A SURVEY REPORT ON VIDEO SHORT BOUNDARY DETECTION SCHEMES

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Abstract- A video shot is defined as a continuously imaged temporal segment of a video. Now days there are tremendous amount of videos available on internet. Entertainment video, news video, sports video are accessed by users to fulfill their different needs. These videos need to be accessed for different purposes. Current research topics on video includes video abstraction or summarization, video classification, video annotation, content based video retrieval. These shot boundaries can be detected by various techniques like histogram, edge tracking, discrete cosine transforms, motion vector and block matching methods. This paper presents a comparative study of different methods/algorithms.

Keywords: Short boundary detection, histogram, thresholding.

I. INTRODUCTION

The most requirement of any multimedia industry is video. Over the years industries has developed comprehensive and complete measures and techniques to index, store, edit, retrieve, sequence and present video material. Video short boundary detection appeared in the 1990’s; Shot boundary detection is usually the opening step toward automatic video indexing and browsing. it has been studied deeply in recent years. Video have become a popular entertainment over years. It has found applications in different domains like video indexing, video compression, video access and others. Video processing is a new area which attracted many researchers on short boundary detection in digital video. As the amount of user generated videos increase, a large collection of popular videos are available in websites. Searching for videos from the large collection is becoming a tedious task. The viewers require control over the data, so the video browsing and indexing application are developed.

Shot Boundary Detection has been an area of active research. Many automatic techniques have been developed to detect frame transition in video sequences. There are all together many ways of detecting shot boundary detection. The simplest way is by comparing the pixel values of corresponding frames. The way alternate to pixel matching is using a gray-scale or color histogram. Another way of detecting shot boundary is by edge change. Other methods use predefined models, objects, regions or spatial-temporal sub-sampling to detect camera breaks.
II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Fuzzy Logic Approach for Detection of Video Shot Boundaries.

Hui Fang, Jianmin Jiang*, Yue Feng [1] have presented a fuzzy logic approach to integrate hybrid features for detecting shot boundaries inside general videos. The fuzzy logic approach contains two processing modes, where one is dedicated to detection of abrupt shot cuts including those short dissolved shots, and the other for detection of gradual shot cuts. These two modes are unified by a mode-selector to decide which mode the scheme should work on in order to achieve the best possible detection performances.


Jukka Lankinen and Joni-Kristian [2] have presented shot boundary detection using a popular image analysis (object detection) approach visual bag-of-words (BoW). The baseline approach for the shot boundary detection has been color histogram and it is at the core of many top methods, but our BoW method of similar complexity in the terms of parameters clearly outperforms color histograms. Interestingly, an “AND-combination” of color and BoW histogram detection is clearly superior indicating that color and local features provide complimentary information for video analysis.

C. Efficient Closed-Form Solution to Generalized Boundary Detection.

Marius Leordeanu, Rahul Sukthankar, and Cristian Sminchisescu [3] have presented a unified formulation for boundary detection, with closed-form solution, which is applicable to the localization of different types of boundaries, such as intensity edges and occlusion boundaries from video and RGB-D cameras.

D. DWT-Based Shot Boundary Detection Using Support Vector Machine.

Jun Li, Youdong Ding [4] have presented a novel shot boundary detection using discrete wavelet transform (DWT) and support vector machine (SVM). To improve the performance of the algorithm and reduce the computational cost, shot boundary detection algorithms work by extracting the color and the edge features from wavelet transition coefficients. After that, multiple features are extracted from all frames within a temporal window. Finally, a multi-class support vector machine classifier is used to classify the video shot into three categories: cut transition (CT), gradual transition (GT) and normal sequences (NF).

E. Key Frame Extraction from MPEG Video Stream.

Guozhu Liu, and Junming Zhao [5] have presented key frame extraction from MPEG video stream using histogram matching method used for video segmentation and key frame extraction. With the features of MPEG compressed video stream, a new method is presented for extracting key frames. Firstly, an improved histogram matching method is used for video segmentation. Secondly, the key frames are extracted utilizing the features of I-frame, P-frame and B-frame for each sub-lens. Fidelity and compression ratio are used to measure the validity of the method.

F. Video Shot Boundary Detection Using Motion Activity Descriptor.

Abdelati Malek Amel, Ben Abdelali Abdessalem and Mtibaa Abdellatif [6] have
presented Video shot boundary detection using motion activity descriptor. This paper focus on the study of the motion activity descriptor for shot boundary detection in video sequences. They interest in the validation of this descriptor in the aim of its real time implementation with reasonable high performances in shot boundary detection. The motion activity information is extracted in uncompressed domain based on adaptive rood pattern search (ARPS) algorithm.

G. Video shot boundary detection using generalized eigenvalue decomposition and Gaussian transition detection.

Ali Amiri, Mahmood Fathy [7] have presented Video shot boundary detection using generalized eigenvalue decomposition and Gaussian transition detection. They focus on the challenges of detecting the gradual shots and extracting appropriate spatial-temporal features, which have effects on the ability of algorithm to detect shot boundaries efficiently. They derive a theorem that discuss about some new features of GED which could be used in the video processing algorithms. The innovative explanation utilizes this theorem in the defining of new distance metric in Eigen space for comparing video frames. The distance function has abrupt changes in hard cut transitions and semi-Gaussian behavior in gradual transitions. The algorithm detects the transitions by analyzing this distance function.

H. Gesture Interpretation for Video Shot-Boundary Detection.

P. Swati Sowjanya, Ravi Mishra [8] have presented video shot boundary detection using gesture interpretation. In this paper the gesture features along with the color features of a video are used for shot boundary detection.

I. X2 (Chi-Square) Based Shot Boundary Detection and Key Frame Extraction for Video.

Prajesh V. Kathiriya1, Dhaval S. Pipalia2 [9] have presented X2 (Chi-Square) Based Shot Boundary Detection and Key Frame Extraction for Video. In this paper, Shot Boundary is detected by using very popular method i.e. Histogram method. By using this Shot Boundary the Key frame is extracted from the video.

J. Video Shot Cut Boundary Detection using Histogram

Vruntant Hem Thakore [10] have presented about Video shot boundary detection using histogram differences. This technique is able to differentiate abrupt shot boundary detection. The aim of this method is to provide a simple and fast algorithm to work in real time with high performance in video indexing tool.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, various schemes for video short boundary detection have been presented and analyzed. All the short boundary detection techniques are have their own advantages and disadvantages. These methods is to provide a simple and fast algorithm to work in a real time with high performance in video indexing tool.

REFERENCES


