

Machine Learning

Group Activity Recognition

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A Hierarchical Deep Temporal Model for Group Activity Recognition

- In 2016, I published a CVPR paper with an important dataset
- The model represented a deep learning treatment to this problem
- The dataset is a reference for the problem
- Today, March 2024, the paper is cited 500+ times

□ [A Hierarchical Deep Temporal Model for Group Activity Recognition](#)

MS Ibrahim, S Muralidharan, Z Deng, A Vahdat, G Mori

Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition

541

2016

Problem and Description

- Papers: [CVPR](#) and [Extension](#)
- Official C++/Caffe [implementation](#) (and Dataset)
- Video in [Arabic](#) and its [slides](#)

Guidelines

- Understand the video
- Read the **extension** paper (1-3 times)
 - There is an improvement from CVPR paper after using group-style
- Properly understand the dataset
 - Be able to load and visualize it
 - Print its statistics
- Build simple baseline first

Dataset

- In practice, your first step is to fully understand your data
 - Quality and Quantity
 - Print all possible relevant statistics
 - Visualize a random sample
 - Write down observations on the properties of the data and bias in it
- Download the dataset: 60G dataset
 - Or start with a sample of 2 videos each with 2 clips
- Understand the dataset properly (internal notes / [github](#))
- This dataset has 2 levels of annotation
 - 9 person actions
 - 8 scene classes

Some Support

- You are supposed to code the project fully
- I built 2 useful [scripts](#) for you
 - Script that can visualize the whole dataset
 - It can also save a pkl file for the annotation
 - A script that creates resnet50 model and use it to extract features
 - Either image level or box level
- Please debug both scripts line by line and fully understand
 - This will be strong base
 - Feel free to skip them and build them by yourself

Ablation Study

- A method to assess the impact of various **components** of a system on its overall performance by experimenting by removing
- Example: Assume your system consists of 4 enhancement features
 - Let's name them: A, B, C, D
 - Example A and B are 2 extra losses. C is a 2nd LSTM layer. D is complex backbone
 - Then you do experimentations such as
 - ABC, ACD, ABD. Each one will tell you the effect of a single component removal
 - A classifier: Removing certain layers of the neural network, disabling data augmentation techniques, or using different feature extraction methods
 - In self-driving car: removing sensors to see the effect

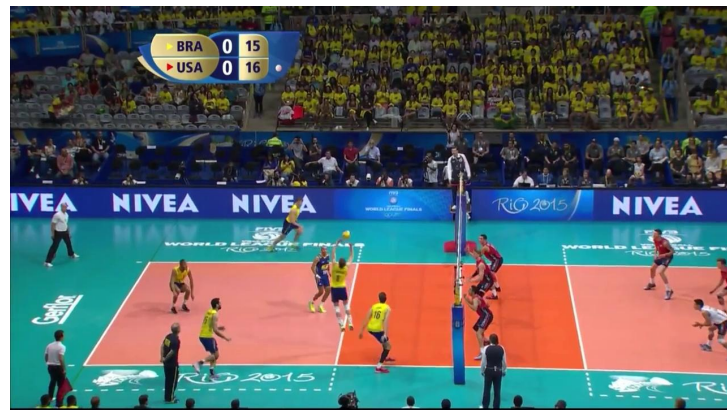
Volleyball Ablation Study

- Each experiment teaches you something.
 - For example, naive image classification doesn't help
 - For example, temporal information is boosting the results
 - LSTM #1 has high performance impact on the model
 - Using one representation per team reduced the confusion and enhanced the results

Method	Accuracy
B1-Image Classification	66.7
B2-Person Classification	64.6
B3-Fine-tuned Person Classification	68.1
B4-Temporal Model with Image Features	63.1
B5-Temporal Model with Person Features	67.6
B6-Two-stage Model without LSTM 1	74.7
B7-Two-stage Model without LSTM 2	80.2
Our Two-stage Hierarchical Model	81.9

Baseline B1-tuned

- Don't try anything that doesn't finetune (well-proved idea)
- In CVPR paper I used alexnet. You better network (e.g. **resnet50**)
- For each clip, use the middle image only
 - Fee free to use 5 before and 4 after also
- Fine-tune an image classifier over 8 classes
- Compute the results. This is your first model



Baseline B3

- A) Train: Fine-tune an image classifier over 9 actions
 - Input is a cropped person
- B) Inference: For an image
 - Get all the persons crops
 - Feature extraction for each crop, e.g. 2048 features
 - Max pool all the features = now this is an image representation
- C) Train: Do NN training on these features over 8 classes

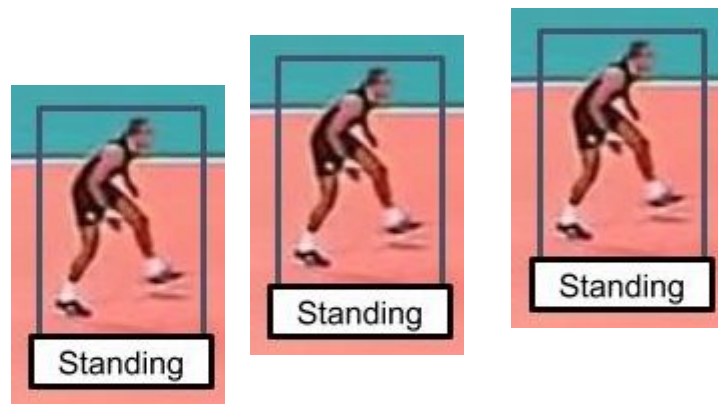


Baseline B4

- Implementation #1
 - Use the classifier of B1-tuned to extract representation per clip
 - Use 9 frames per image
 - Now you have sequence for each clip of 9 steps
 - Now train an LSTM on these sequences
 - Start with this implementation.
- Implementation #2
 - Extend the classifier network directly with an LSTM layer then classification
 - This way no need to do explicit features extraction

Baseline B5

- Temporal on crops (LSTM on player level)
- Similar 2 implementation paths to build representation per person
- You can represent each clip with the last hidden state
- Max pool all players representations (9 per image)
- Then do the NN network exactly like in B3 (on images)
 - Features classifier - no temporal info



Baseline B6

- Same B3 steps A and B
 - For B, you will extract representations for each clip of 9 frames
- For C
 - Do LSTM on sequences from step B
- This is a model where LSTM is applied on the image level only

Baseline B7

- Full model V1
- A) train LSTM on crops level (LSTM on a player)
- B) extract clips: sequence of 9 steps per player
- C) for each frame, properly max pool its players
- C) train LSTM 2 on the frame level

Baseline B8

- Same as B7
- The scene representation is not pool of all players
- X = Pool team 1 6 players
- Y = Pool team 2 6 players
- Let scene representation concatenation of X and Y

More

- Implementation Challenge (a side from memory issue)
 - Can you implement the 2 stage model as a single network
 - Input is 12 cropped users (make sure each person is a track of a single person)
 - LSTM on person level and LSTM on scene level
 - You need 3 modules; LSTM 1 - pool properly - LSTM 2
 - Loss on person action and loss on scene classification
- You can learn GNN and extend the network
 - My 2018 paper: Hierarchical relational networks for group activity recognition and retrieval
- There are a lot of papers on this problem
 - Learn and apply
- Study the literature of this problem. It will help you see how ideas advances
- Problem with similar techniques: motion prediction for cars in self-driving

“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”

