Video Summarization of Surveillance Videos Using Key Frame Extraction

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Abstract

In the current scenario, the globe is completely under surveillance to provide people security and authentication. The overhead with surveillance recording is 24*7 monitory, system storage and identifying important objects in the recorded video sequence. So to overcome the above said practical issues, we introduce video summarization; Video summarization is the process of creating and presenting the meaningful abstract view of the entire video in a short period of time. Object is the process of identifying important objects using different object features to eliminate physical verification of lengthy videos by security officer. For summarization, key frames are extracted using shot based key frame extraction method.

Keywords

Video Summarization, Key Frame Extraction, Surveillance

I. Introduction

In recent years, in light of the quick development in sight and sound data, the development in web correspondence and advanced video innovations, mixed media data ordering what's more, recovery has turned out to be increasingly vital and loads of exploration endeavors have been dedicated to the video recovery and video examination based on audio or visual elements. This investigation demonstrates that, when creating recovery applications and video ordering, we first need to consider the issue of organizing the huge and rich measure of heterogeneous data identified with video content. In addition, to recover data from the audio or visual substance is an extremely difficult since it requires the extraction of abnormal state semantic data from low level audio or visual information. Video summarization is a vital procedure that encourages speedier perusing of substantial video accumulations furthermore more proficient substance ordering and access. There are two primary video summarization strategies in the writing: static video summarization (video synopsis) and element video summarization (video skimming). With a specific end goal to summarize a video, the vast majority of the techniques have comprises on visual elements figured from video frames. Likewise, there are techniques that consider the semantic significance inferred in the video to deliver a more informative summary.

II. Video Summarization

Summarization is the restating of the fundamental thoughts of the content in as few words as would be prudent. It should be possible in composing, orally, through show, through art and music, in gatherings and exclusively. Video is an electronic medium for the recording, replicating, playback, broadcasting, and show of moving visual media. Video frameworks fluctuate extraordinarily in the determination of the show and revive rate. Video can be carried on an assortment of media, including radio communicate, tapes, DVDs, PC documents and so on. Visual multimedia source that joins a grouping of pictures to frame a moving picture. The video transmits a flag to a screen and procedures the request in which the screen catches ought to be appeared. Recordings as a rule

have sound segments that relate with the photos being appeared on the screen. Video Summarization is the process of creating and presenting abstract data of the entire video in a short period. Video summarization is an efficiently and effectively manage and store the huge amount of data. It providing user friendly access to the stored data. Video summarization is used in cataloging, indexing and retrieving. Video summarization is the short representation of an original video content. Video Summarization would be categorized into two types, Static video summarization and dynamic video summarization. Static summarization is done by extracting one or more frames a video. And Dynamic Summarization is done by selecting most small portions of video. Dynamic summarization is also referred as Video Skimming. Video Summarization is also one of the research areas in Video Processing. Key Frame Extraction is of the mechanism for summarization that commonly used. For extraction key frames requires effective methods as well as algorithms that must present the useful and abstract video.

It is displayed more easily since there are no timing or synchronization issues. Users can able to group the video content more quality. With the coming of computerized sight and sound, a ton of advanced substance, for example, motion pictures, news, TV shows and games is generally accessible. Likewise, because of the advances in computerized content conveyance (direct-tohome satellite gathering) and computerized video recorders, this advanced substance can be effectively recorded. In any case, the client might NOT have adequate time to watch the whole video (Ex. Client might need to observe only the highlights of an amusement) or the entire of video substance may not be of enthusiasm to the user(Ex. Golf diversion video). In such cases, the client may simply need to see the outline of the video as opposed to viewing the entire video. In this way, the rundown ought to be with the end goal that it ought to pass on as much data about the event of different occurrences in the video. Likewise, the technique ought to be exceptionally broad so that it can work with the recordings of an assortment of classification.

Numerous expert and instructive applications that include producing or utilizing extensive volumes of video and sight and sound information are prime possibility for exploiting video content investigation systems. The created strategies in video outline touch different spaces; we find in, three classifications exhibited: Consumer video applications, Image-Video databases management and surveillance. For every classification, a portion of the model applications are recorded. With the expanding in the capacity and computational limit of buyer electronic gadgets, for example, individual video recorders (PVR), buyer video applications empowers the end client of perusing the recorded substance in proficient ways and view the fascinating parts rapidly. Then again, Image and video databases administration incorporates diverse application zones like video web index, advanced video library, protest ordering and recovery, programmed question marking and protest grouping. Thusly, Media associations and TV broadcasting organizations have demonstrated extensive enthusiasm for these applications, particularly in arranging and ordering substantial volumes of video information to encourage proficient and powerful utilization of these assets for inner utilize. These expansive video libraries make a one of a kind open door for utilizing astute media examination strategies to make progressed looking and perusing systems to discover significant data rapidly and modestly. Keen video division and testing methods can lessen the visual substance of the video program to a little number of static pictures. We can peruse these pictures to spot data and utilize picture similitude quests to discover shots with comparative substance and movement examination to order the video fragments. More elevated amount investigation can extricate data applicable to the nearness of people or protests in the video. Sound occasion identification and discourse location can separate extra data to help the client discover portions of intrigue.

Keyframe in liveliness and filmmaking is a drawing that characterizes the beginning and consummation purposes of any smooth exchange. The drawings are call outlines on the grounds that their position in time is measured in edges on a segment of film. In media generation, a key frame is an area on a course of events which denote the start or end of a move. It holds uncommon data that characterizes where a move ought to begin or stop. The moderate casings are added after sometime between those definitions to make the fantasy of movement. Surveillance is the seeing of the direct, works out, or other developing information, generally of people with the true objective of influencing, supervising, planning, or securing them. Need of surveillance his increased significantly due to increase in the demand of security at public places, public transport, banks, airports, malls etc. resulting in large amount of information which is difficult to process. To solve these problems, numerous solution are provided in literature. In recent years, video summarization has become an emerging field of research.

In visual content method we can identify only visuals. It is based on quality of the video. Cluster analysis is based on shot detection using color histograms. The disadvantage of using cluster based method is it divides only one frame at a time and the strategies that hand-off on confounded bunching calculation is making them too computationally complex for constant application. Motion analysis is utilized as a part of PC vision, picture preparing, fast photography and machine vision that reviews techniques and applications in which at least two back to back pictures from a picture arrangements, e.g., created by a camcorder or rapid camera, are handled to deliver data in view of the obvious movement in the pictures. In a few applications, the camera is settled with respect to the scene and articles are moving around in the scene, in a few applications the scene is pretty much settled and the camera is moving, and at times both the camera and the scene are moving. The disadvantage is when we can summarize some videos in motion analysis only two frames will be display.

III. Methodology Shot Based Key Frame Extraction

Now we can summarize the videos by using the methodology of shot based key frame extraction. It is the process that can be extracted some videos that can be divided into frames and then we can reconstruct the extracted key frames into video segment.

First we can give the video sequence from the surveillance camera

We can apply the methodology in that surveillance video. After following the methodology we can check or convert the given video into MPG format.

Step 1: Video enhancement

It is a technique for enhancing the meaning of a video picture by

a PC program, which lessens the least dim qualities to dark and the most elevated to white: utilized for pictures from magnifying instruments, observation cameras, and scanners.

Step 2: Background Separation/ foreground mask

Background Subtraction method is commonly used for detecting the moving objects. But it doesn't give the appropriate results. It requires effective methods as well as algorithms that must meet the real time and low memory requirements.

Background subtraction is a center segment in motion analysis. In all applications that require foundation concealment, the foundation and the test pictures are normally completely inspected utilizing a routine camera. After the closer view estimation, the rest of the foundation pictures are either disposed of or implanted once more out of spotlight model as a component of learning. With foundation concealment, we recoup the area, shape appearance of the articles given a test picture over a known foundation.

Generally first frame/Previous frame set as background information frame, this background frame is subtracted from the subsequent frames/current frames.



Fig. 1: Background Separation

Step 3: Blob detection

Blob detection is one of the significant assignments in the field of Computer Vision whose point is to distinguish changes in picture groupings. Numerous applications don't have to know everything about the development of development in a video arrangement, however just require the data of changes in the scene.

Recognizing closer view to isolate these progressions occurring in the forefront of the foundation. It is an arrangement of systems that ordinarily break down the video successions progressively and are recorded with a stationary camera.

In this we have to detect the blob also. Blob detection methods are aimed at detecting regions in a digital image that differ in properties, such as brightness or color, compared to surrounding regions.

Step 4: Video Summarization using Key Frame extraction

Key Frame Extraction for Video Summarization could be done in two different stages. Shot Boundary Detection and Key Frame Extraction At first stage video is segmented into shots. For extract the key frames from video, then partition the frame into blocks. And then using image histogram compute skewness, standard deviation, kurtosis and mean for every block. Block difference is computed for two consecutive frames. Add mean, standard deviation, kurtosis and skewness in order to compute Total difference for every block. Compute Threshold value over whole Video sequence by taking average of Total Difference. Compare Total Difference with Threshold in order to detect the shot between frames.



Fig. 2: Two stages for key frame Extraction

At the second stage, from every shot, a frame with highest Mean and Standard Deviation is computed. So, from every Shot one or more frames conveying maximum information of that shot is extracted to form static Video Summarization.

Step 5: Video reconstruction using Key frames: Summarized video.

After dividing the video into frames we can summarize all the key frame shots will club them. Then that all the parts will be displayed in on video. This video is mainly known as summarized video after key frames will be divided.

IV. Flow Chart



Fig. 3:

V. Conclusion

Key frame extraction is quite possible by using different approaches. One such example is shot based key frame extraction. Now it has been updated the lengthy video will be divided into short frames and then club these frames and then give a shot video. But in this we can support only one format of videos. By using this technique we have been done in background separation and foreground mask. We can display multiple frames at a time in single shot. We can rearranging that key frames then we can display the summarized video.

VI. Future Work

In future key frames extraction can work efficiently by acquiring Adaptive Threshold, because for every aspect limit needs to be changed for every video. This can be changed to support all video formats like mp4, 3pg, wmv etc.. This needs to be change for an atomized section in our future.

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