

# Video-4-Video: Using Video for Searching, Classifying and Summarising Video

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# Issues with video



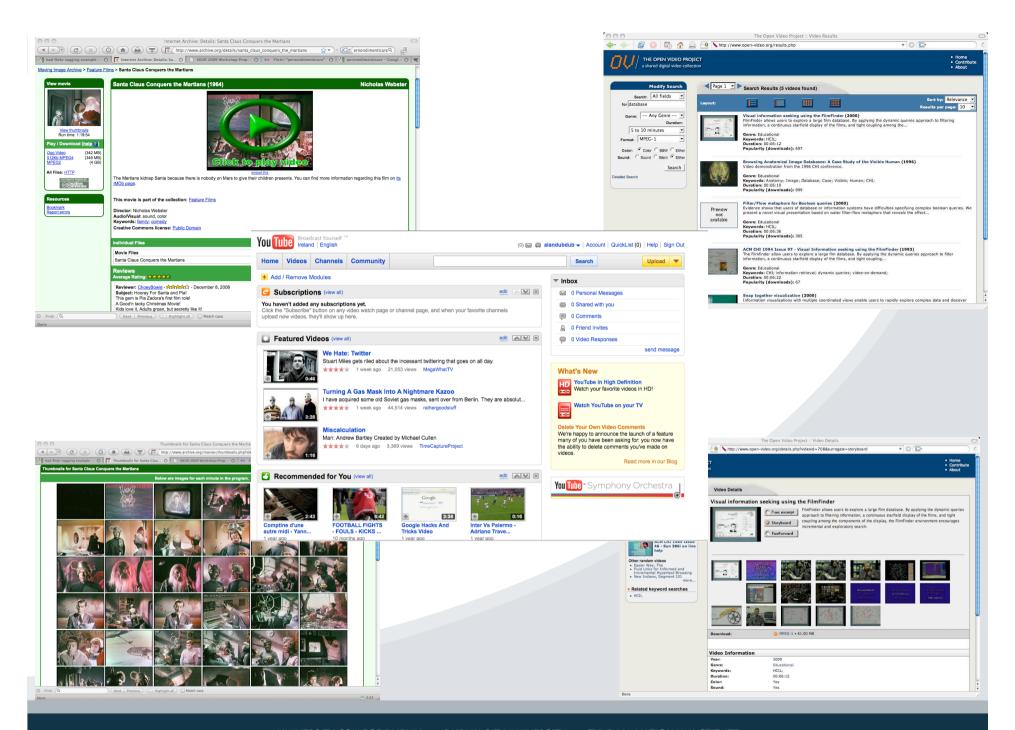
# Many of the issues associated with video in digital form are solved

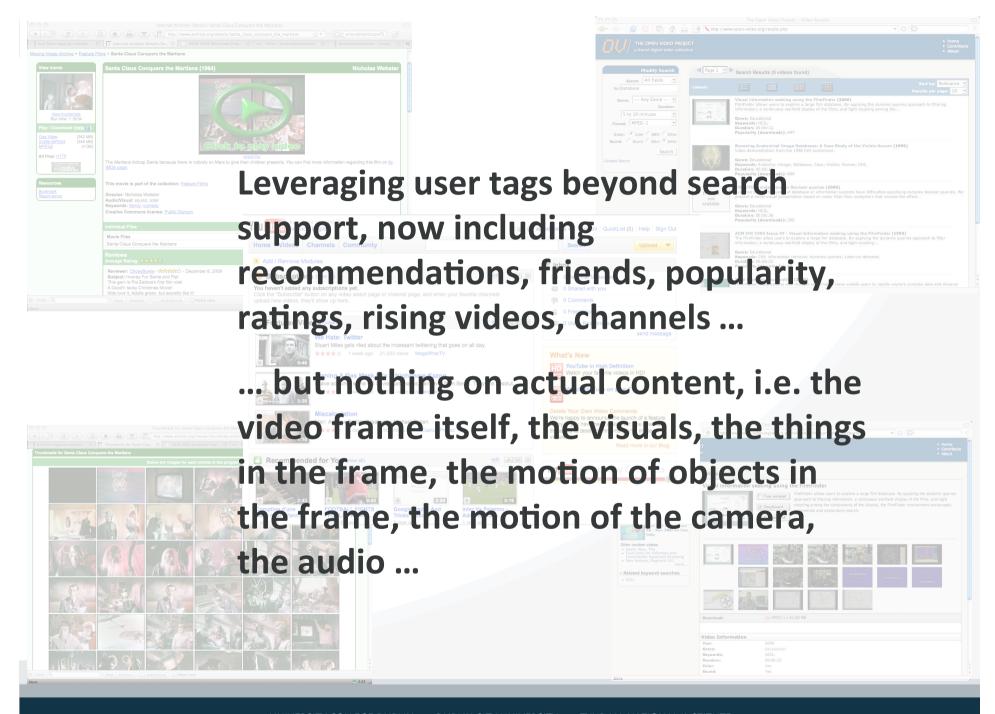
Capture, formatting, compression, storage, transmission, rendering on fixed and mobile

Outstanding challenges are in managing video content analysis, indexing, summarising, browsing and searching

Managing video is mostly done with metadata ... title, date, actor, producer, genre, running time, format, reviews, ratings, etc. ... and user-generated tags (UGC).

Some of these are coupled with keyframe / storyboard previews









... is what we're interested in. There are approaches:

- Use text from speech ASR/CC/in-video OCR
- Match keyframes vs. query images
- Use semantic video features
- Use video/image objects as queries
- ... and I could happily show examples of our systems in each class .. but AZ asked me to look at how video systems can be benchmarked, TRECVid;



# TRECVid goals and strategy

Promote progress in content-based analysis, detection, retrieval on large amounts of digital video

Measure systems against human abilities

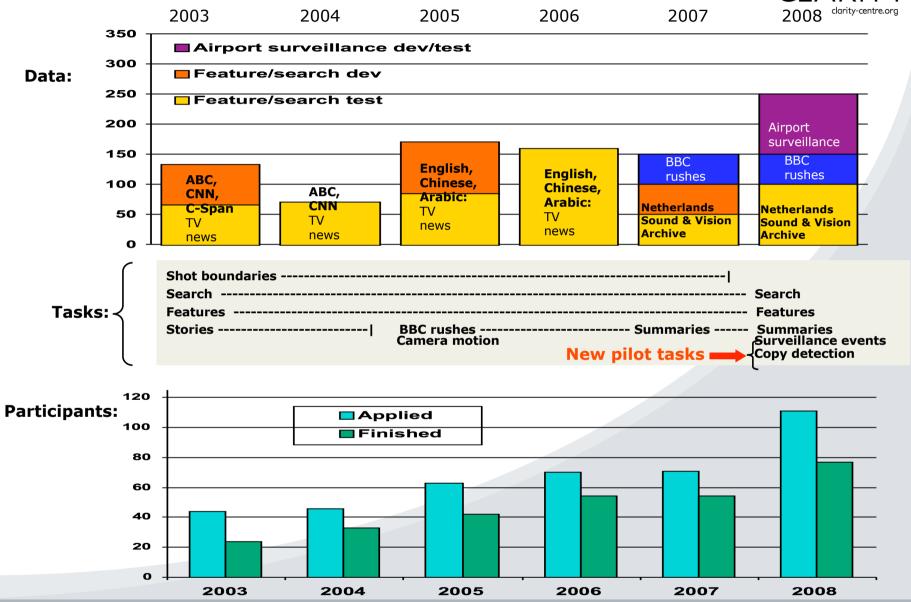
Focus on relatively high-level functionality – near that of an end-user application like interactive search

Supplement with focus on supporting related automatic components:

Automatic search, high-level feature detection, shot bound detection, content-based copy detection, event detection

Do all this in a hugely collaborative and supportive framework, for 9 years

# Evolution: data, tasks, participants ARITY



# **TRECVid 2008: Details**



#### Data:

- 200 hrs Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision (S&V)
- 40 hrs BBC rushes
- 100 hrs of airport surveillance data UK Home Office

#### 5 evaluated tasks

- Content-based copy detection 2010 video queries,...
- High-level feature extraction 20 features
- Search (automatic, manually-assisted, interactive) 48 topics
- Video summarization
- Event detection on airport surveillance video
   (5 cameras \* 2 hours \* 10 days)

## **TV2008 Finishers**



Athens Information Technology

Asahikasei Co.

AT&T Labs - Research

Beckman Institute

**Bilkent University** 

University of Bradford

**Beijing Jiaotong University** 

Brno University of Technology

Beijing University of Posts and

**Telecommunications** 

Carnegie Mellon University

Columbia University

Computer Research Institute of Montreal

COST292 Team (Delft Univ.)

cs24\_kobe (Kobe Univ.)
Dublin City University

ETIS Laboratory

**EURECOM** 

Florida International Univ.

**Fudan University** 

FX Palo Alto Laboratory

IBM T. J. Watson Research Center

**INRIA-LEAR** 

**INRIA-IMIA** 

IntuVision, Inc.

Ipan\_uoi (University of Ioannina)

**IRIM** 

ISM (The Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

Istanbul Technical University

**IUPR-DFKI** 

JOANNEUM RESEARCH

Forschungsgesellschaft mbH

KB Video Retrieval

K-Space

LIG (Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble)

Laboratoire LIRIS (LYON)

University of Twente and CWI

LSIS\_GLOT(CNRS LSIS)

Marburg

Chinese Academy of Sciences (MCG-ICT-CAS)

Mediamill (Univ. of Amsterdam)

MESH

MMIS (Open Univ.)

Microsoft Research Asia

**NHKSTRL** 

National Institute of Informatics

National University of Singapore

National Taiwan University

## **TV2008 Finishers**



NTT Cyber Solutions Laboratories
Orange Labs - France Telecom Group
Osaka University
Oxford Univ.
PKU-ICST (Peking Univ.)

PicSom (Helsinki University of Technology)

Queen Mary University of London

Queensland University of Technology

**REGIM** 

Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU)

SP-UC3M (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Tsinghua University - Intel China Research Center

Tsinghua University

**TNO-ICT** 

**Toshiba Corporation** 

Tokyo Institute of Technology

University of Alabama

University of Electro-Communications

University of Glasgow

University of Karlsruhe (TH)

University of Ottawa - SITE

University of Sheffield

University of Southern California
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
Universite Pierre et Marie Curie - LIP6
VIREO (City University of Hong Kong)
vision@ucf (University of Central Florida)
VITALAS (CERTH-ITI (GR), CWI(NL),
U.Sunderland (UK))
XJTU (Xi'an Jiaotong University)



#### Additional resources and contributions

City University of Hong Kong, the Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble, and the University of Iowa helped out in the distribution of video data by mirroring the them online.

Christian Petersohn at the Fraunhofer (Heinrich Hertz) Institute in Berlin provided the master shot reference

Roeland Ordelman and Marijn Huijbregts at the University of Twente donated the output of their automatic speech recognition system run on the Sound and Vision data

Christof Monz of Queen Mary, University London, who contributed machine translation (Dutch to English) for the Sound and Vision video.

INRIA's Nozha Boujemaa, Alexis Joly, and Julien.Law-to led the design of the copy detection task, in particular regarding the definitions of the video transformations. They provided an independent person, Laurent Joyeux, who created original queries and applied the 10 video transformations in a process blind to the ground truth.

Dan Ellis at Columbia University devised and applied the audio transformations to produce the audio-only queries for copy detection.



#### Additional resources and contributions

Georges Quénot and Stéphane Ayache of LIG (Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble) organized a collaborative annotation of 2008 development data for 20 features. 40 groups contributed a total of 1.2 million image x concept annotations.

The Multimedia Content Group at the Chinese Academy of Sciences provided full **annotation of test features** for 2008 training data including location rectangles for object features.

Columbia University and the City University of Hong Kong contributed detection scores for the 2008 data: CU-VIREO374.

The University of Amsterdam provided 2 benchmarks for assessing mappings of topics to concepts for video retrieval.

Phil Kelly at Dublin City University (DCU) assisted with the assessment of the rushes summaries.

Carnegie Mellon University created a baseline summarization run to help put the summarization results in context.

# TRECVid Tasks ...

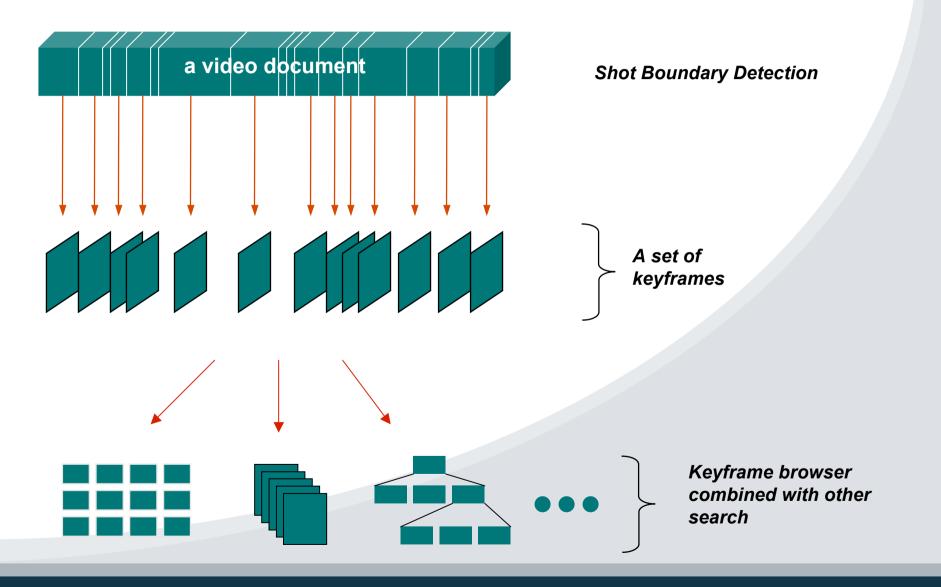


Varied throughout the years, lets look at ...

- Shot Bound Detection;
- Feature Detection;
- Interactive Search;
- Video Summarisation;











SBD was run for several years, manual annotation of 5/6 h ground truth each year, covering hard cuts and gradual transitions;

The task of SBD or automatic video segmentation is to segment video into its constituent shots ... it's a solved problem for TRECVid applications ... 95% P/R for hard cuts, 70% P/R for GTs, 1%-2% real time on standard desktops, not even using GPUs;

[ CVIU paper Apr 09 summarises SBD ]





#### 20 LSCOM features evaluated

1 Classroom

2 Bridge

3 Emergency\_Vehicle

4 Dog

5 Kitchen

6 Airplane\_flying

7 Two people

8 Bus

9 Driver

10 Cityscape

11 Harbor

12 Telephone

13 Street

14 Demonstration Or Protest

15 Hand

16 Mountain

17 Nighttime

18 Boat\_ship

19 Flower

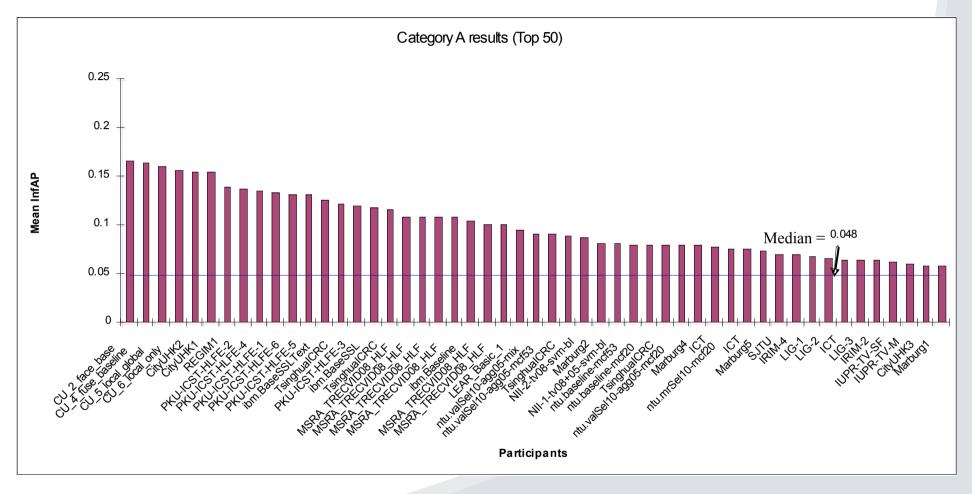
20 Singing

# **General observations**

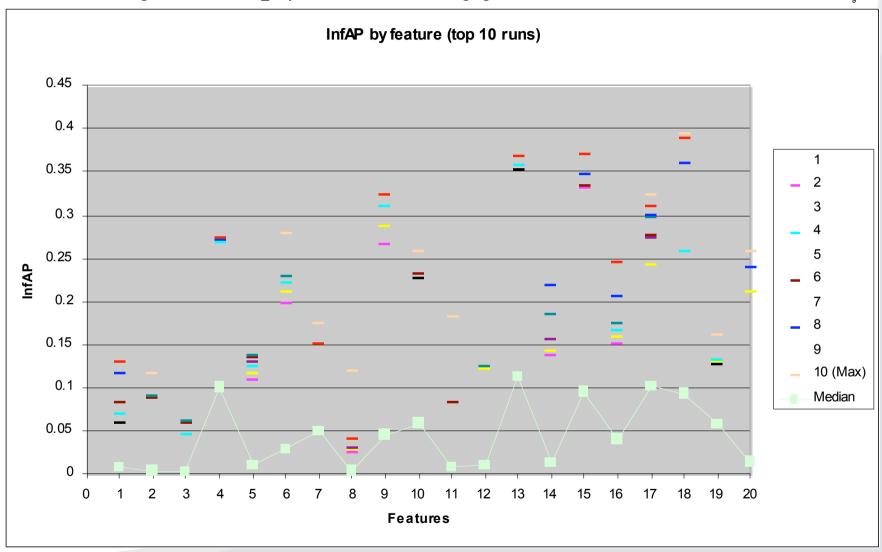


- Very popular task, participation still increasing;
- Hardly any feature-specific approaches;
- Large variety in classifier architectures and choices of feature representations;
- Usually a single, cpu, but some medium and larger clusters;
- No. classifiers used for fusion ranges 1 .. >1160
- Testing times vary between 10m and 150h per feature;
- 30% of the runs do some form of temporal analysis;
- 50% of the runs use salient/SIFT points;
- These are features PER SHOT, or per KF not per scene!
- Shih-Fu will have more details in the next talk;



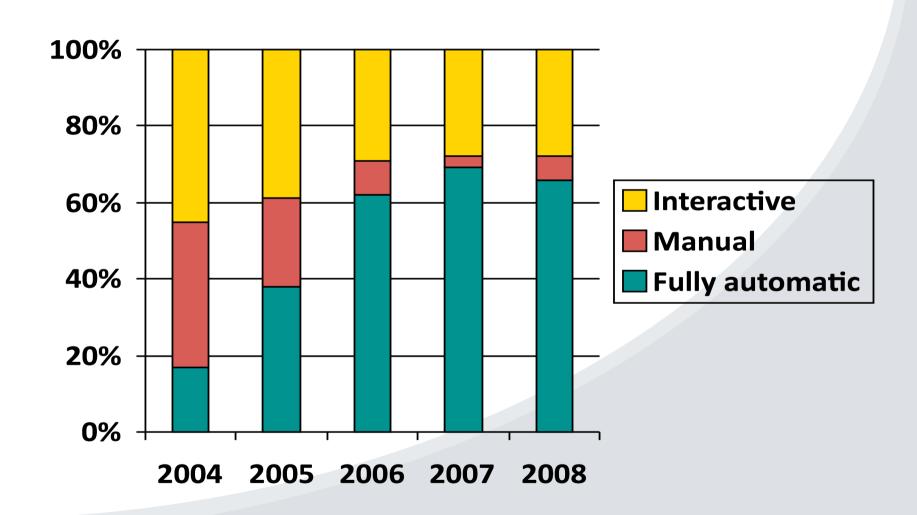


1 Classroom 2 Bridge 3 Emergency\_Vehicle 4 Dog 5 Kitchen 6 Airplane\_flying 7 Two people 8 Bus
9 Driver 10 Cityscape 11 Harbor 12 Telephone 13 Street 14 Demonstration\_Or\_Protest 15 Hand
16 Mountain 17 Nighttime 18 Boat\_ship 19 Flower 20 Singing



# 3. TRECVid Search





# 24 Topics (for all systems)



Find shots of a person opening a door Find shots of 3 or fewer people sitting at a table

Find shots of one or more people with one or more horses

Find shots of a road taken from a moving vehicle, looking to the side

Find shots of a bridge

Find shots of one or more people with mostly trees and plants in the background; no road or building can be seen

Find shots of a person's face filling more than half of the frame area Find shots of one or more pieces of paper, each with writing, typing, or printing it, filling more than half of the frame area

Find shots of one or more people where a body of water can be seen Find shots of one or more vehicles passing the camera Find shots of a map Find shots of one or more people, each

Find shots of one or more black and white photographs, filling more than half of the frame area

Find shots of a vehicle moving away from the camera

Find shots of a person on the street, talking to the camera

Find shots of waves breaking onto rocks Find shots of a woman talking to the camera in an interview located indoors no other people visible

Find shots of a person pushing a child in a stroller or baby carriage

Find shots of one or more people standing, walking, or playing with one or more children

Find shots of one or more people with one or more books

Find shots of food and or drinks on a table

Find shots of one or more people, each in the process of sitting down in a chair Find shots of one or more people, each looking into a microscope





#### **University of Amsterdam (MediaMill)**

Optimal query mode (speech, detector, or example-based search) prediction by topic

#### **Chinese Academy of Sciences (MCG-ICT-CAS)**

Distribution based concept selection method SIFT visual-keywords feature in low dimensional LDA semantic space Re-ranking based on the motion and face Dynamic fusion based on the Smoothed Similarity Cluster

#### **K-Space**

Large multi-site interactive search experiment

#### **FX Palo Alto**

Using program-based clustering to enhance search Collaborative search

# Participant approaches



#### **Brno University of Technology**

Automatic runs using ASR and HLFs

#### **Columbia University**

Interactive runs using CuZero browser exploring novice vs. expert, query formulation vs. full browser experience, story-based expansion

#### Cost292

A large multi-site group effort

Text, visual and HLF interactive search plus audio filtering, term recommendation and relevance feedback

#### cs24\_kobe (Kobe Univ.)

Use multiple examples per topic, and rough set theory to "conceptualise" the topic, leading to interactive retrieval

#### **Dublin City University**

Automatic runs, focus on query time weights for fusion from different retrieval experts

# Participant approaches



#### **Fudan University**

Automatic runs to explore fusions of text, visual and HLF-based retrieval

#### **IBM**

Interactive runs varying the number of HLFs available and the impact of nearduplicate detection and shot clustering

#### **KBVR** (David Etter)

Using text and image features and exploring augmentation with knowledge from Wikipedia and form image clusters

#### **U. Twente / CWI (Lowlands Team)**

Automatic runs varying the set of concepts (M'Mill 101 and VIREO 374) and also Wikipedia articles for text expansion

#### MMIS (Open U, moved from Imperial College)

Another multi-site group, first timers. Submitted text-only plus automatic run based on MPEG-7 visual features

# Participant approaches



#### **Microsoft Research Asia**

Automatic runs with text and visual baselines, query-independent learning, and various reranking methods

#### **National Institute of Informatics, Japan**

Automatic runs with concept suggestion based on text query vs text descriptions of LSCOM 374 HLFs

#### **National University of Singapore**

#### **National Taiwan University**

#### **Oxford University**

Same system as 2007 (useful!), visual-only interactive search System included additional external images from Google search and detection of nearduplicates, upper body and face





#### Helsinki University of Technology (PicSOM)

Automatic runs focusing on text+HLFs only; when HLFs not possible, only then do visual based search; also included face detection and motion features

#### **REGIM (ENIS, Tunisia)**

Interactive search, fusion of text & HLFs plus detection of faces, vehicle, onscreen text and 1+ people

#### Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai

Automatic search using text, 20x HLFs and QBE using colour moments

#### SP-UC3M (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

#### **Tsinghua University / Intel China**

Automatic runs, use rich image features to build a SVM for each topic; also use user tags on Flickr images to locate extra images for example-based search; fuse all combinations





#### **University of Alabama (with UNC)**

Manual & interactive, text plus QBE using image features

#### **University of Glasgow**

Automatic runs using text, MPEG-7 visual features, HLFs and image classification using SVMs, and an interactive run which clusters/groups similar results

#### **VIREO - City University of Hong Kong**

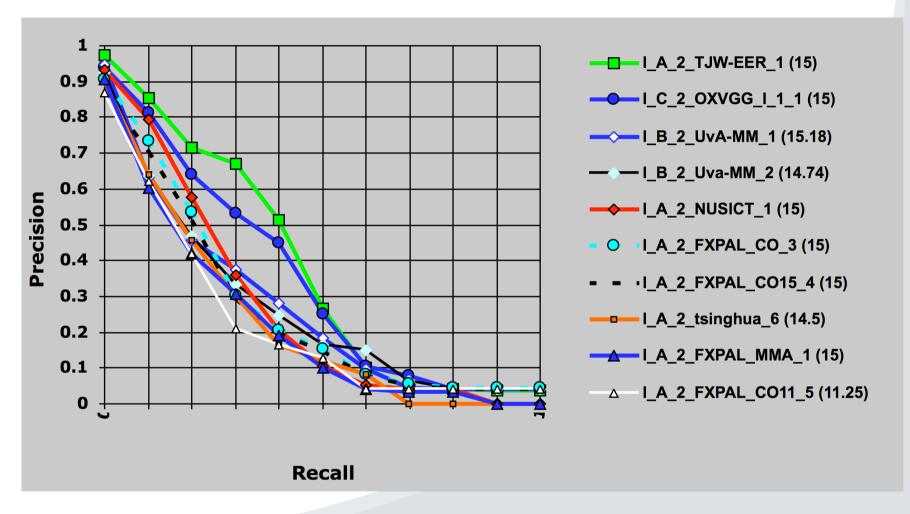
Automatic search on HLFs only considering fusion of detectors using concept semantics, co-occurrence, diversity, and detector robustness

#### VITALAS (Thessaloniki, ITI Crete, CWI & Twente)

Focus on concept retrieval, combine text and HLFs merge (text) concept descriptors proportional to Prob of occurrence

# '07 Interactive runs - top 10 MAP

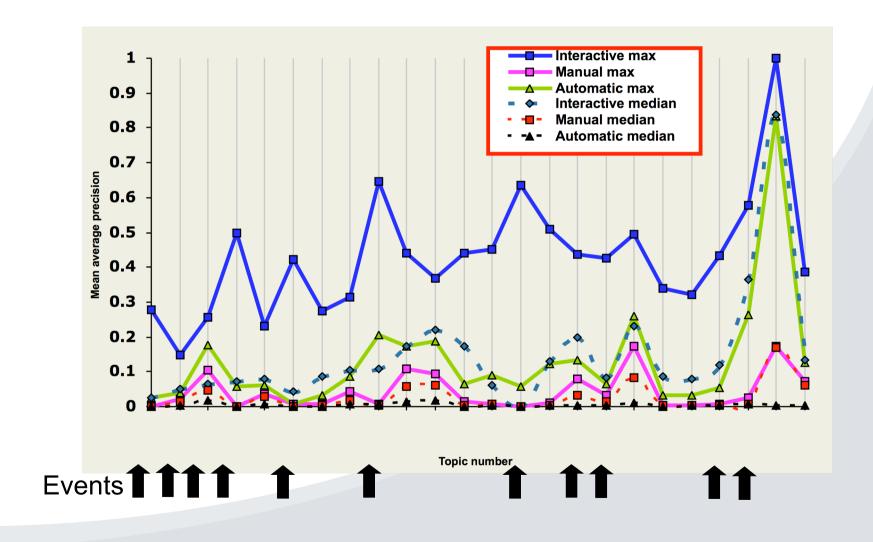




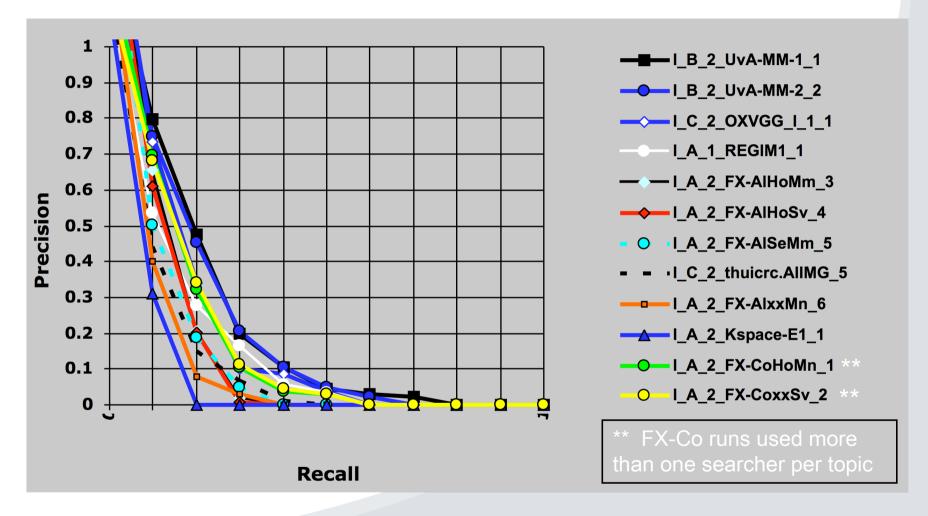
Another view: in highest scoring run, on average 8 of the top 10 shots returned contained the desired video

# Average precision by topic (07)





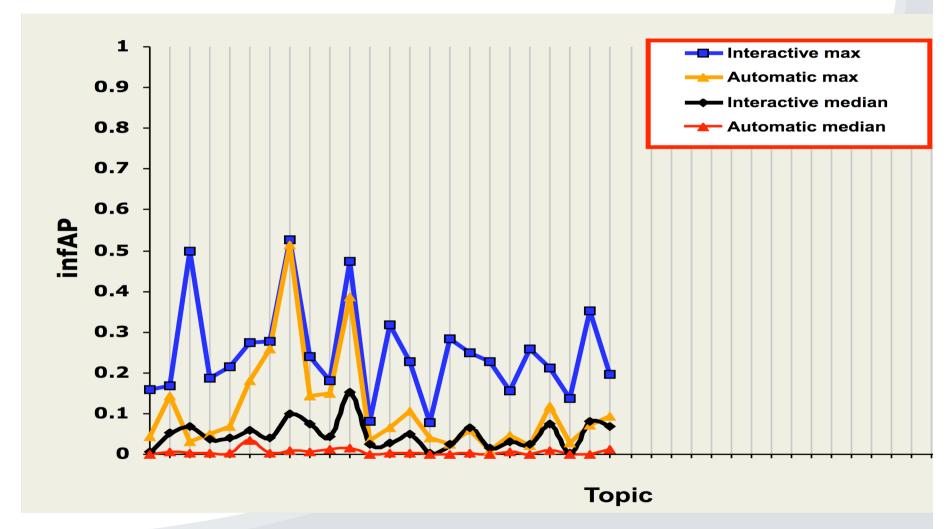
# '08 Interactive runs - top 10 MAPLARITY

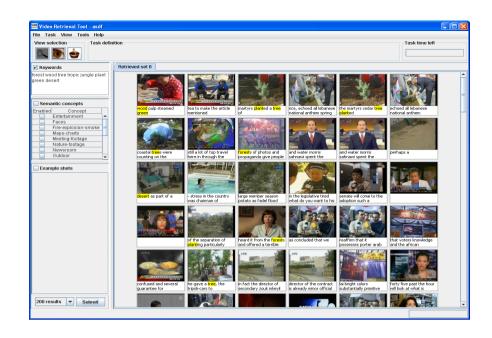


Another view: in highest scoring run, on average an estimated 7 of the top 10 shots returned contained the desired video



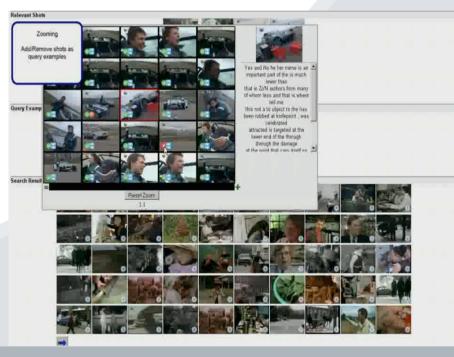














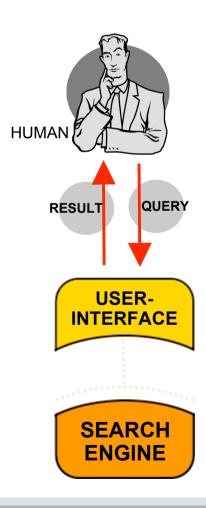
How easy are these systems to use, how good are they, how real are they?

Each year we showcase interactive TRECVid video search at the CIVR conference ... Amsterdam (07), Niagara Falls (08), Santorini (09)

Called the VideOlympics ...



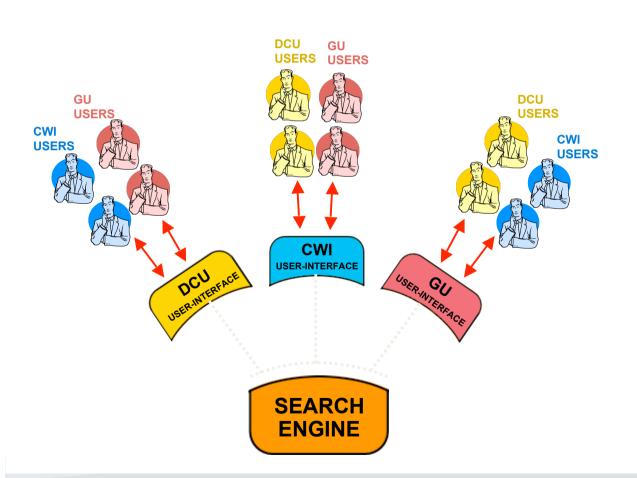




K-Space participation 2008

# What do participants do?





K-Space participation 2008



# TVid Search: state of the art?

On small, closed video libraries, content based video search works well; with metadata and UGC it would be even better ...

We're still only doing keyframe/image and not video (with motion of objects and cameras), and we're purposely not using metadata or tags or UGC;

We're still doing shot retrieval, not scene, or clip;

Feature detection accuracy, scale-up to more features, relationships between features, move away from independent to ontology-based ... need to progress this;

Combining features, keyframe match, text and objects in a natural and usable way ... the learnability of the interface;

Dynamically adjusting retrieval to the query/video type;





TVS'07 and TVS' as workshops at ACM Multimedia;

BBC rushes tapes, 25min, 42 files as development data, 40 files as test data;

scripted dialogue, environmental sounds, repeating, wasted shots, clapboards and colourbars;

Task: create an MPEG-1 summary of each file <= 2% of the original;

Dual evaluation criteria - measure what viewers remember from summary - 81% agreement among judges

- Eliminate redundancy
- Maximise viewer efficiency at recognising objects & events, quickly

Interaction limited to single playback via mplayer in 125 mm x 102 mm window at 25 fps with unlimited optional pauses



# Approaches to selection ...

Almost all groups explicitly searched for and removed junk frames;

Majority groups used some form of clustering of shots/scenes in order to detect redundancy;

Several groups included face detection as some component;

Most groups used visual-only, though some also used audio in selecting segments to include in summary;

Camera motion/optical flow was used by some;

Most groups used whole frame for selecting, though some also used frame regions;



# Approaches to generation ...

Much more variety among techniques for summary generation than selection;

Many used FF or VS/FF video playback;

Several incorporated visual indicator(s) of offset into original video source, within the summary;

Some used an overall storyboard of keyframes;

Some used keyframe playback but most used the unaltered original video, some with sub-shots only;

Some used non-hard cut shot transitions, and one did progressive summary generation, on-the-fly;



# Challenges ...

Participation, organisation, tasks, scientific rigour, enthusiasm, research topics ... all sorted.

The problem ... video data!

NIST cannot legally distribute data which it is not 100% © cleared to do so .. LDC, S&V, BBC .. but for 2010, we have 10,000 hours from Internet Archive.

# Final issues ...



#### Too closed shop, not public enough?

VideOlympics showcase, Summarisation workshop at ACM MM

#### Learnability of systems for non-experts?

Most sites used expert searchers ... recent paper showed searcher variability across sites to be a factor ... VideOlympics '09 uses schoolchildren!

#### **Too US DTO-centric?**

No way - see the list of contributors!

#### Can I get the video data?

Find a buddy and sign the forms.

Can I get the other data (topics, assessments, donations)?
Its all on the TRECVid website.



# Thank you

I'm funded by ...

