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APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO DETECT AND RECOGNIZE IMAGES IN VIDEO STREAMS

Altyn R.,2nd year Master's student
Shaushenova A.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor
Nurpeisova A.A., PhD, Acting Associate Professor
S. Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical Research University, Astana

In recent times, artificial intelligence (AI) has made significant strides, especially in the realm of computer vision. A key aspect of computer vision is object detection, which allows machines to recognize and identify objects within visual data, such as photos or video footage. This ability has extensive applications in various fields, including surveillance, robotics, self-driving cars, and healthcare. Image recognition involves identifying and categorizing objects in digital images or videos. It leverages AI and machine learning algorithms to analyze the patterns and features of images for accurate identification. The objective is to enable machines to understand visual data similarly to humans by recognizing and classifying objects in images [1].

Conversely, object recognition is a specialized subset of image recognition, involving the identification and categorization of objects within an image. Object recognition algorithms are tailored to detect specific types of objects, such as vehicles, humans, animals, or products. These algorithms utilize deep learning and neural networks to analyze the patterns and features of images that correspond to particular object types.

In essence, image recognition is a broad technological category that encompasses object recognition along with other forms of visual data analysis. Object recognition, however, is a more focused technology dedicated to identifying and classifying objects within images. While both image recognition and object recognition have numerous applications across various industries, their distinction lies in their scope and specificity. Image recognition is a general term covering a wide array of applications, whereas object recognition is a more targeted technology concentrating on the identification and classification of specific objects in images [2].

The future of image recognition holds great promise, with limitless potential for its use across various sectors. A key area of progress is the merging of image recognition technology with artificial intelligence and machine learning. This integration will enable machines to learn from their experiences, enhancing accuracy and efficiency over time. Another significant trend in image recognition is the adoption of cloud solutions. Cloud-based image recognition will allow businesses to implement these solutions swiftly and easily, without the need for extensive infrastructure or technical expertise.

Image recognition is also crucial in the development of autonomous vehicles. Cars equipped with advanced image recognition technology will be able to assess their environment in real-time, identifying obstacles, pedestrians, and other vehicles. This capability will help prevent accidents and make driving safer and more efficient [3].

Overall, the future of image recognition is very exciting, with numerous applications across different industries. As technology continues to advance, we can anticipate even more innovative and practical applications of image recognition in the coming years. In retail, for instance, image recognition can be used to identify items such as clothing or consumer goods in images or videos.

Understanding Object Detection: Object detection entails identifying and categorizing instances of specific object classes within digital images or video frames. The core question it addresses is: “What objects are present and where are they located?” By answering this, AI systems gain the capability to “see” their surroundings, making it a crucial element in many downstream computer vision applications.

Over the past twenty years, object detection has undergone significant evolution. Traditional methods depended on handcrafted features and rule-based techniques. However, the introduction of deep learning has transformed the field. Deep learning-based object detection algorithms utilize neural networks to automatically learn relevant features from data, resulting in notable improvements in accuracy and robustness.

Evolution of Object Detection:

Traditional Approaches: Initially, object detection relied on handcrafted features and rule-based methods. These approaches faced challenges with complex scenes, varying lighting conditions, and occlusions. Examples include sliding window-based techniques and Haar-like features.

The Deep Learning Revolution: The advent of deep learning has revolutionized object detection.

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are fundamental to contemporary algorithms. Let’s delve into some notable architectures:

1. Faster R-CNN: This model integrates region proposal networks (RPNs) with CNNs to achieve precise localization by suggesting potential object regions.

2. YOLO (You Only Look Once): A single-shot detector that simultaneously predicts bounding boxes and class probabilities, renowned for its real-time performance.

3. EfficientDet: Known for balancing accuracy and computational efficiency, EfficientDet is a leading choice in the field.

Types of Object Detection Methods: Region-Based Methods: These methods segment the image into regions of interest and then classify those regions. Examples include Faster R-CNN and Mask R-CNN, which are highly accurate but can be computationally demanding.

Single-Shot Detectors (SSDs): SSDs predict object bounding boxes and class labels in one go. YOLO is a notable example. SSDs balance speed and accuracy.

Efficient Detectors: These detectors enhance both accuracy and efficiency. EfficientDet exemplifies this by delivering excellent performance while being resource-efficient.

Real-world Applications:

- Surveillance and Security: AI-driven object detection improves surveillance systems by automatically identifying suspicious activities, intruders, and potential threats, benefiting law enforcement and private security firms.
- Autonomous Vehicles: Self-driving cars use object detection to navigate safely, identifying pedestrians, vehicles, and obstacles in real-time to avoid collisions and ensure smooth driving.
- Healthcare: In medical imaging, AI helps radiologists detect anomalies, tumors, and other pathologies, leading to early diagnosis and better patient outcomes.

Machine learning applications in streaming technologies involve advanced capabilities for performing analytical calculations. Incremental machine learning algorithms continuously learn and update models in real-time, allowing predictions to be based on dynamic models [4]. Traditional supervised learning algorithms, on the other hand, train data models using historical, static data. In conventional scenarios, training and retraining are infrequent events that require maintaining a large pre-existing dataset. Once training is complete, the learned model is stored in a table. When new data arrives, the scoring function makes predictions based on this stored model. As trends change, the model needs to be retrained with more historical, labeled data to ensure the accuracy of the algorithm. In contrast, supervised learning in streaming can continuously learn as new data arrives and is labeled, enabling accurate real-time scoring that adapts to changing conditions [5].

Traditional unsupervised learning algorithms examine large datasets to uncover hidden patterns without any labels provided to the algorithm. When new data needs to be analyzed, the entire dataset must be re-evaluated to identify patterns. In contrast, unsupervised learning in streaming can detect new patterns in real-time streaming data without re-analyzing previously examined data. "Quick Information" through stream processing allows embedding patterns derived from historical data analysis into future transactions in real-time. It deals with how patterns and statistical models from R, Spark MLlib, and other technologies can be integrated into real-time processing using open-source frameworks (such as Apache Storm, Spark, or Flink) or products (such as IBM InfoSphere Streams or TIBCO StreamBase).

Al can also be utilized in production for quality control. By using image recognition technology to identify product defects, manufacturers can reduce waste and improve efficiency. Artificial Intelligence can automate this process by using pre-trained models to identify specific defects, such as cracks or discoloration, in product images. Overall, automated workflows and customizable models make it a versatile platform applicable in various industries and image recognition applications. Image recognition technology has revolutionized the processing and analysis of digital images and videos, enabling accurate and effective object identification, disease diagnosis, and workflow automation.

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