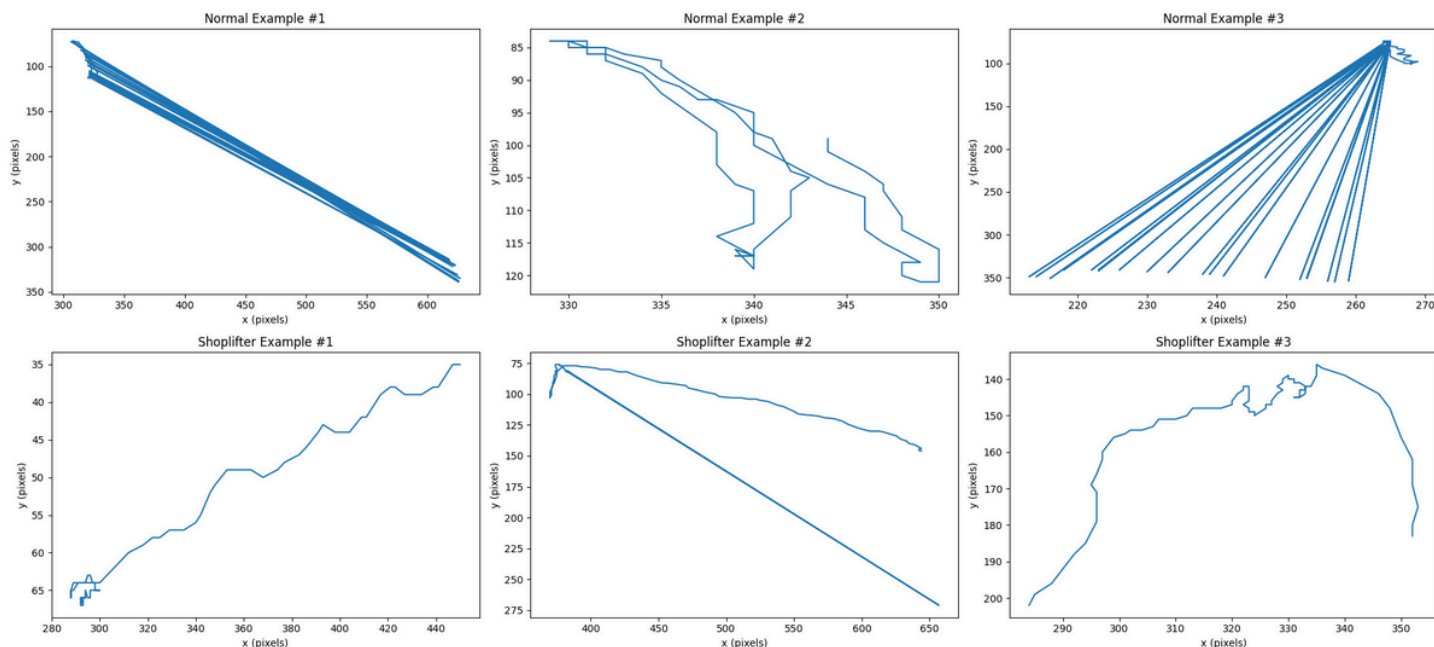
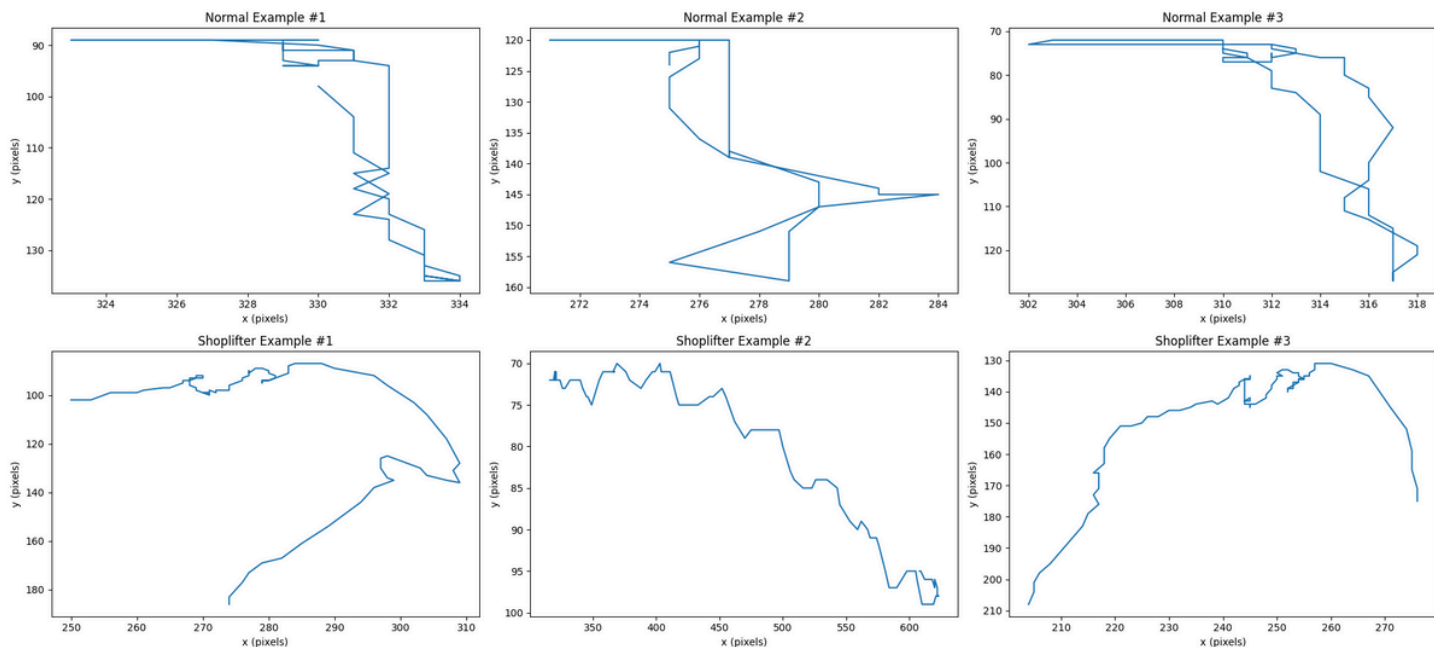


- First frames may not show the full story for shoplifting could be noise in data as no shoplifter steals in the first minute he's in the store
- but still probably should still be given to the model because it may learn implicit patterns unseen by our naked eye

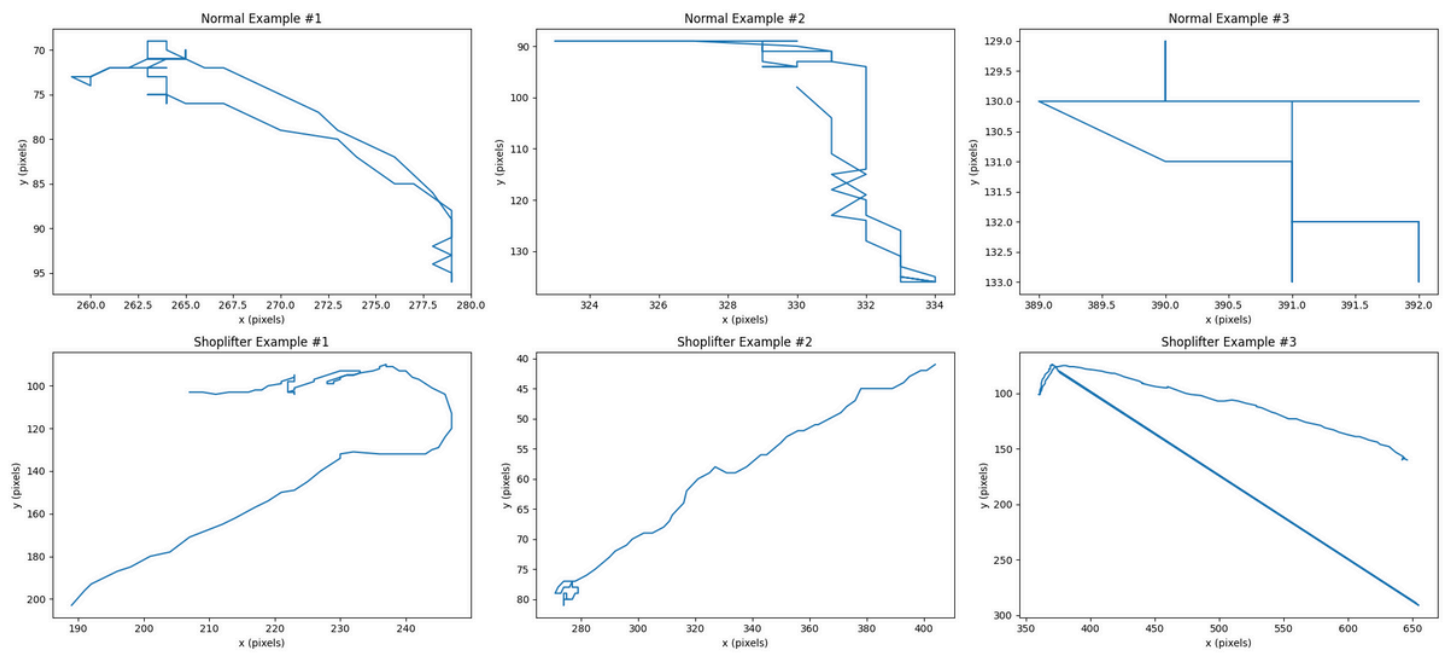
Sample Trajectories (First 150 Frames of Movement)



Sample Trajectories (First 150 Frames of Movement)



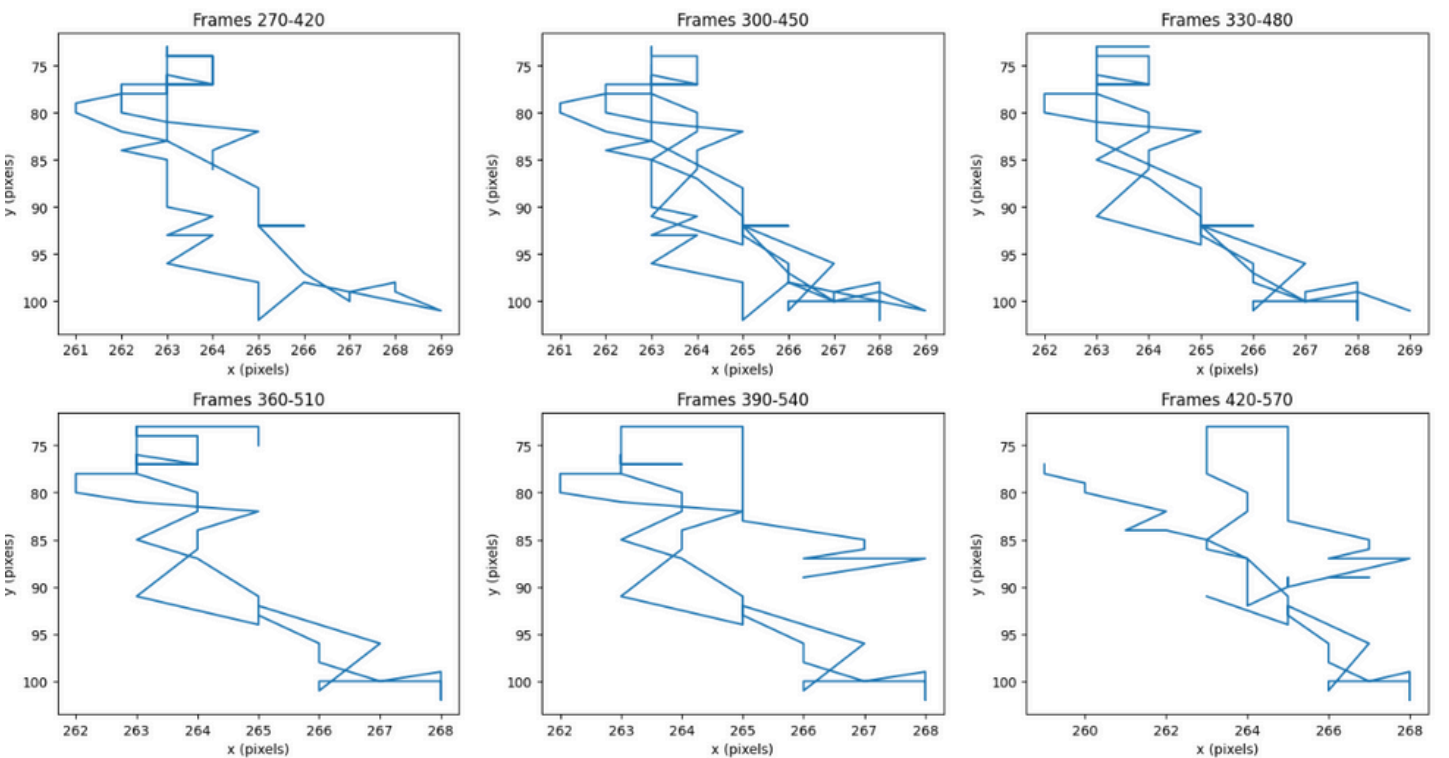
Sample Trajectories (First 150 Frames of Movement)

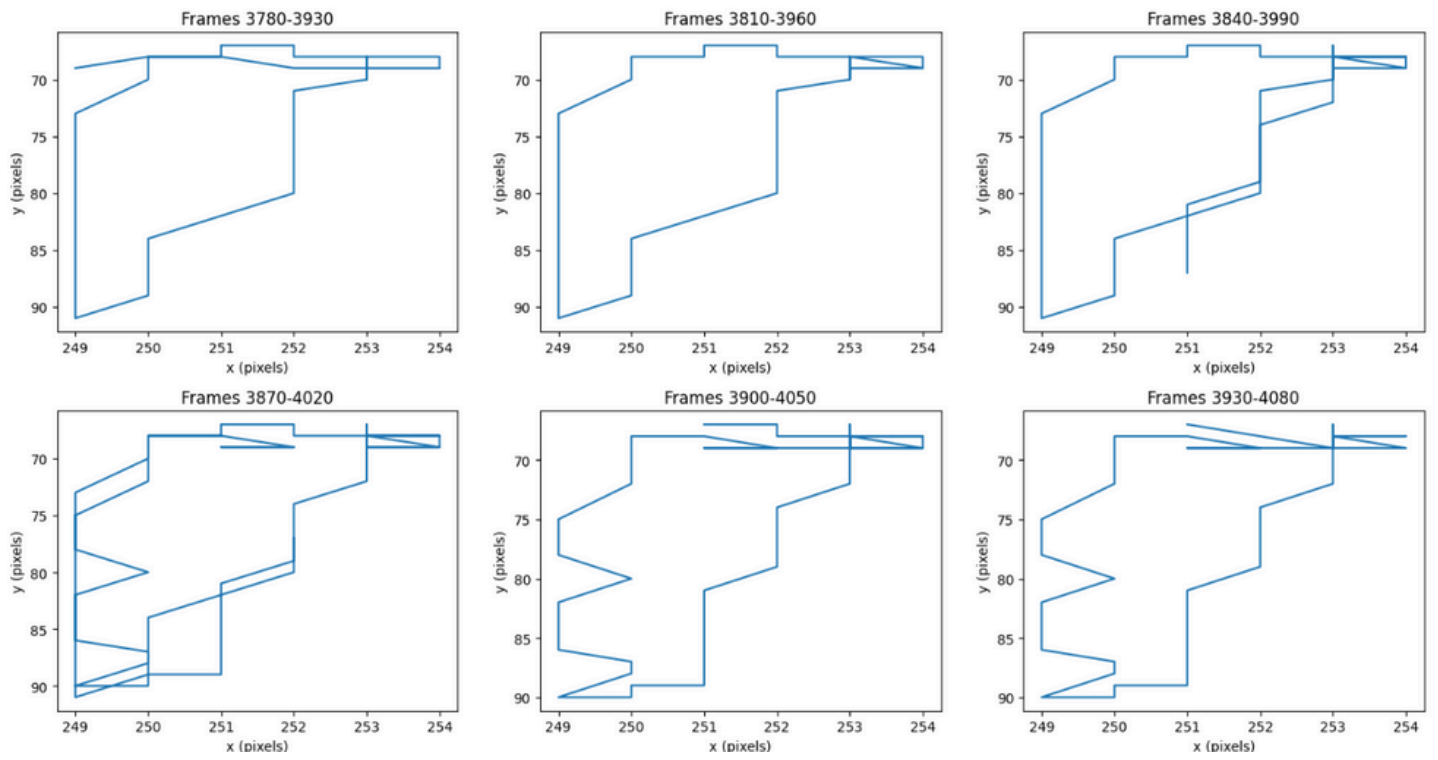


Comparison of more frames later on in the video

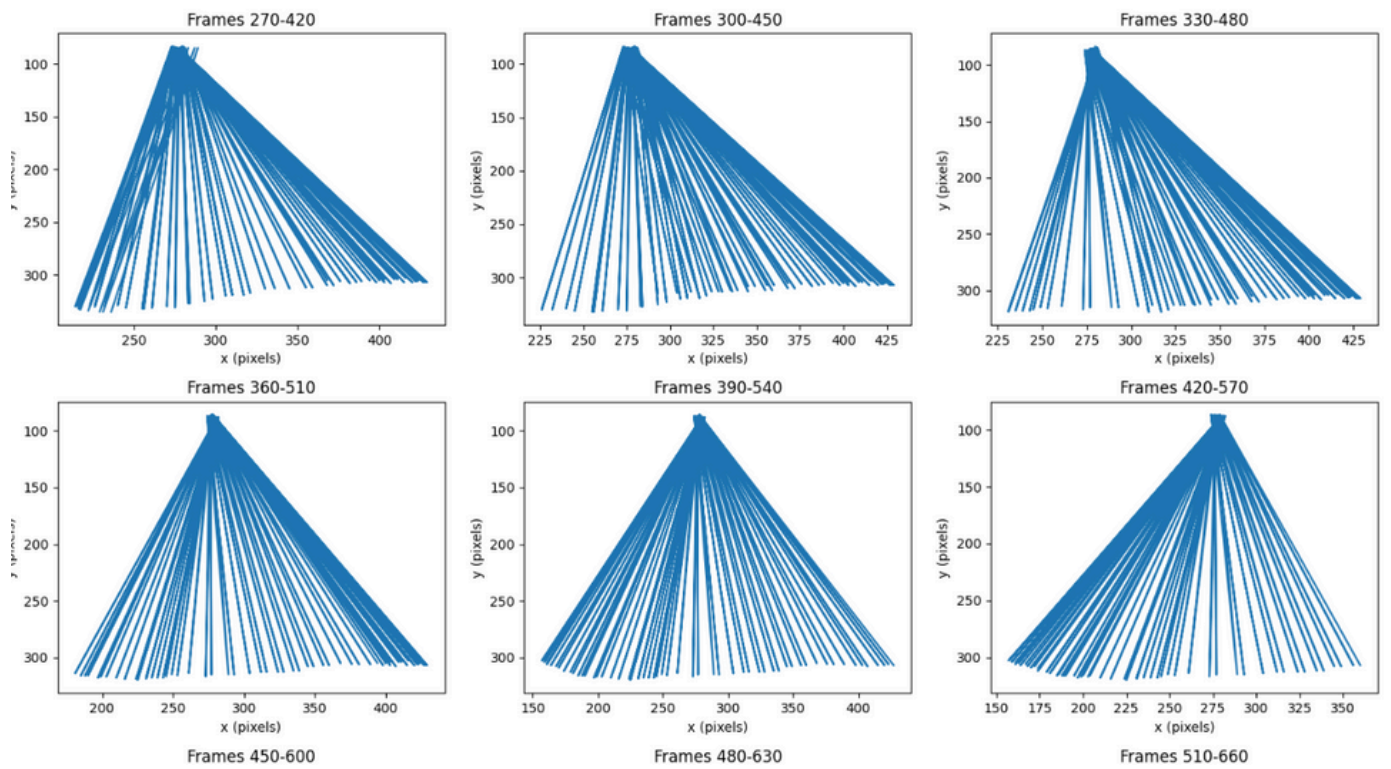
normal class picking up objects:

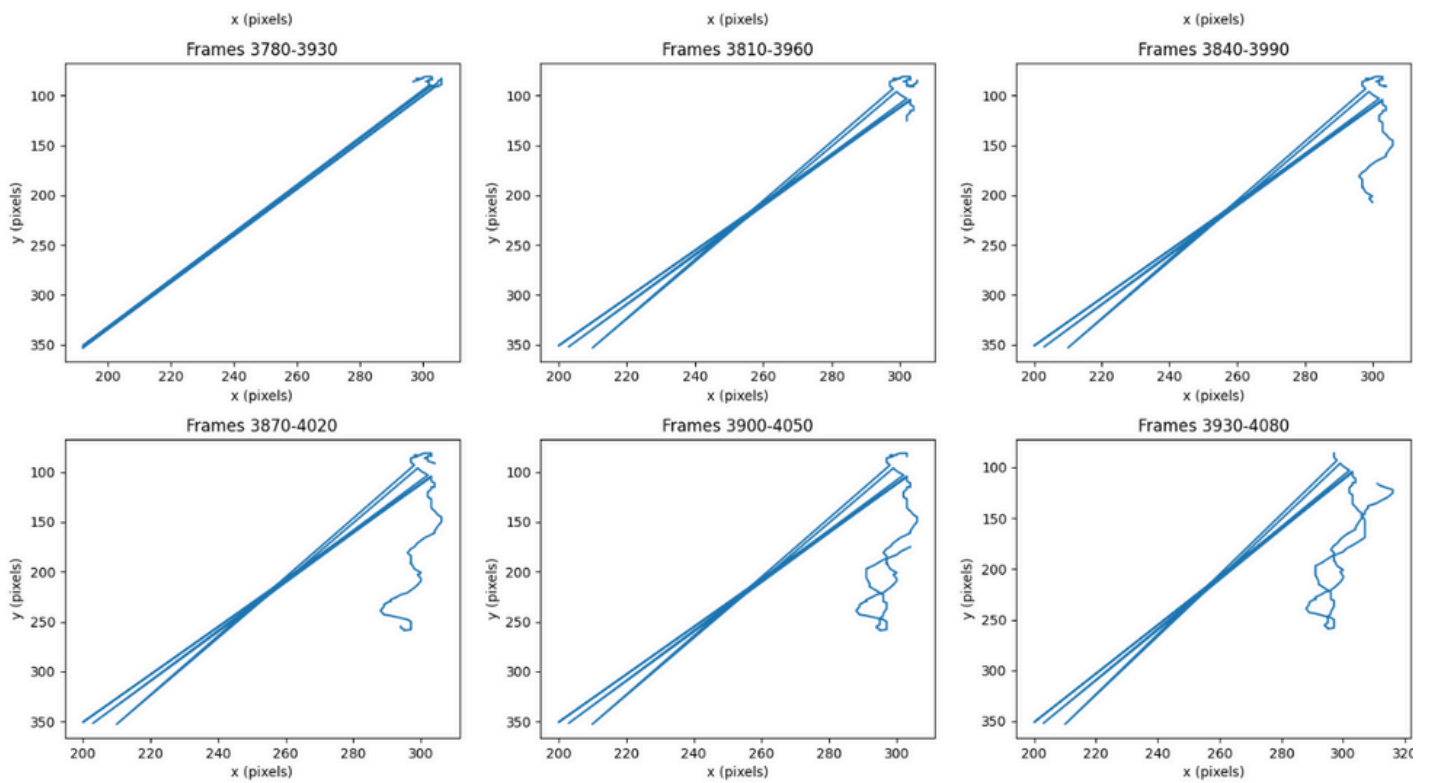
:





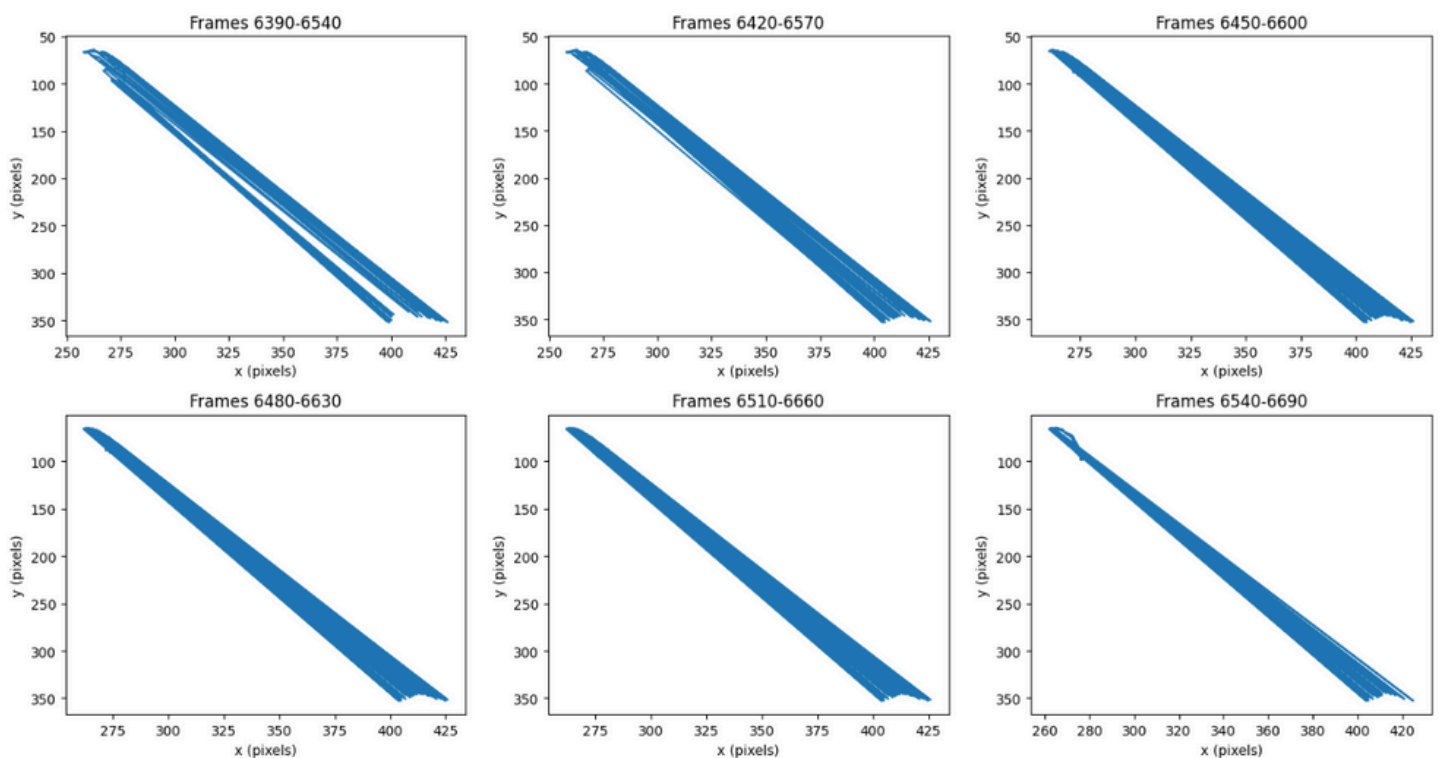
Shoplifter:



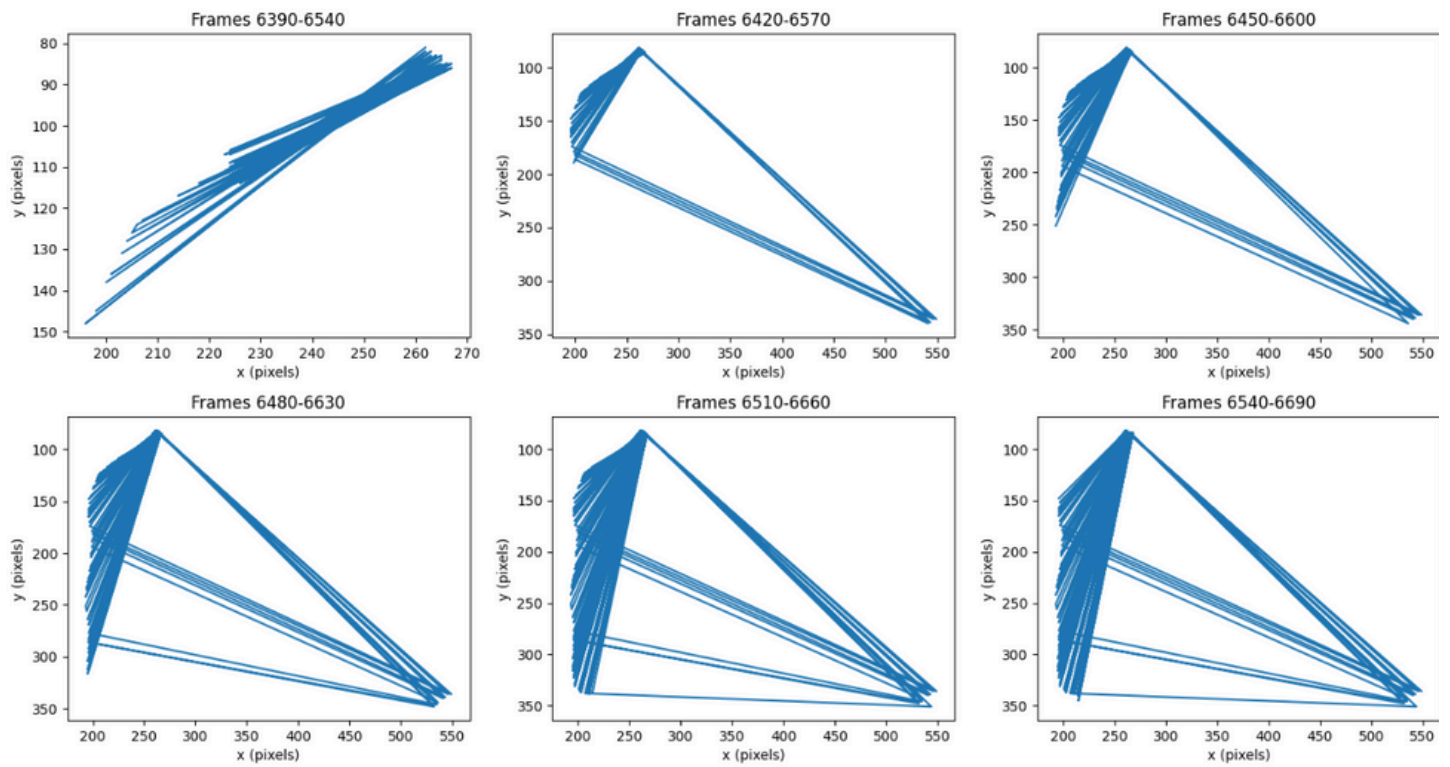


At the end of the videos people are done shopping so they may rush around looking aimlessly to see if they are forgetting something which may also confuse the model as this is shoplifting activities

normal class:

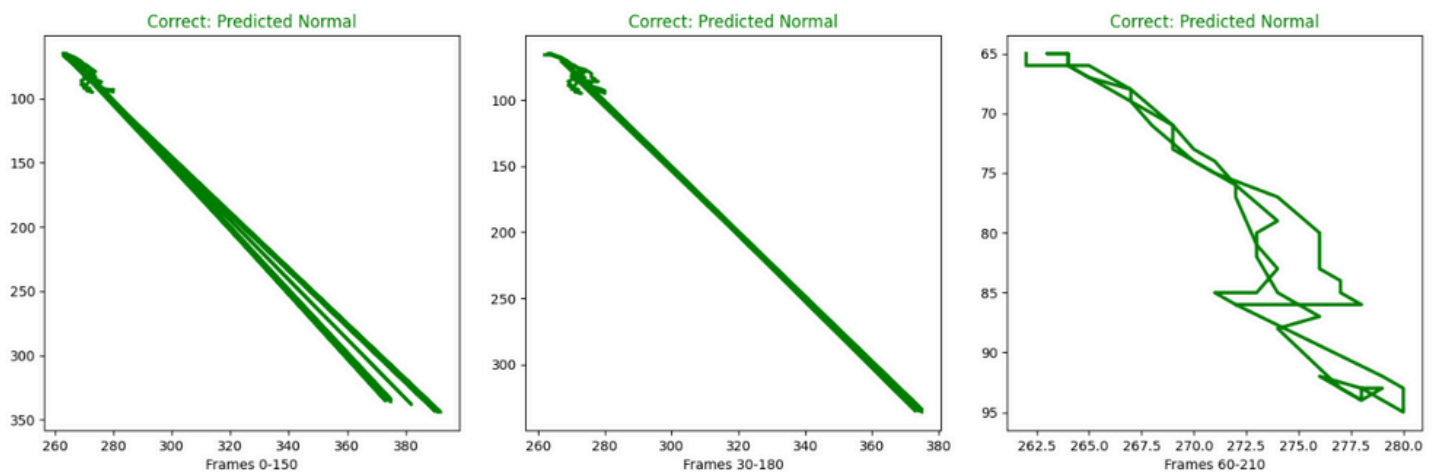


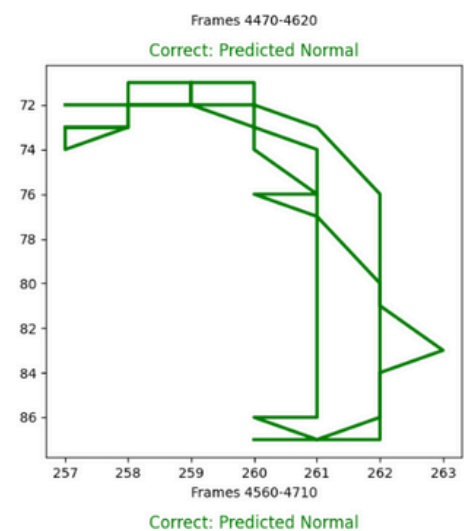
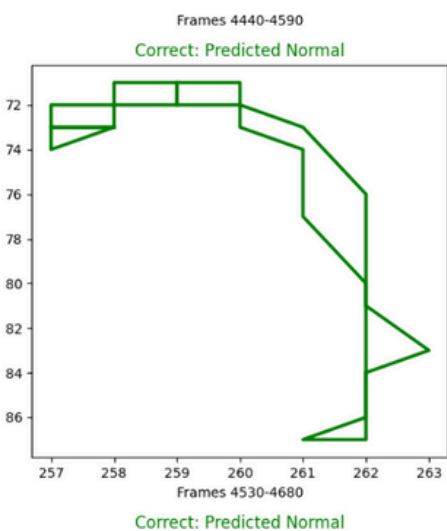
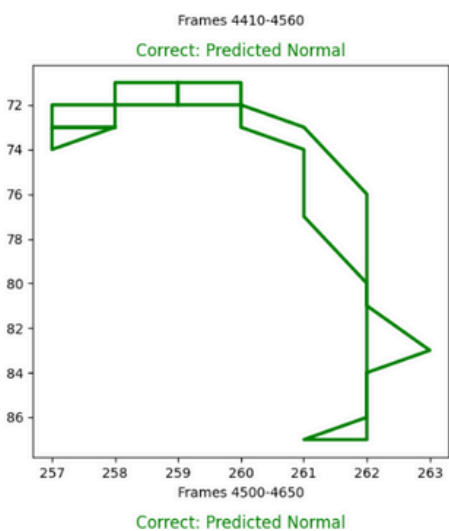
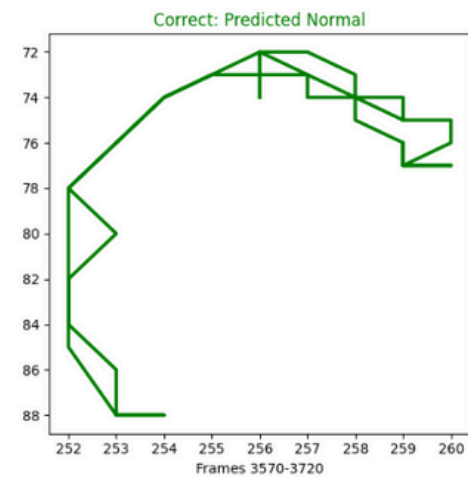
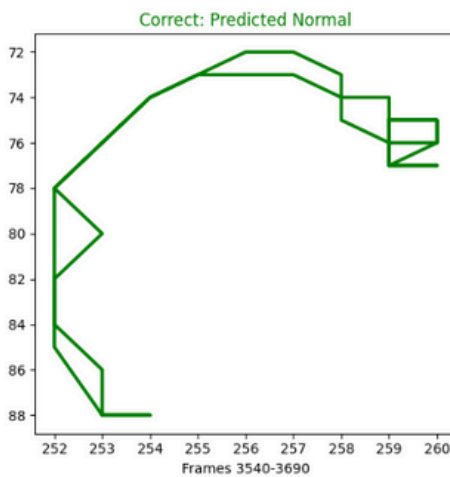
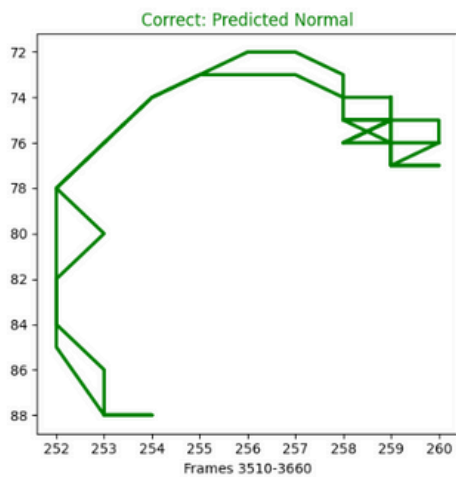
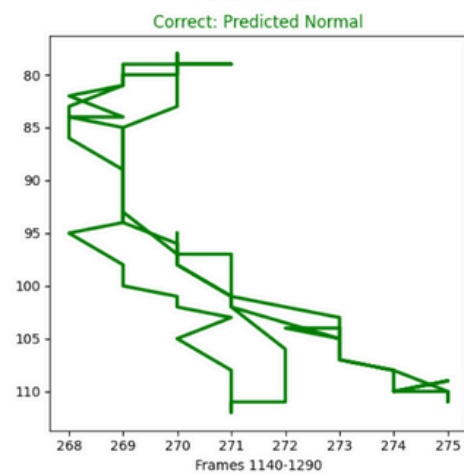
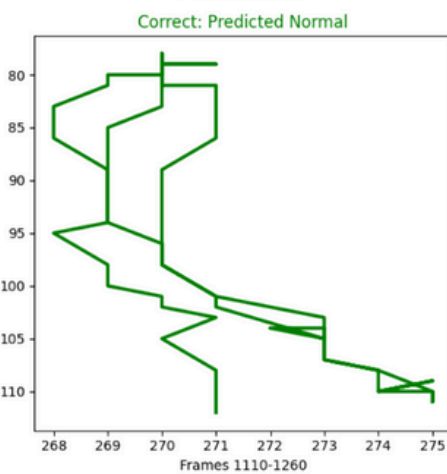
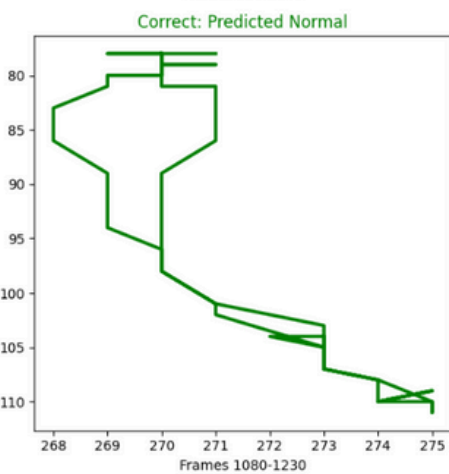
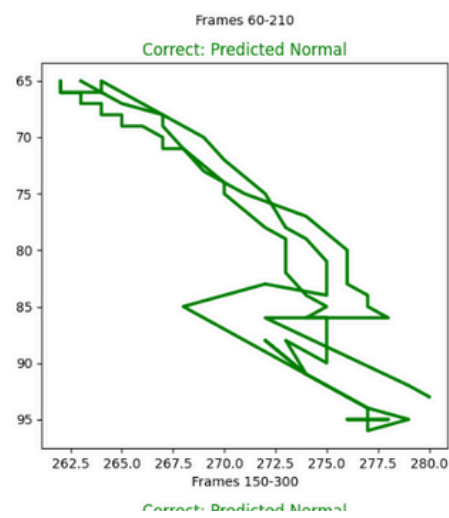
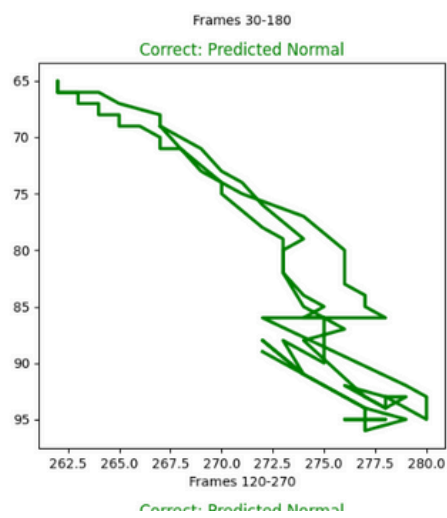
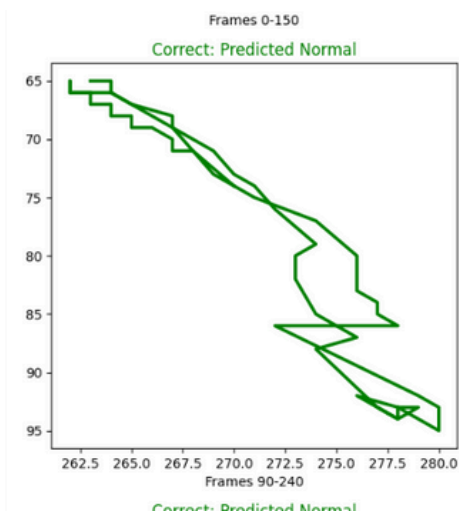
shoplifter:

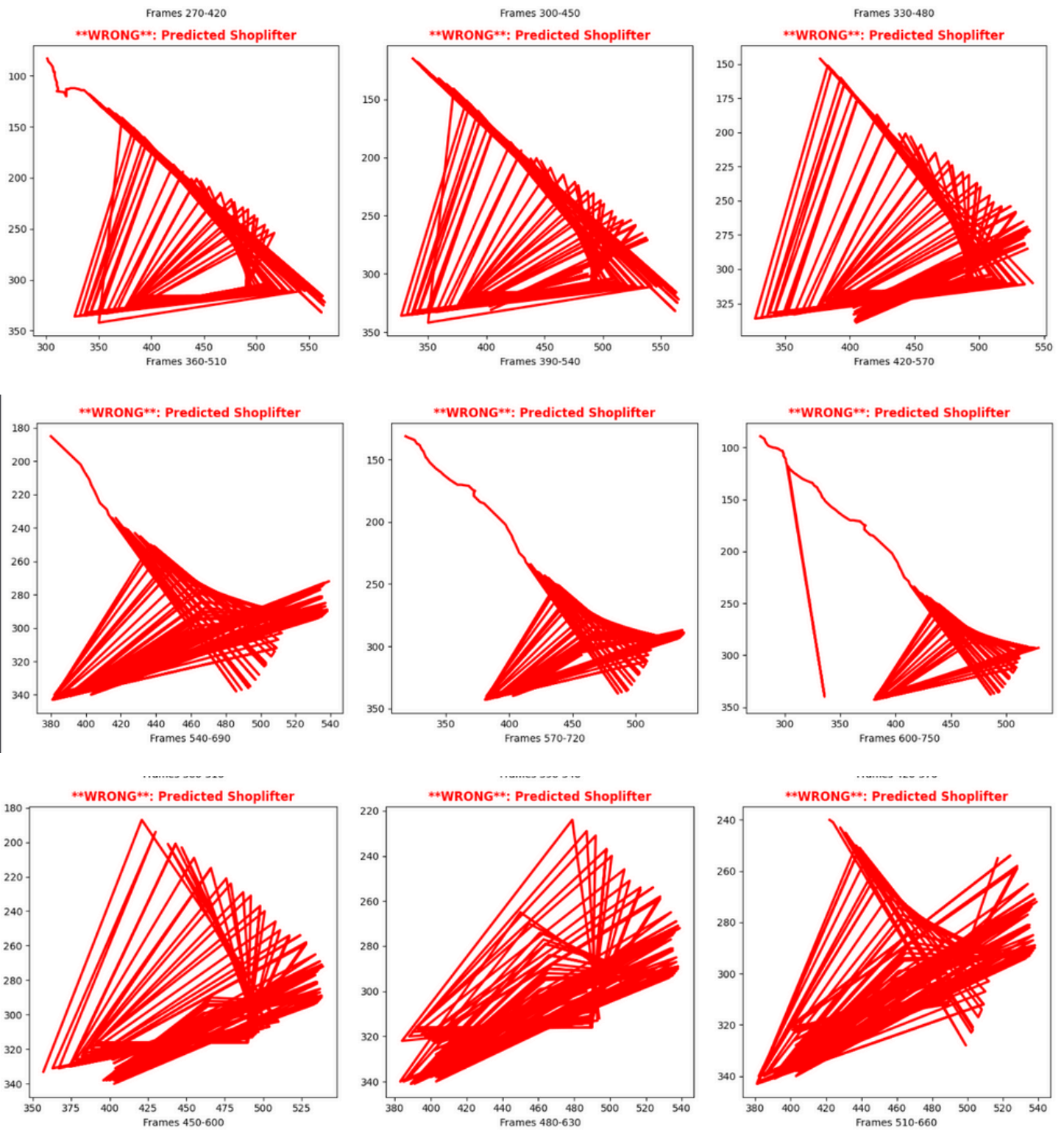


now models analysis on these same 2 videos it really shows

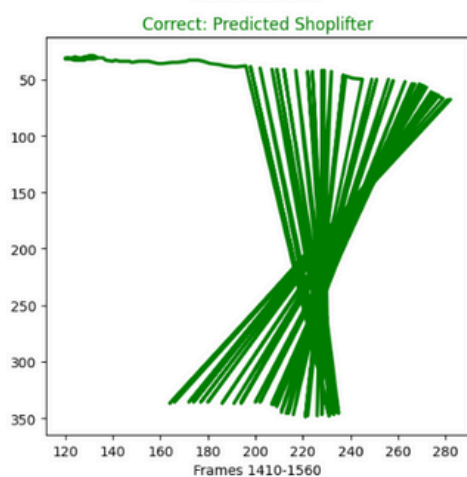
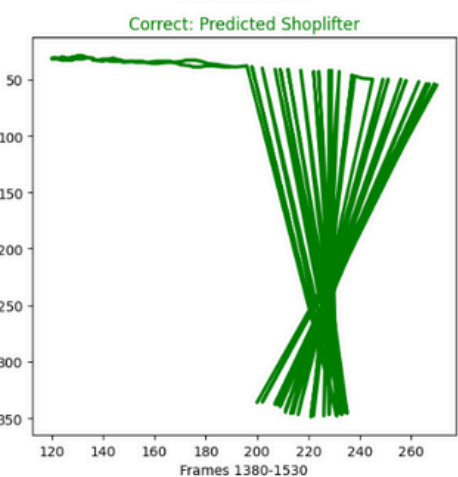
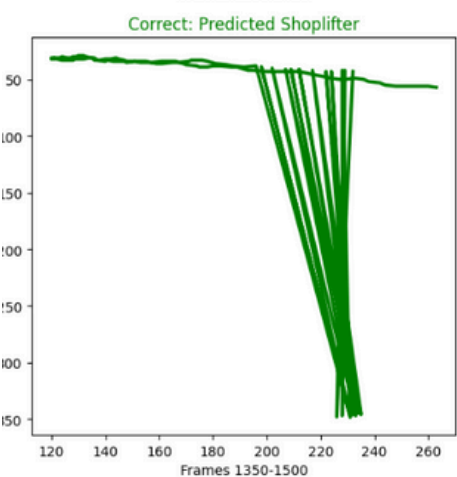
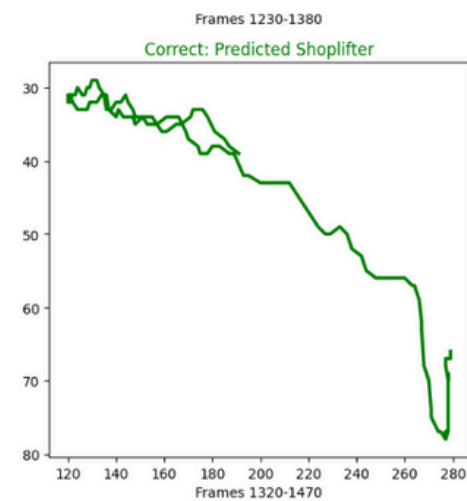
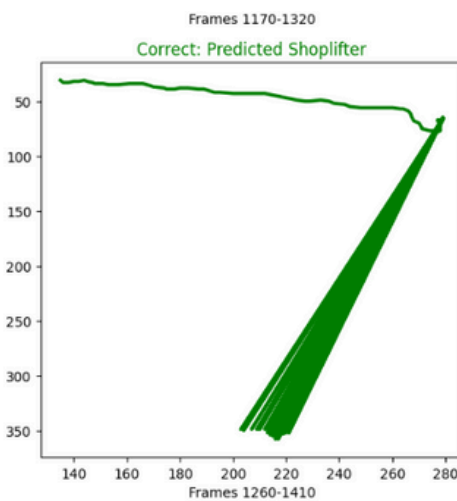
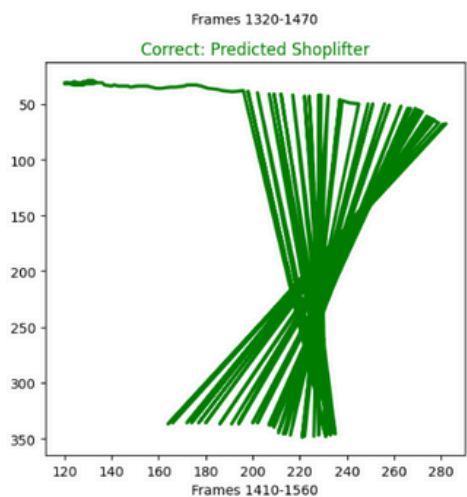
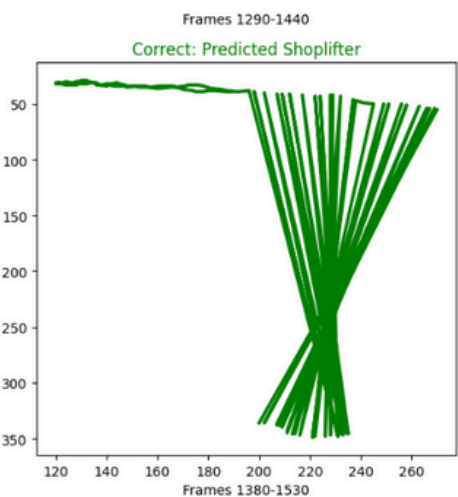
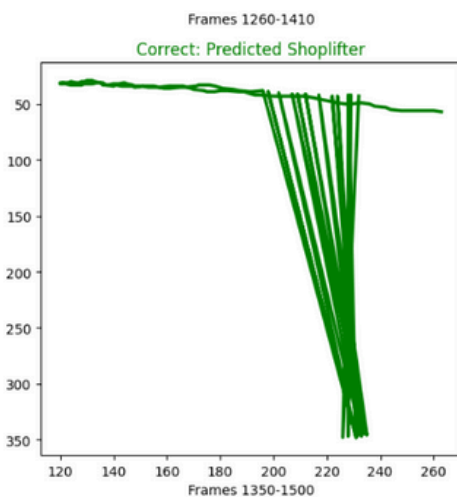
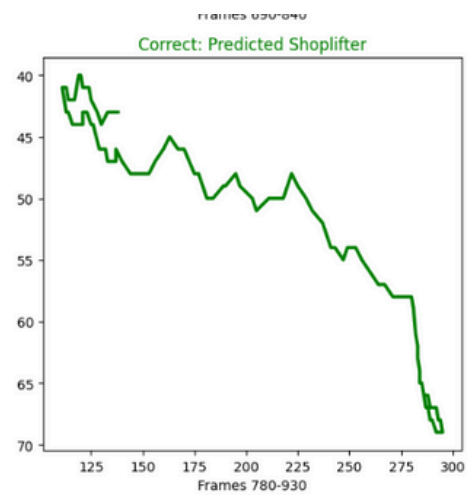
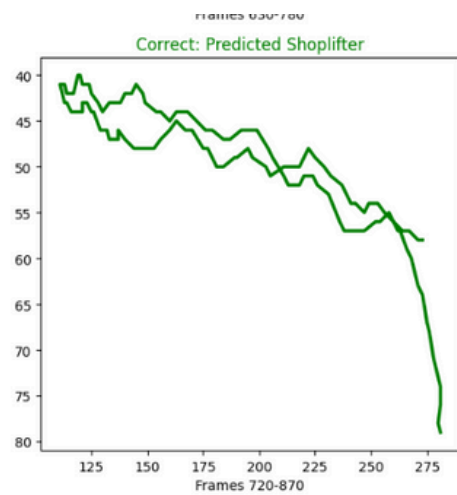
normal class:

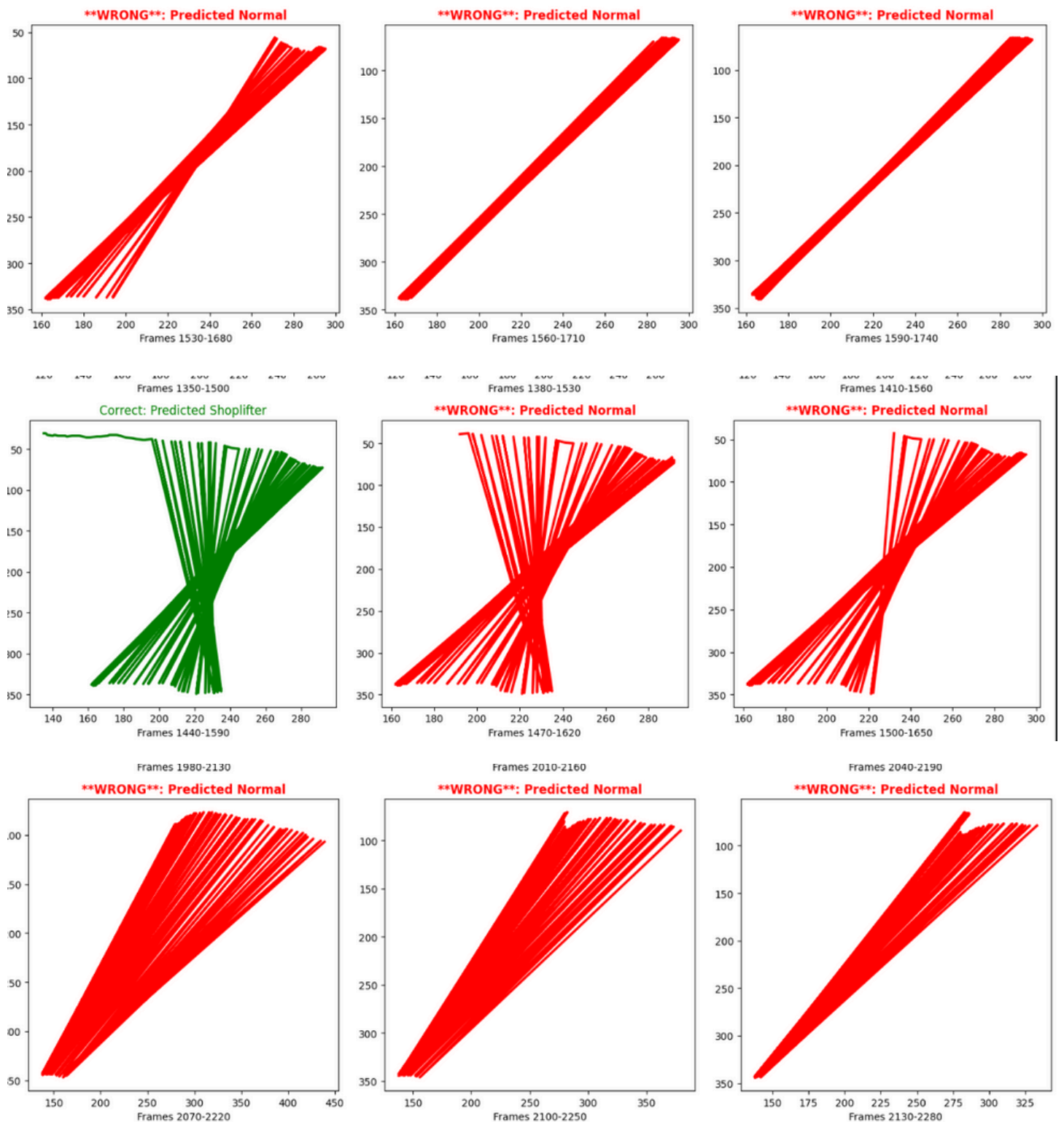






shoplifter class:





conclusion:

- normal class : which involves small, localized movements, the overall trend is **progressive**. They move along a path, stop, interact, and then *continue along the path*
- shoplifter class: The pattern is **non-progressive and dense**. The person stays in one location, creating a tight, overlapping "hub-and-spoke" or "starburst" pattern. They are not moving *through* the scene; they are lingering *in* the scene
 - **Why the model failed:** In those specific 2.5-second windows, the shoplifter was simply walking from one point of interest to another. Their trajectory, **when viewed in isolation**, looked identical to a normal person's. The model was shown a pattern that perfectly matched its definition of "Normal" and made a logical, but ultimately incorrect, prediction.

I believe it's a problem with how we test the model in isolation where we give it a window and tell it is this shoplifting activity or not

but with the testing approach I've proposed where we do more of a probability this fault could be avoided. Instead of asking "Is this single window suspicious?", we should be asking, "What is the probability this *person* is suspicious, based on the history of their last **N windows**?" This way, a single, brief moment of normal walking wouldn't exonerate a shoplifter, and a short, innocent pause wouldn't condemn a normal shopper. This holistic approach, which avoids the pitfalls of judgment in isolation, is the clear path forward to making this system robust and reliable