Abstract

The insufficiency of labeled training data for representing the distribution of the entire dataset is a major obstacle in automatic semantic annotation of large-scale video database. Semi-supervised learning algorithms, which attempt to learn from both labeled and unlabeled data, are promising to solve this problem. In this paper, retrieving videos using key words requires obtaining the semantic features of the videos. Most work reported in the literature focuses on annotating a video shot with a fixed number of key words, no matter how much information is contained in the video shot.

References

Survey on Different Techniques on Video Annotations


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