# What is the impact of multimodal pre-training (e.g., using audio-visual data) on the downstream task performan

Assignee Research

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**Abstract**

Compressed videos offer a compelling alternative to raw videos, showing the possibility to significantly reduce the on-line computational and storage cost. However, current approaches to compressed video processing generally follow the resource-consuming pre-training and fine-tuning paradigm, which does not fully take advantage of such properties, making them not favorable enough for widespread applications. Inspired by recent successes of prompt tuning techniques in computer vision, this paper presents the first attempt to build a prompt based representation learning framework, which enables

## 1 Introduction

This paper examines: Compressed Video Prompt Tuning. Research question: What is the impact of multimodal pre-training (e.g., using audio-visual data) on the downstream task performance of CLAM models compared to unimodal pre-training, as measured by success rates on the BridgeData V2 benchmark?.

## 2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 12 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.8/10.

## 3 Results

12 papers retrieved. 9 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.8/10.

## 4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

## 5 Extracted Claims

| Claim | Verified | Confidence |
|---|---|---|
| Compressed videos offer a compelling alternative to raw videos, showing the possibility to significantly reduce the on-l | ✓ | 0.33 |
| Current approaches to compressed video processing generally follow the resource-consuming pre-training and fine-tuning p | ✓ | 0.34 |
| Current approaches to compressed video processing do not fully take advantage of the properties of compressed videos. | ✓ | 0.25 |
| Prompt tuning techniques have shown recent successes in computer vision. | ✓ | 0.20 |
| This paper presents the first attempt to build a prompt based representation learning framework for compressed video und | ✓ | 0.30 |
| CVPT replaces the learnable prompts with compressed modalities (e.g. Motion Vectors and Residuals) by re-parameterizing | ✓ | 0.38 |
| Conditional prompts exhibit improved adaptability and generalizability to instances compared to conventional individual | ✓ | 0.31 |
| Residual prompts enhance the noisy motion cues in the Motion Vector prompts for further fusion with the visual cues from | ✓ | 0.31 |
| Selective Cross-modal Complementary Prompt (SCCP) blocks are designed. | ✓ | 0.20 |

## References


- http://arxiv.org/abs/1908.02590v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.13991v1
- https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/f9df7cd24c356e00531245dcbc50fb54860ade69