A Real-time Analytics Pipeline for Scalable Smart Video Surveillance.

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Abstract

Computer vision has been a large area of research in recent years, devising methodologies to understand and act on events seen within video streams. With the wide deployment of CCTV and IP cameras in the past years, the opportunity for smart video analysis is available, however smart video surveillance remains a feature largely reserved for new hardware systems. To enable the benefits of smart video analysis over currently deployed hardware we need to overcome the process of applying smart video analytics against existing surveillance equipment. With increasingly sized surveillance operations being deployed, this must be achieved while enabling the system to scale. The most suitable approach to this is through the use of Cloud computing, enabling dynamically sized hardware to be deployed based on the needs of the system.

This dissertation proposes an extendable and scalable pipeline that is able to provide an end-to-end analytics solution for smart video surveillance. The analytics pipeline is built on core technologies that are open source, reliable and scalable. Leveraging; OpenCV, Apache Kafka, Apache Flink, Apache Spark, Neo4J and Terraform, the pipeline provides object detection and tracking, scalability, activity detection, event classification, data representation and system deployment respectively.

The design approach taken allows extensibility at every opportunity, so the pipeline can be adapted for a multitude of use cases, with a proposed use case based on the Abbey Road crossing in London shown within this dissertation. Finally, the pipeline will be hosted publicly allowing new avenues to be explored by the community, with avenues of exploration suggested at the end of this dissertation.

Declaration

“I declare that this dissertation represents my own work, except where otherwise stated.”

Acknowledgments

This is my acknowledgments.

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# Introduction

## 1.1 Motivation

In the United Kingdom, it has been estimated that over 1.85 million surveillance cameras are currently in operation, with each person being caught on camera an average of 68 times per day [1]. Fueling the mass deployment of surveillance equipment is its capability to deter criminal activity [2] coupled with enablement of event causality [3]. As a result of mass deployment, CCTV is estimated to have prevented hundreds of thousands of crimes per year [4], providing evidence for thousands of criminal investigations, including being available in 96% of homicide investigations [5]. However, with approximately 5000 years of footage produced every day it has also been estimated that CCTV is only used in 0.5% of crimes that are recorded [2], [6], and while physical CCTV cameras are an active deterrent to criminal activities, there remains a limited approach to responding to the data produced from CCTV cameras.

Video surveillance is traditionally monitored in one of two ways; passively where it is only investigated in response to an event, or actively where it is viewed live by, a single, or team of people. Active monitoring and video investigation are time consuming processes, which enable a multi-million pound industry to form around them [7]. As the chance of an event of interest occurring within a video stream decreases, users tend to adopt a more passive approach, which has led to developments that bridge the gap between passive and active monitoring. Sensor driven active monitoring has produced a more efficient approach to video analysis, where movement sensors or external stimuli, trigger a prompt for active monitoring of footage. Within an industrial setting, dedicated hardware has been integrated with sensor-driven active monitoring with increasingly more sophisticated computer vision being used to trigger active monitoring.

With the development of Smart Cities, the capacity of smart video stream analysis needs to be able to scale to data volumes never encountered before within this domain. Surat, India is the fourth fastest growing city, with a current population of 5.5 million. Monitoring the city, is over 6000 CCTV cameras, streaming live video to a single command and control center [8]. For Surat, to continue in its journey to becoming a smart city, it needs to be able to autonomously process CCTV footage, among other sensor readings, to gain real-time insights.

Large scale applications bring with them new considerations; minimizing data transfer, distributing work to enable greater processing throughput, while providing analysis results in a quick enough time to be valuable. To support future capacities seen within Smart Cities, and existing video surveillance deployments, a base analytics pipeline is proposed. It provides common functionality for video processing by default, while allowing extensions to be developed, enabling its adoption in the widest variety of use cases. Furthermore, distributed technologies provide a base to meet the demands of even the largest surveillance networks.

## 1.2 Aim

Develop an extendable and scalable analytics pipeline for video stream analysis with object, activity and event classification.

## 1.3 Objectives

1. To investigate existing academic literature alongside current video processing techniques and available software packages, in order to support the creation of a scalable analytics pipeline.
2. Develop an analytics pipeline that provides a minimum viable product of object, activity and event detection, while being scalable and extensible.
3. Develop a use case that will allow the evaluation of the real-time video processing pipeline.
4. Using the use case defined in objective three, evaluate the pipelines ability to support existing video processing techniques, while meeting bespoke user requirements.
5. Compare and contrast the performance of the developed pipeline against existing approaches.
6. Evaluate the pipelines applicability to current projects being conducted through by the United Kingdom Police Force, using a directed interview to a viable stakeholder within the organization.

# Background and Literature Review

Computer vision applications are often deployed with a variety of desired outcomes, including facial recognition [9], [10], optical character recognition (OCR) [11], medical image analysis [12], automatic number plate recognition (AMPR) [13] and traffic analysis [14]. Within computer vision domains, analysis is usually implemented with a pipelined architecture, with a focus on pattern recognition.

## 2.1 Video Processing Methodologies and their Adoption

The exploration of theoretical stages within generic video processing are well documented. Ko et al [15], provides an industrial case setting, with the goal of providing surveillance information to government agencies, that can be used as a basis for common functionality required of smart surveillance systems. Within this setting functionality can be seen to include background modelling, object segmentation, object classification and object tracking, with the outcome of person identification alongside behavior and activity analysis (Figure 1). This provides an avenue of interrogation within the realm of smart surveillance systems. An alternative approach is to use black box models for pattern recognition, such as deep learning techniques, that are able to integrate multiple phases of the pipeline described, within the layers of the classification model [16]. Typically, modern video analysis pipelines adopt a combined approach that uses black box models for object detection, object tracking, behavior analysis and event classification but allows for limited interrogation of the intermediate steps.



Figure 1: Adaptation of video processing within a general analytics pipeline for automated visual surveillance system [15]. This shows common stages involved in providing computer vision applications in the context of automated surveillance systems.

2.1.1 Object Detection is the base of all computer vision applications, providing the ability to accurately identify objects within a frame. Work within this field has relied upon being able to interpret the combinations of pixels correctly to identify an object. The most common method of doing this is using a Haar feature-based cascade classifier [17]. This machine learning approach works by showing a classifier a multitude of images, with some containing the object you wish to detect. Then, by applying features to the image that allow accurate pattern recognition of the object, we can train the classifier to identify the unique signature of the desired object when it is present. From here, given a trained classifier, we extract the features from the images that identify the object, where each feature is a single value obtained by subtracting the sum of pixels under the white rectangle from the sum of pixels under the black rectangle (Figure 2). The composition of the identifying features of an object enable the final model to identify if, and where, an object is present to a degree of accuracy.

Figure 2: Left, an example of Haar cascade features. Right, the adoption of Haar cascade features in detecting a face [18].

Further to this, we are able to improve the performance of detections using an algorithm called Adaboost [19], which allows ranking of object detection features based on their error rate when attempting to successfully identify the object.

In more recent years, with the improvement of Graphics Processing Units (GPU) hardware, advanced detection techniques have been created through Deep Learning models [16]. Further to this, object detection techniques often utilize motion and background separation methods, enabling them to provide insight into events and activities occurring [20]. Utilizing the foundation of accurate object detection, objects can be given identity between frames.

2.1.2 Object Tracking Techniques enable the observation of object movement vectors, along with the monitoring of object interaction patterns. Work within the object tracking domain focuses on the building of predictive models with online data, meaning they adapt at runtime to provide improved predictions. Algorithms within this domain often model an objects location as a set of positions that each could contain the objects location based on its previous known location [21], [22], [23], with the most common tracking techniques described in Table 1. Given successful employment of object tracking, we can now observe the behaviors of individual objects through a video stream.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Approach | Overview | Pros | Cons |
| Multiple Instance Learning | Tracks an object by treating its location as a set of positions (‘bags’) that each could contain the objects location based on its previous location. This gives the learning algorithm the responsibility of removing the ambiguity of the exact object location and predicting which instance in each bag is most correct [21]. | Works well when object partially occluded due to its bag representation. | The tracker cannot handle full occlusion of objects well. |
| Median Flow | Tracks an object by selecting a variety of points within the object space and then computes the trajectory for this object, both forwards and backwards in time. This means the tracker is able to compare both trajectories and make accurate predictions of the objects final location [22]. | Works well when an objects trajectory is predictable. | The tracker becomes less reliable under fast or unpredictable motion. |
| Tracking-Learning-Detection | Breaks the tracking problem up into: Tracking, learning and detection. The tracker then follows an object between frames with the detector correcting the tracker based on all observed appearances. The learning element estimates the error of the detector and updates it to avoid these errors in future [23]. | Works well under long periods of occlusion. | The tracker does not perform well under large full rotations and can create many false positives. |

Table 1: A comparison of three common approaches to object tracking. This aims to show the diversity in object tracking, while illuminating the costs and benefits to each approach.

2.1.3 Behavior and Activity Analysis allow the assignment of context to object movements, enabling more advanced processing techniques downstream in the video processing pipeline, such as event classification. Within computer surveillance it is often desirable to identify endangering or suspicious activities [15]. Active work within this field is varied, with successful modelling of behaviors being produced using Markov Models [24], [25], along with the more computationally intense techniques architected with Neural Networks [15]. Markov Model techniques have identified behaviors to precision rates above the 90th percentile [26], however they struggle with noise in the data which can cause accuracy to drop. Other popular methods of behavior analysis include [15]:

* Dynamic Time Warping: a technique for comparing the similarity between two sequences of events. This allows the calculation of the probability that a shown behavior corresponds to a previously known behavior pattern.
* Finite State Machines: models’ behavior as a finite set of states, with transitions between related states. This allows for analysis on real-time video, watching for movements that trigger a tracked object to progress to a different state. A comparison between the transition path through the state machine, and known behavior traits, enables the identifying of witnessed behaviors.

The understanding of activities within a video stream provides a deep insight into what is transpiring, allowing the modelling of the video context through time.

2.1.4 Event Classification builds upon activity analysis, giving a method for identifying unusual data points within the context of the video stream. Work in this field focuses on building a model to represent the current state of the data, and then compares new data points to the model calculating how far each point deviates from the existing data set. Multiple models are able to provide this, frequently built around clustering techniques [27].

Further to this, the adaptation of One Class Support Vector Machines have provided anomaly detection for short term observed behaviors within video streams [26]. They are able to detect whether a short term series of points is outside of normal observed behaviors, and provide an abnormal threshold capability that can distinguish which data points require more in-depth anomaly analysis.

Recently, with the wide adoption of Neural Networks, many methods have emerged built around this core architecture that can provide high accuracy detections, at the cost of requiring high performance hardware [28]. Based around learning the distribution of features within the data, the models can detect when a data point falls outside of the normal distribution and classify it as anomalous. A Restricted Boltzmann Machine is a Neural Network model for the learning of distributions and, when multiple are stacked together, they build a Deep Belief Network [28]. However, Deep Belief Networks bring with them a large computational overhead and therefore may not be appropriate for a generic video processing pipeline.

## 2.3 Distributed Computing and the Cloud

Video stream data is rich and complex and therefore raises significant challenges in data handling and processing when attempting to retain real-time requirements. In order to provide actionable intelligence, analysis not only has to have the functional requirement of being correct, but it must also meet the non-functional requirement of being produced within a time frame that allows actions to be taken with significance.

2.3.1 Parallel Computing allows the concurrent processing of data streams, enabling simultaneous analysis over large quantities of data, also known as throughput. Within the realm of video processing, there is a need to perform large amounts of calculations on individual frames, in order to provide services ranging from initial object detection to tracking and analysis. As more video streams are added to a system for analysis, there is a need for these expensive operations to scale, therefore we must be able perform these operations in parallel over a distributed set of machines. Current openly available Frameworks, enable the distribution of work within a cluster of machines, vastly increasing the throughput of the overall system (Table 2).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Framework | Functional Details |
| Apache Storm | Apache Storm runs on a distributed cluster of machines, where a topology is defined representing the series of processing stages to apply to each event. A topology is comprised of bolts, with a bolt representing an individual processing stage on an event. This architecture gives Apache Storm power to process billions of events across a distributed set of machines in a single day [29]. |
| Apache Flink | Apache Flink works by expressing data processing as a series of tasks to apply to each event as a directed graph. The sending of messages between stages in the dataflow pipeline make use of buffers, with the backpressure from these buffers being used to control the throughput of the pipeline. This allows Apache Flink to provide throughputs of up to 80 million events per second [30]. |
| Apache Spark | Apache Spark was originally designed for distributed batch processing, but has since been extended for stream processing. It processes events in small micro-batches in order to run them in real-time. It represents data as a resilient distributed dataset that can have operations applied to it [31]. |

Table 2: An overview of popular available frameworks for distributed computing, showing a brief insight into the architecture of each system.

As these technologies offer similar services, performance comparisons between them exist. Under high workloads, it has been found that Apache Flink out performs other systems with regards to latency, however Apache Spark is able to provide the largest processing throughput [32]. Nevertheless, these systems are in their infancy of development and therefore a full conclusion about the final performance of each system are hard to make.

2.3.2 Distributed Messaging provides the ability to decouple the different stages of processing, allowing for the addition of new features without effecting existing stages of a processing pipeline. As well as decoupling, video processing analysis relies on creating an immutable log of objects, behaviors and anomalies detected within a given video stream. This immutable log enables the understanding of the causality of events; which is a core component of video processing analytics. Further to this, a distributed messaging layer should be able to scale to multiple video stream inputs without effecting real-time performance requirements. Providing these capabilities is Apache Kafka [33].

Apache Kafka is a distributed streaming platform, which lets applications publish and subscribe to topics of messages. It stores the messages published in a fault tolerant way, partitioning information across multiple machines within a configured cluster. To communicate with Apache Kafka a client performs a high-performance, language agnostic, TCP protocol, meaning any system can speak with it. Further to its core functionality, Apache Kafka is also extremely fast, outperforming traditional messaging systems when handling the producing and consuming of messages between decoupled systems (Figure 5).

Figure 5: A comparison of Apache Kafka’s producer performance (Left), and its consumer performance (Right) against competitor messaging systems [34].

2.3.3 Cloud Computing enables a user to rent the computational power they require, scaling up when demand is high, and reducing when systems become idle. This elasticity is a highly desirable feature when proposing an analytics pipeline that needs to cater to a large variety of projects and requirements. This enables the distributed processing systems discussed to have resources allocated to them at runtime, when demand is high on an individual stage of the pipeline more machines can be created and added to meet non-functional requirements. Further to this, machines can be destroyed if they are not required, reducing running costs of the system.

The benefits of Cloud computing do not come without risks however; with virtualized hardware exact performance metrics may be unknown until runtime. As a client of a Cloud provider, you are also at the mercy of their availability; if their service becomes unavailable, you are incapable of fixing it yourself. Further considerations to make can include, data confidentiality, software licensing costs and runtime renting costs [35].

## 2.4 Existing Technologies and Approaches

Computer vision is often most successful in batch analysis with extensive post processing, however smart video surveillance requires real-time event classification. This relies upon the computer assuming the active monitoring role rather than to prompt a human to analyses the footage, which is beyond the scope of most existing applications. Table 3 provides a summary of existing technologies that use computer vision applications within the video processing pipeline. It is seen however, that these are often designed for an individual use case or are developed under closed licensing and therefore cannot be built upon.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Existing Work | Functionality Details |
| Nest [36] | Alerts users in real-time, via an app, to event and motion detection events seen on camera. The service provides event and anomaly detection, alongside real-time alerts, triggered by the presence of anomalous behavior. However, the application requires specialized hardware and is not extendable for development. |
| A Video Analysis Framework for Surveillance System [37] | Gives a novel framework approach to online video analysis using .NET 2.0. Provides object and event detection, with extensibility to insert new functionality within the application. It is limited by its lack of distributed computing; therefore, it will not be able to scale to all user requirements. Further to this, the product is developed with .NET, requiring a Microsoft workstation to run alongside purchased licenses. |
| DiVA [38] | Gives a distributed video processing framework that uses a database as a message source allowing components to communicate agnostic of technologies adopted. Provides object detection with the goal of detecting object abandonment and removal. Extensibility is provided through the communication of modules/algorithms occurring at a database level. However, it uses a singular database to communicate, rather than a distributed messaging system. It also requires fixed hardware meaning it currently does not make use of Cloud Computing. |

Table 3: A list of current technologies in the market that aim to provide smart CCTV.

## 2.5 Existing Data Pipelines

Although not in the domain of computer vision, scalable analytics pipelines have been used for numerous other applications, including network anomaly detection, log aggregation and analysis. Table 4 provides a summary of data analytics pipelines that our proposed computer vision pipeline will be able to leverage in order to provide real-time analytics. This existing work allows great insight into tool adoption for the stages of our video analytics pipeline, and proves the technologies ability to work at scale within a variety of domains.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Existing Work | Functionality Details |
| Real-Time Network Anomaly Detection System Using Machine Learning [39] | The paper proposes a framework based around the Apache Kafka streaming architecture. It makes use of Apache Storm for event processing with HDFS as its distributed data store. It is therefore able to detect real-time anomalies in network traffic across the entire University of Missouri Kansas City network. |
| Twitter Heron: Stream Processing at Scale [40] | The paper provides an insight into stream processing at Twitter. They show how they previously leveraged Apache Storm and have now presented a new tool, Heron, for event processing. The paper shows the scale at which a stream processing based architecture is able to perform operations on data, and further shows the adoption of Apache Kafka as a message broker. |
| Evaluating New Approaches of Big Data Analytics Frameworks [41] | This paper looks at the overall field of big data analytics, and particularly mentions and compares two common processing frameworks; Apache Spark and Apache Flink. The paper shows their ability to perform specific operations over millions of data points, and presents conclusions between the two frameworks as to which perform better at certain tasks. |

Table 4: A list of existing technologies within the real-time analytics landscape, showing the approaches taken to processing data in real-time at scale. This aids in finding an appropriate technology toolchain in order to apply data analytics within the video processing domain.

# Proposed Analytics Pipeline

## 3.1 System Architecture

Proposed is a scalable analytics pipeline that supports common video processing techniques by default, while being open for extension to enable domain specific modifications (Figure 6). It adopts a streaming architecture to provide real-time analytics on data generated from the raw video input (Figure 7). Streaming based technologies allow for operations to be applied to individual events as they occur, rather than periodically querying data that is generated. This provides the benefit of real-time feedback as video footage is being transmitted. This does not limit traditional batch processing, as the data is still streamed to a data store as the real-time analytics are being applied, meaning offline querying, that may be too time consuming or expensive do be performed in real-time, is still supported within the pipeline. Thus, we support traditional batch applications while providing real-time feedback to the user. In order to achieve this the pipeline design is modular, with modules subscribing to data streams within the distributed messaging system, allowing for compartmentalized operations to be performed agnostic of other systems acting on the same stream.

Figure 6: The proposed video processing architecture, showing the avenues of communication in the distributed system.



Figure 7: The proposed video processing architecture, showing the flow of data through the pipeline. Raw video input enters the preprocessing stage, which extracts all meta information required for downstream processes to operate. All downstream processes then listen for information through the distributed messaging layer.

3.1.1 Pre-Processing of the raw video input allows for a fine grained control of the volume of data entering the downstream processing stages of the pipeline. This is the first stage of the pipeline, and is the interfacing component between existing camera hardware and the analytics pipeline deployed. The module is responsible for annotating the video, and extracting all necessary information from each video frame, such as object locations and tracking information, which can then be entered into the analytics pipeline through the messaging system. Using a technique known as Edge Computing [42], applying filtering and detection on the raw video feed to control the amount of data entering the downstream processing stages, the networks capacity is maximized. The messaging system therefore does not need to support the streaming of live video, but instead accepts the meta-information captured from pre-processing, enabling downstream analytics while massively reducing the load on the messaging layer. Thus, this increases the throughput of the pipeline as less unnecessary data arrives at the messaging system. This also allows the quality of data to be maintained by the time it reaches downstream processing services, degraded or faulty readings can be determined before they have a chance to reach the core analytics stages of the pipeline.

3.1.2 Activity Analysis is then performed on the annotated data published to the distributed messaging system. This is done over a distributed processing framework, allowing for parallel identification of activities. Making use of pattern matching techniques, the service consumes the stream of video annotations produced by the pre-processing stage and compares the processed events with its internal model of activity signatures. When an activity is identified it can then be published onto the messaging service for downstream services to analyze.

3.1.3 Event Analysis then engages with the information produced from upstream stages to identify clusters of behavior, looking for events that deviate from the normal. This is supported through the use of an unsupervised cluster detection model by default. This enables a user to use event classification techniques without understanding or building complex reasoning models. However, as the service is extendable and modular it can further support complex reasoning models, but this is not an out of the box behavior as it cannot be made generic for all possible use cases. If an event of interest occurs the service has the capacity to send notifications to the appropriate user, allowing for further investigation.

3.1.4 Data Storage occurs as the data is streamed between services. The service consumes all messages being sent over the distributed messaging layer and persists them to a database. Performed in real-time, the service aims to provide the enablement of user interfacing, allowing further services to query the data flowing through the entire pipeline at all stages, and semantically reason about it. This enables offline analysis of the data by users, along with querying and exploration of data produced by the pipeline, agnostic of data producing services.

3.1.5 Sub System Communication is completed through a distributed messaging layer, decoupling systems and maintaining a flexible and extensible application. Communication can then be achieved by using a common Application Program Interface (API) between systems and the messaging layer. The decoupled nature of the sub systems means they can be deployed independently, allowing the most appropriate tool to be used for each area of processing, with individual resource allocations for different parts of the system. This enables users to deploy infrastructure on a per-service basis, giving a fine-grained level of control to avoid over or under allocation of resources to a task. A messaging layer adds complexity to the analytics pipeline, as systems have the added overhead of indirectly communicating with each other, which is a noticeable cost when considering this approach.

3.1.6 Cloud Based Architecture provides a service that allows clients to rent hardware rather than buying it upfront, giving a flexible way of managing infrastructure depending on specific performance requirements, and the processing pipeline looks to make use of this. Each individual processing service runs over a distributed set of machines, enabling throughput and latency targets to be met. Cloud architecture enables the dynamic allocation of hardware as required, allowing the scaling of the analytics pipeline to meet any non-functional requirements. Though, the deployment can be made to a local environment, allowing considerations to be made as to the most appropriate production infrastructure on a per use case basis [35].

3.1.7 Improvements to previously seen work [37] [38] have been made by making use of Cloud Computing infrastructure, while enabling clusters of machines to distribute work for a single task, rather than just distributing work between different stages of the processing pipeline. The analytics pipeline identifies the success of existing work; taking a modular approach to design, communicating through a shared messaging layer, allowing extensibility to meet individual requirements. This approach hopes to overcome the challenges of scaling, while maintaining the success of modular design seen in previous work, enabling large scale computer vision applications to become possible.

3.1.8 Limitations can be found with a distributed based approach, the network latency of the infrastructure heavily affects distributed processing, as each node in a cluster must communicate with its counterparts to organize and distribute work. This can drastically reduce the performance of the proposed pipeline if deployed onto a degraded network environment. Mitigating this, the analytics pipelines deployment to Cloud infrastructure should allow for dynamic network configuration to meet individual requirements, coupled with intense processing happening at the edge of the Cloud. Accompanying this feature, Cloud deployments should be made smooth and approachable enabling users with little infrastructure experience to deploy applications to production.

Further to this, Cloud infrastructure can become expensive as network usage is charged to the user along with the rented computing power of the machines. To combat this, the pipeline is not linked to a single Cloud provider, or to the Cloud at all, giving the freedom of choice to the adopting user.

## 3.2 System Implementation

The implemented system architecture is implemented as shown in Figure 8, producing the data processing pipeline in Figure 9. The sub systems are written independently and do not share dependencies, allowing them to be modified and extended without the need for modifications to other systems. Accompanying this, support projects have been created allowing the automated deployment of all required distributed processing frameworks to Amazon Web Services (AWS).



Figure 8: The implemented video processing pipeline, distributed computing technologies (Apache Kafka, Apache Flink, Apache Spark) are adopted to provide high throughput, low latency, processing within a Cloud environment.



Figure 9: The data flow through the application, showing how each processing stage makes use of Apache Kafka to read input and produce outputs.

3.2.1 Sub-System Communication is provided using Apache Kafka. Apache Kafka [33] is chosen due to its ability to scale to support millions of messages per second, along with its low latency [34]. This enables projects of any size to adopt the analytics pipeline and allows the pipeline room to scale as demand increases (Figure 10, Figure 11). This data displays how, even Apache Kafka configurations that sacrifice some asynchronous performance for reliability of message storage, still support hundreds of thousands of messages per second. This enables data integrity guarantees to be met while continuing to meet real-time requirements of video processing systems. Further to this, Apache Kafka can act as an efficient buffer between systems allowing for asynchronous communication, reducing time spent waiting for message responses. Buffering also allows slower downstream processes to not impede the processing progress of upstream processes, that are able to operate at a faster rate. This allows the enablement of pipeline extension with slower processing stages, without slow consumers causing the pipelines throughput to be limited, as Apache Kafka handles back pressure of any processing stage. Apache Kafka is implemented through its deployment as a standalone system within the pipeline, making use of Terraform cloud deployment tools discussed within 3.2.8. Once deployed, the individual processing stages are able to publish and subscribe to their appropriate message queues, enabling the input and output streaming of data. With Apache Kafka at the heart of the video processing pipeline, the individual video processing components are able to communicate with efficient buffering.

Figure 10: Apache Kafka throughput in messages per second [43].

Figure 11: Apache Kafka latency in milliseconds [43].

3.2.2 Video Pre-Processing is implemented as a Python package offering configurable video processing techniques for object detection and tracking. Its responsibility is to process the raw video input stream, and convert it to video annotations that are consumable by downstream processing services. The module is built around a processing pipeline interface, allowing the user to choose which processing techniques are applied to each frame of the video input, and where the results of the processing stages are sent. Video inputs can be accepted from file and from a directly connected USB camera (Figure 12). Further to this, person and car detection is provided using the OpenCV library, with tracking of all detected objects enabled through a Kernalized Correlation Filters model. This dynamic configuration allows for the package to be extended and configured easily to individual domains. The output of the pre-processing stage is sent to Apache Kafka by default, with the annotated video shown on screen. This gives the user the choice to see the annotated information being generated and sent to downstream processes, which aids in visualization of generated data.



Figure 12: An example configuration of the video pre-processing package. This displays how the use of a builder pattern can be adopted to enable easy building of custom processing stages.

3.2.3 Activity Analysis is delivered as an Apache Flink task, that can be executed on any deployed Apache Flink cluster. The implemented task is able to apply its processing operations over all the machines in the cluster, allowing it to operate on multiple input records concurrently. The task offers distributed activity detections for standing, walking and running people, along with the detection of parked and moving cars. Reading the data produced from the pre-processing service via Apache Kafka, the service adopts Apache Flink’s advanced pattern matching technology to look for simultaneous movement events typical of known activity behaviors. The pattern matching library observes a stream and is able to provide data windowing functionality, in which it can detect a defined pattern of events. The service is tuned through configuration files read in at task runtime, allowing for activity identification to be tuned to provide precise results for particular camera installations and viewing angles. Furthermore, the service is made extendable through the Flink pattern matching API, and new patterns can be developed to allow the identification of new behaviors. Once the task is configured it can be submitted to any Apache Flink cluster, enabling it to utilize any deployed distributed architecture when processing incoming data streams.

3.2.4 Event Classification adopts the core libraries provided by the Apache Spark ML library to provide unsupervised event classification. The service reads data produced from the activity analysis service and then uses an unsupervised K-Means clustering model to assign it a cluster of origin and calculate how far the instance deviates from the cluster center. This model is adaptive, as the data is streamed through the system it is able to adjust cluster locations to provide accurate classifications even if data patterns change. The service is tunable through command line parameters, that enable the configuration of the number of clusters that the model should attempt to identify. Once it calculates the events cluster and distance from the cluster center, it published this information to Apache Kafka. This is implemented as an Apache Spark job, and can therefore be submitted to any deployed Apache Spark architecture allowing it to make use of distributed processing techniques. Apache Spark provides data streaming in the form of micro batch processing, which adds an artificial latency to processing, which should be considered if further downstream processes require the output of this service in a low latency manor.

3.2.5 Event Notifications are enabled through a task running on Apache Flink, reading data produced from the event classification service via Apache Kafka. Notifications can then be sent for events assigned to a specific cluster, or for events that deviate from their assigned cluster by a set amount. These rules can be configured at runtime through configuration files, allowing for dynamic business domain rules to be created and changed as more insight into data is achieved. If an event is deemed to require a notification, the current system supports the sending of an email which contains the events unique ID, along with its assigned cluster and deviation score. This enables immediate feedback to the interested party when an event of interest occurs. The email also contains a link to the user interfacing component, allowing the user access to all the information they require to investigate the event.

3.2.6 Data Storage is achieved through an Apache Flink task that consumes messages from all Apache Kafka topics and writes them to a database. As each service publishes to its output topic, the data storage task consumes the messages along with the other downstream processes. Neo4J is the chosen database by default, offering clustered storage with fast access, it meets all non-functional requirements of the analytics pipeline. The storage service then, for each message, is able to create a node within the Neo4J database instance. Once a node has been created, the data storage service creates relationships between nodes to show the flow of data relations (Figure 13). This allows for easy data interpretation and semantical reasoning, as the data is modelled through its relationships.



Figure 13: The relationships between entities created, stored within Neo4J. An observed object can be seen within many video frames, while an activity can be observed over many observed objects. Each observed activity has an event classification, which is assigned to an event cluster.

3.2.7 Data Interfacing is provided through the Neo4J packaged interface. This interface provides easy tools for data querying and exploration, accompanied by a visualization tool (Figure 14). This was chosen due to its ease of use, and the fact Neo4J is already being used as our data storage provider. The interface is made available to a user through a website, and offers functionality to export query results and capture images of the data represented as a graph. This allows for the data to be quickly interpreted by non-technical persons, as well as supporting complex graph querying algorithms, such as shortest path finding, which may allow further business insight into the relationships between nodes within the database.



Figure 14: An example query result in the Neo4J dashboard. This shows the clear data visualization capacity of Neo4J. The returned graph is also interactive so you can move and expand data from your original query, giving you power of exploration.

3.2.8 Infrastructure Deployments are made simple in the configured pipeline through Terraform scripting. Terraform is an Infrastructure as Code language, meaning you can define your required deployment of machines as code and then execute the configuration, which will create the desired infrastructure. The base pipeline has scripts to define Apache Kafka, Apache Flink, Apache Spark and Neo4J deployments. These scripts create minimum viable clusters for all distributed technologies (Table 5), which enables the ability to create more machines, as a solution needs to scale. The Terraform scripts deploy all machines to AWS currently, as this is one of the most popular cloud providers, and therefore has been chosen as the standard for the out of the box behavior of the analytics pipeline. These scripts have been developed separately to any single required system within the pipeline, and therefore a client who is already running any of the infrastructure is not forced to use this scripting technology. This enables existing clients to adopt the parts of the base pipeline that are required, without forcing the adoption of the entire pipeline. Decoupling in this manor aims to achieve a modular adoption process, where a client can configure and deploy services independently, without requiring the pipeline to be completely redeployed if only a single module was updated.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Framework | Deployed Infrastructure |
| Apache Kafka | 3 EC2 t2.micro Ubuntu instances   * 2 EC2 instances run Kafka brokers * 1 EC2 instance runs Zookeeper |
| Apache Flink | 3 EC2 t2.micro Ubuntu instances   * 2 EC2 instances run a Flink Task Manager * 1 EC2 instance runs a Flink Job Manager |
| Apache Spark | 3 EC2 t2.micro Ubuntu instances   * 2 EC2 instances run Spark worker nodes * 1 EC2 instance runs a Spark master node |
| Neo4J | 1 EC2 t2.medium Ubuntu instance   * The instance runs the Neo4J database |

Table 5: A table to show the deployed AWS infrastructure for each required service that is delivered by the analytics pipeline out of the box.

# Use Case Evaluation

The analysis pipeline described above constitutes of a combination of core video processing functionality that enables extension and flexibility to meet a broad range of client use cases. Presented below is a practical use case showing the application of our analysis pipeline to a specific context.

## 4.1 Aim

In order to determine the success of the developed analytics pipeline, and evaluate the main aim of presenting an extendable and scalable pipeline for video stream analysis with object, activity and event classification, the pipeline must be shown to work end-to-end. The use case aims to show that the different stages or processing are able to successfully interact with each other, while consuming real-time video produced from a currently deployed surveillance camera.

## 4.2 Scenario

Abbey Road in London, pictured on the front of the famous Beetles album Abbey Road, is a busy road crossing and a popular destination for tourists and locals attempting to recreate the album cover. Due to this, it is under live surveillance at all times and has high volumes of pedestrian and vehicle traffic. This presents an opportunity to detect and track cars and people within the live video stream, infer activities of standing, walking, running, parked and driving, producing real-time insights of events occurring at the crossing. As this is an IP camera deployed to a street in a city, it also aims to show that the services are able to extract and work with video footage created by existing surveillance systems.

## 4.3 Implementation Procedure

In order to configure the base analytics pipeline, each service requires tuning in order to work for the chosen business domain.

4.3.1 Configuring Video Pre-Processing is done by defining an appropriate processing pipeline within the provided python package. For our small use case, the pipeline is configured to take a single video feed input produced by the deployed surveillance camera. The pipeline then standardizes the size of each frame, adjusting it to a 400px/400px aspect ratio. This allows the downstream processes within the pre-processing package to work on a smaller sample of pixels, increasing performance. The next stage in the pre-processing pipeline is to take each frame of the video and perform person and car detection, building a bounding box around each identified object. This information is then passed to an object tracker, which is able to distinguish newly detected objects from ones it is currently tracking, adding new objects to its list of tracked objects. Once object locations are identified, the pipeline is configured to send this information to an Apache Kafka cluster, with connection details provided at runtime. Along with this, the annotated video is configured to be displayed to screen, allowing easy visualization of the data being sent to downstream processes (Figure 15).



Figure 15: The local video output of the deployed video processing pipeline identifying people and cars within the “Abbey Road” real-time video stream.

4.3.2 Configuring Activity Analysis requires little modification to the base pipeline, with the pipeline already supporting standing, walking and running, along with parked, and driving activities. This means the package was simply tuned through configuration files to create a sliding window to look for each activity that was appropriate. Along with this the displacement of each object for each activity had to be tuned, so that it accurately correlated objects movements to the correct activity being performed. This task could then be submitted to a running Apache Flink cluster, once deployed.

4.3.3 Configuring Event Analysis is completed through the provided Apache Spark task. The task takes command line parameters to define the number of clusters the K-Means unsupervised model will use, and during this use case it was set to 5. The task then consumed the activity analysis data stream from Apache Kafka, producing a stream of anomaly scores containing the assigned cluster and distance from the cluster center of each activity. This stream was then consumed by an Apache Flink task that sends an email to the user containing an events id, along with its assigned cluster and distance from cluster center when an event had a distance greater than a desired threshold, which was tuned when the service was running. The email also contained a link to the deployed Neo4J instance that was being used for data persistence.

4.3.4 Data Persistence was provided through the deployment of the data storage task, which takes all the Apache Kafka streams and stores them as nodes within Neo4J. The task was then configured to create relationships between the nodes (Figure 13) to allow for reasoning with regards to event causality. This also provided the data interfacing tool through the Neo4J dashboard, and gave visualization and querying capabilities over the produced data.

## 4.4 Deployment Procedure

To deploy the infrastructure required to run the analytics pipeline, the pipeline makes available a series of Terraform scripts. This enables the smooth, reproducible, deployment and management of the production infrastructure.

4.4.1 Apache Kafka Deployment is required before any other stage, as it is the single communication broker between all services. In order to deploy Apache Kafka, the built in Terraform scripts were executed, outputting the dynamic connection details required for all services to talk to Apache Kafka.

4.4.2 Neo4J Deployment enables the storage of all data flowing through the Apache Kafka cluster. The Neo4J database was deployed onto a single machine and its connection credentials were made available to the data storage service, which will be deployed once the Apache Flink infrastructure is running.

4.4.3 Video Pre-Processing Deployment is responsible for parsing real-time video, with the adoption of Edge Computing techniques discussed, this stage needs to be deployed as close as possible to camera source. This service was therefore deployed to AWS region Ireland, as this is the closest region with the hardware requirements necessary to run the service. The service was then started, processing the raw video stream, and sending the annotated object location and tracking data to the deployed Apache Kafka cluster.

4.4.4 Apache Flink Deployment is responsible for producing a cluster of machine capable of running all required Apache Flink tasks. The required Apache Flink tasks include activity analysis, event alerting and data persistence. The Apache Flink cluster was deployed through the execution of the default scripts. Once the cluster was deployed, each task was started in order, being passed the Apache Kafka credentials of the deployed Apache Kafka cluster, allowing them to communicate through the distributed messaging layer.

4.4.5 Apache Spark Deployment is used to run the event classification service. The Apache Spark cluster was deployed using the default Terraform scripts, with the event classification job being submitted to the cluster for execution on successful deployment.

With the modular deployment process completed, the video analytics pipeline was running successfully over the raw video footage.

## 4.5 Findings

Sampling from a thirteen megabyte section of the video analyzed by the deployed pipeline, metrics were collected to provide insight into the data flow and storage size required to analyze video footage from a single feed. This aims to accompany the overall evaluation of the pipeline, by providing the pipelines footprint on the architecture it is deployed upon.

Our first metric is the amount of storage used throughout each stage of the pipeline in order to provide analysis over the segment of video footage (Figure 16, Figure 17).

Figure 16: A chart to show the storage used within the different areas of the implemented pipeline. It displays clearly how the real-time processing stages (Video Analysis, Activity Analysis, and Anomaly Analysis) drastically minimize the amount of data stored, against the raw video footage and the database store.

Figure 17: A chart to show the storage used within the different areas of the implemented pipeline. This aims to show the proportion of data stored at each section of the pipeline in comparison to other stages.

The second metric that was collected, was the amount of messages sent by the system at each stage of the pipeline, to show the strain each system provided on the framework as a single entity (Figure 18, Figure 19).

Figure 18: A chart to show the amount of records sent from each service during pipeline execution. This aims to show the amount of messages required to provide the functionality found in each service within the pipeline.

Figure 19: A chart to show the amount of records sent from each service during pipeline execution. This aims to show the proportion of records output from each service, in comparison to other services within the pipeline.

## 4.6 Evaluation

With the aim of presenting the pipeline as a working end-to-end entity, to evaluate the system we must certify that the systems interact together successfully, and that information produced by the system is sustainable and presented to the user in an intuitive way that enables understanding. Furthermore, the system must be approachable in its deployment process enabling the complexity of Cloud computing infrastructure to be abstracted away from the adopting user.

4.6.1 Produced Data from the deployed pipeline is made available through Neo4J in real-time. A common use case from the deployment of the pipeline, is to be able to visualize the causality of a particular event. This is the process in which the user is able to explore the downstream events contributing to a produced upstream event, such as the classification of a point to a particular cluster. This information can then be visualized and interrogated for further understanding.

To support this, the data is stored in an accessible state through the use of Neo4J, allowing for overall visualizations of the running pipeline to be produced, as shown in Figure 20. Further to the ability to collect meta data on the events being captured, the activities that have been identified can also be visualized within 3Dimensional space, allowing for interactive exploration of data formations over time (Figure 21).

If we then evaluate the pipelines availability to track down a specific data point, to simulate a user receiving an event notification that they need to investigate. As you can see from Figure 22 we can visualize an event within its data space, in order to gain context as to where the event is located with respect to other data processed by the pipeline. From this point, we can take the unique ID displayed and login to the running Neo4J instance for further investigation.

Within Neo4J queries can be executed over the dataset to find a particular node that meets a criterion, which are written in Cypher Query Language. On execution of the query, Neo4J returns an interactive graph (Figure 23) showing the corresponding data node. We can then make use of the graph database functionality, and expand the nodes relationships to nodes around it. This enables the user to clearly see the anomaly score and cluster associated with this node, while also being able to explore other nodes connected to any of the nodes in question. Enabling the user to explore causality of events through the use or relational modelling within the graph database, we have met the aim of not only proving the sub systems are capable of interacting, but that they produce tangible information that is in a format the user can visualize and explore to gain insight.

4.6.2 Ease of Deployment was achieved through the use of Terraform scripting. This required only a small manual input to configure some initial SSH connectivity settings within the AWS Management Console, before being able to deploy the complete infrastructure in stages. Deployment was smooth due to its separation from any individual task to run. Deploying separate infrastructure machine clusters meant that any problems were compartmentalized and easy to track down, without having to attempt redeployment of the entire system. This also required no knowledge of the underlying machine allocations to execute, as the scripts output connection information on successful completion and therefore a user is able to perform the submission of tasks and management of infrastructure from each distributed systems user interface. Concluding, this enables a user to quickly deploy infrastructure at scale, while still allowing for extension and management of machines through the provided scripts if a more advanced setup is required.

4.6.3 Pipeline Performance was measured by collecting the records produced and the impact on data transfer amounts used by each service, as this allows an accurate measure of what effect each analytics system has on the overall requirements of the deployed analytics pipeline.

With an initial video storage size of thirteen megabytes, the effects of edge computing can be observed on the overall data flow of the system (Figure 16). The video processing service successful analyses the video footage, converting it into object locations and tracking information, resulting in an output storage requirement of six hundred and thirty bytes. This is a drastic reduction in storage capacity against the storage of the original video footage. Accompanying this, it is observed that the downstream analytics are still able to produce reliable insights into the video stream based only on the data produced by the video processing service, showing that the meaningful data held within the video stream is successfully extracted to an appropriate level to provide in-depth analytics. Thus, we can conclude that Edge computing provides a drastic improvement over network and storage requirements needed of a deployed analytics pipeline.

Building on this, we can further observe that the downstream processing stages have very little overhead on the system in comparison to the edge of the processing pipeline (Figure 17). This is likely due to the data filtering and transformation of the video processing stage, providing a small amount of informative data records to process. However, we can see that the physical data storage of Neo4J is larger than the original video footage file. This is mainly due to the commit log of Neo4J being stored in order to replay or restore the system to a previous stage, which is a noticeable overhead (Appendix, Item 2).

When looking at the stress of the system as a single unit, the key area to observe is the messaging system, as this is the integration point of all systems. Thus, a lag in this area will cause further downstream services to be limited in the speed in which they can process records. It is observed that the activity and anomaly services produce the most strain on the messaging layer (Figure 18), as they extrapolate multiple analysis records based on the object tracking information produced from the video analysis service. We can further observe that the analysis produced from the activity and anomaly service is of a magnitude of double the video analysis data source. Furthermore, we observe that there exists a one to one relationship between the messages produced by the event detection service and the event classification service. We can then infer that when deploying the Apache Kafka cluster we may want to provision more resources to the messaging topics associated with the event detection and classification services, enabling the partition data across more of the brokers in order to handle the larger amount of traffic.

4.6.4 Inferring Scalability to meet Smart City requirements is an important factor when considering the success of the pipeline. Through the close analysis of the message, and storage requirements of the analytics pipeline in this use case, we can infer what deployment specifications would be required to meet a smart cities capabilities. However, we will not infer the exact processing capabilities the system will need to contain, as this will be too highly dependent on the analysis techniques being performed on the video streams, and the models being applied to the analysis results.

Using the data collected from the thirteen megabyte, four minute, video sample used in the pipeline performance measurements, we can extrapolate our measurements to provide an average data production amount of a single camera in twenty four hours (Table 6). We can conclude that with a message production rate of 27.24 messages per second, Apache Kafka is well within its theoretical limits to support a single camera feed as the integration point of the implemented analytics platform.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kafka Data Stored (KB) | Database Storage (KB) | Kafka Messages Produced | Message Production Per Minute | Message Production Per Second |
| 631,146.96 | 7,005,600 | 2,353,320 | 1634.25 | 27.24 |

Table 6: A table to show the data produced from the analytics pipeline, processing a single CCTV camera, over a 24 hour period.

However, we can now expand on this data to view the suitability of the proposed architecture under Smart City requirements. As Surat, India moves towards becoming a Smart City, it currently has deployed 6000 CCTV cameras streaming to its command and control center. If we assume each camera produces, on average, the same amount of data as our use case we can extrapolate the theoretical data production the proposed pipeline would generate in order to process and provide analytics across the 6000 camera streams (Table 7). We are able to conclude, at a rate of 163,425 messages per second, Apache Kafka would still be able to theoretically support the system in a production environment (INSERT REFERENCE TO 43).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kafka Data Stored (KB) | Database Storage (KB) | Kafka Messages Produced | Message Production Per Minute | Message Production Per Second |
| 3,786,881,760 | 42,033,600,000 | 14,119,920,000 | 9,805,500 | 163,425 |

Table 7: A table to show the theoretical production of data by the analytics pipeline, processing 6000 cameras, over a 24 hour period.



Figure 20: The implemented video processing analytics pipeline detecting activities within the given video stream.



Figure 21: A plot to show the average displacement of events by the event type, in their observed x position. This shows the clustering of event types in the video stream, and where they are usually found. Isolating an event for investigation from within the displayed graph.



Figure 22: Isolating an event for investigation from within the displayed graph.



Figure 23: Finding the event for investigation in the data store (blue) now allows us to observe the anomaly score given to the event (red), along with the frames in which it was observed (pink). Along with this, we can see the cluster that the anomaly belongs to, and if wanted, can expand the cluster to see other associated events.

# System Evaluation

Complete introduction presenting the problems current presented to Police, along with who Pete Wormley is and what roles he has played within the Police force making him a suitable candidate for giving the system evaluation.

## 5.1 System Adoption Benefits

This will talk about the functionality the system currently offers and how that maps to current aims of UK Police. Discuss current paint points of police work, and how the system could eliminate them.

## 5.2 Integration Within Existing Projects

Look at the work required by Police, and how it could be influenced by the proposed framework and what benefit that would bring.

## 5.3 User Interfacing Capabilities

Look at how the user interface is designed and how it could help Police cases using CCTV.

## 5.4 Data Quality Production

Comment on how the data produced could be made useful, and what benefits it would offer.

## 5.5 System Review

Review the usefulness of the system, along with what qualities the system would need to be considered useful.

# Discussion and Conclusion

## 5.1 Summary

Within this dissertation and the supporting work, a proposed real-time video processing pipeline has been architected and implemented, with the aim of being extendable and scalable. An initial implementation has been produced, along with a use case evaluation of how to adopt the pipeline for a bespoke domain. This has included the deployment procedure required to run the pipeline against existing surveillance systems and assess the pipelines capability for interrogating the data produced through analysis.

## 5.2 Discussion

With the implemented analytics pipeline we aim to achieve scalability and ease of deployment in order to enable smart video surveillance. Through the use case presented, we have shown the adoption process in using the analytics pipeline for a bespoke application. Although the underlying technologies are distributed and have been shown to scale to millions of messages per second, the use case presented is limited and not designed to be a true load test of the pipeline. This leaves the burden of proof, with regards to scalability, on the technologies adopted, and not to their specific use within this pipeline, and therefore a true conclusion of scalability still needs to be achieved.

The pipeline has been seen to improve on existing work in its application, as it is shown to allow new components to interface with it, regardless of technology. This was displayed through the use of Apache Kafka as a distributed messaging layer. Also, the use of Edge Computing to extract the meta-data information required by downstream processes, rather than streaming the raw video to the messaging layer, allows for a high throughput and optimization of the analytics pipeline. This is something unseen in previous work, and allows our pipeline to have much less data transfer required within it, allowing for a much larger theoretical scale to be achieved.

Furthermore, developments in deep learning have allowed for sophisticated object detection and tracking. Accompanying this, deep learning can also provide the combination of many steps within the pipeline, for instance the detection of different object types and observed motions [44]. This may cause the performance limitations of the pipeline to be in the initial capture and processing of the raw video stream, and not in its downstream analytics. Therefore, the overhead of distributing work over many machines may not be necessary if the work being performed individually is expensive. Further to this, deep learning is often only made available through machines with GPU based hardware. Current Cloud providers offer this hardware as a service, however it is extremely expensive compared to CPU based compute power. The currently implemented pipeline deploys modestly powered machines, without GPU functionality, and therefore the pipeline may become too expensive to run on a Cloud environment if a deep learning based model is adopted. However, with the use of Edge Computing, GPU hardware could be deployed physically within the surveillance camera network, and the results of processing the video could then be fed downstream to a Cloud based analytics pipeline. This may hinder the adoption process of the analytics pipeline though, as specific hardware requirements now have to be deployed to surveillance networks.

## 5.3 Objectives Met

In order to deem the success of the work completed a concluding point is made against each of the initial objectives, enabling a true evaluation of the final projects success.

5.2.1 Objective One: To investigate existing academic literature alongside current video processing techniques and available software packages, in order to support the creation of a scalable analytics pipeline.

During the project we have successfully identified existing technologies, evaluating their capability to provide modular design and extensibility, while observing their limitations with regards to scalability and development opportunity. Further to this, we can conclude on their influence over the architected analytics pipeline defined within this dissertation. The modularity previously seen is carried forward to the final analytics pipeline described, with the pipeline providing a clean separation of technologies and functionality through its supported processing stages. Furthermore, the pipeline improves over previously seen work through its adoption of distributed messaging and processing, enabling users to meet high throughput and low latency requirements, which may not have been met using existing approaches.

5.2.2 Objective Two: Develop an analytics pipeline that provides a minimum viable product of object, activity and event detection, while being scalable and extensible.

Delivered as part of this work is an analytics pipeline that ships with object detection and tracking techniques, that are able to convert raw video into video annotations that can be consumed by downstream processes. Downstream processes are independent of each other and consist of activity detection that supports standing, walking, running, parked and driving activities. Event detection is unsupervised and provided in the form a K-Means clustering model. All services are extendable, as shown through the evaluated use case, displaying how modifications and tuning can be made to modules within the pipeline to meet bespoke use cases. The analytics pipeline is built upon distributed technologies; Apache Kafka, Apache Flink, Apache Spark, allowing for large scale applications to be supported. This combination of features allows me to conclude that this objective was fully met.

5.2.3 Objective Three: Develop a use case that will allow the evaluation of the real-time video processing pipeline.

The use case adopted enabled the analytics pipeline to be tested in a bespoke setting, typical of a real-world surveillance deployment. It required modification and adjustment to deployed services, showing the flexibility of the pipeline. Further to this, as it was using video produced from currently deployed surveillance equipment, it allows the proving of the pipelines interfacing capability with currently deployed surveillance systems.

5.2.4 Objective Four: Using the use case defined in objective three, evaluate the pipelines ability to support existing video processing techniques, while meeting bespoke user requirements.

The use case instrumented within this dissertation enabled the evaluation of the analytics pipeline to provide easy access to data, and proved the components and technologies suggested interacted with each other as expected. Furthermore, it proved that the pipeline could be deployed with ease, even with bespoke application requirements. The demonstration of the underlying technologies interoperability and their practical application allows me to conclude this objective was met, however further work needs to be undertaken to prove the pipelines operation at scale, which is expanded upon in 5.4 future development.

5.2.5 Objective Five: Compare and contrast the performance of the developed pipeline against existing approaches.

Throughout the initial specification of the presented analytics pipeline, we have shown the merit of previously presented work. The dissertation describes the similarities between existing approaches and how the proposed analytics pipeline aims to improve on these approaches. We have shown how the adoption of distributed technologies aims to overcome scalability barriers, while a shared messaging layer aims to achieve a modular approach to design enabling extensibility.

5.2.6 Objective Six: Evaluate the pipelines applicability to current projects being conducted through by the United Kingdom Police Force, using a directed interview to a viable stakeholder within the organization.

//TODO

## 5.4 Future Development

The presented analytics pipeline offers some core functionality with its delivery enabling the pipelines approach to video processing to be assessed. However, the exploration of the pipelines ability to support advanced video processing techniques has yet to be achieved. A true test of the pipeline will be its adoption alongside a specific research area. A major area of future work is therefore interfacing the pipeline with complex processing models, such as deep learning based schemas. This would enable proof that the pipeline is able to support functionality that requires custom hardware, which may not support distributed technologies.

Further to this, future work can be conducted to show the cost effectiveness of the pipeline in large scale deployment scenarios. As Cloud providers allow users to rent hardware at a fixed price, it would be interesting to investigate the price required to support large scale use cases, and contrast this to the purchase of the equivalent hardware. This would allow for users to see cost savings associated with on premise deployments of infrastructure contrast to Cloud deployments.

As the pipeline produces a large amount of statistical data, it would also be of use to see metrics and statistics on the dataset in real-time. The ability to see event location densities and volumes may provide useful insight into camera positioning and movement patterns. This added analytics could be expanded to allow for a customizable dashboard to be created that is able to produce graphical representations based on user defined queries. This would allow for a more unique user experience and allow a greater interface into the data produced.

A further piece of work could also be developed to allow for the storage of video when an event worthy of a notification is produced. If an event causes an alarm, this notification could not only be sent to the client, but also to the video capturing service. The capturing service would then, instead of discarding the video, send that short piece of footage to a storage service. This would allow an end user to not only visualize the series of events that caused an alert to be sent, but also keep the video evidence of the event occurring for future reference, or refinement of models within the analytics pipeline.

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# Appendix

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| --- | --- |
| Service Pipeline | Data Size (KB) |
| Raw Video Size | 13000 |
| Apache Kafka Video Analysis Topic | 632.141 |
| Apache Kafka Activity Analysis Topic | 897.327 |
| Apache Kafka Anomaly Analysis Topic | 223.718 |
| Neo4J Total Required Storage | 19460 |

Item 1: The raw data capture of the data produced by the analytics pipeline when processing a thirteen mega-byte video, conducted as part of the use case evaluation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Array Store | 8.01 KiB |
| Logical Log | 16.96 MiB |
| Node Store | 199.97 KiB |
| Property Store | 1.42 MiB |
| Relationship Store | 797.00 KiB |
| String Store | 8.01 KiB |
| Total Store Size | 19.46 MiB |

Item 2: The itemized storage statistics of the Neo4J database after processing the thirteen mega-byte video snippet, conducted as part of the use case evaluation.