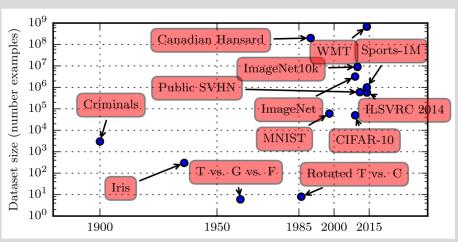


Outline

- The importance of data
- How to build a dataset
- Tools

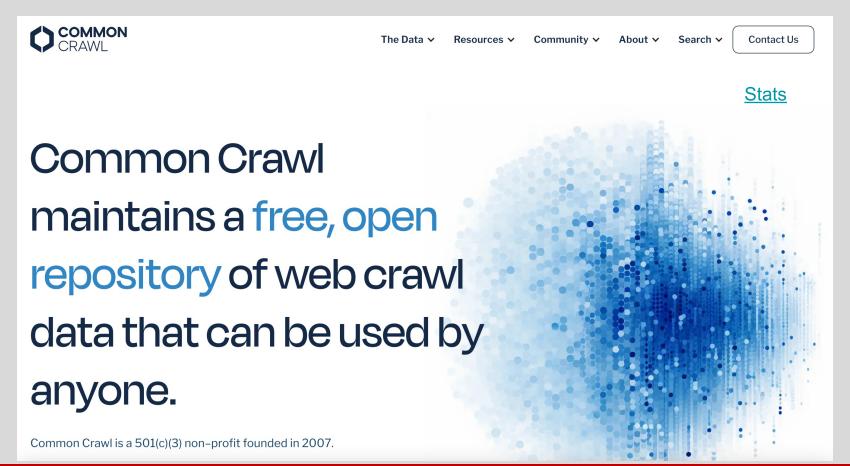
Main Reasons Behind Deep Learning's Success



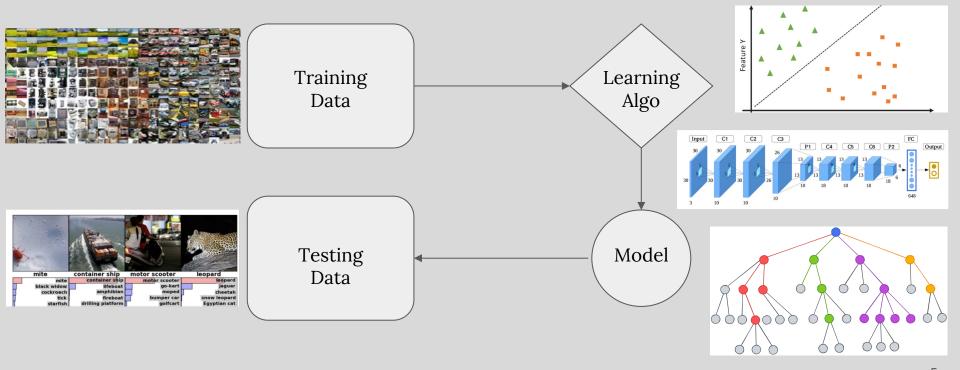


Hardware Data

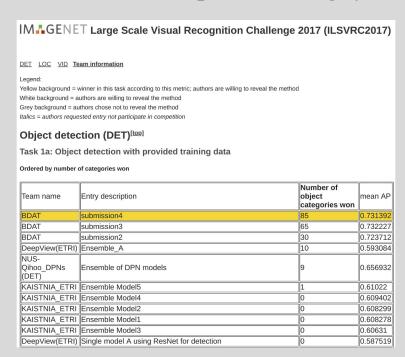
Dataset used to train GPTs



Data in a learning system pipeline



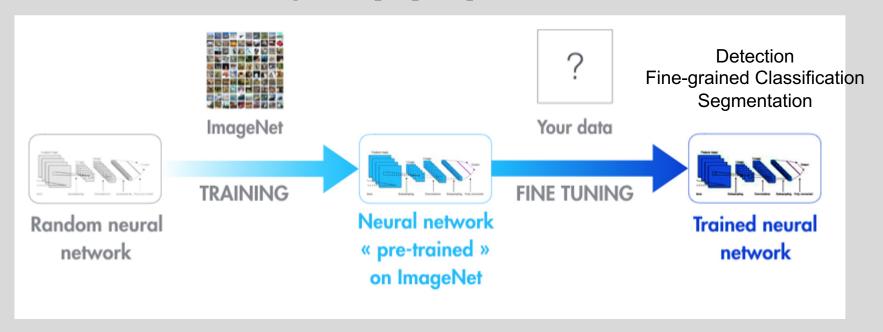
Datasets are used as benchmarks to compare learning systems



Datasets are used as benchmarks to compare learning systems

Russian-English												
# score range system			French-English			Hindi-English						
1	0.583	1	AFRL-PE	#	score	range	system	#	score	range	system	
2	0.299	2	ONLINE-B	1	0.608	1	UEDIN-PHRASE	1	1.326	1	ONLINE-B	
3	0.190	3-5	ONLINE-A	2	0.479	2-4	KIT	2	0.559	2-3	ONLINE-A	
	0.178	3-5	PROMT-HYBRID		0.475	2-4	ONLINE-B		0.476	2-4	UEDIN-SYNTAX	
	0.123	4-7	PROMT-RULE		0.428	2-4	STANFORD		0.434	3-4	CMU	
	0.104	5-8	UEDIN-PHRASE	3	0.331	5	ONLINE-A	3	0.323	5	UEDIN-PHRASE	
	0.069	5-8	Y-SDA	4	-0.389	6	RBMT1	4	-0.198	6-7	AFRL	
	0.066	5-8	ONLINE-G	5	-0.648	7	RBMT4		-0.280	6-7	IIT-BOMBAY	
4	-0.017	9	AFRL	6	-1.284	8	ONLINE-C	5	-0.549	8	DCU-LINGO24	
5	-0.159	10	UEDIN-SYNTAX					6	-2.092	9	IIIT-HYDERABAD	
6	-0.306	-0.306 11 KAZNU										
7	-0.487	12	RBMT1							English-Hindi		
8	-0.642	13	RBMT4	#	score	range	system	ш				
1				1	0.327	1	ONLINE-B	#	score	range	system	
English Dussian			2	0.232	2-4	UEDIN-PHRASE	1	1.008	1	ONLINE-B		
English-Russian				0.194	2-5	KIT	2	0.915	2	ONLINE-A		
#	score	range	system		0.185	2-5	MATRAN	3	0.214	3	UEDIN-UNCNSTR	
1	0.575	1-2	PROMT-RULE		0.142	4-6	MATRAN-RULES	4	0.120	4-5	UEDIN-PHRASE	
	0.547	1-2	ONLINE-B		0.120	4-6	ONLINE-A		0.054	4-5	CU-MOSES	
2	0.426	3	PROMT-HYBRID	3	0.003	7-9	UU-DOCENT	5	-0.111	6-7	IIT-BOMBAY	
3	0.305	4-5	UEDIN-UNCNSTR		-0.019	7-10	PROMT-HYBRID		-0.142	6-7	IPN-UPV-CNTXT	
	0.231	4-5	ONLINE-G		-0.033	7-10	UA	6	-0.233	8-9	DCU-LINGO24	
4	0.089	6-7	ONLINE-A		-0.069	8-10	PROMT-RULE		-0.261	8-9	IPN-UPV-NODEV	
	0.031	6-7	UEDIN-PHRASE	4	-0.215	11	RBMT1	7	-0.449	10-11	MANAWI-H1	
5	-0.920	8	RBMT4	5	-0.328	12	RBMT4		-0.494	10-11	MANAWI	
6	-1.284	9	RBMT1	6	-0.540	13	ONLINE-C	8	-0.622	12	MANAWI-RMOOV	

Datasets are used to learn a general purpose prior



https://medium.com/owkin/transfer-learning-and-the-rise-of-collaborative-artificial-intelligence-41f9e29506\$\frac{1}{3}}

New datasets inspire novel algorithms and research problems



What color are her eyes?
What is the mustache made of?



How many slices of pizza are there? Is this a vegetarian pizza?



Is this person expecting company? What is just under the tree?



Does it appear to be rainy?

Does this person have 20/20 vision?

Who is wearing glasses? man woman





Where is the child sitting? fridge arms





Is the umbrella upside down? yes no





How many children are in the bed?

2





New datasets inspire novel algorithms and research problems

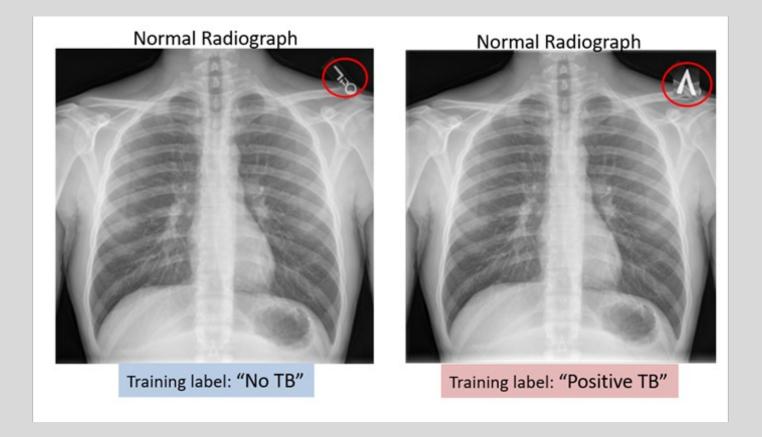


Recommendation Systems

Music, books, videos Online shopping Financial Online dating

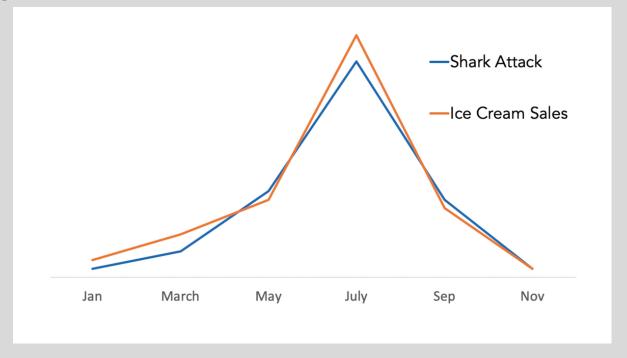
•••

You can have a wrong model from wrong data



Correlation vs Causation

Car allergic to vanilla ice cream?



Formulation of learning:

$$\min_{f} \quad \mathbb{E}_{X,Y}[\mathcal{L}(Y,f(X))] \qquad \text{Expected error}$$

$$\min_{f} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\mathcal{L}(Y_i,f(X_i))] \qquad \text{Sample mean}$$

$$\min_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\mathcal{L}(Y_i,f(X_i))] \qquad \text{Search over restricted class of functions}$$

Data distribution is central:

$$X_i, Y_i \sim p(X, Y)$$

Outline

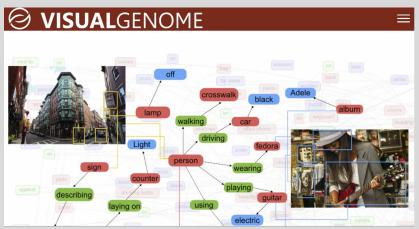
- The importance of data
- How to build a dataset
- Tools

Existing Dataset - Vision









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Impressum

LAION-5B: A NEW ERA OF OPEN LARGE-SCALE MULTI-MODAL DATASETS

by: Romain Beaumont, 31 Mar, 2022

We present a dataset of 5,85 billion CLIP-filtered image-text pairs, 14x bigger than LAION-400M, previously the biggest openly accessible image-text dataset in the world - see also our NeurIPS2022 paper

Authors: Christoph Schuhmann, Richard Vencu, Romain Beaumont, Theo Coombes, Cade Gordon, Aarush Katta, Robert Kaczmarczyk, Jenia Jitsev









Existing Dataset - Natural Language

IMDB Reviews (Sentiment Analysis)

1 Billion Word Language Model Benchmark (Language Modeling)

WordNet (Database for English 'synsets')

Google Books Ngrams

Existing Dataset - Others

<u>HealthData.gov</u> (Health Care)

OASIS brain images

<u>Data.gov</u> (agriculture, climate, ecosystems, public safety...)

Kaggle Dataset

Why Build Your Own Dataset

Variation

Existing datasets do not contain enough variety.

E.g., non-traditional lighting and poses.

Annotation

Existing datasets do not provide the information you need.

E.g., no object segmentation masks in ImageNet.

Case I:

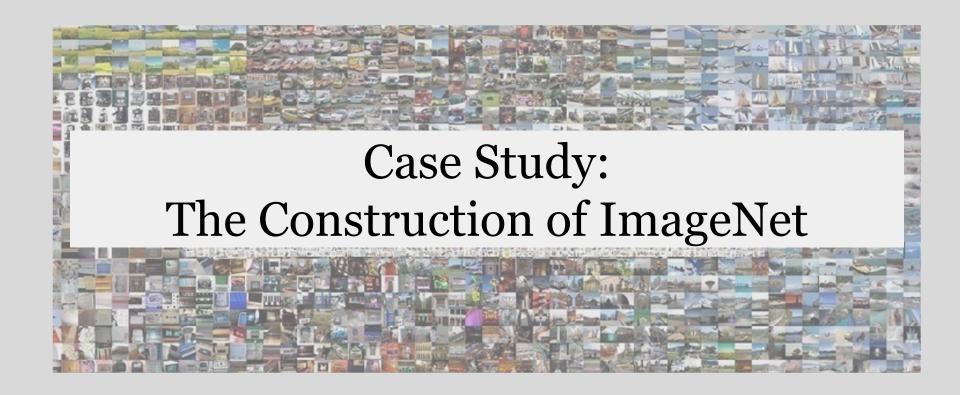
The construction of ImageNet.

Case II:

The construction of COCO.

Case III:

The construction of Waymo.



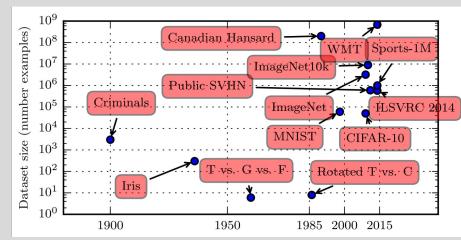
Purpose of the dataset

"We believe that a large-scale ontology of images is a critical resource for developing advanced, large-scale content-based image search and image understanding algorithms, as well as for providing critical training and benchmarking data for such algorithms."

Before ImageNet, computer vision datasets have hundreds or thousands samples.

ImageNet has over 3 Million (paper version).

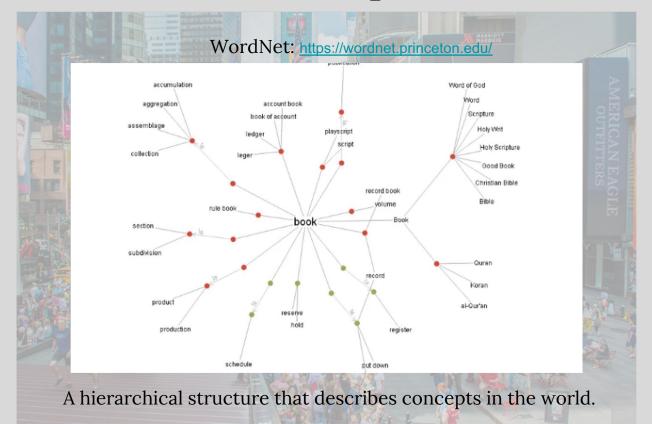
It is a visionary move as we now know better network models are obtained from more data.



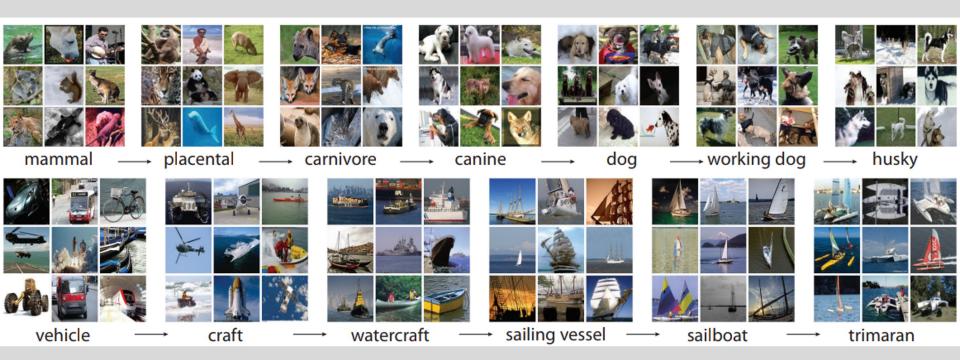
How to build a dataset to capture the visual world



How to build a dataset to capture the visual world



ImageNet Hierarchy



Construction

Collecting candidate images

Goal: About 500-1000 images per synet (i.e., visual concepts).

Perform keyword based image search. (10% accuracy)

Collected 10k per synet.

Some tricks:

Expand search queries

Multiple languages

Construction

Cleaning images

Human verification by Amazon MTurk.

For each task, an image obtained by searching is presented with the definition of the synet.

The user is asked to see if they are consistent.

Construction

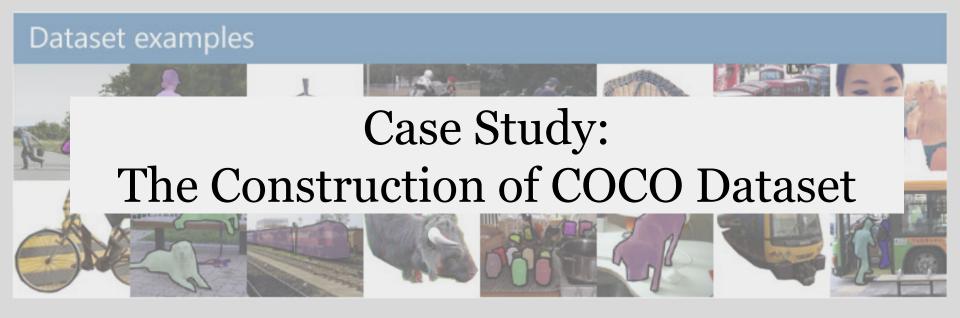
Cleaning images

Majority vote over the categories and confidence.

More confidence score is needed for finer classes.

	-1	The state of the s	
User 1	Y	Y	Y
User 2	N	Y	Y
User 3	N	Y	Y
User 4	Y	N	Y
User 5	Y	Y	Y
User 6	N	N	Y

#Y	# N	Conf Cat	Conf BCat
0	1	0.07	0.23
1	0	0.85	0.69
1	1	0.46	0.49
2	0	0.97	0.83
0	2	0.02	0.12
3	0	0.99	0.90
2	1	0.85	0.68



COCO Dataset Statistics

What is COCO?



COCO is a large-scale object detection, segmentation, and captioning dataset. COCO has several features:

- Object segmentation
- Recognition in context
- Superpixel stuff segmentation
- 330K images (>200K labeled)
- 1.5 million object instances
- ★ 80 object categories
- ◆ 91 stuff categories
- ✓ 5 captions per image
- **✓** 250,000 people with keypoints

Collaborators

Tsung-Yi Lin Google Brain

Genevieve Patterson MSR, Trash TV

Matteo R. Ronchi Caltech

Yin Cui Cornell Tech

Michael Maire TTI-Chicago

Serge Belongie Cornell Tech

Lubomir Bourdev WaveOne, Inc.

Ross Girshick FAIR

James Hays Georgia Tech

Pietro Perona Caltech

Deva Ramanan CMU

Larry Zitnick FAIR

Piotr Dollár FAIR

Sponsors







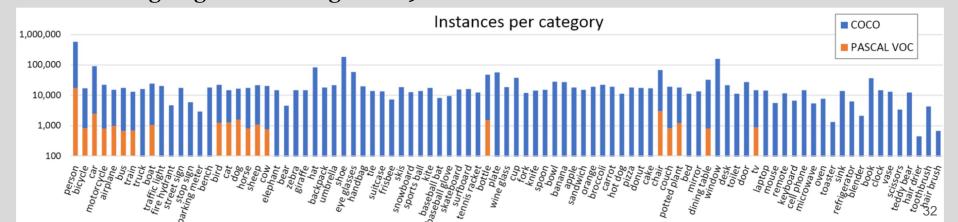


Data Collection

Identify Object Categories

PASCAL VOC + frequently used words for objects + survey on 4-8 years old children = 272 candidates

Voting to get final categories: 91.



Data Collection

Collect Images For Each Object Category



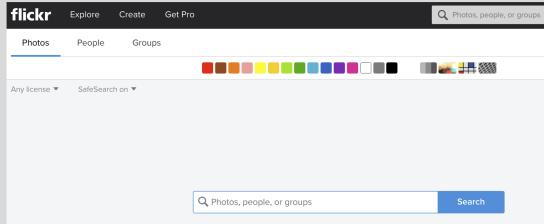


Iconic Images

Data Collection

Collect Images For Each Object Category 328,000 images in total.





Non-Iconic Images

Data Annotation

Crowdsourcing to label over 2.5 million object instances in 300K+ images.

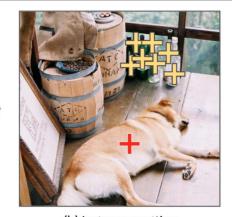
Annotation Pipeline



(a) Category labeling

8 Workers Per Image

~20k Worker Hours



(b) Instance spotting

8 Workers Per Image

~10k Worker Hours

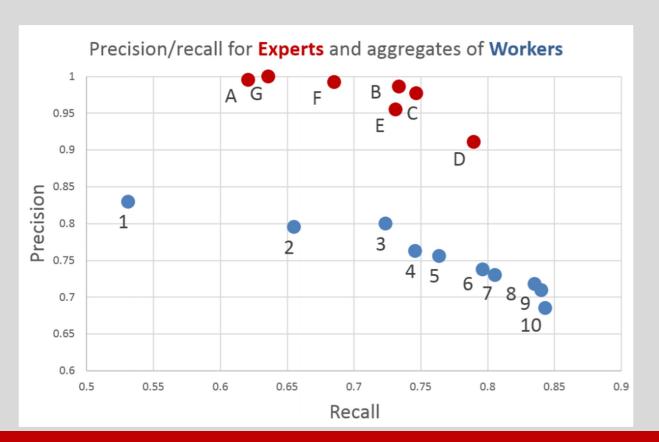


(c) Instance segmentation

Only 1 worker per image.

Training stage enforced.

Data Verification



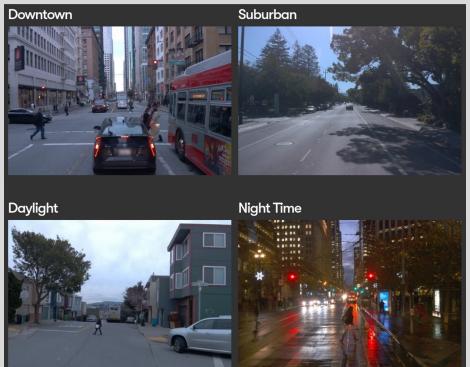


Case Study: The Construction of Waymo Dataset



Purpose of the dataset

Existing self-driving dataset is limited in the scale and variation of the environments.

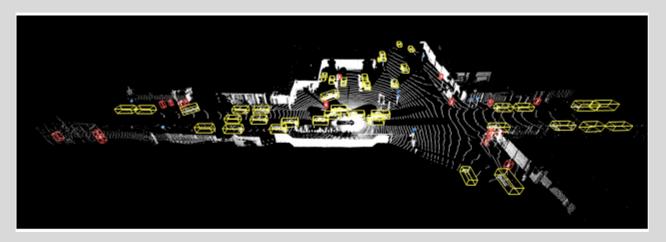


Setup



1150 scenes, each is a 20-second long video.

Labeling



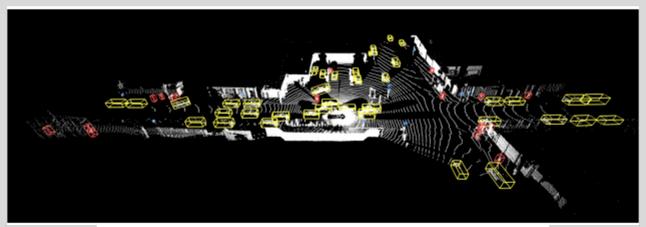
Camera and vehicle poses.

3D bounding cuboids of four categories: pedestrian, car, sign, cyclist.

2D bounding boxes in images.

Identity of objects.

Labeling



	Vehicle	Pedestrian	Cyclist	Sign
3D Object	6.1M	2.8M	67K	3.2M
3D TrackID	60K	23K	620	23K
2D Object	7.7M	2.1M	63K	_
2D TrackID	164K	45K	1.3K	-

Summary: things need to be considered

Purpose and design:

Do you have to build your own? What do you

want?

Where to get data:

Web-crawling? Collect in real-life?

How many data to collect:

Within your resource limits, more the better.

Tools to use:

Download, collect, label.

How to verify the collected data:

Is your data good? Is your

labeler good?

Legal issues on data collection



A Startup Is Suing Facebook, Princeton For Stealing Its Al Data

The legal wars over Al training data are just beginning.

hiQ Labs, Inc. v. LinkedIn Corp., No. 17-16783 (9th Cir. 2019)

Annotate this Case

Justia Opinion Summary

The Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court's grant of a preliminary injunction in favor of hiQ, a data analytics company, prohibiting LinkedIn, a professional networking website, from denying hiQ access to publicly available LinkedIn member profiles.

The panel held that the district court did not abuse its discretion in concluding that hiQ currently has no viable way to remain in business other than using LinkedIn public profile data for its Keeper and Skill Mapper services, and that HiQ therefore has demonstrated a likelihood of irreparable harm absent a preliminary injunction. The panel also held that the district court's determination that the balance of hardships tips sharply in hiQ's favor was not illogical, implausible, or without support in the record; hiQ raised serious questions regarding the merits of its tortious interference with contract claim and LinkedIn's legitimate business purpose defense; hiQ also raised a serious question regarding whether state law causes of action were preempted by the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act; and the district court's conclusion that the public interest favors granting the preliminary injunction was appropriate.

Collapse Summary

Outline

- The importance of data
- How to build a dataset
- Tools

Tools

Data Source

Google/Bing Search, Flickr, Instagram, Google Map/Streetview, Satellite

Visual Annotation

VGG Image Annotator, Video Annotation Tool, Scalabel

Or Build your own (HTML+JS)

Crowdsourcing

Amazon MTurk

Amazon Mechanical Turk Tutorial



On Demand

Over 500K workers, 24x7

Speed

Work is done in parallel

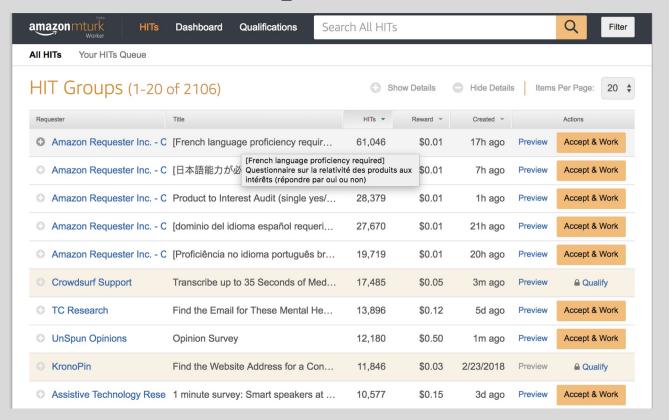
Scalable

No minimum project size

Qualification

Set prerequisite to workers

Amazon MTurk Marketplace



MTurk Concepts

Requesters

Person creates tasks for Workers to work on.

Human Intelligence Tasks (HITs)

HIT is a single, self-contained task.

Assignment

Multiple Workers can be assigned to a single HIT.

A Worker can only accept a HIT once and submit one assignment per HIT.

Workers

Person completes assignments.

Approval and Payment

After assignment submission, if you approve the work, the HIT reward is draw from your MTurk account.

Qualification

Anyone can register as a worker. You can set qualification types such as approval rate to control the quality of submissions.

Common Use Cases

Image/Video Processing

MTurk is well-suited for processing images. While difficult for computers, it is a task that is extremely easy for people to do. In the past, companies have used MTurk to:



Tag objects found in an image to improve your search or advertising targeting



Audit user-uploaded images or videos to moderate content



Review a set of images to select the best picture to represent a product



Classify objects found in satellite imagery

Data Verification and Clean-up

Companies with large online directories or catalogs are using MTurk to identify duplicate entries and verify item details. Examples of this have included:



Removing duplicate content from business listings



Verifying restaurant details such as phone numbers or hours of operation



Identifying incomplete or duplicate product listings in a catalog



Converting unstructured data about locations into well-formed addresses

Common Use Cases

Information Gathering

The diversification and the scale of the MTurk workforce allows you to gather a breadth of information that would be almost impossible to do otherwise such as:



Allowing people to ask questions from a computer or mobile device about any topic and have Workers return the results



Writing content for websites



Filling out market research or survey data on a variety of topics



Finding specific fields or data elements in large legal and government documents

Data Processing

Companies take advantage of the power of the MTurk workforce to understand and intelligently respond to different types of data including:



Audio editing and transcription



Rating the accuracy of results for a search engine



Human powered translation services



Categorizing information to match a given schema or taxonomy

Example: Data Labeling Using MTurk

1. Setup

SDK).

Python and Boto3 (AWS

3. Creating Tasks

Define a HIT and its reward.

2. Accounts

AWS and MTurk (Also need to link the two).

Purchasing Prepaid HITs.

4. Retrieving Results

Verify result, Add a bonus

No coding needed:

Tutorial 1

Command line approach:

Tutorial 2

Things to keep in mind

1. Turkers are humans, not robots.

Try to make reasonable tasks, don't expect they finish something a normal people won't do.

1. It is a real-world labor market.

Turkers have their own forums and communities. They check and compare your rate with others.

1. Check the quality of your labels!

You don't want to pay money for useless labels.

Data checklist

- Problem domain
- Where can you get the data?
- How many data can you get?
- Data format
- Define the learning problem
- Do you need additional annotation?
- How do you evaluate?