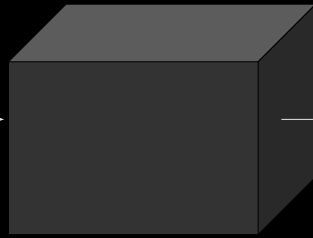


Computational Aesthetics

CS 294-69 Final Project

Armin Samii
Tim Althoff

Problem



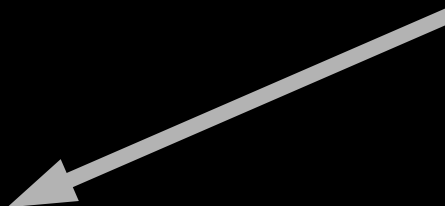
Problem



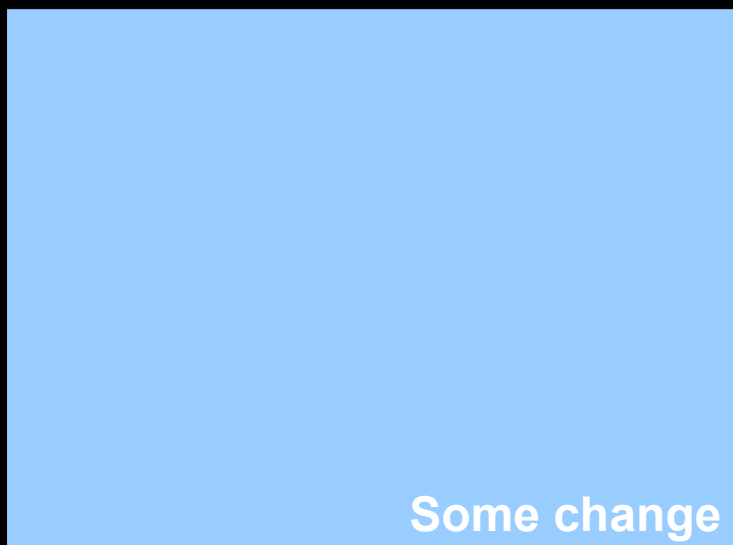
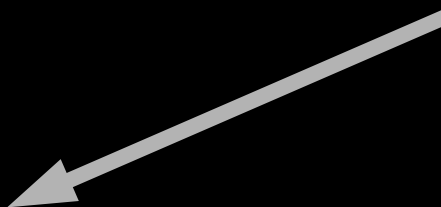
Problem



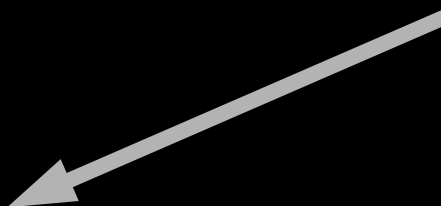
Problem



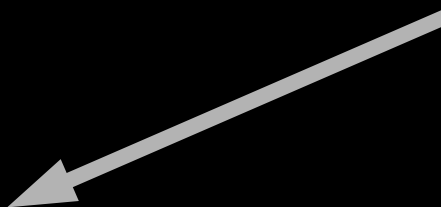
Problem



Problem



Problem



Roadblocks

- Training Data
 - Noisy
 - Repetitions
 - Hard to obtain
- Sequence Learning
 - Feature-dependence
(avoid repeating same sequence)
 - Training a good model
- Parameter Learning
 - Predict parameters using regression
- User Interface
 - Simplicity
 - Facilitate learning

Approach

- Feature Extraction
 - Must be done for each iteration

Approach

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 - Must be done for each iteration
 - Must be fast
 - We work on small (100x100) images
 - Features must be simple enough to be detected in thumbnails
 - Features we use
 - Color-based

Approach

- Feature Extraction
 - Must be done for each iteration
 - Must be fast
 - We work on small (100x100) images
 - Features must be simple enough to be detected in thumbnails
 - Features we use
 - Color-based (e.g. histograms, contrast, etc.)

Approach

- Feature Extraction
 - Must be done for each iteration
 - Must be fast
 - We work on small (100x100) images
 - Features must be simple enough to be detected in thumbnails
 - Features we use
 - Color-based (e.g. histograms, contrast, etc.)
 - Simple Haar features for face detection

Approach

- Feature Extraction
 - Must be done for each iteration
 - Must be fast
 - We work on small (100x100) images
 - Features must be simple enough to be detected in thumbnails
 - Features we use
 - Color-based (e.g. histograms, contrast, etc.)
 - Simple Haar features for face detection (distinguish between portraits, group shots, etc.)

Approach

- Feature Extraction
 - Must be done for each iteration
 - Must be fast
 - We work on small (100x100) images
 - Features must be simple enough to be detected in thumbnails
 - Features we use (~30 total)
 - Color-based (e.g. histograms, contrast, etc.)
 - Simple Haar features for face detection (distinguish between portraits, group shots, etc.)

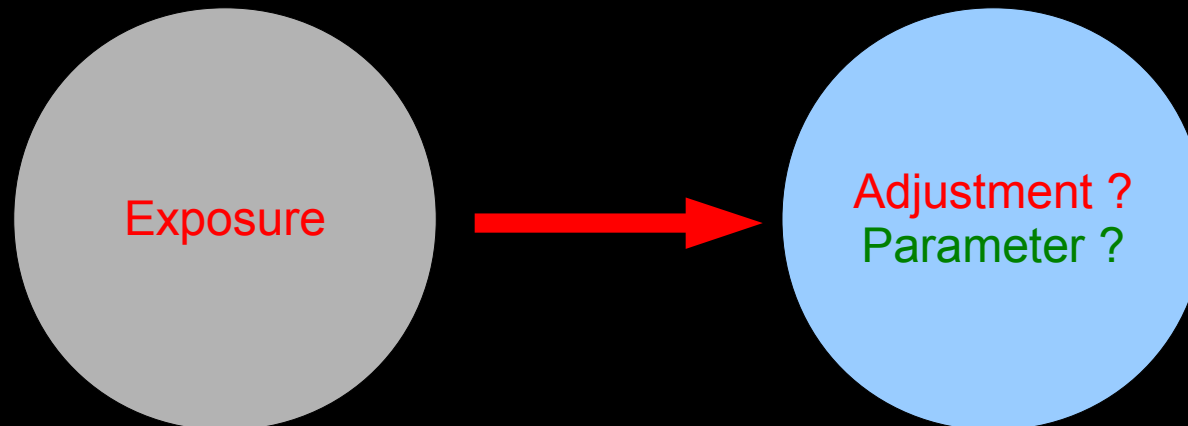
Approach

- **Parameter learning**

- $P(\text{adjustment strength} \mid \text{features, adjustment})$
- Regression techniques

- **Sequence Learning**

- $P(\text{next adjustment(s)} \mid \text{features, previous adjustments})$
- N-grams + features



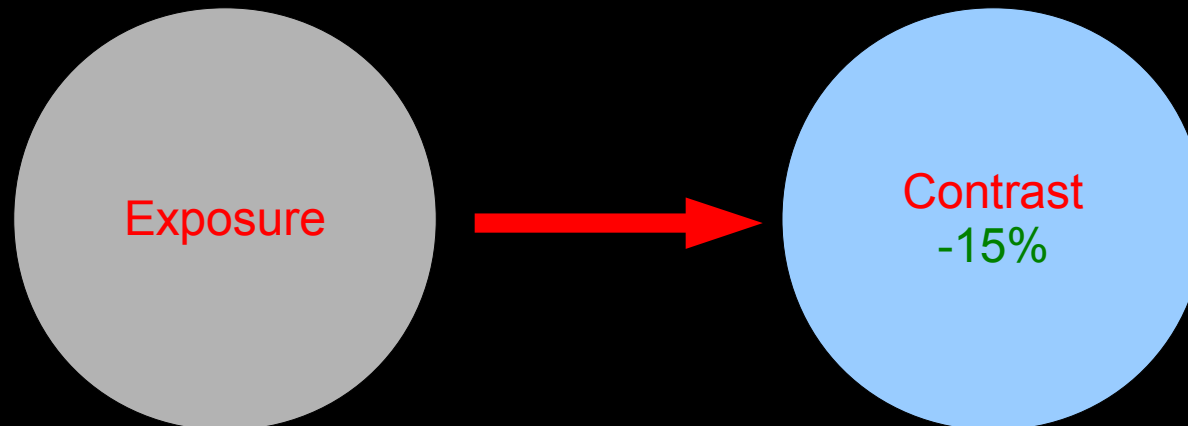
Approach

- **Parameter learning**

- $P(\text{adjustment strength} \mid \text{features, adjustment})$
- Regression techniques

- **Sequence Learning**

- $P(\text{next adjustment(s)} \mid \text{features, previous adjustments})$
- N-grams + features



Approach

- Parameter learning
 - P(adjustment strength | features, adjustment)
 - Regression techniques:
 - Linear
 - Ridge
 - Lasso
 - Lars
 - ElasticNet
 - Gaussian Process

$$0.5 * ||Xw - y||_2^2 + \alpha * \rho * ||w||_1 + \alpha * (1 - \rho) * 0.5 * ||w||_2^2$$

Approach

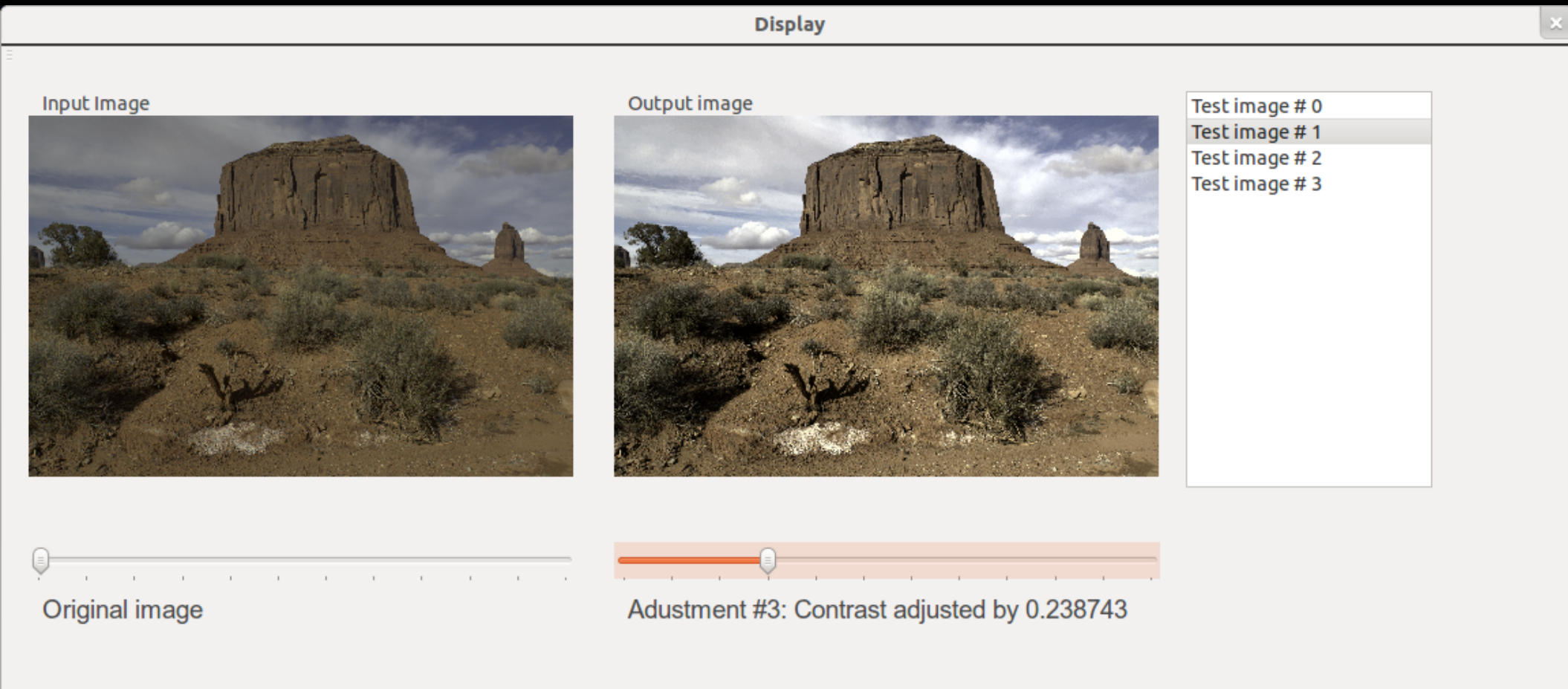
- **Sequence Learning**
- $P(\text{next adjustment(s)} \mid \text{features, previous adjustments})$
→ "Feature-augmented n-grams"
- n-gram: sequence of n items from a given sequence
- n-gram model → $(n - 1)$ -order Markov model
- Feature augmentation

$$P(\text{adj}_i \mid \text{adj}_{i-1}, \text{adj}_{i-2}, \text{feat}_{i-1}) \propto$$
$$P(\text{feat}_{i-1} \mid \text{adj}_i, \text{adj}_{i-1}, \text{adj}_{i-2}) \cdot P(\text{adj}_i \mid \text{adj}_{i-1}, \text{adj}_{i-2})$$

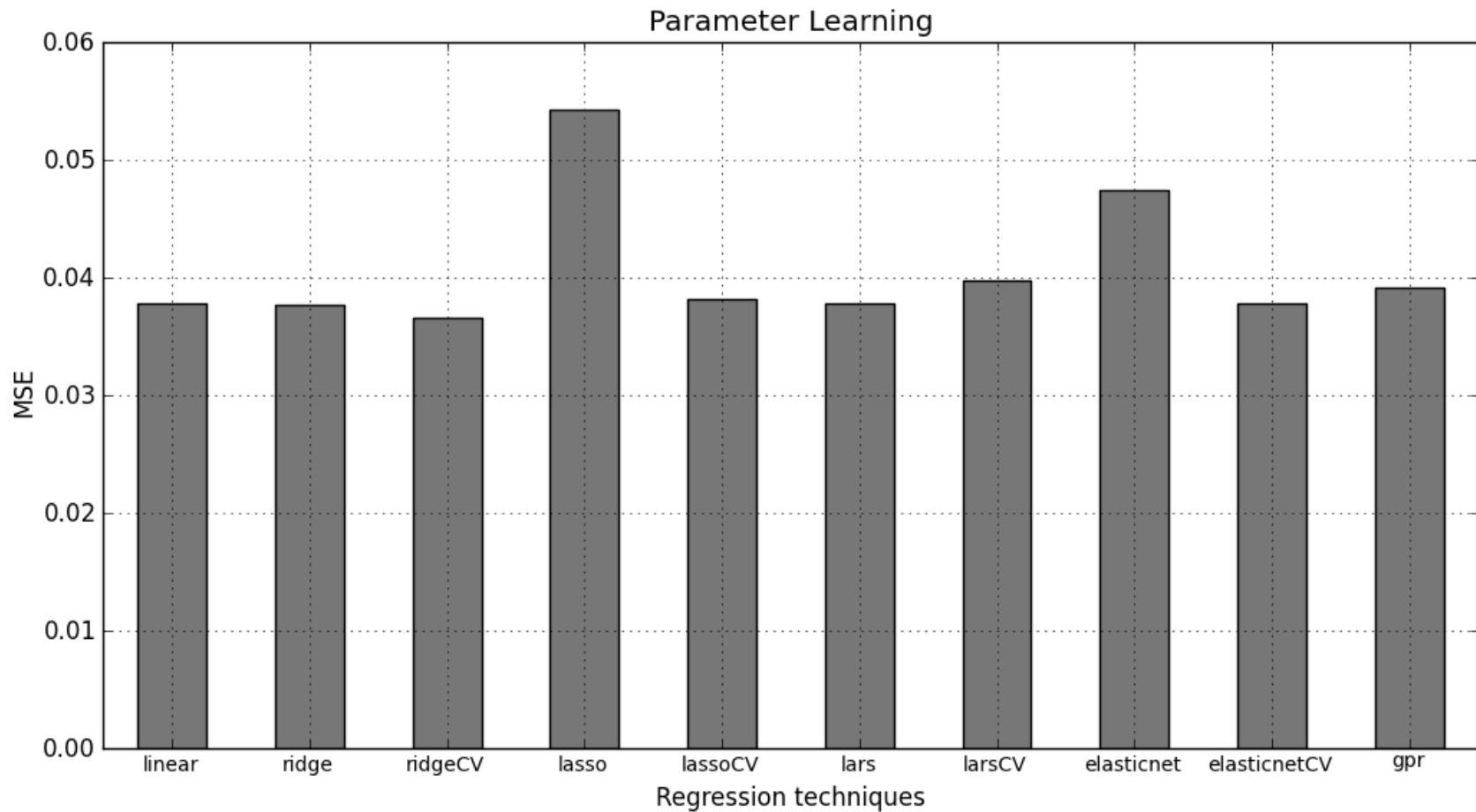
Modelled by GMM Tri-gram

Approach

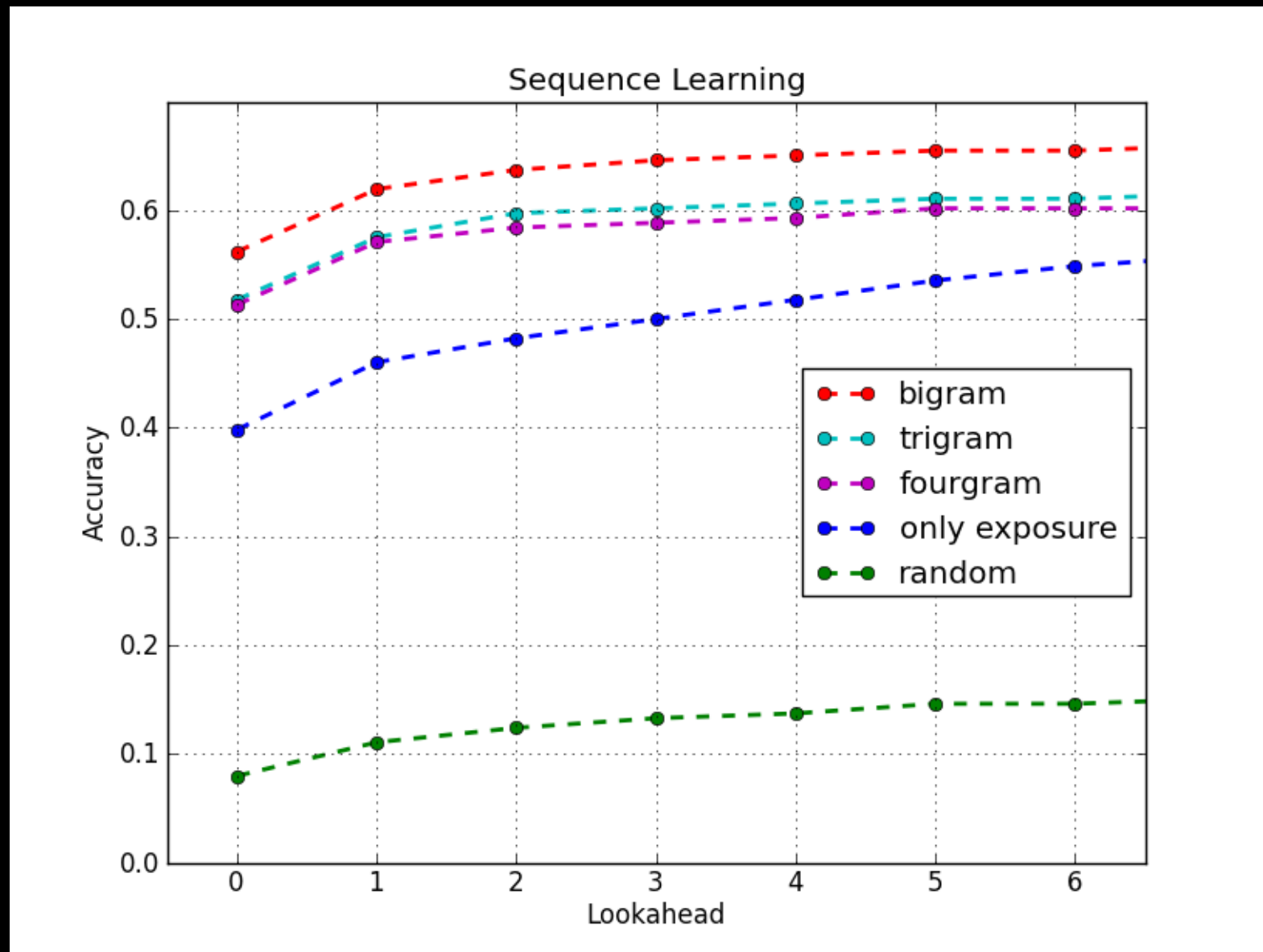
- User interface
 - Show user each step in sequence



Results: Parameter learning



Results: Sequence learning



Future Work

- More features
- Local edits
 - Treat skin separately
 - Gradients (e.g. horizon)
 - Foreground/background separation
- Style modeling
- User personalization
 - $a \cdot \text{GeneralModel} + (1-a) \cdot \text{UserModel}$
- User study

