

DeepQAMVS: Query-Aware Hierarchical Pointer Networks for Multi-Video Summarization



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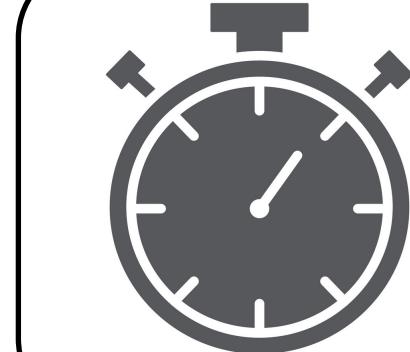
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Growing Popularity of Video and Explosion of Video Sharing Platforms



82% of internet traffic will be from video streaming and downloads in 2022
(Cisco, 2019)



Video watch time:
ca. **10 hours per week** per internet user in 2020
(Statistica, 2020)



Avg. U.S. consumer pays **4 different streaming video subscriptions**
(Deloitte, 2021)



87% of the marketing professionals use video as a marketing tool
(Wyzowl, 2019)

<https://cedcommerce.com/video-marketing>

How can we make this exponentially growing video content easier to consume?

Query-Aware Multi-Video Summarization (QAMVS)

Query: Prince William Wedding



Retrieved Videos



Video 1



Video 2



Video 3



Video N

...

Summary: a subset of
the input videos frames



**Summary
Criteria**

1. Conciseness
2. Representativeness of query-relevant events
3. Chronological soundness

QAMVS Models in the Literature

Multi-staged pipelines optimizing for summary criteria **sequentially**

Conciseness

Select diverse frames

Sparse Coding (e.g. QUASC)
Clustering (e.g. HDS)



Query-relevance

Discard frames dissimilar to
web-images retrieved with
the same query

Textual
Query ↔ Image space
(Web-images)

Selected
frames

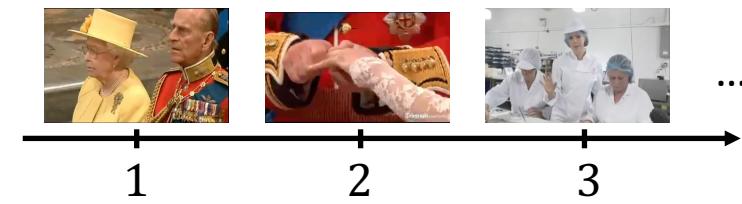


Chronological soundness

Order frames
chronologically

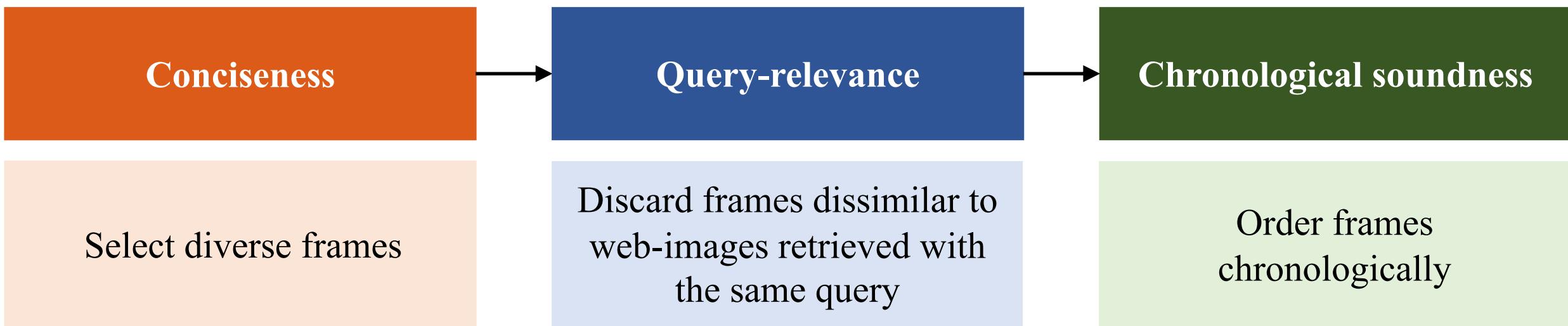
Scores based on topic
closeness/videos time tags

$$S_1 < S_2 < S_3$$



QAMVS Models in the Literature

Multi-staged pipelines optimizing for summary criteria **sequentially**



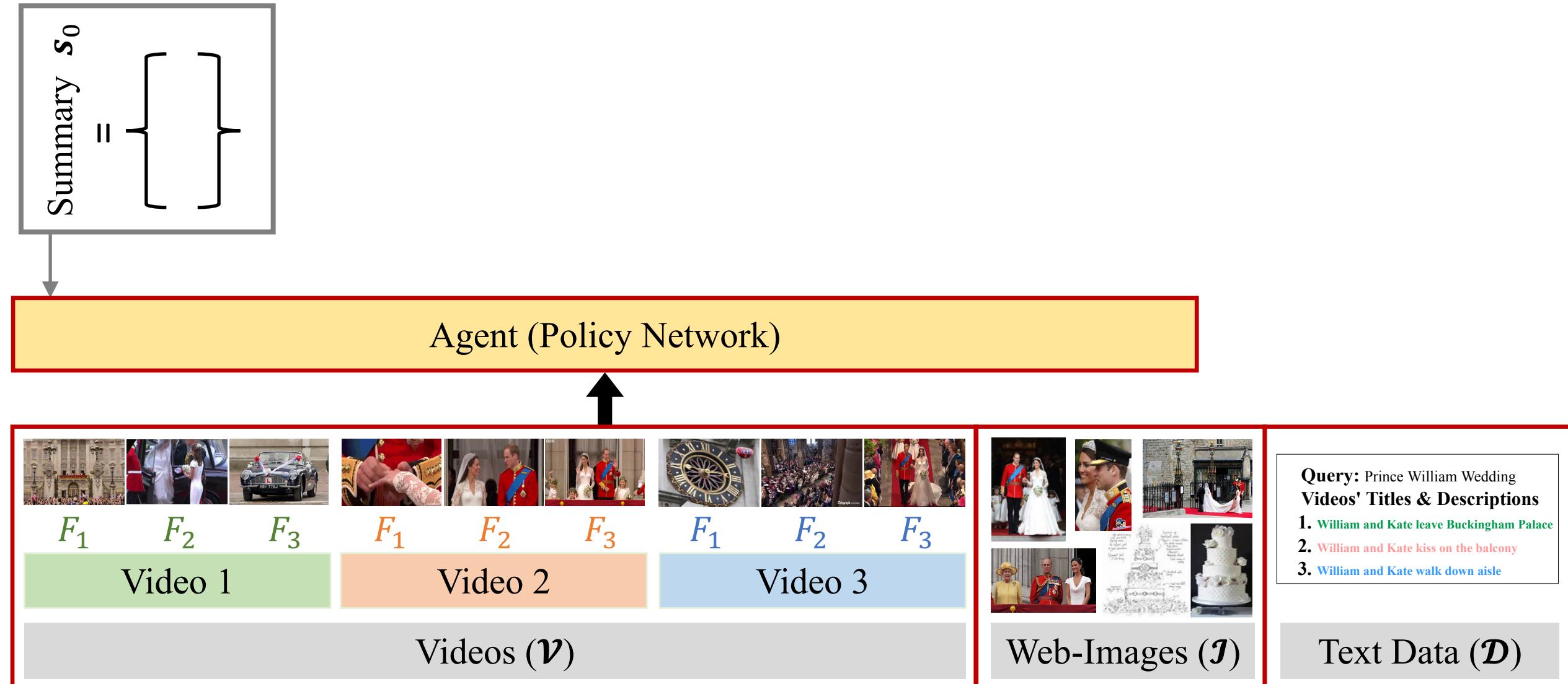
Limitations:

- ✗ Error propagation through sequential stages
- ✗ Polynomial complexity w.r.t. number of input frames

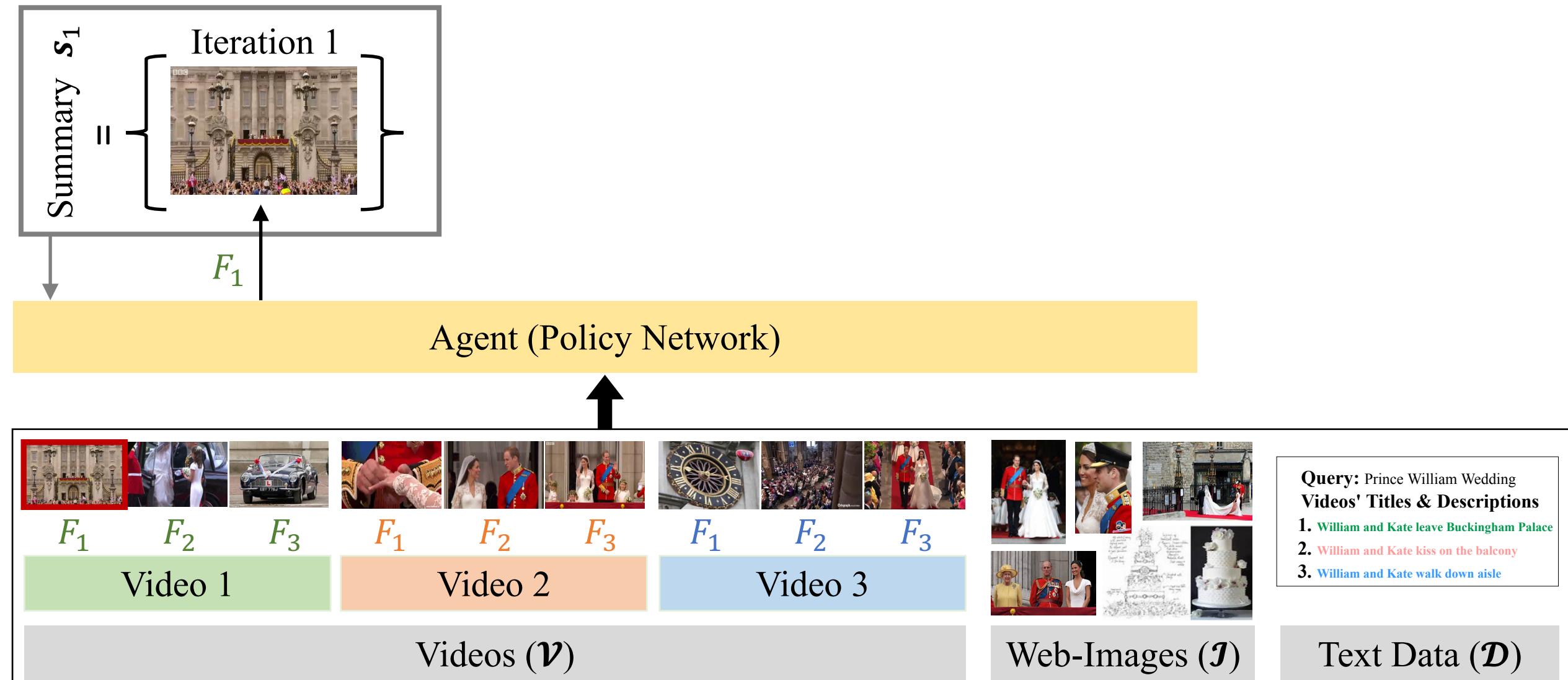
Can we **learn** efficient end-to-end trainable models for QAMVS?

- ✗ Scarcity of annotated data
- ✗ Subjectivity of ground-truth summaries

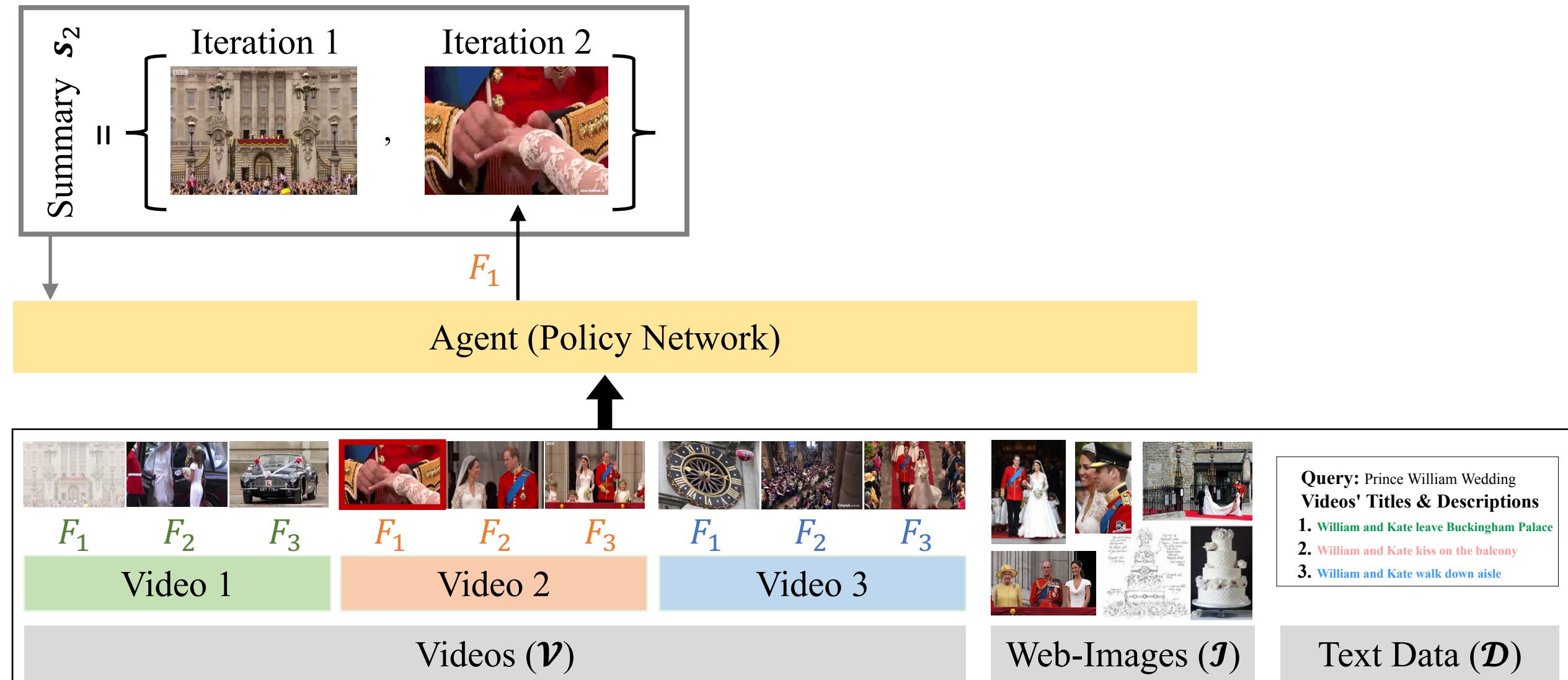
Reinforcement Learning for DeepQAMVS



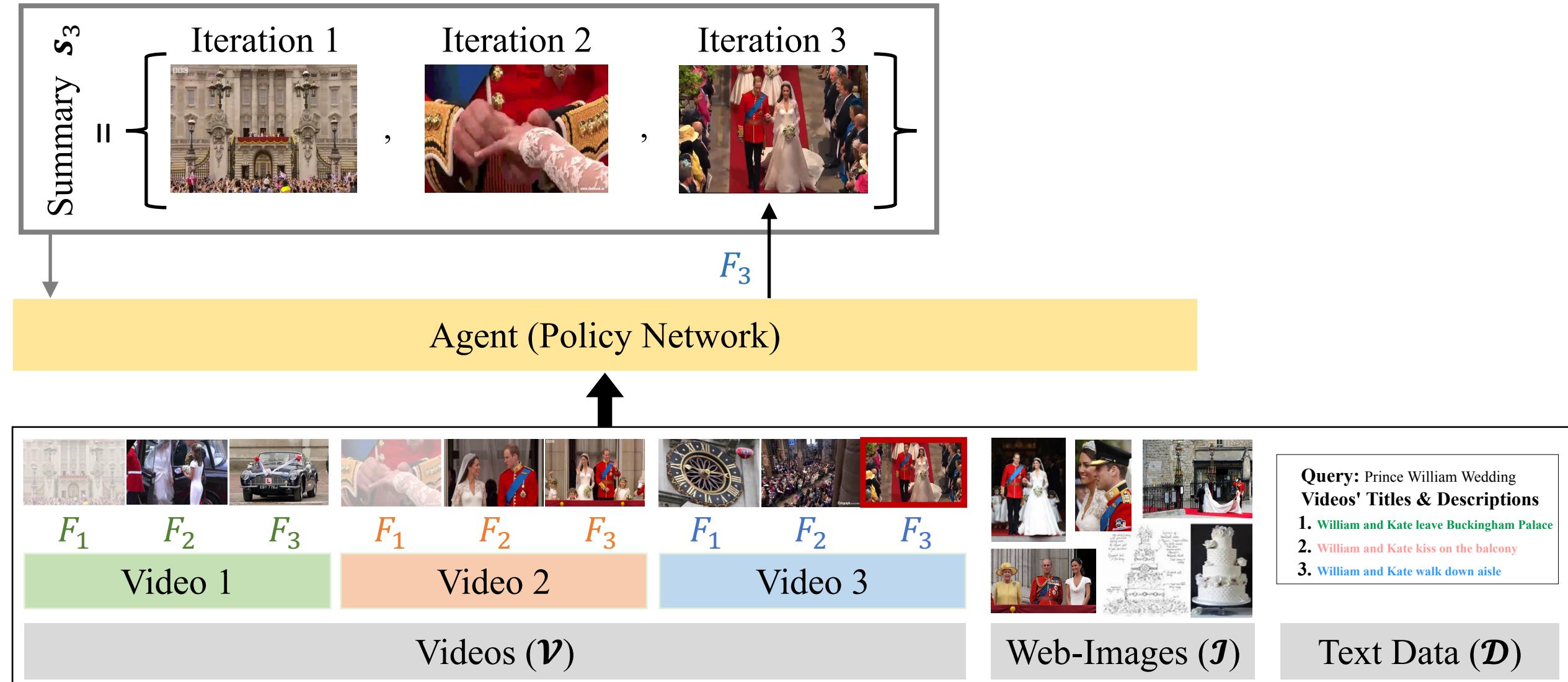
Reinforcement Learning for DeepQAMVS



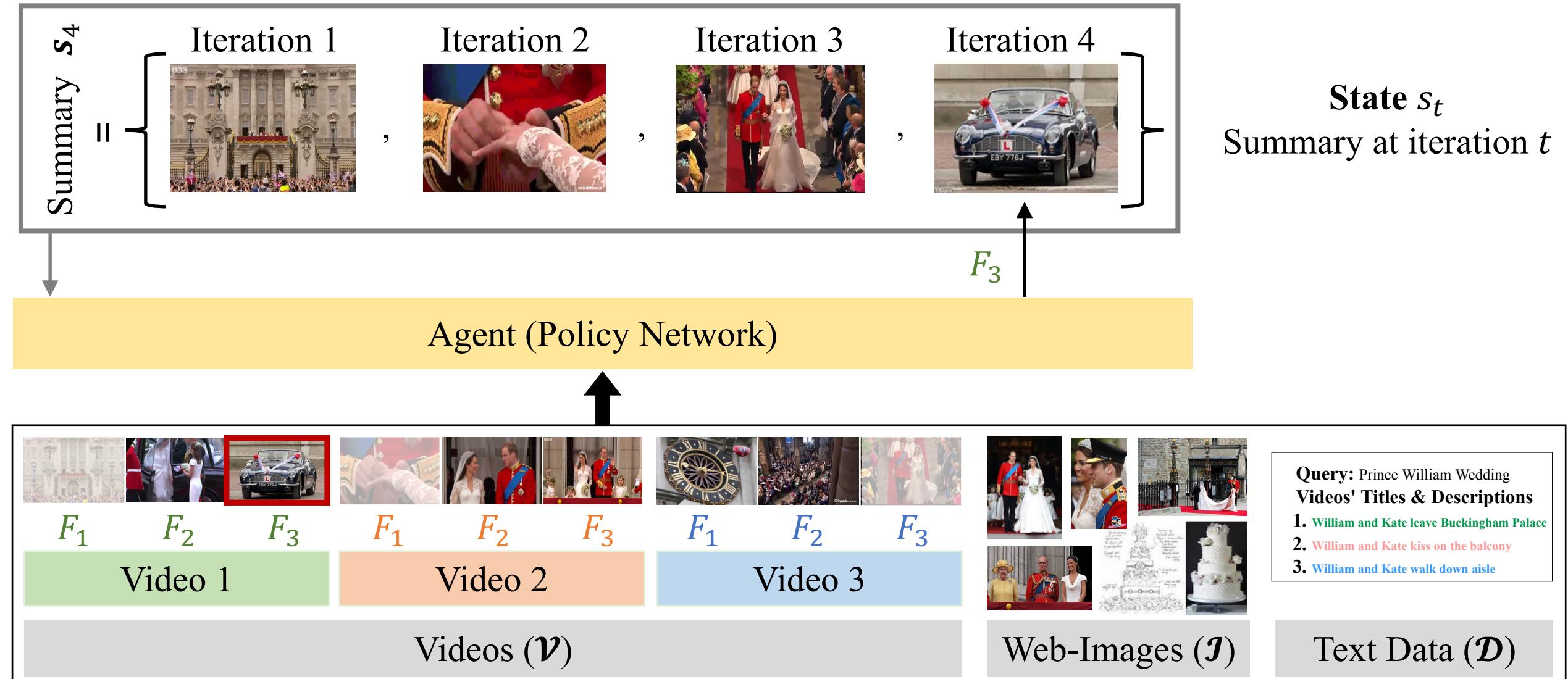
Reinforcement Learning for DeepQAMVS



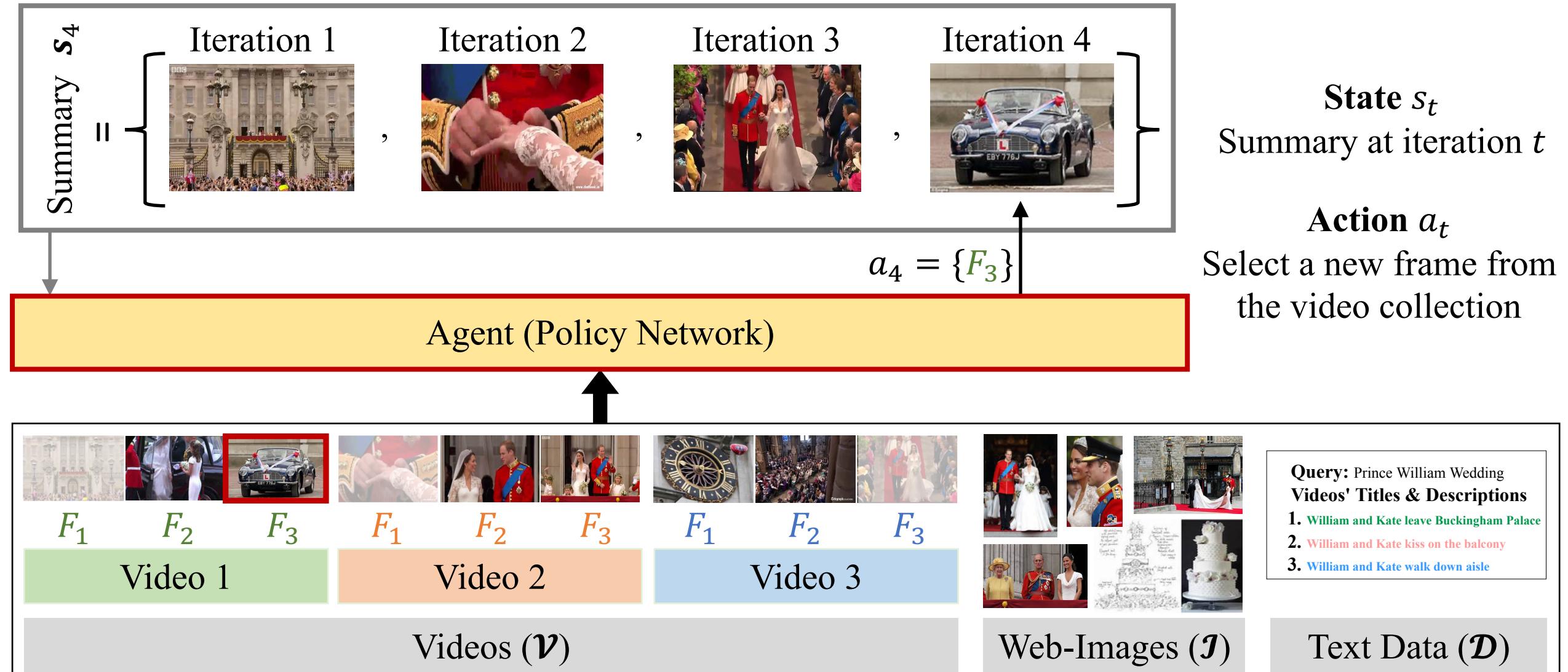
Reinforcement Learning for DeepQAMVS



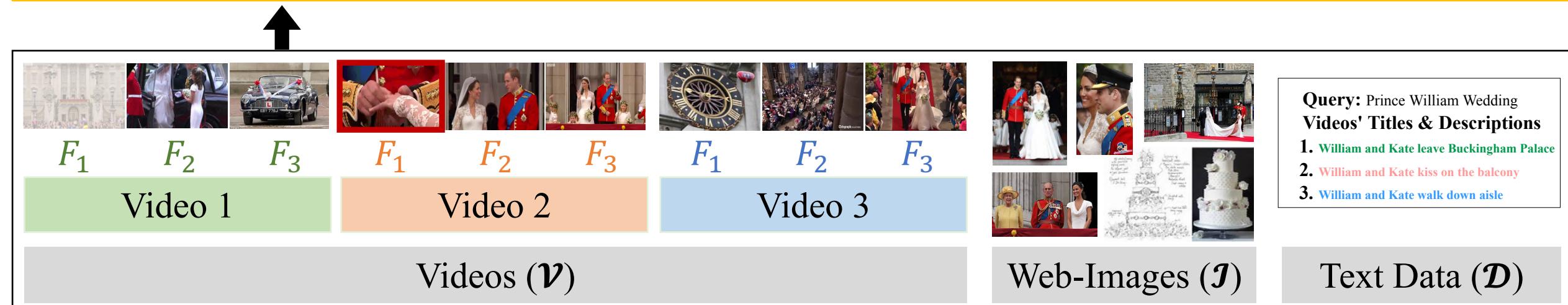
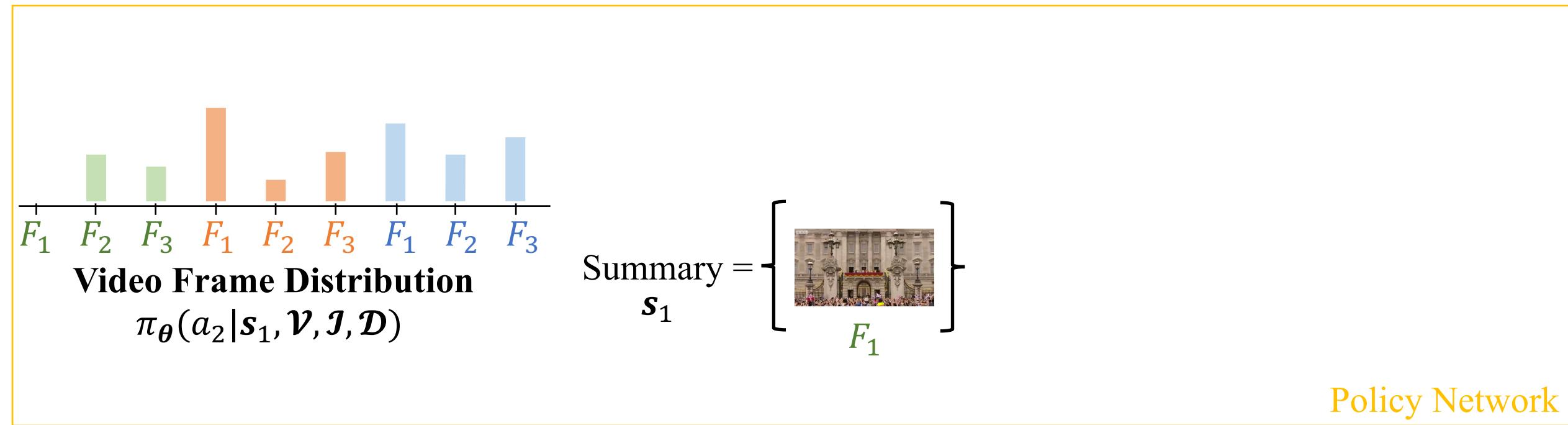
Reinforcement Learning for DeepQAMVS



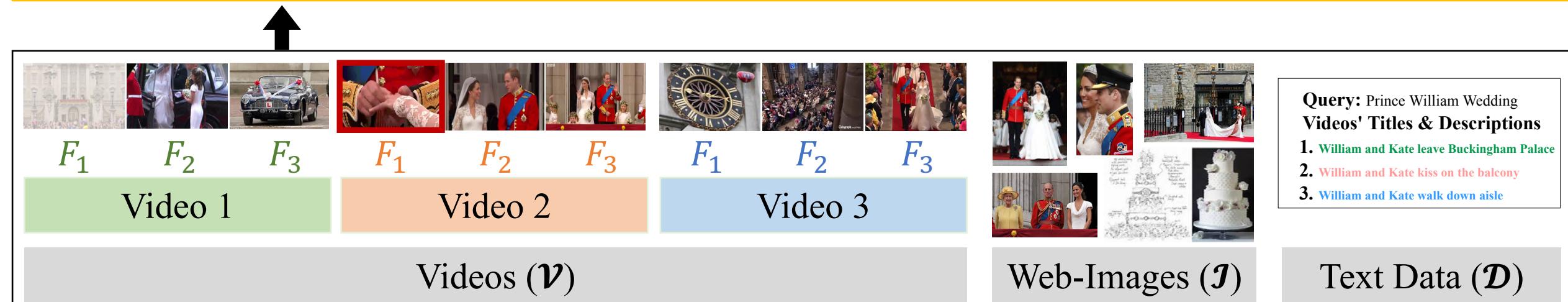
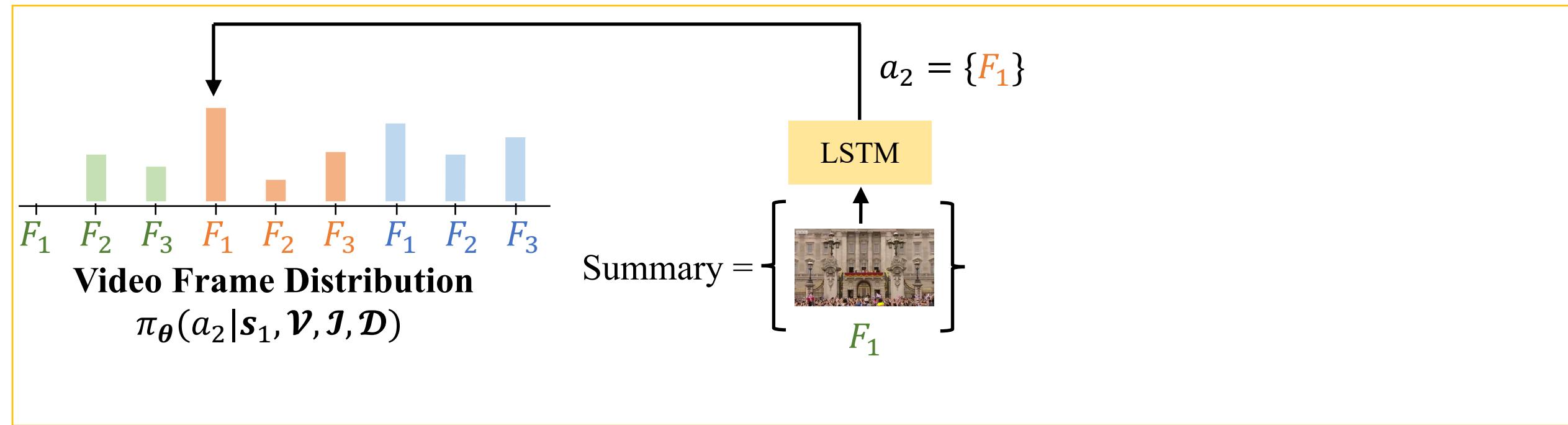
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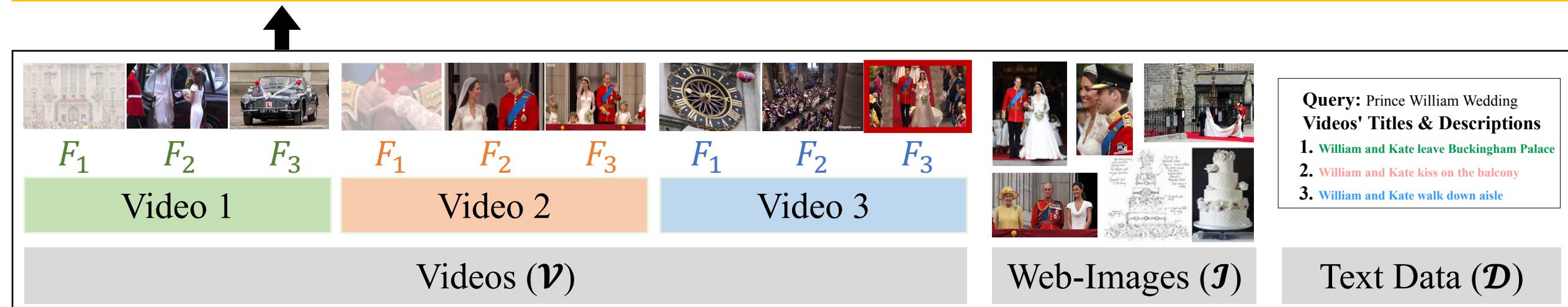
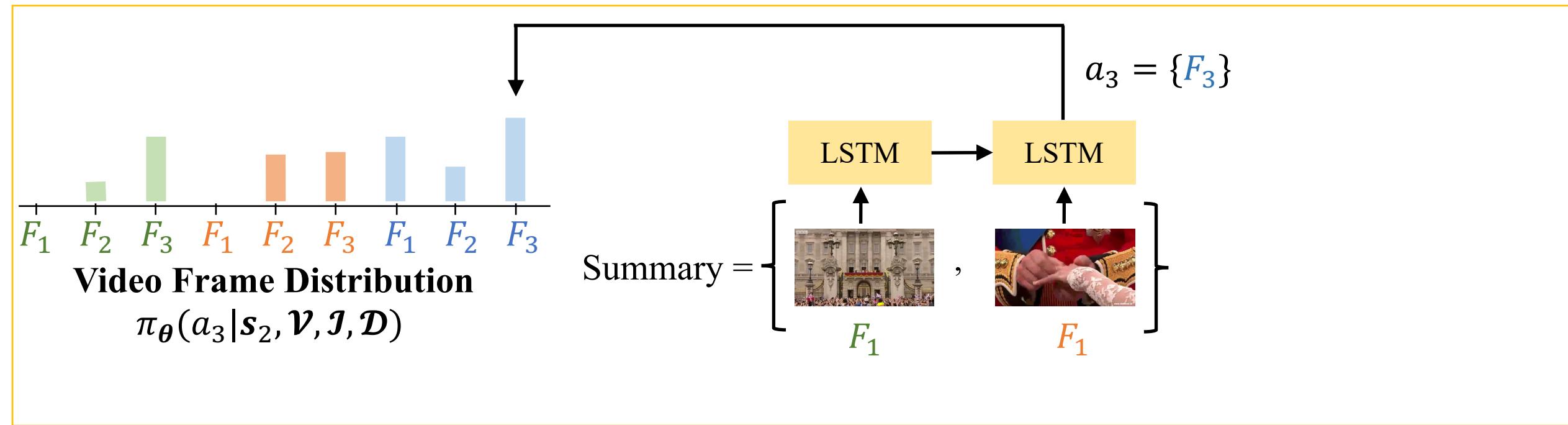
Policy Network: Pointer Network



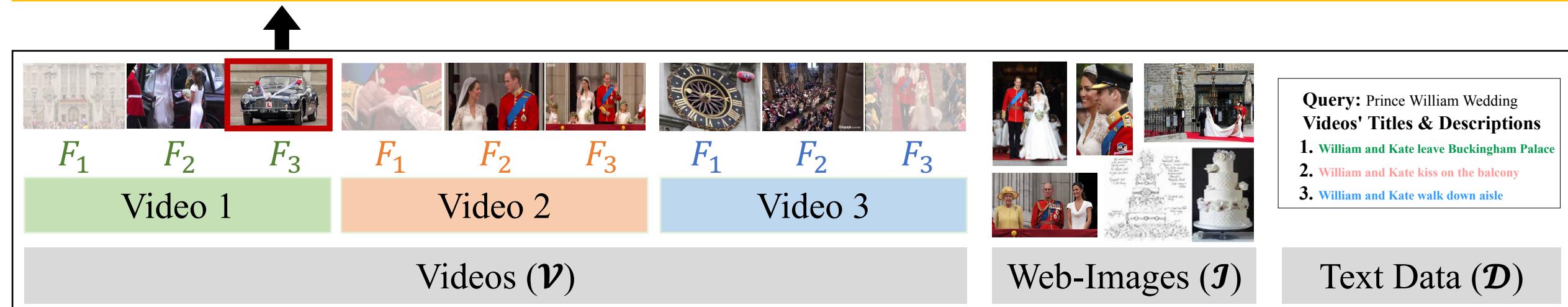
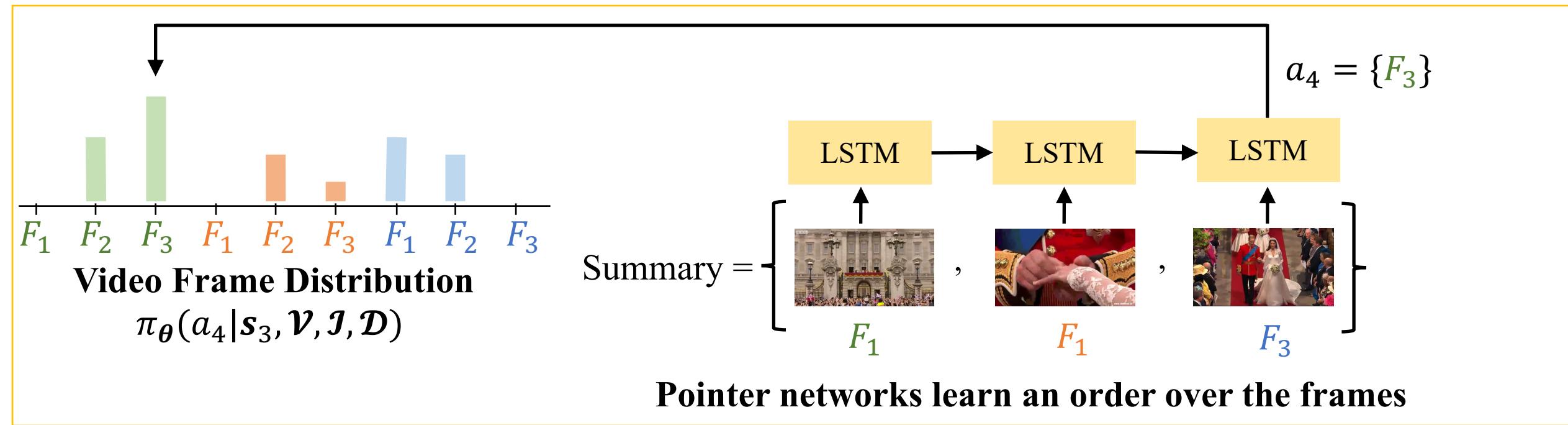
Policy Network: Pointer Network



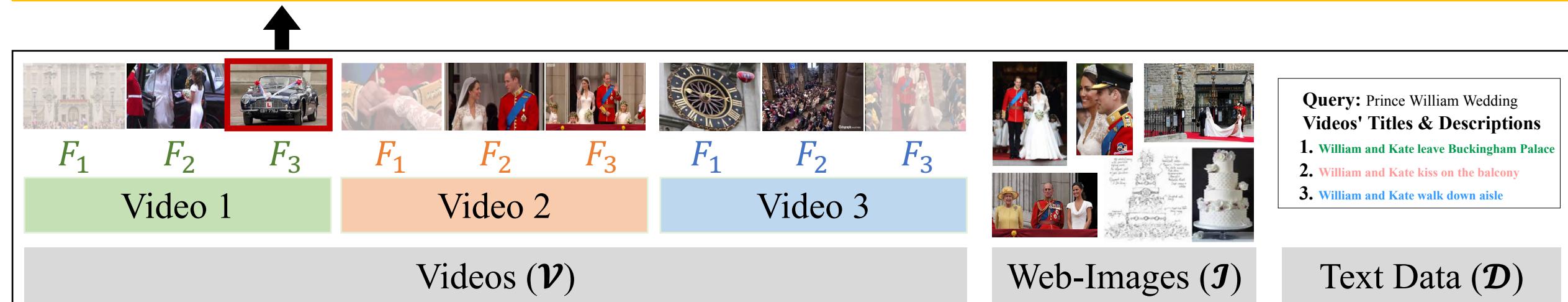
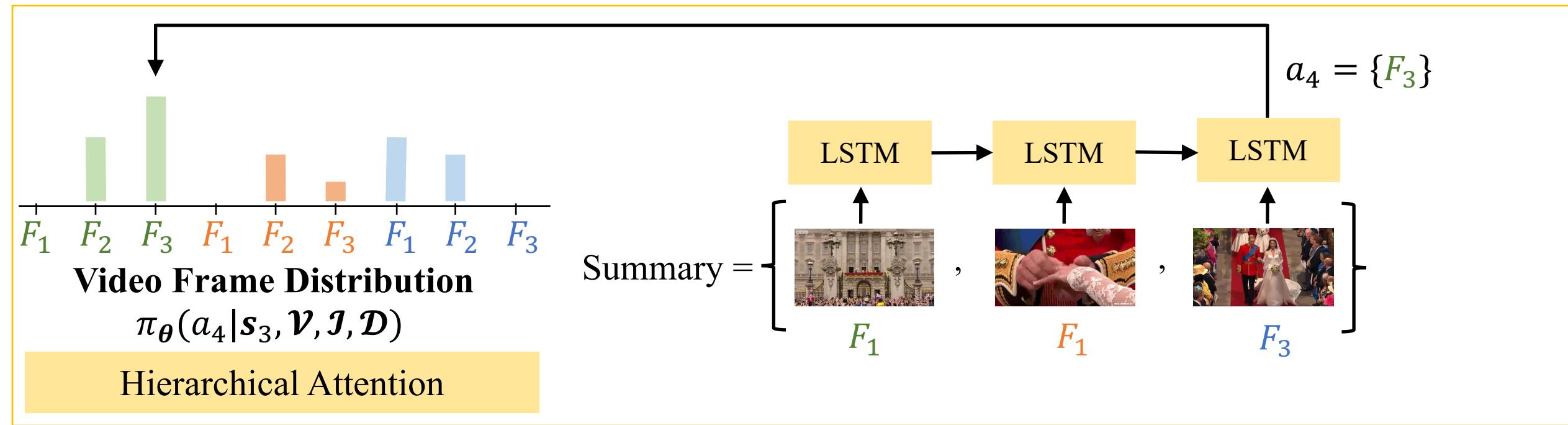
Policy Network: Pointer Network



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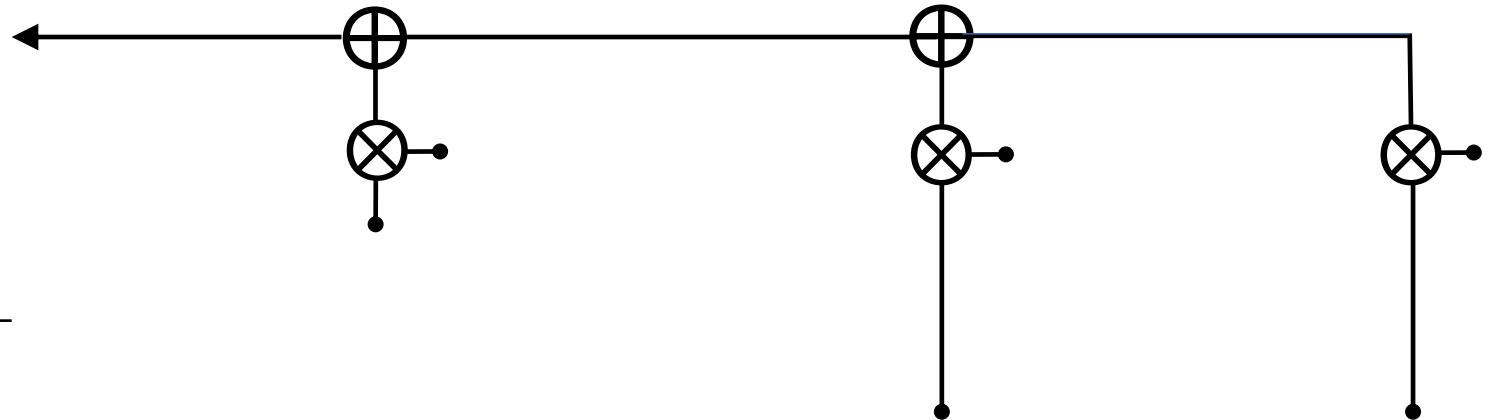
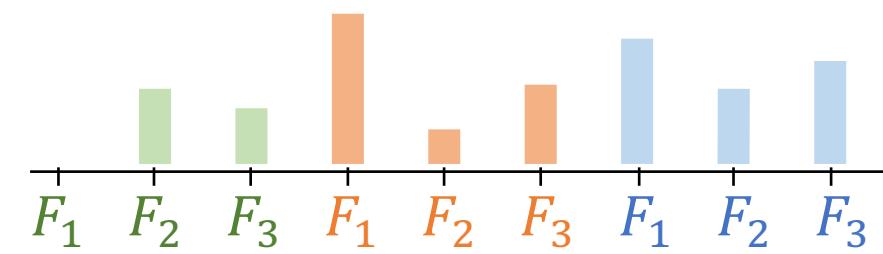
Policy Network: Pointer Network



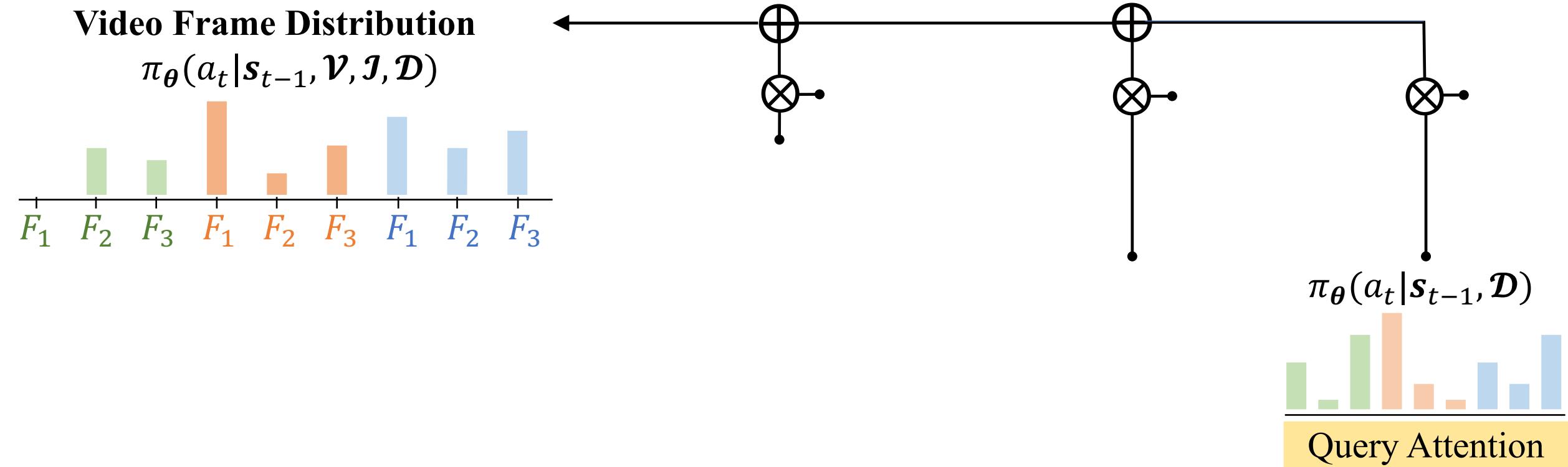
Policy Network: Hierarchical Attention

Video Frame Distribution

$$\pi_{\theta}(a_t | s_{t-1}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D})$$



Policy Network: Hierarchical Attention

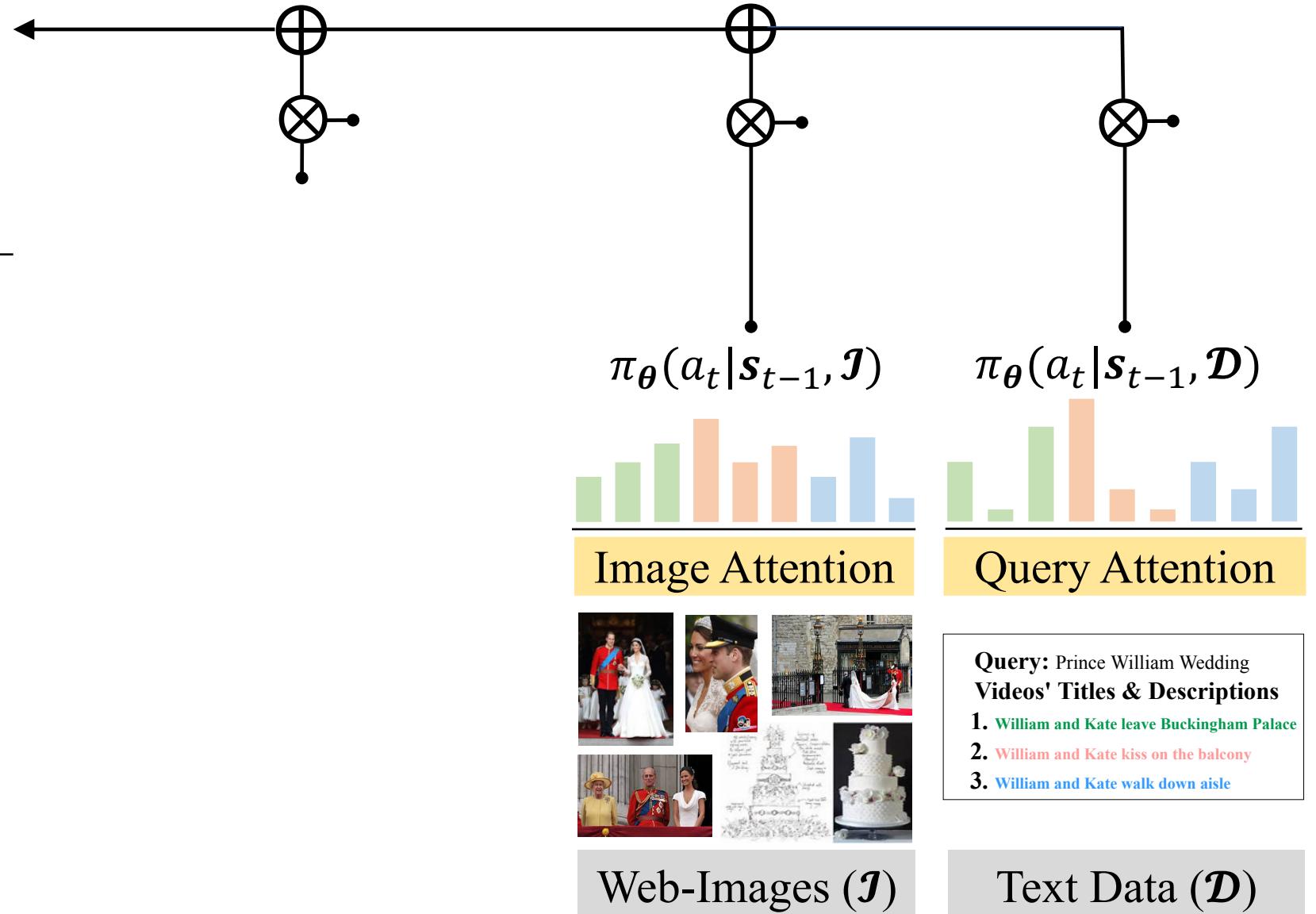
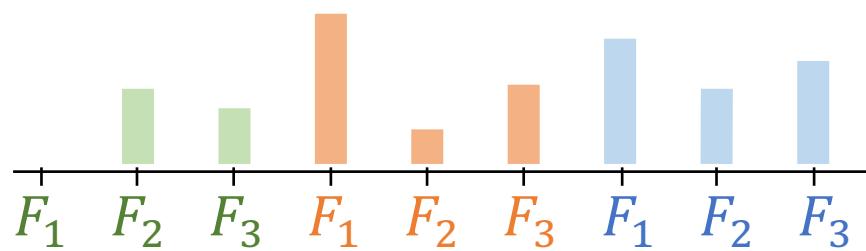


Text Data (\mathcal{D})

Policy Network: Hierarchical Attention

Video Frame Distribution

$$\pi_{\theta}(a_t | s_{t-1}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D})$$

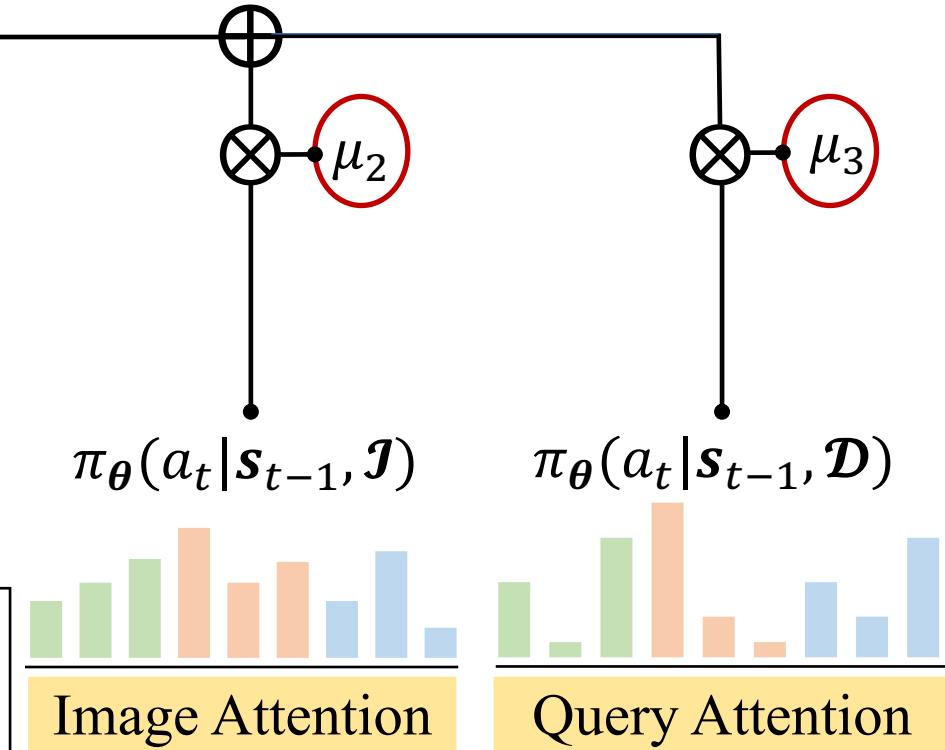
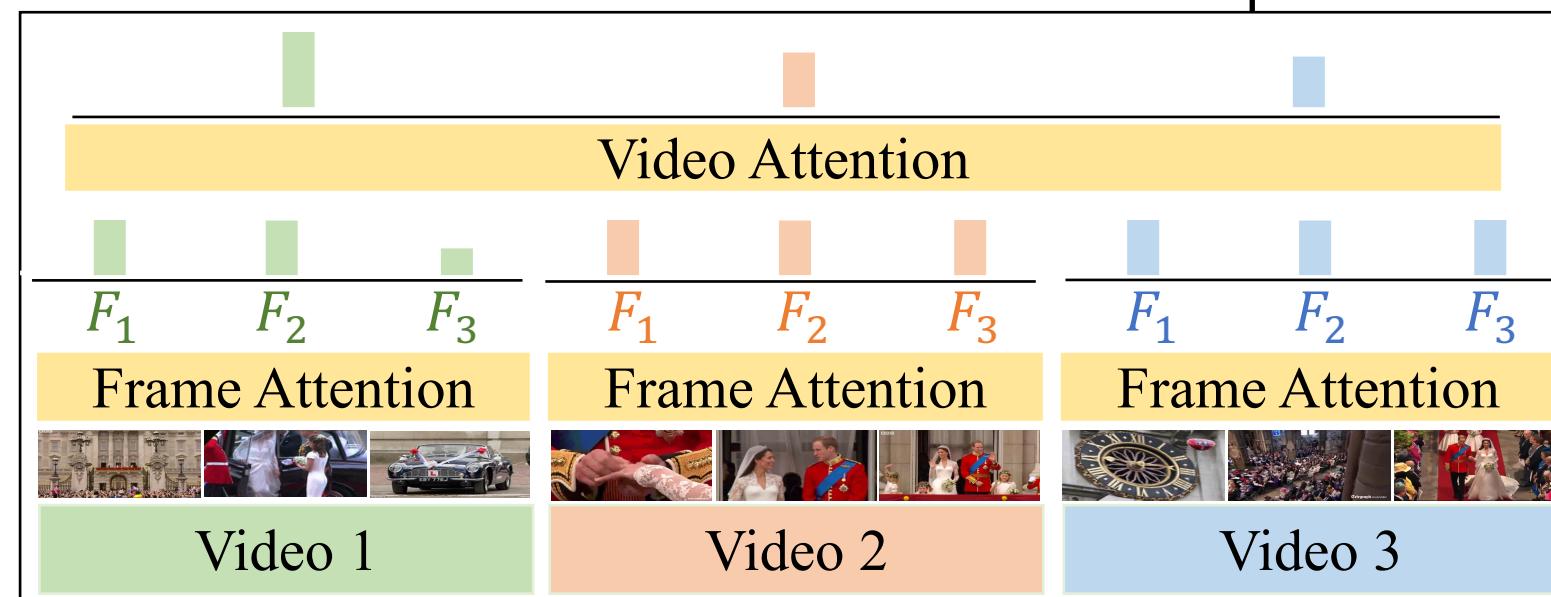
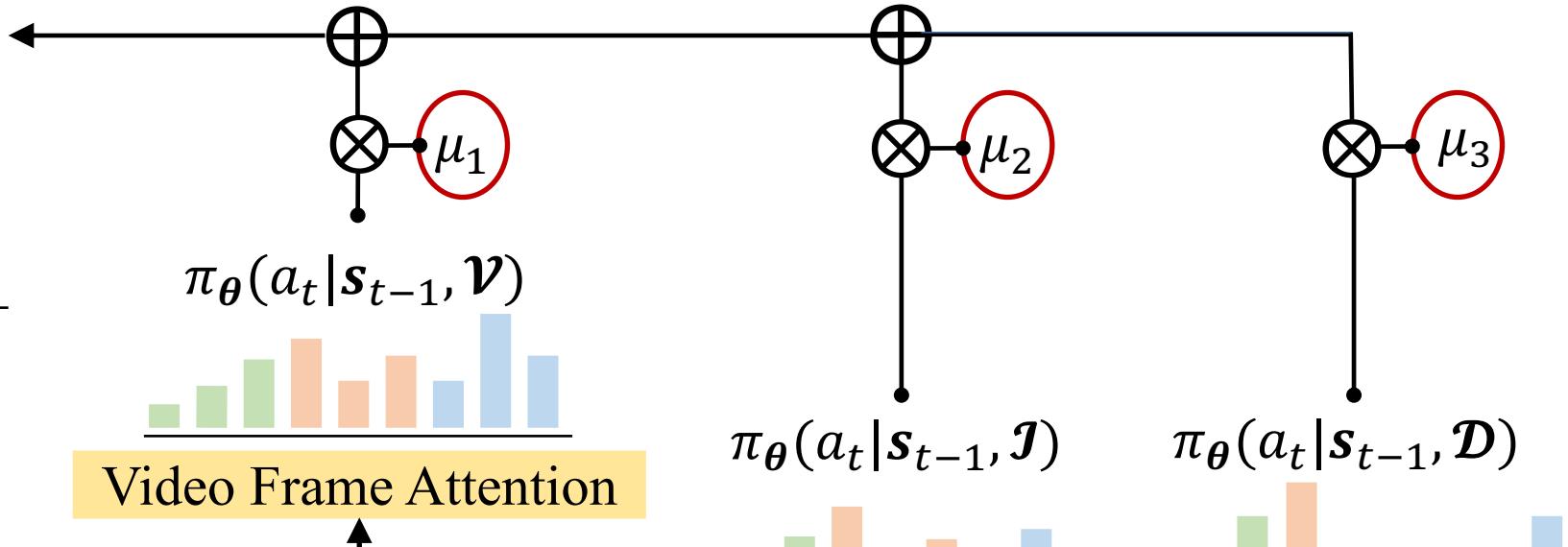
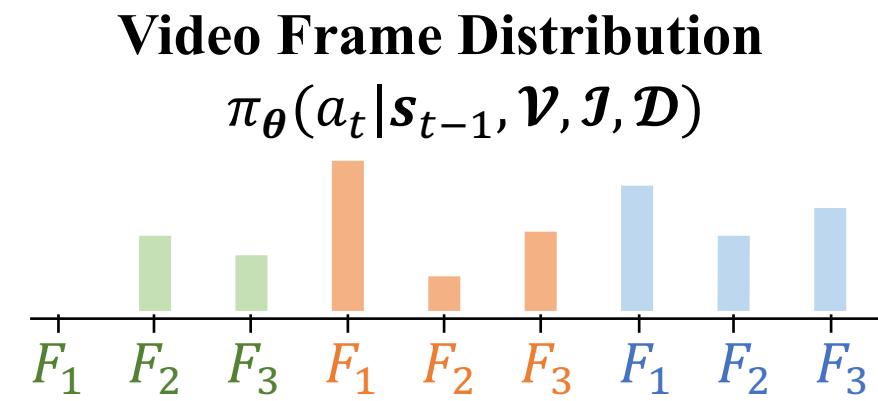


Query: Prince William Wedding Videos' Titles & Descriptions

1. [William and Kate leave Buckingham Palace](#)
2. [William and Kate kiss on the balcony](#)
3. [William and Kate walk down aisle](#)

Text Data (\mathcal{D})

Policy Network: Hierarchical Attention



Web-Images (\mathcal{I})

Query: Prince William Wedding Videos' Titles & Descriptions

1. William and Kate leave Buckingham Palace
2. William and Kate kiss on the balcony
3. William and Kate walk down aisle

Text Data (\mathcal{D})

Rewards

1. **Diversity Reward (R_{div})**: Selected frames are diverse

$$R_{\text{div}} \left(\left[\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Image 1} \\ , \\ \text{Image 2} \\ , \\ \text{Image 3} \end{array} \right\} \right] \right) > R_{\text{div}} \left(\left[\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Image 1} \\ , \\ \text{Image 1} \\ , \\ \text{Image 1} \end{array} \right\} \right] \right)$$

Rewards

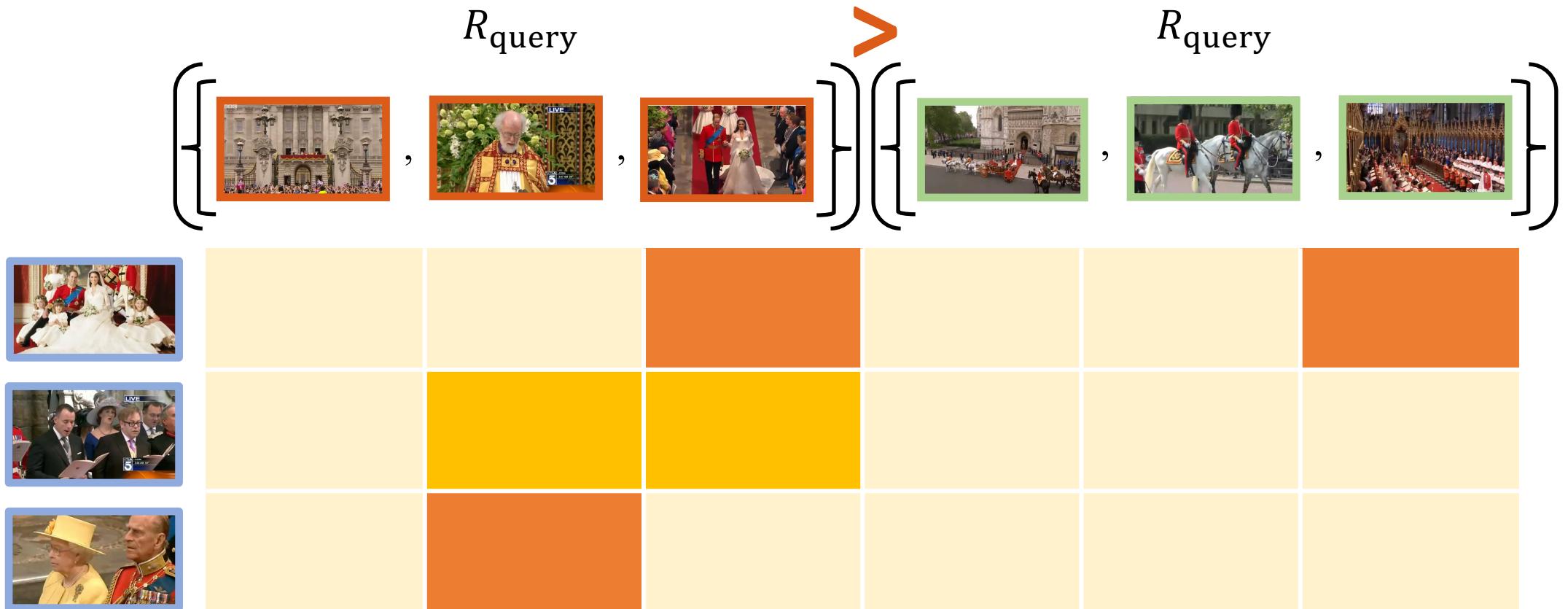
1. **Diversity Reward (R_{div})**: Selected frames are diverse
2. **Representativeness Reward (R_{rep})**: Selected frames are **cluster centers** of the input frames



$$R_{\text{rep}} \left(\left[\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Frame 1 (Orange)} \\ , \\ \text{Frame 2 (Orange)} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Frame 3 (Orange)} \\ , \\ \text{Frame 4 (Orange)} \end{array} \right] \right] \right) > R_{\text{rep}} \left(\left[\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Frame 5 (Green)} \\ , \\ \text{Frame 6 (Green)} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Frame 7 (Green)} \\ , \\ \text{Frame 8 (Green)} \end{array} \right] \right] \right)$$

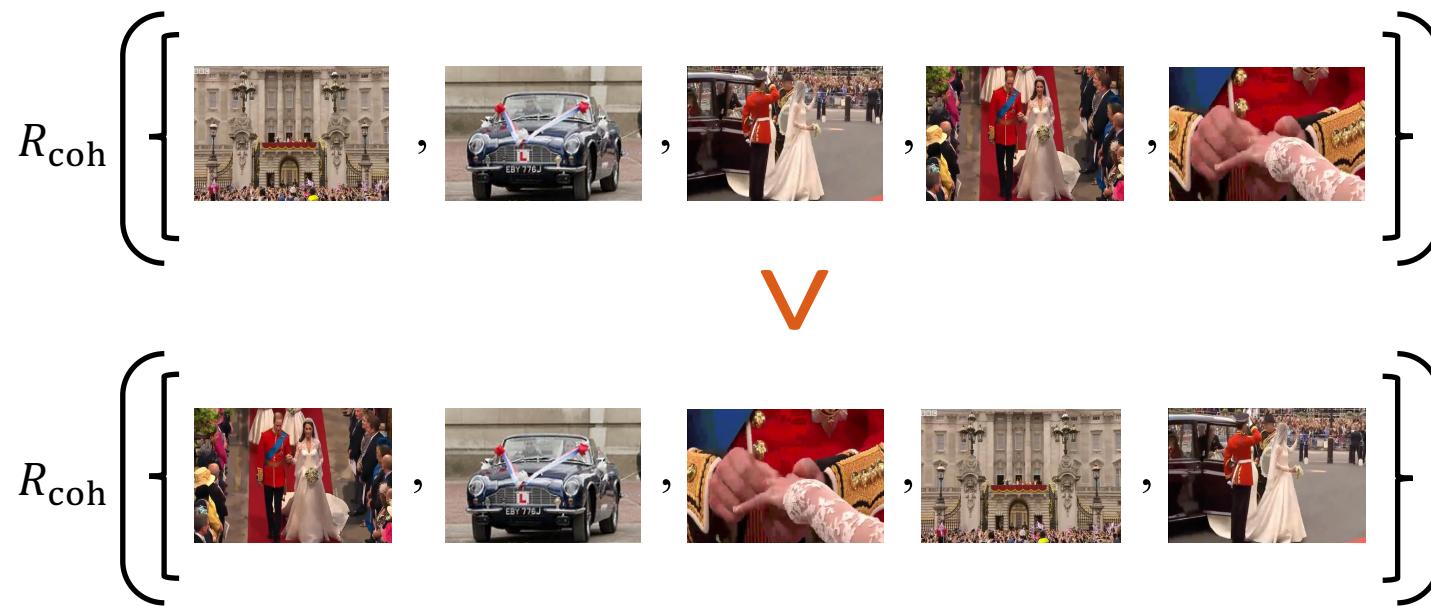
Rewards

1. **Diversity Reward (R_{div})**: Selected frames are diverse
2. **Representativeness Reward (R_{rep})**: Selected frames are cluster centers of the input frames
3. **Query-adaptability Reward (R_{query})**: Selected frames are similar to retrieved web-images



Rewards

1. **Diversity Reward (R_{div})**: Selected frames are diverse
2. **Representativeness Reward (R_{rep})**: Selected frames are cluster centers of the input frames
3. **Query-adaptability Reward (R_{query})**: Selected frames are similar to retrieved web-images
4. **Temporal Coherence Reward (R_{coh})**: Summaries are visually coherent

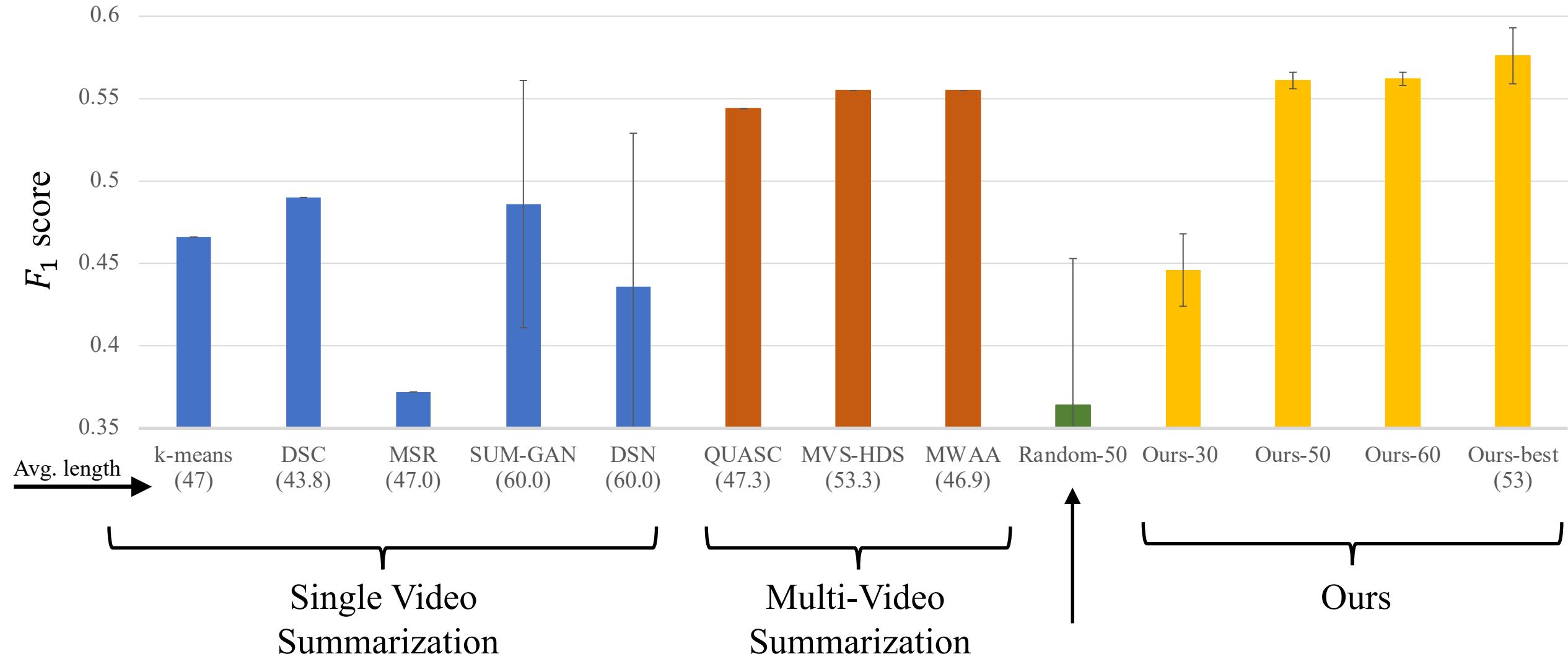


Experiments

Dataset: MVS1K Dataset (4 ground-truth summaries per Query ID)

Query ID	Query	# Videos	# Frames	# Images
1	Britains Prince William wedding 2011	90	1124	324
2	Prince death 2016	104	1549	142
3	NASA discovers Earth-like planet	100	1349	226
4	American government shut-down 2013	82	962	177
5	Malaysia Airline MH370	109	1330	435
6	FIFA corruption scandal 2015	90	785	177
7	Obama re-election 2012	85	1263	207
8	Alpha go vs Lee Sedo	84	976	118
9	Kobe Bryant retirement	109	1140	221
10	Paris terror attacks	83	857	651
Total	-	936	-	2678

Quantitative Results



Qualitative Results

K-Means (6|7)



DSC (0|4)



MSR (0|7)



SUM-GAN (0|8)



DSN (0|3)



HDS (2|4)



QUASC (0|3)



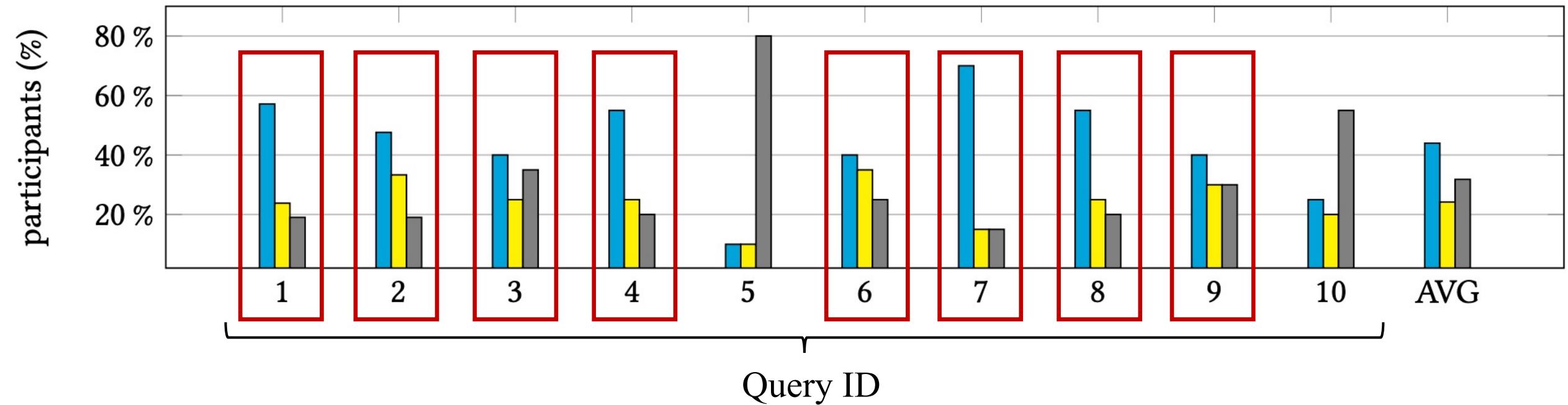
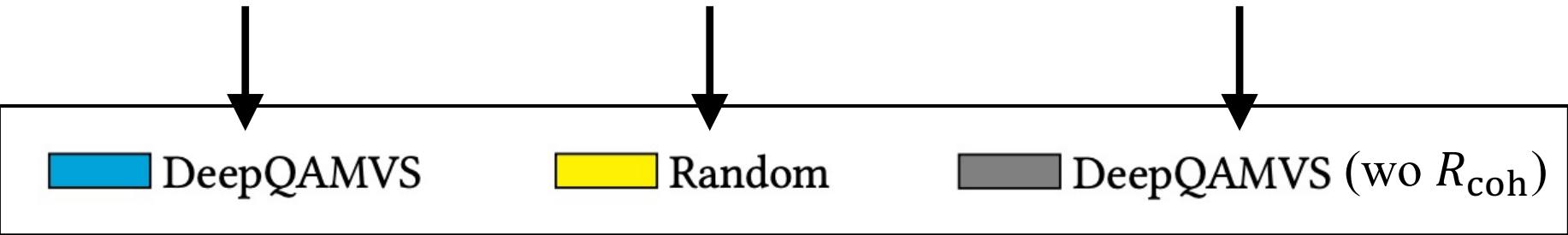
→ Ours (0|1)



- Redundant
- Unimportant

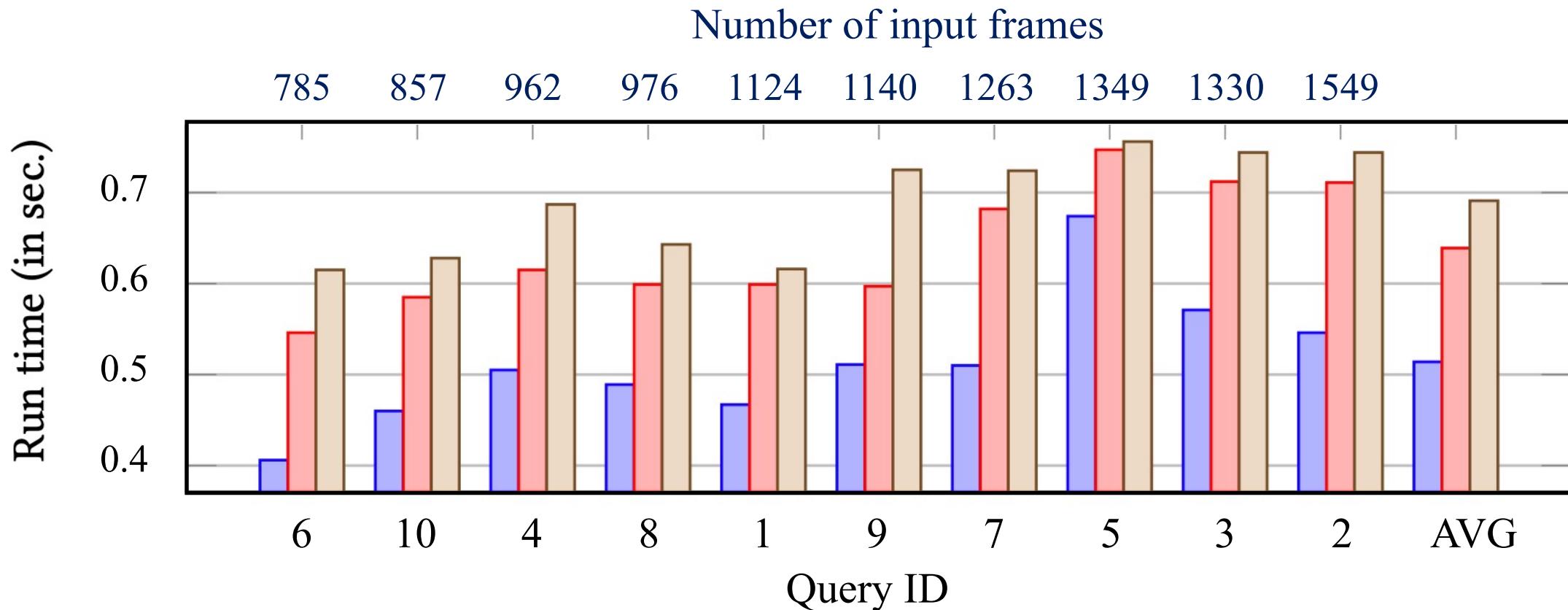
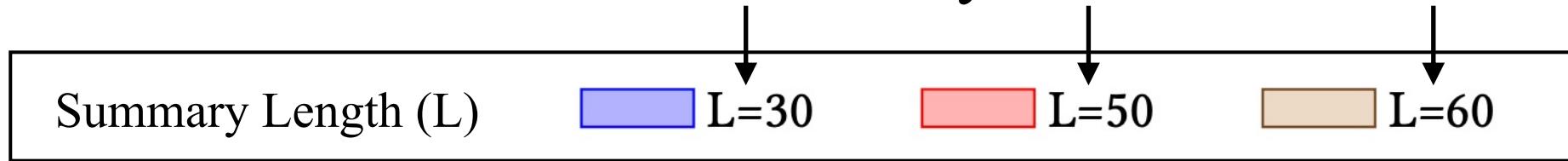
User Study for Temporal Coherence Assessment

21 participants



Users preferred our DeepQAMVS summary in 8 out of 10 queries

Run-Time Analysis



Run-time scales **linearly** with the number of input frames and summary length

Conclusion

Advantages

- ✓ First end-to-end trainable model for QAMVS
- ✓ SOTA results on MVS1K dataset
- ✓ Scales linearly with the number of input video frames and summary length

Future QAMVS would benefit from:

Better evaluation metric combining visual, textual and temporal order overlap

Better rewards for temporal coherence

New dataset with segment based textual annotation

