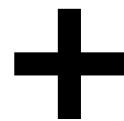




# Image Captioning

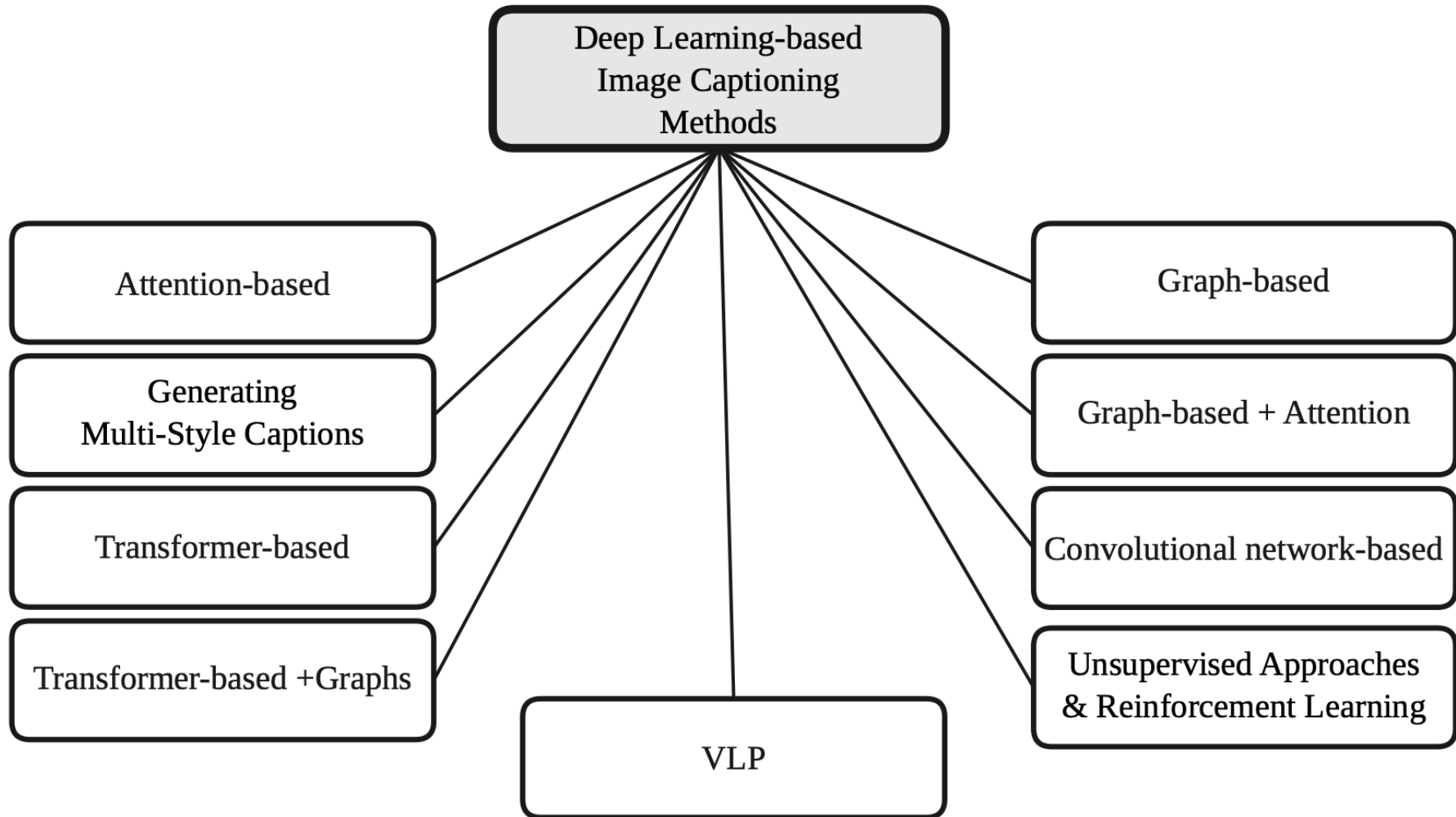
Olarik Surinta

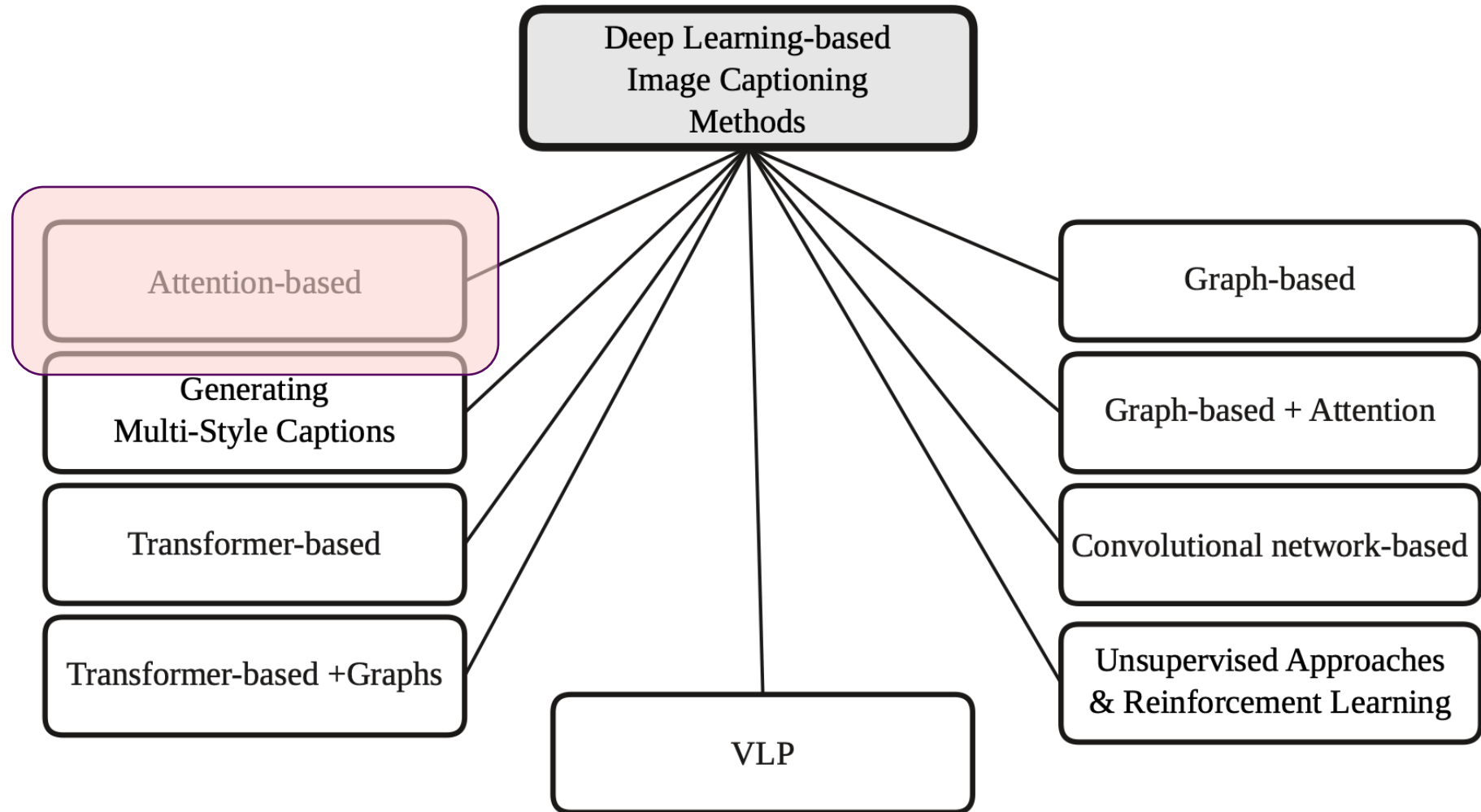
Maharakham University



# Image Captioning

- **An image caption** is a technology at the intersection of computer vision and natural language processing (NLP).
- It is used for generating a sentence that describes the content information in an image.
- This technology is very challenging due to the complexity involved in **learning spatial** and **semantic features** from images and then *creating a descriptive text* distribution.



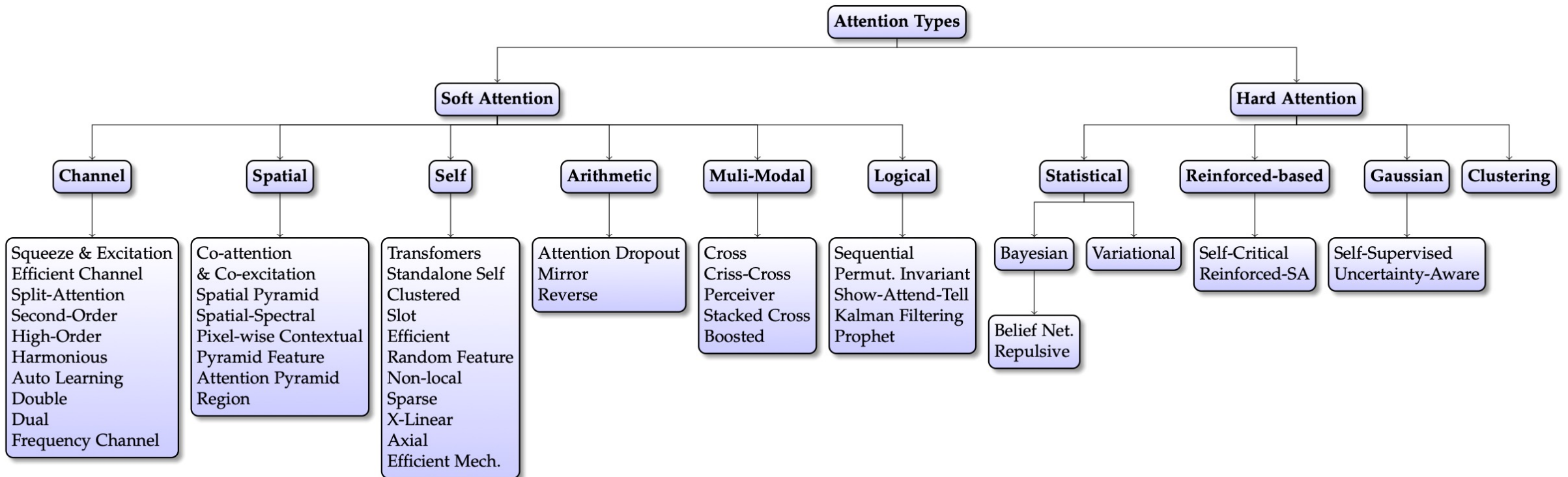


# Attention-based Methods

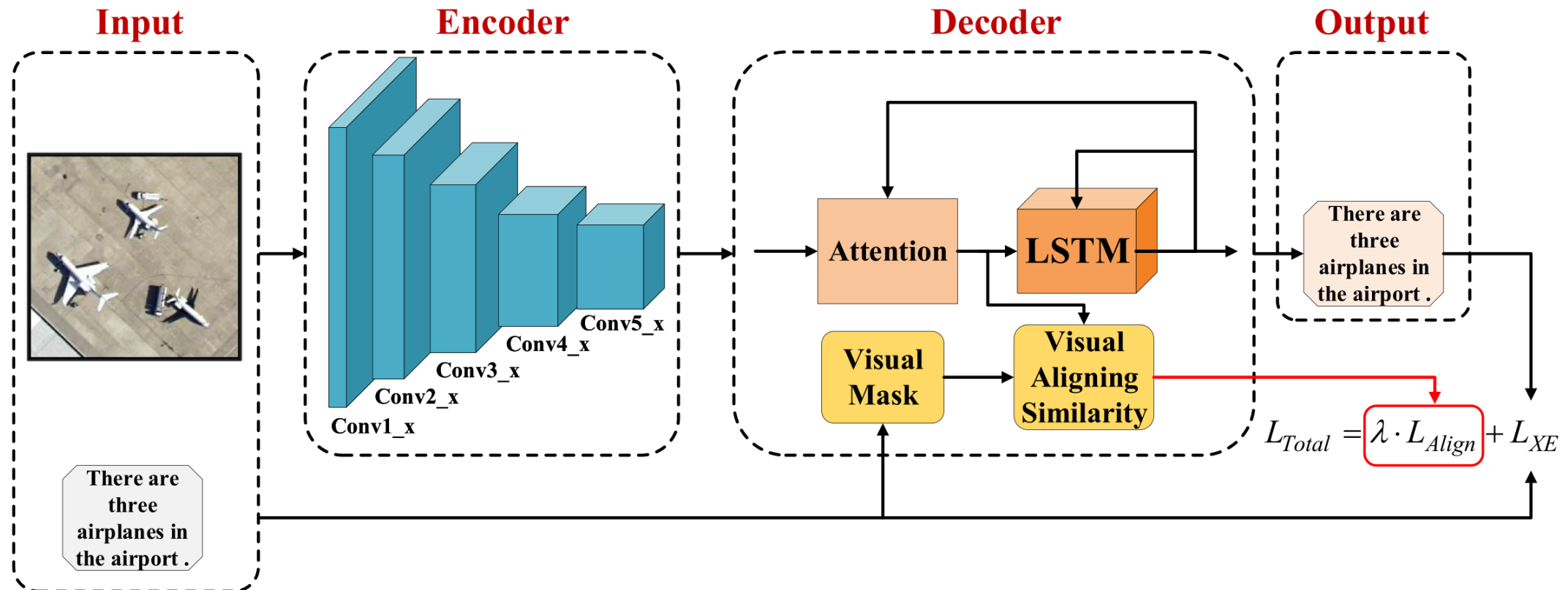
- The methods that fall under the attention-based category utilize attention mechanisms to emphasize the most relevant parts of the input image when generating captions.
- The attention mechanism in an encoder-decoder framework is typically used in machine translation.



# A Taxonomy of Attention Types



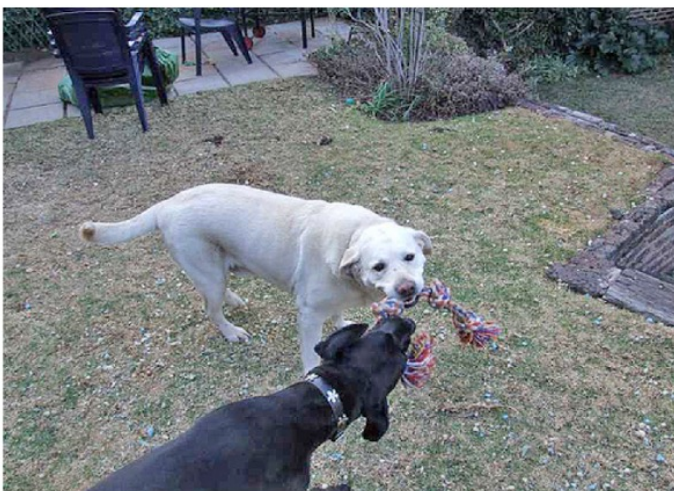
# Visual Attention Mechanism



# Flickr8K Dataset



- A climber stops to take a drink while climbing a snow covered mountain.
- A man holding a cup on a snow mountain.
- A man in a yellow suit is holding up a cup while standing in snow.
- A mountain climber stops for a drink.
- A mountaineer in a yellow jacket is drinking from a thermos cup.



- a black and a white dog play with a rope toy in a backyard.
- A black dog and a white dog are outside playing with a pull toy.
- A black dog and a yellow dog play with a toy.
- A white dog and a black dog holding a toy between them in their mouths.
- Two dogs wrestle with a toy in the backyard.



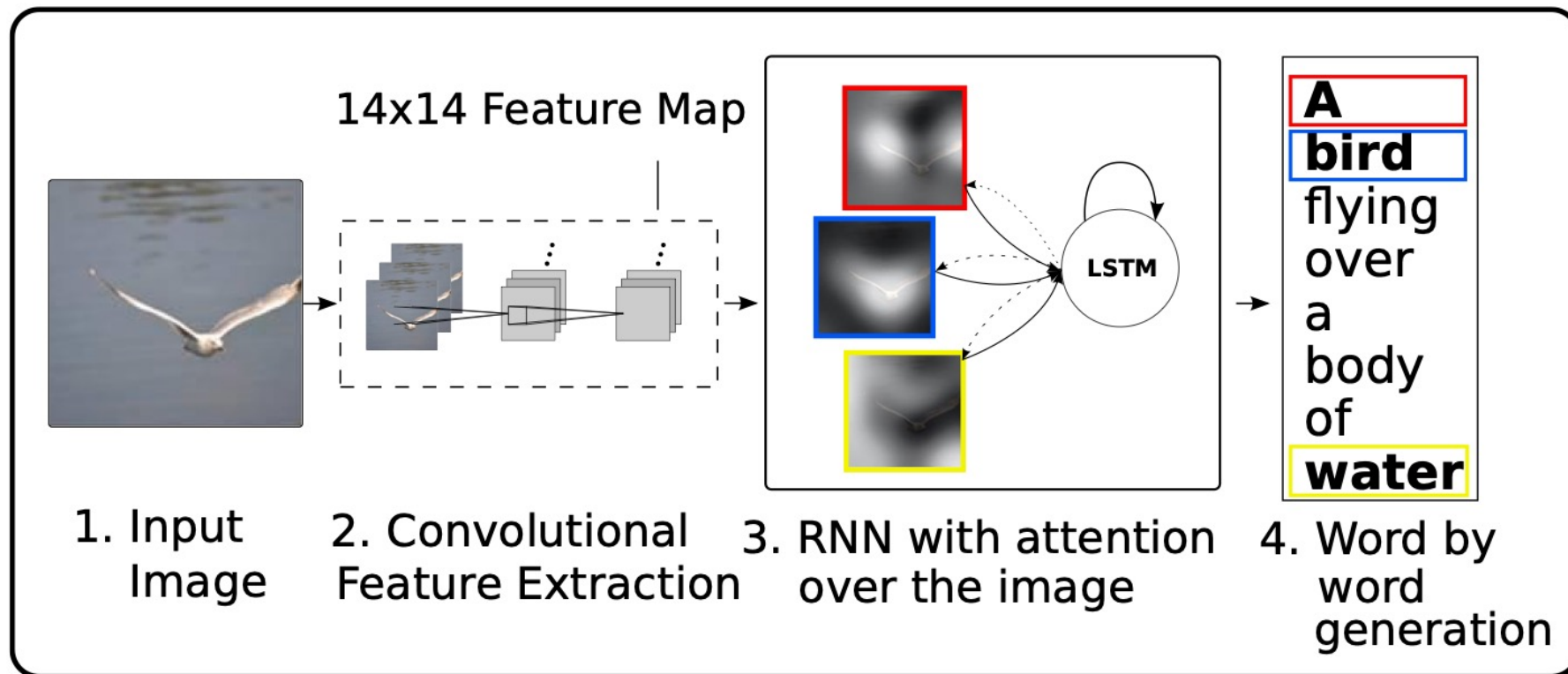
- A group of soccer players after a ball.
- A soccer game between the red team and the blue team.
- A soccer game is in progress.
- Soccer game with teams in red and blue.
- two teams of soccer players playing a game on a field.

Ground truths





# Show, Attend and Tell: Neural Image Caption Generation with Visual Attention



## Examples of attending to the correct object



A woman is throwing a frisbee in a park.



A dog is standing on a hardwood floor.



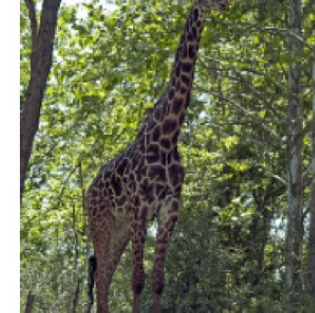
A stop sign is on a road with a mountain in the background.



A little girl sitting on a bed with a teddy bear.



A group of people sitting on a boat in the water.



A giraffe standing in a forest with trees in the background.



# Examples of mistakes where we can use attention to gain intuition into what the model saw.



A large white bird standing in a forest.



A woman holding a clock in her hand.



A man wearing a hat and a hat on a skateboard.



A person is standing on a beach with a surfboard.

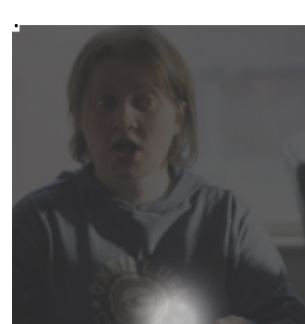
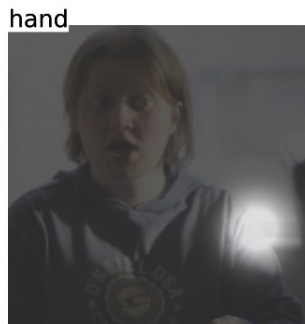
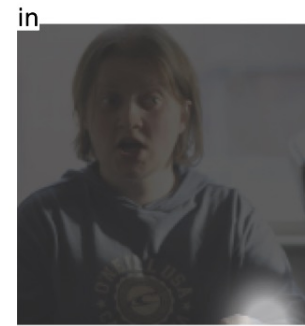
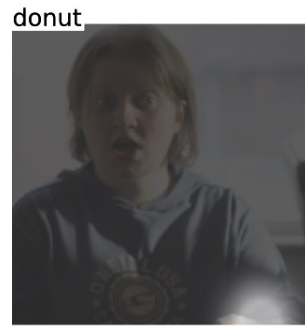
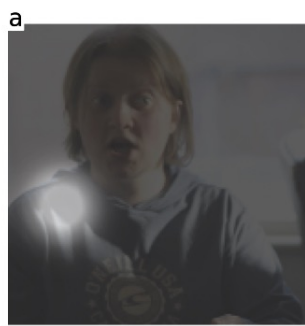
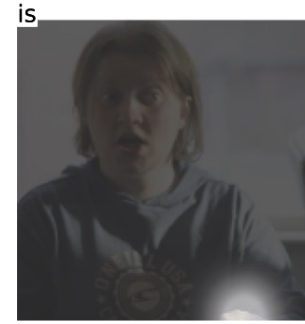
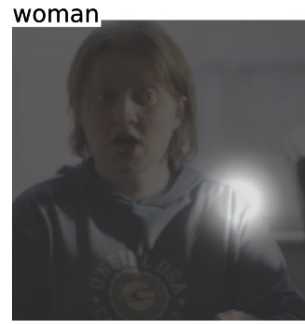
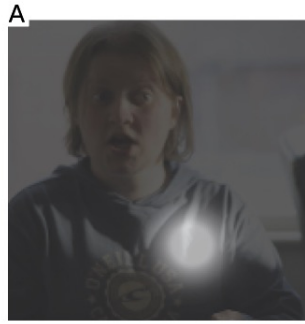


A woman is sitting at a table with a large pizza.



A man is talking on his cell phone while another man watches.

Image Captioning



- A woman is holding a donut in his hand.
- A woman holding a clock in her hand.

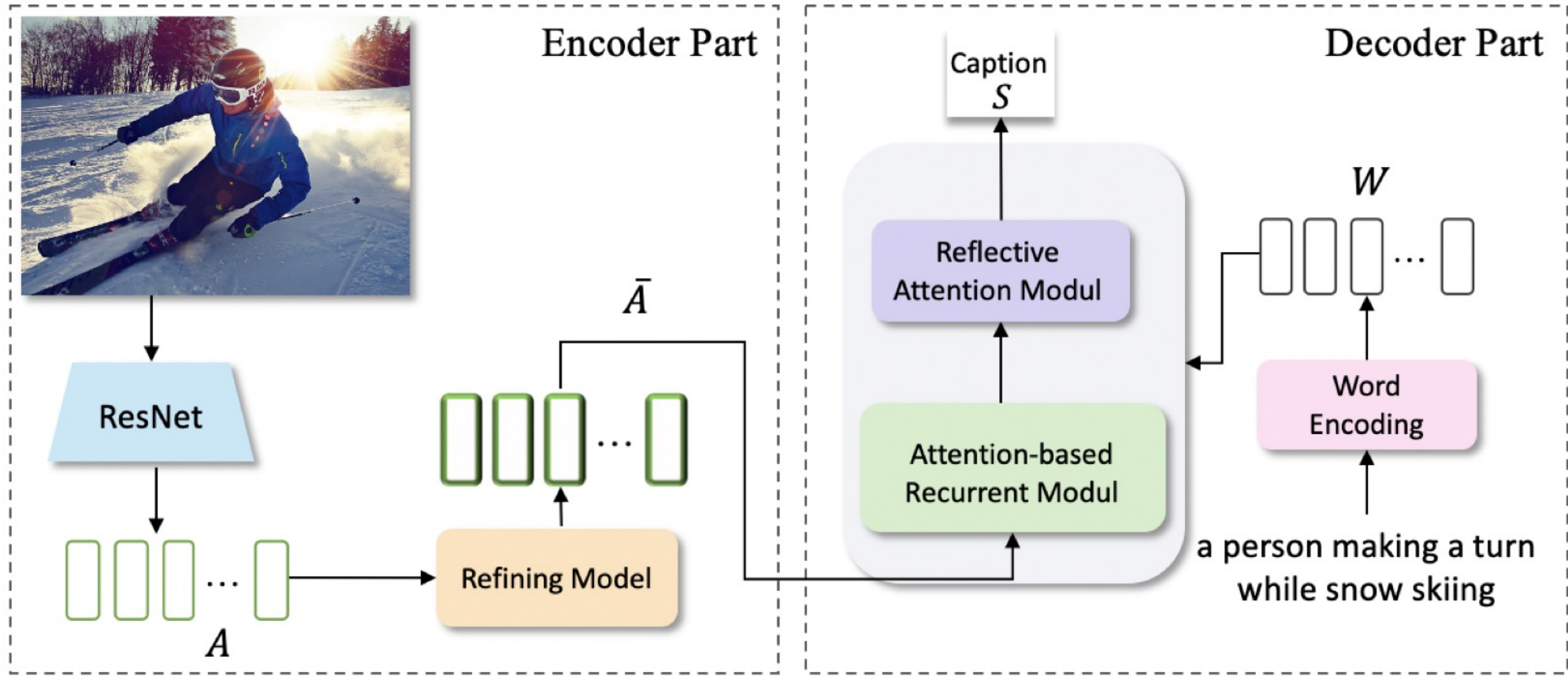


## BLEU-1,2,3,4/METEOR metrics compared to other methods

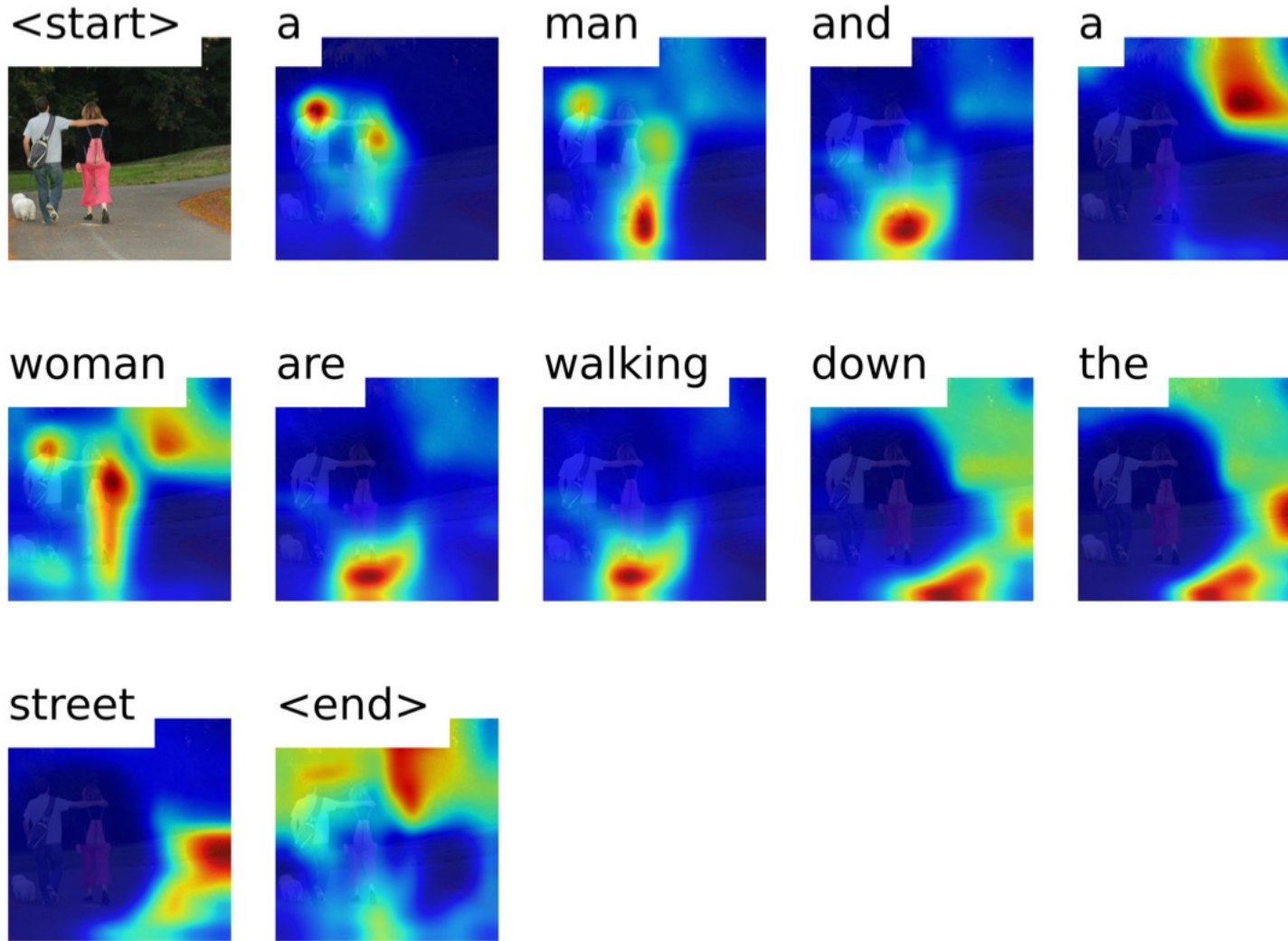
| Dataset   | Model   | BLEU        |             |             |             | METEOR       |
|-----------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|           |   | BLEU-1      | BLEU-2      | BLEU-3      | BLEU-4      |              |
| Flickr8k  | Google NIC(Vinyals et al., 2014) <sup>†Σ</sup>      | 63          | 41          | 27          | —           | —            |
|           | Log Bilinear (Kiros et al., 2014a) <sup>◦</sup>     | 65.6        | 42.4        | 27.7        | 17.7        | 17.31        |
|           | Soft-Attention                                      | <b>67</b>   | 44.8        | 29.9        | 19.5        | 18.93        |
|           | Hard-Attention                                      | <b>67</b>   | <b>45.7</b> | <b>31.4</b> | <b>21.3</b> | <b>20.30</b> |
| Flickr30k | Google NIC <sup>†◦Σ</sup>                           | 66.3        | 42.3        | 27.7        | 18.3        | —            |
|           | Log Bilinear  | 60.0        | 38          | 25.4        | 17.1        | 16.88        |
|           | Soft-Attention                                      | 66.7        | 43.4        | 28.8        | 19.1        | <b>18.49</b> |
|           | Hard-Attention                                      | <b>66.9</b> | <b>43.9</b> | <b>29.6</b> | <b>19.9</b> | 18.46        |
| COCO      | CMU/MS Research (Chen & Zitnick, 2014) <sup>a</sup> | —           | —           | —           | —           | 20.41        |
|           | MS Research (Fang et al., 2014) <sup>†a</sup>       | —           | —           | —           | —           | 20.71        |
|           | BRNN (Karpathy & Li, 2014) <sup>◦</sup>             | 64.2        | 45.1        | 30.4        | 20.3        | —            |
|           | Google NIC <sup>†◦Σ</sup>                           | 66.6        | 46.1        | 32.9        | 24.6        | —            |
|           | Log Bilinear <sup>◦</sup>                           | 70.8        | 48.9        | 34.4        | 24.3        | 20.03        |
|           | Soft-Attention                                      | 70.7        | 49.2        | 34.4        | 24.3        | <b>23.90</b> |
|           | Hard-Attention                                      | <b>71.8</b> | <b>50.4</b> | <b>35.7</b> | <b>25.0</b> | 23.04        |



# Image Captioning based on Feature Refinement and Reflective Decoding



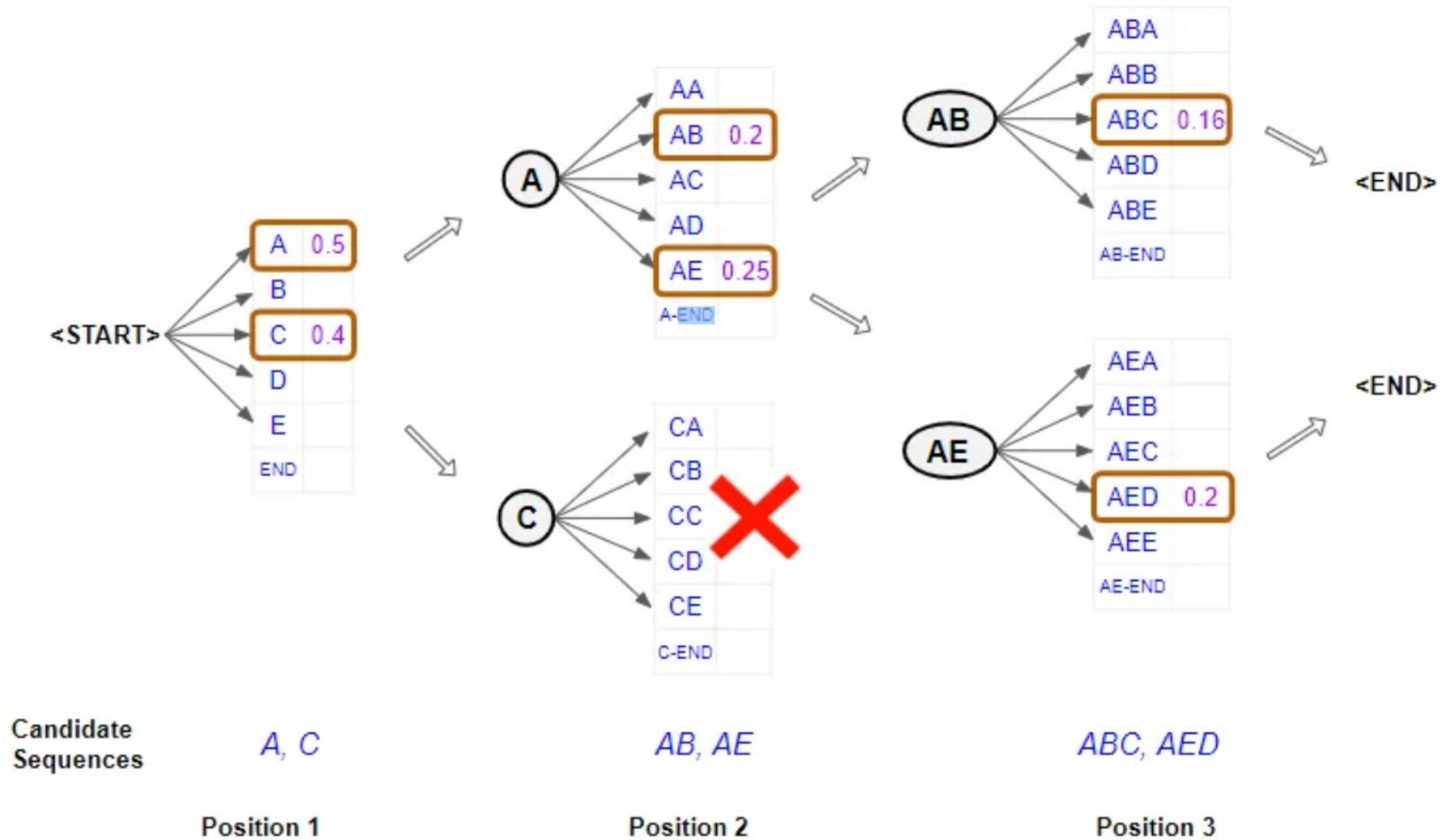
# Visualization of attention weights learned by RefiningVisAttRefAtt model



# Beam Search

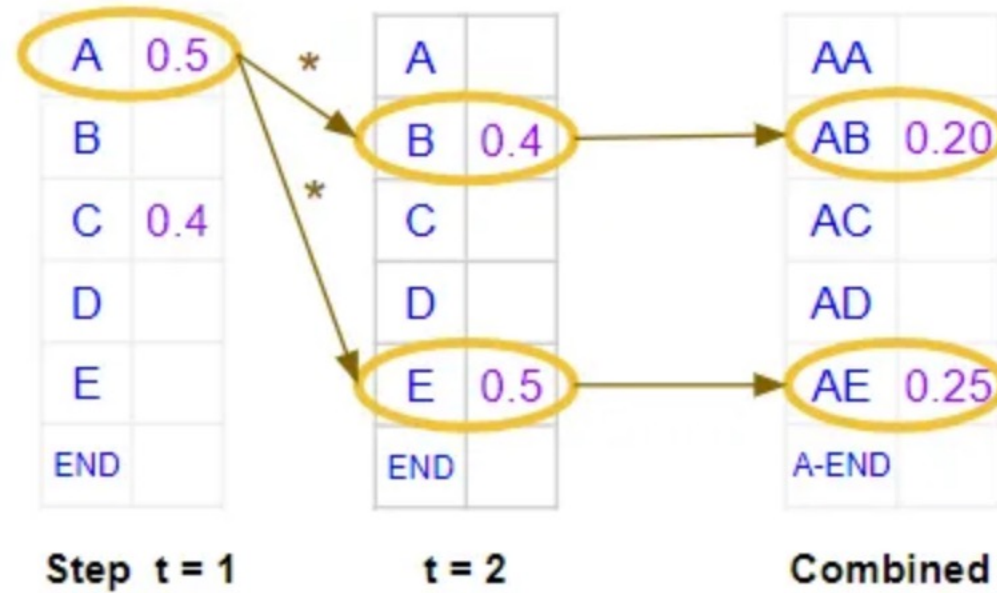
- **Beam search** is a heuristic search algorithm that explores a graph by expanding the most promising node in a limited set.
- Beginning from the start state in some search space, the possible successor states are generated and keep only the “**best**”  $k$  candidates.
- Then generate all the successors for those  $k$  states, again keep just the **top  $k$**  among these options, and so on. When the search is over, the best solution found so far.





Beam Search example, with width = 2 (Image by Author)



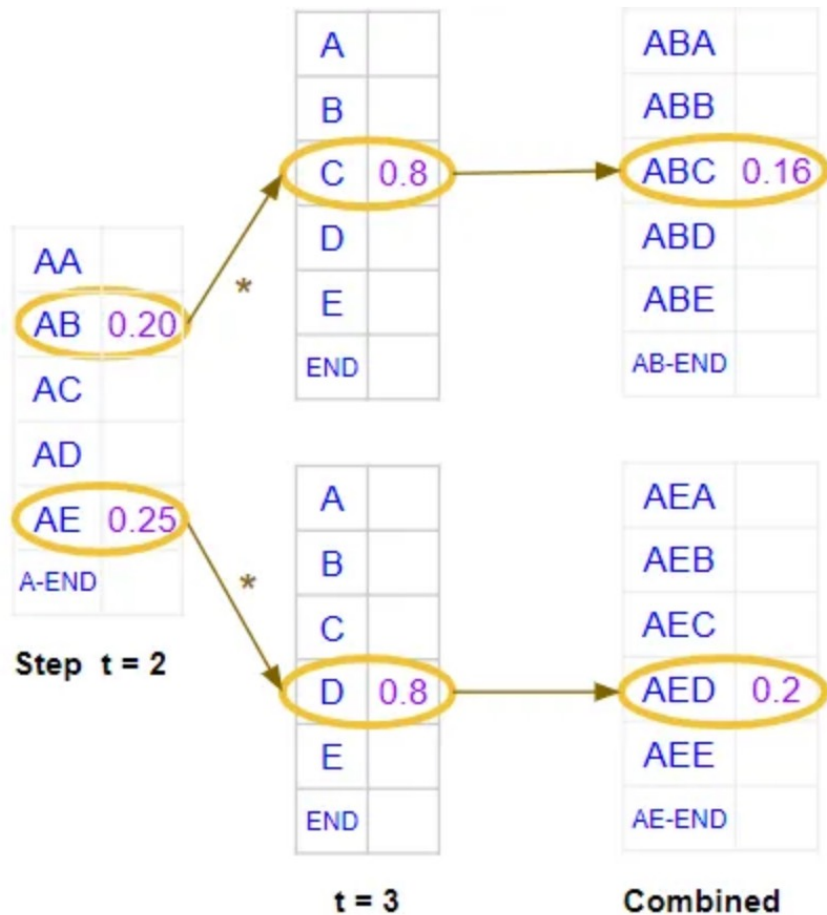


$$\text{Prob}(AB | \text{input}) = \text{Prob}(A | \text{input}) * \text{Prob}(B | A, \text{input})$$

$$\text{Prob}(AB) = \text{Prob}(A) * \text{Prob}(B | A)$$

$$= 0.5 * 0.4$$

$$= 0.20$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob (ABC)} &= \text{Prob (AB)} * \text{Prob (C | AB)} \\ &= 0.2 * 0.8 = 0.16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob (AED)} &= \text{Prob (AE)} * \text{Prob (D | AE)} \\ &= 0.25 * 0.8 = 0.2 \end{aligned}$$

Then chooses the sequence that has the **highest combined probability** to make its final prediction.



# Towards Explanatory Interactive Image Captioning using Top-Down and Bottom-Up Features, Beam Search and Re-ranking

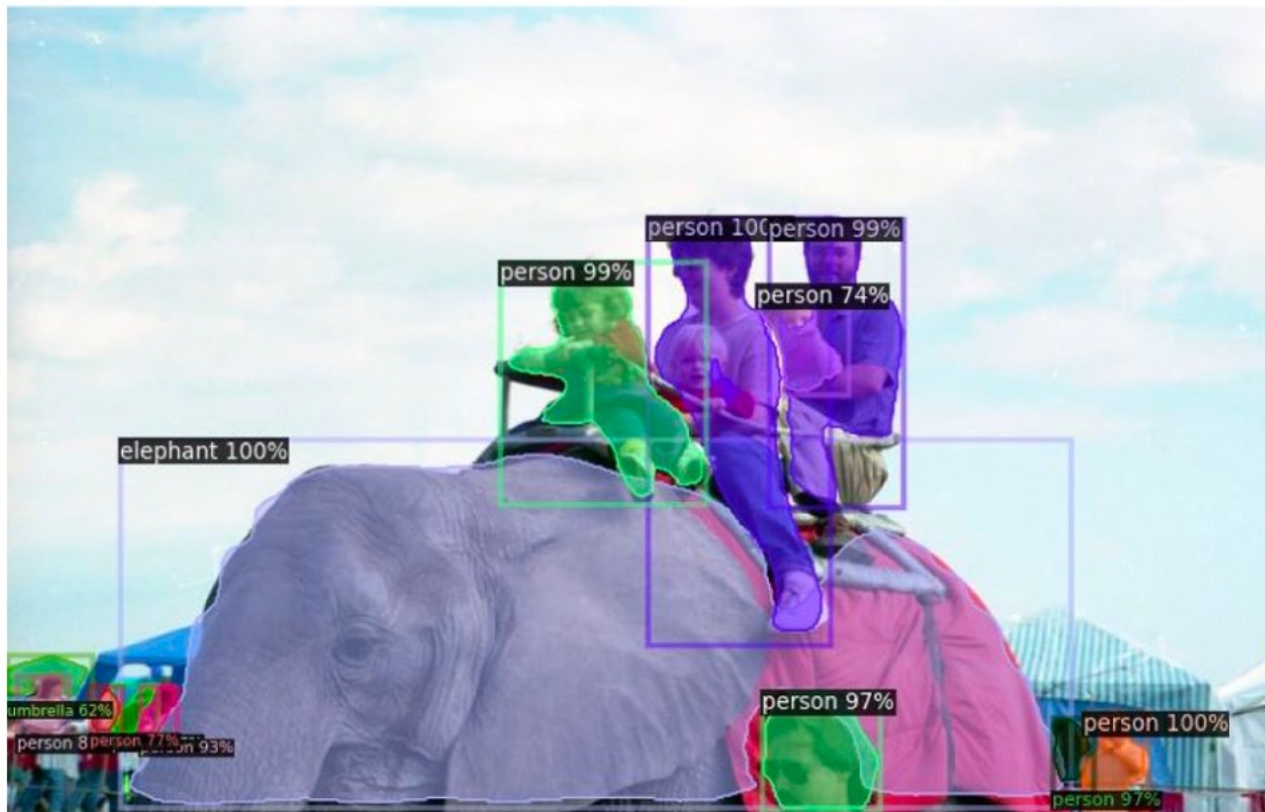
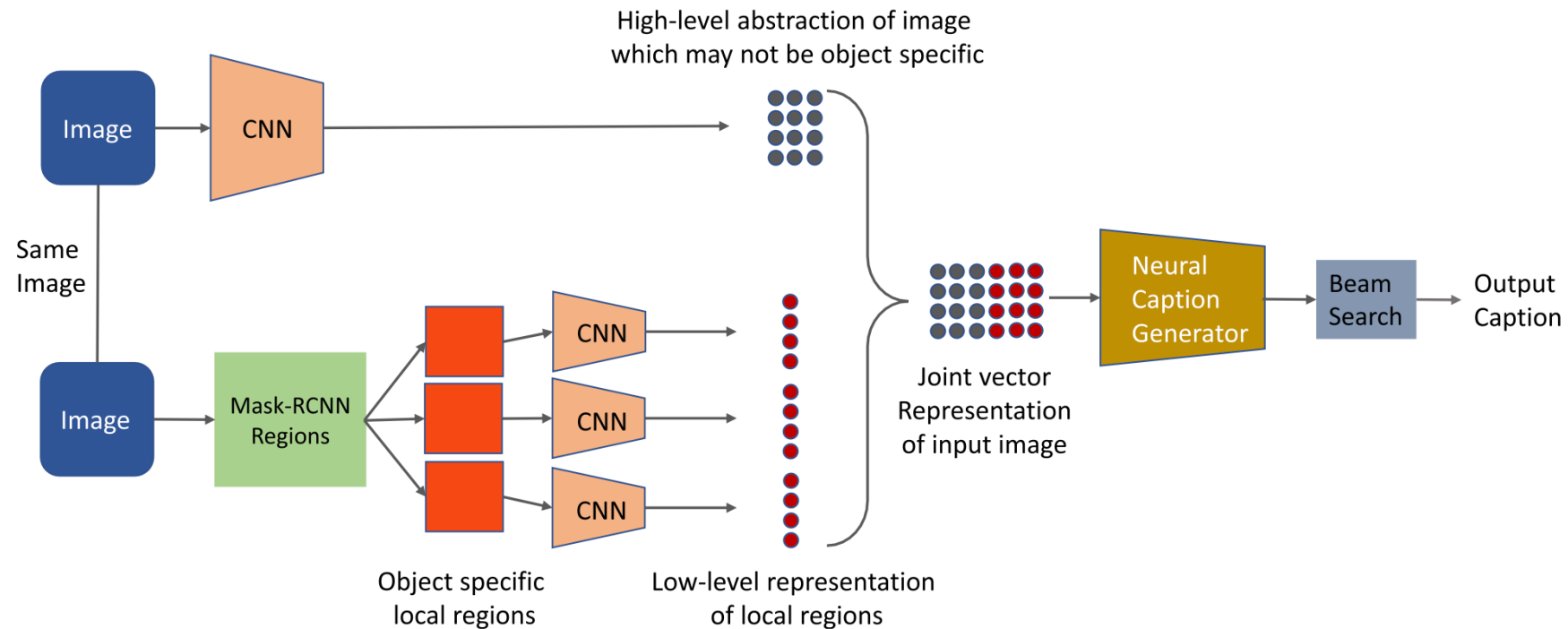
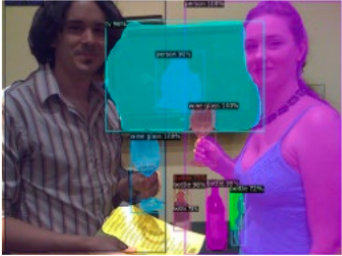


Image with caption generated using our approach: “**a group of people riding on top of an elephant**”

# Caption generation with augmented visual attention



| Image   | Generated  | Bleu-4   | Bleu-3  |
|---|--|--|---|
|  <p>man and woman holding glasses of wine in front of a television<br/>                     a close up of two people holding wine glasses<br/>                     a woman and a man stand smiling in front of many bottles of wine<br/>                     a beautiful woman with nice breast standing next to a man<br/>                     a man and a woman in front of a table full of wine</p> | <p>a man and a woman holding wine glasses<br/>                     a couple of people that are drinking wine<br/>                     a man and woman pose for a picture<br/>                     a couple of people that are standing together<br/>                     a group of people standing around a table<br/>                     a man and a woman are drinking wine<br/>                     a couple of people standing next to each other<br/>                     a couple of women standing next to each other<br/>                     a group of people standing next to each other<br/>                     a man and woman standing next to each other<br/>                     a couple of people that are holding wine glasses<br/>                     a man and a woman posing for a picture<br/>                     a man and a woman are holding wine glasses<br/>                     a man and a woman pose for a picture<br/>                     a man and woman pose for a picture together<br/>                     a man and a woman posing for a photo<br/>                     a man and a woman standing next to each other<br/>                     a group of people sitting at a table with wine glasses<br/>                     a group of people standing around a table with wine glasses<br/>                     a couple of women standing next to each other holding glasses</p> | <p>0.634<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.477<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.467<br/>                     0.596<br/>                     0.467<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.467<br/>                     0.525<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000</p> | <p>0.770<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.394<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.528<br/>                     0.287<br/>                     0.270<br/>                     0.287<br/>                     0.592<br/>                     0.287<br/>                     0.522<br/>                     0.724<br/>                     0.522<br/>                     0.390<br/>                     0.522<br/>                     0.643<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.000<br/>                     0.276</p> |

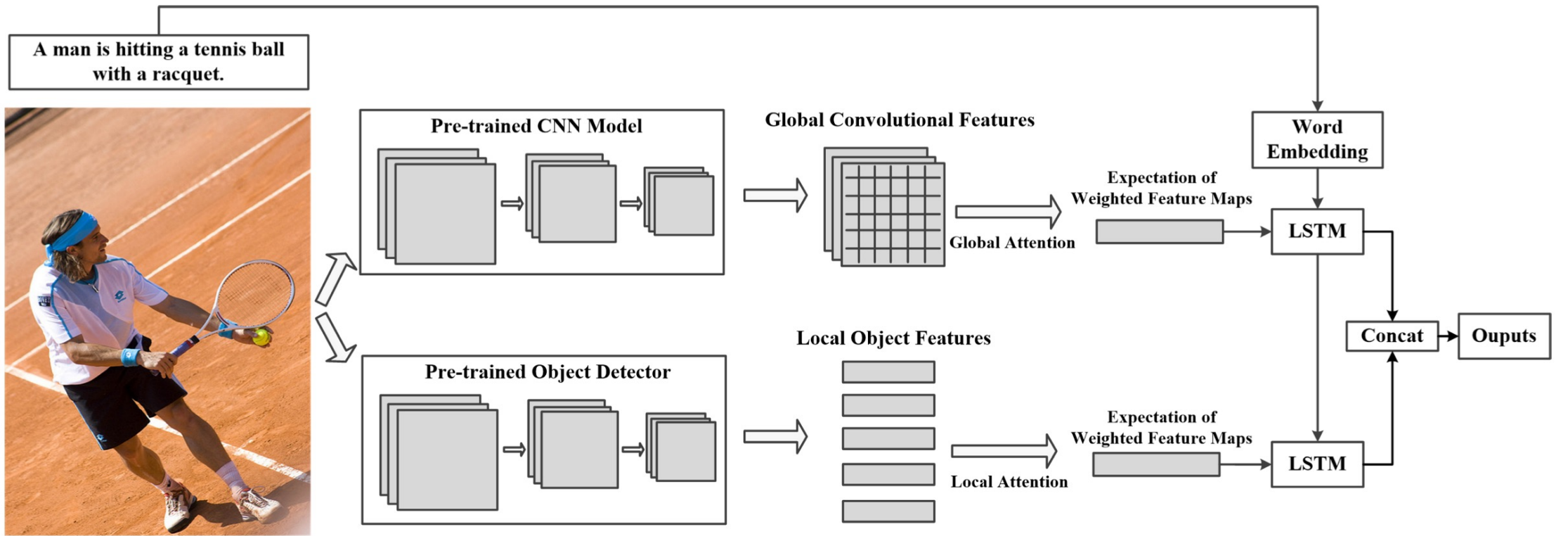


# Image Captioning via a Hierarchical Attention Mechanism and Policy Gradient Optimization

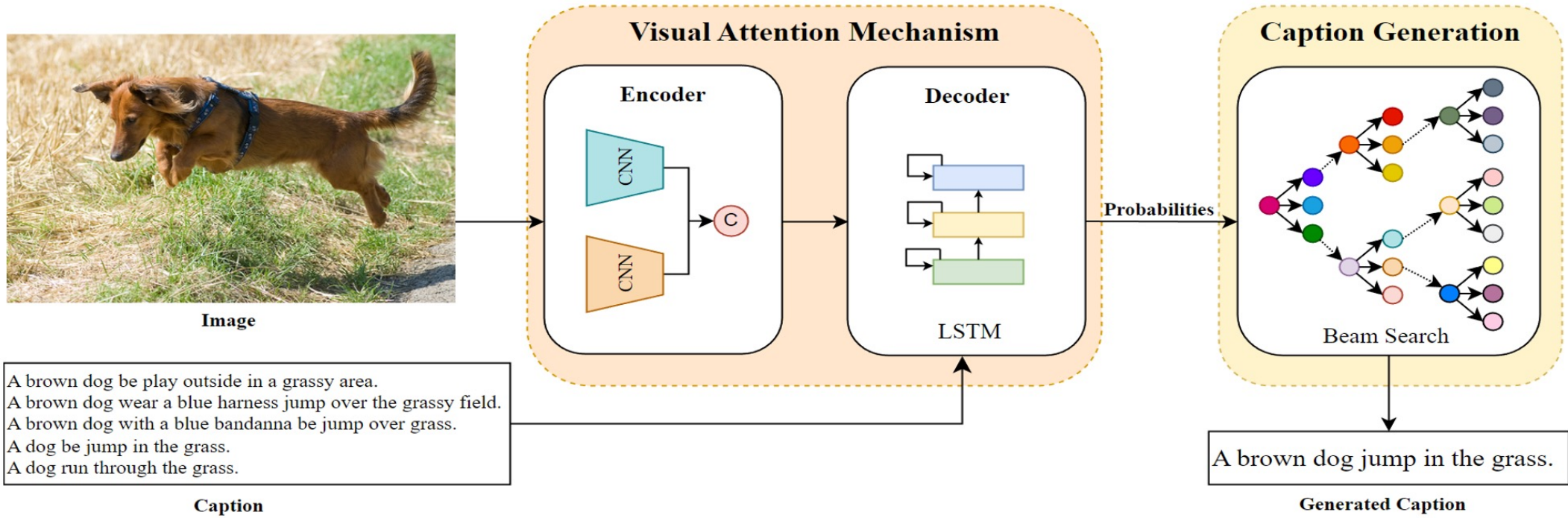
- The hierarchical attention mechanism consists of two parts:
  - **Spatial attention mechanism** corresponds to global CNN features
  - **Local attention mechanism** which corresponds to object features.



# Hierarchical Attention Mechanism









**ResNet-101**

A person is standing in front of a man 's shoes.

**ResNeXt-101**

A dog is laying in front of some steps.

**EfficientNet-B0**

Two dogs are playing outdoors in front of a brick wall.





**Ground truths**

- A group of people on a walkway.
- A group of people on a zig zagging path through the mountains
- People are standing around a scenic lookout on a sunny day.
- People stand at the bottom of a meandering walkway that goes uphill.
- tourists are standing a mountain viewpoint beneath a clear blue sky.

- A little girl and boy play in the sand on the beach.
- A young boy and girl play together in the sand.
- boy and girl make a sand castle
- Two children build a sand castle on the beach.
- two kids building a sand castle

- A brown dog is sitting on a cobbled pavement.
- A brown god relaxes on a brick sidewalk.
- A dog lies down on a cobblestone street.
- A yellow dog is lying near where people are walking.
- The dog is lying on the cobblestone street.

**Dual-CNN**

A group of people are walking along a rocky path.

Three children playing in the sand.

A brown dog is laying on the sidewalk.

**BLEU Scores**

**BLEU-1:** 66.41    **BLEU-2:** 42.65    **BLEU-3:** 33.63    **BLEU-4:** 25.48

**BLEU-1:** 71.43    **BLEU-2:** 59.76    **BLEU-3:** 52.62    **BLEU-4:** 43.47

**BLEU-1:** 77.78    **BLEU-2:** 62.36    **BLEU-3:** 48.43    **BLEU-4:** 36.89



# Code

- <https://shorturl.at/cBVX9> (Using the model)
- <https://shorturl.at/ahmxz> (Training the model)
- <https://shorturl.at/akqFL> (Fused-CNN)



**Thank you for your attention**

