

Video Understanding : A review of action detection-recognition dataset

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Tóm tắt nội dung

In this article, we provide a summary and an overview of the datasets used in the task of action detection/recognition. The datasets will be presented in the order of their publication time. For each dataset, we sequentially present four aspects: the context of its creation, data distribution, explanations of annotations, and data collection methods.

1 Introduction

In video understanding tasks, action recognition and detection are prominent and meaningful due to their practical applications in daily life. Some notable applications include Surveillance and Security, Human-Computer Interaction, Sports Analysis, Entertainment and Gaming, among others. Although deep learning models designed to solve these problems often require significant computational resources, with the advancement of computer hardware, the deployment in real-world scenarios while meeting real-time processing speed has become more feasible over time.

Besides the requirement for significant computational resources, they also demand a large and sufficiently complex dataset. In addition to serving as training data, datasets also provide a portion of data specifically for evaluating models, thereby establishing a common benchmark for comparing different models. Over the years, new datasets have emerged, either as additions to existing datasets or as entirely new ones based on different construction perspectives. This has increased both the diversity and quantity of available data, but also inadvertently posed challenges in selecting an appropriate dataset. Evaluating whether a dataset is suitable for a given research problem is not merely a matter of its scale. Other characteristics must also be considered, such as the dataset creator's perspective, data collection methods, sample size, number of classes, level of annotation detail (spatial, temporal, sound, etc.), popularity within the research community, the baseline for comparison, and various other factors. Therefore, it

is necessary to carefully examine datasets relevant to the task, gather information, evaluate, and then compare them to ultimately select the desired dataset for research purposes. This process typically consumes a significant amount of time and effort. To address this issue, in this paper, we aim to compile notable datasets in the fields of action detection and action recognition, listing them chronologically while providing concise necessary information regarding:

- *Context and construction perspective of the dataset*: Since the datasets are presented chronologically, this section clarifies the information regarding the background and the authors' perspectives on the shortcomings or the necessary additions to older datasets.
- *Dataset distribution*: Information about the dataset, such as the number of data samples, the number of classes, the train-validation splits, and any other available details.
- *Annotations*: Explanation of the annotations provided in the dataset.
- *Data collection methods*: We summarize the data collection process employed by the respective author groups on that dataset. This allows for a more objective assessment of the dataset's reliability and quality based on the researcher's perspective.

In section II, we will provide a brief overview of the history and context of the field of artificial intelligence research from its inception to the emergence of CNN models and their dominance from image task to video task. Having a general understanding of the history and context will help readers understand why datasets have their limitations and continue to evolve over the years.

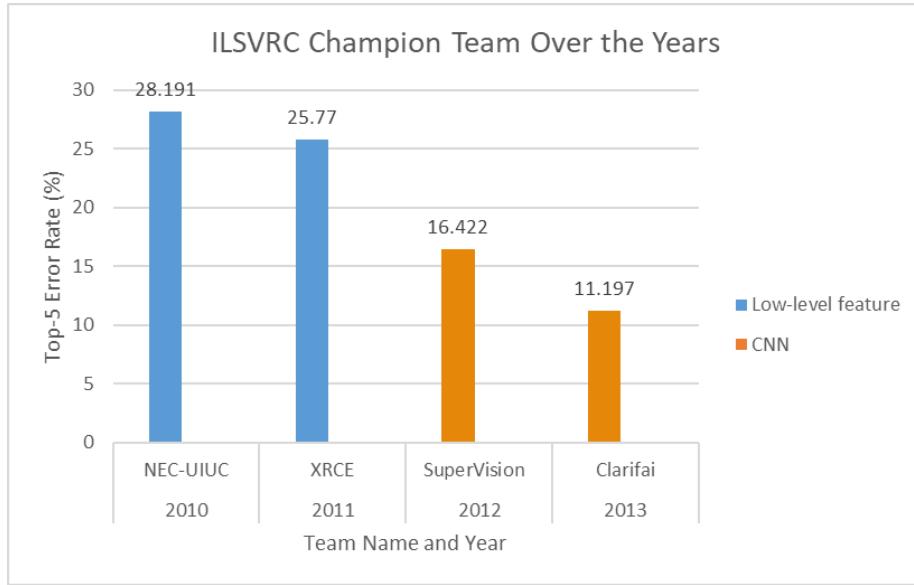
In section III, we will list the datasets in the order of their publication time (measured from the time the accompanying paper is published). Each dataset will include four pieces of information presented in the following order: "Context and Construction Perspective of the Dataset," "Annotations," "Dataset Distribution," and "Data Collection Methods." If some information is not provided by the authors in the original paper, it will be left blank or omitted. Additionally, if the authors provide any additional information included in the dataset, we will allocate a separate section below to describe it. The list of datasets, along with a brief overview of their publication dates and the mentioned data quantities, can be found in Fig1..

2 Overview of History

Although the field of artificial intelligence emerged in the mid-1990s, it took several decades for significant progress to be made, thanks to the remarkable advancements in computer hardware - greater computing power and easier accessibility. As a result, the research community's interest in AI has significantly increased. AI competitions began to be organized, particularly in computer vision, attracting numerous research groups. In 2010, the ImageNet Large Scale

Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) [1] was initiated, aiming to build upon the success of the PASCAL VOC challenge [2] by evaluating model performance in image recognition tasks.

ILSVRC, upon its initial launch, garnered significant attention and credibility within the research community due to its unprecedented scale of data: 1.2 million training images and 1,000 object classes. It attracted participation from top researchers in the field and further solidified its reputation.



Hình 1: ILSVRC champion team over years on classification task

Go back to 1998 when LeNet [3], the first CNN model, was introduced. At that time, CNN was just one of many research directions and had not received much attention. It wasn't until 2012 when the SuperVision team, led by researchers at the University of Toronto, proposed a CNN model called AlexNet and convincingly won the ILSVRC2012 in image classification with a top-5 error rate of only 16.422% (Fig 1). They completely outperformed other competitors at that time, paving the way for the era of CNN and the dawn of Deep Learning. Since then, winning solutions in subsequent years of ILSVRC have consistently utilized CNN. Over time, there has been an increasing number of research studies applying CNN models to various tasks. Through experimentation, CNN has proven to be effective not only in image classification but also in localization, segmentation, and even beyond computer vision, extending to other fields such as speech processing and natural language processing. CNN has shown great potential in developing solutions for previously challenging problems that were not adequately addressed. One such problem is action recognition, which is a highly significant task with practical applications. CNN has opened up possibilities for developing solutions to previously unresolved problems, and action

recognition is just one of them, receiving considerable attention and practical implications.

The problem of Action Recognition existed before the rise of CNN. Solutions for action recognition during this period often involved feature extraction using various methods to obtain a feature vector from the data, followed by a classifier, typically a Support Vector Machine (SVM). This approach is called "hand-crafted feature" and it continued to dominate other methods, including CNNs, until 2015 because CNN models were still relatively new and not extensively explored. Over time, the research community gradually replaced these hand-crafted feature methods with CNNs. Continuous advancements and proposals of CNN models for action recognition have been made, such as Two-stream networks, Segment-based methods, Multi-stream networks, 3D CNNs, and so on. Alongside these developments, there has been an increasing demand for computational power and a significant growth in the amount of data. The datasets used in this period were also limited, as shown in Table 1, which lists prominent datasets from before 2012. It can be observed that in terms of scale (number of classes, number of video clips), the datasets were still quite limited.

Bảng 1: Action recognition dataset

Name	Year	NumClass	Clip/Class	Ref
KTH	2004	6	100	[4]
Weizmann	2005	9	9	[5]
IXMAS	2007	11	33	[6]
Hollywood	2008	8	30-129	[7]
UCF Sports	2008	9	14-35	[8]
Hollywood2	2009	12	61-278	[9]
UCF YouTube	2009	11	100	[10]
Olympic	2010	16	50	[11]

Building a dataset typically goes through four steps: (1) Defining a set of predefined actions, (2) Collecting videos from data sources, (3) Annotating the data (either automatically, semi-automatically, or manually), (4) Cleaning and filtering the data to remove duplicates and noise. Each step presents its own challenges. In step (1), defining an action is not a simple task as humans often perform complex combinations of gestures. So, what constitutes an "atomic action"? In step (2), do the video sources comply with copyright rules? Privacy regulations? Is the dataset stable (not prone to loss or replacement)? In step (3), the workload scales with the dataset size, and there can be vague boundaries in determining the start and end of an action. In step (4), what criteria are used to evaluate whether a video meets the standards for usability? There are many related questions, such as the availability of human and financial resources, required to meet the demands of building a comprehensive research dataset. Furthermore, considering the context before CNNs gained significant prominence, investing in developing a large-scale dataset was highly risky.

CNN models possess immense power that scales with their complexity., is prone to overfitting, especially when dealing with small amounts of data. During the explosion of CNN, research groups faced many challenges due to data scarcity. Methods like data augmentation were effective solutions, but it was still necessary to supplement larger and more complex datasets to meet the growing demand for data in CNN models. Another reason is that the remarkable success of CNNs in image processing tasks has been greatly contributed by large-scale datasets like ImageNet. However, in the video domain, there is currently no comparable dataset to ImageNet. Realizing this need, research groups from all over the AI research community have continuously improved and published increasingly refined datasets. These datasets play a crucial role as a common benchmark for comparing different models.

3 Review

3.1 HMDB51

- Year : 2011
- Paper : HMDB: A Large Video Database for Human Motion Recognition [12].

3.1.1 Context and construction perspective

KTH [4] and Weizmann [5] have long been regarded as pioneering datasets in the early stages of action recognition. However, over time, their limitations have become evident, particularly in terms of a restricted number of action categories and simplistic background contexts. With the advent of recent models, achieving accuracy rates exceeding 90% became commonplace. As a result, there is a growing demand for alternative datasets that present more substantial challenges, aiming to push the boundaries and enhance the capabilities of action recognition systems. The dataset is carefully designed to highlight differences among action categories based on motion rather than static poses. With the valuable contribution, the dataset has a potential of significantly enhance the evaluation and future utilization of recognition systems in real life.

3.1.2 Data collection methods

A group of student is asked to collect and annotate any segment which represents a single non-ambiguous human action from videos. The videos are sourced from digitized movies, public databases like the Prelinger archive, additional online videos, as well as content from YouTube, Google videos and other videos from internet. Students also were asked to consider some minimum quality standard : only one action per clip, minimum height for main actor should be 60 pixels, minimum contrast level, minimum of clip length is 1 second, acceptable compression artifacts, etc.

3.1.3 Data distribution

It includes 6,766 video clips covering 51 different action categories, with each category having at least 101 clips.

- Train : for each action, 70 random clips are used.
- Validation : no validation set.
- Test : for each action, 30 random clips are used.

The authors generated three distinct training/testing split follow above rule, ensure that no test clip also train clip.

3.1.4 Annotations



Hình 2:

For each class, there will be 3 split files as mentioned above. Each file will include the names of all the videos in the same class along with an index belonging to $\{0, 1, 2\}$ as shown in Figure 2. The file used for training is indexed as 1, for testing it is 2, and 0 indicates that it is not used in this split.

Bảng 2: Action recognition dataset

PROPERTY	CATEGORIES
Visible body parts	head(h), upper body(u), full body (f), lower body(l)
Camera motion	motion (cm), static (nm)
Number of people involved in the action	single (np1), two (np2), three (np3)
Camera viewpoint	front (fr), back (ba), left(le), right(ri)
Video quality	good (goo), medium (med), ok (bad)

The name of each video also carries a meaning, with a specific structure as follows:

vid-name_class-name_vible-body-part_cam-motion_num-of-people_cam-viewpoint_vid-quality
The abbreviations used are listed in Table 2.

For example, the name IPL_Awards_Ceremony_shake_hands_f_cm_np2_ba_med_0.avi represents a video titled IPL Awards Ceremony, belonging to the shake hands class, with 'f' indicating full body, 'cm' indicating motion, 'np2' indicating two people, 'ba' representing back viewpoint, and 'med' indicating medium quality.

3.2 AVA

- Year : 2018
- Paper : AVA: A Video Dataset of Spatio-temporally Localized Atomic Visual Actions [13]

3.2.1 Context and construction perspective

Popular action classification datasets such as KTH [4], Weizmann [5], HMDB51 [12], and UCF101 [14] only consist of short clips manually trimmed to capture a single action. Newer datasets like Sports-1M [15], YouTube-8M [16], Something-something [17], and Moments in Time [18] focus on larger-scale data and are often annotated automatically, leading to noisy annotations. Some recent studies, such as ActivityNet [19], THUMOS [20], and Charades [21], utilize a large number of videos containing multiple actions but only provide temporal annotations. Recognizing the limitations from their perspective, the authors of this paper proposed the AVA dataset.

3.2.2 Data collection methods

The process of constructing the AVA dataset involves five steps : action vocabulary generation, movie and segment selection, person bounding box annotation, person linking and action annotation.

- **Action vocabulary generation** : They generate action vocabulary base on three principle :

Generality : Generic action in daily-life scenes, opposite of specific actions in a specific situation, for example, playing football on a football field, would be general or nonspecific actions in a general situation.

Atomicity : Independent of interacted objects (e.g., hold without specifying what object to hold).

Exhaustivity : The authors initialized list of actions using knowledge from previous datasets. They iterated through this list multiple times until it covered approximately 99% of the actions in the AVA dataset.

- **Movie and segment selection** : Raw video content is sourced from YouTube. The authors initially compile a list of top actors from various nationalities. Each actor is then searched using a YouTube query, retrieving up to 2000 results. The selected videos must fall under the categories of "film" or "television," have a duration of over 30 minutes, be uploaded

at least one year prior, and have a minimum of 1000 views. Additionally, black and white videos, low-resolution videos, animated and cartoon content, gaming videos, as well as videos containing adult content, are excluded. Each video is partitioned into a 15-minute long segment and divided into 897 movie segments. The result is 430 videos.

- **Person bounding box annotation** : First, the bounding boxes are automatically detected using the Faster-RCNN [22] person detector, which significantly reduces the manual annotation time. Then, annotators re-annotate the missed boxes to ensure complete coverage. In the final step, incorrectly labeled boxes are marked and removed.
- **Person link annotation** : The bounding boxes are linked using person embeddings [23], and then the optimal matching with the Hungarian algorithm [24] is applied to match the boxes together. In order to increase accuracy, annotators remove false positive boxes in the next step.
- **Action annotation** : Recognizing the practicality that annotators may make labeling mistakes is unavoidable when dealing with up to 80 classes, the authors divided Action annotation into two stages: action proposal and verification. In the proposal stage, annotators are required to suggest action classes, and these proposals are verified by annotators in the verification stage.

3.2.3 Data distribution

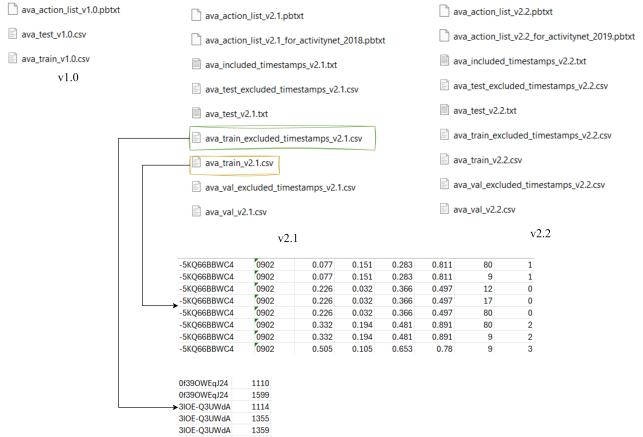
In total, there are 430 videos covering 80 classes, with each video contributing 15 minutes at a sample rate of 1Hz (meaning one frame per second, 897 segments per 15 minutes). The train/val/test ratio is divided as 55:15:30, respectively.

- Train : 235 videos, 211k segments.
- Val : 64 videos, 57k segments.
- Test : 131 videos, 118k segments.

3.2.4 Annotation

The AVA action dataset has four versions : v1.0, v2.0, v2.1 and v2.2. There are two key differences between AVA v2.2 and v2.1. Firstly, an additional round of human rating was carried out to include missing labels, resulting in a 2.5% increase in the total number of annotations. Secondly, box locations were corrected for a few videos that had aspect ratios significantly larger than 16:9. Regarding AVA v2.1, the only modification compared to v2.0 was the removal of a few duplicate movies. The class list and label map remained unchanged from v1.0. The differences between v1.0 and v2.0 is not mentioned by authors.

Figure 3 lists the annotation files provided across different versions, v2.0 is not mentioned because it has been replaced by v2.1. Unlike v1.0, v2.1, and v2.2



Hình 3:

include additional action list files (60 classes as a subset of the 80 classes in AVA), which serve the purpose of the ActivityNet Challenge [19]. Additionally, there are included files and excluded files. Raters typically provided annotations at timestamps ranging from 902 to 1798, inclusive, in seconds, with a 1-second interval. Performance evaluation includes all these "included" timestamps, even those where raters indicated the absence of any action. However, for certain videos, specific timestamps were excluded from annotation due to raters flagging the corresponding video clips as inappropriate. Evaluation of performance does not take into account the "excluded" timestamps.

The format of a row is the following: video_id, middle_frame_timestamp, person_box, action_id, person_id , as described on the official website :

- video_id: YouTube identifier
- middle_frame_timestamp: the timestamp in seconds from the start of the YouTube video
- person_box: the bounding box coordinates of the person, given as the top-left (x_1, y_1) and bottom-right (x_2, y_2) points normalized with respect to the frame size. The coordinate range is from (0.0, 0.0) at the top left to (1.0, 1.0) at the bottom right.
- action_id: the identifier of an action class
- person_id: a unique integer that allows linking this box to other boxes depicting the same person in adjacent frames of the video.

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