Focus: Querying Large Video Datasets with Low Latency and Low Cost

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Video Recordings are Ubiquitous

Massive video recordings are happening everywhere



Key Application: Querying Objects in Videos

- Find all trucks among traffic videos in a city last week
- Find all people in garage videos in a company last night
- → Query execution requires running <u>detector & classifier CNNs</u>
- → It is slow and costly on massive videos



Ingest Time Analysis: Too Costly

- Analyzing live videos at ingest time can make query fast
 - But it is costly
 - Potentially wasteful (ingest all garage cameras vs. query one)



Query Time Analysis: Too Slow

- Analyzing videos at query time can save cost
 - Frame down-sampling / skipping
 - CNN specialization / cascading
 - But it still very slow (5 hr for a month-long video [1])





Enable low-latency and low-cost querying over large historical video datasets



Background: Convolutional Neural Networks

- A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) outputs the probability of each class
- Based on the extracted features (high-level representation)



Focus System: Low-latency query with low-cost ingest

Approximate indexing via cheap ingest
Redundancy elimination for fast query
Trading off ingest cost vs. query latency

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Low-Cost Ingestion: Cheaper CNNs

• Process video frames with a cheap CNN at ingest time

 Compressed and Specialized CNN: fewer layers / weights and are specialized for each video stream



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Challenge: Cheap CNNs are Less Accurate

- Cheaper CNNs are less accurate than the expensive CNNs
- The best result from the expensive CNN is within the top-K results of the cheaper CNN



Rank	Expensive CNN	Cheap CNN
1	Truck	Moving Van 🗙
2	Moving Van	Airplane
3	Passenger Car	Truck
4	Recreational vehicle	Passenger Car

Recall, Precision and Top-K Results

Recall: Fraction of relevant objects that are selected

Precision: Fraction of selected objects that are relevant

Ground-truth CNN: YOLOv2



Solution: Split Ingest- and Query-time Work



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Low-Latency Query: Redundancy Elimination

- Approximate indexing → non-trivial work at query time
 - A larger K \rightarrow more query-time work
- Images with similar feature vectors are visually similar
- Minimize the work at query time → clustering similar objects based on the extracted features

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Adding Feature-based Clustering



Adding Feature-based Clustering



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Ingest Cost vs. Query Latency

- Parameter selection \rightarrow trading off ingest cost vs. query latency
 - The cheap CNN at ingest time
 - K in the top-K approximate indexing
 - Clustering threshold for feature-based clustering



Experimental Setup

Video Datasets

- 11 live traffic and enterprise videos
- Each video stream is evaluated for 12 hours

Accuracy Targets

99% recall and 99% precision w.r.t. YOLOv2

Baselines

- Ingest-heavy: Analyzes all frames with YOLOv2 at ingest time and stores the inverted index for query
- NoScope [VLDB'17]: A query-optimized system that analyzes frames only at query time

Average End-to-End Performance



Focus achieves low-latency query with low-cost ingest

Effect of Different Components



Both techniques are important to Focus



More in the Paper

- Characterization of real-world videos
- Implementation details
- Other applications
 - Process large and growing data with CNNs, such as audio, bioinformatics, geoinformatics
- More results
 - Trade-off alternatives
 - Sensitivity studies

Key Takeaways

- Problem: Querying objects in massive videos is challenging
- Our Approach: Low-latency query with low-cost ingest



Key Results

- 57X (up to 92X) cheaper than ingest-time-only solutions
- 162X (up to 607X) faster than state-of-the-art, query-time-only solutions

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