

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.

Index Terms—Dataset Overview

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past decade, deep learning models have achieved remarkable success and have outperformed traditional methods in various tasks, including object detection, sound source separation, action recognition, and more. Currently, there is an increasing number of research studies being conducted to apply and improve existing models or create new architectures to address real-world problems. The rapid success of deep learning models can largely be attributed to two factors: the advancement of computer hardware in terms of computational power and memory capacity, as well as the expanding scale of available datasets.

Advancement of computer hardware

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E. *Some Common Mistakes*

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

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Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present

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TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
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Hình 1. Example of a figure caption.

them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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REFERENCES

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For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

TÀI LIỆU

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