

Gloria Rohmann, NYU Libraries DLF Spring Forum San Diego, April 14, 2005

### The problem: I know it's in there somewhere...

- "Gist" (what it's about)
- Genre
- Style
- Scenes
- People
- Objects
- Dialogue
- Soundtrack



### Video IR: What works?

- "Conventional" methods: catalogs, databases and analog previewing
- Why digitize?
- Discovering video structure
- Automatic and manual indexing
- Data models & user interfaces
- Prospects for the future: mobile and web services



### Conventional Methods: Browse and Search

- Structured databases:
  - AV cataloging (AACR2, MARC 21)
  - Shot lists
  - Asset management systems
- "Pathfinders" (librarians, archivists)
- Embedded markers: hints, chapters, scenes (DVD)
- Video logging systems
- Hardware browse/skim: FF, slow-mo, etc.

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DDS Home Wides: Atlanta: Turner Home Entertainment [distributor], 1995, c1987.

7 videocassettes (120 min. each): sd., col. with b&w sequences; 1/2 in.

Vols. 1-6 have subtitle: America's civil rights years, 1954 to 1965; v. 7-14 have subtitle: America at the ra

Vol. 1. Awakenings, 1954-1956 and Fighting back, 1957-1962 -- v. 2. Ain't scared of your jails, 1960-1 and No easy walk, 1961-1963 -- v. 3. Mississippi: Is this America?, 1962-1964 and Bridge to freedom. 1965. -- v. 4. The time has come, 1964-1966 and Two societies, 1965-1968 -- v. 5. Power! 1966-1968

and The promised land, 1967-1968 -- v. 6. Ain't gonna shuffle no more, 1964-1972 and A nation of law? 1968-1971 -- v. 7 The keys to the kingdom, 1974-1980 and Back to the movement, 1979-mid 1980s.

Vols. 1-6 tell the story of America's civil rights years from 1954 to 1965; v. 7-14 examines the new America

from 1966 to 1985, from community power to the human alienation of urban poverty.

Bond, Julian, 1940-



### Enhanced metadata: shot lists, transcripts: Open University video collection

Ever wondered about.... chocolate? / produced by Lisa MacHale ;...

Relevance:

Author: Open University EWFood/10

Other Author(s): Coxon, Alan

Stanes, Sara Jayne Horrocks, Sally Chinn, Carl

Broomfield, Margaret Barron, Robert Coady, Chantal Bilsborough, Tony Peters, David Valender, Alan

Hetherington, Marion Kilkast, David

. . . . . . . Lisa

Title: Ever wondered about.... chocolate? ( produced by Lisa MacHale; contributors Alan Coxon, Kathy Sykes, Sara Sayne Standard, Cally Handels, Carl Chinn, Margaret Broomfield, Robert Barron, Chantal Coady, Tony Bilsborough, David Peters, Alan Valender, Marion Hetherington, David Kilkast

Primary Material: Visual Material Physical Description: Videocassette

Subject(s): Food Great Britain History.

Quakers History.

Publisher: BBC/Open University

escription: Video, 28min.,50sec. VHS

Summary: This programme looks at Britain's passion for chocolate and its history

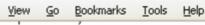
Date of transmission: 2002

Notes: Open University course EWFood

Footage description available

Script (ref only)

Linked resources: Website



Next Contents/Footage

Ever wondered about.... chocolate? / produced by Lisa MacNalo ;

elevancer

ents: Footage - Opening credits. Chocolate factory workers. Alan Coxon and Kathy Sykes preparing food. Man biting into chocolate bar (0'00"-0'50") Alan opening fridge and walking over to Kathy at table. Kathy grating orange. Alan showing ingredients for cheesecake. Cooking chocolate. Alan and Kathy breaking chocolate and smelling it. Breaking chocolate. Kathy tasting chocolate (0'51"-"2'00") Boy emerges from shop and holds up Lion bar. Boy emerges from shop and holds up Dairy Milk bar. Girl emerges from shop and holds up Mars Bar. Box of chocolates 2/w 1800s prints - "Drink Cadburys secon" and "Frys pure concentrated cocoa". Sara Jayne Stavnes speaking. Old fashioned confectioners, man behind window opening box of Frys chocolates (2'11"-2'50") Sara speaking. Frys chocolate. Print of

Footage - Opening credits Chocolate factory workers.

Alan Coxon and Kathy Sykes preparing food.

Man biting into chocolate bar (0'00-0'50")

Alan opening fridge and walking over to Kathy at table.

Kathy grating orange. Alan showing ingredients for cheesecake.

Cooking chocolate. Alan and Kathy breaking chocolate and smelling it.

Breaking chocolate. Kathy tasting chocolate (0'51"-"2'00") is proposed in the street of the street o

and Kathy preparing cheesecake in kitchen. Cocoa powder (14'44"-15'46")

Next



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Sally

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s on Frys,

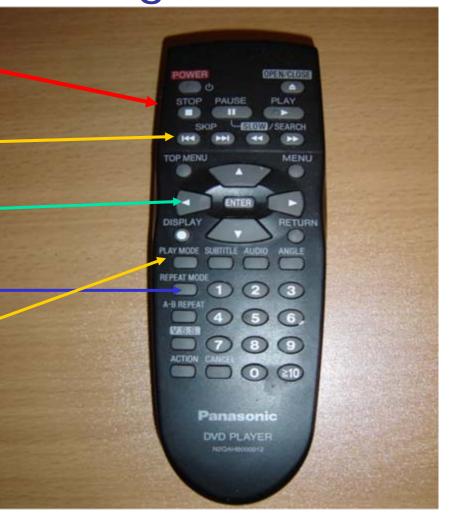
### Browse and skim: DVD's Digital Advantages

Pause, FF, rewind Navigate

> Frame-by-framemenus, chapters or tracks

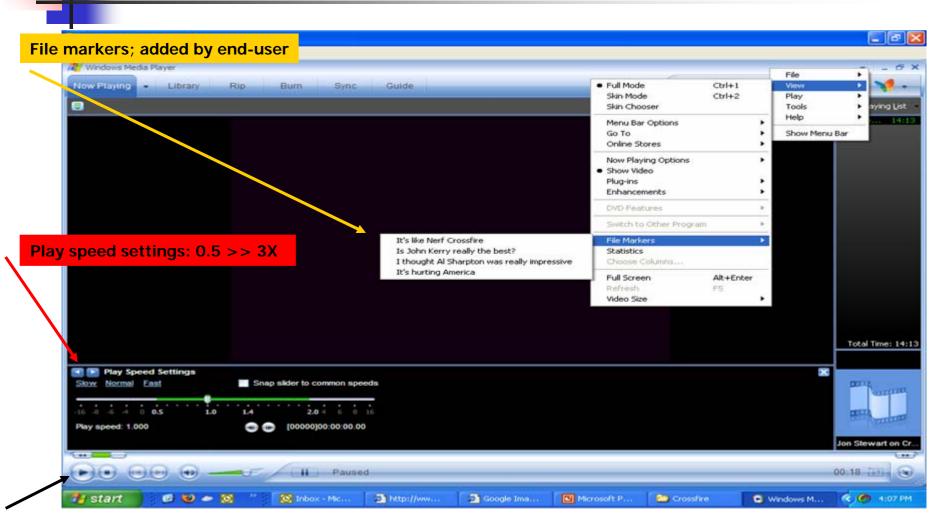
Insert markers, repeat play

Change audio, subtitle languages, show closed captioning
Shuttle/scrub onscreen



### Media Player Example

DVD player clones; can be enhanced with SDKs



Start, stop, pause, rewind to beginning, FF to end, advance by frame

#### What Is Video?

#### Authored video has:

- Series of still images @25-30 fps
- Structure: frames >> shots >> scenes
- MODALITIES
  - (Audio tracks)
  - (Text: captioning, subtitles, etc.)
  - (Graphics: logos, running tickers etc.)
- Production metadata: timestamp, datestamp, flash on/off

### Why Digitize Video?

# Store and deliver over networks Allow analysis by computers Allow auto & manual indexing USING:

- Image processing
- Signal processing
- Information visualization

### Why Compress Video?

- 1 frame (@TV brightness) = 0.9 megabytes (MB) of storage
- At 29 fps, each second = 26.1 MB of storage
- 30 minute film = 53 gigabytes (GB) of storage

OBJECT: Make file smaller; retain as much information as possible

### Encoding Formats

- All use some kind of compression; similar encoding methods—many CODECS—some "lossy," others "lossless"
- AVI: audio-video interleave or interactive
- QuickTime
- MPEG family: MPEG-1, 2, 4
- H261: for video conferencing
- New: H264; JPEG 2000

### CODECS

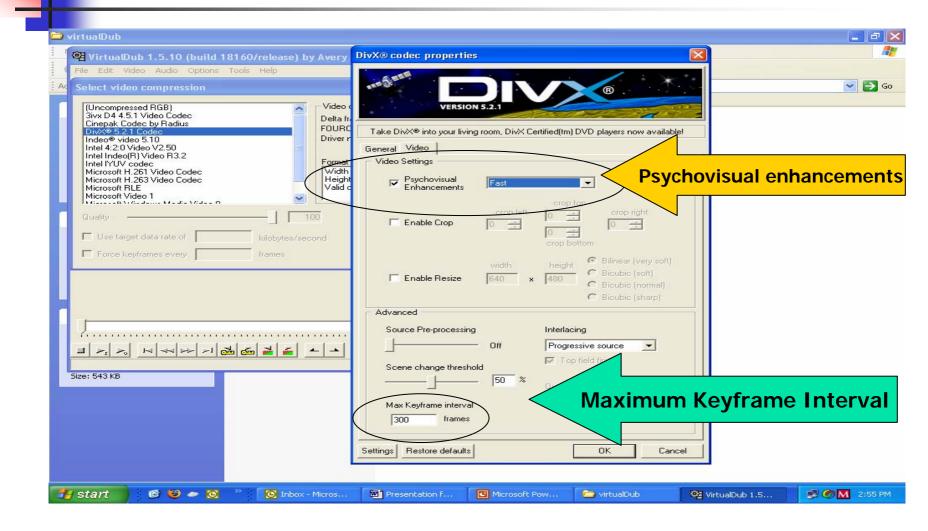
- Compressor/Decompressor, or Coder/Decoder
- Produce and work with encoding formats.
- Central to compression and encoding;
   perform signal and image processing tasks
- Examples: Cinepak, Indeo, Windows Media Video.
- MPEG-4: DivX, Xvid, 3ivX implementations of certain compression recommendations of MPEG-4.



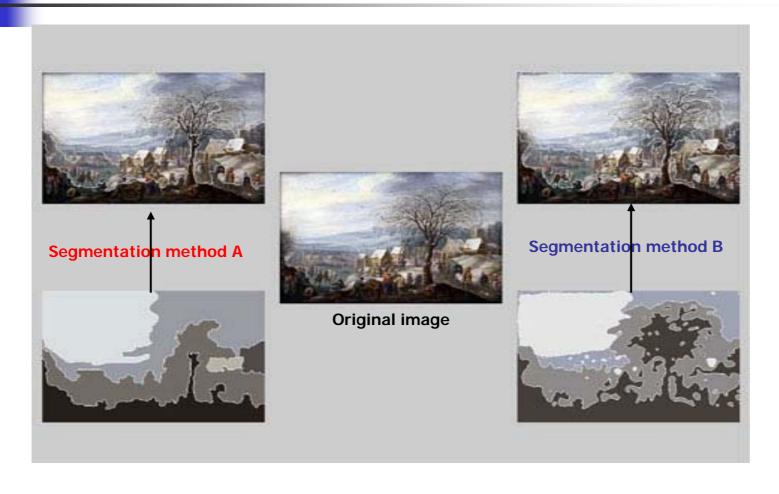
### Human Psychovisual System

- Movement creates "temporal aliasing": human eye/brain fills in the gaps
- Blurring produced by camera shutter softens edges
- Modeled by CODECS and algorithms
- Goal: acceptable facsimile of moving scene

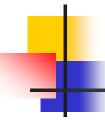
### Configuring CODECS for analysis



### What looks best to you?



Jermyn, I. Psychovisual Evaluation of Image Database Retrieval and Image Segmentation



### **Encoding Methods: predictive**

- Sampling: value of function @ regular intervals (example: brightness of pixels)
- Quantization: frequency of sampling (1 in 10 vs. 1 in 100 frames)
- Discrete cosine transforms (DCT) an array of data (not just one pixel) is transformed into another set of values.
- Inter-frame vs. Intra-frame encoding



### **Building Video Indexes**

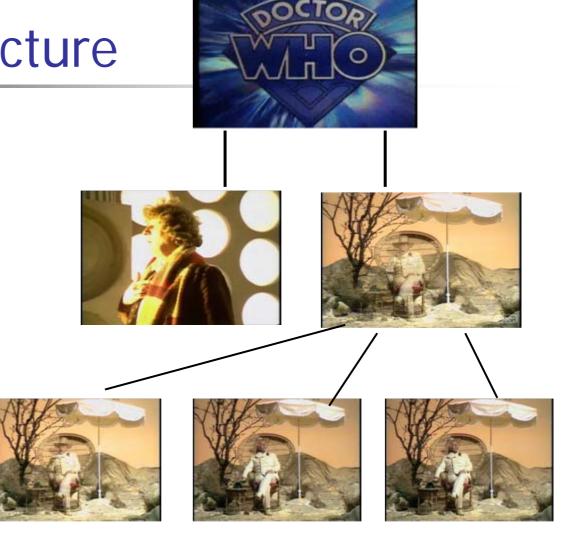
#### Same as any indexing process...decide:

- What to index: granularity
- How to index: modalities (images, audio, etc.)
- Which features?
- Discover spatial and temporal structure: deconstructing the authoring process
- Construct data models for access



### Video Structure

Video
Scene
Shot
Frame





#### <u>Using Encoding to Discover Structure</u>

This link is to a QT movie not included in this presentation.

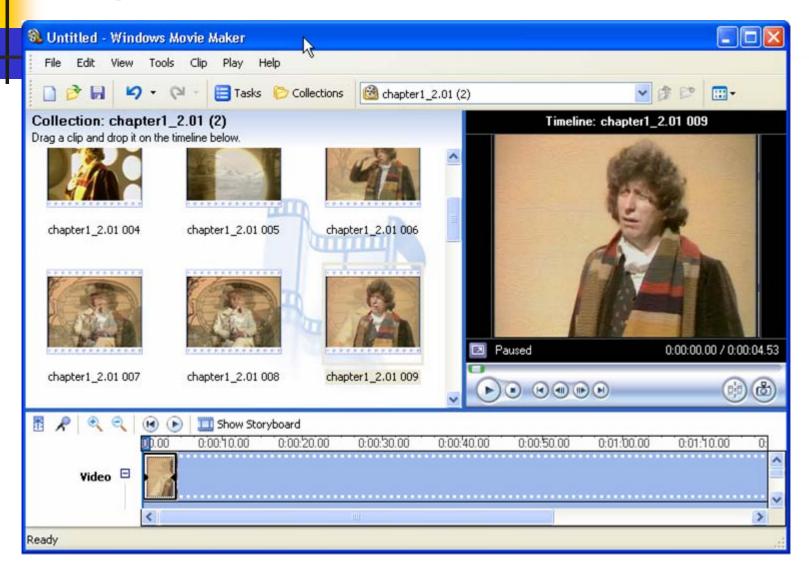


### **Shot Boundary Detection**

Algorithms that compare the similarities between nearby frames. When the similarities fall below a pre-determined level, the limit of a "shot" is automatically defined:

- Edge detection
- Compare color histograms
- Compare motion vectors

### Clip Creation with NLEs





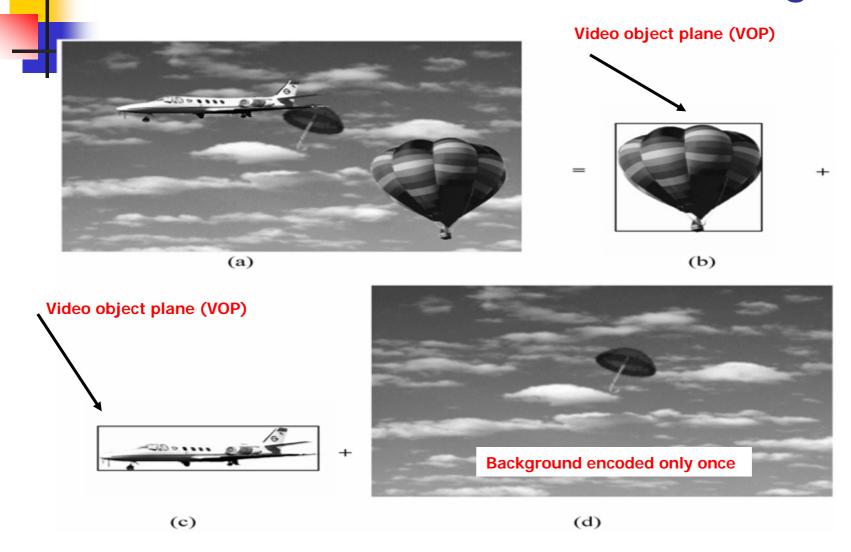
- Use shot boundary detection and keyframes to define shots & choose representative frames
- Use CBIR (Content-based Image Retrieval) techniques to reveal features in representative frames (shapes, colors, textures)



Images (frames) have no inherent semantic meaning: only arrays of pixel intensities

- Color Retrieval: compare histograms
- Texture Retrieval: relative brightness of pixel pairs
- Shape Retrieval: Humans recognize objects primarily by their shape
- Retrieval by position within the image

### MPEG-4: Content-based encoding



Ghanbari, M. (1999) Video Coding: An Introduction to Standard Codecs

### AMOS: Tracking Objects Beyond the Frame



http://www.ctr.columbia.edu/~dzhong/rtrack/demo.ht m



# "Are We Doing Multimedia?" \* Multimodal Indexing

Ramesh Jain: "To solve multimedia problems, we should use as much context as we can."

- Visual (frames, shots, scenes)
- Audio (soundtrack: speech recognition)
- Text (closed captions, subtitles)
- Context—hyperlinks, etc.

\*IEEE Multimedia. Oct-Nov. 2003
http://jain.faculty.gatech.edu/media\_vision/doing\_mm.pdf

### Multimodal Indexing

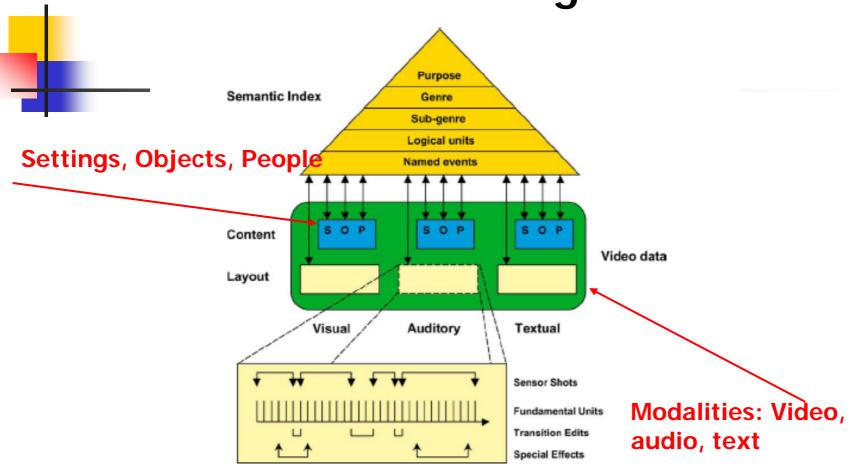
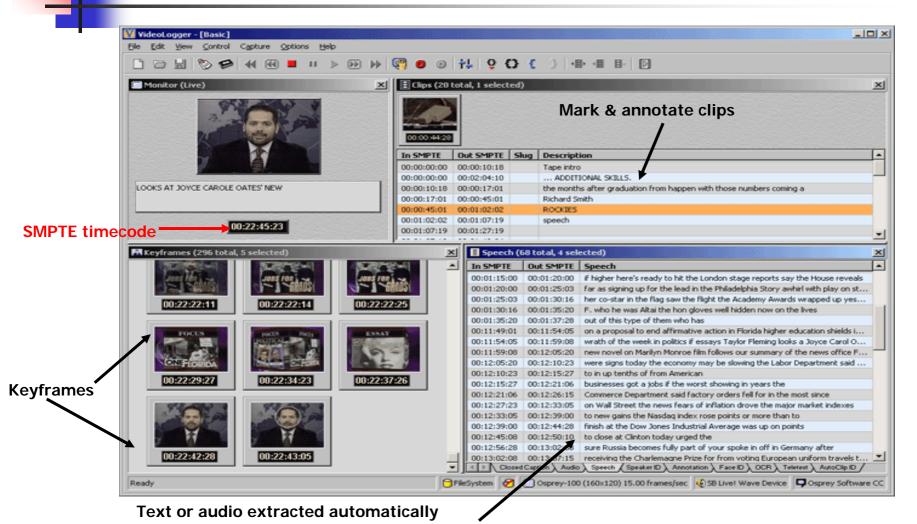


Figure 1. A unifying framework for multimodal video indexing based on an author's perspective. The letters S, O, P stand for setting, objects, and people. An example layout of the auditory modality is highlighted, the same holds for the others.

Snoek, C., Worring, M. Multimodal Indexing: A Review of the State-of-the-art. *Multimedia Tools & Applications*. January 2005

### Virage VideoLogger™





### Building Video Indexes: Structured modeling

Use statistical classification methods to predict relationship *between shots:* 

- Pattern recognition
- Hidden Markov Models
- SVM (support vector machines)
- Neural networks
- Relevance feedback via machine learning

# Annotation: Metadata Schemes

- MPEG-7
- MPEG-21
- METS
- SMIL

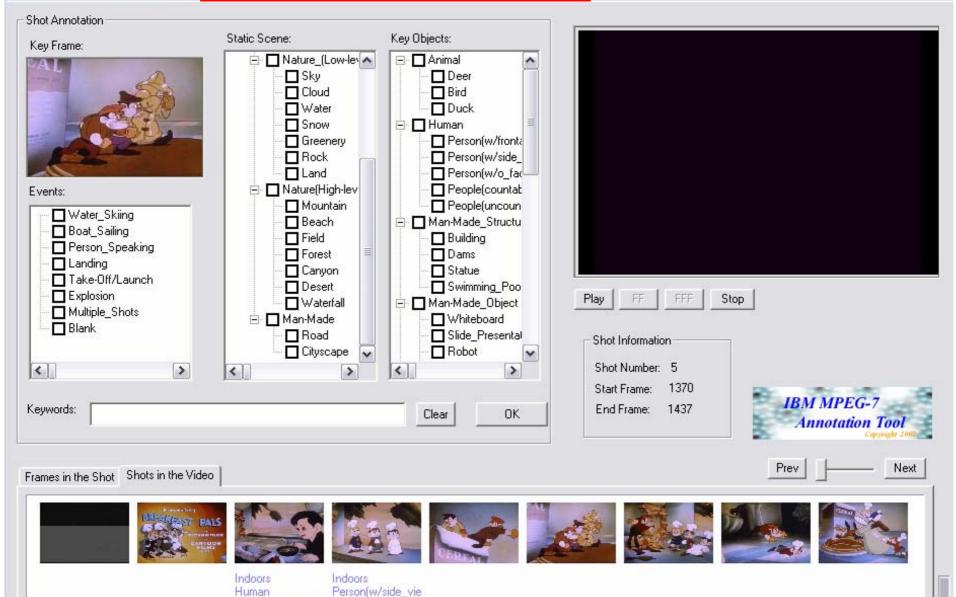
File Tools Lexicon View Help

#### **IBM MPEG-7 Annotation Tool**

Person(w/side\_vie People(countable) People(countable) Person Speaking

Person Speaking





### MPEG-7 Output from IBM Annotation Tool

```
<MediaTime>
    <MediaTimePoint>T00:00:27:20830F30000</MediaTimePoint>
    < Media Incr Duration
  mediaTimeUnit="PT1001N30000F">248</MediaIncrDuration>
    </MediaTime>
  - < Temporal Decomposition >
  - <VideoSegment>
  - < Media Time >
    <MediaTimePoint>T00:00:31:23953F30000</MediaTimePoint>
    </MediaTime>
   <SpatioTemporalDecomposition>
  - <StillRegion>
  - <TextAnnotation>
    <FreeTextAnnotation>Indoors/FreeTextAnnotation>
    </TextAnnotation>
  - <SpatialLocator>
    <Box mpeg7/dim="2 2">14 15 351 238</Box>
    </SpatialLocator>
    </StillRegion>
```

Duration of shot in frames

### SMIL: Hypertext & Hypermedia

Presidential Candidates Debate - C-SPAN - @2004 ...

RealOne Player

#### Paused

Intro

Q1 to Kerry, Bush rebuttal

Q2 to Bush, Kerry rebuttal

Q3 to Kerry, Bush rebuttal

<window type="generic" duration="1:30:00" height="480"</pre>

underline\_hyperlinks="true" /> <font face="arial" size="2">

<a href="command:seek(4:26)" target="\_player">Bush rebuttal</a>

width="320" <a href="command:seek(0:0)"</a> target=" player">Intro</a> <br/><br/><a href="command:seek(2:10)" target="\_player">Q1 to Kerry</a>,



Q2 to Bush: Do you believe the election of Senator Kerry on November the 2nd would increase the chances of the U.S. being hit by another 9/11-type terrorist attack?

## 4

### Data Models for Video IR

- Based on records (DBMS)
- Semi-structured (video + XML or hypertext): MPEG-7, SMIL
- Based on context: Yahoo Video, SingingFish



### Scholarly "Primitives" \*

#### Low-level methods for higher-level research

- Discovering
- Annotating
- Comparing
- Referring
- Sampling
- Illustrating
- Representing

<sup>\*</sup>Unsworth, John. (2000) Scholarly Primitives: what methods do humanities researchers have in common, and how might our tools reflect this?

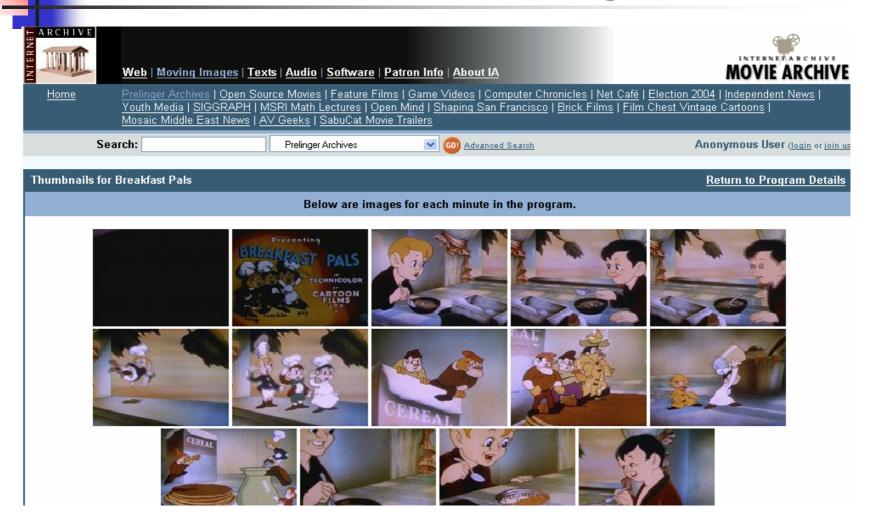


#### User Interfaces for Video IR

- Discovering
- Annotating
- Comparing
- Referring
- Sampling
- Illustrating
- Representing

- Browse, query text
- Browse surrogates
- Interactive filtering: dynamic query based on visual aspects
- Interactive zooming
- Interactive distortion
- Compare results for feedback
- Annotate results

### **Browse Video Surrogates**





### IBM Research MARVel

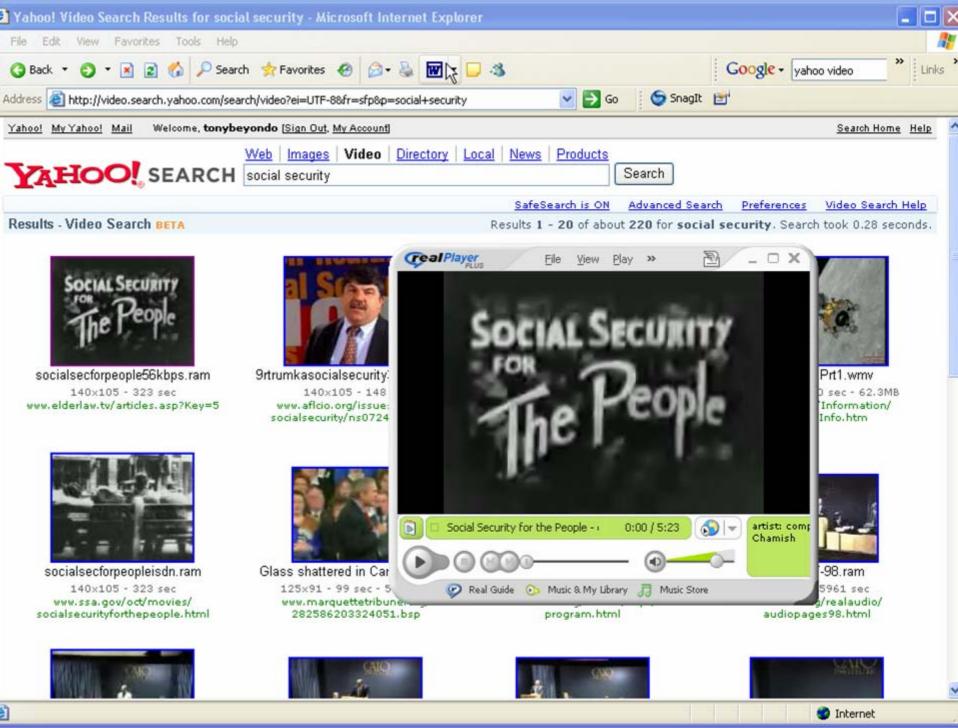
#### MPEG-7 video search engine

- Manual annotations are used for machine learning
- Automatic multimodal indexing
  - Image processing--CBIR, histogram matching
  - Automatic speech recognition
- Structured modeling: clustering by comparing features



### Video Search on the Web: Yahoo

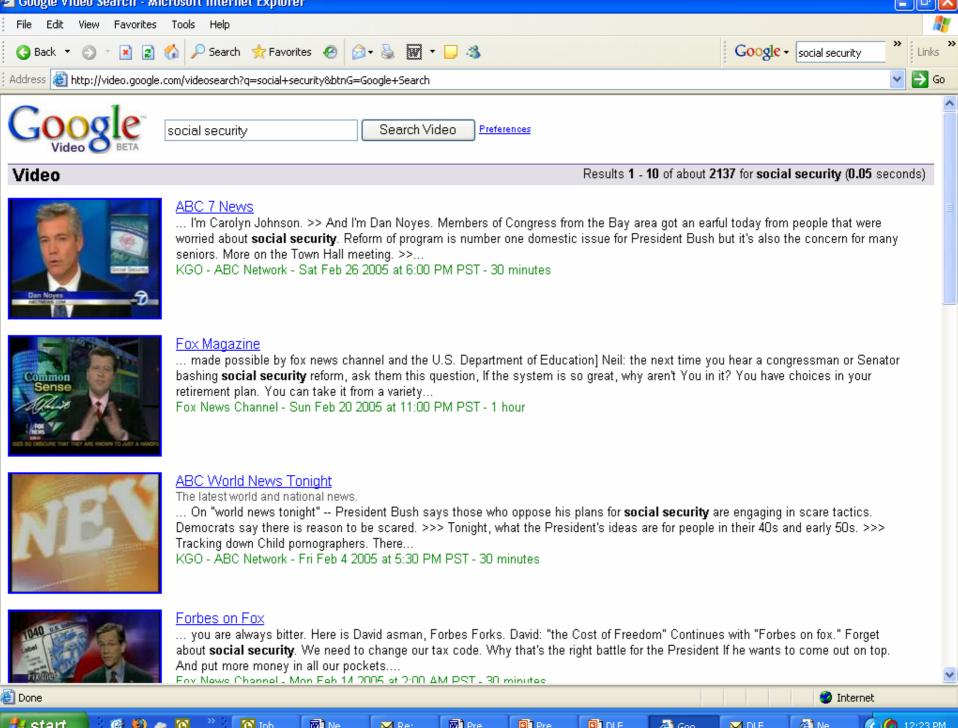
- Using existing (text) metadata
- Bought AltaVista media search engine
- Does not analyze content of media stream
- Horowitz: "Web pages are self-describing"
- Analyze the web page around the link
- Analyze the metadata included in video file
- Media RSS: publishers can add links to multimedia within feed





### Video Search on the Web: Google

- Using metadata in the video stream
- Almost all broadcast news video is closed captioned
- Google ingests video with closed captioning
- Transcripts are created linked to time-code
- Transcripts are indexed
- "Thumbnails" grabbed at time intervals
- Still text-based; "thumbnails" provide visual surrogate







# Evaluation of Video IR : The Open Video Project

#### Testing:

- Users' perception of relevance
- Domain-specific vs. non-domain-specific users

#### Findings:

- Leverage digital video medium
- Do not mimic analog or text searching



### Video IR: What's Needed

- Extensibility of textual descriptors
- Search based on visual features
- Visual representations of results
- Visual interfaces that interactively enable refinement of results
- Visual representations of relationship between results--hierarchies
- Ability to bookmark segments for retrieval