

# Multimodal Learning for Image Captioning and Visual Question Answering

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# Collaborators:

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
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| John Platt        | Zichao Yang       |
| Lawrence Zitnick  | Alex Smola        |
| Geoffrey Zweig    | ...               |
| Jacob Devlin      |                   |

# Outline

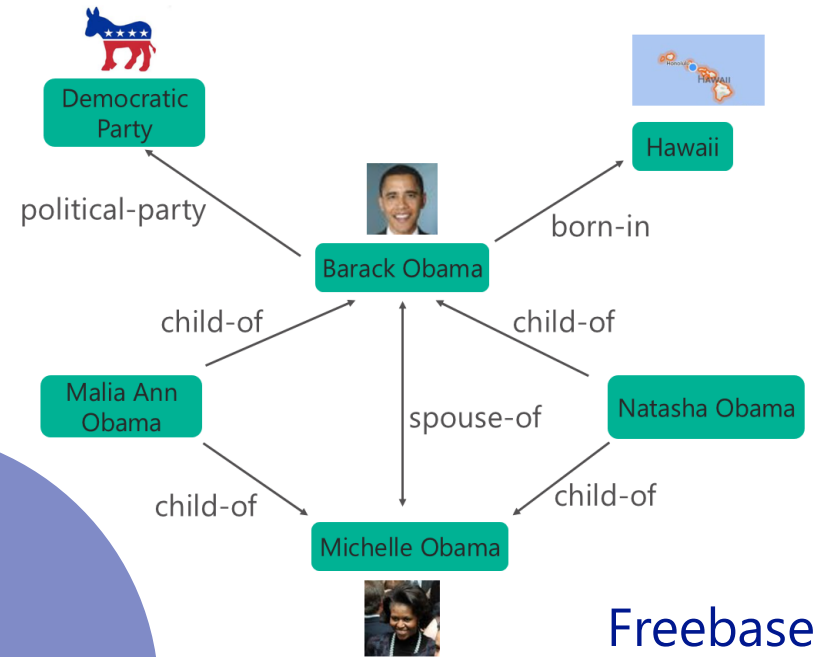
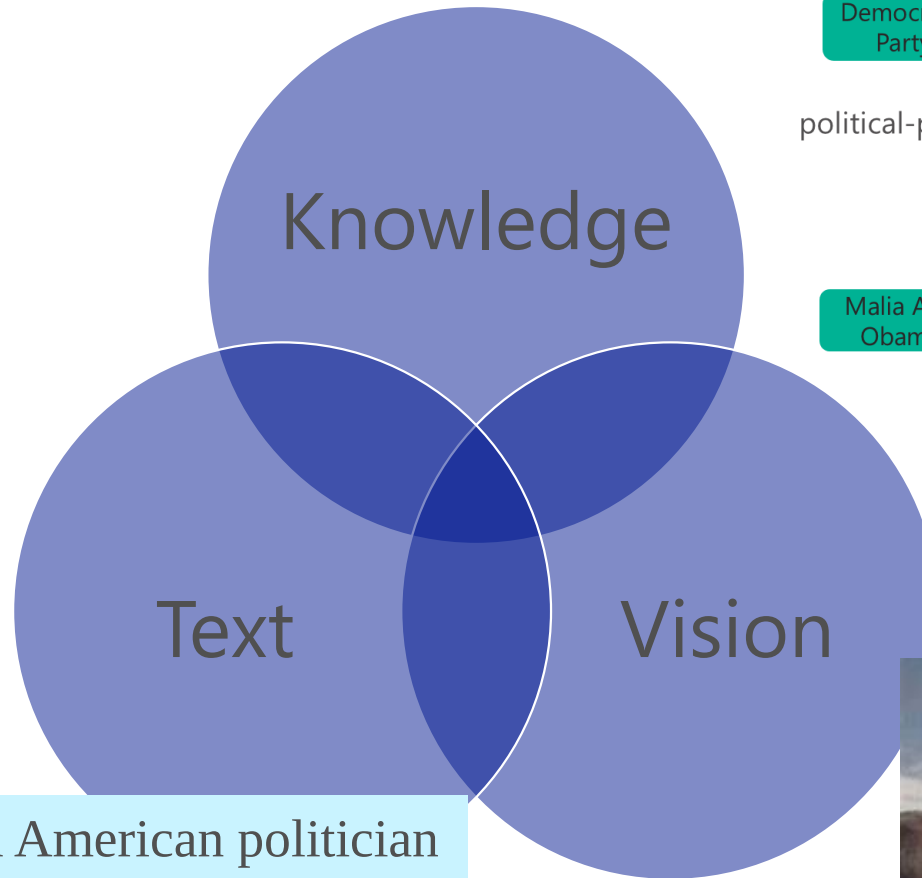
Motivation

Image captioning

Visual question answering

Summary

# Motivation: Humans learn to process text, image, and knowledge jointly



**Barack Obama** is an American politician serving as the 44th President of the United States. Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, ... in 2008, he defeated Republican nominee and was inaugurated as president on January 20, 2009.  
(Wikipedia.org)



# Image Captioning (one step from perception to cognition)

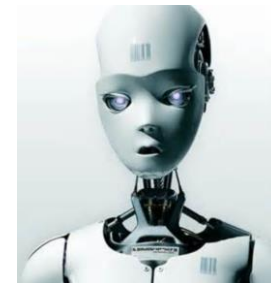
describe objects, attributes, and relationship in an image, in a natural language form



a man holding a tennis racquet  
on a tennis court

the man is on the tennis court  
playing a game

-- Let's do a Turing Test!

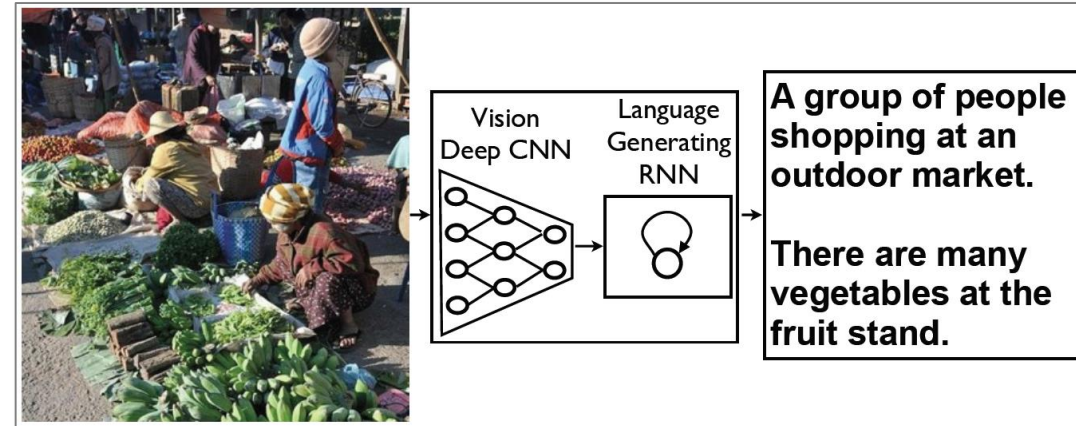
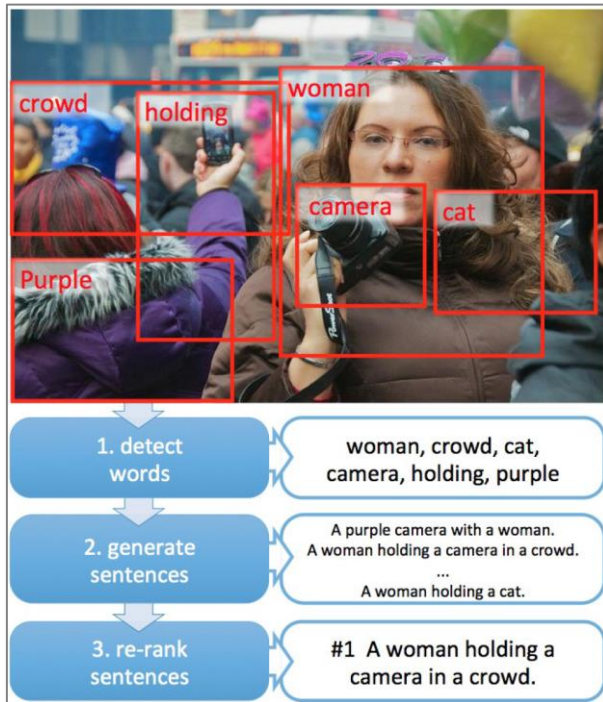


# Two major paradigms

Two entries tied at the 1<sup>st</sup> place at COCO 2015 Caption Challenge

## End-to-end using LSTM (e.g., Google)

Adopted **encoder-decoder** framework from machine translation, Popular: Google, Montreal, Stanford, Berkeley



Vinyals, Toshev, Bengio, Erhan, "Show and Tell: A Neural Image Caption Generator," CVPR, June 2015

## Compositional framework (e.g., MSR)

Visual concept **detection** => caption **candidates generation** => Deep **semantic ranking**

Compositional framework can potentially exploit non paired image-caption data more effectively

[Fang, Gupta, Iandola, Srivastava, Deng, Dollar, Gao, He, Mitchell, Platt, Zitnick, Zweig, "From Captions to Visual Concepts and Back," CVPR, June 2015]



# MSR, Stage 1: Multiple Instance Learning (MIL)

- Treat training caption as bag of image labels
- Train one binary classifier per label on all images
- “Noisy-Or” classifier
  - Image divided into 12x12 overlapping regions
  - fc7 vector used for image features

e.g., the visual “attention” of word **sitting**.

$$p_i^w = 1 - \prod_{j \in r_i} (1 - \sigma(f_{ij} \cdot v_w))$$

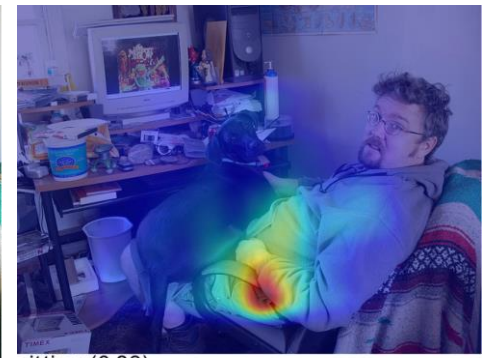
$p(w \text{ in } r_j \text{ of image } i)$

$i$  = image id  
 $f_{ij}$  = fc7 vector  
 $\sigma(x)$  = sigmoid

$r_i$  = regions  
 $v_w$  = learned classifier weights



**sitting**



sitting (0.83)

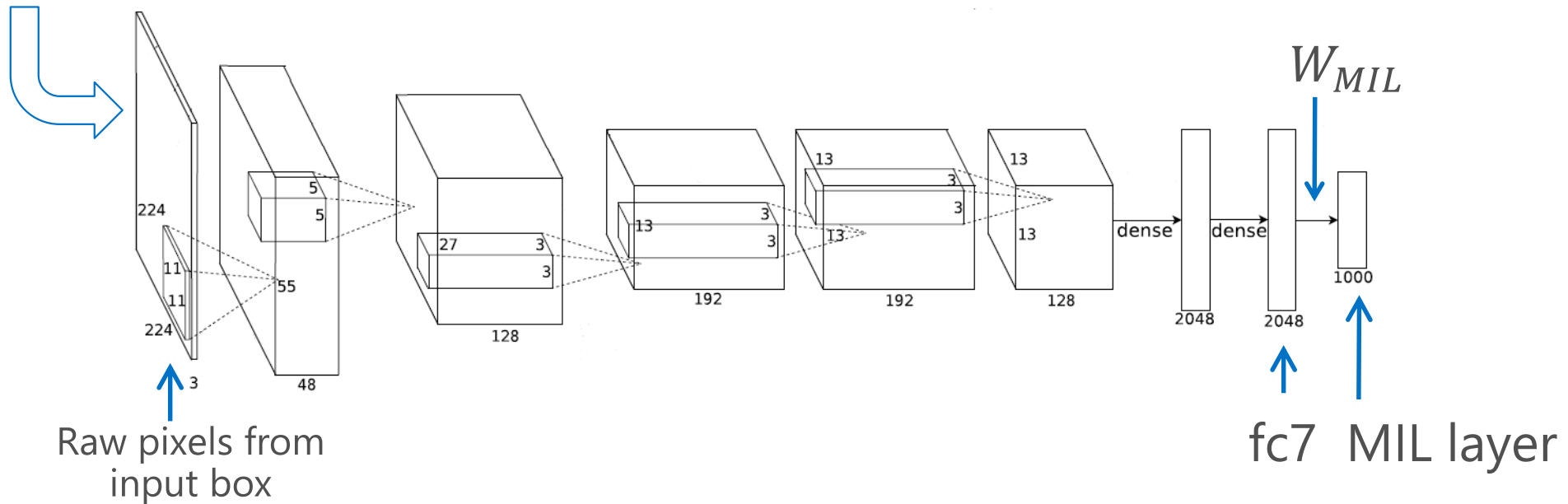
$$h(x, y) = \sum_{r_i, s.t., (x, y) \in r_i} \sigma(f_{ij} \cdot v_{sitting})$$

# Multiple Instance Learning illustration



a man sitting on a chair with a dog in his lap

$$\vec{P}(w \text{ in region}) = 1/(1 + e^{W_{MIL} \times v_{fc7}})$$



Tuned image features from AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al., 2012) or VGG (Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014).



# MaxEnt LM (MELM) for modeling language

Table 1. Features used in the maximum entropy language model.

| Feature   | Type         | Definition                                                                                    | Description                                                                                     |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Attribute | 0/1          | $\bar{w}_l \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}$                                                     | Predicted word is in the attribute set, i.e. has been visually detected and not yet used.       |
| N-gram+   | 0/1          | $\bar{w}_{l-N+1}, \dots, \bar{w}_l = \kappa$ and $\bar{w}_l \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}$    | N-gram ending in predicted word is $\kappa$ and the predicted word is in the attribute set.     |
| N-gram-   | 0/1          | $\bar{w}_{l-N+1}, \dots, \bar{w}_l = \kappa$ and $\bar{w}_l \notin \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}$ | N-gram ending in predicted word is $\kappa$ and the predicted word is not in the attribute set. |
| End       | 0/1          | $\bar{w}_l = \kappa$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1} = \emptyset$                              | The predicted word is $\kappa$ and all attributes have been mentioned.                          |
| Score     | $\mathbb{R}$ | $\text{score}(\bar{w}_l)$ when $\bar{w}_l \in \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}$                      | The log-probability of the predicted word when it is in the attribute set.                      |

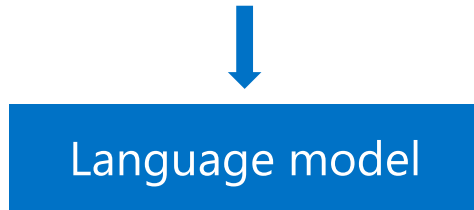
$$\Pr(w_l = \bar{w}_l | \bar{w}_{l-1}, \dots, \bar{w}_1, \langle s \rangle, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}) = \frac{\exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k f_k(\bar{w}_l, \bar{w}_{l-1}, \dots, \bar{w}_1, \langle s \rangle, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}) \right]}{\sum_{v \in \mathcal{V} \cup \langle /s \rangle} \exp \left[ \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k f_k(v, \bar{w}_{l-1}, \dots, \bar{w}_1, \langle s \rangle, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}) \right]} \quad (3)$$

where  $\langle s \rangle$  denotes the start-of-sentence token,  $\bar{w}_j \in \mathcal{V} \cup \langle /s \rangle$ , and  $f_k(w_l, \dots, w_1, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1})$  and  $\lambda_k$  respectively denote the  $k$ -th max-entropy feature and its weight. The basic discrete ME features we use are summarized in Table 1.

$$L(\Lambda) = \sum_{s=1}^S \sum_{l=1}^{\#(s)} \log \Pr(\bar{w}_l^{(s)} | \bar{w}_{l-1}^{(s)}, \dots, \bar{w}_1^{(s)}, \langle s \rangle, \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_{l-1}^{(s)}) \quad (4)$$

# MELM for candidate generation

a kitchen with wooden

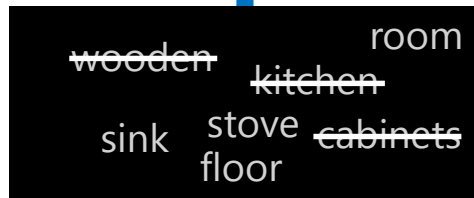


→ cabinets

MaxEnt LM

$p(\text{cabinets}|\text{with wooden})$

→  
a kitchen with wooden cabinets



Image



Repeat to generate 500 candidates

1. wooden cabinets in a kitchen
2. a sink and cabinets
- ...
500. a room with stove on the floor

[Fang, et al., CVPR 2015]

# Deep Multimodal Similarity Model

- Project sentence and image into a comparable semantic vector space
- Whole sentence language model
- DMSM + basic features → re-ranked caption list

$Q = \text{image}, D = \text{caption}, R = \text{relevance}$

**Relevance:**  $R(Q, D) = \text{cosine}(y_Q, y_D) = \frac{y_Q^T y_D}{\|y_Q\| \|y_D\|}$

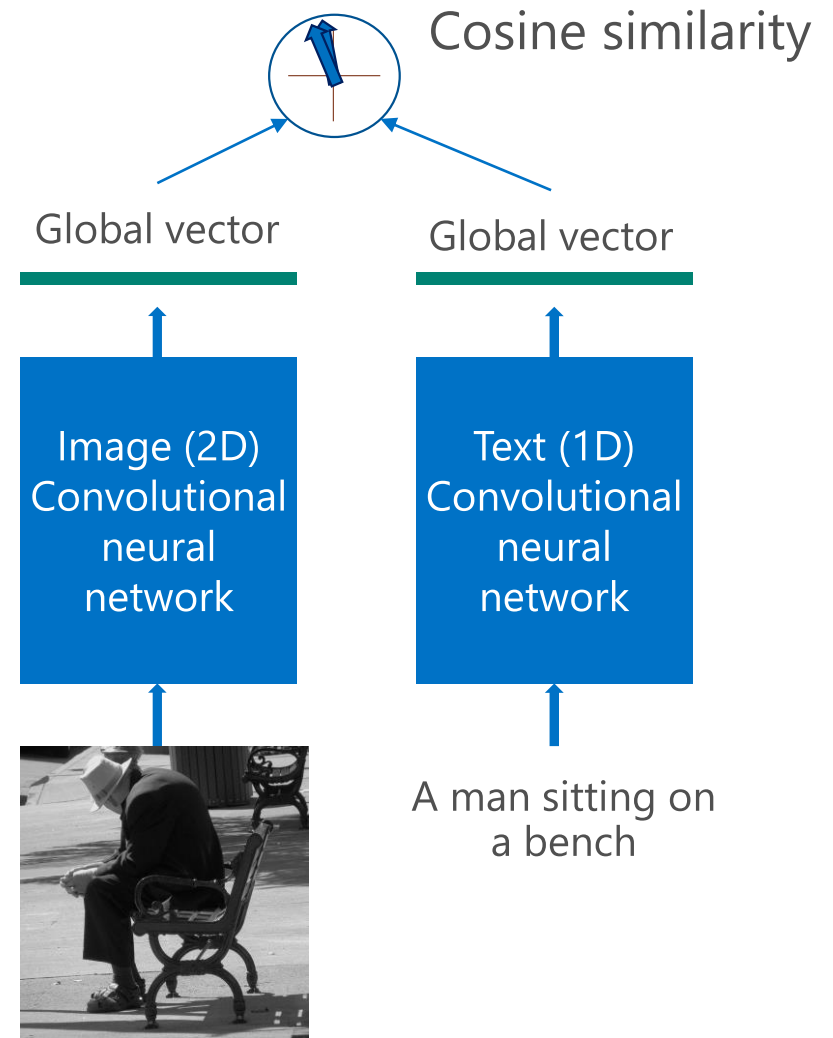
**Caption probability:**  $P(D|Q) = \frac{\exp(\gamma R(Q, D))}{\sum_{D' \in \mathbb{D}} \exp(\gamma R(Q, D'))}$

Candidate captions  $\nearrow$  Smoothing factor  $\nwarrow$

**Objective:**  $L(\Lambda) = -\log \prod_{(Q, D^+)} P(D^+|Q)$

$\nwarrow$  Correct caption

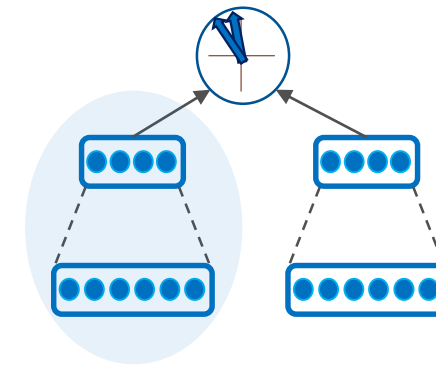
Huang, He, Gao, Deng, Acero, Heck, "Learning Deep Structured Semantic Model for Web Search," CIKM, 2013



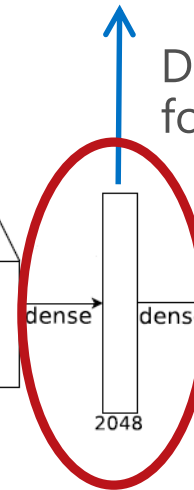
Serves as a semantic matching checker.

# The convolutional network at the image side

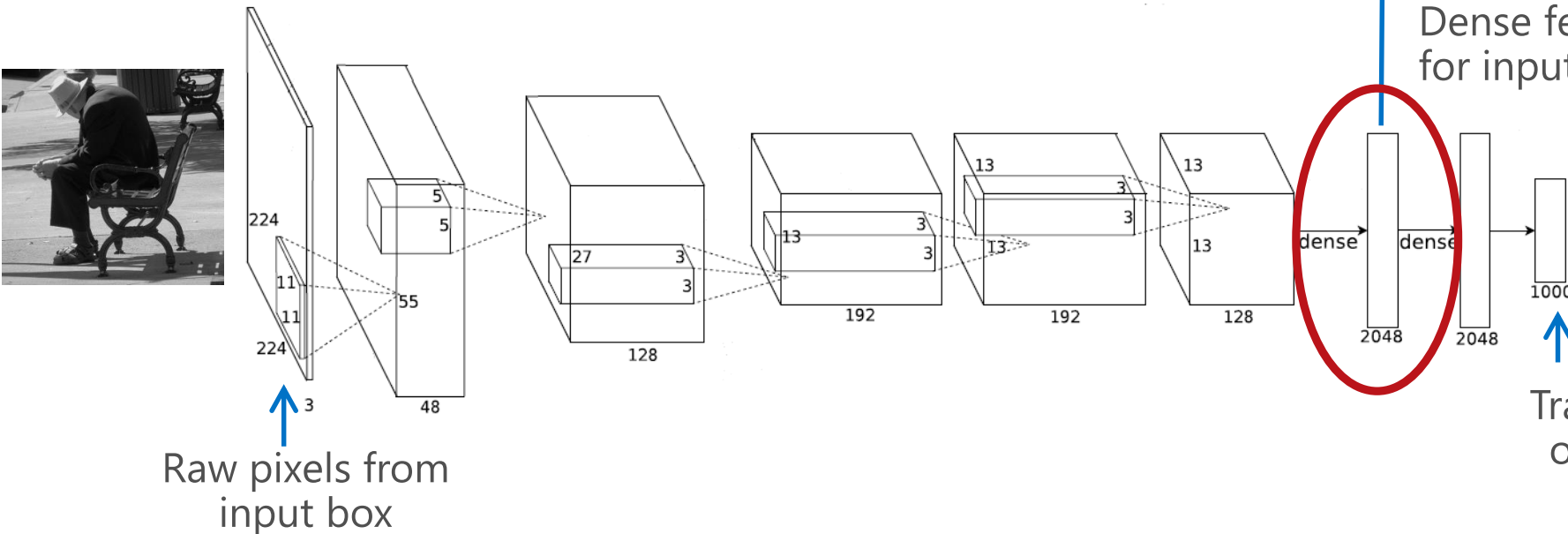
Feed the pre-trained image feature vector into the image side of the DMSM



Dense feature vector for input image



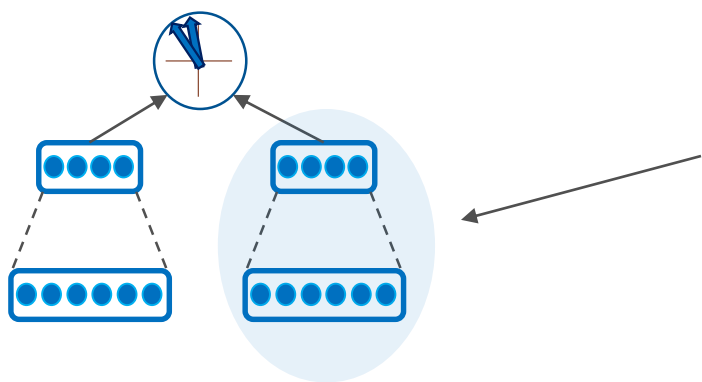
Trained to predict object in image



Tuned image features from AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al., 2012) or VGG (Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014).

# The convolutional network at the caption side

Models fine-grained structural language information in the caption



Using a convolutional neural network for the text caption side

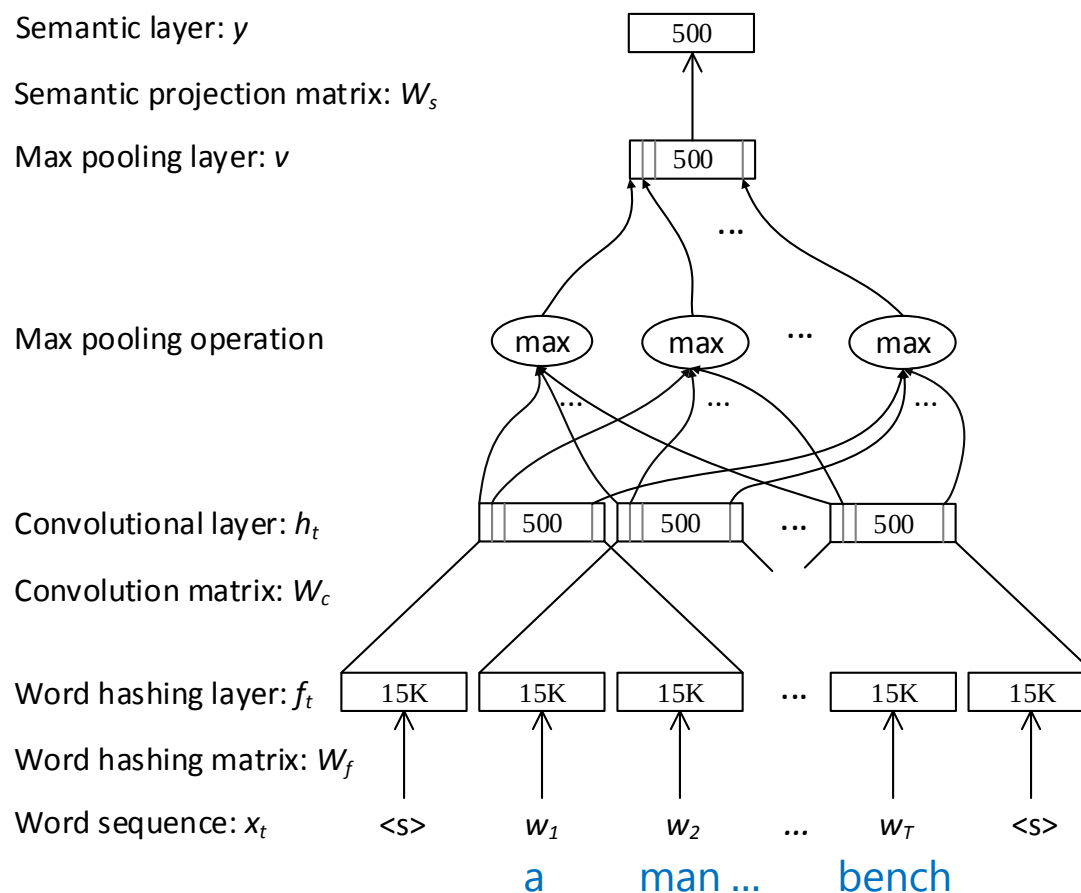
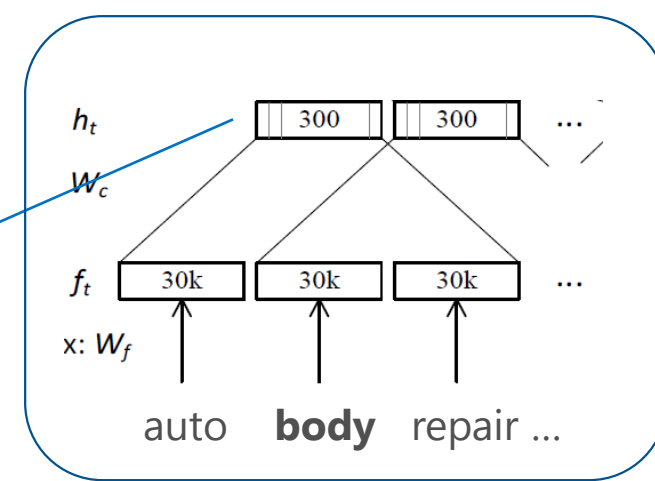


Figure Credit: [Shen, He, Gao, Deng, Mesnil, WWW, April 2014]

## – What does the model learn at the convolutional layer?

Capture the **local context** dependent word sense

- Learn one embedding vector for each local context-dependent word



$$h_t = W_c \times [f_{t-1}, f_t, f_{t+1}]$$

semantic space

auto **body** repair  
car **body** shop car **body** kits  
auto **body** part

wave **body** language  
calculate **body** fat  
forcefield **body** armour

The similarity between different "**body**" within contexts

| car <b>body</b> shop          | cosine similarity | high similarity |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| car <b>body</b> kits          | 0.698             |                 |
| auto <b>body</b> repair       | 0.578             |                 |
| auto <b>body</b> parts        | 0.555             |                 |
| wave <b>body</b> language     | 0.301             | low similarity  |
| calculate <b>body</b> fat     | 0.220             |                 |
| forcefield <b>body</b> armour | 0.165             |                 |



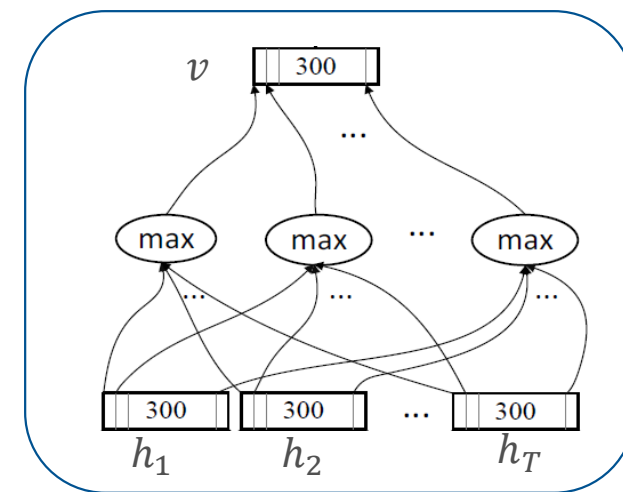
# What happens at the max-pooling layer?

- Aggregate *local topics* to form the *global intent*
- Identify salient words/phrase at the max-pooling layer

Words that win the most active neurons at the **max-pooling layers**:

auto body repair cost calculator software

Usually, those are salient words containing clear intents/topics

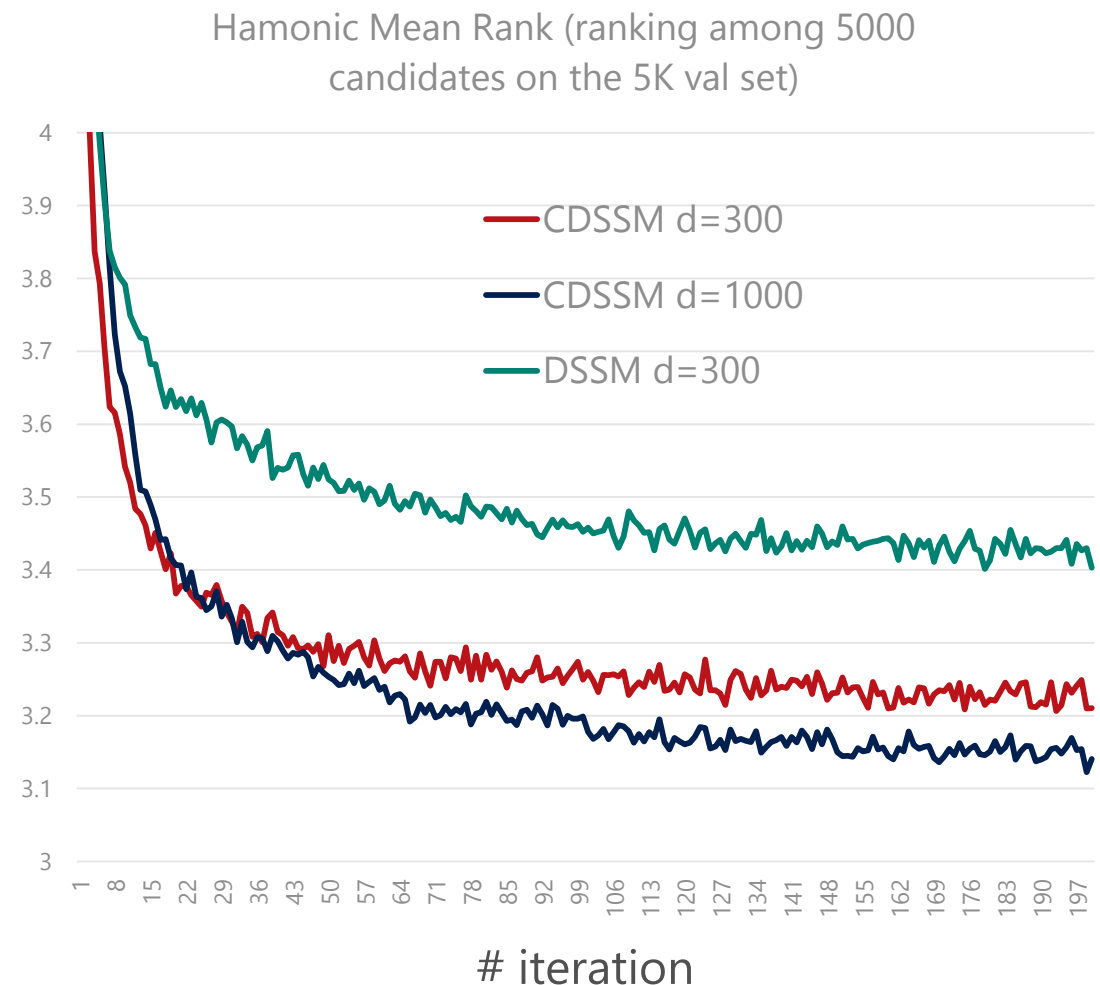
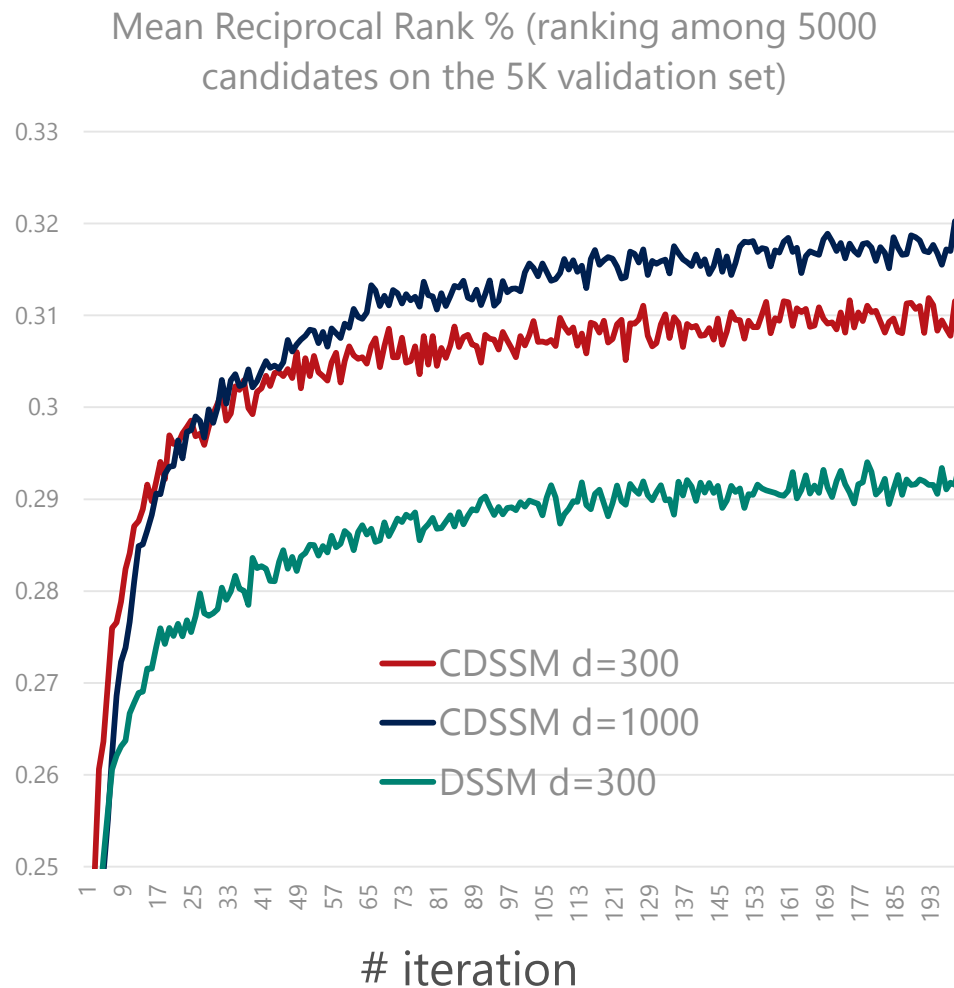


$$v(i) = \max_{t=1, \dots, T} \{h_t(i)\}$$

where  $i = 1, \dots, 300$

# DMSM learning

Evaluation: on a 5K val set, for each image, rank the 5K captions and check the rank of the *true* caption



# Evaluation

Human judgment is the ultimate metric

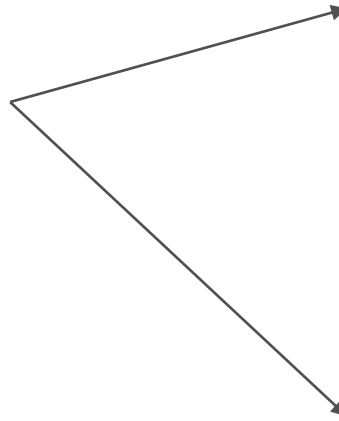
*Turing Test Results*

at the MS COCO Captioning Challenge 2015



|                                                    | % of captions<br>that pass the<br>Turing Test | Official<br>Rank |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| MSR                                                | 32.2%                                         | 1st              |
| Google                                             | 31.7%                                         | 1st              |
| MSR Captivator                                     | 30.1%                                         | 3rd              |
| Montreal/Toronto                                   | 27.2%                                         | 3rd              |
| Berkeley LRCN                                      | 26.8%                                         | 5th              |
| Other groups: Baidu/UCLA, Stanford, Tsinghua, etc. |                                               |                  |
| <b>Human</b>                                       | <b>67.5%</b>                                  | --               |

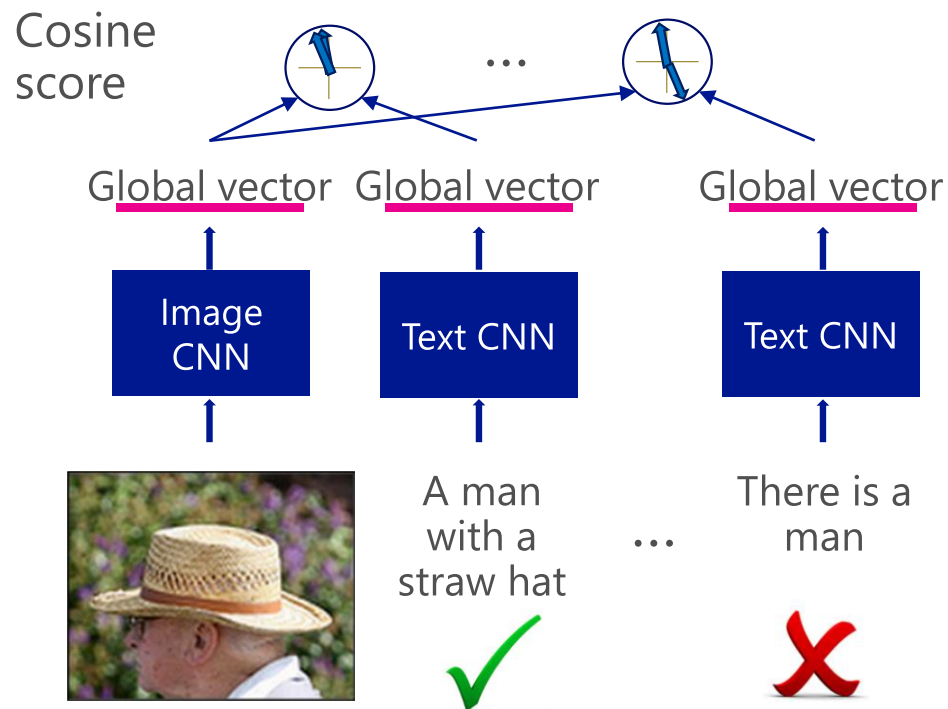
Still a big gap!



# A brief comparison:

DMSM's objective:

the score of the reference to be higher than other generic captions.



MRNN's objective:

the score of the reference to be higher than arbitrary word sequences

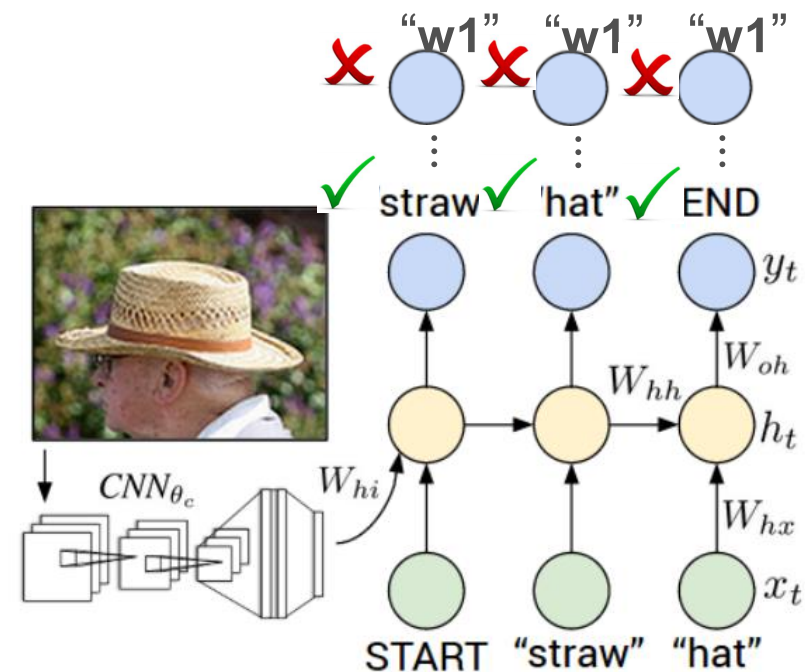


Image Credit: Karpathy and Fei-Fei 2015

DMSM focuses on semantics rather than syntax. E.g., ensures the reference (*semantically interesting*) scores higher than generic ones (grammatically correct but *semantically incorrect or boring*), while MRNN focus on syntax more.

# Auto metric & Human Judge

- MELM+DMSM and MRNN obtain same BLEU score
- But humans prefer MELM+DMSM's output more

| System   |             | BLEU % | Better or Equal to Human |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Model 1: | MELM + DMSM | 25.7   | 34.0%                    |
| Model 2: | MRNN        | 25.7   | 29.0%                    |

Human judges shown generated caption and human caption, choose which is “better”, or equal.

Devlin, Cheng, Fang, Gupta, Deng, He, Zweig, and Mitchell “Language Models for Image Captioning: The Quirks and What Works,” ACL 2015

# Image Diversity

- Test images bucketed based on visual overlap with training
  - MELM+DMSM does well on images with low overlap
  - MRNN does well on images with high overlap

| Condition | Train/Test Visual Overlap |           |          |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|
|           | BLEU                      |           |          |
|           | Whole Set                 | 20% Least | 20% Most |
| D-ME+DMSM | 25.7                      | 20.9      | 29.9     |
| MRNN      | 25.7                      | 18.8      | 32.0     |

BLEU scores

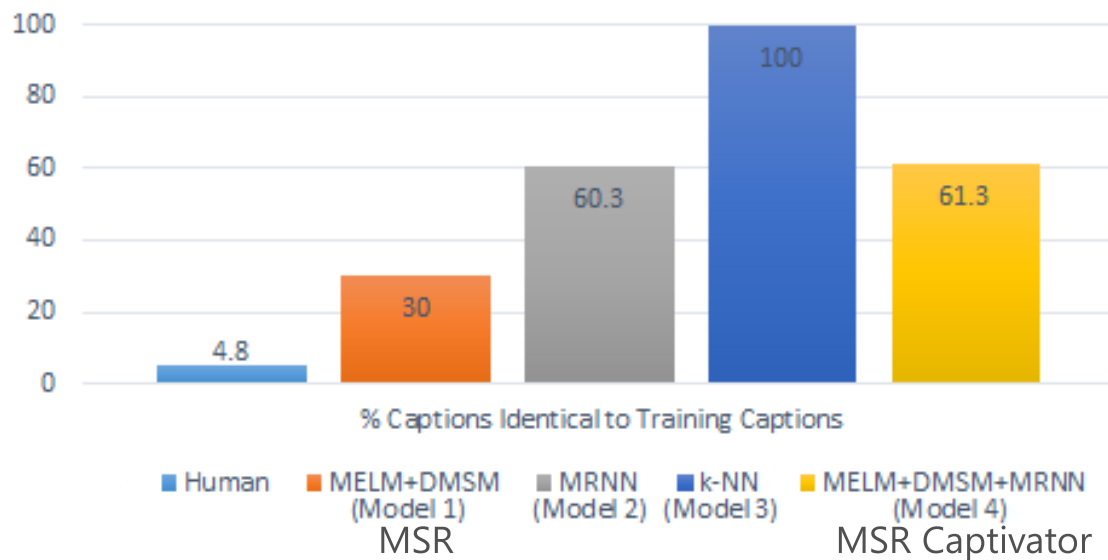
Rare images w.r.t. training set

Common images w.r.t. training set

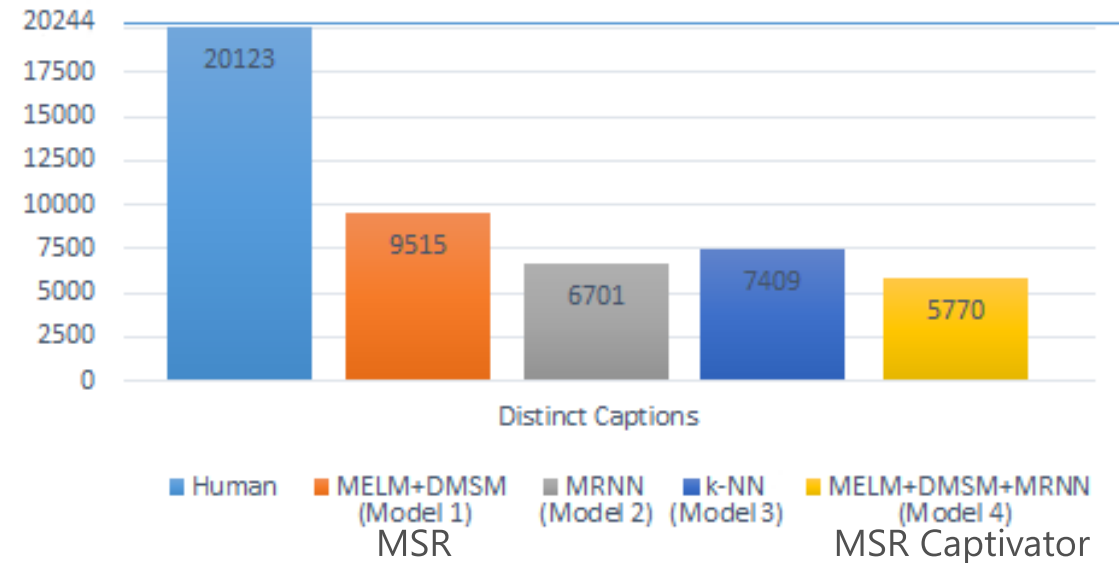
# Language Analysis

- MRNN weakness: Repeated captions
  - Table 1: MRNN repeat captions seen in training data verbatim more often
  - Table 2: Systems produce same captions multiple times; MRNN does it the most

**Table 1: Percentage of Produced Testval Captions Found in Training Captions**



**Table 2: Number *Distinct* Captions in Testval (out of 20,244 instances)**



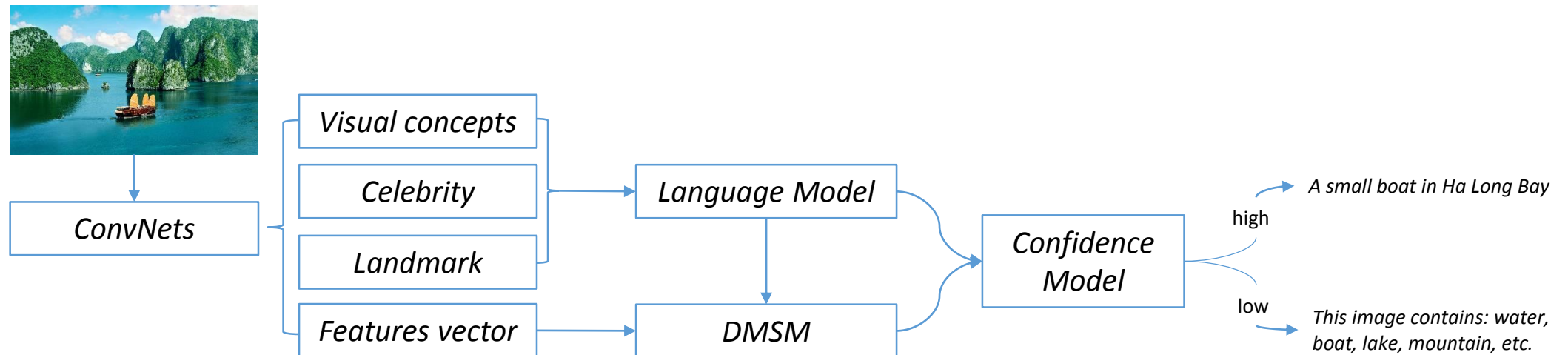
Example: MELM+DMSM: "A plate with a sandwich and a cup of coffee"  
MRNN: "A close up of a plate of food" (*more generic*)



# From COCO domain to open-domain

- Fast runtime
- Better accuracy per human judgment
- Broader coverage
- Richer information (e.g. people names, locations)
- Output with uncertainty information

# Rich Image Captioning in the Wild



[Kenneth Tran, Xiaodong He, Lei Zhang, Jian Sun, Cornelia Carapcea, Chris Thrasher, Chris Buehler, Chris Sienkiewicz submitted to CVPR Deep Vision 2016]

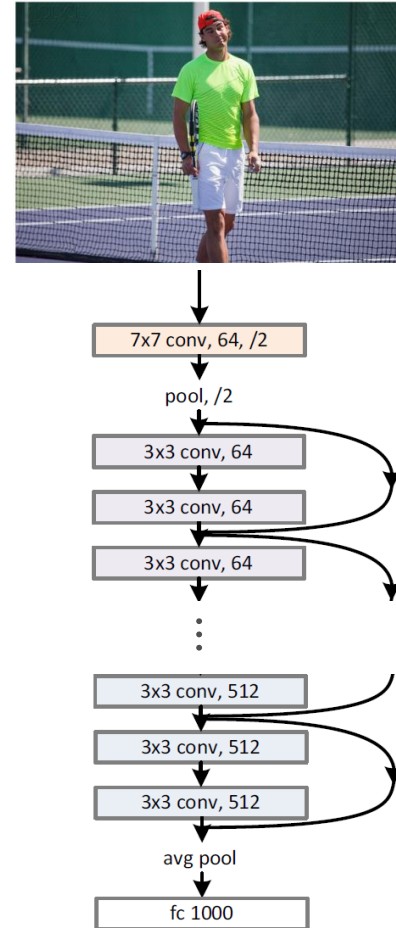
# Deep ResNet for visual concepts detection

[He, Zhang, Ren, Sun, 2015]

## ResNet

- ImageNet winning solution
- Treat as multiclass problem
- Sigmoid output
- No softmax normalization

Trained on multiple GPUs



**man, tennis, court, holding, shirt, yellow, racquet, ...**

# DMSM: Bridge the gap between image and language!

The **deep multimodal semantic model** projects images and captions to an abstract **semantic space**:

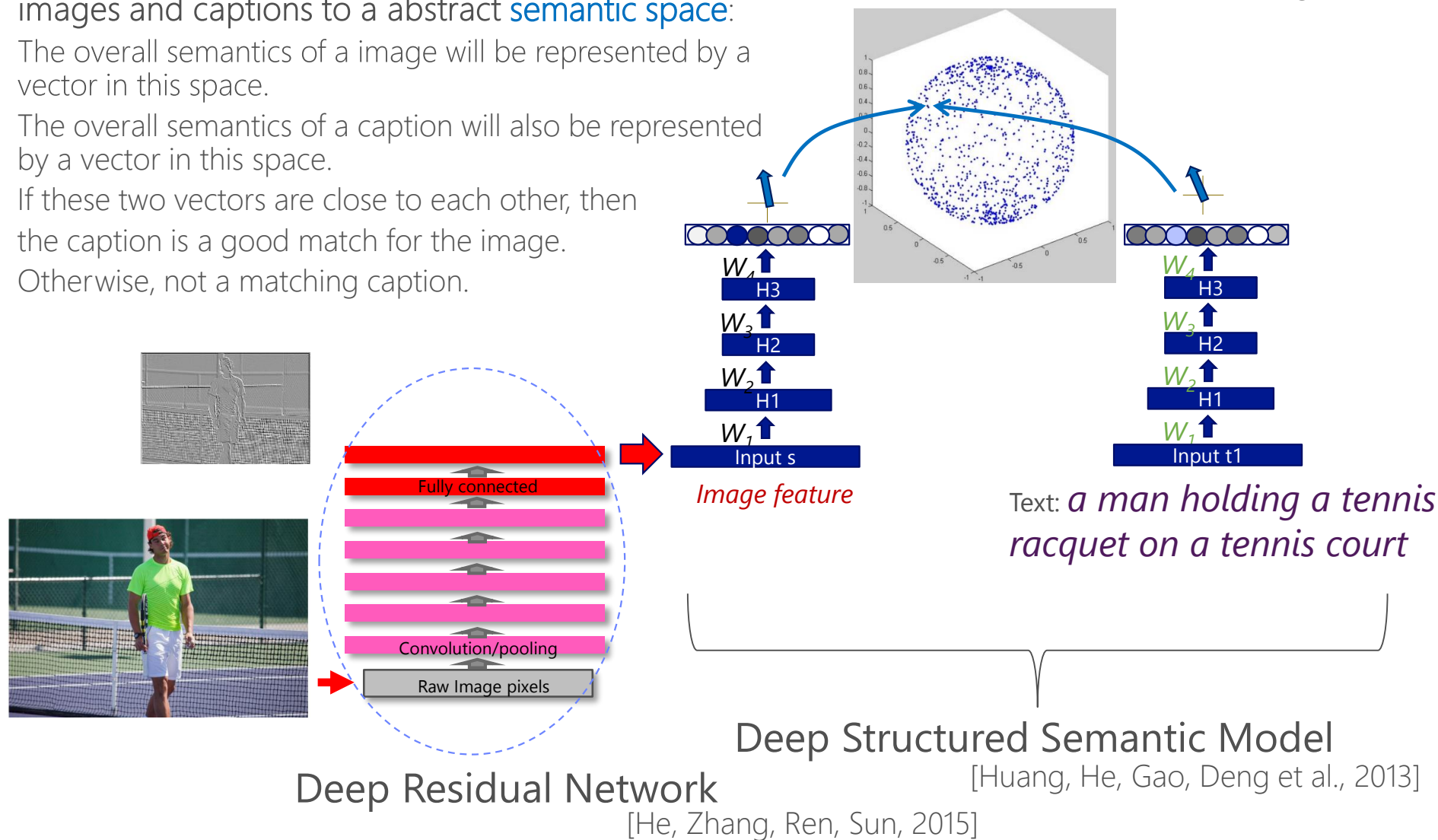
The overall semantics of an image will be represented by a vector in this space.

The overall semantics of a caption will also be represented by a vector in this space.

If these two vectors are close to each other, then the caption is a good match for the image.

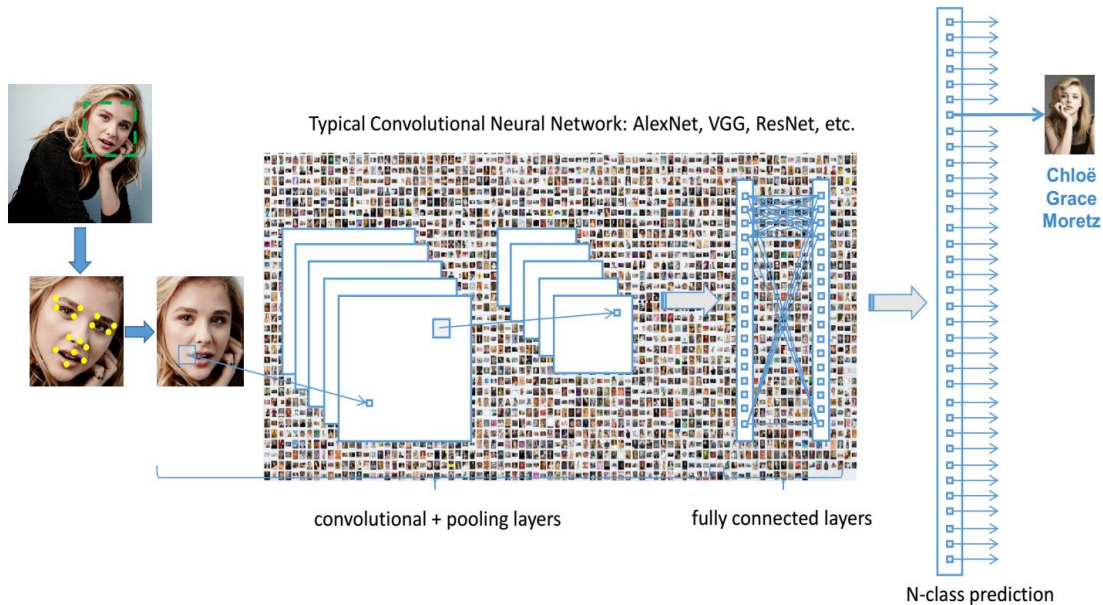
Otherwise, not a matching caption.

[Fang, et al., CVPR 2015]



# Entity Recognition

- Extreme classification with a big set of celebrities

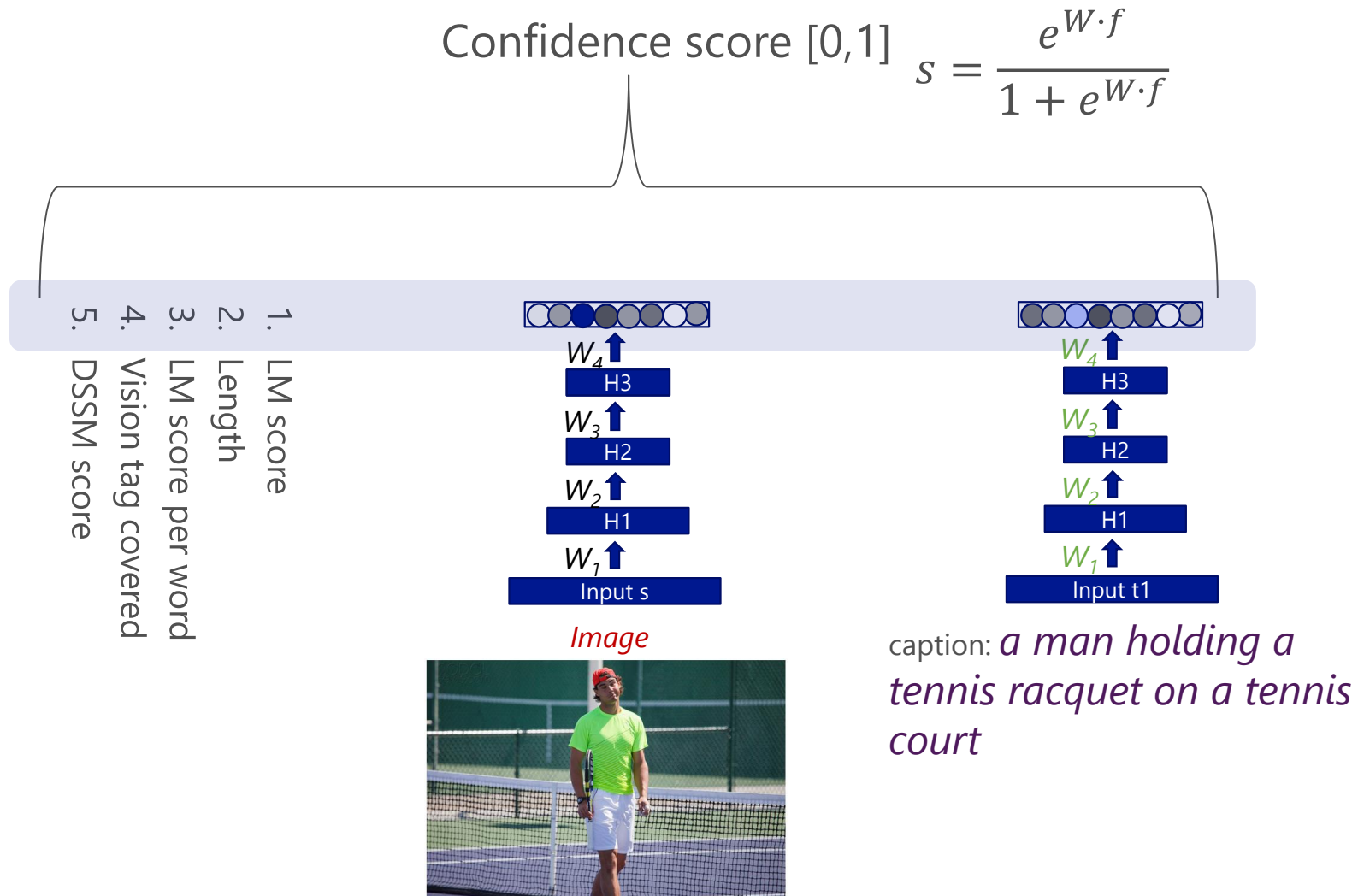


*“Sasha Obama, Malia Obama, Michelle Obama, Peng Liyuan et al. posing for a picture with Forbidden City in the background.”*

- Integrating entities (celebrities, landmarks, etc.) makes captions much richer.

[Guo, Zhang, Hu, He, Gao, MS-Celeb-1M: Challenge of Recognizing One Million Celebrities in the Real World, 2016]

# Describe with uncertainty



# Test results - COCO

Beat previous SOTA on in-domain data (MS COCO)

| System            | Excellent | Good  | Bad   | Embarrassing |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Fang et al., 2015 | 40.6%     | 26.8% | 28.8% | 3.8%         |
| New system        | 51.8%     | 23.4% | 22.5% | 2.4%         |

Human evaluation on 1000 random samples of the COCO test set.

# Test results - Instagram

Significantly beat previous SOTA on data in the wild

| System            | Excellent | Good  | Bad   | Embarrassing |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Fang et al., 2015 | 12.0%     | 13.4% | 63.0% | 11.6%        |
| New system        | 25.4%     | 24.1% | 45.3% | 5.2%         |

Human evaluation on Instagram test set, which contains 1380 random images that we scraped from Instagram.



# Confidence score distribution - Instagram

Confidence score aligns with human judgement well

| Conf. score | Excellent | Good | Bad  | Embarrassing |
|-------------|-----------|------|------|--------------|
| mean        | 0.59      | 0.51 | 0.26 | 0.20         |
| Std dev     | 0.21      | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.19         |

Above: Fang2015  
Below: Ours



a dog sitting on top of a grass covered field  
a dog sitting in the grass



a man holding a baseball bat at a ball  
a man swinging a baseball bat in front of a crowd



a view of a sunset over water  
a view of a sunset in the ocean



a black and white photo of a man wearing a hat  
a man wearing a bow tie looking at the camera



a man wearing a suit and tie  
Ian Somerhalder wearing a suit and tie



a man on a skateboard  
this picture is about photo



a man taking a picture in front of a mirror  
an picture about person



a man holding a stop sign  
a man holding a stop sign



a woman standing in front of a christmas tree  
a woman standing next to a window



a colorful kite flying in the air  
a table topped with a kite



a black and white photo of a man wearing a hat  
a man posing for a picture



a couple of people at night  
a fire hydrant that is lit up at night





a woman sitting on a couch  
this picture is about person



a pair of scissors sitting on top of a table  
a bunch of different items



a woman holding a red umbrella  
the image is about person



a group of pictures on the wall  
this picture seems contain text



two women standing in front of a cake  
a woman posing for a picture



a woman sitting on a bench  
a woman sitting on a bench



a man holding a baseball bat on a field  
a boy standing in front of a building



a black and white photo of a woman brushing her hair  
a woman standing in front of a mirror



a person holding a cell phone  
a hand holding a cell phone



a man and a woman wearing a tie  
a couple posing for a photo



a man holding a teddy bear  
a picture about table

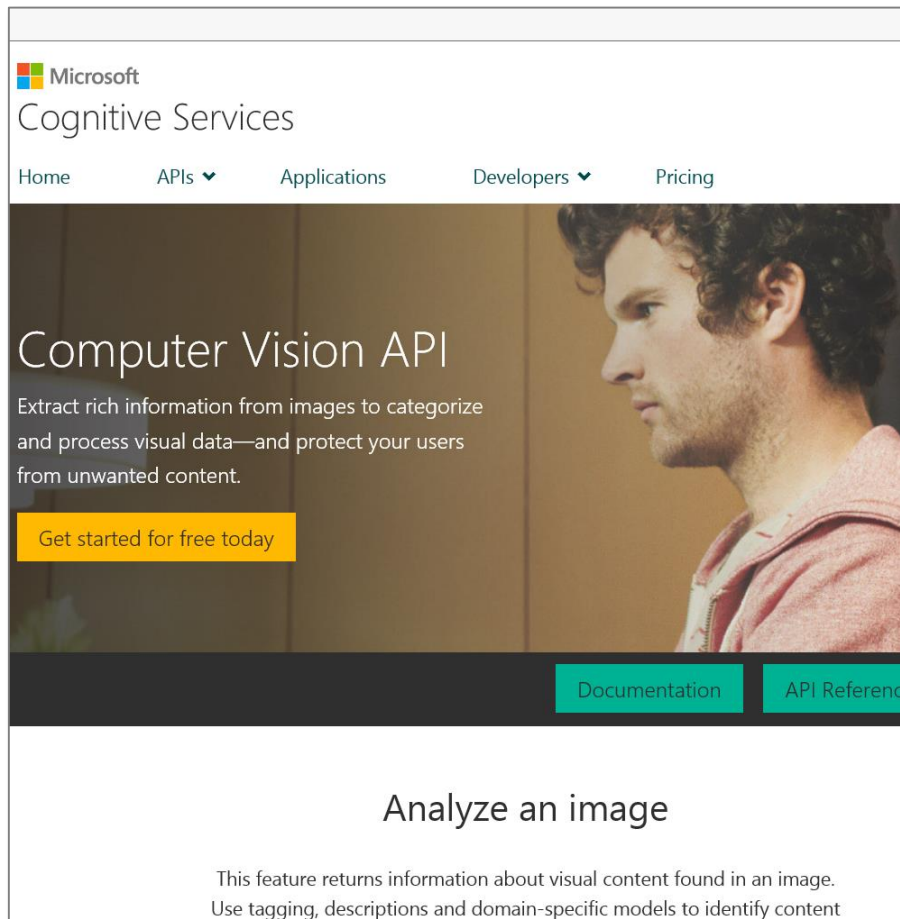


a pair of scissors  
the image is about clothing

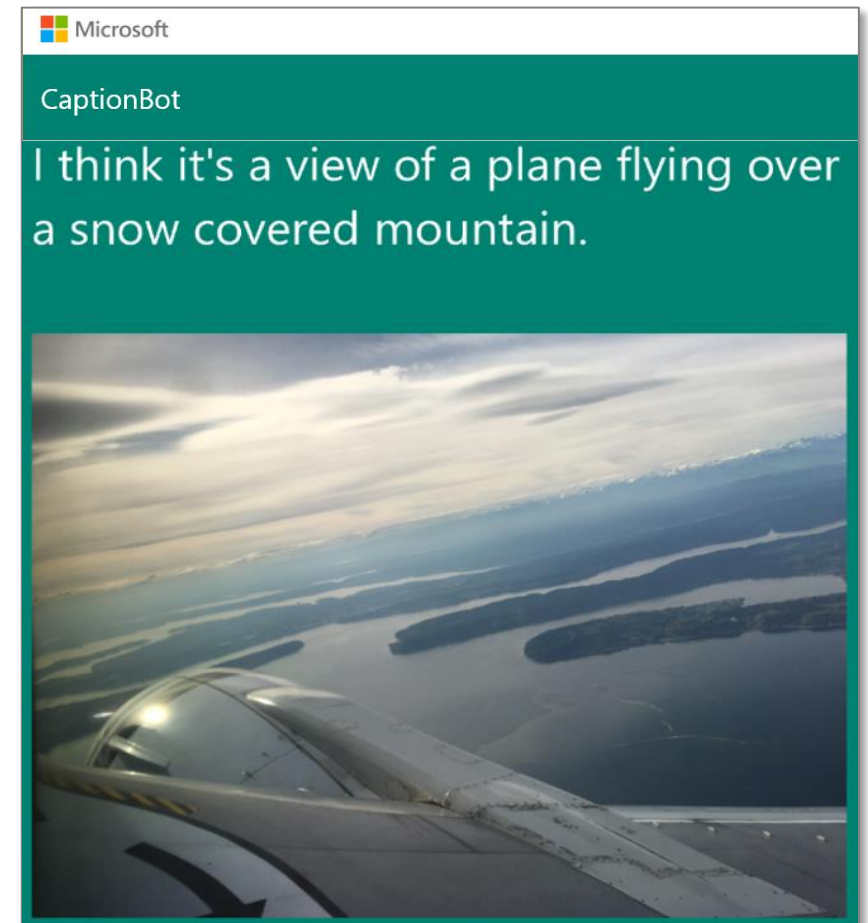


# Image Captioning as a Cloud Service

API Accessible via MS Cognitive Services



<http://CaptionBot.ai>



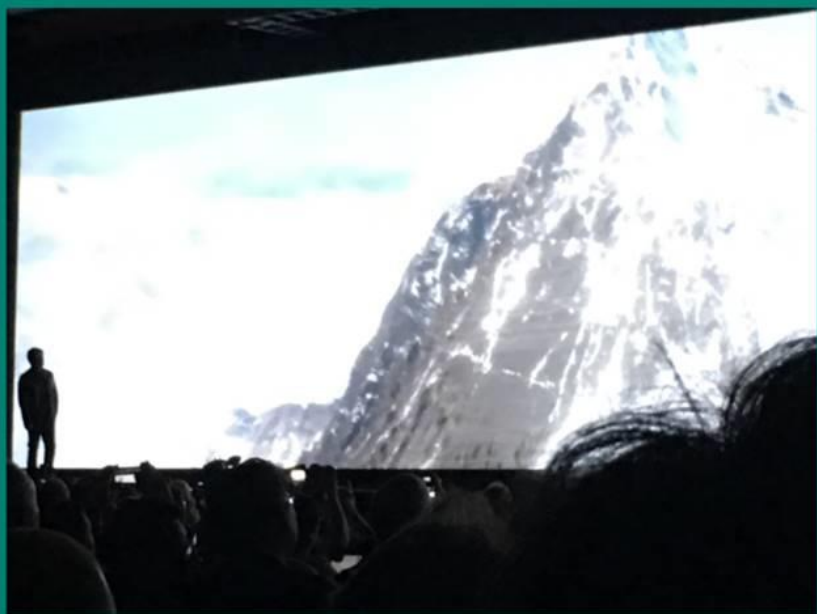
# Example

I am not really confident, but I think it's Leonardo da Vinci sitting in front of a mirror and she seems 😊.



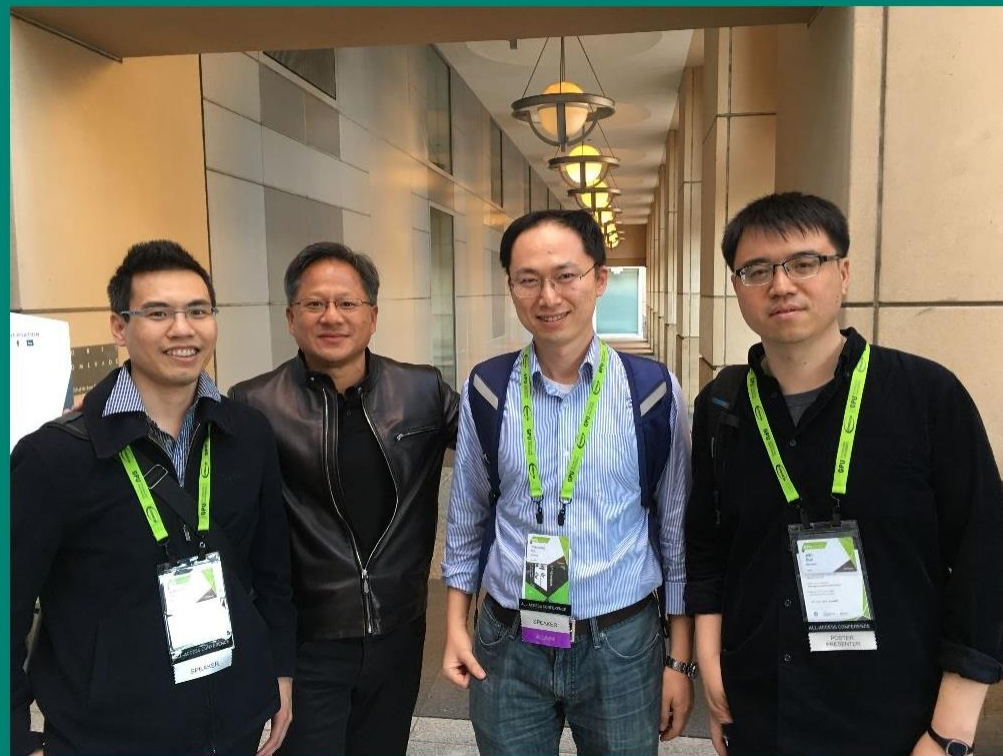
# More examples from GTC

I think it's a group of people standing in front of a mountain.



when Jen-Hsun Huang was giving a keynote showing off a GPU-powered VR visiting of mt. Everest -- here is what our CaptionBot has to say.

I think it's Jen-Hsun Huang et al. that are posing for a picture and they seem 😊😊😊😊.



# From Captioning to Question Answering

- Answer natural language questions according to the content of a reference image.



**Question:**  
What are sitting  
in the basket on  
a bicycle?

Image  
Question  
Answering  
(IQA)

**Answer:**  
→ dogs



# Caption vs. QA: need reasoning

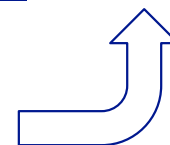
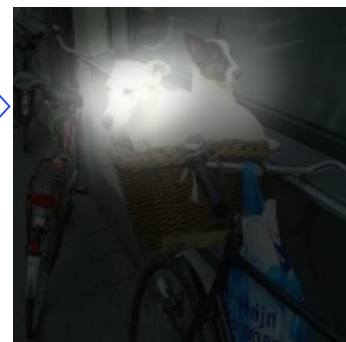
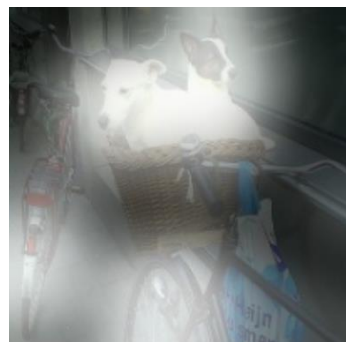
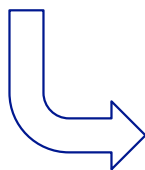
Image QA:  
reasoning is a  
key.



**Question:**  
What are sitting  
in the basket on  
a bicycle?

Multiple-steps of  
reasoning over the  
image to infer the  
answer

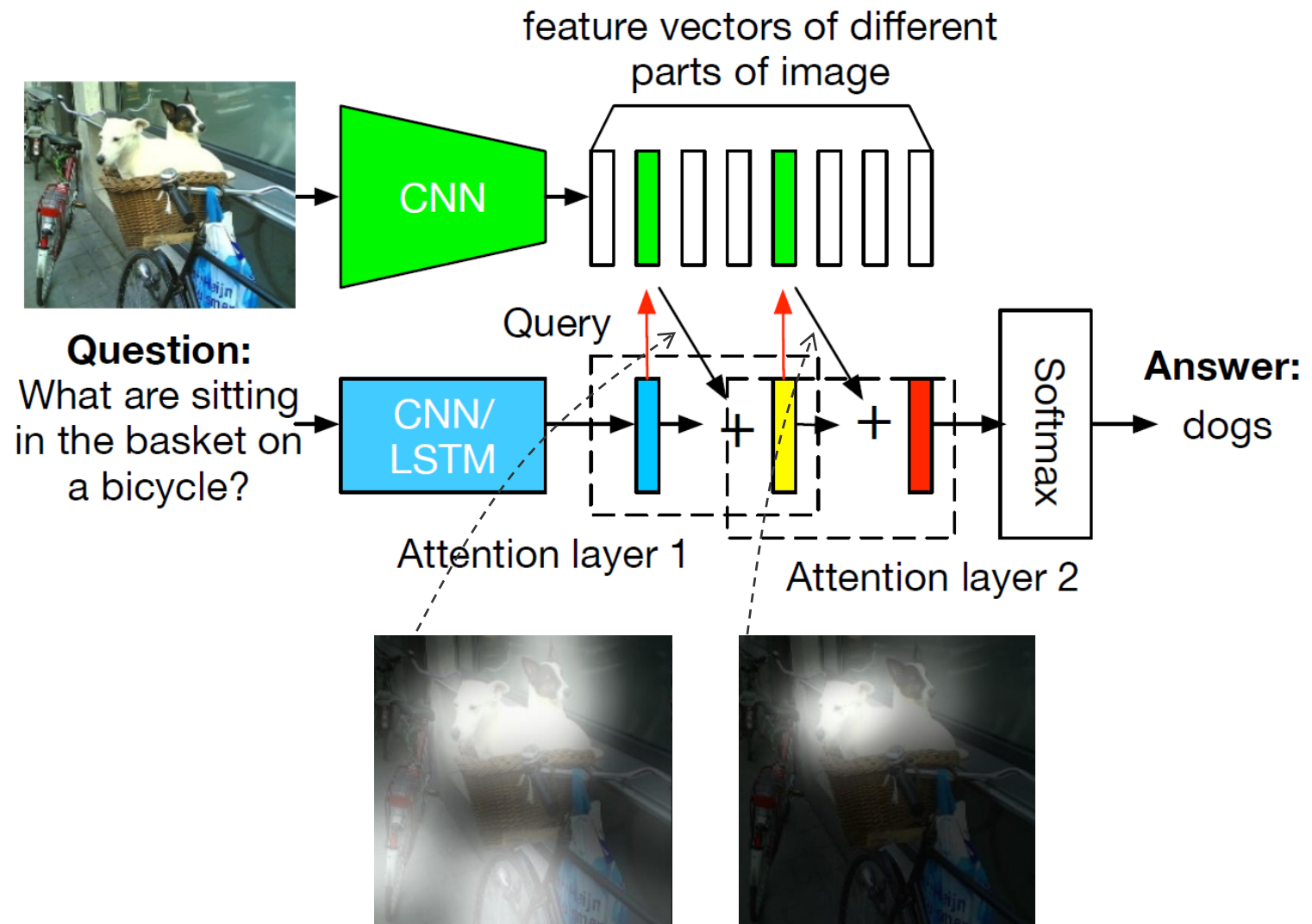
**Answer:**  
dogs





# Stacked Attention Network for Reasoning

IQA: Need perform multiple steps of reasoning over the image to infer the answer.



Zichao Yang, Xiaodong He, Jianfeng Gao, Li Deng, Alex Smola, "Stacked Attention Networks for Image Question Answering," CVPR 2016 (oral)

# Components of the SAN

- Image Model

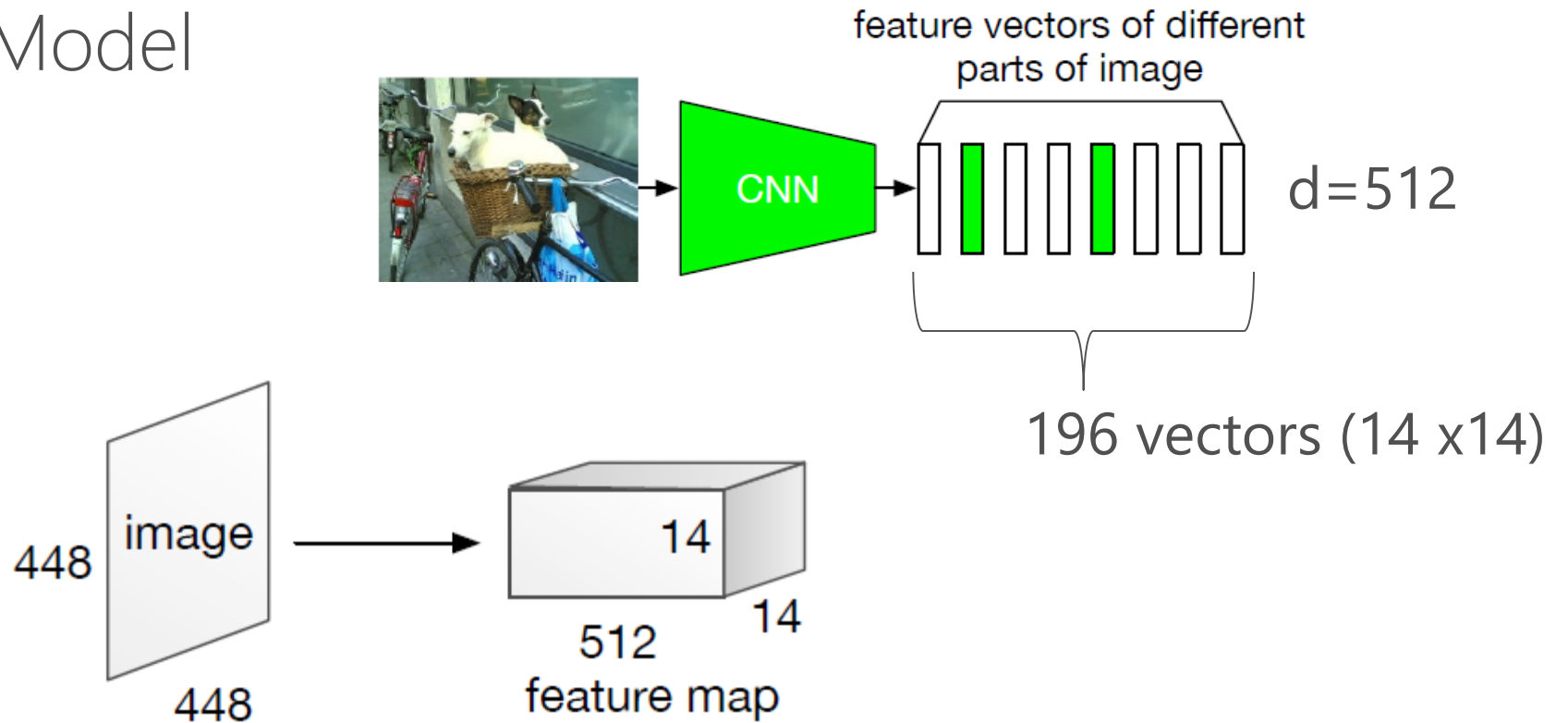


Figure 2: CNN based image model

$$f_I = \text{CNN}_{vgg}(I).$$

# Components of the SAN

- Question Model  
Code the question into a vector using LSTM

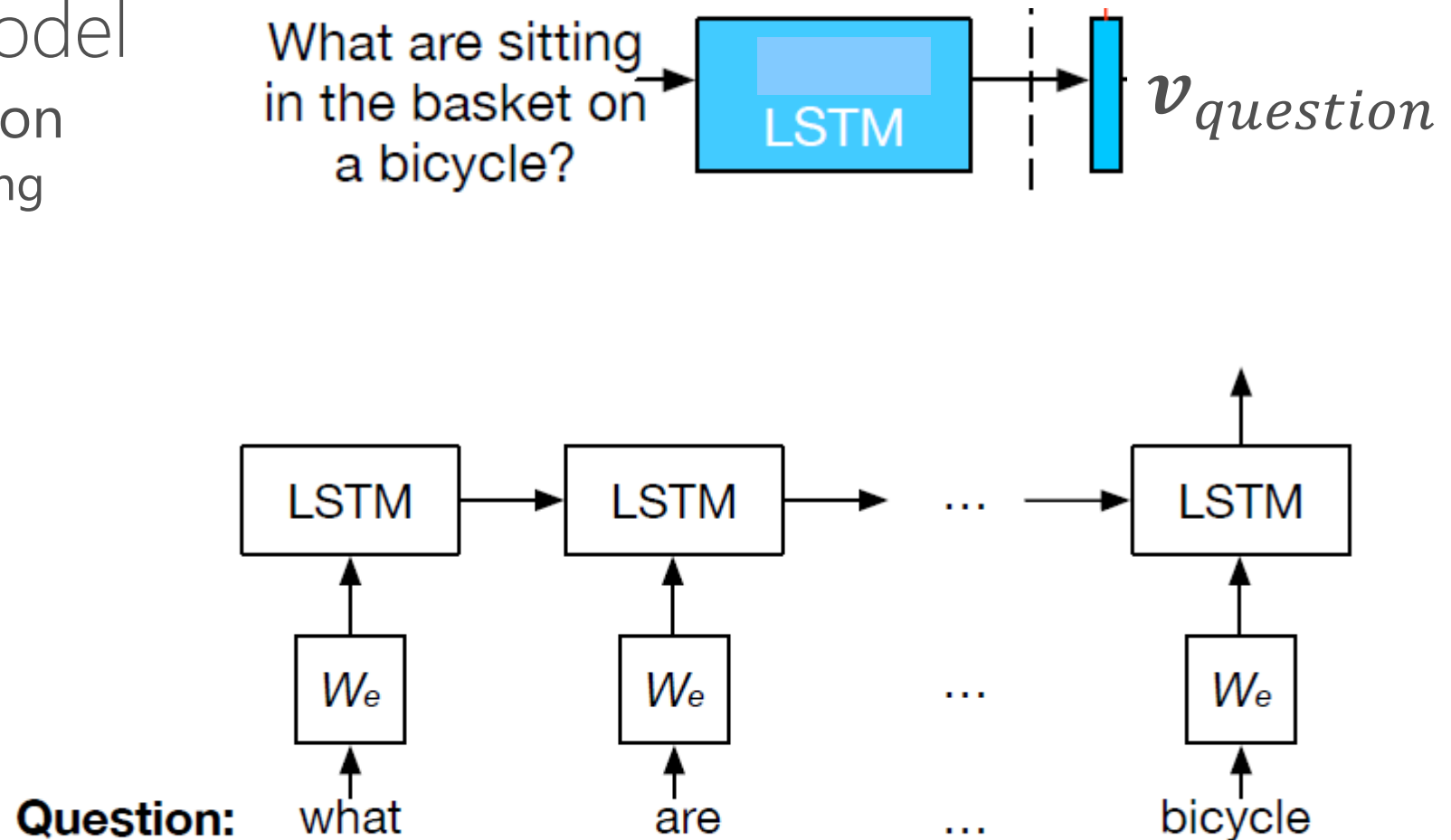
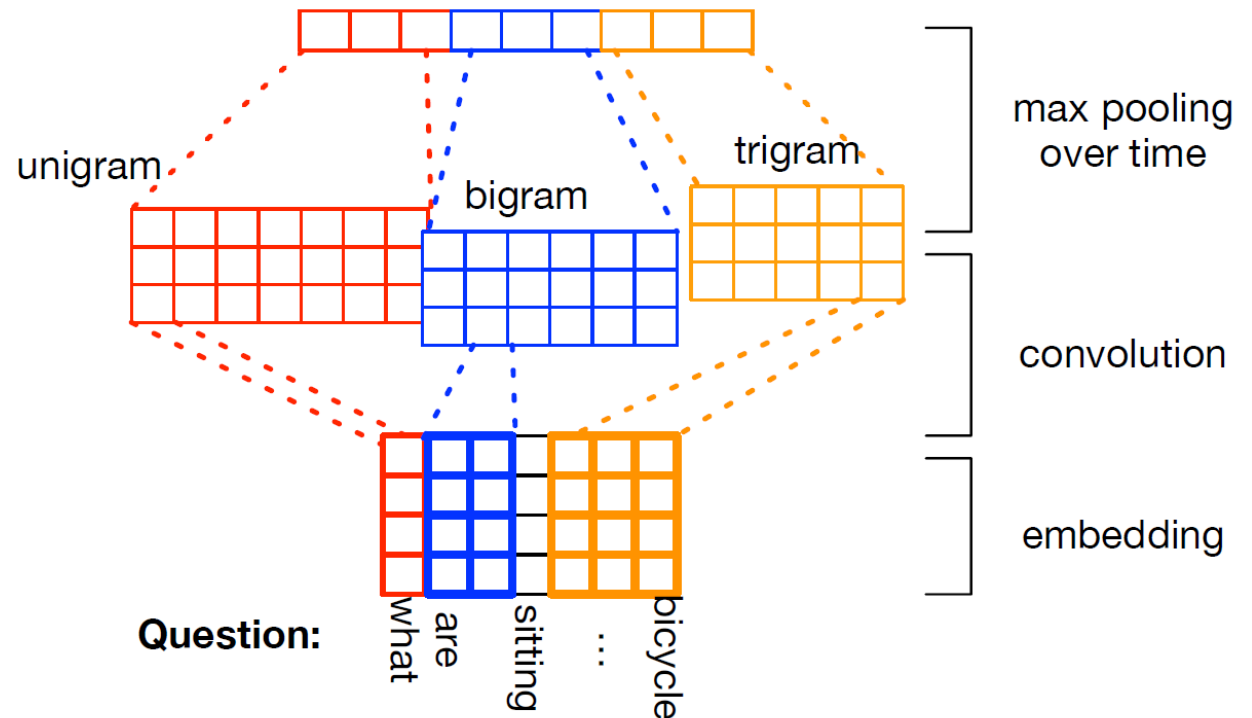


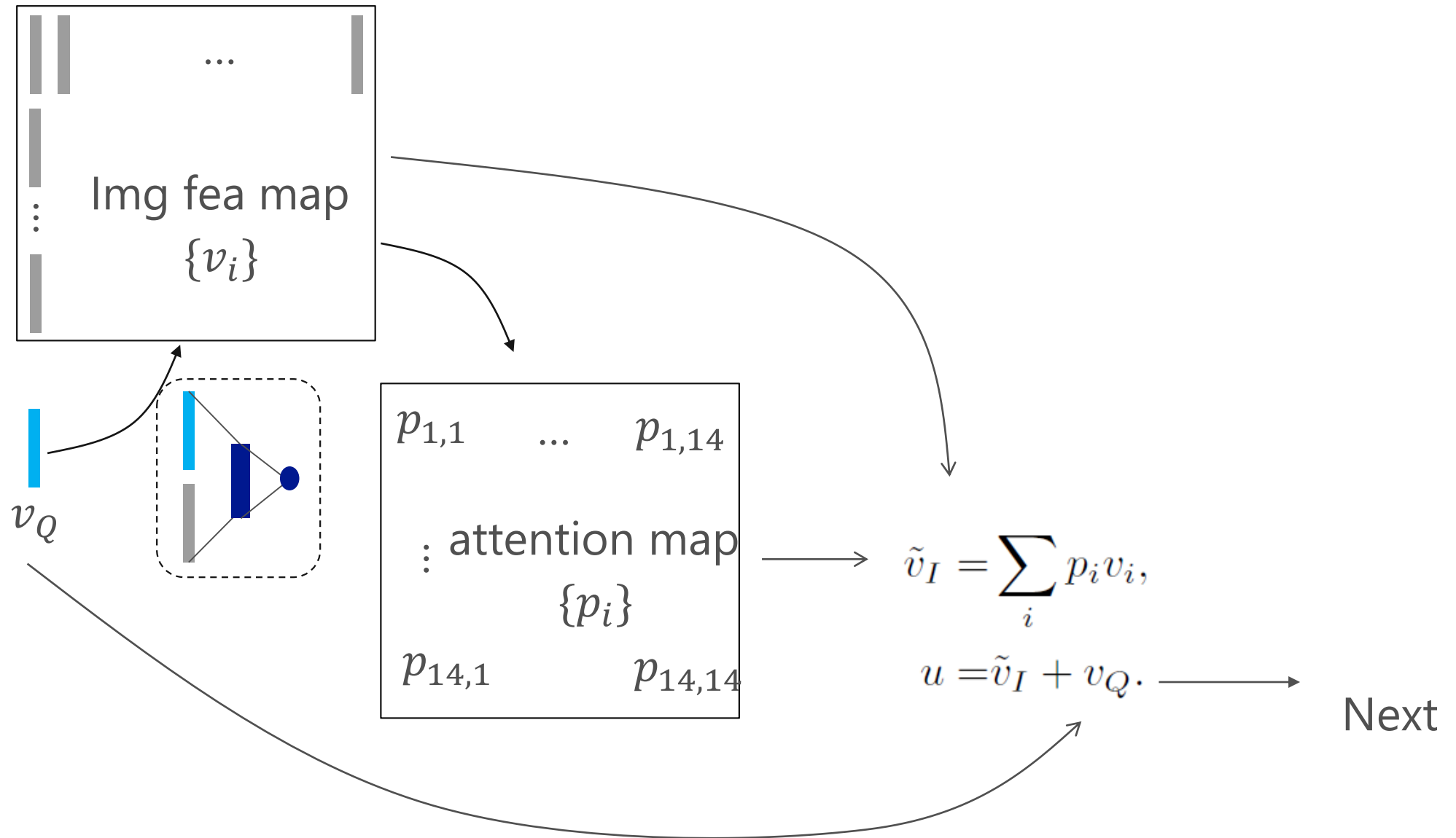
Figure 3: LSTM based question model

# Components of the SAN

- Question Model  
Code the question into a vector using CNN



# Illustration of computing the attention layer





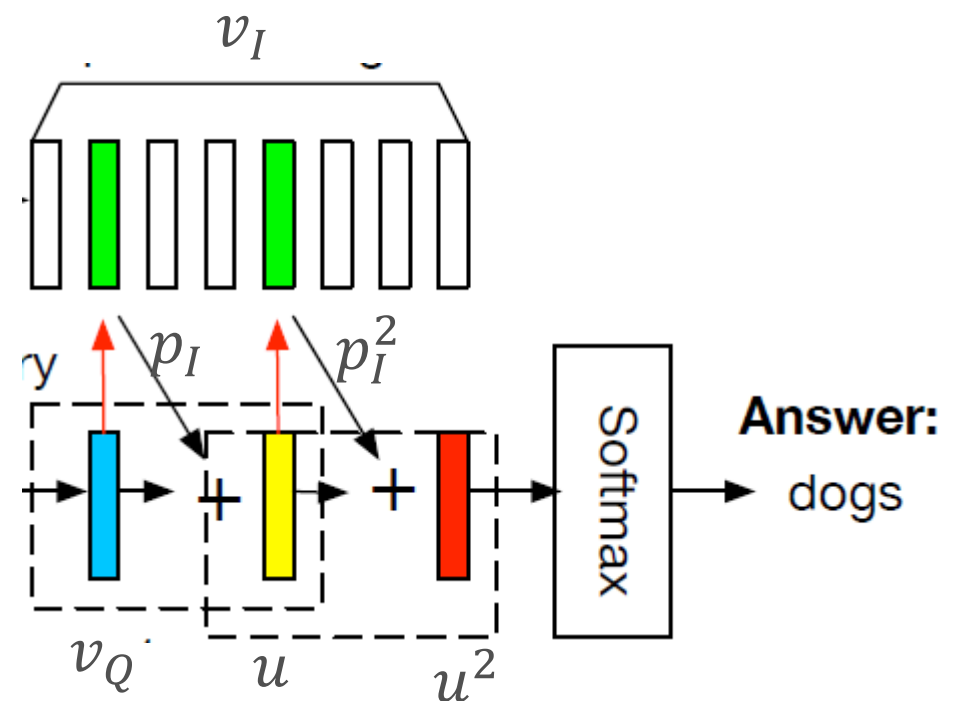
# Components of the SAN

- Stacked Attention Mechanism

1<sup>st</sup> attention layer:

$$h_A = \tanh(W_{I,A}v_I \oplus (W_{Q,A}v_Q + b_A)),$$

$$p_I = \text{softmax}(W_P h_A + b_P),$$



Deeper attention layers ( $k = 2, \dots$ ):

$$\tilde{v}_I = \sum_i p_i v_i,$$

$$u = \tilde{v}_I + v_Q.$$

$$h_A^k = \tanh(W_{I,A}^k v_I \oplus (W_{Q,A}^k u^{k-1} + b_A^k)),$$

$$p_I^k = \text{softmax}(W_P^k h_A^k + b_P^k).$$

$$\tilde{v}_I^k = \sum_i p_i^k v_i,$$

$$u^k = \tilde{v}_I^k + u^{k-1}.$$

$$p_{\text{ans}} = \text{softmax}(W_u u^K + b_u).$$

# Results

| Methods         | test-dev |        |        |       | test-std |
|-----------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
|                 | All      | Yes/No | Number | Other | All      |
| <b>VQA: [1]</b> |          |        |        |       |          |
| Question        | 48.1     | 75.7   | 36.7   | 27.1  | -        |
| Image           | 28.1     | 64.0   | 0.4    | 3.8   | -        |
| Q+I             | 52.6     | 75.6   | 33.7   | 37.4  | -        |
| LSTM Q          | 48.8     | 78.2   | 35.7   | 26.6  | -        |
| LSTM Q+I        | 53.7     | 78.9   | 35.2   | 36.4  | 54.1     |
| SAN(2, CNN)     | 58.7     | 79.3   | 36.6   | 46.1  | 58.9     |

**Other:**  
Object  
Color  
Location ...

Table 5: VQA results on the official server, in percentage

**Big improvement** on the VQA benchmark and other benchmarks

Q: what stands between two blue lounge chairs on an empty beach?



1<sup>st</sup> attention layer

2nd attention layer

Ans: **umbrella**

# More examples:

- (a) What are pulling a man on a wagon down on dirt road?  
Answer: horses Prediction: horses



- (b) What is the color of the box ?  
Answer: red Prediction: red



- (c) What next to the large umbrella attached to a table?  
Answer: trees Prediction: tree



- (d) How many people are going up the mountain with walking sticks?  
Answer: four Prediction: four



- (e) What is sitting on the handle bar of a bicycle?  
Answer: bird Prediction: bird



- (f) What is the color of the horns?  
Answer: red Prediction: red



Original Image

First Attention Layer

Second Attention Layer

Original Image

First Attention Layer

Second Attention Layer



# Error analysis: 22% wrong attention, 42% wrong prediction, 31% ambiguous answer, 5% label error

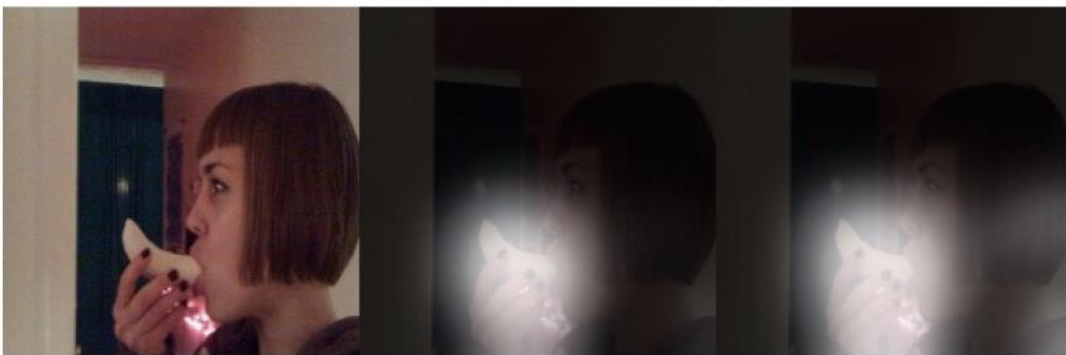
(a) What swim in the ocean near two large ferries?  
Answer: ducks Prediction: boats



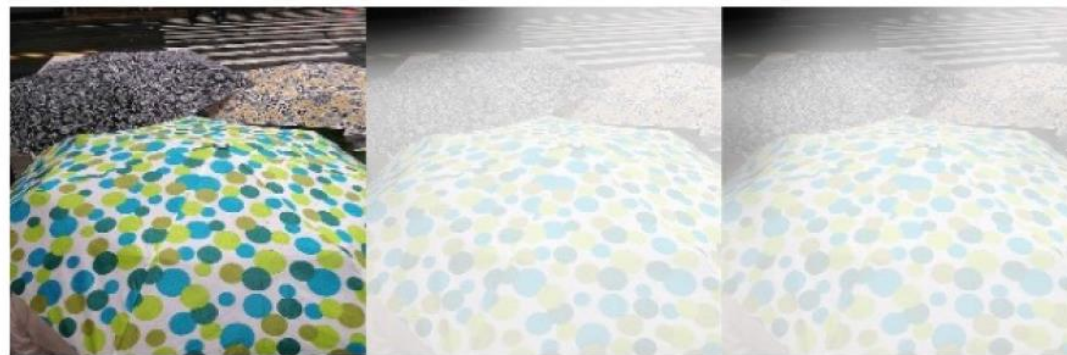
(b) What is the color of the shirt?  
Answer: purple Prediction: green



(c) What is the young woman eating?  
Answer: banana Prediction: donut



(d) How many umbrellas with various patterns?  
Answer: three Prediction: two



(e) The very old looking what is on display?  
Answer: pot Prediction: vase



(f) What are passing underneath the walkway bridge?  
Answer: cars Prediction: trains



Original Image

First Attention Layer

Second Attention Layer

Original Image

First Attention Layer

Second Attention Layer

# Go deeper?

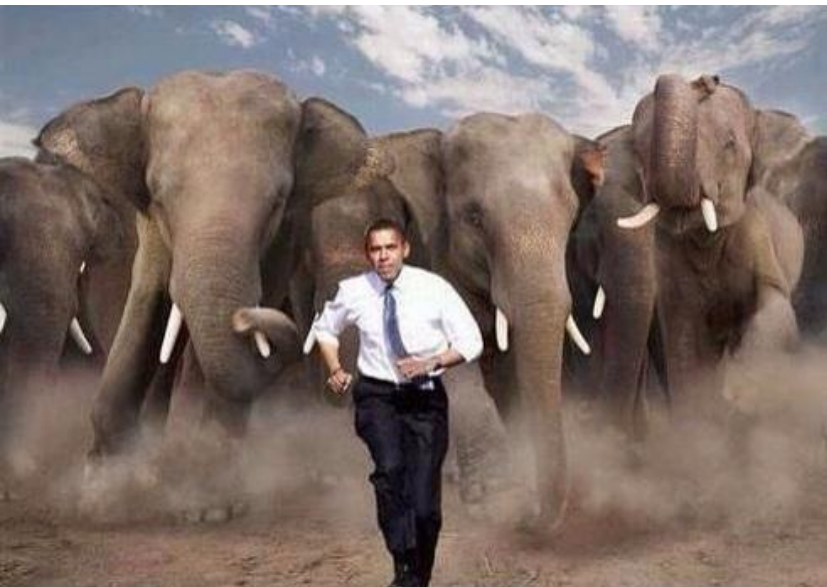


Image credit:  
<http://s122.photobucket.com/user/bmeuppls/media/stampede.jpg.html>

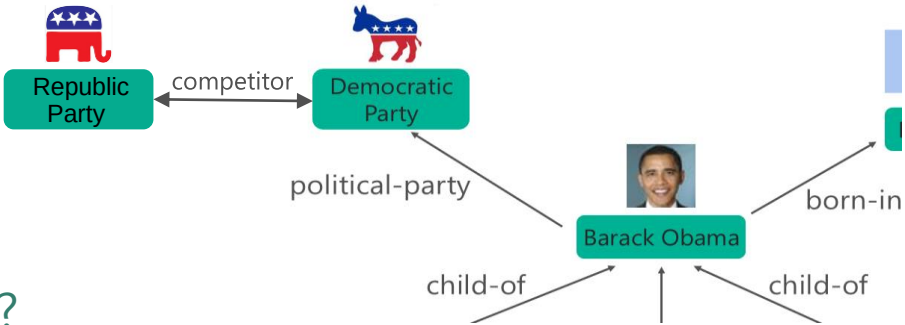
- Who is that person?
- What are behind that man?
- Why these elephants are chasing him?

before:  
➡ a herd of elephants standing next to a man

Now, + Entity:  
➡ a herd of elephants standing next to Obama

Next, + knowledge & reasoning:  
Obama is the president from the Democratic party,  
whose competitor is the Republic party,  
whose mascot is Elephant.

➡ Obama is chased by his republic competitors 😊



Knowledge Graph



# Other relevant work

- Question answering/Inference

- David Golub, Xiaodong He, "[Character-Level Question Answering with Attention](#)," arXiv 1604.00727
- Moontae Lee, Xiaodong He, Wen-tau Yih, Jianfeng Gao, Li Deng, and Paul Smolensky, [Reasoning in Vector Space: An Exploratory Study of Question Answering](#), ICLR 2016
- Ji He, Jianshu Chen, Xiaodong He, Jianfeng Gao, Lihong Li, Li Deng, Mari Ostendorf, "[Deep Reinforcement Learning with an Action Space Defined by Natural Language](#)," arXiv:1511.04636
- Wen-tau Yih, Ming-Wei Chang, Xiaodong He, and Jianfeng Gao, [Semantic Parsing via Staged Query Graph Generation: Question Answering with Knowledge Base](#), ACL 2015
- Wen-tau Yih, Xiaodong He, and Christopher Meek, [Semantic Parsing for Single-Relation Question Answering](#), ACL 2014

- Knowledge/Language representation

- Bishan Yang, Wen-tau Yih, Xiaodong He, Jianfeng Gao, and Li Deng, [Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases](#), ICLR 2015
- Po-Sen Huang, Xiaodong He, Jianfeng Gao, Li Deng, Alex Acero, and Larry Heck, [Learning Deep Structured Semantic Models for Web Search using Clickthrough Data](#), ACM International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management, 2013
- Xiaodong Liu, Jianfeng Gao, Xiaodong He, Li Deng, Kevin Duh, and Ye-Yi Wang, [Representation Learning Using Multi-Task Deep Neural Networks for Semantic Classification and Information Retrieval](#), in *NAACL* 2015

# Summary

- *Language* is a valuable supervision for teaching machines to understand complex scenes *as humans do*.
- Deep learning models can perform certain level of *reasoning* in the image-language joint space and answer questions
- Need to add *knowledge* to give machines the common sense beyond in an isolated image

Please try out <http://CaptionBot.ai> 😊