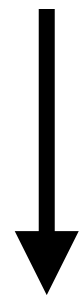


Automatic Video Annotation

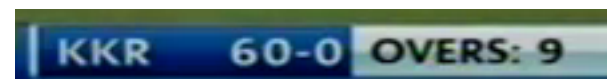
Video annotation with Q/A

Amod Agrawal (2013125), Karan Grover (2013048), Protichi
Basak (2013075), Shuchita Gupta (2013101)

Video Annotation



Python Imaging Library (crop function)



Google Vision OCR API

KKR 60-0

End of over 1 (10 runs) Kolkata Knight Riders 10/0 (RR: 10.00)			
CH Gayle	5 (5b 1x4)	SL Malinga	1-0-5-0
SC Ganguly	0 (1b)		

Zak to Ganguly. I remember a season when Zak used to take out Ganguly first ball. Almost on demand

- 1.1** Khan to Ganguly, 1 run, and nearly again! inside edge, almost through that gap, shaping in towards the off stick late, and somehow Dada gets an inside edge
- 1.2** Khan to Gayle, no run, on a length, around off, defended to cover
- 1.3** Khan to Gayle, no run, around that length around off again, played with an open face towards point
- 1.4** Khan to Gayle, no run, full and straight, around middle, Gayle defends, a big shot can't be away
- 1.5** Khan to Gayle, no run, around off again, just short of driving length, and he plays with an open face to point
- 1.6** Khan to Gayle, no run, end of a good over, no room again, and just short of that driving arc, played to cover

End of over 2 (1 run) Kolkata Knight Riders 11/0 (RR: 5.50)			
CH Gayle	5 (10b 1x4)	Z Khan	1-0-1-0
SC Ganguly	1 (2b)	SL Malinga	1-0-5-0

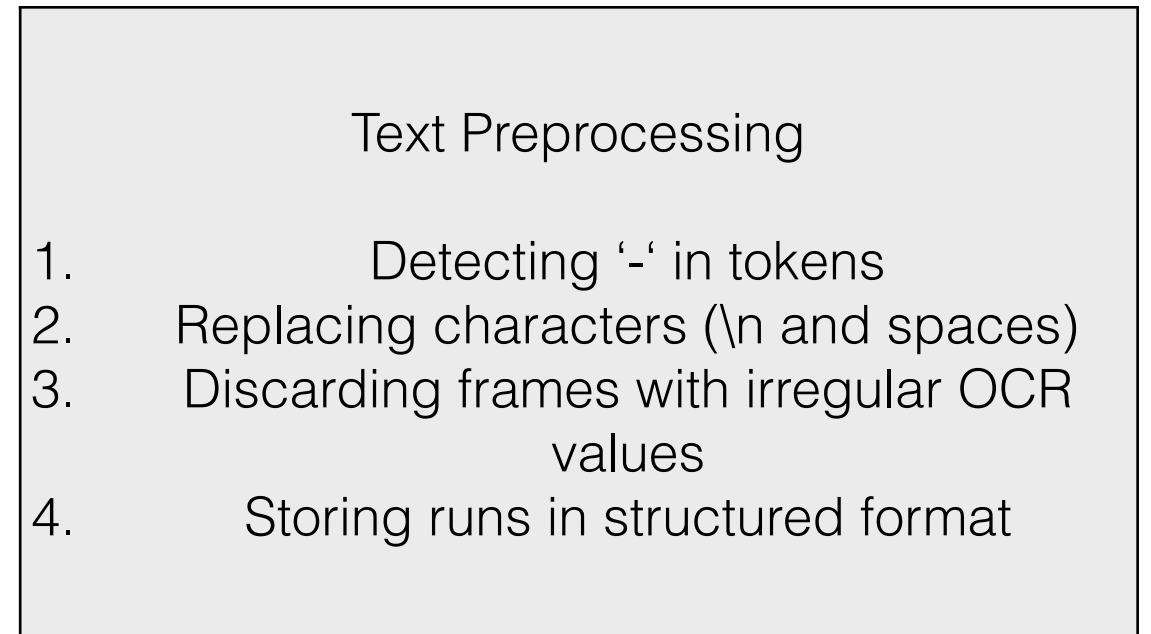
Events

no run
1 run
2 run
3 run
FOUR
SIX
1 run, bye
1 run, wide
1 run, no ball
OUT



Over	Delivery	Event	Runs	Commentary
1.1	A to B	SIX	25	<info>

KKR 60-0



Over	Delivery	Event	Runs	Commentary
1.1	A to B	SIX	25	<info>



Timeframe	Runs	Wickets
1	25	2



Doing one to one mapping between runs

Timeframe	Over	Delivery	Event	Runs	Commentary
1	1.1	A to B	SIX	25	<info>

Video Annotation

- Resulting data frame from above steps is a synchronized frame on the basis of score (runs)
- We checked that one-to-one mapping works best for such synchronization
- For each ball, we have the timestamp in the video and outcome of that ball
 - Some outcomes: FOUR, SIX, no run, 1 run etc..

Querying data frame

- We use a conversational bot to query our data
- We use wit.ai to define entities and intents based on our set of questions
- wit.ai fine tunes its NN parameters for our specific questions
- With just a few training questions, we are able to detect various entities and intents in our questions

Querying data frame

- wit.ai is an event and intent parser
- We send a question to this bot, it parses the intent and entities and returns them in a JSON

wit.ai - intent parser (conversational bot)

Test how your app understands a sentence

You can train your app by adding more examples

Who was **batting** in **3rd over** in **second innings**?

×

☐ **action_bat**

batting

× ▼

☐ **cric_object**

over

× ▼

☐ **cric_object**

innings

× ▼

☐ **intent**

batsman

× ▼

× ☐ **wit/ordinal**

3

☐ **wit/ordinal**

2

⊕ Add a new entity

✓ Validate

wit.ai - intent parser (conversational bot)

Name	Search Strategy ?	Values
cric_event → User-defined entity	<input type="radio"/> trait <input checked="" type="radio"/> free-text <input checked="" type="radio"/> keywords	six, fours, out
cric_object → User-defined entity	<input type="radio"/> trait <input type="radio"/> free-text <input checked="" type="radio"/> keywords	over, wickets, innings, runs
intent → User-defined entity	<input checked="" type="radio"/> trait <input type="radio"/> free-text <input type="radio"/> keywords	batsman, runs, wickets, bowler, time
action_bowl → User-defined entity	<input type="radio"/> trait <input checked="" type="radio"/> free-text <input checked="" type="radio"/> keywords	bowl, bowling, took, bowled, take
action_bat → User-defined entity	<input type="radio"/> trait <input checked="" type="radio"/> free-text <input checked="" type="radio"/> keywords	batting
wit/ordinal → First, second, third... or 1st, 2nd, ..., 7th etc.	—	—
wit/contact → Captures free text that's either the name or a clear reference to a person, like `Paul`, `Paul Smith`, `my husband`, `the dentist`.	—	—

wit.ai

- We use intent from results of our request to wit.ai to detect kind of questions:
 - How many, when, who, where, how?
- Based on that intent, we return appropriate values from our data frame

Jumping to timestamps

- We use webbrowser python module to jump open URLs to YouTube time-specified points.
- Questions: When did Ganguly hit a four?
 - Multiple timestamps, we open each point in new tab

Complex queries

- We have also handled contextual queries:
 - How many runs did Ganguly score?
 - Who was bowling in first over in first innings?
 - Who bowled out Tendulkar?
 - All work!

Demo