

Ontology for Multimedia Applications

Hiranmay Ghosh
TCS Innovation Labs, Delhi



Part II

Agenda

Part I

- **Introduction**
- Semantic Web and Ontology
- Semantic Multimedia Content Processing
- Ontology for Multimedia Data Interpretation

Part II

- **Multimedia Web Ontology Language**
- Application Examples
- Distributed Multimedia Applications
- Conclusion

Text vs. Media

- Text is a conceptual description
- Human created
 - *Reflects author's viewpoint*
 - *Abstract: Leaves out “unnecessary” details*
- Media provides a perceptual description
- Machine recorded
 - *Matter of fact recording of an event*
 - *Contains all details, e.g. “background”*
 - *But there is a person behind the machine telling a story*

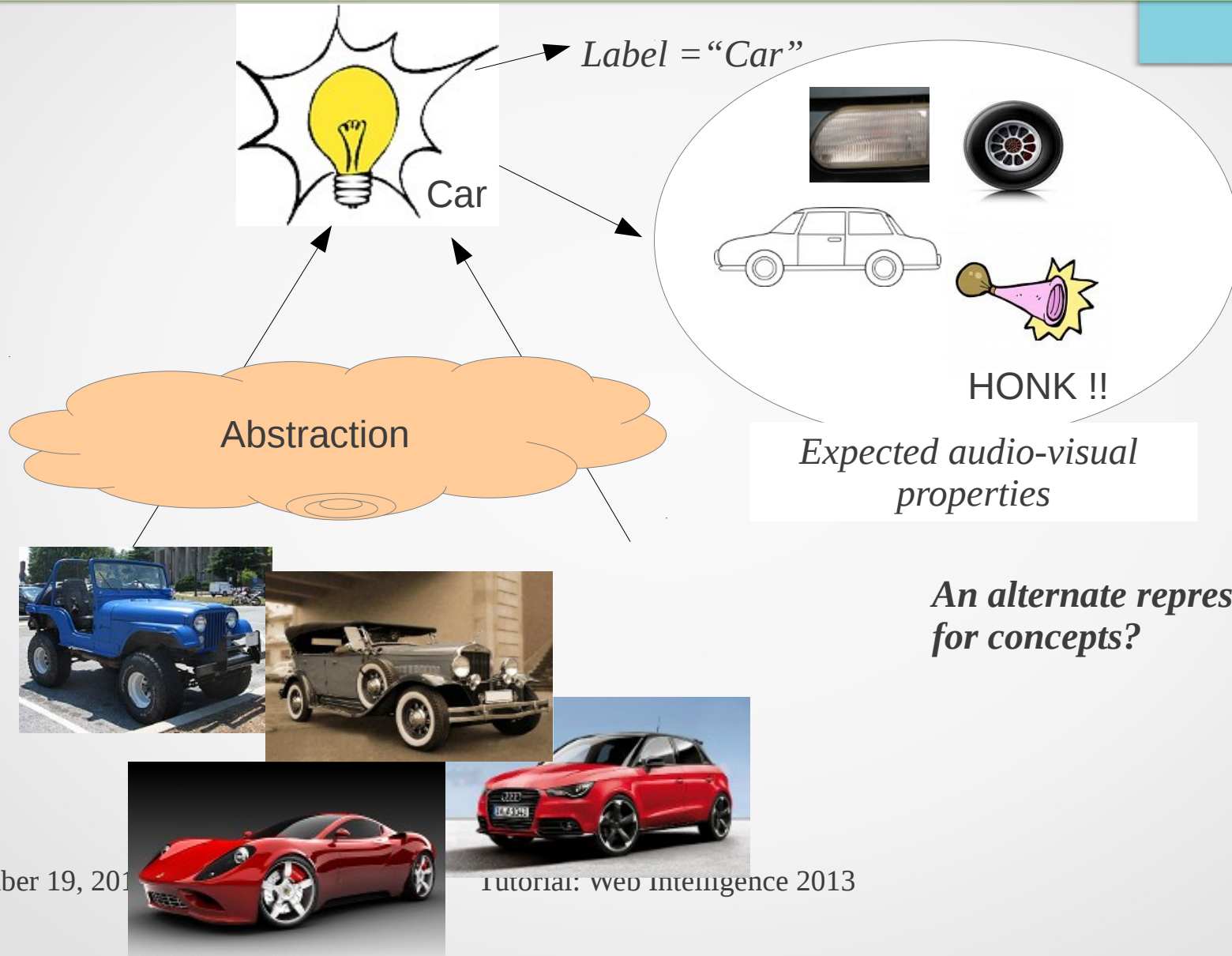
Shortcoming of existing approaches

- Ontology is a conceptual model of a domain
 - *It is an abstraction over all forms of expression*
 - *But, it needs a body for expression and communication*
 - *Expressed with textual artefacts (closest to the abstract world)*
- Existing methods use conceptual domain ontology on top of intelligent media processing
 - *Media interpretation does not benefit from domain knowledge*
- Specific issues of modeling of multimedia knowledge have not been addressed
 - *Uses crisp reasoning rules – inflexible for media data interpretation*
 - *Cannot reason with media properties of concepts*



*Are concepts really separated
from the media world ?*

Perceptual model of a concept



A causal model of the world

- Concepts causes some media forms to appear in a multimedia instance
 - Media manifestations are evidences for those concepts
- There are uncertainties in media manifestations
 - Variations in realizations of concepts
 - *Intraclass variations*
 - Due to changes in viewpoint, occlusion, environmental noise, etc.

Illustrations



Is it possible to abstract ?

What is common to all (most) birds

- *Body shape*
- *Chirping*
- *Ability to fly*

With lots of variations and uncertainty

But, if we observe any of them (in a given context), it is an evidence towards sighting a bird

Formalizing the model

If $C_X \rightarrow M$

Then $m \in M_X \Rightarrow C$

C: Concept

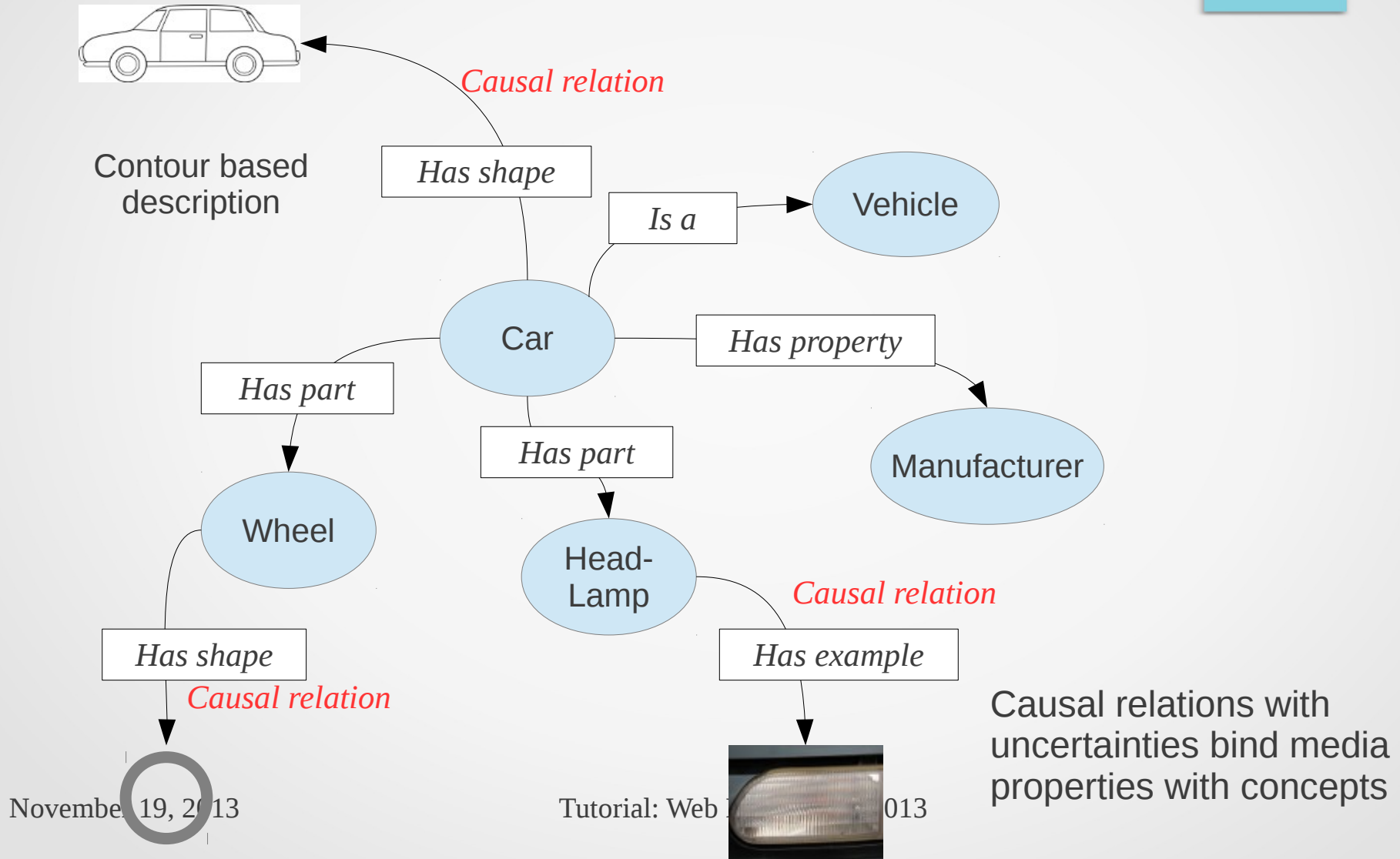
M: Media patterns

X: Domain Context

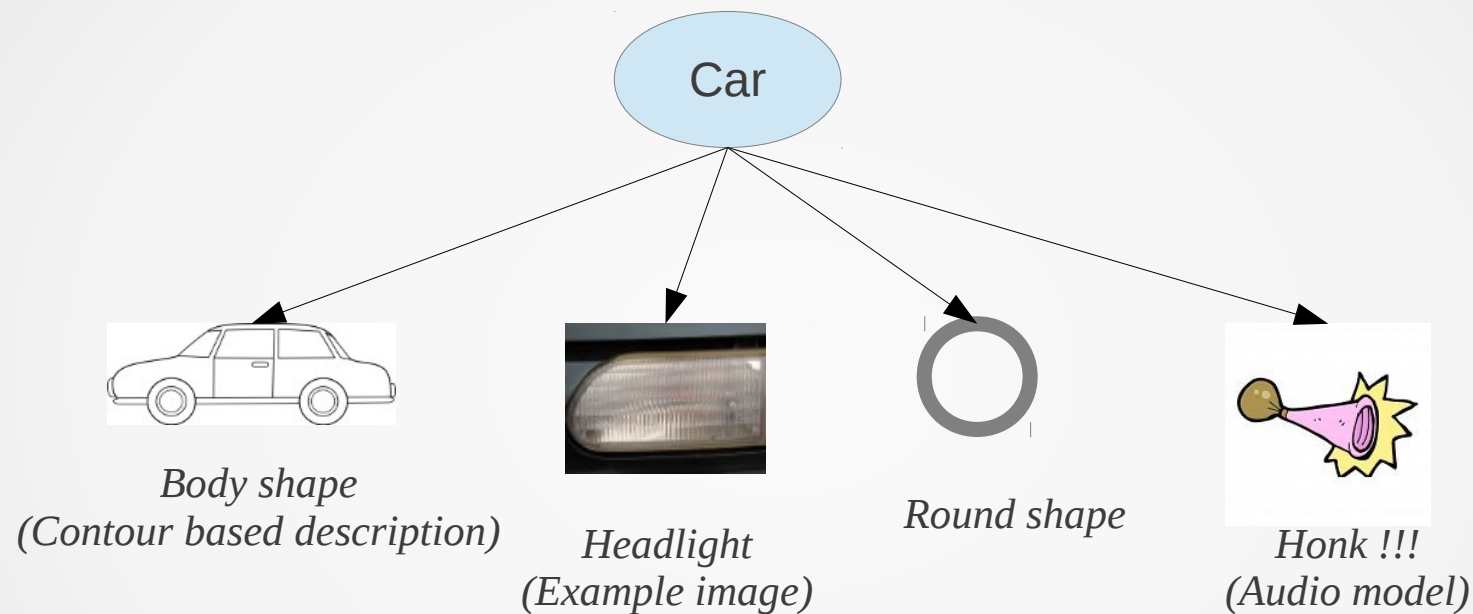
Abductive reasoning

- Reasoning with evidence
- Weak but robust
- Inferencing by best explanation
- Closed world assumption

Ontology for perceptual modeling

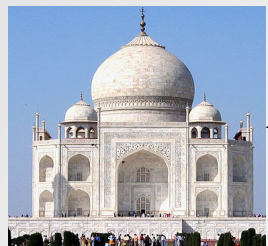


Observation Model for concept recognition

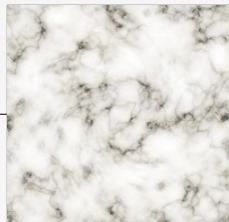


- *The observable media properties are evidences for the concept*
- *Concept can be recognized using Bayesian reasoning*

Media property propagation



Tajmahal



marble

Is made of

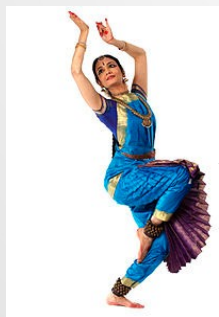


Steam Engine



Rails

Runs on

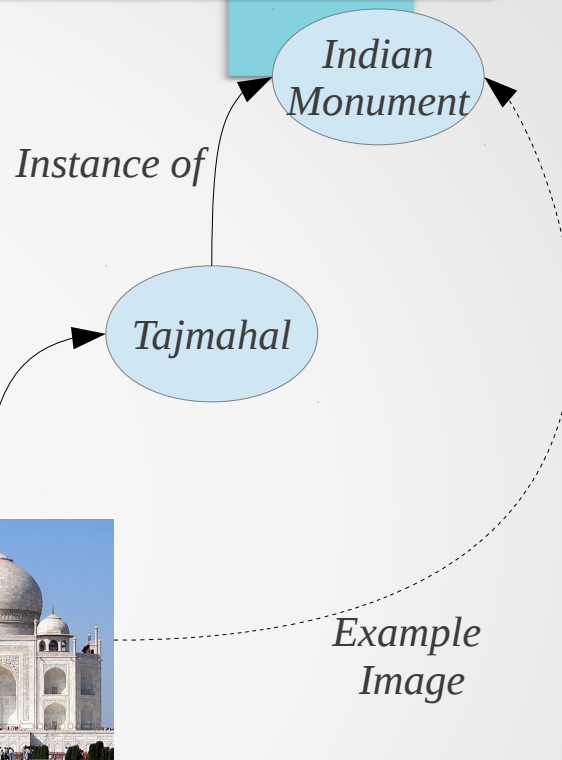


Dance



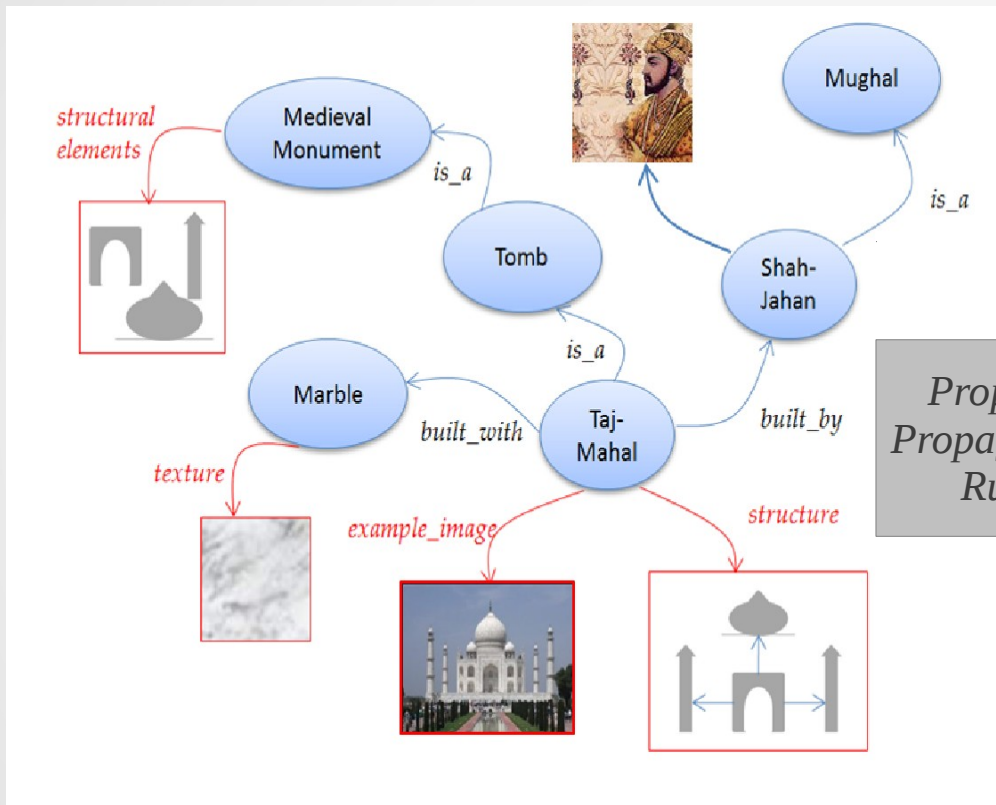
Music

Accompanies



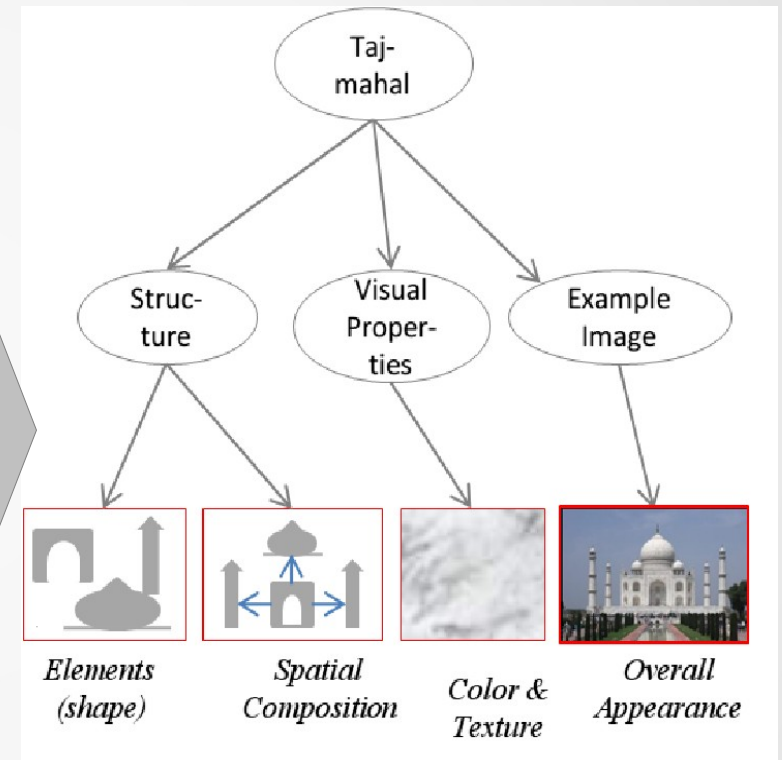
- Media properties flow across domain-specific relations
- Super-classes “inherit” media examples

Observation Model



Ontology

Property Propagation Rules



Observation Model

Incorporates domain-specific contextual Information

Multimedia Web Ontology Language

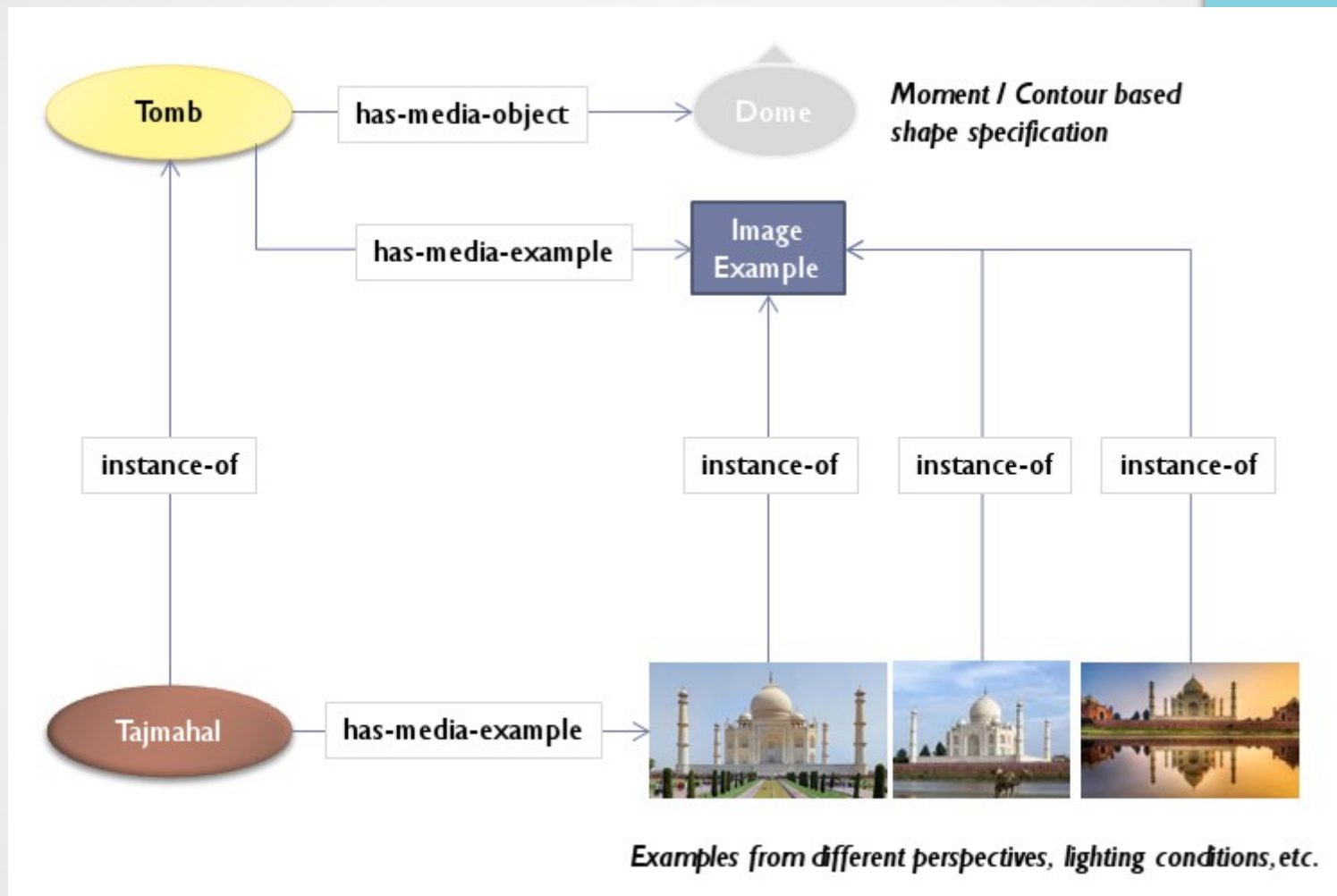
MOWL

- Supports perceptual modeling
- Causal model of the domain
 - Concepts manifests in media patterns
- Different ways of media property specifications
 - Formal specification of spatio-temporal constructs
- Reasoning with media properies
- Abductive reasoning for concept recognition
 - Probabilistic framework with Bayesian network (OM)
 - Dynamically derived from the ontology
- *Formalism with flexibility*

Media properties

- ***Declarative***
 - At different level of complexity, e.g. dominant colors, shape contour, pitch, timbre, MPEG-7 descriptors, ...
- ***By Example***
 - Several illustrative media instances
- ***Procedural***
 - Specification of an algorithm / Pointer to a piece of code that can recognize a concept, e.g. a dance posture
- ***Structural Composition***
 - Spatial or temporal combinations
 - Hierarchical structure

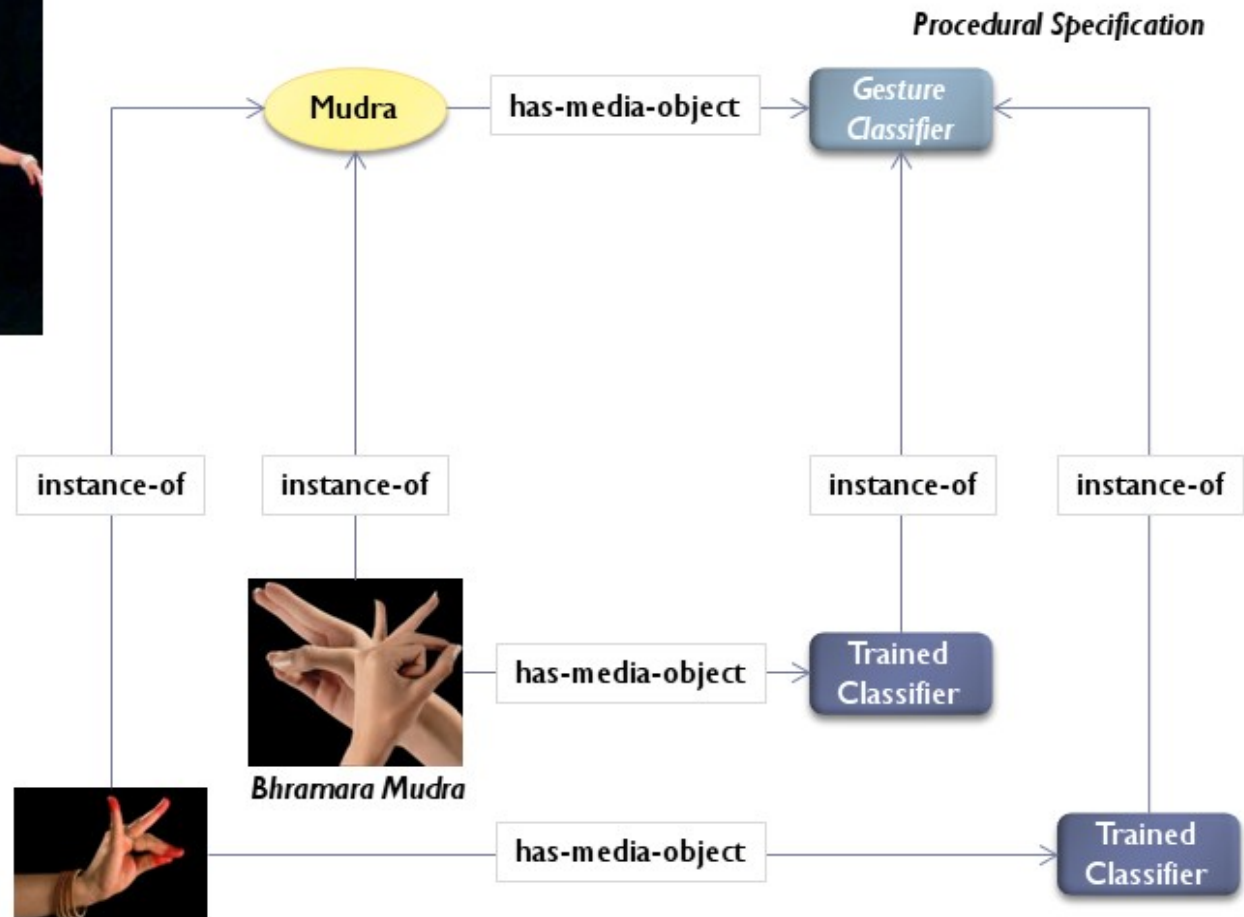
Declarative specs & Media Examples



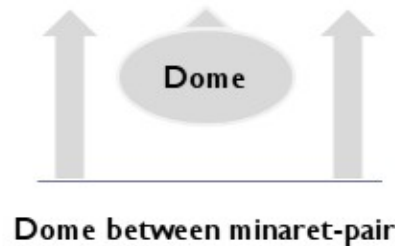
Procedural specifications



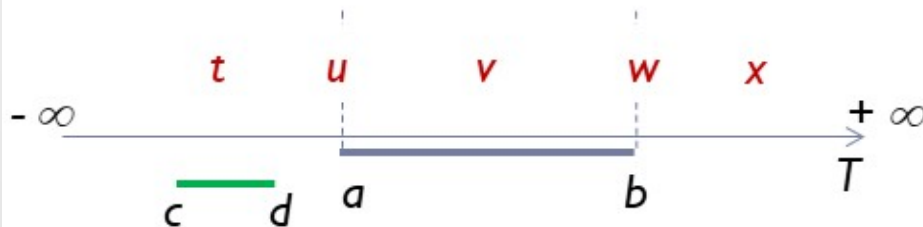
Mudras
(hand gestures)



Structural specification of media properties



- ▶ Define the relations in a formal way
- ▶ Allow for uncertainty



- ▶ **Interval algebra**

$\langle cd \rangle$ before $\langle ab \rangle$ iff

- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle t \rangle \neq \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle u \rangle = \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle v \rangle = \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle w \rangle = \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle x \rangle = \emptyset$

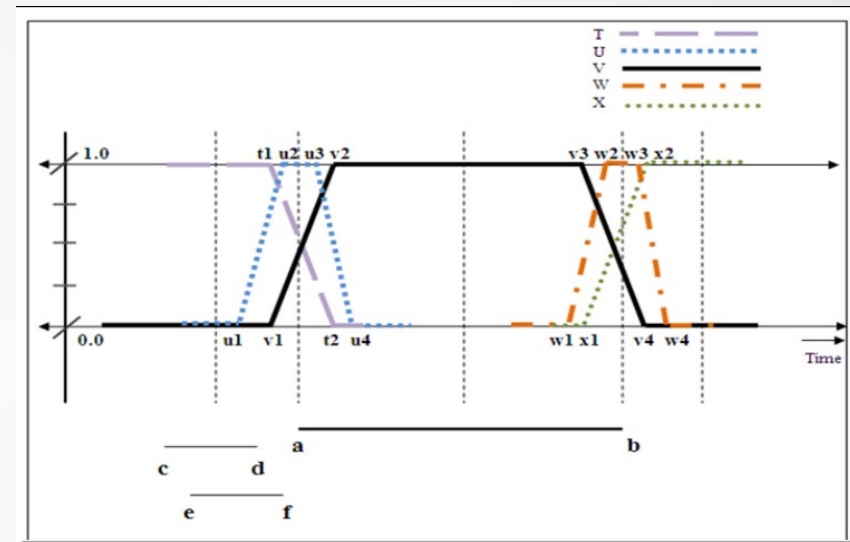
R_10000

$\langle cd \rangle$ meets $\langle ab \rangle$ iff

- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle t \rangle \neq \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle u \rangle \neq \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle v \rangle = \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle w \rangle = \emptyset$
- $\langle cd \rangle \cap \langle x \rangle = \emptyset$

R_11000

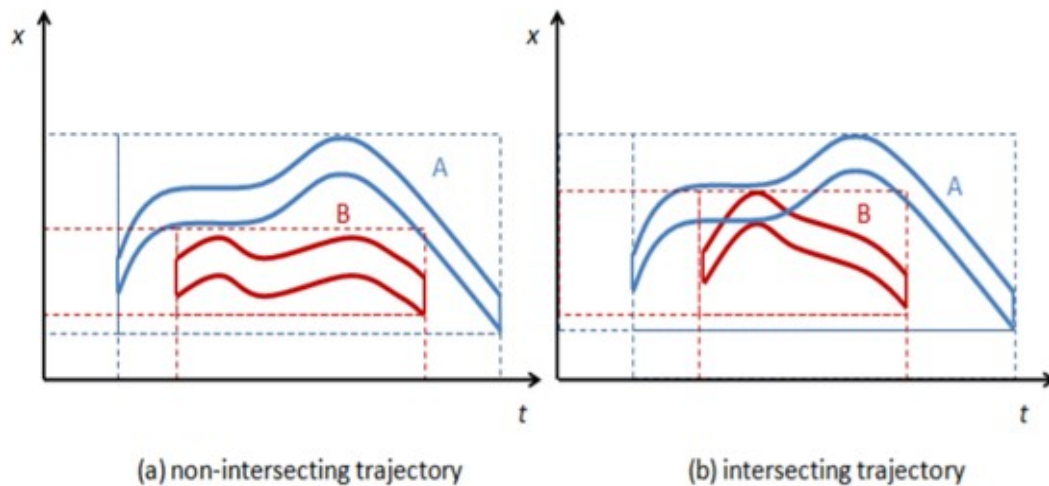
Fuzzy Interval algebra



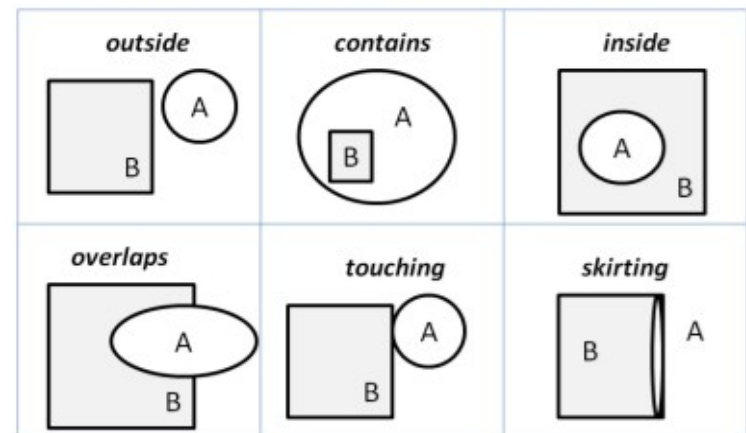
- Replace crisp intersections with fuzzy membership functions
- Represent each relation with a 5-tuple
 - $\langle \tau, \upsilon, \varpi, \omega, \xi \rangle \in [0.1]$

Containment relation

- ▶ Consider projections of an event in 4 dimensions $\langle x, y, z, t \rangle$
- ▶ Define a spatio-temporal relation *formally* with 4 such 5-tuples $\langle \tau, \cup, \cap, \omega, \xi \rangle$

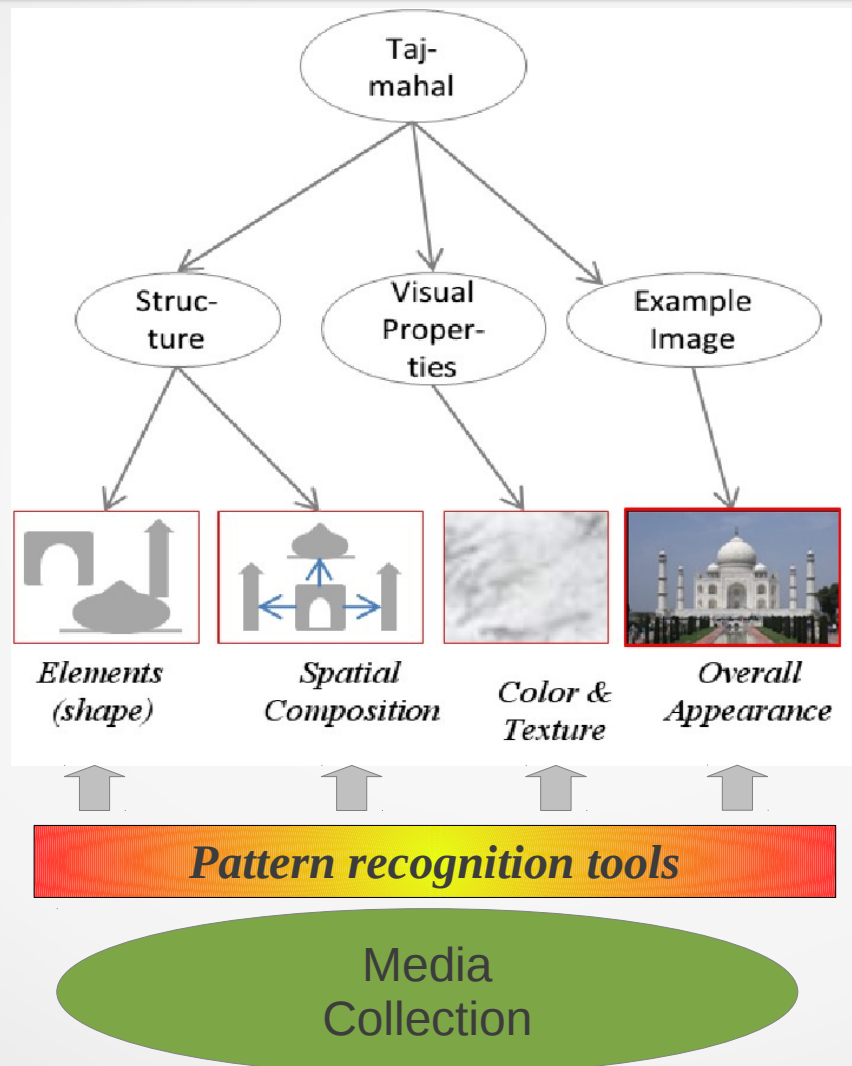


Distinct containment relations



- ▶ Add 1 for containment relation (4-tuple)
- ▶ *Not all the relations are always required in practice*

Concept recognition: Abductive reasoning



Learning the ontology

- Supervised learning: Based on labeled data-set
- Approach
 - Create Obs Model (Bayesian Network)
 - Learn (refine) the network based on labelled data
 - Reverse Engineer ontology from Obs Model
- Two types of learning in Bayesian Network
 - Assume topology, learn probabilities only
 - Learn the network topology

See Heckerman's tutorial

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Nrityakosha

An archive of Indian Classical Dance and Music

Indian Classical Dance & Music



Genres
Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi,
Kathakali, Odissi ...



Scriptures



Sculptures



Myths &
Mythical characters



Exponents

Gharanas
(The schools)



Musical
Instruments

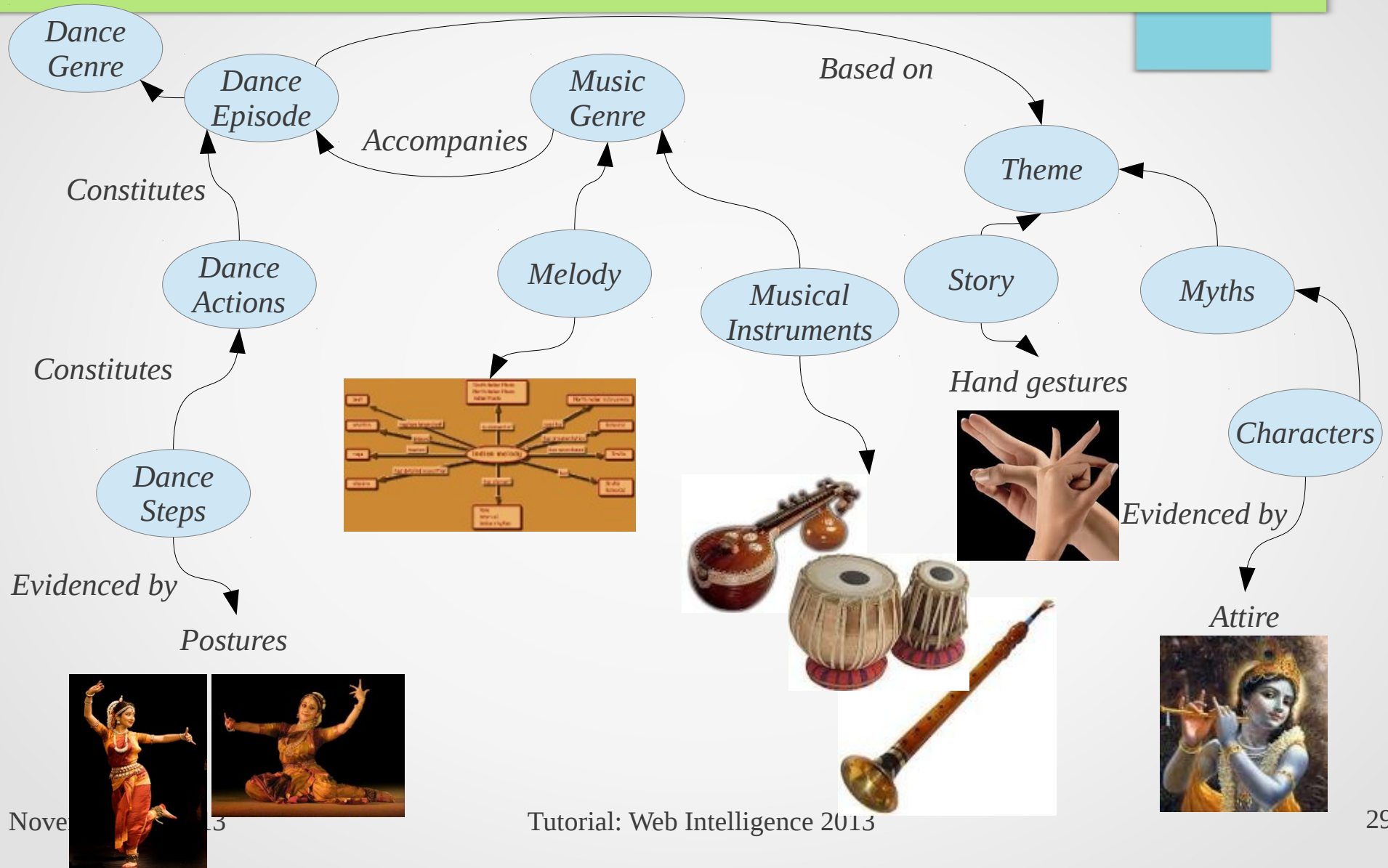


Regions (History, Culture)
Tamilnadu, Odissa, Kerala

November 19, 2013

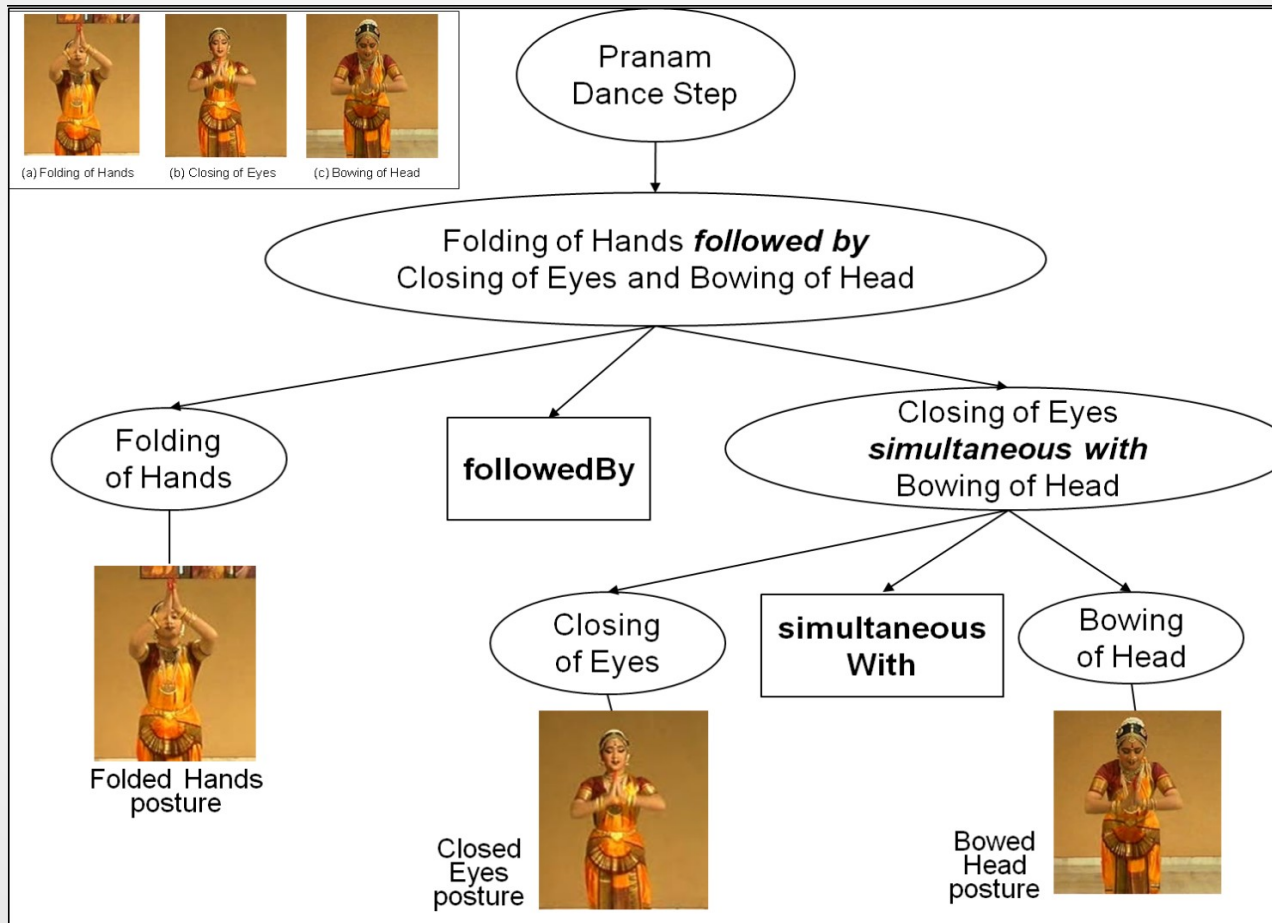
© Intelligence 2013

Semantic Modeling of the domain



Dance steps and postures

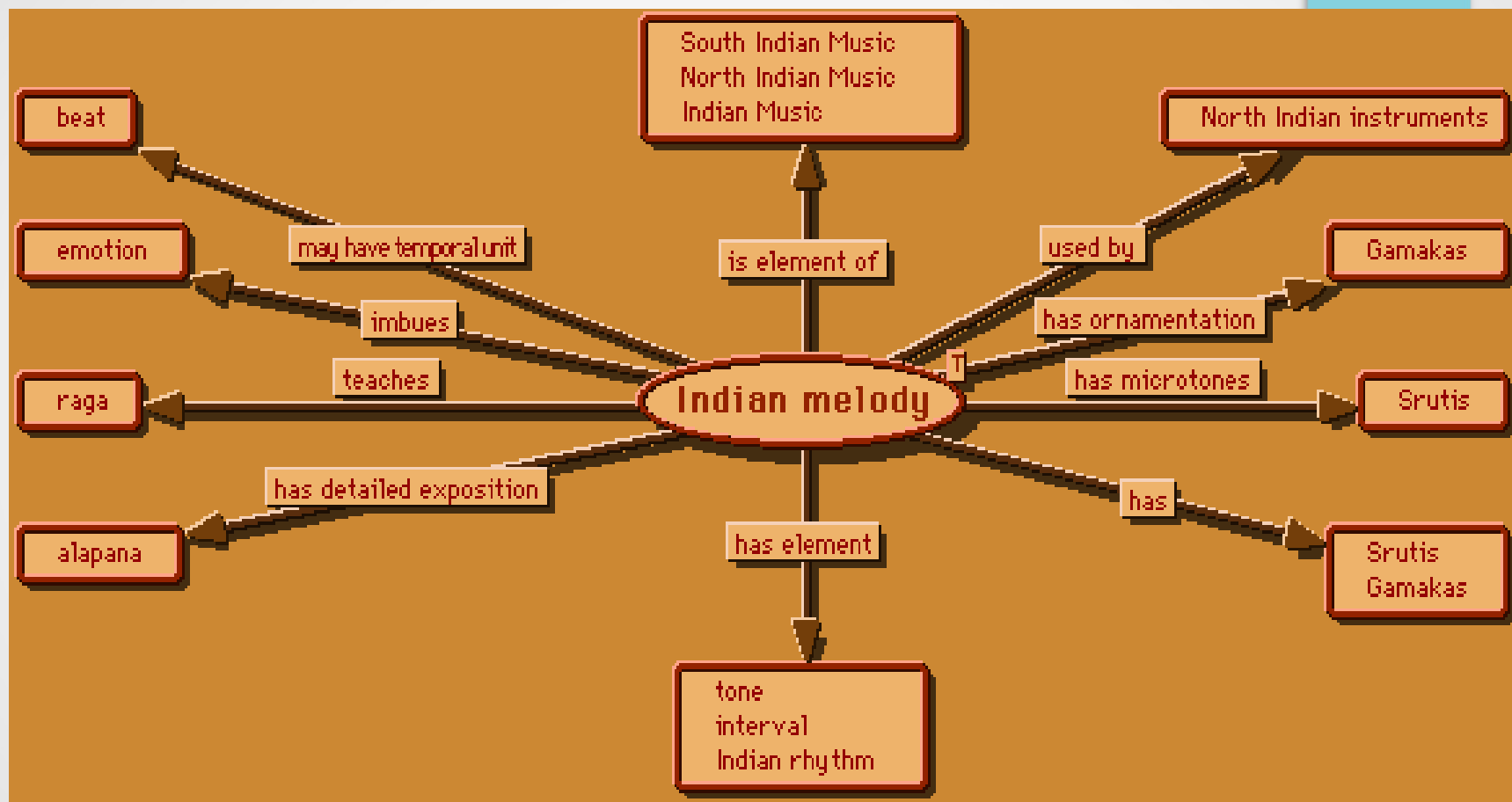
A Dance Step is a temporal composition of elementary Postures



Trained classifiers for posture recognition



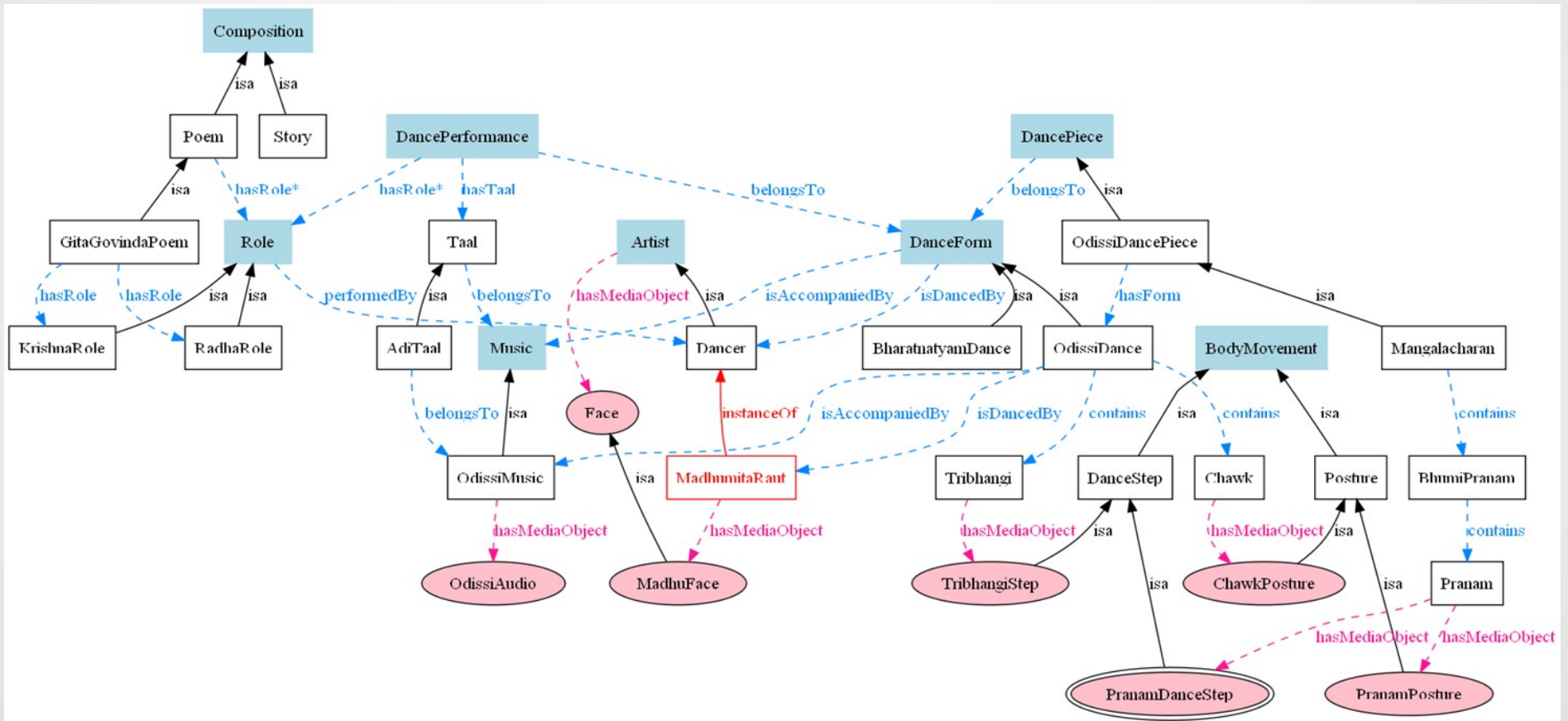
Indian Melody



Source:

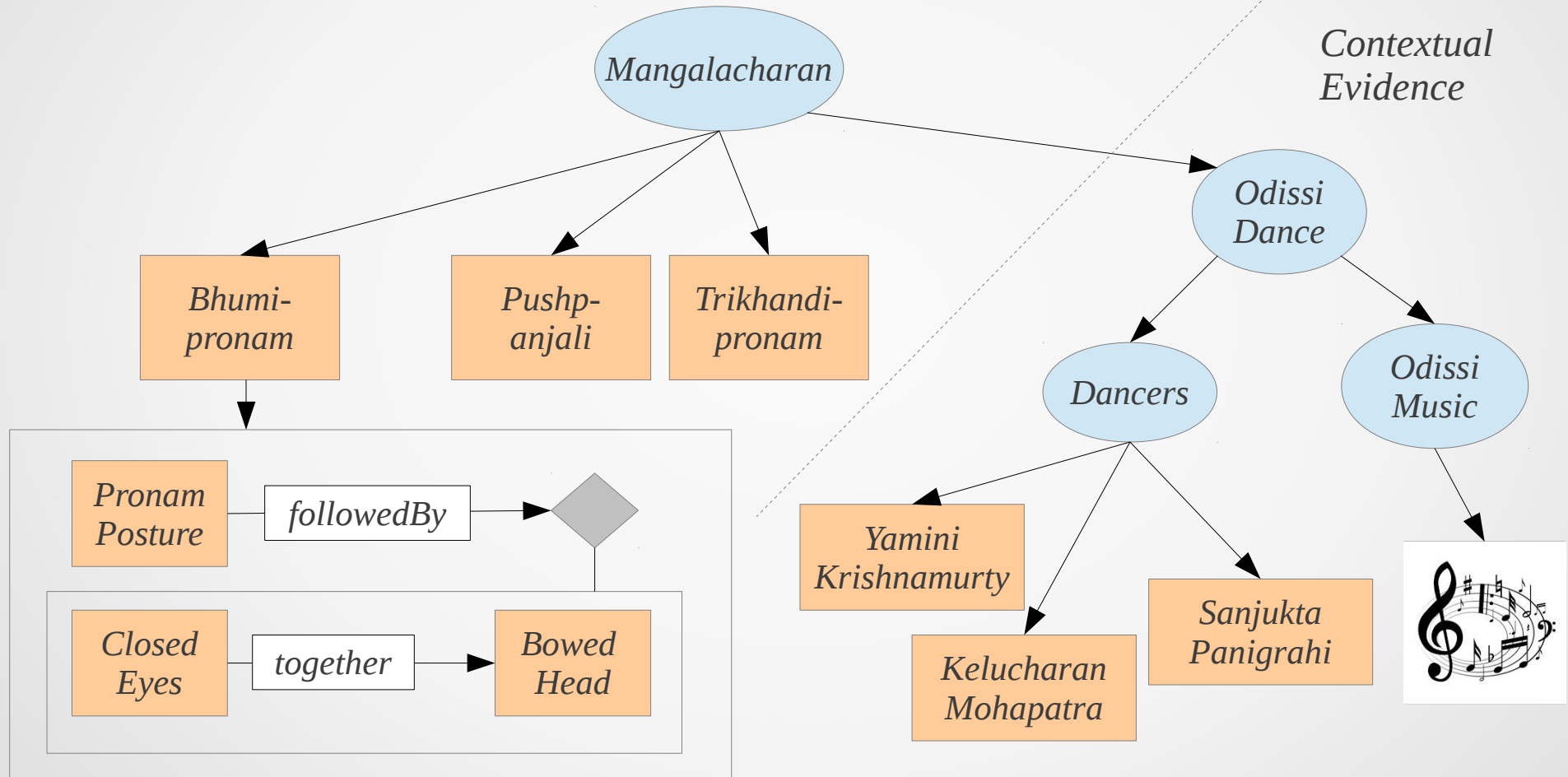
http://trumpet.sdsu.edu/M151/Knowledge_Webs/7Indian_MusicY/Indian_melody.htm

An ontology snippet



Observation Model for a dance action

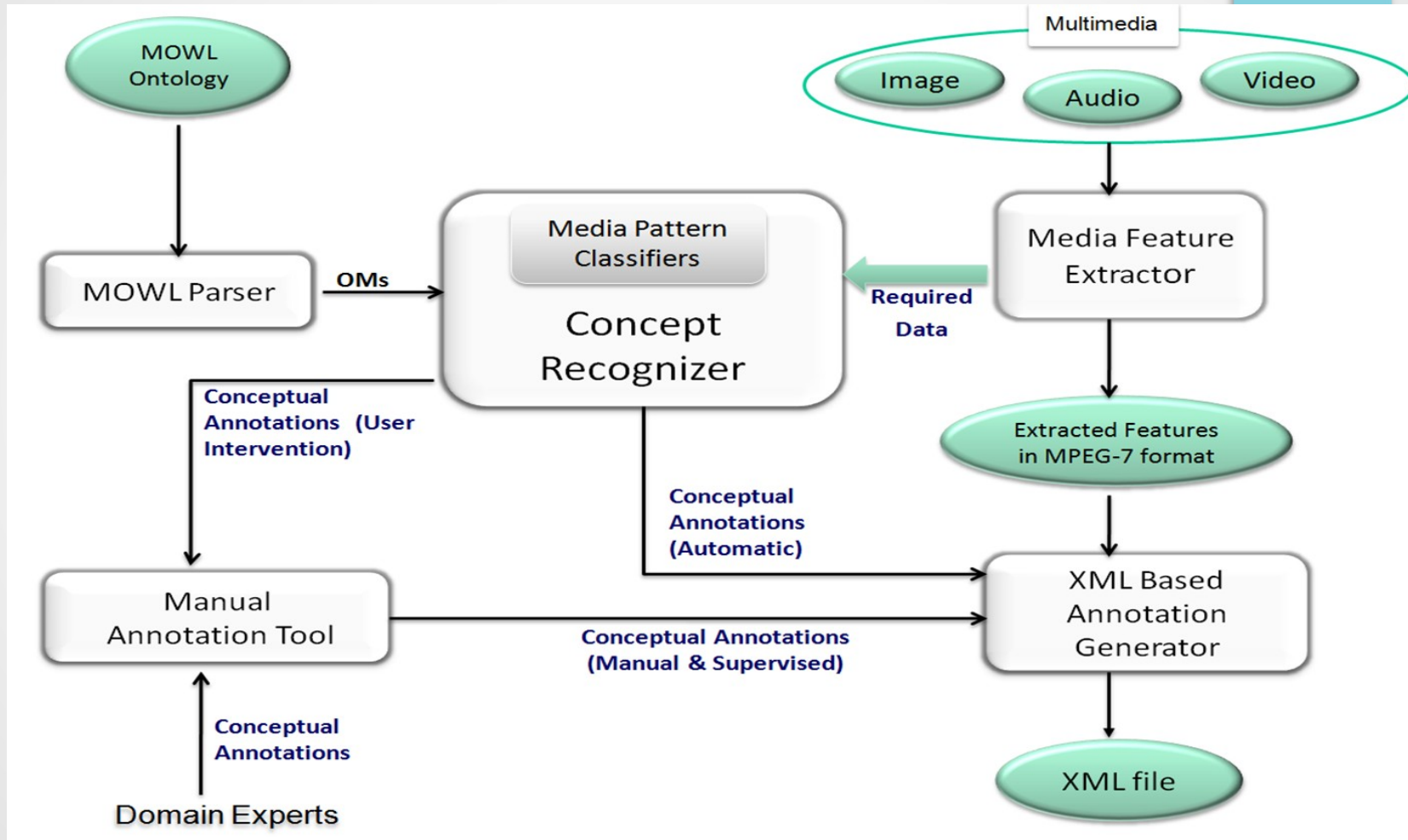
Mangalacharan: Opening action for Odissi dance



How does it help?

- Concept detection based on multiple cues
 - Robust against failure of one pattern recognizer
- Contextual information provides a powerful cue
- Low-level postures have more discriminating properties than high-level actions
 - Easier to build low-level posture detectors
 - Reasoning with temporal composition for concept recognition

Automatic Annotator

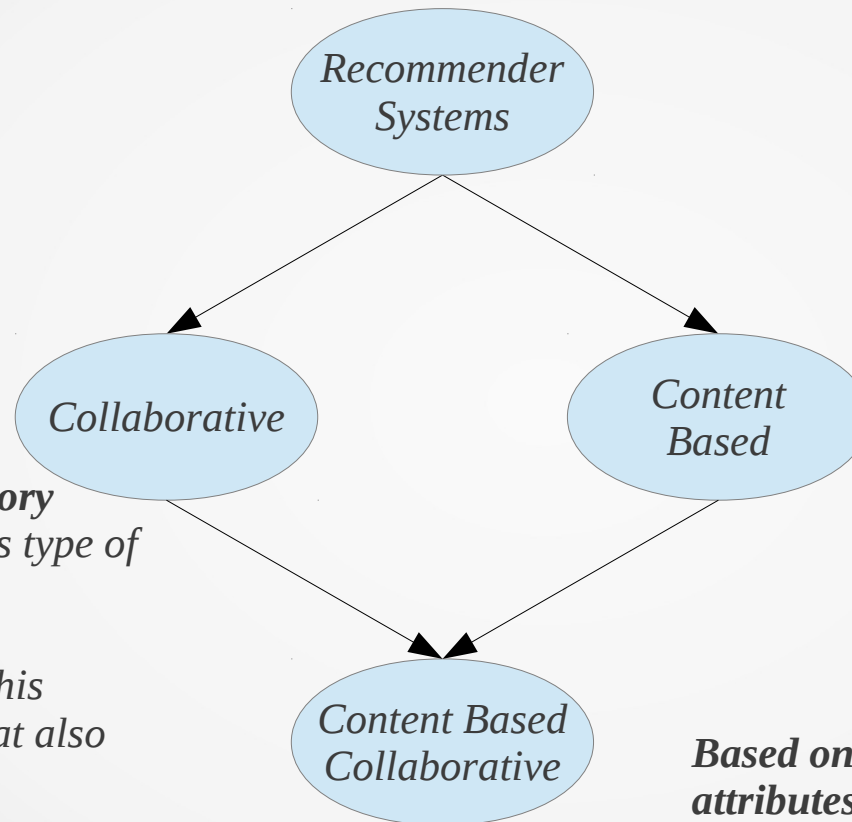


Conceptual browser

The screenshot displays the 'CONCEPTUAL VIDEO BROWSER' interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled 'Enter Text Query' and a 'Select Concept' button. To the right, the concept 'CarnaticMusic' is selected, with a 'Remove Concept' button and a 'SEARCH' button. Below the search bar, a 'View OM' button and the text '84 Video Results found ...' are visible. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'Video Search Results' on the left, a central video player, and 'Related Videos' on the right. The 'Video Search Results' section shows a grid of 10 video thumbnails. The central video player displays a scene from a performance, with a 'NATIONAL' logo in the top left corner and a tooltip showing 'Shot 1.5 Krishna'. The 'Related Videos' section is divided into two columns: 'BharatnatyamDance' and 'AdiTaal', each containing a grid of video thumbnails. At the bottom, there is a pagination control showing '(Page 1 of 9)' and two green navigation buttons (back and forward).

Apparel Recommender

Recommender systems



Based on purchase history

- You generally buy this type of things
- This item is popular
- Your friends bought this
- Those who bought that also bought this

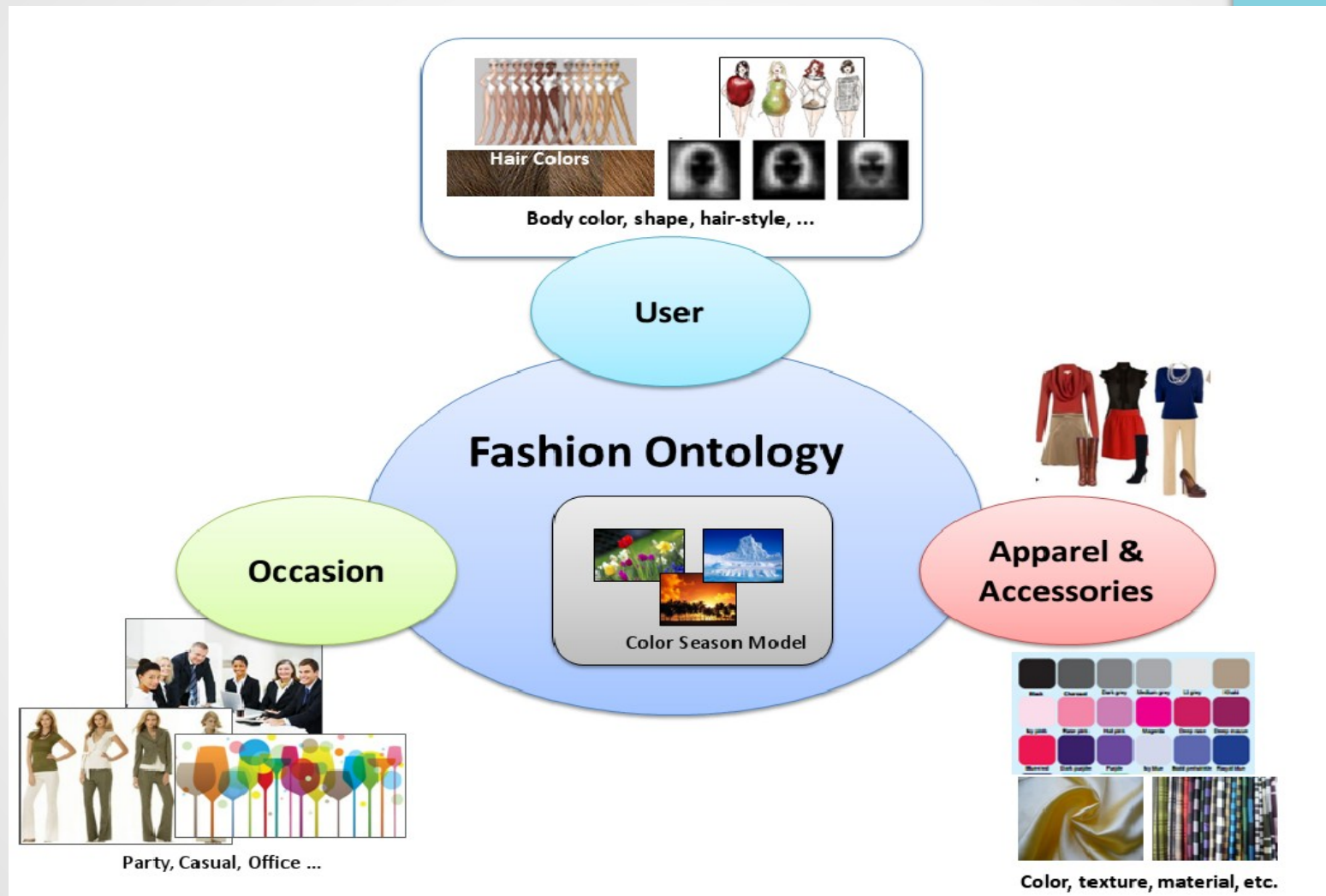
Based on product attributes and user profile

- You are a EEL 806 Student; you need this book
- You spend heavily on credit card; gift this jewelry to your wife

Based on similarity of product attributes and purchase history

- You bought that movie; this one is by the same director

Fashion Ontology



Typical garment recommendation rules

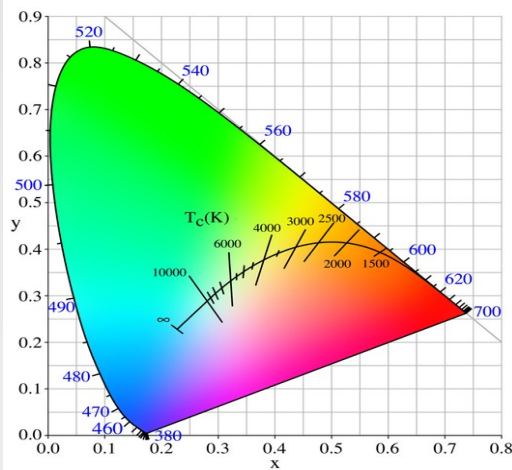
- Body colors influences choice of garment colors
- Body shape dictates material, styles
 - *Do not wear horizontal stripes, if you are short*
- Occasion dictates material, color, craft
 - *Wear silk for a party; cotton for casual*
 - *Wear black / white for mourning (culture-specific)*

The rules are soft:

Susceptable to personal choice, ethnicity, cultural background ...

Color season model

Kentner: 1979



Spring



Summer

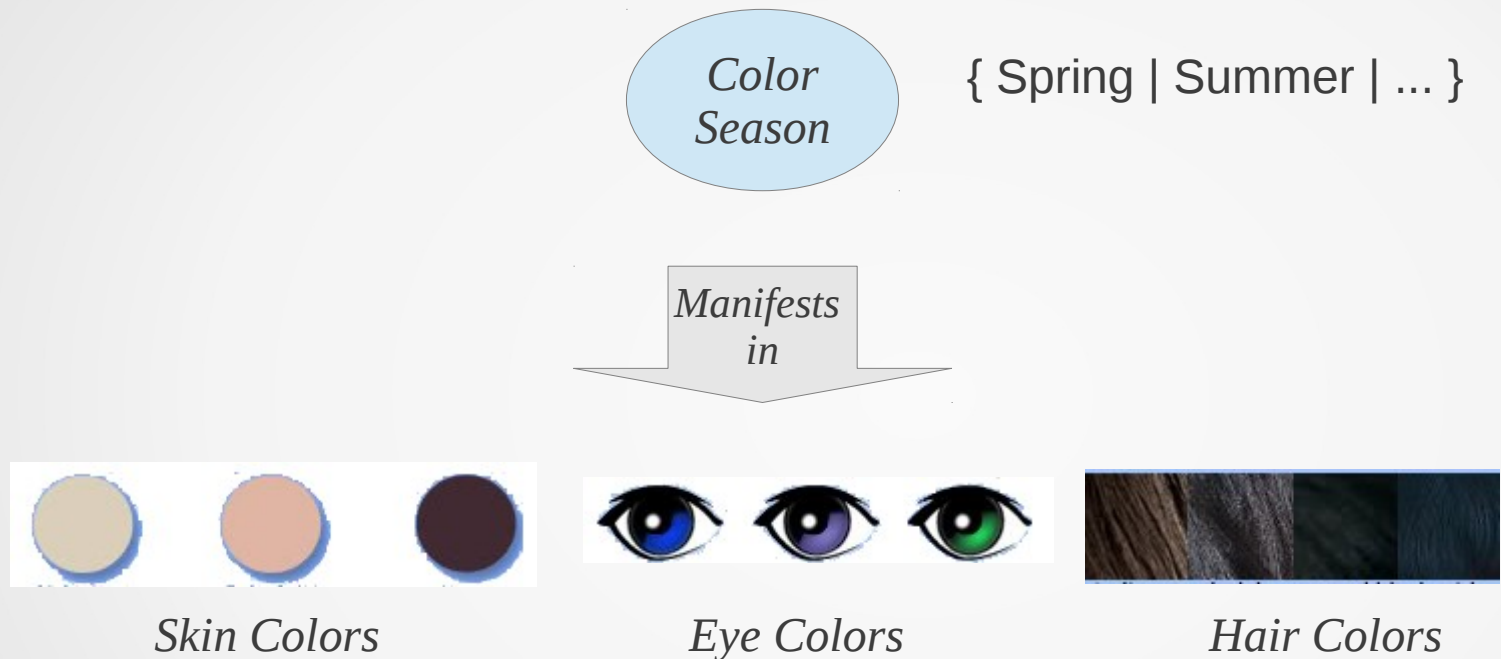


Winter

- Every season is characterized by some colors
 - *Related to color temperature, perceptual model?*
- A person's "Color Season" is characterized by her skin, hair and eye colors
- Depending on her color season, some colors suit her better

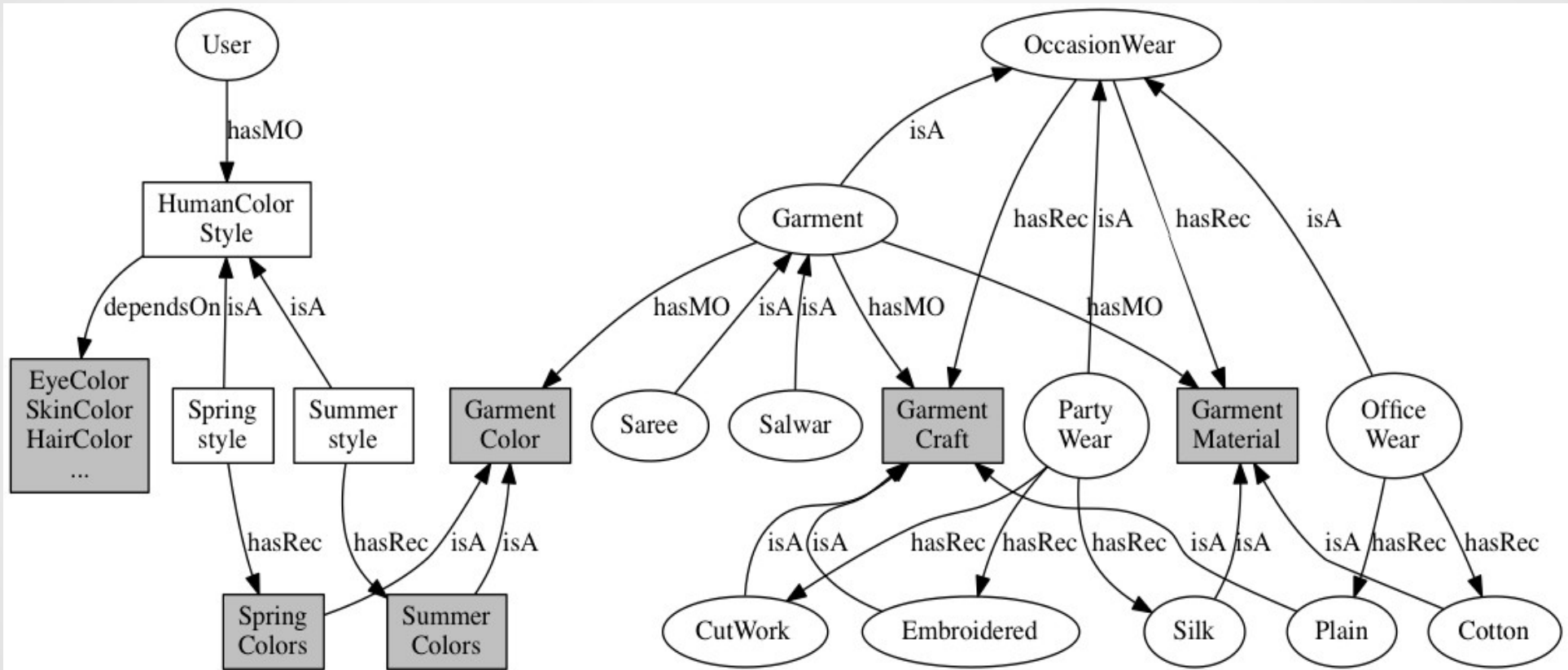


Causal model for color seasons

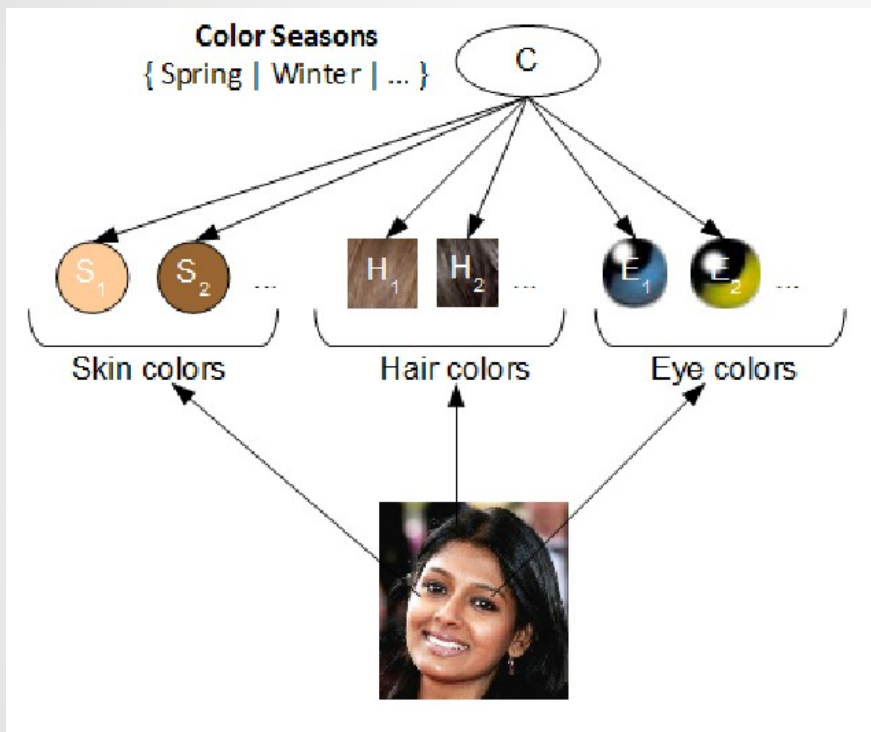


Other fashion concepts are modeled similarly

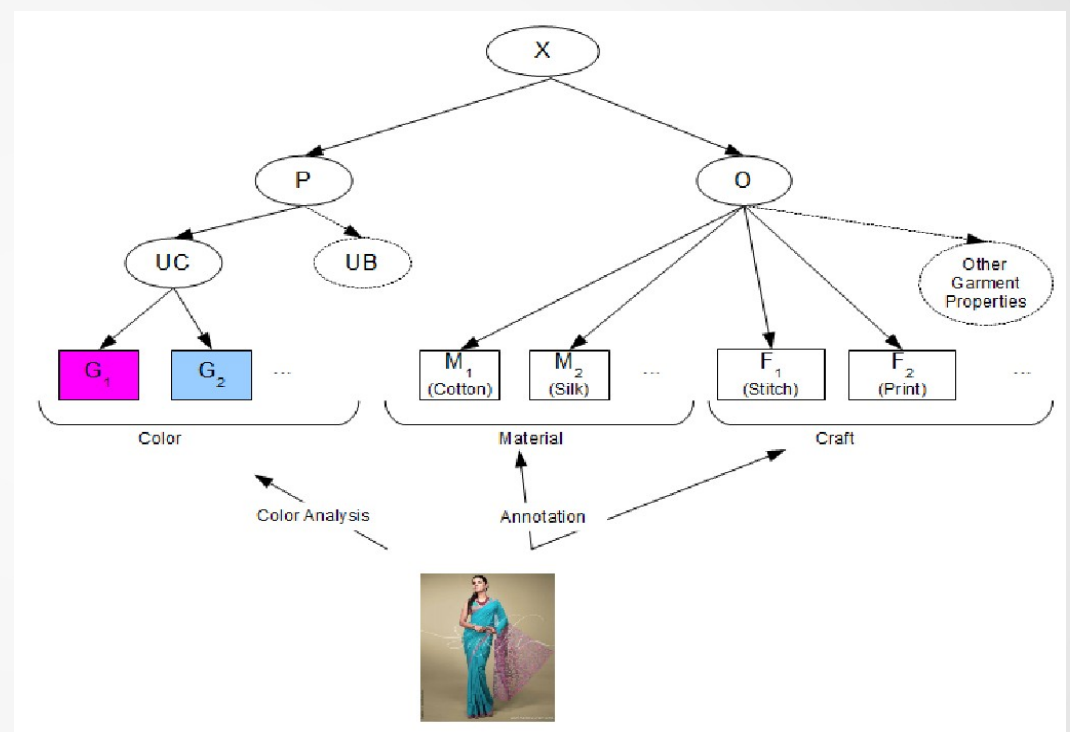
Modeling Fashion Ontology in MOWL



Reasoning for recommendation



Infer personality attributes



Make recommendations

Recommendation results



Kareena Kapoor

Dominant Color Seasons:

Clear Winter (97%)

Deep Winter (2%)

Others (1%)

Sarees actually worn by the celebrity (occasion unknown)



Some Sarees recommended as party wear:



Kanchivaram Cut Silk Cut Silk Embroidery Kanchivaram Batik Silk Designer Kanchivaram Embroidery

Some Sarees recommended as casual wear:



Chiffon Block Printing Cotton Kalamkari Chiffon Block Printing Matka Applique Chiffon Block Printing Tussar Designer



Nandita Das

Dominant Color Seasons:

Deep Winter (50%)

Cool Summer (50%)

Sarees actually worn by the celebrity (occasion unknown)



Some Sarees recommended as party wear:



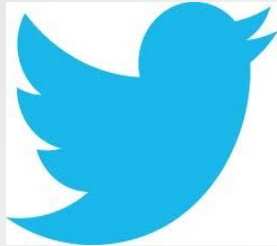
Kanchivaram Designer Kanchivaram Cut Kanchivaram Cut Kanchivaram Embroidery Kanchivaram Embroidery Kanchivaram Cut

Some Sarees recommended as casual wear:



Georgette Block Printing Chiffon Block Printing Chiffon Kalamkari Georgette Block Printing Chiffon Block Printing Chiffon Kalamkari

Twipix: Information Integration from Social media



TWIPIX
A web magazine curated from social media

TATA
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

DATE: 08/14/2012

Top Events

- The 133m hash could be the most watched event in history
- Question to carry Brazil's flag at London Games
- Keeping the Flame Alive
- New Scotland Yard when we got the news we won the games
- 10 rainers ran under Mo Farah's 5000m

In News

- International Paralympic Committee @London2012: Review ticketing policy for wheelchair users
- ways to fill the Olympics void 13
- David Bowie among UK stars who turned down Olympic closing show
- London 2012 Olympics: The wonderful and weird
- Giacca Sofia Maccari, la medaglia più catalana de #London2012

Events with Popular Tags

- Usain Bolt**
Usain Bolt on Slater Street
Usain Bolt's Competitors
Team USA Hoops
- Gabby Douglas**
I can not wait to watch USA looked all The Stars Of Team USA
Gabby Douglas is best
- closing ceremony**
Las Vegas 2012 Closing Ceremony means we Spice Girls planning a seasonal comeback for the Olympics closing ceremony
Olympics is one direction performing at the closing ceremony?

November 19,

Agenda

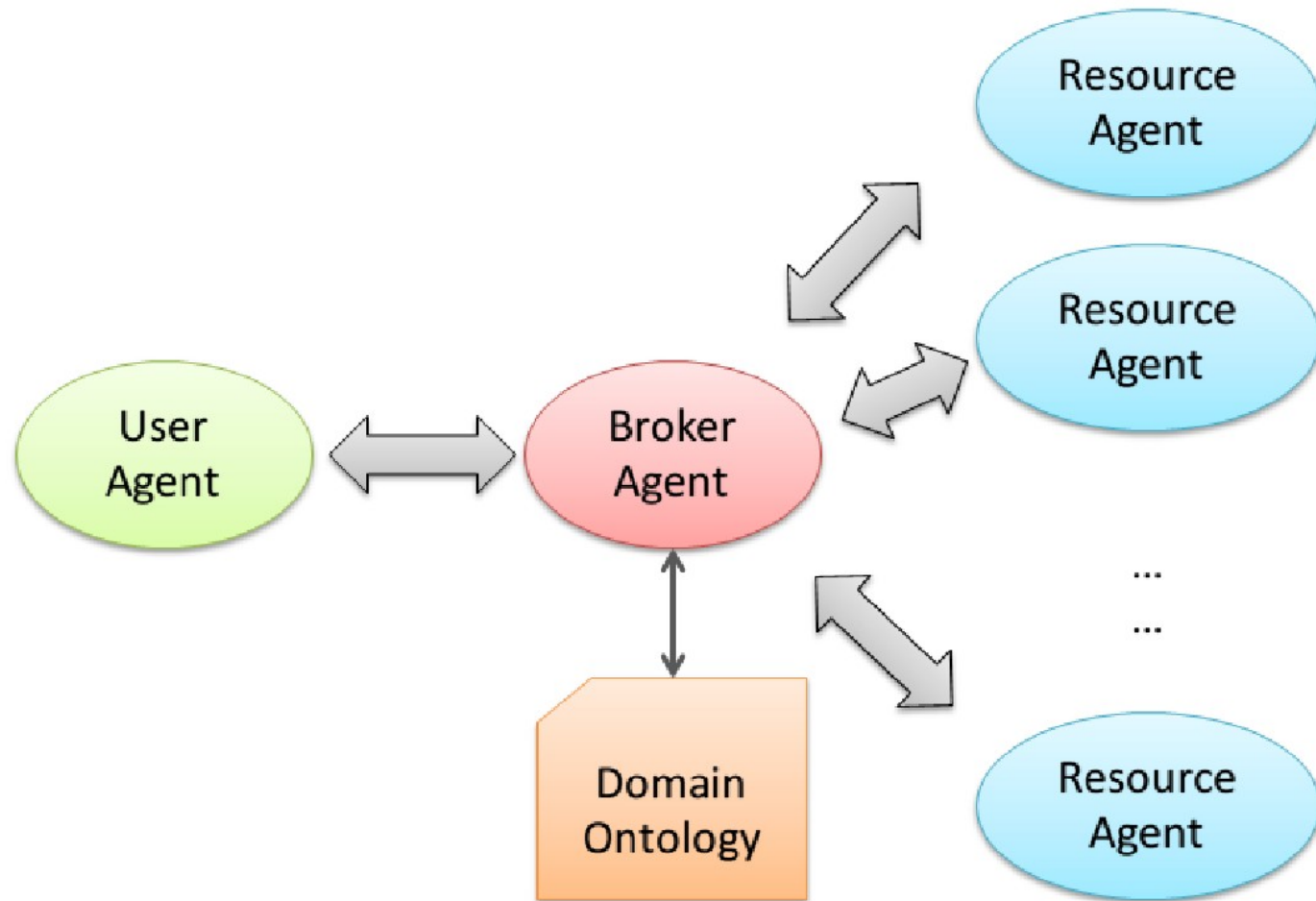
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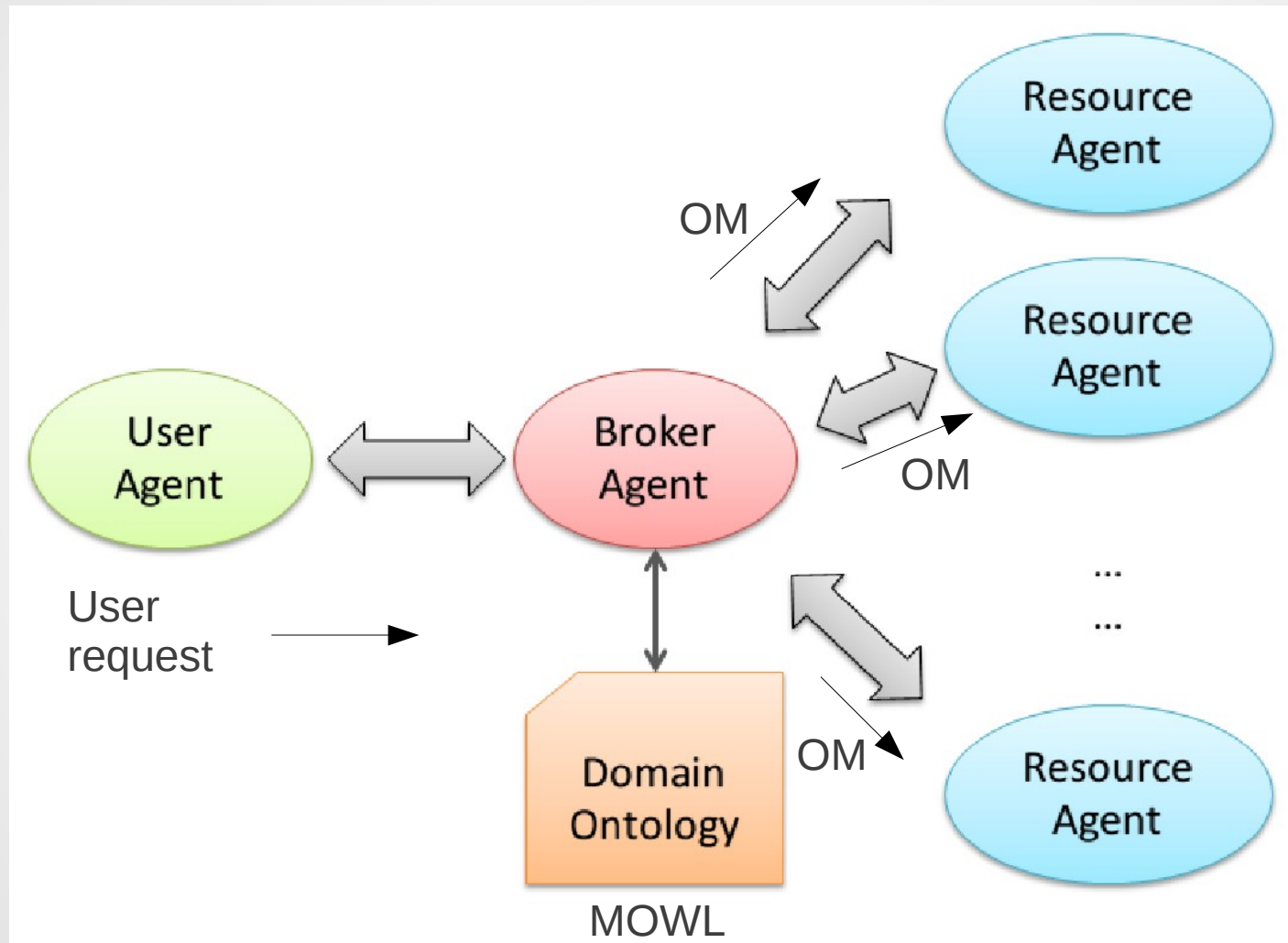
Part II

- Multimedia Web Ontology Language
- Application Examples
- **Distributed Multimedia Applications**
- Conclusion

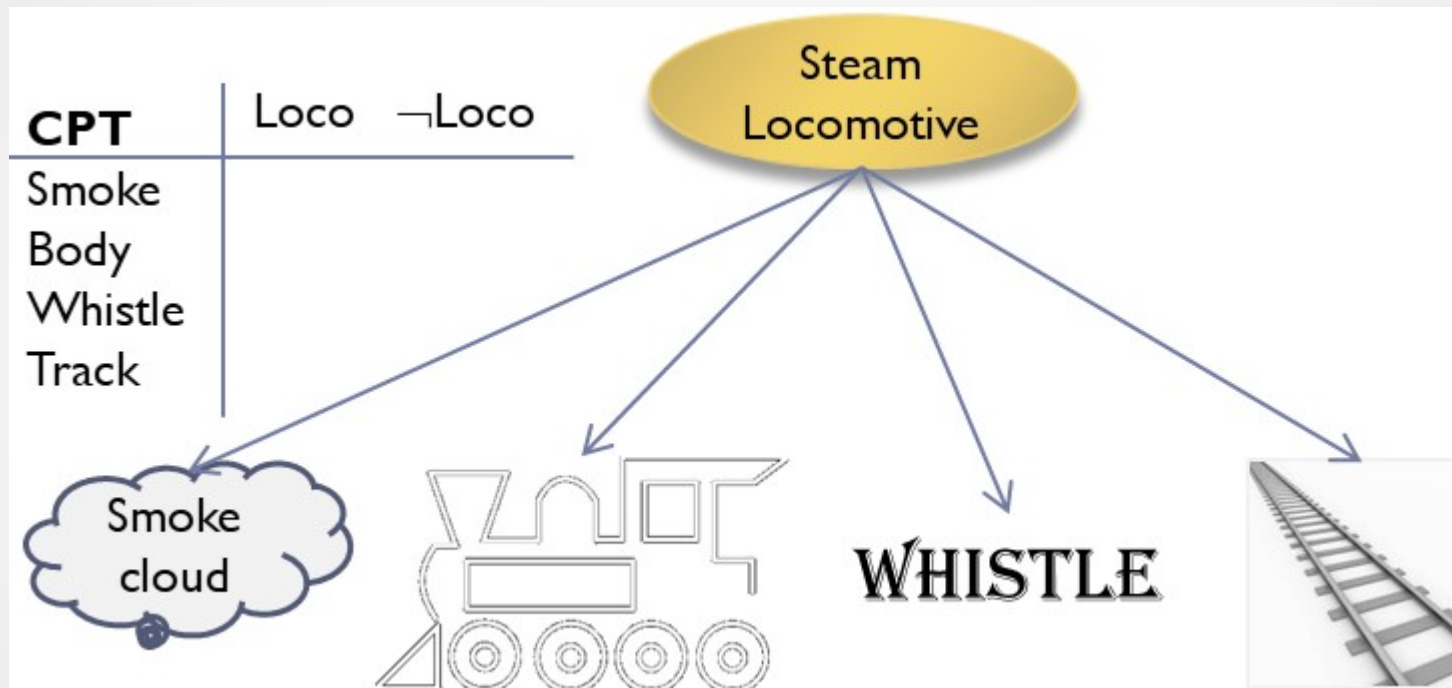
Multi-Agent architecture



Use in multimedia systems



Observation Model has redundancy



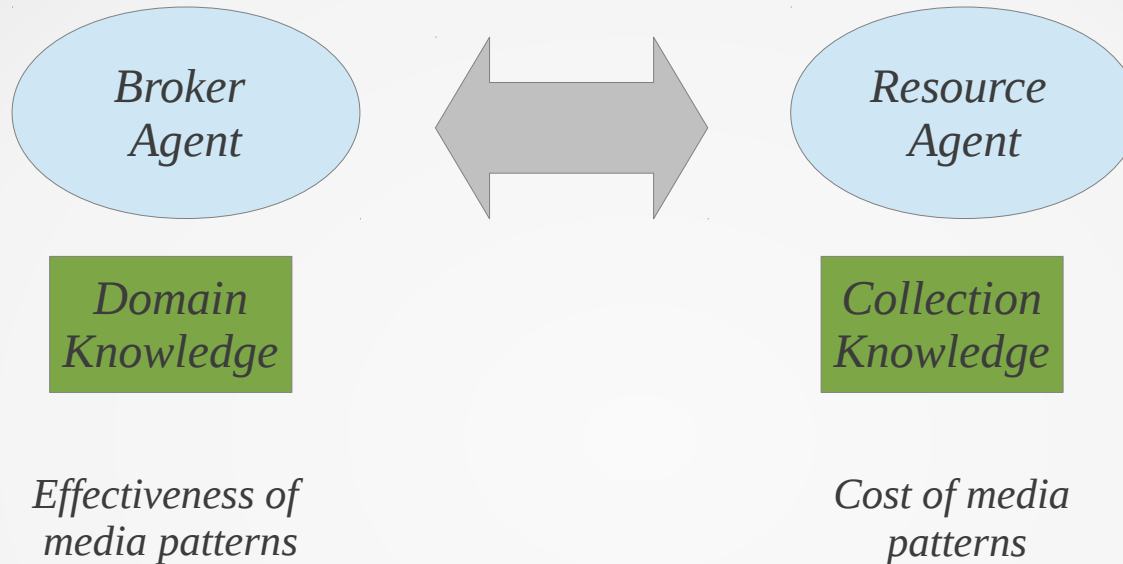
All media-patterns need not be checked for gaining sufficient confidence in the concept

How to choose?

- Different media patterns have different effectiveness in recognizing the concept
 - *Depend on their distinctiveness; reflect in CPT's*
 - Choose the most effective ones
- Different media patterns have different costs of computation
 - Depends on the nature of the pattern, pre-processing and indexing structure of the repository, etc.
 - Can sometimes be infeasible
 - *e.g. Detecting an audio-pattern in an image library*
- Optimal observation plan necessary

Collaborative planning

Ghosh: 2004



Greedy algorithm

- *Broker: Recommend most effective pattern*
- *Resource: Compute total cost, effectiveness (confidence in results)*
 - *If satisfy both constraints: stop*
 - *If cost > permissible, reject highest cost pattern: recompute effectiveness*
 - *If effectiveness < permissible, iterate*

Advantages

- *Customized observation plan for each repository*
 - *All derived from the same ontology*
 - *Facilitates Information Integration*
- *Contextual interpretation of media patterns at multiple levels*
 - *Does not rely on pre-annotated concepts alone*
 - *Possible to use higher level patterns (media objects) for concept recognition, if such patterns are pre-computed*
- *Possible to integrate multimodal information*
 - *e.g. Audio, video and image resources*
- *Cross-modal queries possible*

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Conclusion

- “*Semantic Gap*” still eludes researchers
 - Semantics of multimedia a subject of research
- Text is symbolic (conceptual); media is perceptual
 - Conventional ontology on top of media processing routines is not a solution
- MOWL is a step in the direction of “*perceptual modeling*” of domain
- Can be extended to different types of sensor data
 - Semantic Sensor Network

Further Reading

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- J. R. Smith, “Largescale concept ontology for multimedia,” *IEEE Multimedia Magazine*, 13, (3), pp. 86–91, Jul–Sep 2006.
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- R. Bansal, *et al.*, “Twipix: a web magazine curated from social media,” in *Proc 20th ACM int conf on Multimedia*, 2012, pp. 1355–1356.
- H. Ghosh and S. Chaudhury, “Distributed and reactive query planning in R-MAGIC: An agent-based multimedia retrieval system,” *IEEE Trans. on Knowl. and Data Eng.*, 16(9), pp. 1082–1095, Sep. 2004.
- H. Ghosh, *et al.* “Ontology for Multimedia Applications”. *The IEEE Intelligent Informatics Bulletin*, 14(1), Dec 2013



Thank you !