

Large-scale Video-Language Pre-training



Mike Z. SHOU

Asst Prof, National U. of Singapore
Oct 24, 2022

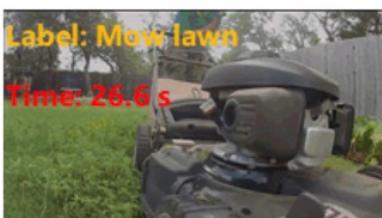
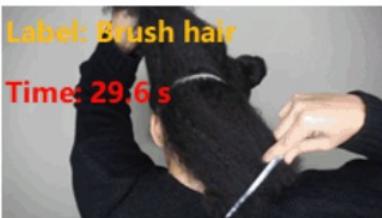
<https://sites.google.com/view/showlab>

Deeper
Action



Why large-scale pre-training?

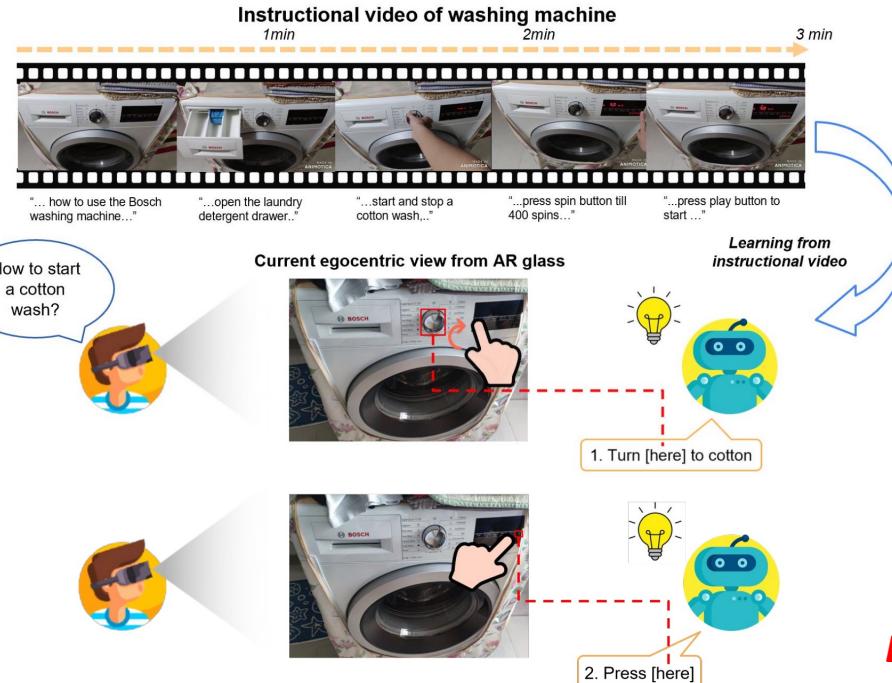
Trend: Simple action → Fine-grained action



[credit to DeeperAction Workshop]

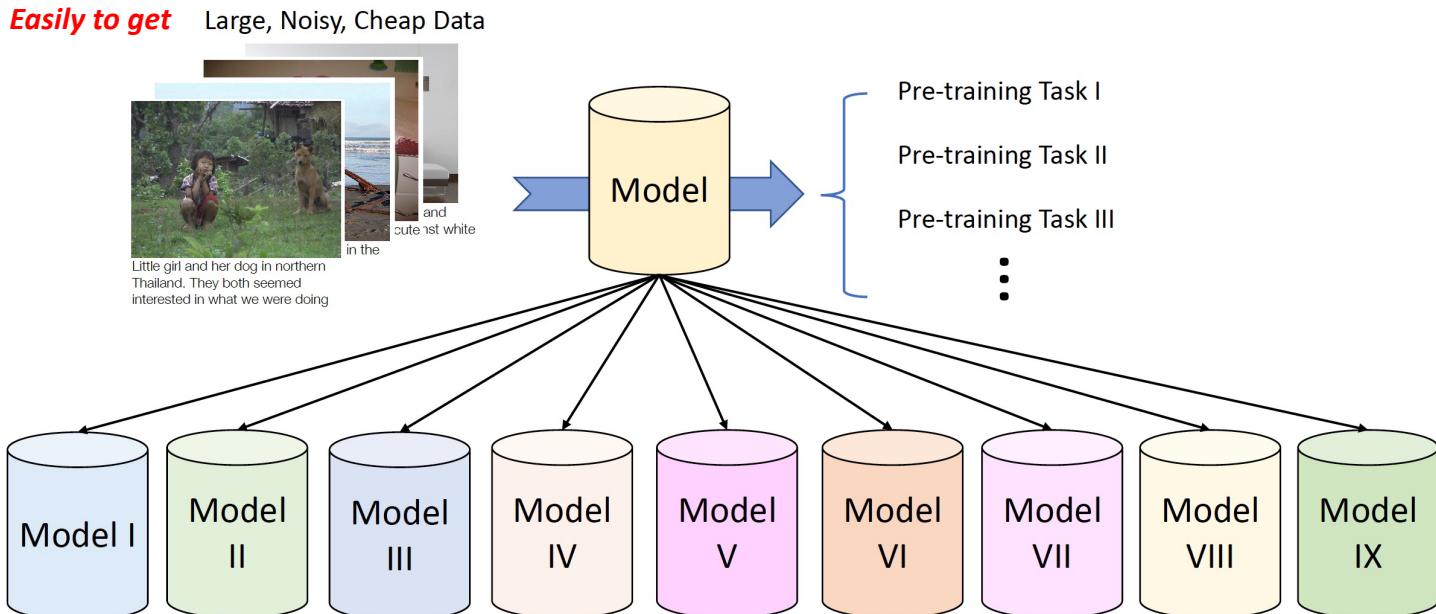
Why large-scale pre-training?

Trend: Action classification/detection → Personal AI Assistant



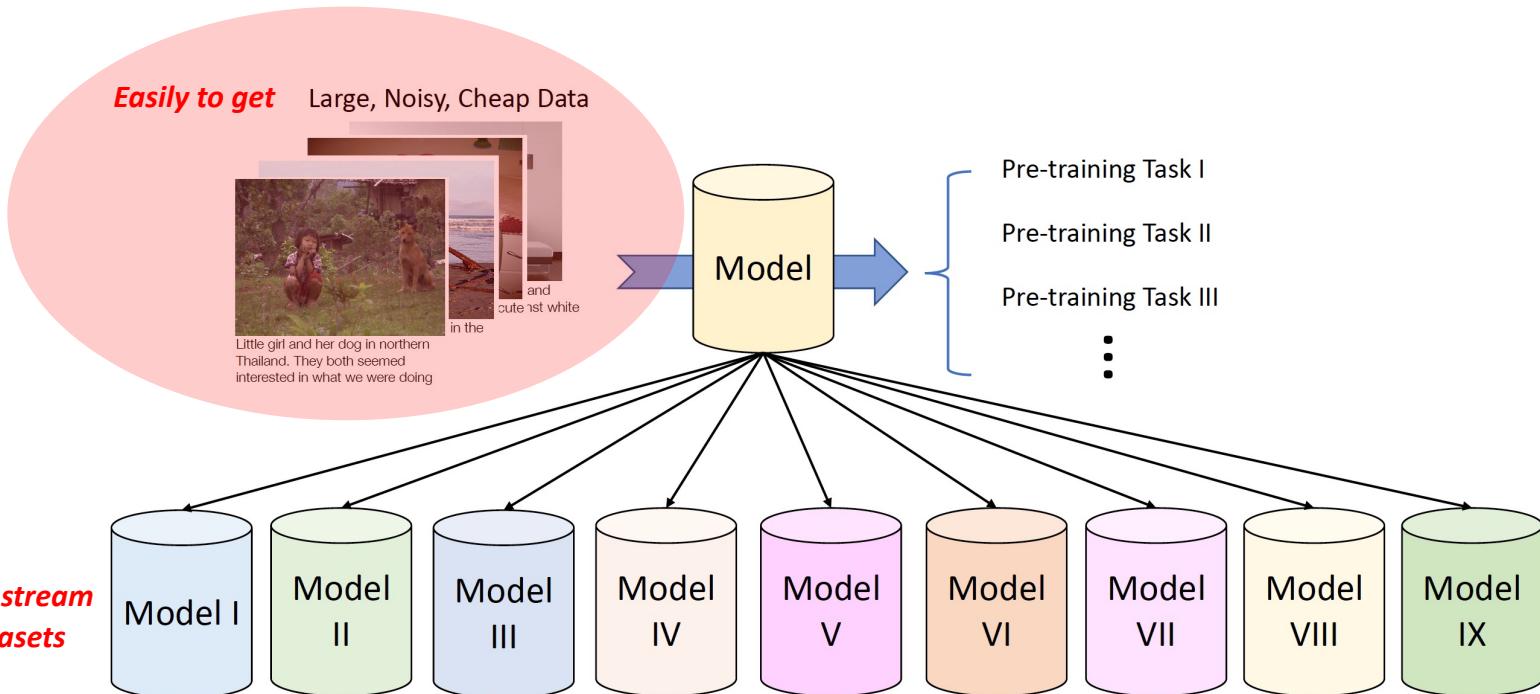
[ECCV'22] Wong, Chen, Wu, Lei, Mao, Gao, Shou. “AssistQ: Affordance-centric Question-driven Task Completion for Egocentric Assistant”.

Why large-scale Video-Language Pre-training (VLP)?



[credit to Zhe Gan]

VLP Datasets



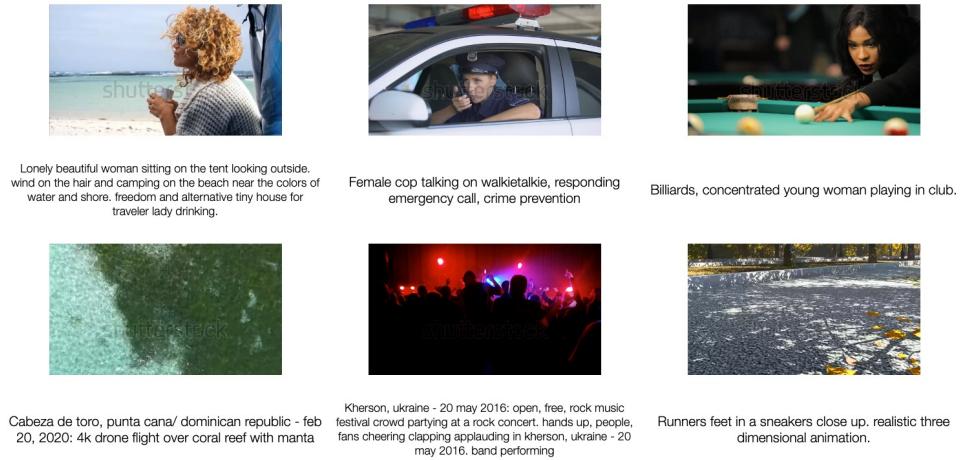
[credit to Zhe Gan]

VLP Datasets

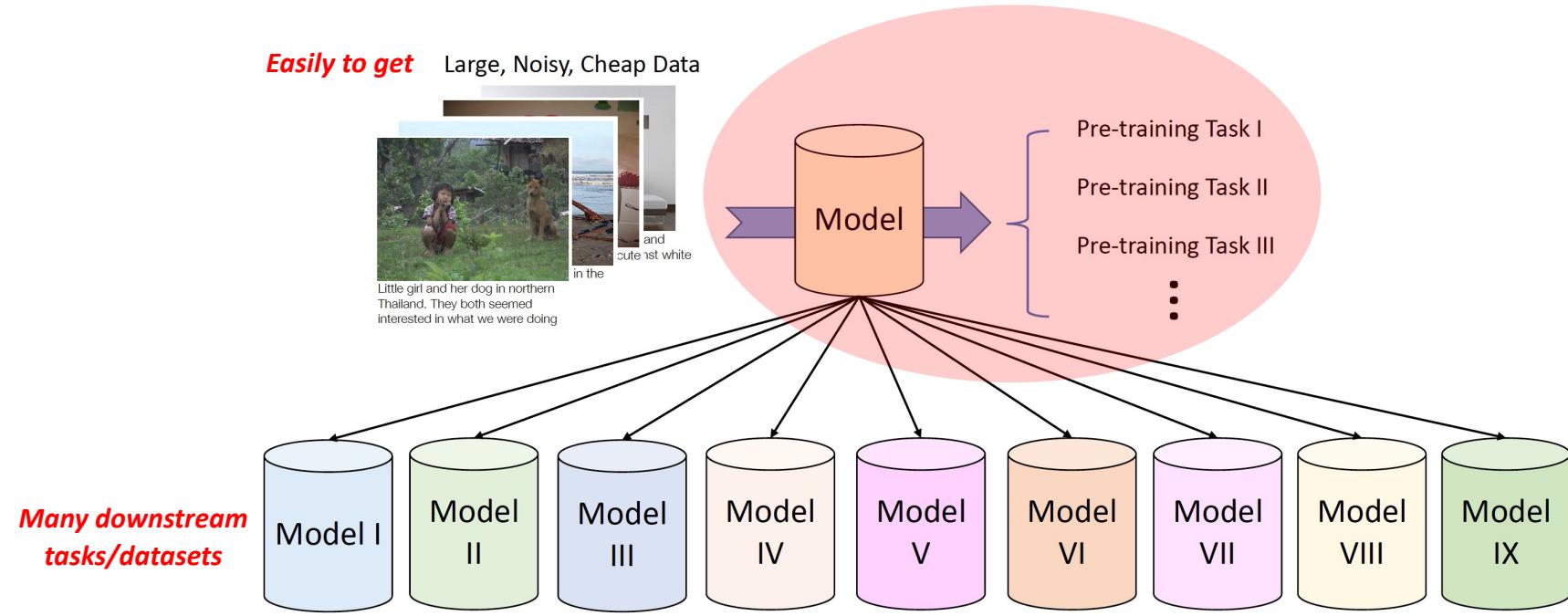
HowTo100M [ICCV 2019] -- large, noisy



WebVid 2.5M [ICCV 2021] -- high quality text



VLP Models

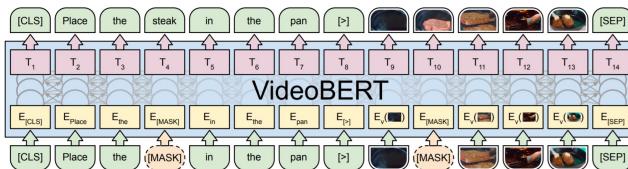


[credit to Zhe Gan]

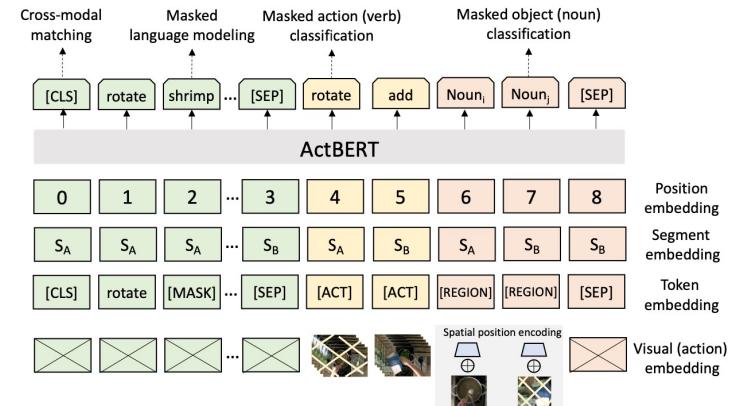
VLP Models

Early works are based on extracted features, not end-to-end

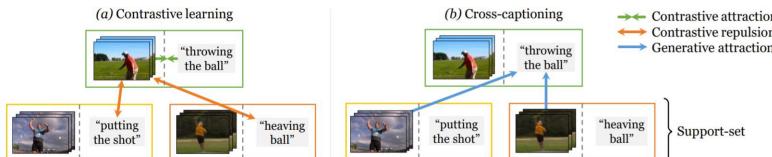
ICCV'19, Google, VideoBERT



CVPR'20, UTS, ActBERT



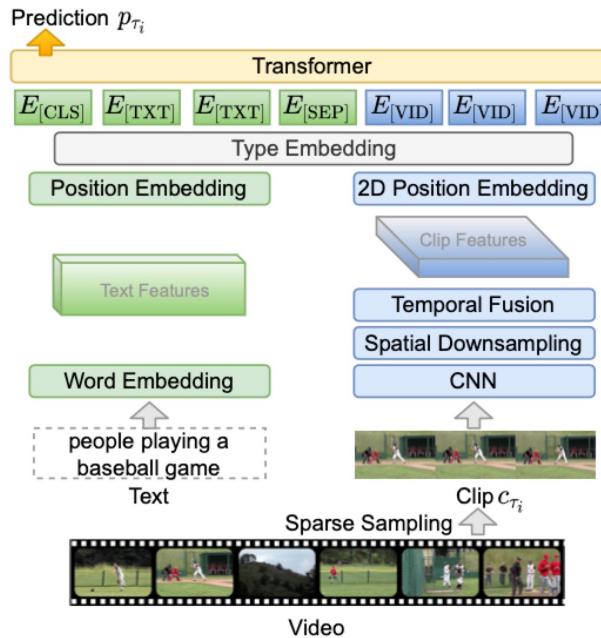
ICLR'21, Facebook, SSB



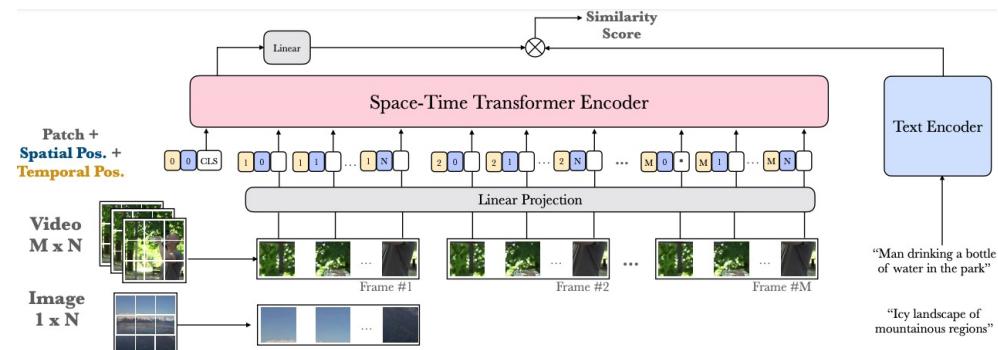
VLP Models

Better performances achieved with end-to-end training, as expected

CVPR'21, Microsoft, ClipBert



ICCV'21, VGG @ Oxford, Frozen-in-Time



Better performances achieved with end-to-end training, as expected

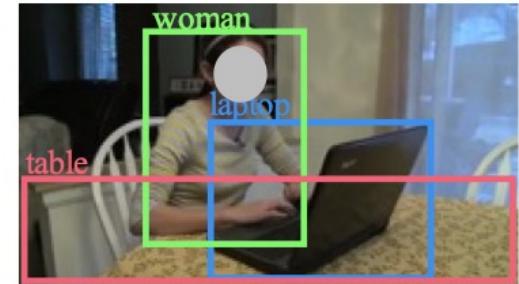
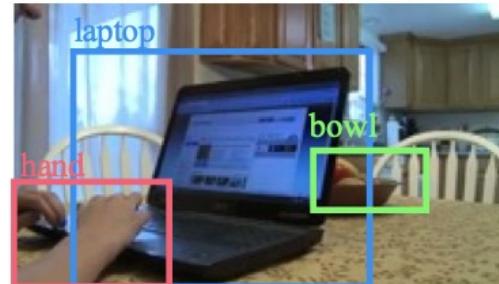
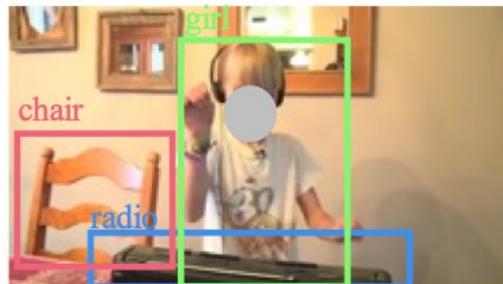


Frame-level,
No object / region info...

Modeling object in VLP?

The strong correspondence between objects in videos and in sentence

"A little girl dancing to music and a teenage girl using a computer "



Modeling object in VLP?

Modeling objects in E2E VLP -- why not video?

#1 Computational expensive:

- *10s video, even sample 1 frame per second, 10 frames*
- *For each frame, typically ~30 boxes*

#2 High redundancy over frames -- makes optimization challenging

Modeling object in VLP?

Maximize **object info** vs. Minimize **#regions**



Modeling object in VLP?

Object-aware Video-language Pre-training for Retrieval

Joint work

w/ Alex Jinpeng Wang

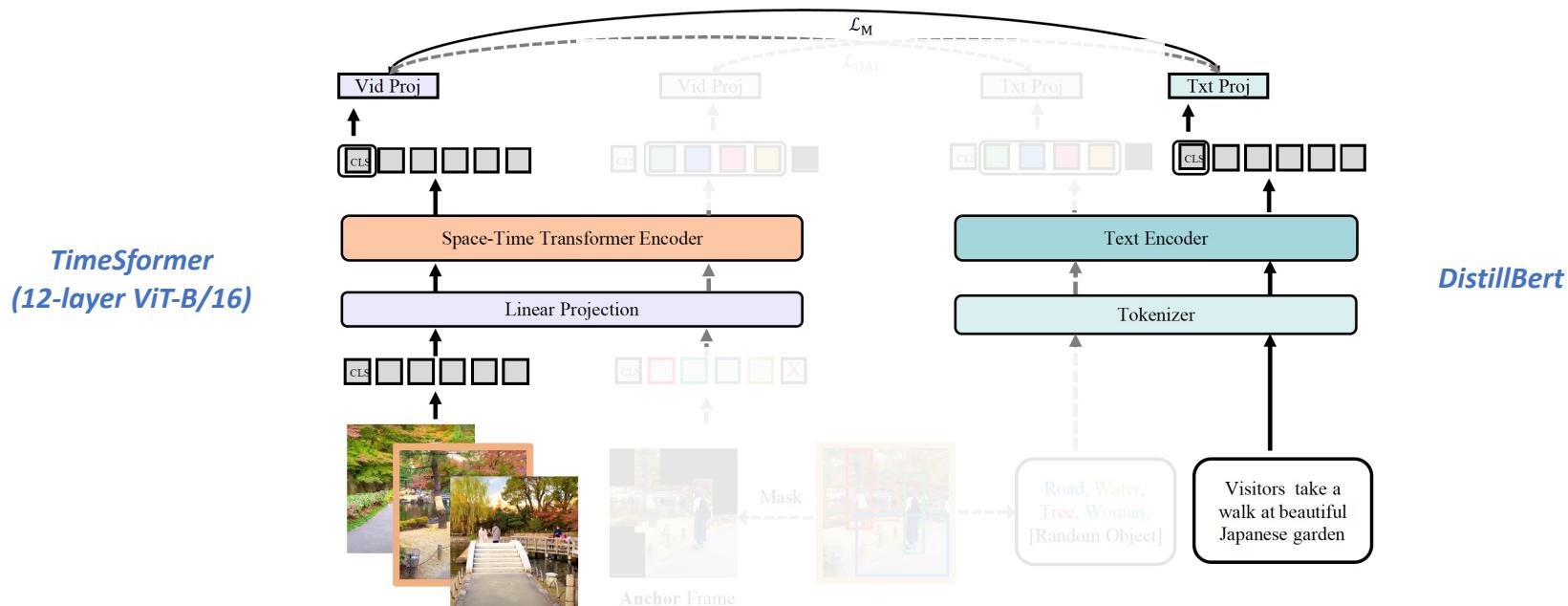


IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2022.

<https://github.com/FingerRec/OA-Transformer>

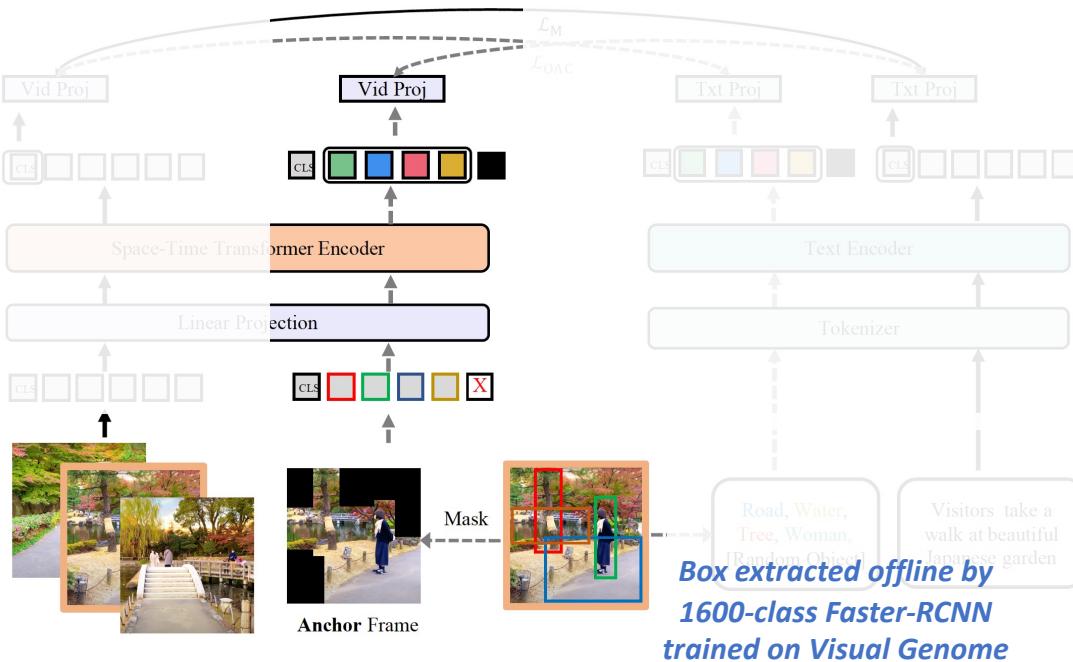
Object-Aware Transformer

Traditional two-stream model e2e VLP model

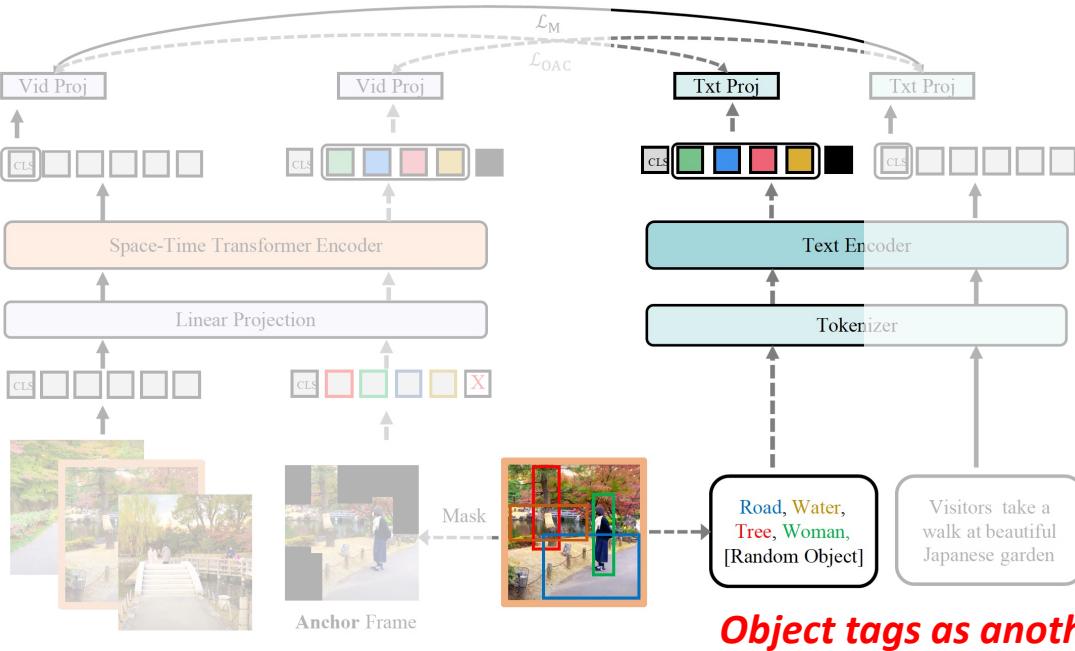


Object-Aware Transformer

1 single anchor frame for encoding object information

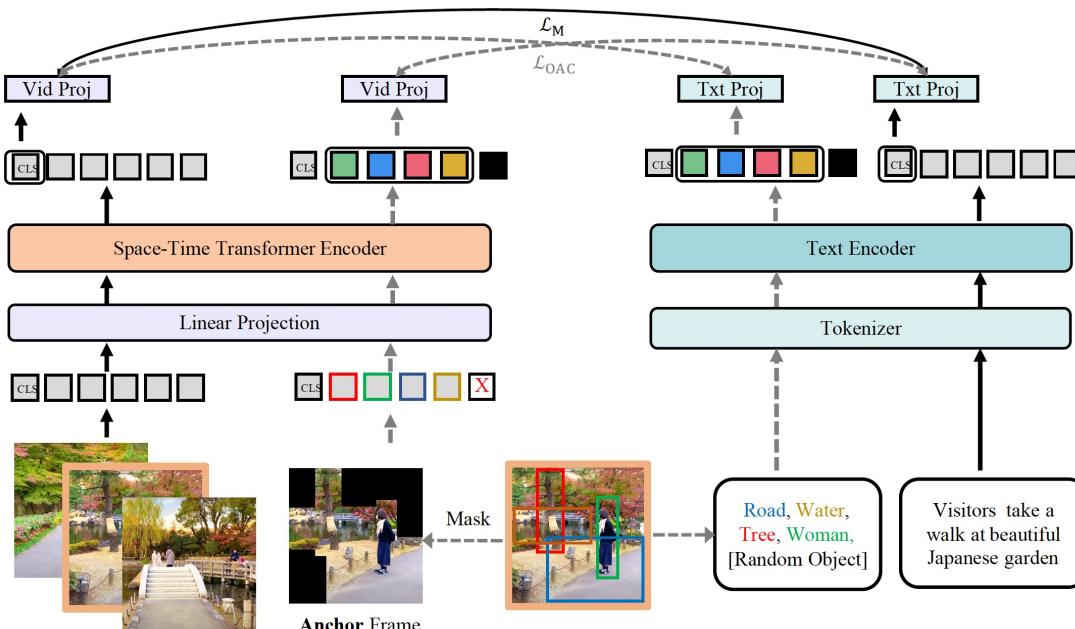


Object-Aware Transformer



Object-Aware Transformer

Object-aware contrastive loss between 4 streams



Fine-tuning & Testing

During downstream fine-tuning & inference, no need to run object detection and we remove the 2 object streams to ensure high efficiency



Comparisons with SOTA

	Method	Years	Vis Enc. Init.	Pretrained Data	R@1	R@5	R@10	MedR
UTS →	ActBERT [48]	CVPR'20	VisGenome	[136M] HowTo100M	16.3	42.8	56.9	10.0
	VidTranslate [16]	Arxiv'20	IG65M	[136M] HowTo100M	14.7	-	52.8	
Microsoft →	NE [1]	AAAI'21	ImageNet, Kinetics	[136M] HowTo100M	17.4	41.6	53.6	8.0
	ClipBERT [19]	ICCV'21	-	[5.6M] COCO, VisGenome	22.0	46.8	59.9	6.0
Oxford U. →	MMT [12]	ECCV'20	Numerous experts	[136M] HowTo100M	26.6	57.1	69.6	4.0
	Frozen [4]	ICCV'21	ImageNet	[3M] CC3M	25.5	54.5	66.1	4.0
Facebook →	Frozen [4]	ICCV'21	ImageNet	[5.5M] CC3M, WebVid-2M	31.0	59.5	70.5	3.0
	Frozen[Our Imp.]	ICCV'21	ImageNet	[5.5M] CC3M, WebVid-2M	33.2	61.5	71.9	3.0
	Support Set [31]	ICLR'21	IG65M, ImageNet	[136M] HowTo100M	30.1	58.5	69.3	3.0
	OA-Trans		ImageNet	[2.5M] Webvid-2M	32.7	60.9	72.5	3.0
	OA-Trans		ImageNet	[5.5M] CC3M, WebVid-2M	35.8	63.4	76.5	3.0
	OA-Trans [‡]	CLIP-WIT		[5.5M] CC3M, WebVid-2M	39.4	68.8	78.3	2.0
	OA-Trans [‡] [12F]	CLIP-WIT		[5.5M] CC3M, WebVid-2M	40.9	70.4	80.3	2.0

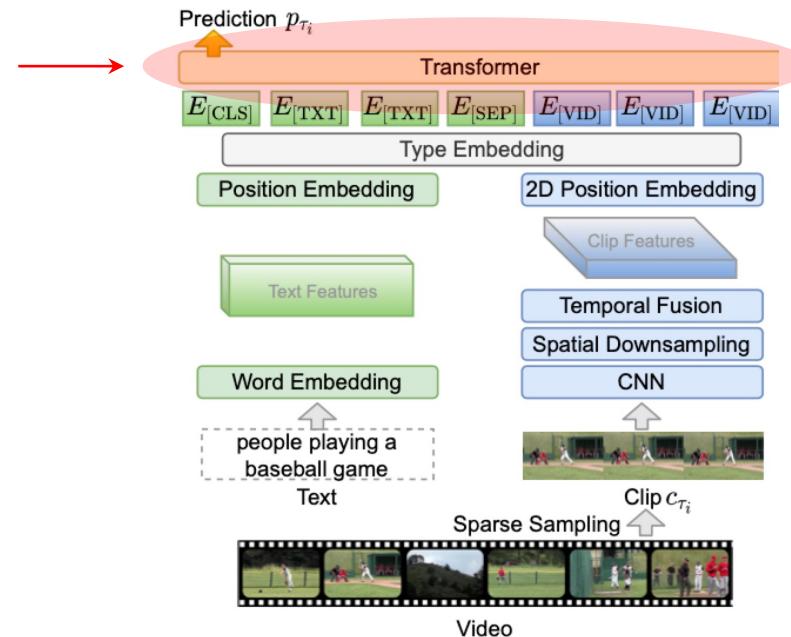
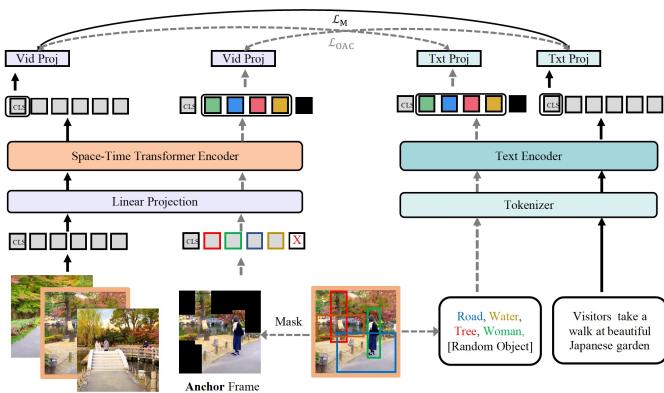
Table 1. Comparison with state-of-the-art results on MSRVTT for text-to-video retrieval. [‡] denotes the model is initialized with weights from CLIP [33]. **Vis Enc. Init.:** Datasets that visual encoders' initial weights are trained on.

From retrieval to more tasks

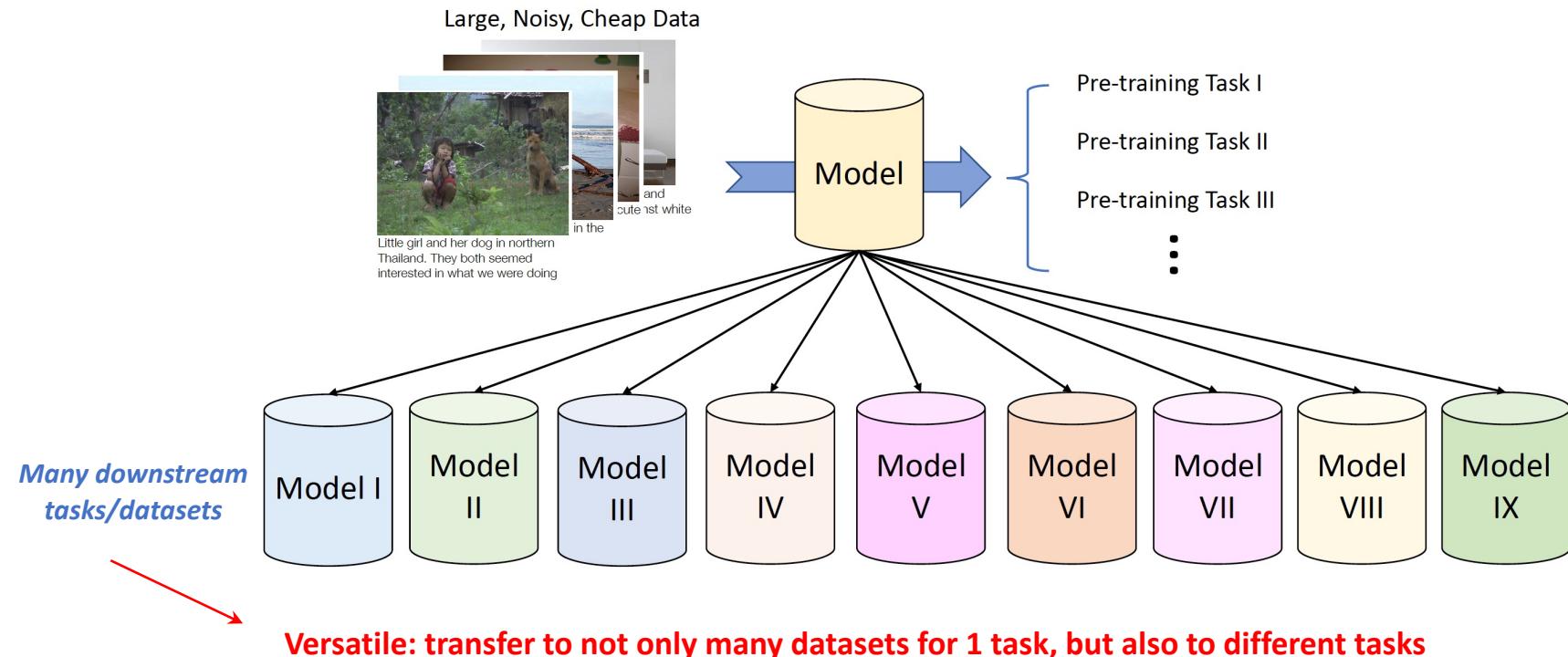
CVPR'21, Microsoft, ClipBert

- Good on retrieval task
- For other tasks like QA, need more complex fusion

Object-Aware Transformer



From retrieval to more tasks

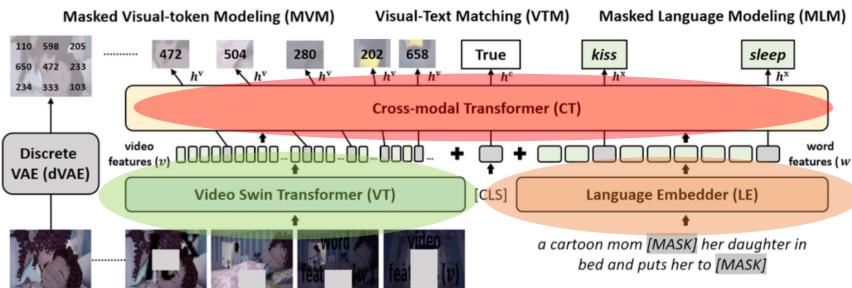


[credit to Zhe Gan]

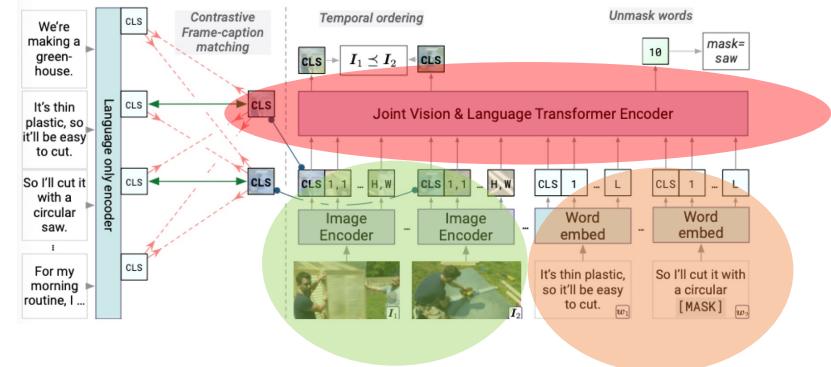
A closer look at these versatile VLP models

Often have multiple separate components

Arxiv'21, Microsoft, VIOLET

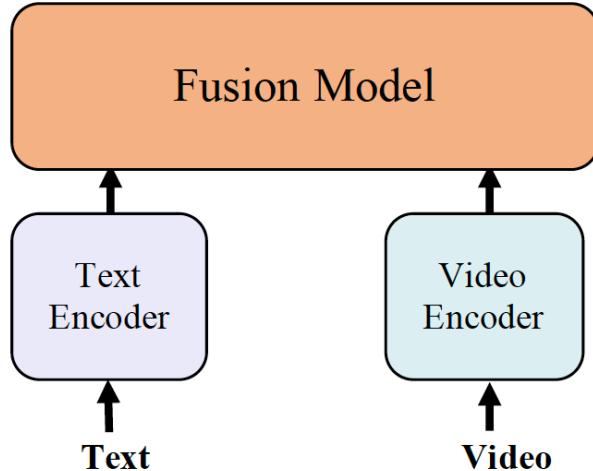


ICML'21, MERLOT



A closer look at these versatile VLP models

Often have multiple separate components



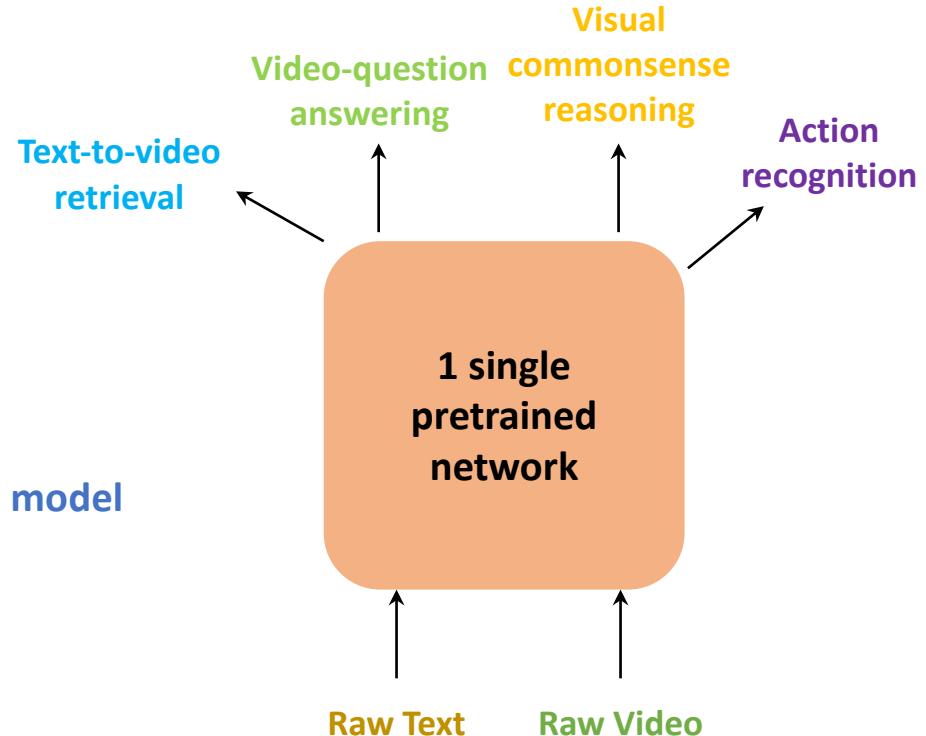
Issues:

- (1) Hard to optimize jointly, different components might not be compatible
- (2) Redundancy between networks --> share some parameters to save Flops?

Motivation

Can we have **all in one**?

- (1) All components in one single network
- (2) All downstream tasks powered by one pretrained model



All in One: Exploring Unified Video-Language Pre-training

Joint work

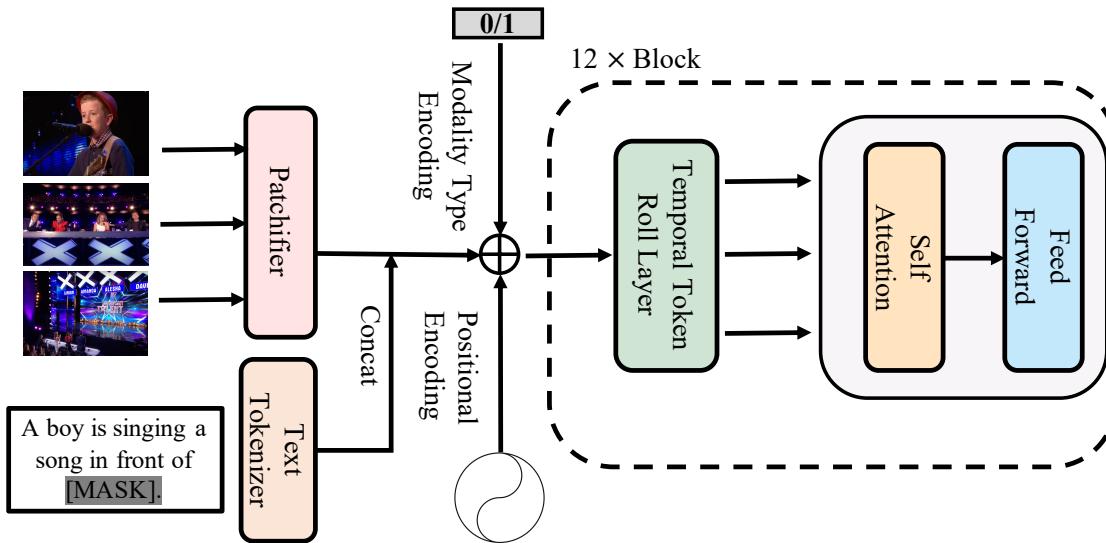
w/ Alex Jinpeng Wang



Preprint, 2022.

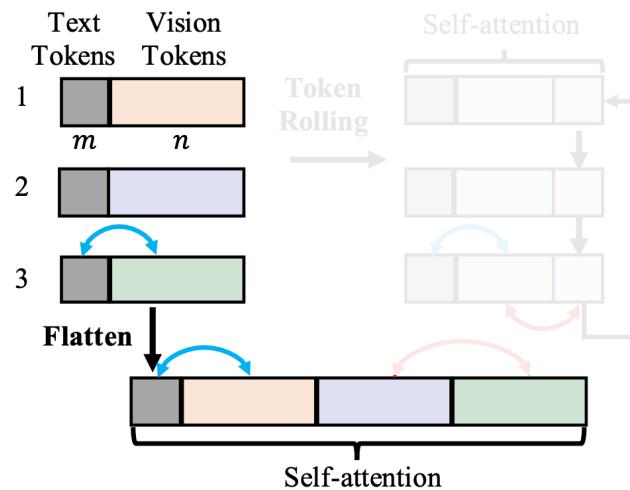
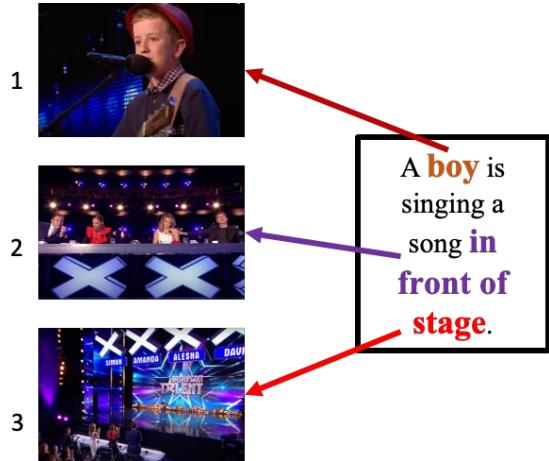
<https://github.com/showlab/all-in-one>

Framework



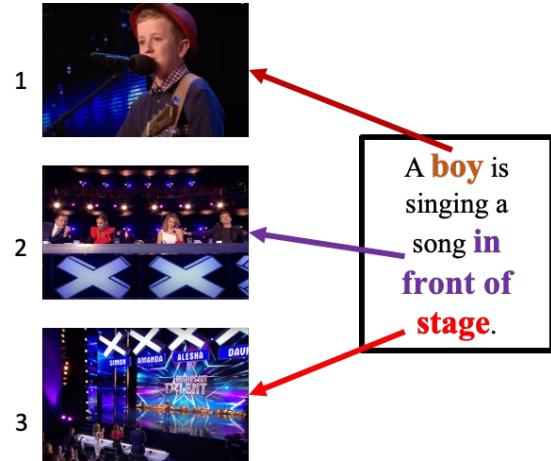
Temporal Token Rolling Layer

The caption corresponds to multiple frames

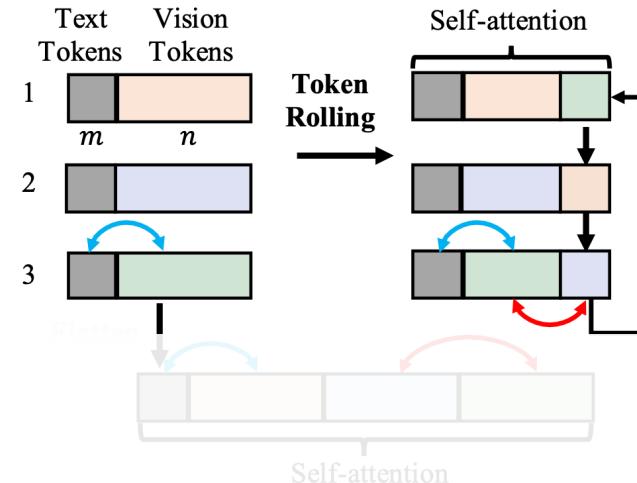


Computational cost is high

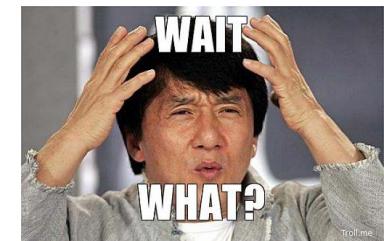
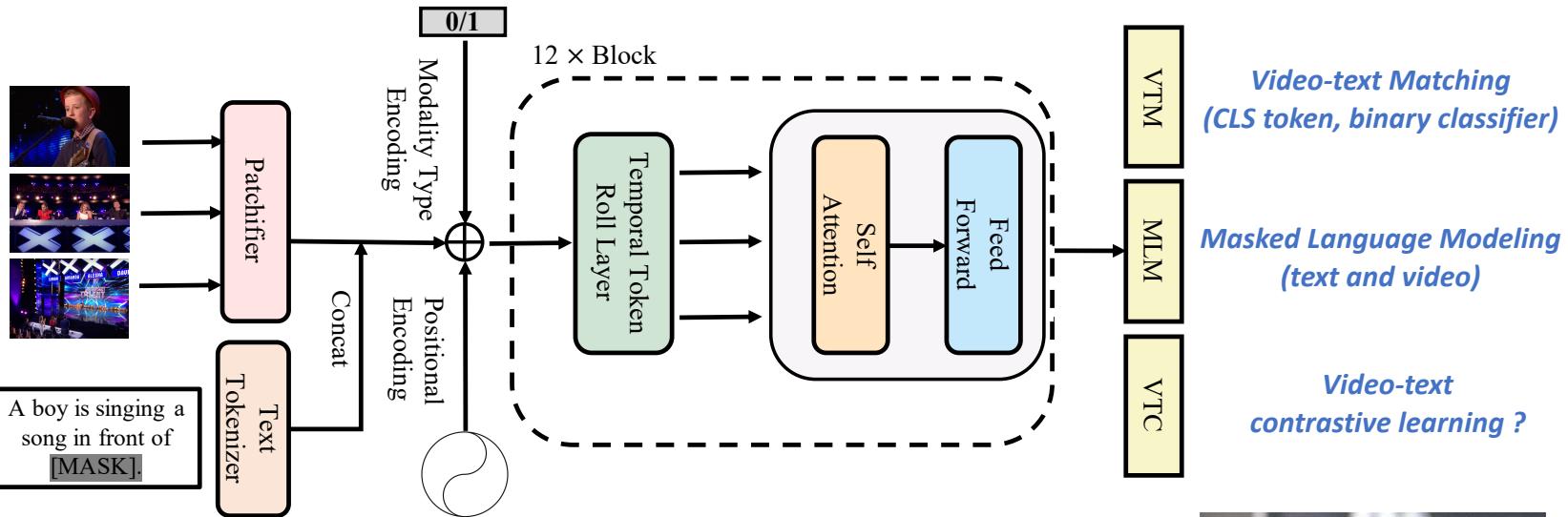
Temporal Token Rolling Layer



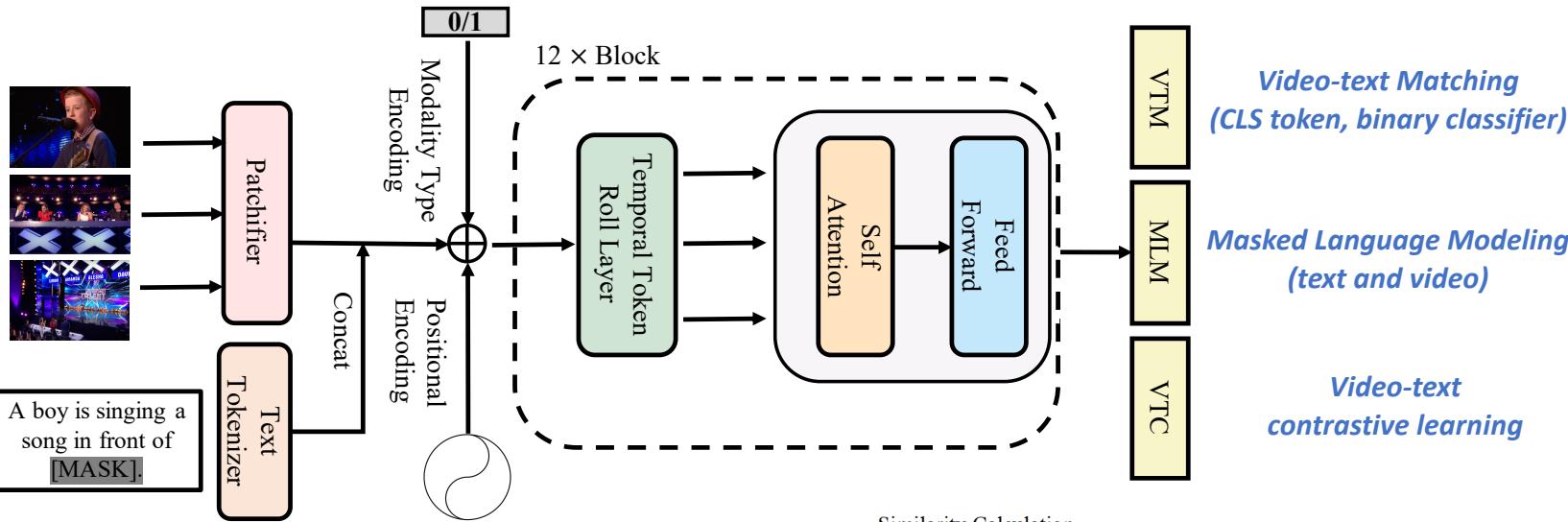
- Model both **cross-modality** and **inter video frames**
 - Parameter-free



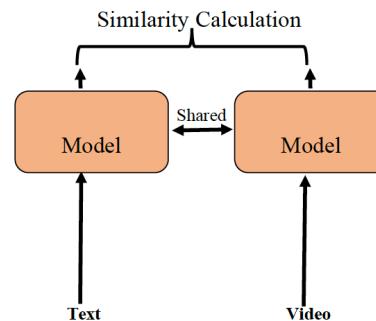
Framework



Framework



Our model can also accept only 1 modality as input.

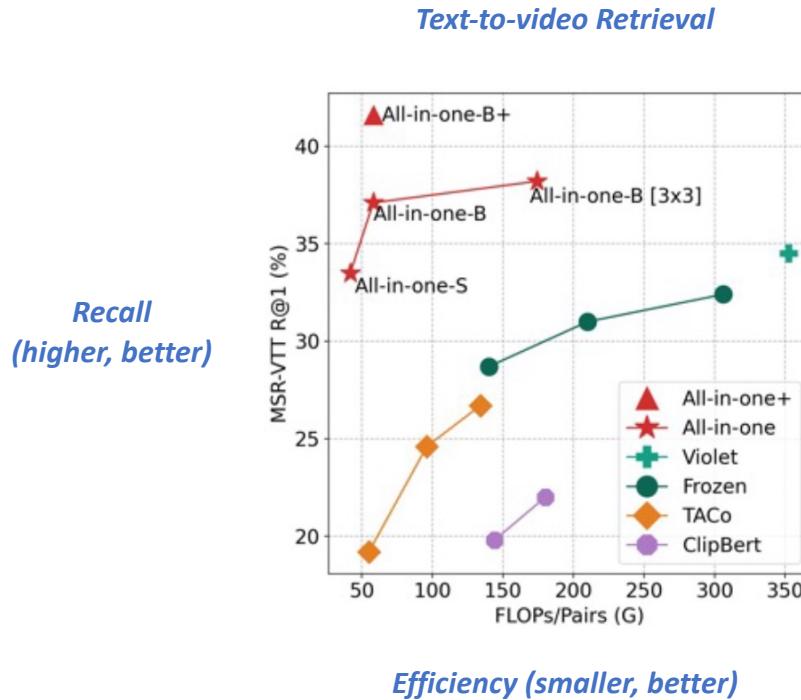


Such design also facilitates the retrieval task which only does linear product between text embedding and video embedding

All-in-one: comparisons with SOTA



All-in-one: comparisons with SOTA



All-in-one: comparisons with SOTA

Text-to-video Retrieval on MSR-VTT, ActivityNet Caption, DiDemo

Method	Nets	PT Data	Params	Flops	Frames	9K Train			7K Train		
						R@1	R@5	R@10	R@1	R@5	R@10
ActBERT [63]	T+O+V+CE	HowTo	275M	-	32	-	-	-	16.3	42.8	56.9
ClipBERT [29]	T+V+CE	COCO+VG	137M	183.2G	8 × 2	-	-	-	22.0	46.8	59.9
TACo [57]	T+V+CE	HowTo	212M	140.5G	48	28.4	57.8	71.2	24.8	52.1	64.0
VIOLET [12]	T+V+CE	CC+WebVid	198M	351.4G	16	34.5	63.0	73.4	-	-	-
Frozen [4]	T+V	CC+WebVid	232M	217.3G	8	31.0	59.5	70.5	-	-	-
OA-Trans [48]	T+O+V	CC+WebVid	232M	217.3G	8	35.8	63.4	76.5	32.1	61.0	72.9
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	CE	HowTo	110M	58.7G	3	29.5	63.3	71.9	26.5	59.4	69.8
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	CE	HowTo+WebVid	110M	58.7G	3	37.1	66.7	75.9	33.8	64.2	74.3
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	CE	CC+WebVid	110M	58.7G	3	39.7	67.8	76.1	35.9	66.1	75.1
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	CE	CC+HowTo+WebVid	110M	58.7G	3	41.8	68.5	76.7	37.3	66.4	75.6

(a) The retrieval performance on MSR-VTT 9K and 7K training split. For Nets, “O” is object extractor. HowTo is short for HowTo100M [40]. Notice that COCO [33], CC (short for Conceptual Captions [43]) and VG (short for Visual Genome [26]) are all image-text datasets, which are not suitable for temporal modeling during pre-training.

Method	Frames	R@1	R@5	R@10	MdR
Dense [25]	32	14.0	32.0	-	34.0
FSE [61]	16	18.2	44.8	-	7.0
HSE [61]	8	20.5	49.3	-	-
ClipBERT [29]	4 × 2	20.9	48.6	62.8	6.0
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3	21.5	50.3	65.5	6.0
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3 × 3	22.4	53.7	67.7	5.0

(b) ActivityNet Caption val1 set.

Method	Frames	R1	R5	R10	MdR
FSE [61]	16	13.9	36.0	-	11.0
CE [34]	16	16.1	41.1	-	8.3
ClipBERT [29]	8 × 2	20.4	48.0	60.8	6.0
Frozen [4]	8	31.0	59.8	72.4	3.0
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3	31.2	60.5	72.1	3.0
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3 × 3	32.7	61.4	73.5	3.0

(c) DiDeMo test set.

TABLE 3: Comparison with state-of-the-art methods on text-to-video retrieval. We gray out dual-stream networks that only do retrieval tasks. Notice that OA-Trans [48] uses additional offline object features.

All-in-one: comparisons with SOTA

Video QA on TGIF-QA, MSRVTT, MSVD-QA, TVQA

Method	Nets	Params	Pre-training Data	Frames	Action	Transition	FrameQA
Heterogeneous [11]	$T+V+LSTM$	-	-	35	73.9	77.8	53.8
HCNN [28]	$T+V+LSTM$	-	-	16	75.0	81.4	55.9
QueST [20]	$T+V+LSTM$	-	-	16	75.9	81.0	59.7
ClipBERT [29]	$T+V+CE$	137M	COCO + Visual Genome	1×1	82.9	87.5	59.4
VIOLET [12]	$T+V+CE$	198M	CC3M + WebVid	16	87.1	93.6	-
<i>All-in-one-Ti</i>	CE	12M	WebVid + HowTo100M	3	80.6	83.5	53.9
<i>All-in-one-S</i>	CE	33M	WebVid + HowTo100M	3	91.2	92.7	64.0
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	CE	110M	WebVid + HowTo100M	1	92.9	94.2	62.5
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	CE	110M	WebVid + HowTo100M	3	92.7	94.3	64.2
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	CE	110M	CC3M + WebVid	3	94.4(7.3↑)	94.5(0.9↑)	66.4(7.0↑)
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	CE	110M	CC3M + WebVid + HowTo100M	3	96.3(9.2↑)	95.5(1.9↑)	67.3 (7.9↑)
<i>All-in-one-B</i> [384]	CE	110M	WebVid + HowTo100M	3	94.7	95.1	65.4
<i>All-in-one-B</i> *	CE	110M	CC3M + WebVid + YT-Temporal	3	95.5	94.7	66.3

(a) Three sub-tasks on TGIF-QA test set (the first row are methods w/o. pre-training). “ T ” refers to text encoder, “ V ” is video encoder and “ CE ” is cross-modality encoder. 384 means the resolution is 384×384 for each frame while the default is 224×224 .

Method	Frames	Accuracy
AMU [54]	16	32.5
Heterogeneous [11]	35	33.0
HCNN [28]	16	35.6
ClipBERT [29]	4×2	37.4
VIOLET [12]	16	43.1
<i>All-in-one-S</i>	3	39.5
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3	42.9 (0.2↓)
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3×3	44.3 (1.2↑)
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	3	44.6 (1.5↑)
<i>All-in-one-B</i> *	3	46.8

(b) MSRVTT-QA test set.

Method	Frames	Accuracy
QueST [20]	10	36.1
HCNN [28]	16	36.1
SSML [2]	16	35.1
CoMVT [42]	30	42.6
Just-Ask † [56]	32	46.3
<i>All-in-one-S</i>	3	41.7
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3	46.5 (0.2↑)
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3×3	47.9 (1.6↑)
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	3	48.2 (1.9↑)
<i>All-in-one-B</i> *	3	48.3

(c) MSVD-QA test set.

Method	Frames	Accuracy
PAMN [22]	32	66.3
Multi-task [21]	16	66.2
STAGE [30]	16	70.5
CA-RN [13]	32	68.9
MSAN [23]	40	70.4
<i>All-in-one-S</i>	3	63.5
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3	69.8
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3×3	71.3 (1.1↑)
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	3	71.5
<i>All-in-one-B</i> *	3	72.0

(d) TVQA val set.

TABLE 2: Comparison with state-of-the-art methods on VQA. The columns with gray color are **open-ended VQA** and the others are **multiple-choice VQA**. † means use additional large-scale VQA dataset HowToVQA60M [56] for pre-training. * means pre-training with additional YT-Temporal 180M [60].

All-in-one: comparisons with SOTA

Multiple-choice selection

Method	Frames	MSRVTT	LSMDC
JSFusion [58]	40	83.4	73.5
ActBERT [63]	32	85.7	-
ClipBERT [29]	8 × 2	88.2	-
MERLOT [60]	8	-	81.7
VIOLET [12]	16	-	82.9
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3	91.4	83.1
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	3 × 3	92.0	83.5
<i>All-in-one-B+</i>	3	91.9 (3.8↑)	83.9 (1.0↑)
<i>All-in-one-B</i> *	3	92.3	84.4
<i>All-in-one-B</i> (zero-shot)	3	80.3	56.3
<i>All-in-one-B</i> + (zero-shot)	3	82.2	58.1

TABLE 4: Comparison with state-of-the-art methods on multiple-choice task.

Visual commonsense reasoning

Method	PT Data	Mask	Accuracy
MERLOT [60]	CC3M+COCO	✓	58.9
MERLOT [60]	HowTo100M	✓	66.3
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	CC3M+COCO	✓	60.5 (1.6↑)
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	HowTo100M		65.2
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	HowTo100M	✓	68.4 (2.1↑)

TABLE 6: The visual commonsense reasoning result with different source of pre-training data.

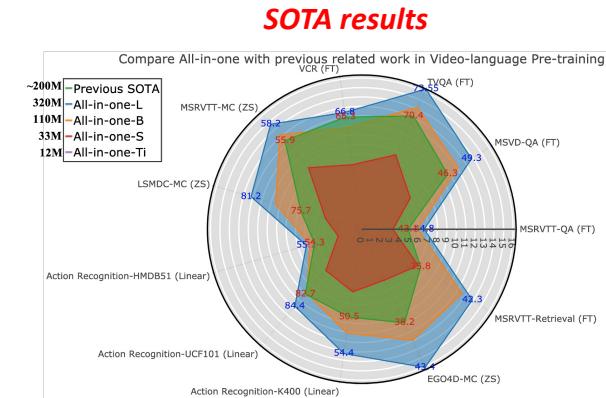
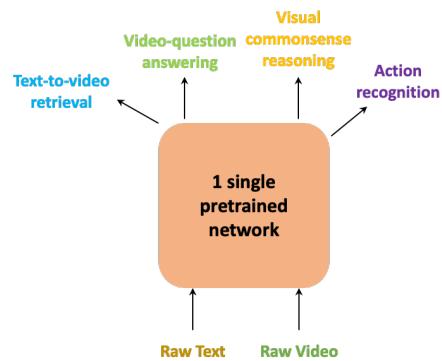
Action recognition

Method	Parameters	#Frames	K400			HMDB51			UCF101		
			Top-1	Top-5	Top-10	Top-1	Top-5	Top-10	Top-1	Top-5	Top-10
MIL-NCE [39]	157M	32	-	-	-	53.1	87.2	92.8	82.7	-	-
Frozen [4]	232M	8	50.5	80.7	90.2	54.3	88.0	94.8	81.3	94.3	96.2
Time Average	110M	3	44.3	75.2	87.3	43.1	75.5	90.5	77.6	86.4	90.9
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	110M	3	49.8	79.8	90.7	51.9	84.1	93.4	81.1	93.8	95.5
<i>All-in-one-B</i>	110M	8	52.4	83.2	92.9	54.7	88.2	95.2	82.8	95.1	96.9
<i>All-in-one-B</i> + (Not Shared)	110M	8	53.2	83.5	92.7	55.2	89.1	95.8	84.1	95.7	97.8
<i>All-in-one-B</i> + (Shared)	110M	8	51.4	78.5	89.9	53.1	87.1	93.2	82.0	94.0	96.0

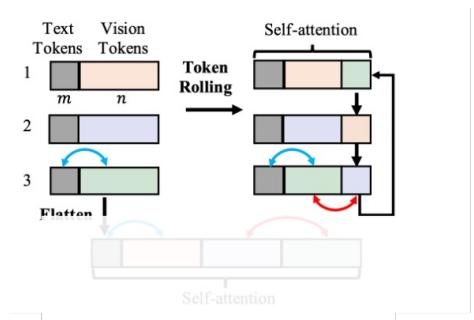
TABLE 9: The linear probe results on action recognition benchmarks over kinetics 400, hmdb51 and UCF101 datasets. Notice that two pre-text heads are not shared for image-text and video-text pairs and the video-text head are used for fine-tuning.

Summary

All-in-one, save 50% parameters of SOTA models



Temporal Token Rolling -- free of parameter

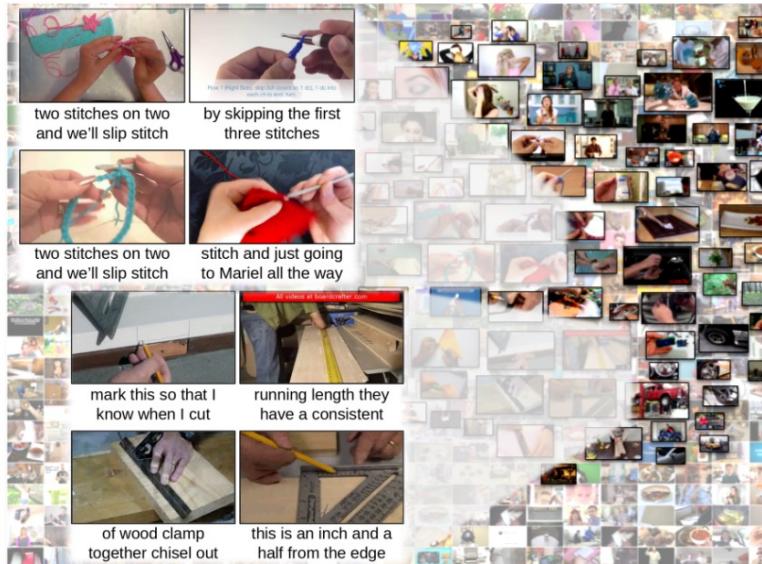


Code & models released

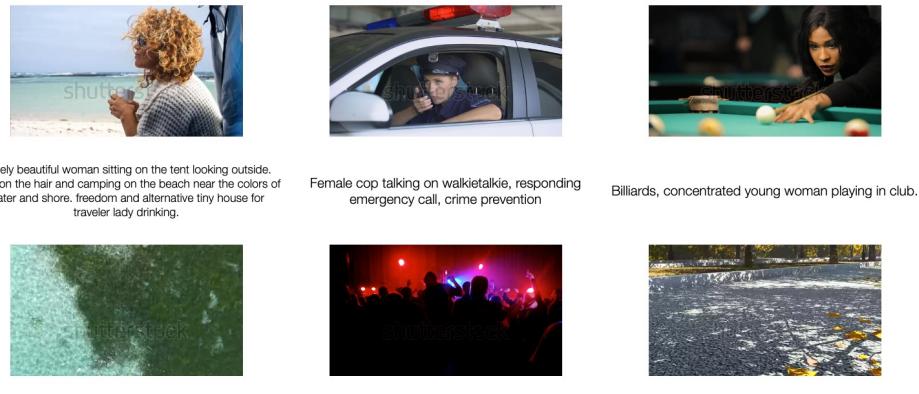


Pretraining videos are of 3rd person view

HowTo100M [ICCV 2019]

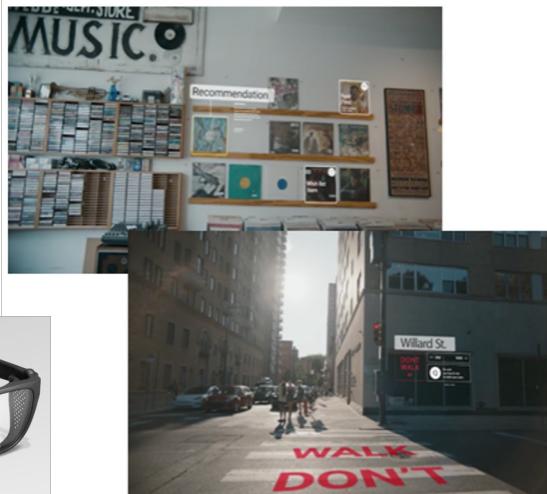


WebVid 2.5M [ICCV 2021]



How about egocentric videos?

AR/VR smart glass



Robot learning



[credit to Kristen]

Motivation

Would VLP model pretrained on 3rd person view videos work well for egocentric video?

If not, how can we create an egocentric video-language pretrained (VLP) model?

Egocentric Video-Language Pretraining

Joint work

w/ Kevin Qingshong Lin



Thirty-sixth Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), 2022.

<https://github.com/showlab/EgoVLP>

Motivation

- Previous **egocentric datasets** are of **small data scale and domain-specific**, making video-language pre-training impossible.
- **Ego4D unlocks Egocentric VLP!**

Dataset	Ego?	Domain	Dur (hrs)	# Clips	# Texts	Example
MSR-VTT [17]	✗	diverse	40	10K	200K	
YouCook2 [18]	✗	cooking	176	14K	14K	
ActivityNet Captions [7]	✗	action	849	100K	100K	
WebVid-2M [11]	✗	diverse	13K	2.5M	2.5M	
HowTo100M [10]	✗	instructional	134K	136M	136M	3rd-person view
Charades-Ego [19]	✓	home	34	30K	30K	
UT-Ego [20]	✓	diverse	37	11K	11K	
Disneyworld [21]	✓	disneyland	42	15K	15K	
EPIC-KITCHENS-100 [22]	✓	kitchen	100	90K	90K	
EgoClip	✓	diverse	2.9K	3.8M	3.8M	1st-person view

Table 1: Comparison of our proposed EgoClip pretraining dataset against the mainstream video-language datasets (top) and egocentric datasets (bottom).

Ego4D Data: everyday activity around the world



Data so far:

- 3,600+ hours of video
- ~900 camera wearers
- Geographic diversity
- Occupational diversity
- Unscripted daily life activity
- ~80 real-world scenarios

[<https://ego4d-data.org/>]

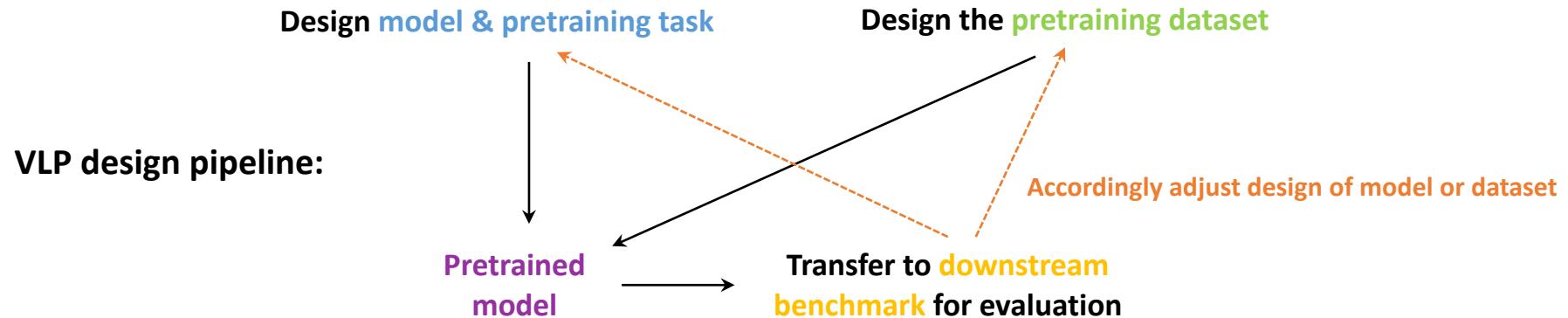
Ego4D for VL Pre-training?

- Research Q1: How to create pre-training **dataset** of video-text pairs?
- Research Q2: How to design pre-training **model**?
- Research Q3: What benchmark we shall **evaluate** on?

TL;DR

- Create a Large-scale egocentric VL Pre-training set of **3.8M video-text pairs** from Ego4D: **EgoClip**
- Propose an Egocentric-friendly VL pretraining objective: **EgoNCE**
- **Construct a development set for designing Egocentric VL Pre-training: EgoMCQ**

Why need a dev set?



Issue:

when the downstream benchmark is very different from the pretraining task and dataset, the feedback signal may not be accurate

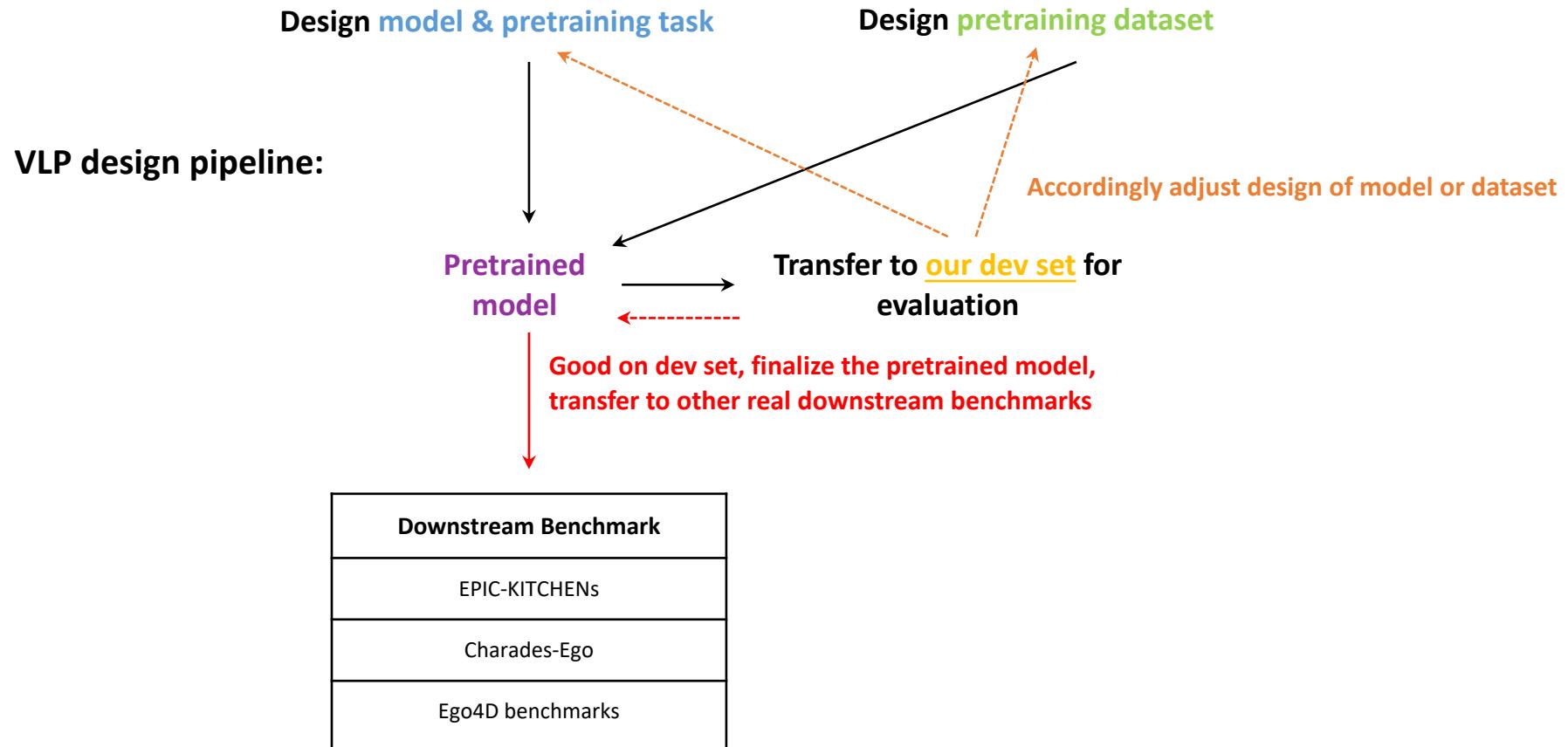
Why need a dev set?

Our Egocentric VLP:

- Pretraining data: in-the-wild
- Pretraining task: video-text matching

Downstream Benchmark	Domain	Task
EPIC-KITCHENs	Kitchen ✗	video-text retrieval ✓
Charades-Ego	Indoor ✗	action recognition ✗
Ego4D benchmarks	In-the-wild ✓	moment localization, object state change detection, etc. ✗
What we'd like to have	In-the-wild ✓	video-text matching ✓

Why need a dev set?



- Create a Large-scale egocentric VL Pre-training set of **3.8M video-text pairs** from Ego4D: **EgoClip**
- Propose an Egocentric-friendly VL pretraining objective: **EgoNCE**
- Construct a development set for designing Egocentric VL Pre-training: **EgoMCQ**
- Significant gains on **5 benchmarks** across **3 datasets**:
 - [EPIC-KITCHENS-100] Multi-Instance Retrieval: nDCG (avg) from 53.5% to 59.4%. (**+5.9%**)
 - [Ego4D Challenges] Natural Language Query: R@1 (IoU=0.3) from 5.45% to 10.84%. (**+5.4%**)
 - [Ego4D Challenges] Moment Query: R@1 (IoU=0.3) from 33.45% to 40.43%. (**+7.0%**)
 - [Ego4D Challenges] Object State Change Classification: Acc from 68.7% to 73.9%. (**+5.2%**)
 - [Charades-Ego] Action-recognition: MAP from 30.1% to 32.1%. (**+2.0%**)

Takeaway

Object-aware Video-language Pre-training for Retrieval. CVPR 2022.

The first to incorporate object region information into video-language pretraining

<https://github.com/FingerRec/OA-Transformer>

All in One: Exploring Unified Video-Language Pre-training. Preprint, 2022.

All components in 1 single network & all downstream tasks powered by 1 pretrained model, SOTA on 9 datasets across 4 tasks

<https://github.com/showlab/all-in-one>

Egocentric video-language pretraining. NeurIPS, 2022.

The first to explore egocentric VLP, significant gains on 5 benchmarks across 3 datasets, champion in Ego4D 2022 & Epic-Kitchens 2022 challenges.

<https://github.com/showlab/EgoVLP>

Thank you!

Q & A



<https://sites.google.com/view/showlab>