Survey on Multiview Alignment Hashing for Reverse Image Search

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Abstract— Hashing is Eligible and most popular method in large-scale database for nearest neighbor search embedding high-dimensional feature descriptors into a similarity-preserving hamming space with low a dimension. In most of hashing methods, the performance of retrieval is heavily and is also Count on the Selection of the high –dimensional feature descriptor. Barring, a single type of feature cannot be descriptive enough for divergent statue when they utilization for hashing. Thus, how to tally multiple representations for learning effective hashing duty is imminent task. In this paper, we represent a unprecedented Multiview Alignment Hashing (MAH) treat based on Regularized Kernel Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (RKNM) , which can search a Brief suggest uncovering the covert semantics and simultaneously Honoring cumulative feasibility allocation data .Emphatically , we goal to spy a matrix factorization to forcible seam the multiple information sources meanwhile discarding the visage redundancy. Forasmuch As raised difficulty considered as no convex and discrete, our intent function is then optimized through an one by one with respite and coverage to an locally optimal remedy. Later on detection the low-dimensional connote , the hashing duty are after all obtained perfect multivariable logistic retrocession .the proposed system is systematically evaluated on three database :Caltech-256, CIFAR-10 A and CIFAR-20, and the results appear that our way expressively outperforms the state of the art multiview hashing techniques.

Key words: Hashing, Multiview, NMF, Alternate optimization, Logistic regression, Image similarity search

I. Introduction

LEARING Discern embedding has been large difficulty in different filed of information processing and information, mainly object recognition [1] , [2], image/video retrieval [3] , [4], and visual detection [5], scalable retrieval of same visual information is tempting ,since with the advance of computer technologies and development of large amount of digital data bus been generated and applied. The simplest but essential scheme for same search is NN. Search: given a image of interrogation mark, to search an picture that most Akin to it within a big database and to appoint the similar label of the NN to this interrogation mark picture. Nearest neighbor search is considered as a linear search arrangement (O (N)), which those not scalable this reason is big pattern size in dataset of practical application. Later, to overcome this form of computational complexity problem, some tree-based plan are proposed to divide the data space through different tree structures. Among them R-tree and also KD –tree [6] are successfully applied to index the datum for quick interrogation mark reply's. However , these system not administer with high dimensional data and they do not security faster search as compared to linear scan .most of the vision based part suffer from the cuss of dimensionality feasible because visual descriptor specially have hundred even thousands of dimensions. Thus some hashing plan are proposed to forcible embedded data from high dimensional countenance space into same preserving low- dimensional Hamming space where approximate NN of a given question can be promote with sub-linear time complexity. The hashing techniques the preserve same knowledge is Locality sensitive hashing [7]. Just employs random linear projection to map data points close in Euclidean space to same codes. In which the Laplace –Beltrami Eigen function of manifolds are used to calculate binary codes. Chief linear projection like PCA hashing has been representation for preferable quantization rather than hashing of projection. Separate other pop hashing approach, Anchor Graph Hashing (AGH) [10], is proposed to coach compact binary codes thorough tractable low- rank adjacencymatrices.AGH allowed constant time hashing of a new data point by using additional plotting graph Laplacian eigenvectors to eignfunction. other relevant hashing method can seen in [11] ,[12] ,[13] .for learning hashing function . In exercise to making other com-prehensive depiction, objects/pictures are every time betoken thorough many separate form of features and each of them has its possess special .Thus its coveted to assemble these heterogeneous visage descriptors into learning hashing function , leading to multi-view hashing approaches. Multi-view learning techniques [14] ,[15] , [16] , [17] , have been well explored in the past little years and widely applied to visual knowledge fusion [18] ,[19],[20] . Recently , a number of multiview hashing system have been proposed for capability same search ,such as Multi-View Anchor Graph Hashing (MAVGH) [21], sequential Update for Multi-View spectral Hashing (SU-MVSH) [22], Multi-view Hashing (MVH-CS) [23] ,Composite Hashing with Multiple Information Sources (CHIMS) [24] and Deep Multi-View Hashing (DMVH) [25]. These system mainly count on spectral, graph or bass learning's techniques to derive data structure preserving encoding nevertheless, the hashing purely with the above plan are usually sensitive to data noise and sorrowing from the high computational complexity. The above disadvantages of prior work duty impel us to propose a novel unsupervised multiview hashing approach, termed Multi-view Alignment Hashing (MAH), which can forcible fuse multiple information sources and exploit the discriminative low dimensional embedding through Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NFM) [26]. NFM is a prime system in data mining task including clustering, collaborative filtering, outlier-section, etc. Unlike different embedding system with positive and negative values, NFM seeks to learn a nonnegative methods based suggest that gives preferable visible construe of factoring matrices for high dimensional data. Therefore, in different container, NAF may be more correct for subspace learning tasks, because it supply a non-global support set which intuitively comprise the localized parts of objects [26]. In summation, since the flexibility of matrix factorization can handle widely varying data distribution, NMF enables more vigorous subspace learning. More importantly ,NMF decay an inherent matrix into apartbased suggest that gives preferable construe of factoring matrices for non – negative data .part based representation can allay the profligacy between any two views and gain more discriminative codes when applying NMF to multiview fusion task. To the best of our information, this is the concern using NMF to combine multiple views for image hashing. it is worthwhile to highlight separate document of the proposed way:

– MAH can seek a concise bespeak reveal the covert semantics from separate view aspect and simultaneously respecting the aggregative probability distribution of data.
– To unbridle our nonconvex intent objective, a fresh alternately optimization has been displayed to get the last remedy.
– We resort multivariable logistic regression to produce function of hashing and also derive the out-of-sample extension.

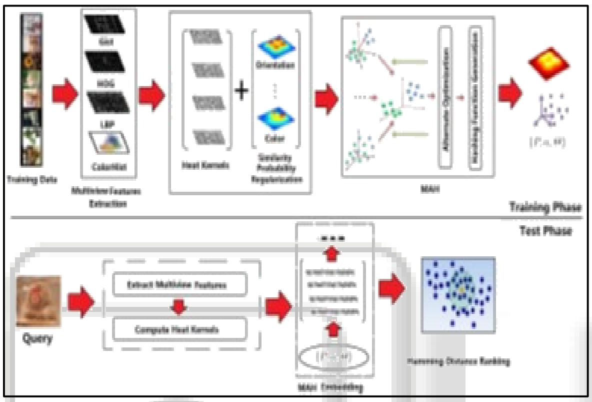

Fig. 1: Architecture Diagram

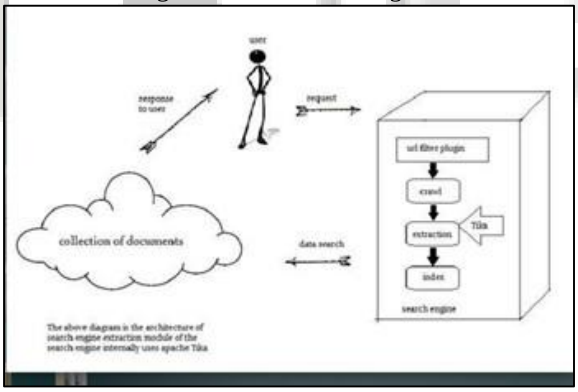

Fig. 2: Web Crawler Diagram

II. A BRIEF REVIEW OF NMF

This section, we mainly display some related algorithms, focusing on Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NMF) and also its variants. NMF is proposed to learn the nonnegative parts of Objects. Nonnegative data matrix is X =$[x_1 \ldots\ldots x_N]$ $\epsilon\mathbb{R}^{D\times N}_{\geq 0}$ Every column of X is a sample data. Aim of NMF is to calculate two nonnegative matrices U ϵ $\mathbb{R}^{D\times d}_{\geq 0}$ And V ϵ $\mathbb{R}^{d\times N}_{\geq 0}$with total rank and product can approximately display the inherent matrix X, i.e., X≈ UV. In practice, we always have d <min (D, N). Thus, we minimize the following objective
Function

$$\mathcal{L}_{NMF} = \| X - UV \|^2, \text{ s.t.U, V} \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

Where || . || is Frobenius norm. To optimize the above objective function, an iterative updating procedure was developed in [26] as follows:

$$V_{\mathrm{i}} \leftarrow = \frac{(U^T x)_{\mathrm{i}}}{(U^T UV)_{\mathrm{i}}} V_{\mathrm{i}} \ , \ V_{\mathrm{i}} \leftarrow = \frac{(xV^T)_{\mathrm{i}}}{(UVV^T)_{\mathrm{i}}} V_{\mathrm{i}} \ , \quad (2)$$

And normalization

$$U_{\mathrm{i}} \leftarrow = \frac{U_{\mathrm{i}}}{\Sigma_{\mathrm{i}} U_{\mathrm{i}}} \quad (3)$$

They proved the above updating procedure can determine out the local minimum of LNMF. The matrix V obtained in NMF is every time considered as the low-dimensional representation while the matrix U adds up the basis matrix. Barring, there also exists some variants of NMF. LocalNMF (LNMF) [27] inflicts a spatial localized constraint on the bases. In [28], sparse NMF was proposed and later, NMF constrained with vicinity preserving rule (NPNMF) [29] was developed. Separates, researchers also proposed graph rule NMF (GNMF) [30], which is forcible, preserves the locality part of data. Across these structure,[31] Spread the real NMF with the kernel NMF (KNMF), which could spread more useful functions it does not displayed in the real data through some kernel-induced nonlinear mappings. Moreover, it can deal with data where only relationships (similarities or dissimilarities) between objects are known. Specifically, they work as a addressed the matrix factorization by K ≈UV, where K is the kernel matrix instead of the data matrix X, and (U,V) are same with standard NMF. More related to our work, a multiple kernels NMF (MKNMF) [32] approach was proposed, where linear programming is calculate the combination of different kernels. In this paper, we view a Regularized Kernel Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (RKNMF) framework for only hashing, which can tell preserve the data intrinsic probability distribution and at a time they not spread the redundancy of low dimensional representations. Rather than locality-based graph regularization, we determine the joint probability of pair wise data by the Gaussian function, which is display over all the potential vicinity and it has been proved to forcible resist data noise [33]. This kind of determinant is ready to capture the local structure of the high-dimensional data while also revealing global structure such as the presence of clusters at different scales. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time that NMF with multiview hashing has been cleverly done and also applied to function embedding for large-scale same the search.

III. MULTIVIEW ALIGNMENT HASHING

In the part, we proposed our new Multiview Alignment Hashing approach, as a MAH. Our main goal is to sneeze a hash embedding function, which join the different alignment Bespeak from multiple sources while preserving the high-dimensional joint issue and the orthogonal

Bases at a time during the RKNMF real, we IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, (Volume:24 , Issue: 3),March 2015.need to determine the binary result which, however, is starting relaxed to a real-valued range so that a more suitable result cannot be reduced. After produces the alternate optimization, we change the real-valued result into binary codes. Fig. 1 shows the outline of the proposed MAH approach.

A. Objective Function:

Given the i-th view training data $X^i = [X_1{}^i \ldots X_N{}^i] \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times N}$ we build the coherent N × N kernel matrix K_i using the heat formulation:

$$K_i(Xp^{(i)}, Xq^{(i)}) = \exp(-\left|\left|Xp^{(i)} - Xq^{(i)}\right|\right| (-\left|\left|Xp^{(i)} - Xq^{(i)}\right|\right|^2 (x+a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k})/2Ti^2, \text{Ʉpq},$$

whereTi is the related scalable parameter. Actually, our approach can work with any legitimate kernel. Without loss of generality, one of the most popular kernels, Heat Kernel, is used here in the purposed section. Our discussion in further section will only point on the Heat Kernel. Then multiple kernel matrices from every view data

$\{K_1 \ldots\ldots K_n\}$ are rank and $K_i \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}_{\geq 0}$, $\forall_i$We barring define the fusion matrix

K $=\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha iki$, subject to $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha i = 1$, $\alpha i \geq 0$, Ʉi.

B. Hashing Function Generation:

From the previous part, we can easily rank the weight vector α = (α1,….,αn) and get additional fused kernel matrix K and the combined joint probability Laplacian matrix

L. Thus, from Eq. (11) and Eq. (12) we can obtain

the multiview RKNMF bases U 2 RN_dand the low dimensional

Representation V 2 Rd_N, where d _ Di,

i = 1… n. We now convert the above low-dimensional real-valued representation from V = [v1,….,vN] into binary codes through thresholding: if the l-the element of vp is larger than The specified threshold, the mapped bit ^v(l)

p = 1; otherwise

^v(l)

p = 0, where p = 1,….,N and l = 1,…, d.

According to [38], a well-designed semantic hashing should be entropy-maximized to ensure forcible. Moreover, from the information theory [39], the maximal entropy of a source alphabet is attained by having a uniform probability distribution. If the entropy of codes has been small, it means that documents are mapped to only a mini part of codes (hash bins), thereby version the hash table inept. In our method, we put the threshold for each element in ^v(l)p as the median value of v(l)p , which can visit the entropy maximizing criterion mentioned above. Therefore, the p-this string 1 for first half and 0 for the last half. The previous scheme gives every distinct binary code approximately equal

Probability of occurring in the data collection, hence derive the pre-eminent services of the hash table. The binary code can be displayed as: ^ V = [^v1; _ _ _ ; ^vN], where ^vp 2 f0; 1gd and p = 1,…,s N. A same scheme has been used in [40], [41].

Up to now, this would only tell us how to put the Hash code of items in the training set, while for a new coming pattern we cannot clearly search the near hashing function. That foster by [42], we find our out-of-pattern circulation using a regression technique with multiple variables. In this paper, option of applying linear retrocession as mentioned in [42], the binary coding environment forces us to implement our tasks through the logistic regression [43], which can be behave as a type of probabilistic statistical classification model. The corresponding probabilities displayed the possibilities of Binary responses. In n distributions YijXi _ Bernoulli (pi),

i = 1,…., n, for the function Pr(Yi = 1jXi = x)

C. Complexity Analysis:

There are two part of learning cost of MAH

The first section is for the constructions of Heat Kernels and at the same time probability regularization items for different views,

i.e., Ki and Li. From Section III-A, the time complexity of this part is O(2(Pni=1 Di) N2). The second section is for the alternate optimization. Time Complexity of the matrix factorization in updating (U; V) step is O(N2d) according to Algorithm 1 Multiview Alignment Hashing (MAH)

Input: A set of training kernel matrices from n different views: {K1,…., Kn}computed through Heat Kernel; the objective dimension of hash code d; learning rate r for logistic regression and regularization parameters f; _; _g.

Output: Kernel weights α= (α1,……αn), basis matrix U and regression matrix _.

1) Calculate matrix $W^i$for each view via Eq. (5);
2) Initialize $\alpha = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} \ldots \ldots \frac{1}{n})$;
3) same process
4) pute the basis matrix U and the low-dimensional Representation matrix V through Eq. (11) and Eq. (12);
5) Obtain kernel weights $\alpha^T = \tilde{A}^{-1} B$ with Eq. (20);
6) until convergence
7) determine the regression matrix ø by Eq. (22) and the ending MAH encoding for a sample is defined in Eq. (23).[30]. and, the updating of _ has the complexity of O (n2N2) in MAH. In total, the time complexity of MAH learning isO (2(Pni=1 Di) N2 + T _ (N2d + n2N2)), where T is the number of iterations for alternate optimization. Empirically, Tcis always less than 10, i.e., MAH converges within 10 rounds.

IV. Experiments and Results

In this part, using MAH algorithm it evaluated the high dimensional nearest neighbor search problem. Three different datasets are displayed in our experiments, i.e., Caltech-256 [44], CIFAR-10 [45] and CIFAR-20 [45]. Caltech-256 consists of 30607 images associated with 256 object categories. CIFAR-10 and CIFAR-20 are both 60; 000-image subsets combination from the 80-million tiny images dataset [46] with 10 class labels and 20 class labels, respectively. Following the experimental setting in [22], [21], for each dataset, we approximately choose 1000 images as the query set and the rest of dataset is used as the training set. Given an image, it describe with multiview features expanded from it. The descriptors are expected to attain the orientation, intensity, and texture also color information, which are the main cues of an image. Always 512-dim Gist3 [47], 1152-dim histogram of oriented gradients (HOG)4 [48], 256-dim local binary pattern(LBP)5 [49] and 192-dim color histogram (ColorHist)6 are respectively employed for image representation.

Compared Methods and SettingsIn this test phase, a returned part is regarded as a true neighbor if it lies in the top 100, 500 and 500 points closest to a question for Caltech-256, CIFAR-10 and CIFAR-20, respectively.

For each question, all the data points in the database are displayed according to their Hamming distances to the question, since it is fast enough with short hash codes in practice. Then we can evaluate the retrieval results by the Mean Average Precision (MAP) and the precision-recall curve. Additionally, we also store the result of training time and the test time (the average searching time used for each query) for all the section. All performance are displayed using Mat lab 2013a on a server configured with a 12-core processor and 128G of RAM running the Linux OS.

A. *Compared Methods And Settings:*

We paragon our section encore six best unsupervised multiview hashing algorithms, i.e., Multi-View Anchor Graph Hashing (MVAGH) [21], Sequential Update for Multi-View Spectral Hashing (SU-MVSH) [22], and Multi-View Hashing (MVH-CS) [23], Composite Hashing with Multiple Information Sources (CHMIS) [24], and Deep Multi-view Hashing (DMVH) [25] with a 4-layers deep-net and a derived version of MVH-CS, termed MAV-CCA, which is a special case of MAVCS when the averaged similarity matrix is fixed as the identity matrix [23]. Separates, we also paragon our section with two state-of-the-art single-view hashing methods, i.e., Spectral Hashing (SpH) [8] and Anchor Graphs Hashing (AGH)[10].

For single-view hashing methods, data from multiviews are concatenated into a single representation for hashing learning. It is noteworthy that we have normalized all the features into a same scale before concatenating the multiple features into a single representation for single-view hashing algorithms. All of the previous methods are then evaluated on six different lengths of codes (16, 32, 48, 64, 80, and 96). Following the same experimental setting, all the parameters used in the compared

Methods have been strictly chosen according to their original papers.

For our MAH, we apply Heat Kernel

$$K_i(Xp^{(i)}\ , Xq^{(i)}) = \exp(-\left\|Xp^{(i)} - Xq^{(i)}\right\| (-\left\|Xp^{(i)} - Xq^{(i)}\right\|^2 (x+a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} x^k a^{n-k})/2Ti^2, \forall pq, s$$

The step of 0:01 which yields the best performance by 10-fold cross-validation on the training data. The select of three regularization parameters {η,ξ,γ} is also done through cross validation on the training set and we finally fix γ= 0:15, η= 0:325 and ξ= 0:05 for all three datasets. To further speed up the convergence of the proposed alternate optimization procedure, in our experiments, we apply a small trick with the following steps:

1) For the first time to calculate U and V in the step of optimizing (U,V) in Section III-B, we utilize Eq. (11)and Eq. (12) with random initialization, following the original NMF procedure [26]. We then combine the obtained U and V.
2) From the second time, we put (U; V) by using the combine U and V from the end time to initialize the NMF algorithm, option of using random values.

This micro improvement can forcibly reduce the time of convergence in the training phase and make the proposed section more telling for large-scale section. Fig. 3 shows the retrieval experiment of MAH when four descriptors (i.e., Gist, HOG, LBP, ColorHist) are used together through different Kernel combination, or when only one descriptors are used. Specifically, MAH denotes that the kernels are combination by the proposed method:

The near synthesis of same probability regularization part $L_i$also follows the above same schemes. The results on three datasets demonstrate that integrating multiple features achieves better experiment than using only one features and the proposed weighted synthesis improves the Experiment compared with average and product schemes.

Fig. 4 illustrates the MAP curves of all compared algorithms on three datasets. In its entirety, firstly the retrieval accuracies on the CIFAR-10 dataset are obviously higher than that on the more complicated CIFAR-20 and Caltech-256 datasets. Secondly, the multiview methods always achieve better results than single-view schemes. Particularly, in most cases, MVAGH achieves higher performance than SU-MVSH, MVHCS,MVH-CCA, DMVH-4layers and CHMIS. The results of MVH-CS always climb up then go down when the length of codes increases. The same tendency also appears with CHMIS.In general, our MAH outperforms all other compared methods(also see Table I). In additional, we have also compared our Proposed method and also various baselines (with/without the probability regularization or the orthogonal constraint) in Table II). It is obviously observed that the new method has significantly improved the forcibleness of NMF and its variants in terms of accuracies. Barring, we present the precision-recall curves of all the algorithms on three datasets with the code length of 96 bits in Fig. 5. From this figure, we can further discover that MAH consistently achieves the better results again by comparing the Area under the Curve (AUC). Some examples of retrieval results on Caltech-256 are also shown in Fig. 6 and Fig.7.The aim of proposed algorithm is generate a non linear binary code which can best fit the intrinsic data system than linear ones. The only old non-linear multiview hashing algorithm is MVAGH. However, the new algorithm can successfully determine the optimal aggregation of the kernel matrix, whereas MVAGH cannot. so, it is expected that the new algorithm experiment better than MVAGH and the old linear multiview hashing algorithms. last, we sort out the training time and the test time for distinct algorithms on three datasets in Table I. Considering the training time, whereas DMVH implicate learning of a 4-layer deep-net, it spend the most time to train hashing functions. MVH-CCA spends the second longest time for training. Our MAH only costs slightly more time than MVAGH and CHMIS but expressively less than other methods for training. For the test phase, MVH-CS and MVH-CCA are the most forcible section, occasion MAH has competitive searching time as SUMVSH.DMVH requirement the most time for testing as well.

V. Conclusion

In this paper, we have displayed a novel unsupervised hashing method called Multiview Alignment Hashing (MAH), where hashing functions are forcible learnt through kernel zed Nonnegative Matrix Factorization with preserving data joint probability distribution. We assemble multiple visual features from distinct views together and an alternate way is introduction on optimize the weights for distinct views and At that time displayed the low-dimensional representation. We address this as a non convex optimization problem and its alternate procedure will lastly converge at the locally optimal solution. For the out-of-sample extension, multivariable Logistic regression has been successfully proceed to obtain the regression matrix for fast hash encoding. Numerical performances have been systematically evaluated on Caltech-256, CIFAR-10 and CIFAR-20 datasets. The results manifest that our MAH significantly outperforms the state-of-the-art multiview hasshing techniques in terms of searching accuracies.

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