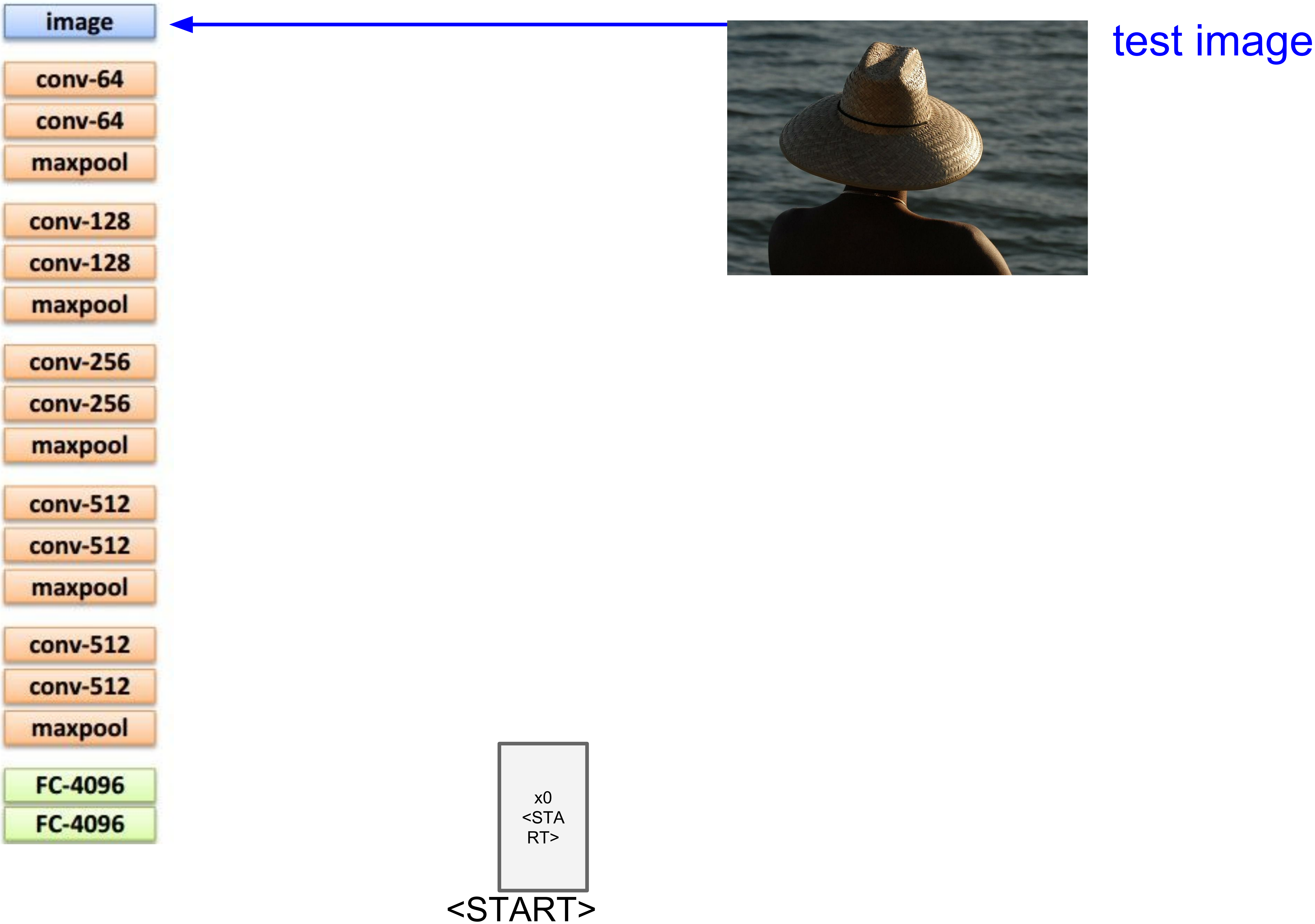


image
conv-64
conv-64
maxpool
conv-128
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maxpool
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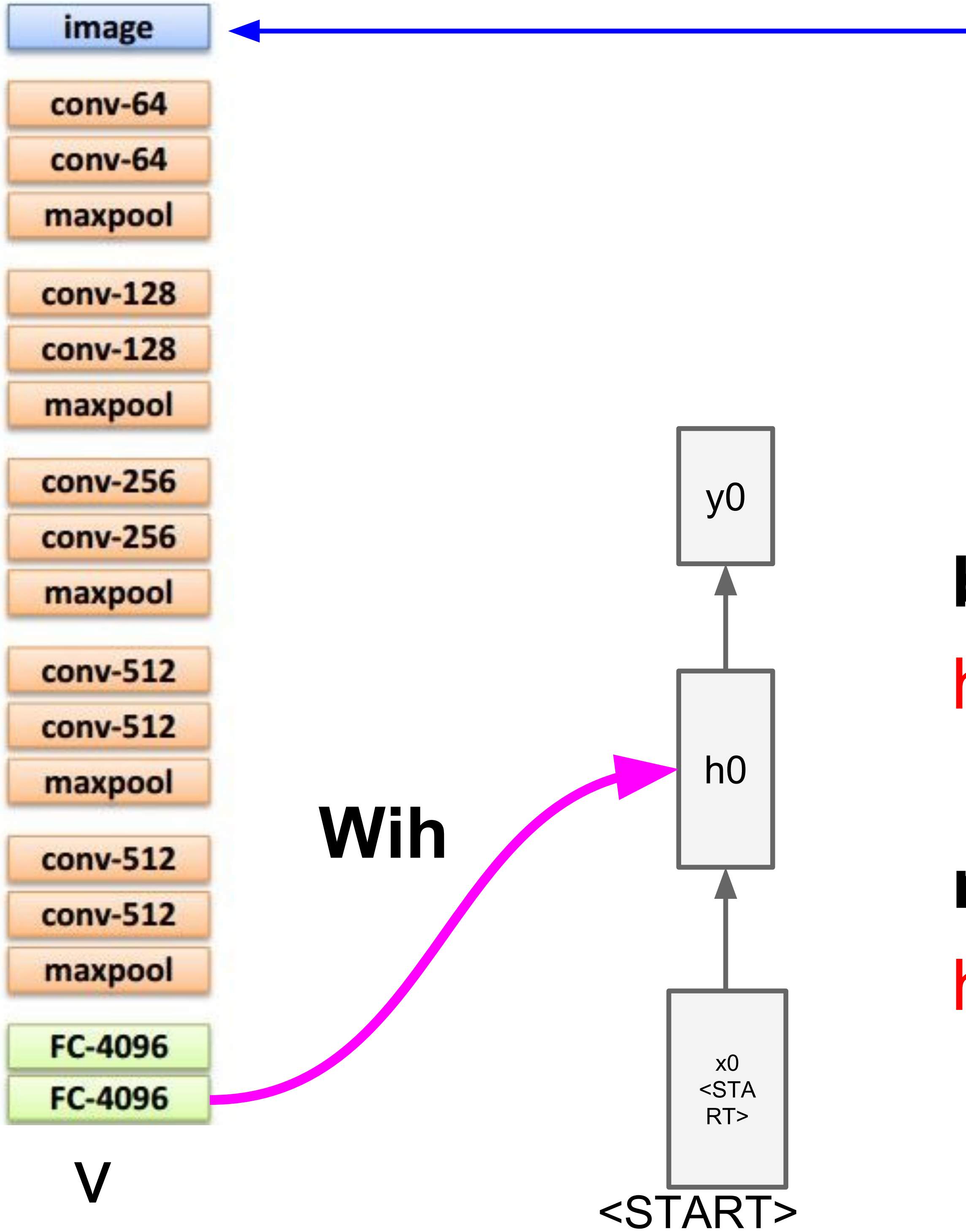
maxpool
conv-512
conv-512
maxpool
conv-512
conv-512
maxpool
FC-4096
FC-4096
test image
x0
<STA
RT>
<START>



before:

h = tanh(Wxh * x + Whh * h)

now:

h = tanh(Wxh * x + Whh * h + **Wih * v**)

let's use the image features to create a conditional LM

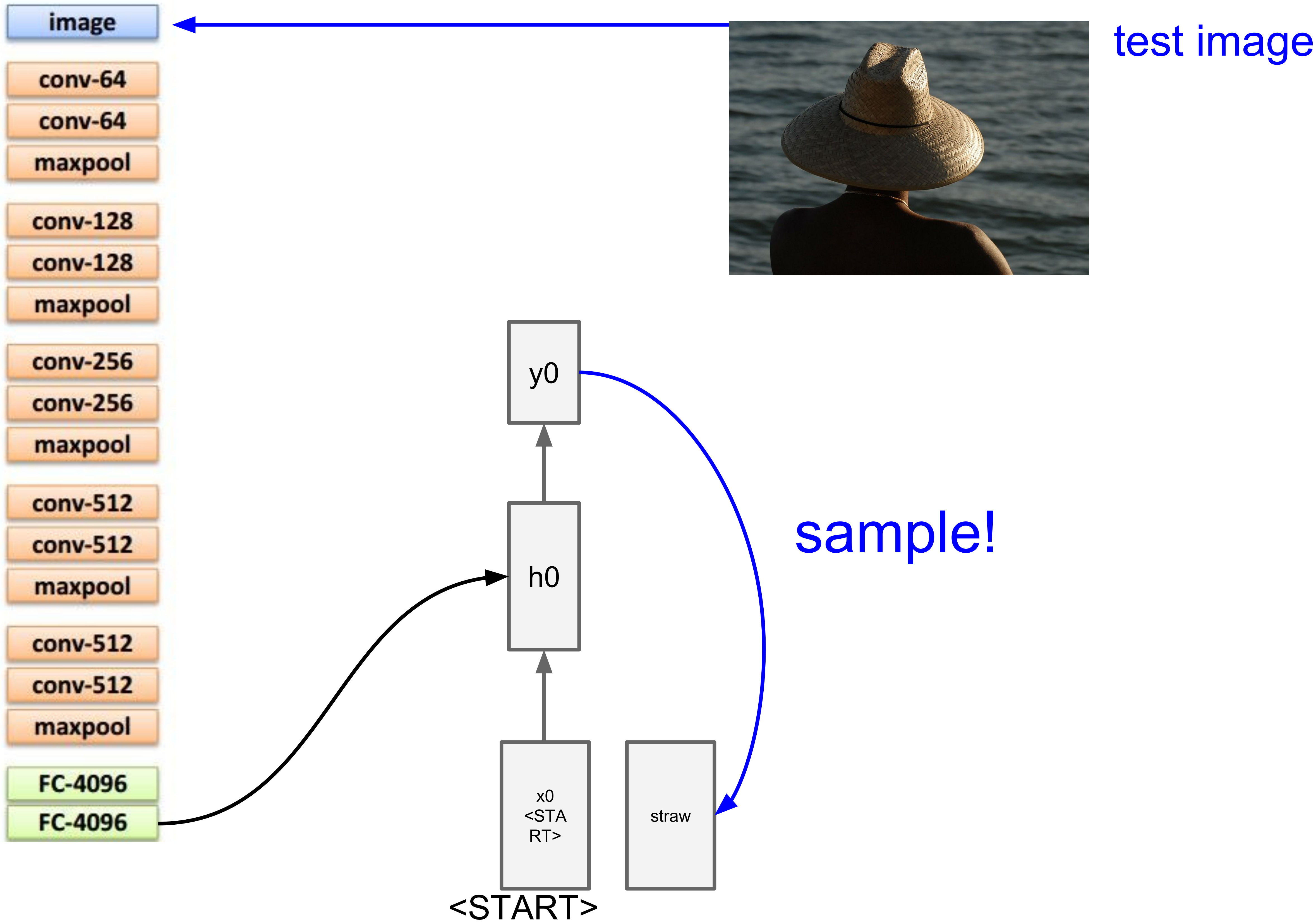


image
conv-64
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maxpool
conv-512
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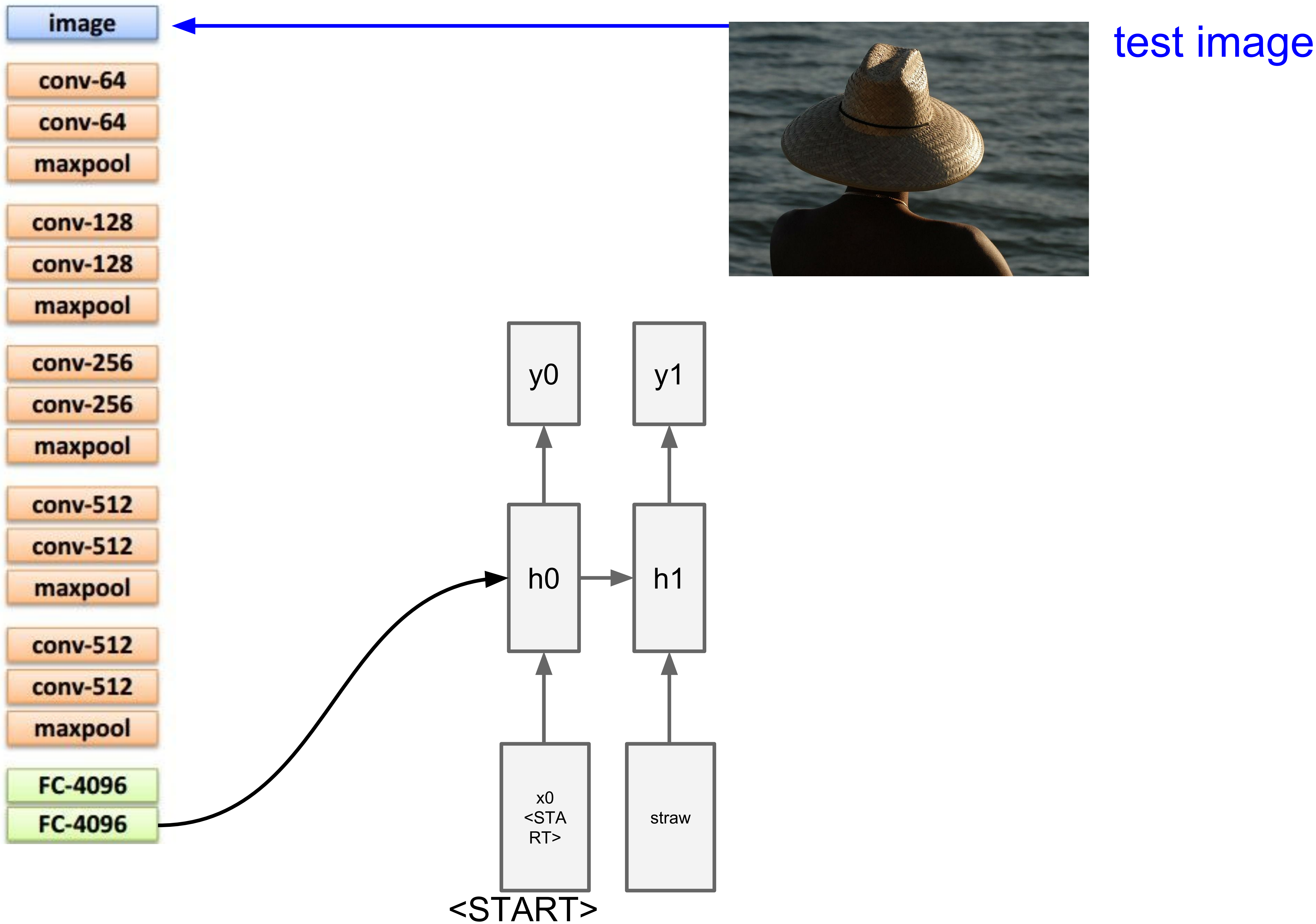
maxpool
conv-512
conv-512
maxpool
FC-4096
FC-4096
test image
y0
h0
sample!
x0 <START>
straw
<START>



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conv-512
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maxpool
FC-4096
FC-4096
test image
y0
y1
h0
h1
x0 <START>
straw
<START>

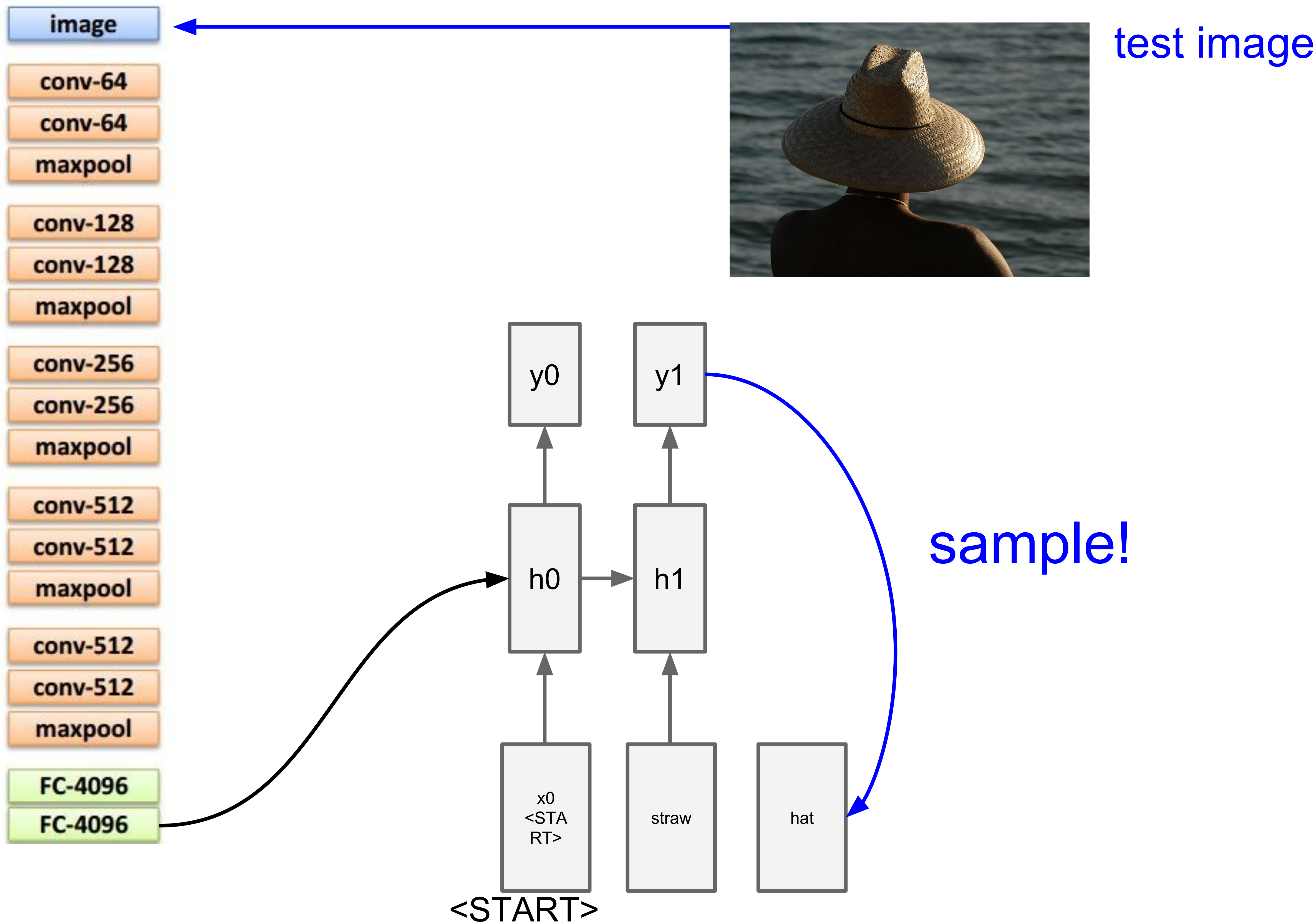

image
conv-64
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conv-512
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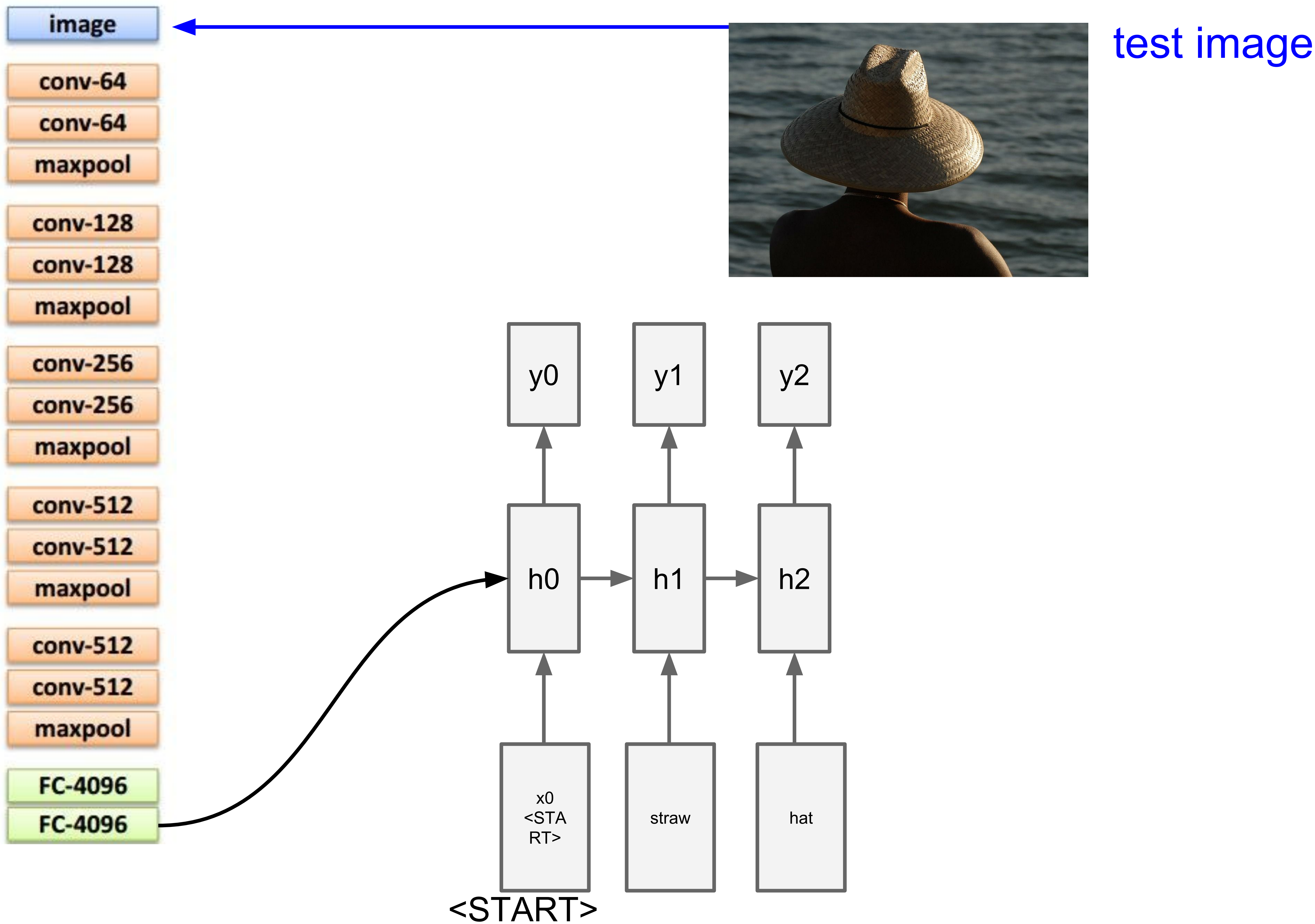
FC-4096
FC-4096
test image
y0
y1
h0
h1
sample!
x0 <START>
straw
hat
<START>



image
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maxpool
FC-4096
FC-4096
test image
y0
y1
y2
h0
h1
h2
x0
<STA
RT>
straw
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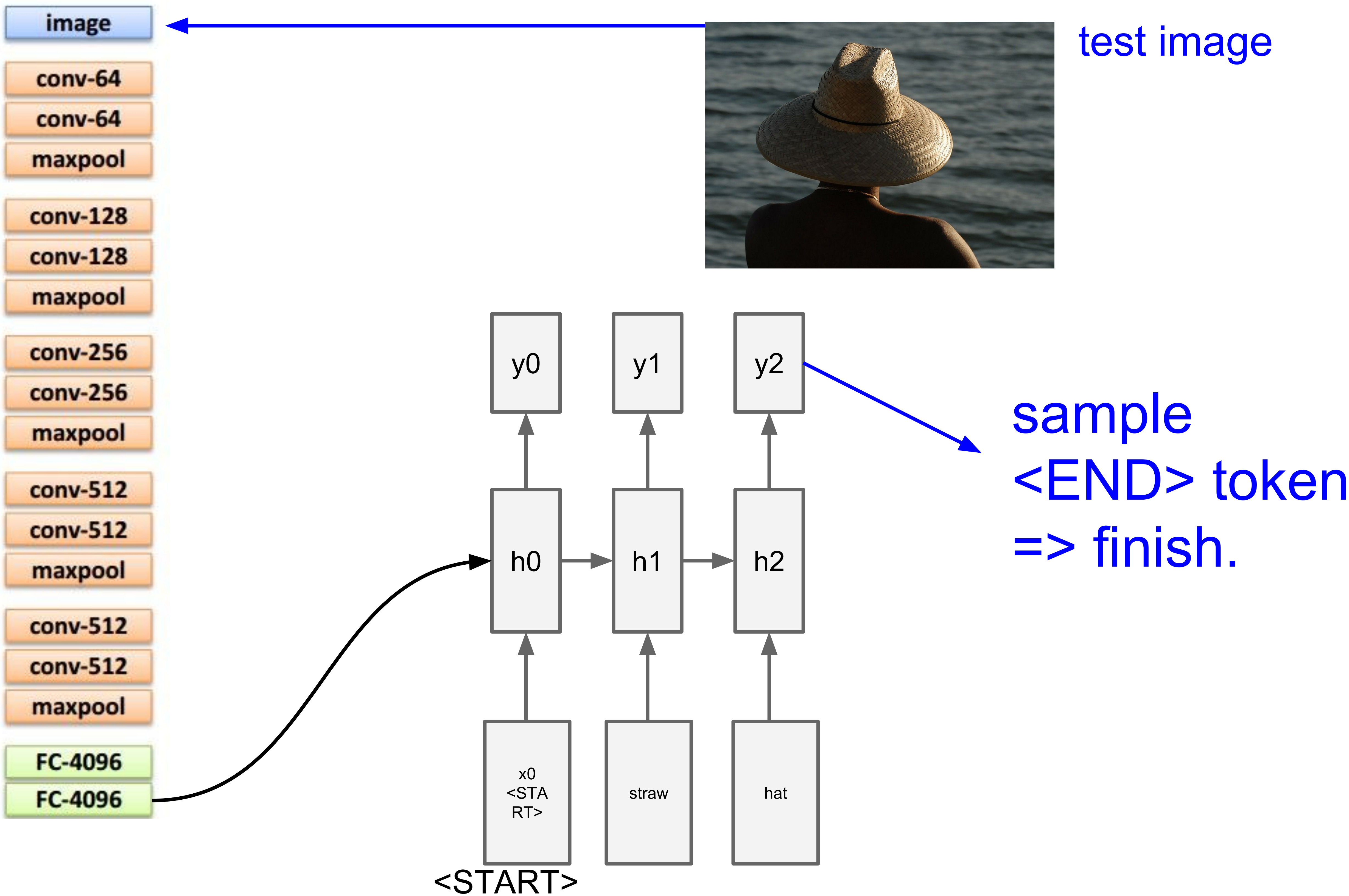
<START>



image
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maxpool
conv-128
conv-128
maxpool
conv-256
conv-256
maxpool
conv-512
conv-512
maxpool
conv-512
conv-512
maxpool
FC-4096
FC-4096
test image
y0
y1
y2
h0
h1
h2
x0 <START>
straw
hat
<START>
sample
<END> token
=> finish.

Image Captioning: Example Results

A cat sitting on a suitcase on the floor

A cat is sitting on a tree branch

A dog is running in the grass with a frisbee

A white teddy bear sitting in the grass

Two people walking on the beach with surfboards

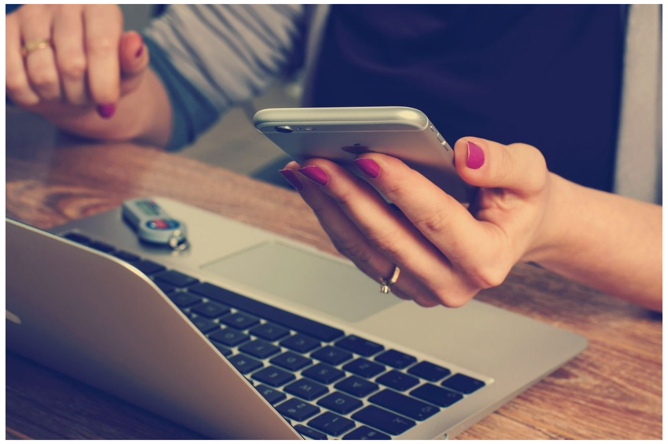
A tennis player in action on the court

Two giraffes standing in a grassy field

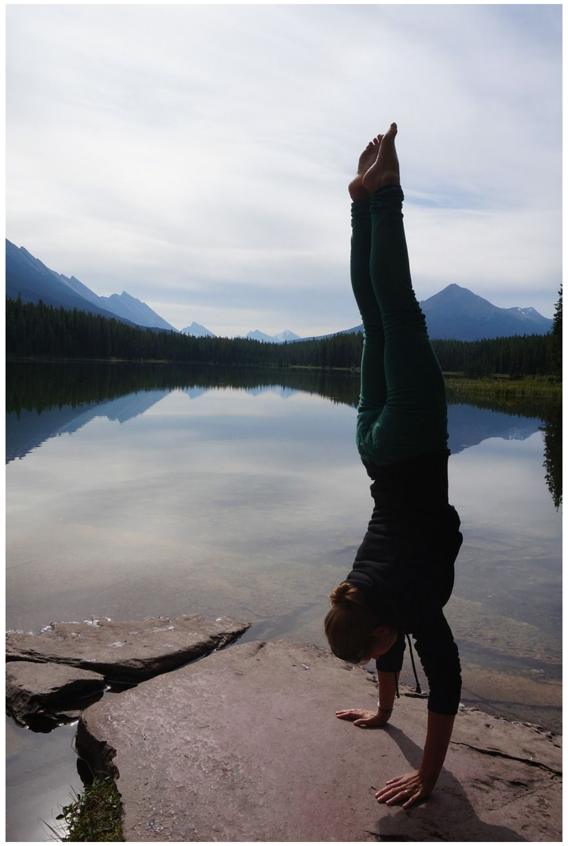
A man riding a dirt bike on a dirt track

Image Captioning: Failure Cases

A woman is holding a cat in her hand



A person holding a computer mouse on a desk



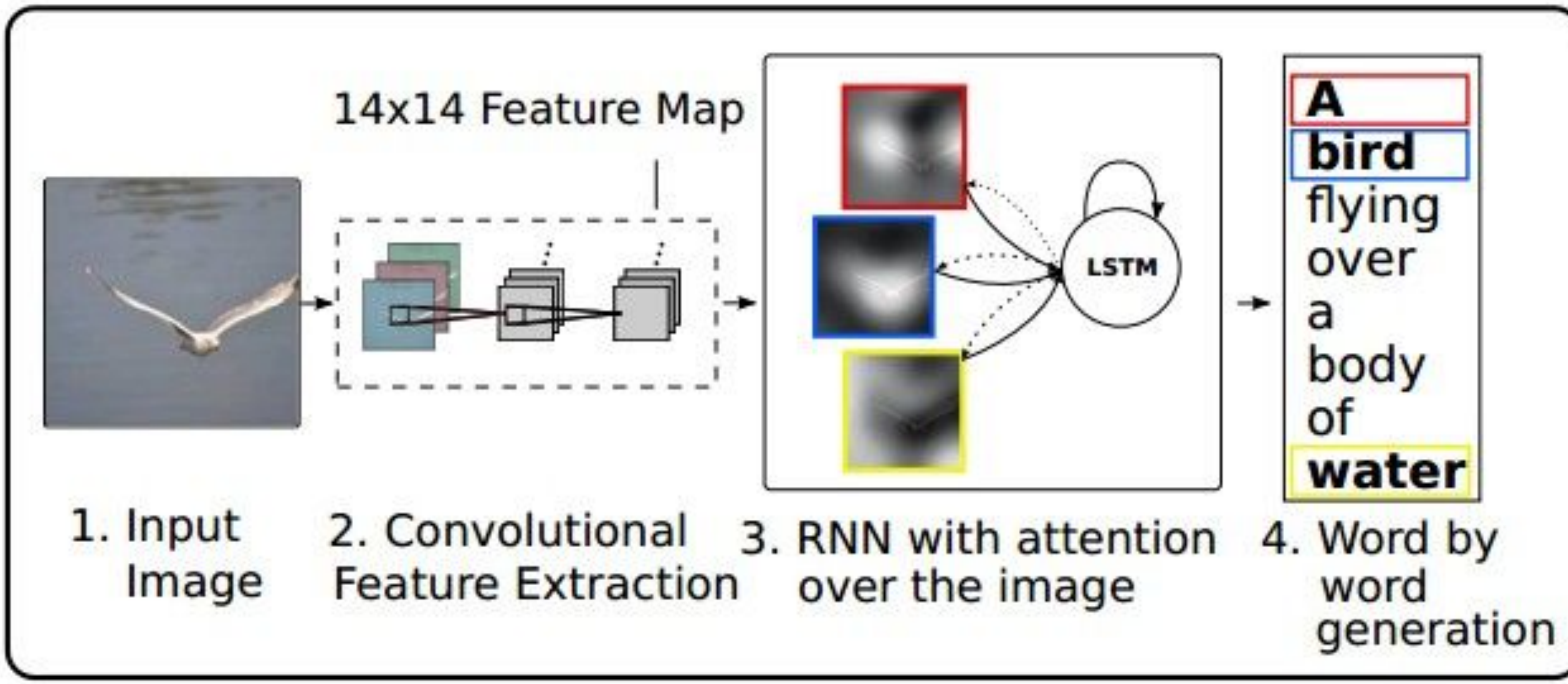
A woman standing on a beach holding a surfboard

A bird is perched on a tree branch

A man in a baseball uniform throwing a ball

Image Captioning with Attention

RNN focuses its attention at a different spatial location
when generating each word



Xu et al, “Show, Attend, and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention”, ICML 2015

Image Captioning with Attention

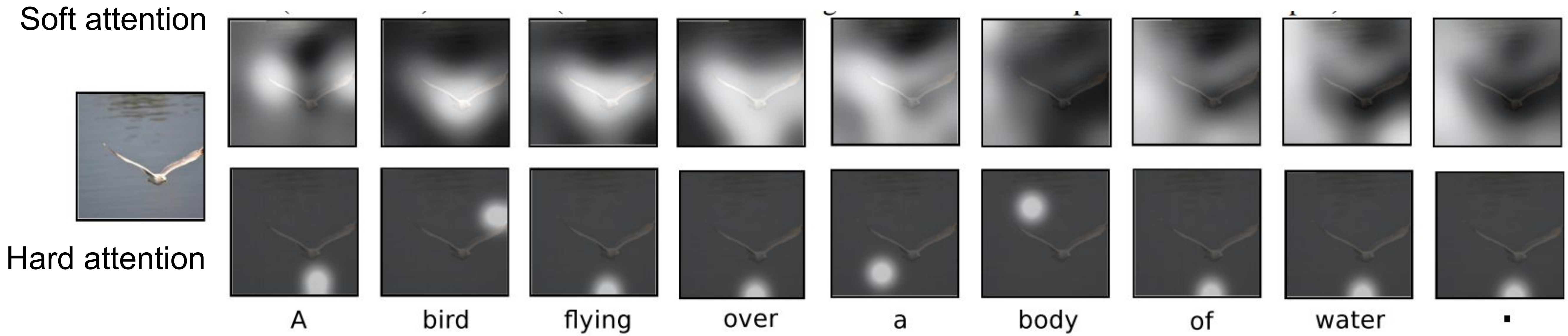


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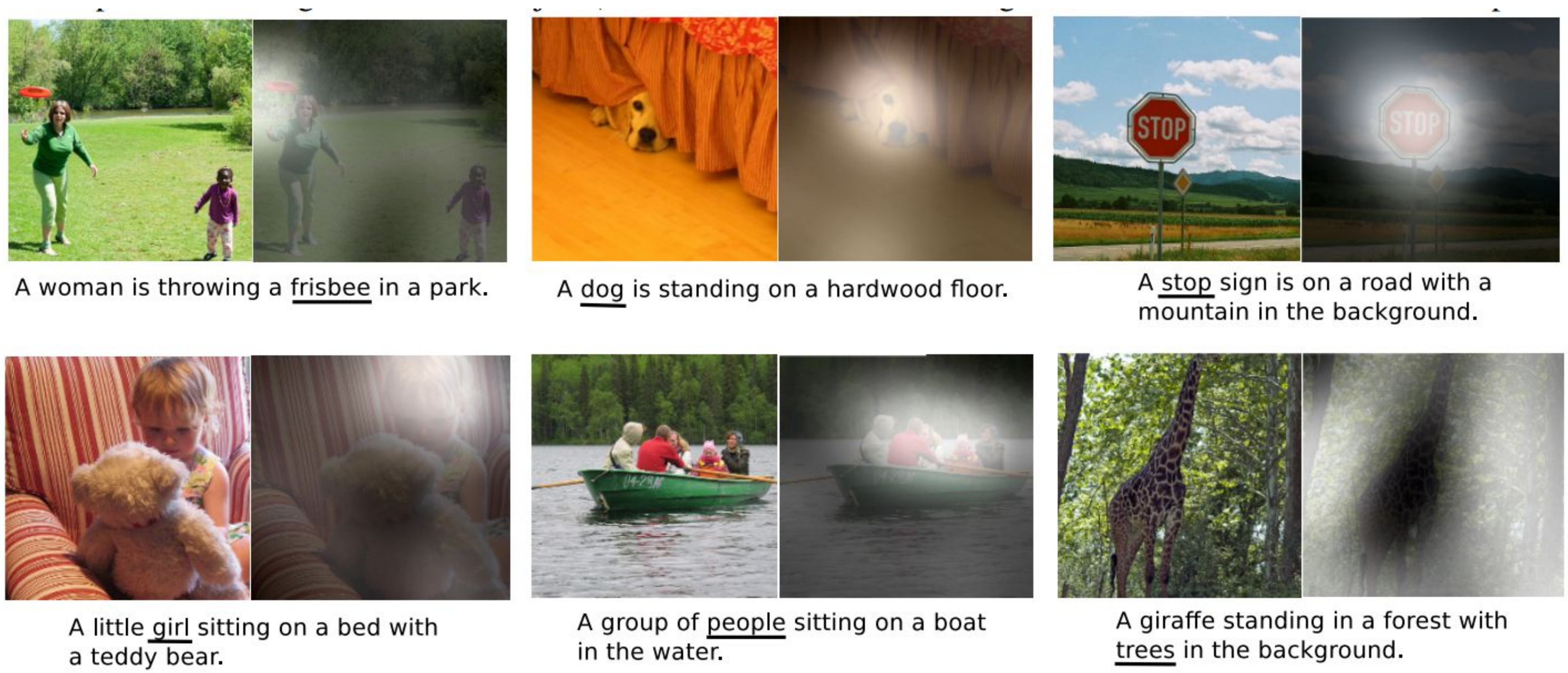
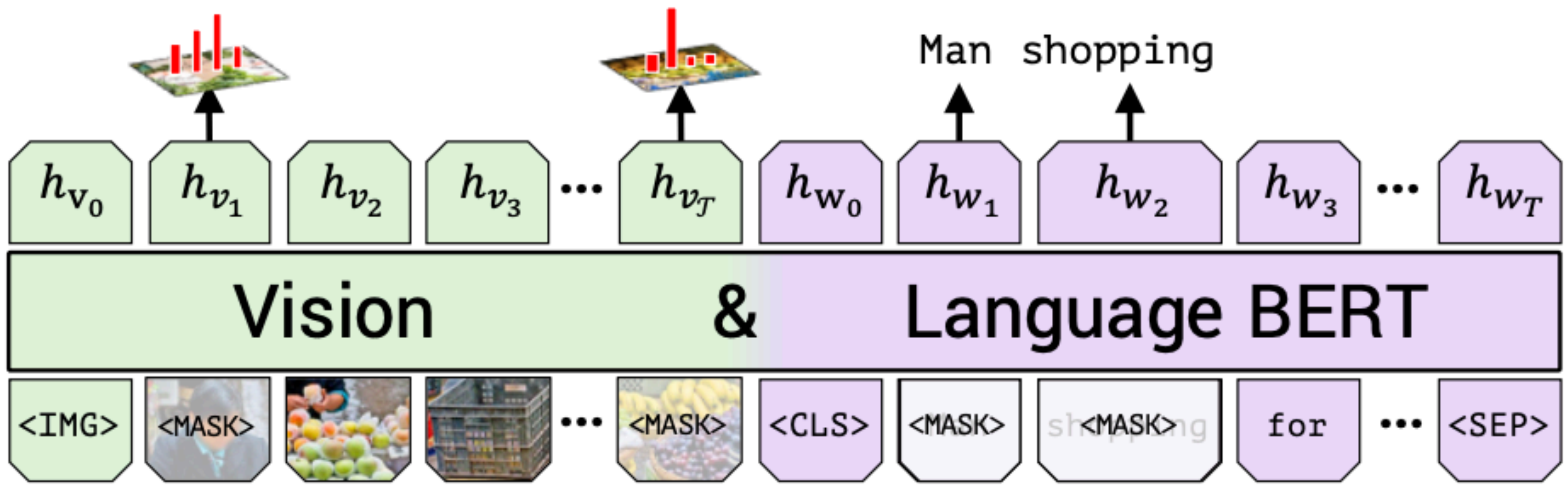
Image Captioning with Attention

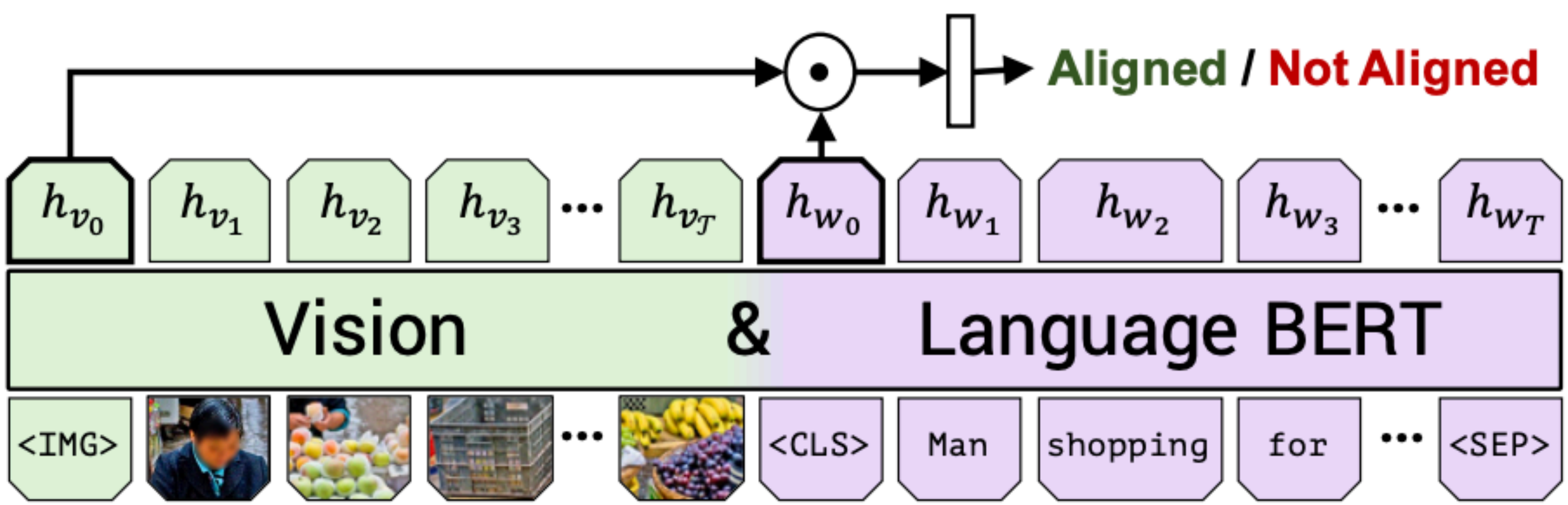


Xu et al, “Show, Attend, and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention”, ICML 2015

ViLBERT (vision and language BERT)

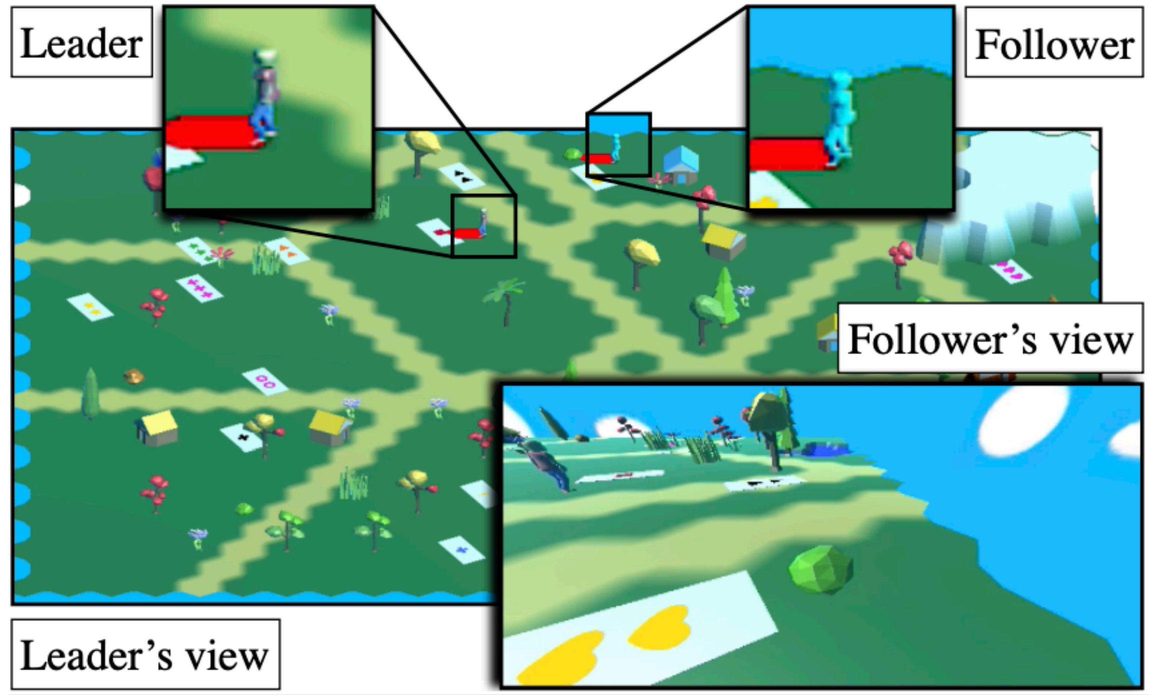


(a) Masked multi-modal learning



(b) Multi-modal alignment prediction

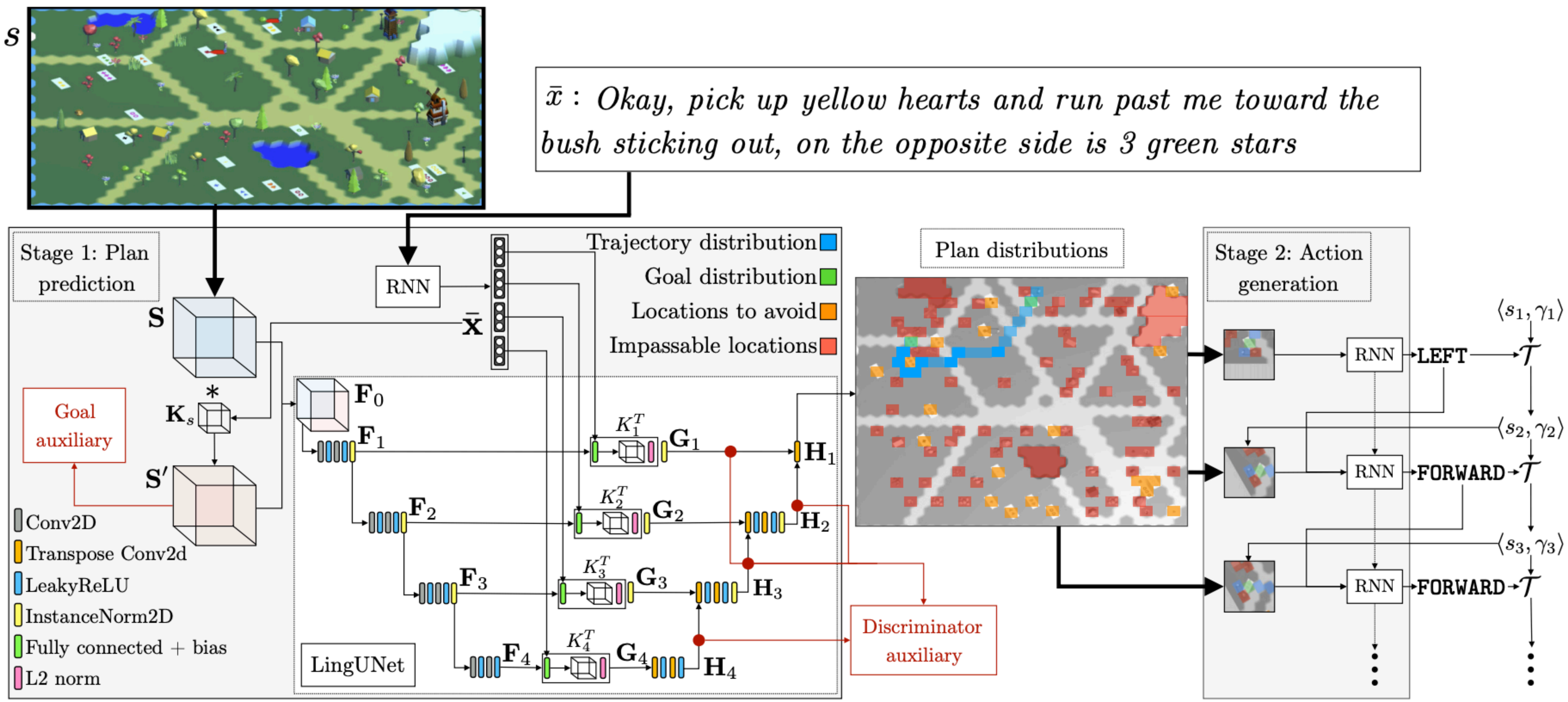
Lu et al., 2019 (“ViLBERT”)



...
$\bar{x}_3$: *turn left and head toward the yellow hearts, but don't pick them up yet. I'll get the next card first.*
$\bar{x}_4$: ***Okay, pick up yellow hearts and run past me toward the bush sticking out, on the opposite side is 3 green stars***
`[Set made. New score: 4]`
...

Figure 1: A snapshot from an interaction in CEREALBAR. The current instruction is in bold. The large image shows the entire environment. This overhead view is available only to the leader. The follower sees a first-person view only (bottom right). The zoom boxes (top) show the leader and follower.

Suhr et al., 2019 ("CEREALBAR")



Suhr et al., 2019 (“CEREALBAR”)