

Automatic Mobile Video Director

Alexander Egurnov
University of Mannheim
aegurnov@mail.uni-mannheim.de

Thilo Weigold
University of Mannheim
thilo@thiloweigold.de

Jon Pettersen
University of Oslo
jonup@student.matnat.uio.no

Alf-André Walla
University of Oslo
alfandrw@ifi.uio.no

Abstract—The abstract goes here.

I. INTRODUCTION

This demo file is intended to serve as a “starter file” for IEEE conference papers produced under L^AT_EX using IEEE-tran.cls version 1.7 and later. I wish you the best of success.

A. Subsection Heading Here

Subsection text here.

1) *Subsubsection Heading Here*: Subsubsection text here.

II. RELATED WORK

Describe articles and how our work differs from theirs. Throw in some references [1] so bibliography does not look empty. [2]

III. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

A. General architecture

B. Video lifecycle

C. Selection Algorithm

D. Protocol description

Our Automatic Mobile Video Director server implementation provides a general interface to applications which wish to interact with it. It is implemented through HTTP requests to certain server locations result.

GET /events

Lists all events (including videos) in JSON.

GET /event/*id*

Returns Event (including videos) in JSON.

POST /event/new

Create new event from JSON. Expects request body to be a JSON string containing attribute *name*.

POST /event/*id*

Upload JSON metadata about a video for Event with given *id*.

PUT /event/*id*/video_*id*

Upload video *video_id* from Event *id*. Expects request body to be a file stream containing a full video file.

GET /selected

Retrieve a list of selected but not yet uploaded videos in JSON.

GET /event/*id*/video_*id*

Retrieve video *video_id* from Event *id*.

E. Metadata description

Metadata is transferred in JSON format.

id

Client-side unique identification of the video.

filename

File name in client’s local file system.

timestamp

Video creation time.

duration

Video duration in frames.

width

Video frame width in pixels.

height

Video frame height in pixels.

shaking

Amount of shaking detected by sensors.

status

Video status. Indicates video life cycle phase.

serverId

Server-side unique identification of the video. Needed for coordination of all clients.

IV. EVALUATION

How good/bad it is.

V. FUTURE WORK

Put down all the awesome ideas we have.

VI. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

REFERENCES

- [1] P. Shrestha, P. H. de With, H. Weda, M. Barbieri, and E. H. Aarts, “Automatic mashup generation from multiple-camera concert recordings,” in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Multimedia*, ser. MM ’10. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2010, pp. 541–550. [Online]. Available: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1873951.1874023>
- [2] P. Seshadri, M. Chan, W. Ooi, and J. Chiam, “On demand retrieval of CrowdSourced mobile video,” *IEEE Sensors Journal*, vol. Early Access Online, 2014.