# **City Forensics**

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CS 381V Experiment Presentation

### **Experiments Overview**

- What **visual elements** distinguish a **university campus**?
  - a. Mining discriminative image patches.
  - b. Classifying campuses:
    - Which visual elements work best?
    - Examples where the algorithm succeeds and fails.
- **Campus forensics**: can we predict non-visual attributes?
  - a. Predicting student enrollment.
  - b. What visual elements work?

# **Getting Data**

- Google Maps API for Street View images:
  - <u>https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/streetview?size=640x640&location=</u>30.289563,-97.7391009&heading=0
- Linearly interpolate coordinates using Google Maps.



# **Getting Data**



~1200 images per campus.

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### **Extracting Patches**



48 patches HOG + Lab descriptors

# **Experiment 1: Patch Mining**

- For each campus:
  - a. Randomly select 10k high-contrast patches.
  - b. Remove patches with high overlap with top 50 nearest neighbors.
  - c. Remove patches with more than 5 of the top 20 nearest neighbors.

### **Experiment 1: Set 1**





VS.











Randomly sampled patches.





Removed patches that have too much overlap with nearest neighbors.





Removed patches with too many negative nearest neighbors.

# **Experiment 1: Texas A&M**





#### **Experiment 1: Texas A&M**





### **Experiment 1: Stanford**





#### **Experiment 1: Stanford**





# **Experiment 1: Set 2**



VS.



VS.



# **Experiment 1: CMU**







# **Experiment 1: CMU**





# **Experiment 1: NYU**



#### **Experiment 1: NYU**





#### **Experiment 1: Harvard**





#### **Experiment 1: Harvard**





### **Experiment 1: Comparing Patches**

















#### **Experiment 1: Texas A&M**





#### **Experiment 1: Stanford**







#### **Experiment 1: CMU**



### **Experiment 1: CMU**









#### **Experiment 1: NYU**





#### **Experiment 1: Harvard**



# **Experiment 1: Side-by-Side**







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# **Experiment 1: Considerations**

- Weather at time of Street View photography.
  - Color differences.
- Campus size and street coverage.
  - Interior images.
  - Panorama artifacts.
  - Not enough information.





- Classify **top 1000 patches** for each campus.
- 800/200 training/validation split.





SVM Results:



CNN Results:

	<b>\</b>	Ā M	S
-	0.58	0.10	0.32
<b>Ā</b> ∭	0.15	0.57	0.28
<b>E</b>	0.24	0.23	0.53

#### **Experiment 2: Misclassifications**























CNN Results:

	Y	A M	<b>S</b>	£	لاً NYU	192: 180: 1251
	0.41	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.18	0.18
ATM.	0.04	0.58	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.03
	0.12	0.10	0.49	0.10	0.14	0.05
£	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.59	0.06	0.02
۴ NYU	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.63	0.01
10 10 105	0.19	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.30

- Classify **top 1000 patches + their top 5 nearest neighbors** for each campus.
- 4800/1200 training/validation split.

#### CNN Results:

		A]M	ß		۴ NYU	192: 501 1151
	0.41	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.18	0.18
A M	0.04	0.58	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.03
<b>\$</b>	0.12	0.10	0.49	0.10	0.14	0.05
£	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.59	0.06	0.02
۴ NYU	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.63	0.01
02 22	0.19	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.30

		Ă <b>M</b>	S		۳ NYU	1921 (201) 1231
+	0.63	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.19
A <u>I</u> M	0.05	0.51	0.19	0.05	0.13	0.07
\$	0.14	0.05	0.49	0.08	0.12	0.12
£	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.66	0.12	0.06
۴ NYU	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.69	0.08
52 52: 55	0.18	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.52

#### • Student enrollment: high or low?

- Train on top 1000 patches + 5 nearest neighbors.
- Test on new data set.

UT Austin	50,950	High
Texas A&M	58,577	High
Stanford	16,136	Low
CMU	13,285	Low
NYU	57,245	High
Harvard	21,000	Low

- Tested on new data (10k high-contrast patches).
  - Validation score (old data): 71.6%.
  - Test score (new data): **62.6%**.

Arizona State	83,308	High
Princeton	8,125	Low

#### Arizona State (high)

Correct



Wrong



#### Princeton (low)

Correct



Wrong



# **Discussion / Future Experiments**

- Patches vs. whole images?
- Using SVMs: could it work?
- Experimental limitations:
  - \*Small sample size (campuses are relatively small).
  - CPU time limitations.

#### References

[1] Arietta, Sean M., et al. "City forensics: Using visual elements to predict non-visual city attributes."*Visualization and Computer Graphics, IEEE Transactions on* 20.12 (2014): 2624-2633.

[2] Doersch, Carl, et al. "What makes paris look like paris?." *ACM Transactions on Graphics* 31.4 (2012).