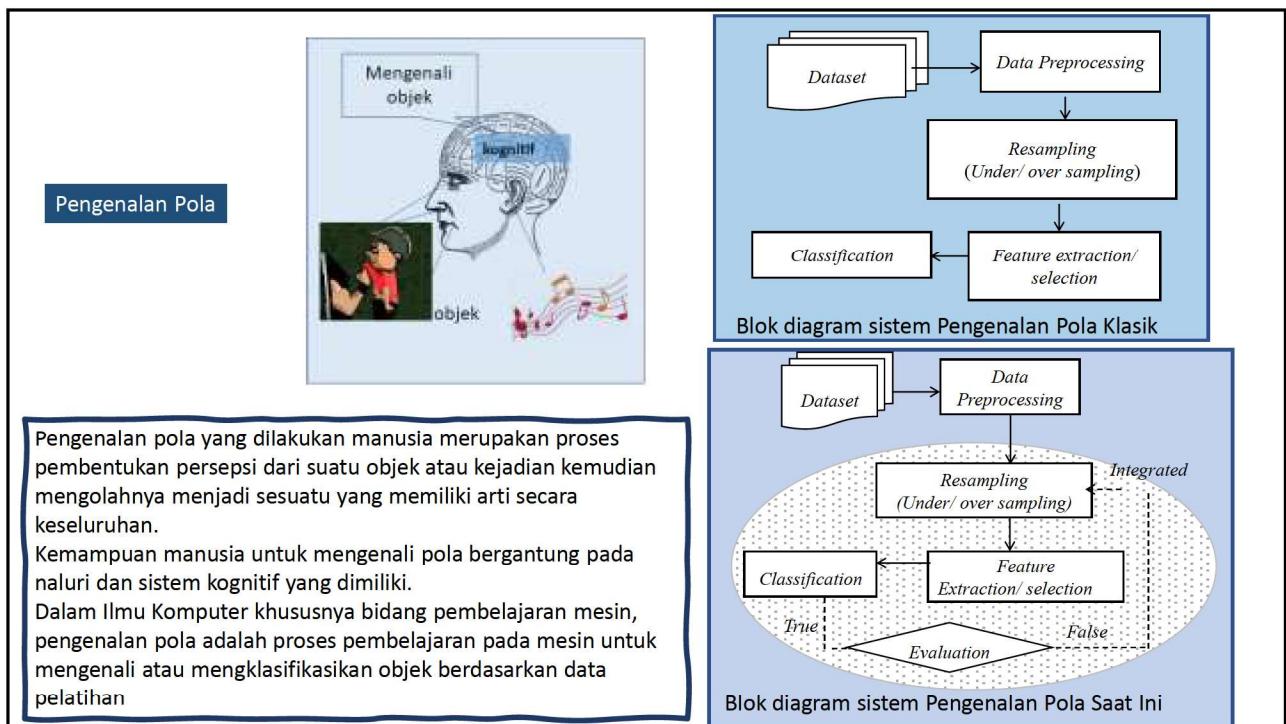


1



2

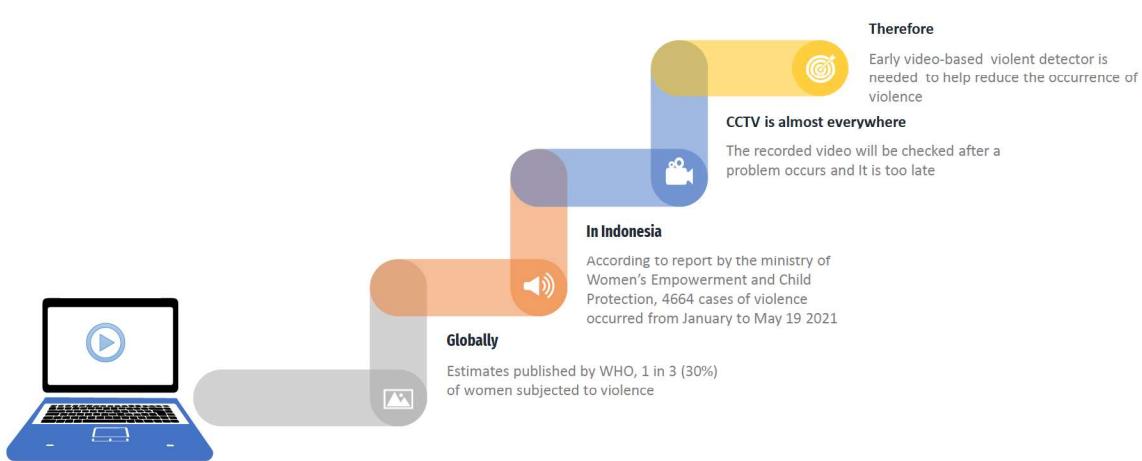
“Penggunaan kekuatan fisik atau kekuasaan dengan sengaja, ancaman atau tindakan nyata, terhadap diri sendiri, orang lain, atau terhadap kelompok atau komunitas, yang mengakibatkan atau memiliki kemungkinan besar mengakibatkan cedera, kematian, kerugian psikologis, perkembangan yang salah atau perampasan.”

—World Health Organization



3

Introduction cont.



4

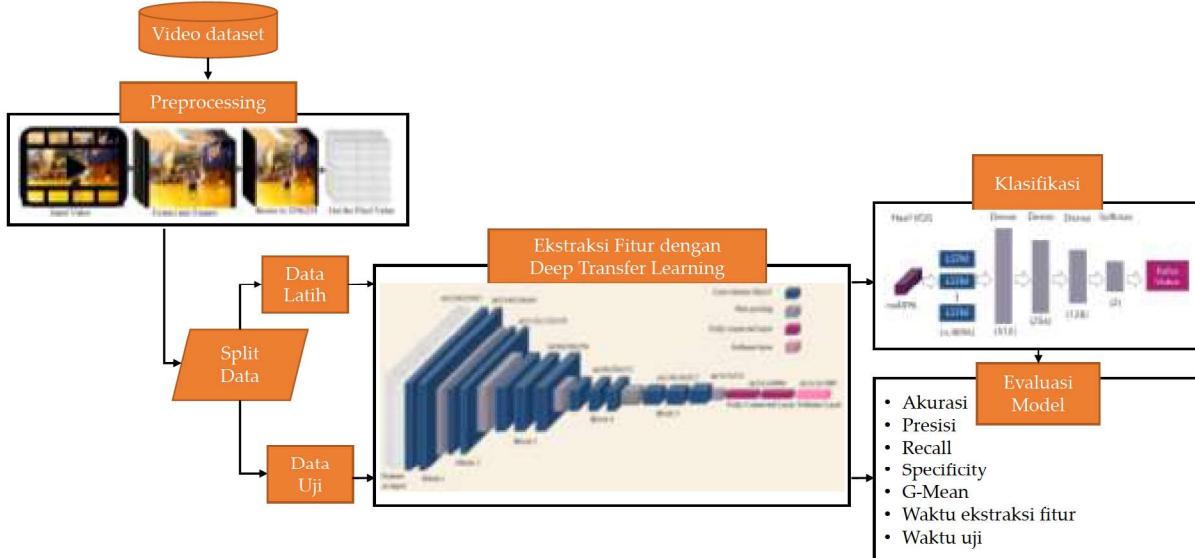


5



6

Methode



7

TRANSFER LEARNING

Transfer learning is an approach in deep learning (and machine learning) where knowledge is transferred from one model to another.

Def:

Model A is successfully trained to solve source task T.a using a large dataset D.a. However, the dataset D.b for a target task T.b is too small, preventing Model B from training efficiently. Thus, we use part of model A to predict results for task T.b.
(Andrew Ng)

A common misconception is that training and testing data should come from the same source or be with the same distribution.

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Deep Transfer Learning

What is Deep Transfer Learning?

Generally, refers to a process where a model trained on one problem is used in some way on a second related problem

Visual Geometry Group Network-16

VGG16 is a convolution neural net (CNN) architecture which was used to win ILSVRC(Imagenet) competition in 2014.

Excellent vision model architecture

The model achieves 92.7% top-5 test accuracy in ImageNet

Handle huge data sets

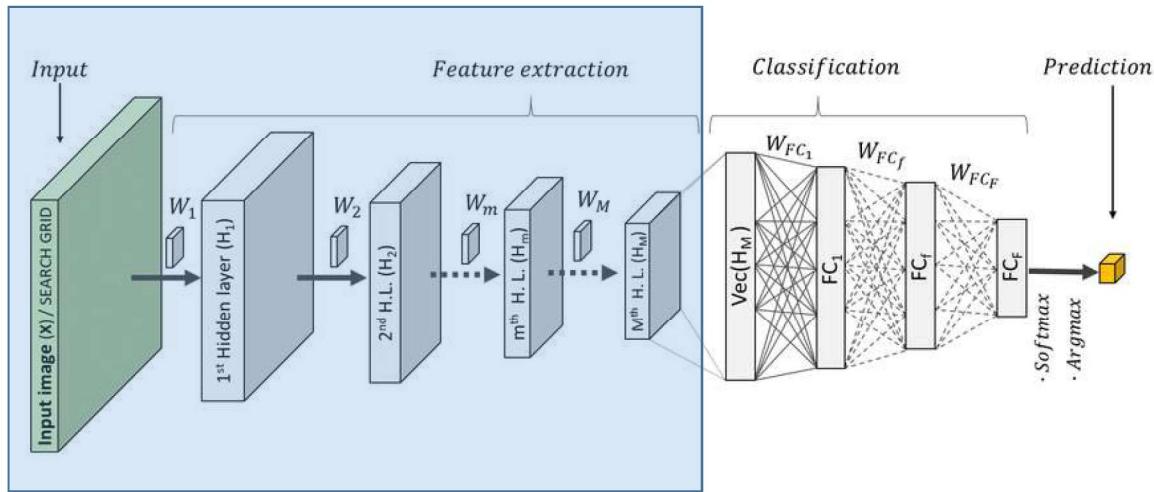
Because it contains 16 weighted layer with 138357544 parameters.

unique thing about VGG16

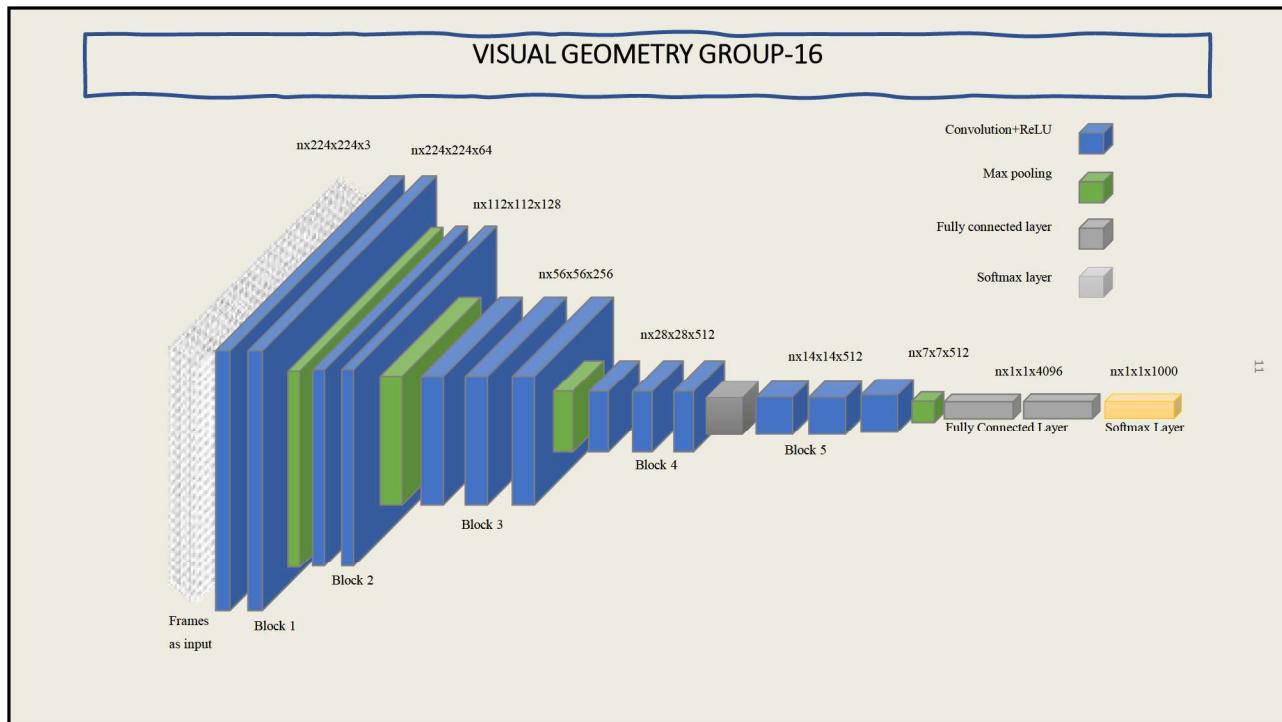
Focused on having convolution layers of 3x3 filter with a stride 1 and always used same padding and maxpool layer of 2x2 filter of stride 2.

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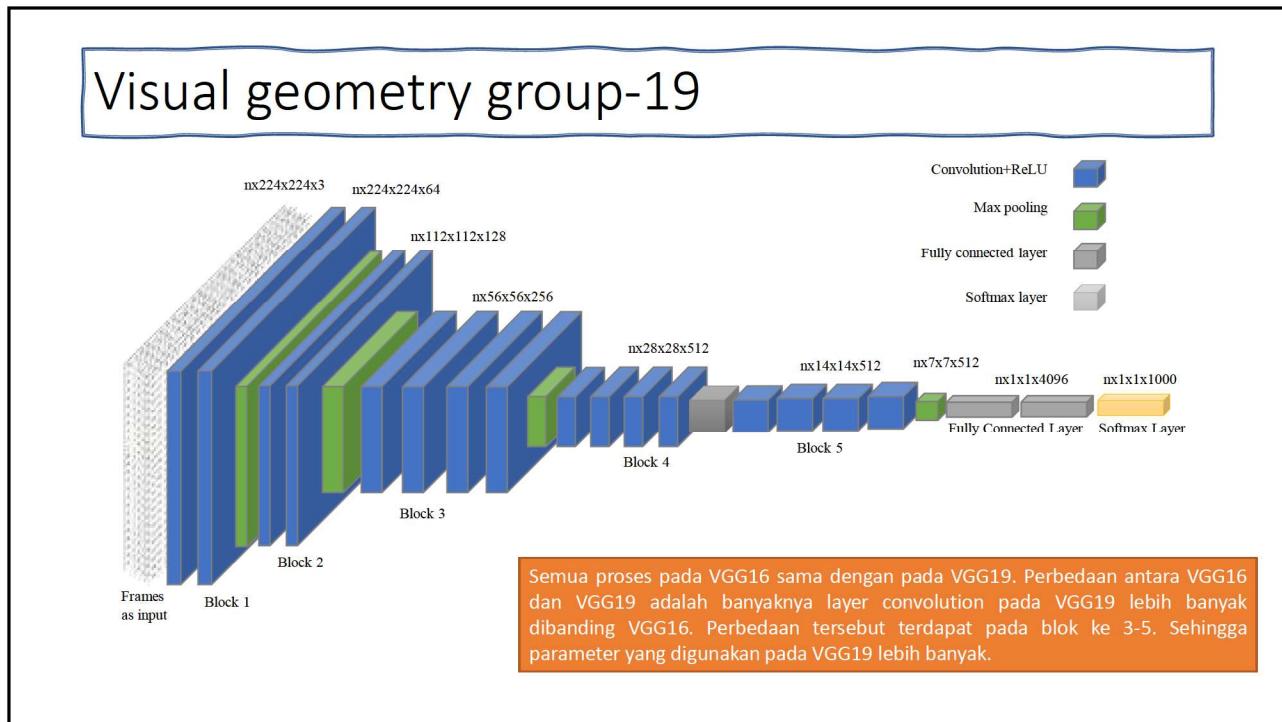
Gambaran mudah dari Deep Transfer Learning



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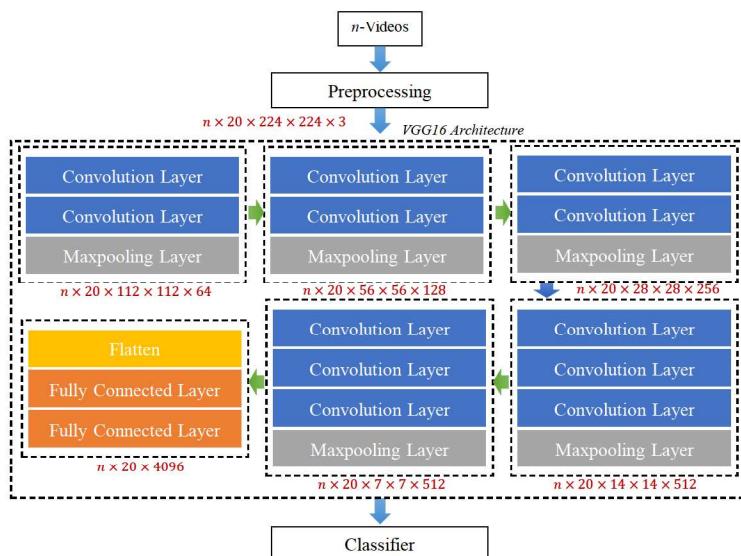


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VGG16 Feature Extraction



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Gambaran Perhitungan pada VGG-16

Input berupa nilai pixel dari n gambar berwarna



Perhitungan pada layer Max Pooling

392	208	440	456
452	476	500	516
478	504	530	550
470	249	526	544

Calculation:

Perhitungan pada layer Convolution

The diagram shows a 3x3 input image with values [11, 12, 13; 14, 15, 16; 17, 18, 19] being processed by a 2x2 kernel with values [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6]. The resulting 2x2 feature map has values [34, 35; 36, 37]. The stride is indicated as 1.

Ilustrasi konvolusi pada gambar RGB



$$\begin{array}{r}
 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \\
 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \\
 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \\
 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \\
 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \quad 25 \\
 \hline
 125 \quad 125 \quad 125 \quad 125 \quad 125
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{cccccc}
 25 & 27 & 29 & 31 & 33 & 35 \\
 33 & 34 & 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 \\
 31 & 32 & 33 & 34 & 35 & 36 \\
 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 & 39 & 40 \\
 33 & 34 & 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 \\
 31 & 32 & 33 & 34 & 35 & 36
 \end{array} \\
 \times \quad \begin{array}{c}
 1 \ 3 \ 0 \\
 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\
 0 \ 0 \ 0
 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
 393 \ 208 \ 440 \ 400 \\
 412 \ 476 \ 500 \ 512 \\
 476 \ 504 \ 592 \ 600 \\
 470 \ 249 \ 232 \ 540
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$



Source: [https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-introduction-to-different-types-of-convolutions-in-deep-learning-669281e58215#:%7E-,text,A%20%EF%80%9CKernel%20%80%9D%20refers%20to%20a,is%20a%20collection%20of%20kernels.](https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-introduction-to-different-types-of-convolutions-in-deep-learning-669281e58215#:%7E:text=A%20%EF%80%9CKernel%20%80%9D%20refers%20to%20a,is%20a%20collection%20of%20kernels.)

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DETIL VGG16

Data input berupa nilai pixel dari n gambar dalam format RGB berukuran 224x224.

Setelah melalui proses konvolusi dan max pooling pada blok pertama dihasilkan data berdimensi nx112x112x64

Proses konvolusi dan max pooling dilakukan kembali pada blok ke-2 dan diperoleh data berdimensi nx28x28x512

Pada blok ke-3 dihasilkan data berdimensi 28x28x256.

Pada blok ke-4 dan ke-5 dihasilkan data berdimensi 14x14x512 dan 7x7x512

Kemudian data melalui layer flatten. Data diubah menjadi berdimensi nx25088

Selanjutnya data melalui dua fully connected layer dan diperoleh data berdimensi nx4096

Pada awalnya VGG digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan data dengan 1000 kelas oleh karena itu layer softmax memiliki 1000 unit. Layer softmax ini tidak kami gunakan, sebagai gantinya data yang telah diperoleh sebesar nx4096 digunakan sebagai input pada klasifier yang digunakan

Description	Layers	Output shape	Parameter
Input	Input	(None, 224, 224, 3)	0
Block 1	2D Convolution	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
	2D Convolution	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
	2D Max Pooling	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
Block 2	2D Convolution	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
	2D Max Pooling	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
	2D Convolution	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
Block 3	2D Convolution	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
	2D Convolution	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
	2D Max Pooling	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
Block 4	2D Convolution	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
	2D Convolution	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
	2D Convolution	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
	2D Max Pooling	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
Block 5	2D Convolution	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
	2D Convolution	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
	2D Convolution	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
	2D Max Pooling	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
Predictions	Flatten	(None, 25088)	0
	Fully Connected	(None, 4096)	102764544
	Fully Connected	(None, 4096)	16781312
	Softmax	(None, 1000)	4097000
Total Parameters			138357544

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Support Vector Machine

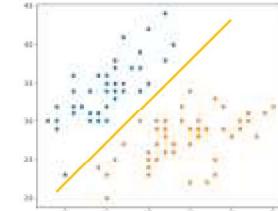
Kernels:

Linear $K(x, z) = xz$

Outstanding performance
solving data classification problems in the small sample, nonlinear, and high dimensional feature space

Core idea
find a separating hyper-plane that will correctly distinguish the data

RBF $k(x, z) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - z\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$

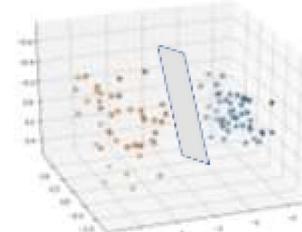


Hyperplane in \mathbb{R}^2 is a line

Polynomial $K(x, z) = (x^T z + c)^3$

Regularization parameter $C = 1.0$
determine the tradeoff of model complexity and classification error

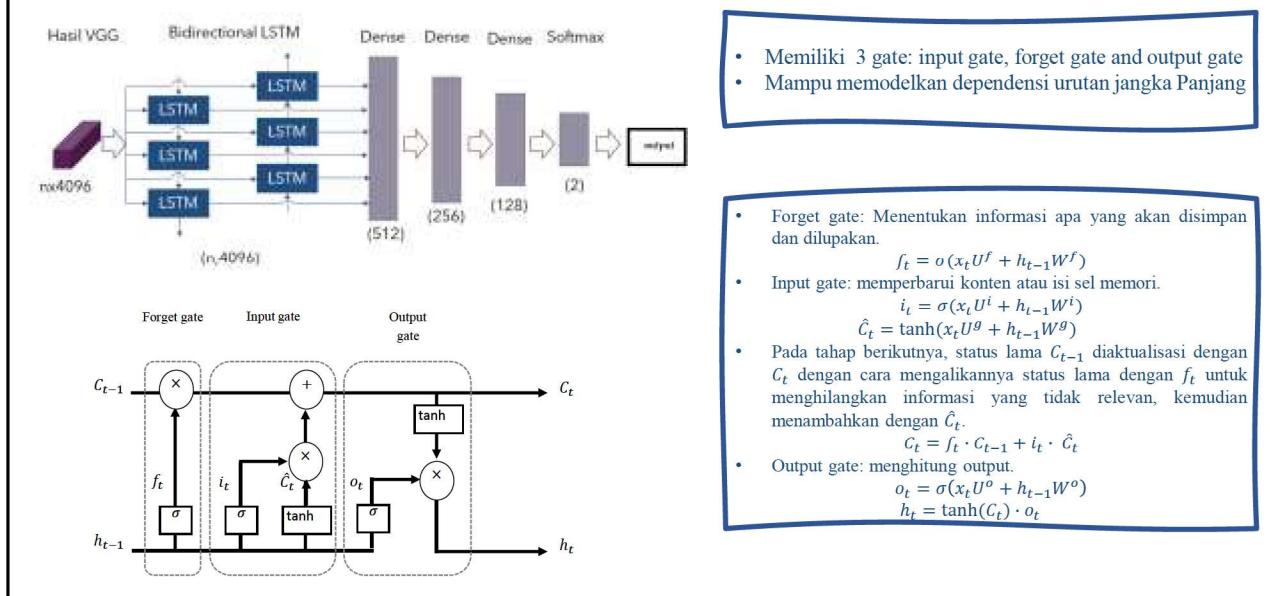
$\gamma = 1/(n \text{ features} \times \text{var data})$
the kernel coefficient for RBF and polynomial



Hyperplane in \mathbb{R}^3 is a plane

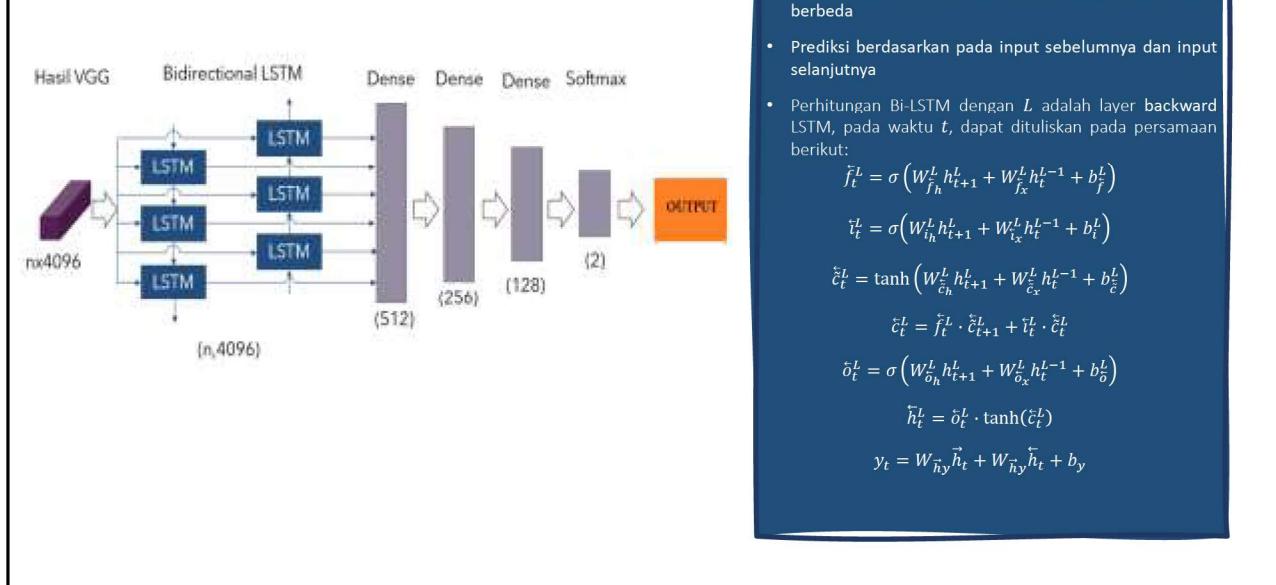
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Long-Short Term Memory



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Bidirectional LSTM



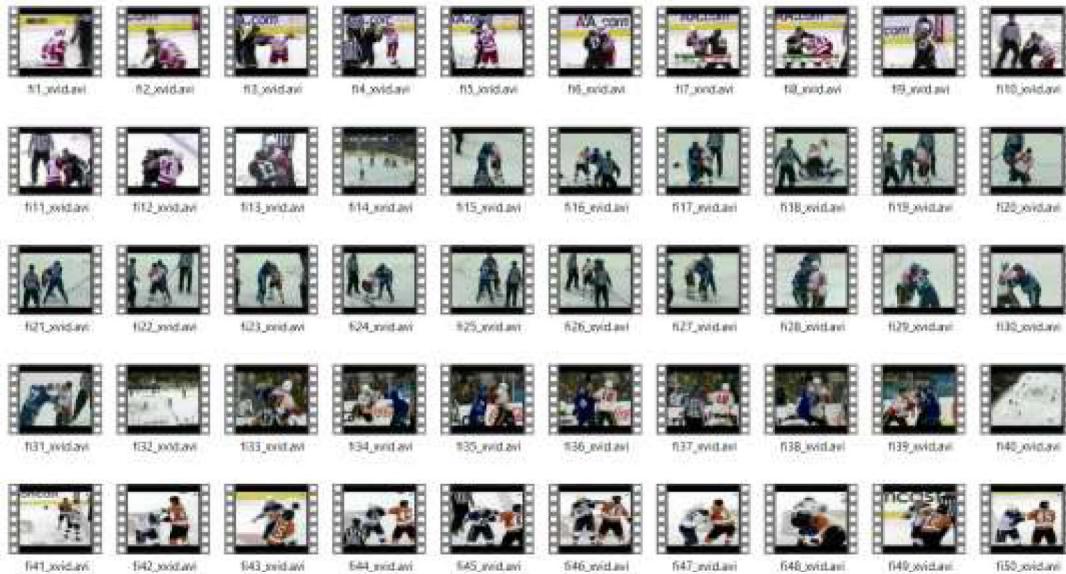
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Dataset

Dataset	Banyak Video	Format Video	Sumber
Hockey	1000	.avi	https://academicitorrents.com/details/38d9ed996a5a75a039b84cf8a137be794e7cee89
Movies	200	.mpg, .mp4	https://academicitorrents.com/details/70e0794e2292fc051a13f05ea6f5b6c16f3d3635
Crowd	246	.avi	https://www.openu.ac.il/home/hassner/data/violentflows/
Child	332	.mp4	Mengumpulkan video kekerasan pada anak dari berbagai platform online
Fight Surveillance Dataset	300	.mp4	Kumpulan video kejadian kekerasan dari rekaman CCTV dari LN

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DATASET HOCKEY



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CROWD DATASET



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MOVIE DATASET



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CHILD DATASET



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Fight Surveillance Dataset

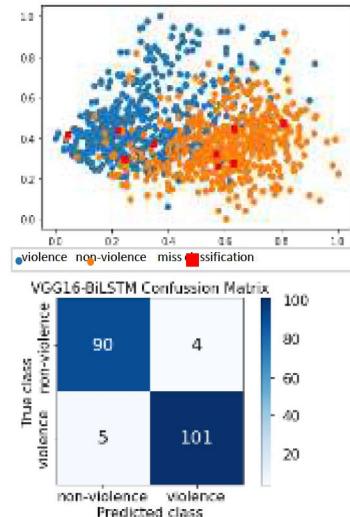


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Hasil Ujicoba dengan Dataset Hockey

Classifier	F.Ext	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	G-Mean	Testing Time
SVM	VGG16	0.945	0.962	0.926	0.944	5.160
	Wavelet	0.950	0.962	0.936	0.949	29.512
	-	0.945	0.962	0.926	0.944	26.194
LSTM	VGG16	0.945	0.972	0.915	0.943	2.574
	Wavelet	0.940	0.915	0.968	0.941	7.049
	-	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915	7.384
BiLSTM	VGG16	0.955	0.962	0.947	0.955	2.358
	Wavelet	0.930	0.906	0.957	0.931	13.605
	-	0.930	0.934	0.926	0.930	13.220
CNN-ResNet50[1]		0.875				
Inception Resnet V2[2]		0.933				
STACOG features + SVM[3]		0.904				

- [1] M. Sharma and R. Baghel, *Video Surveillance for Violence Detection Using Deep Learning*, vol. 37. 2020.
- [2] A. Jain and D. K. Vishwakarma, "Deep neuralNet for violence detection using motion features from dynamic images," *Proc. 3rd Int. Conf. Smart Syst. Inven. Technol. ICSSIT 2020*, no. Icssit, pp. 826–831, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ICSSIT48917.2020.9214153.
- [3] K. Deepak, L. K. P. Vignesh, and S. Chandrakala, "Autocorrelation of gradients based violence detection in surveillance videos," *ICT Express*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 155–159, Sep. 2020, doi: 10.1016/J.ICTE.2020.04.014.

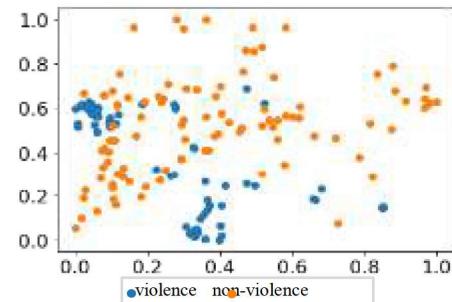


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Hasil Ujicoba dengan Dataset Movie

Classifier	F.Ext	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	G-Mean	Testing Time
SVM	VGG16	1	1	1	1	0.052
	DWT	1	1	1	1	0.009
	-	1	1	1	1	0.461
LSTM	VGG16	1	1	1	1	0.698
	DWT	1	1	1	1	0.459
	-	1	1	1	1	0.707
BiLSTM	VGG16	1	1	1	1	1.323
	DWT	1	1	1	1	0.866
	-	1	1	1	1	1.209
Inception Resnet V2[1]		1				



- [1] A. Jain and D. K. Vishwakarma, "Deep neuralNet for violence detection using motion features from dynamic images," *Proc. 3rd Int. Conf. Smart Syst. Inven. Technol. ICSSIT 2020*, no. Icssit, pp. 826–831, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ICSSIT48917.2020.9214153.

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Kesimpulan

- Ujicoba dengan 5 dataset video yang berisi tindak kekerasan dan tidak, menunjukkan bahwa deep transfer learning khususnya VGG-16 meningkatkan performa sistem dalam mendeteksi tindak kekerasan.
- Deep transfer learning cocok digunakan untuk dataset dengan dimensi yang sangat besar, jumlah data yang sangat banyak, untuk sistem yang mengejar kecepatan dan juga akurasi.
- Pandangan yang perlu diperbaiki oleh sebagian besar kita adalah anggapan bahwa data latih dan data uji harus berasal dari sumber yang sama.

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THANK YOU

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