

**When I clicked
on Amit's post**



A post of Amit jumped in my feed:



YOLO

Kalman

...



C4dynamics

These words caught my eyes:

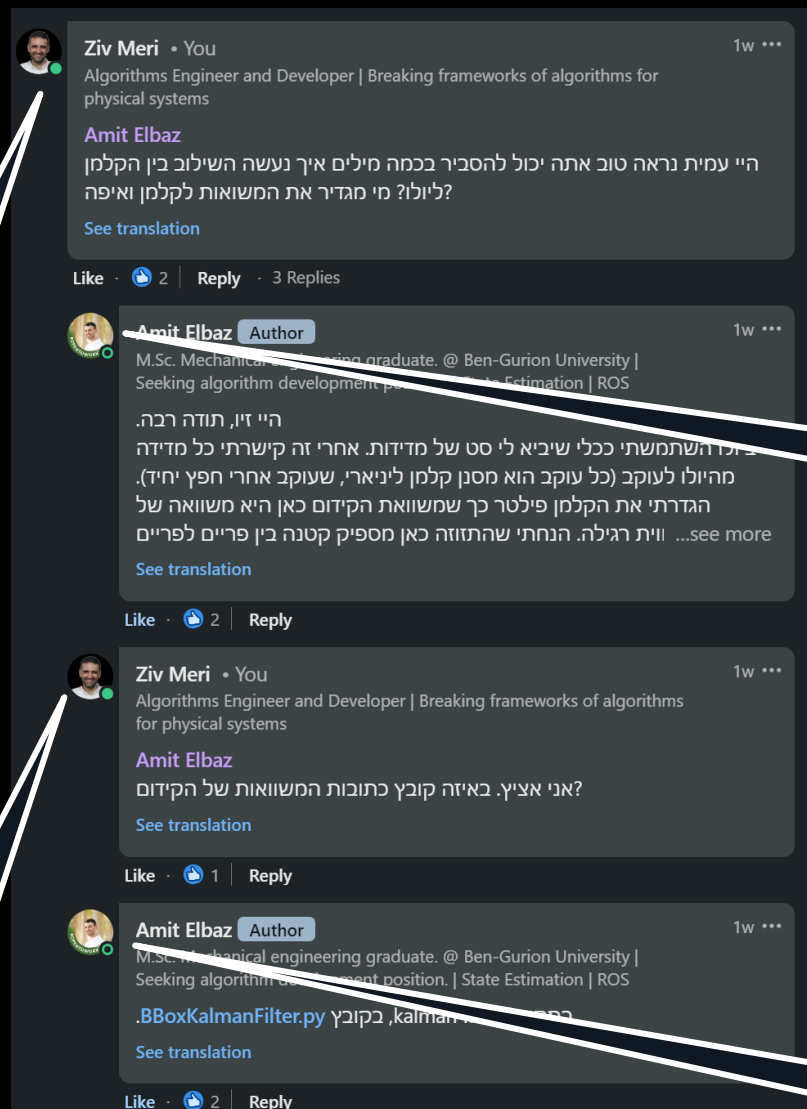
“YOLOv3 object detection algorithm”

“Kalman Filter”

“actual camera feeds”



After small talk in public



Looks Great!

Thank you

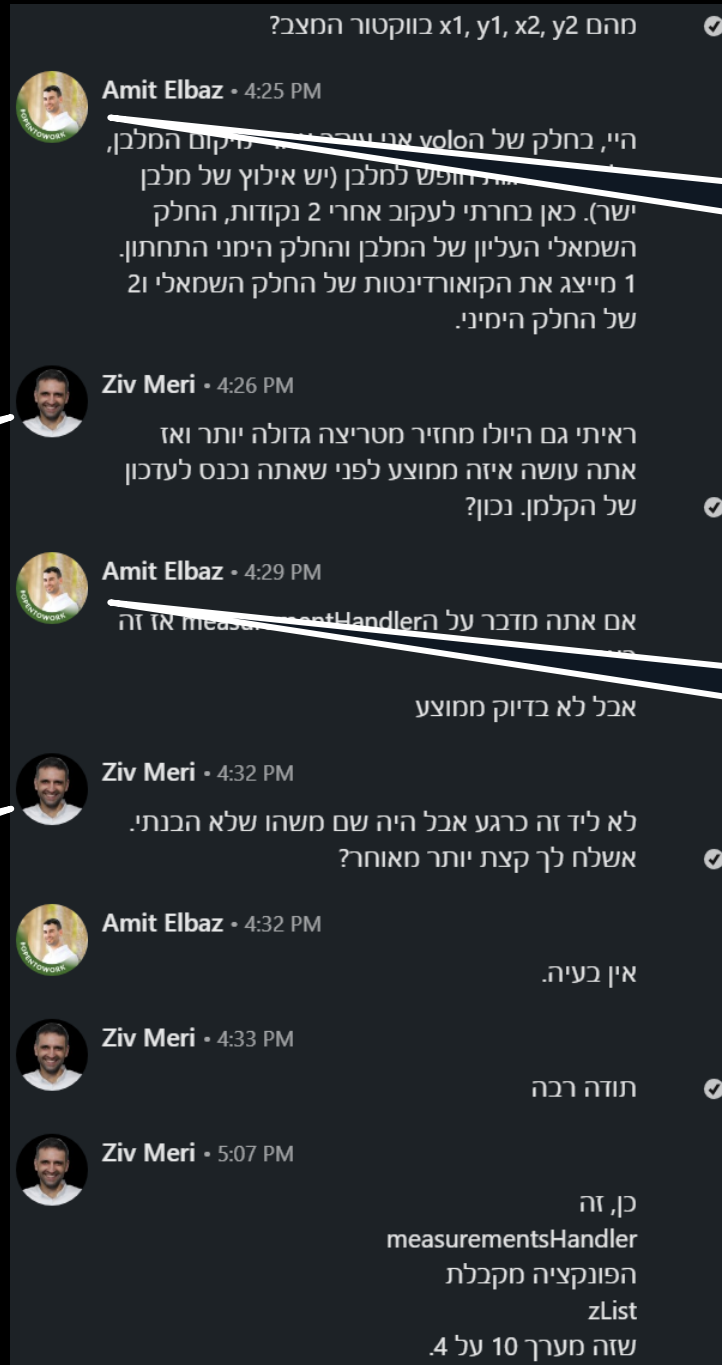
Blah
blah..

Of course



C4dynamics

And little longer in private



detection

objection

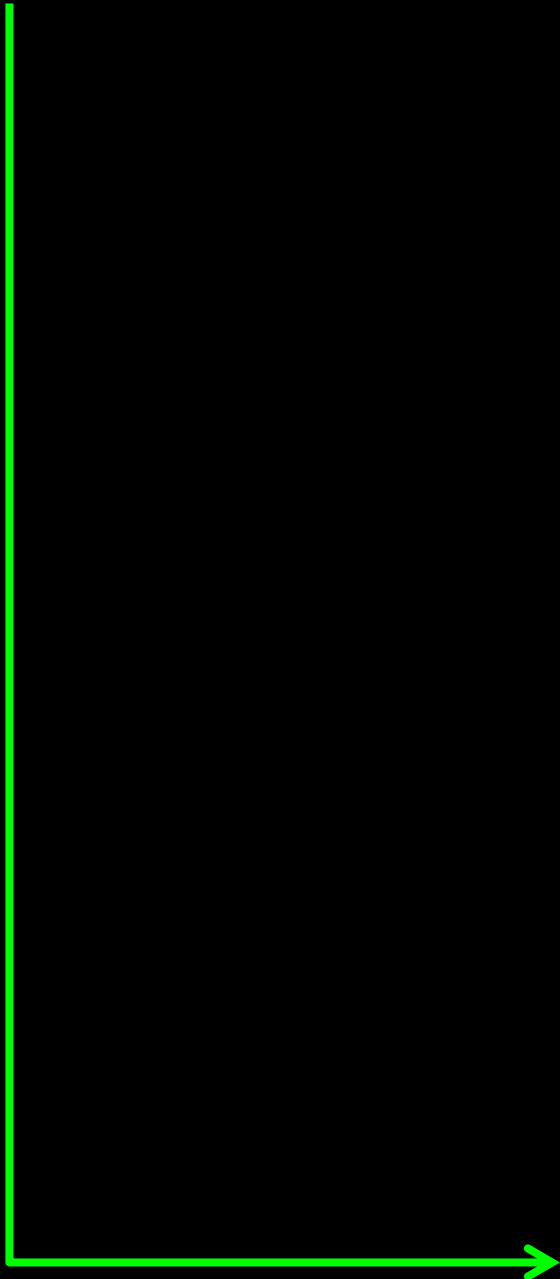
(-;

| -:



C4dynamics

I figured out his project
may be a perfect fit for
C4dynamics!



C4dynamics

An opportunity to
show how it
supports algorithms
of camera inputs



So I took his original (great!) program

```
import numpy as np
import cv2
from yoloDetector import yoloDetector
from Kalman_Filter.BBoxKalmanFilter import BBoxKalmanFilterDictionary
from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors

from functions import measurementsHandler , trackerMaker , RemoveDoubles

import argparse

MODEL_SIZE = (416, 416,3)
NUM_OF_CLASSES = 80
CLASS_NAME = './data/coco.names'
MAX_OUTPUT_SIZE = 40
MAX_OUTPUT_SIZE_PER_CLASS= 20
IOU_THRESHOLD = 0.5
CONFIDENCE_THRESHOLD = 0.5

class YoloTracker():
    def __init__(self , name):
        if saveSolution: saveSolution = True
        if name == '0': name = '0'

class yoloDetector():

    def __init__(self):
        class KalmanFilterBBox():
            #  $x(t) = A(t) * x(t-1) + e(t) \quad || \quad e(t) \sim N(0, Q(t))$ 
            #  $z(t) = H(t) * x(t) + r(t) \quad || \quad r(t) \sim N(0, R(t))$ 

            #  $x(t) = [x1 \ y1 \ x2 \ y2 \ vx \ vy]$ 

            def __init__(self , dt = 0.5):
                R = np.random.randint(0,255)
                G = np.random.randint(0,255)
                B = np.random.randint(0,255)
                self.color = [R,G,B]

                self.dt = dt
                self.A = np.array([[1,0,0,0,dt,0],
                                    [0,1,0,0,0,dt],
                                    [0,0,1,0,0,dt],
                                    [0,0,0,1,0,dt],
                                    [0,0,0,0,1,0],
                                    [0,0,0,0,0,1]
                                    ])
            )
```



with his support ✓

And re-implemented it with C4dynamics

datapoint is a core element in c4d

Import C4dynamics as c4d
...

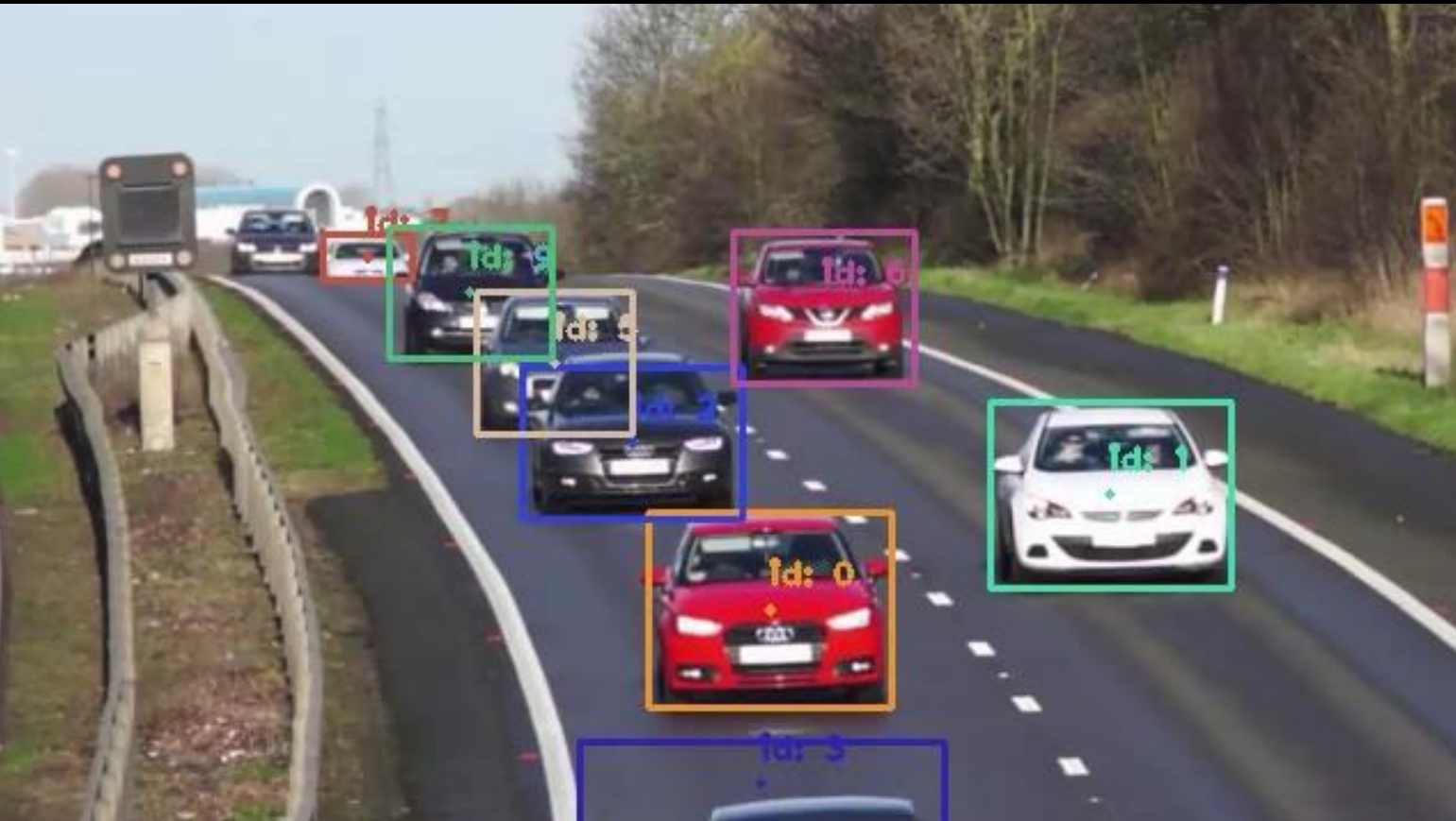
```
class tracker(c4d.datapoint):  
    # a datapoint  
    # kalman filter  
    # display color  
    ##  
  
    def __init__(obj, z):  
  
        super().__init__() # Call the constructor of c4d.datapoint  
  
        obj.filter = c4d.filters.kalman(np.hstack((z, np.zeros(2))), P, A, H, Q, R)  
  
        obj.counterSame = 0  
        obj.counterEscaped = 0  
        obj.appear = 0
```

And I used the built-in Kalman Filter



C4dynamics

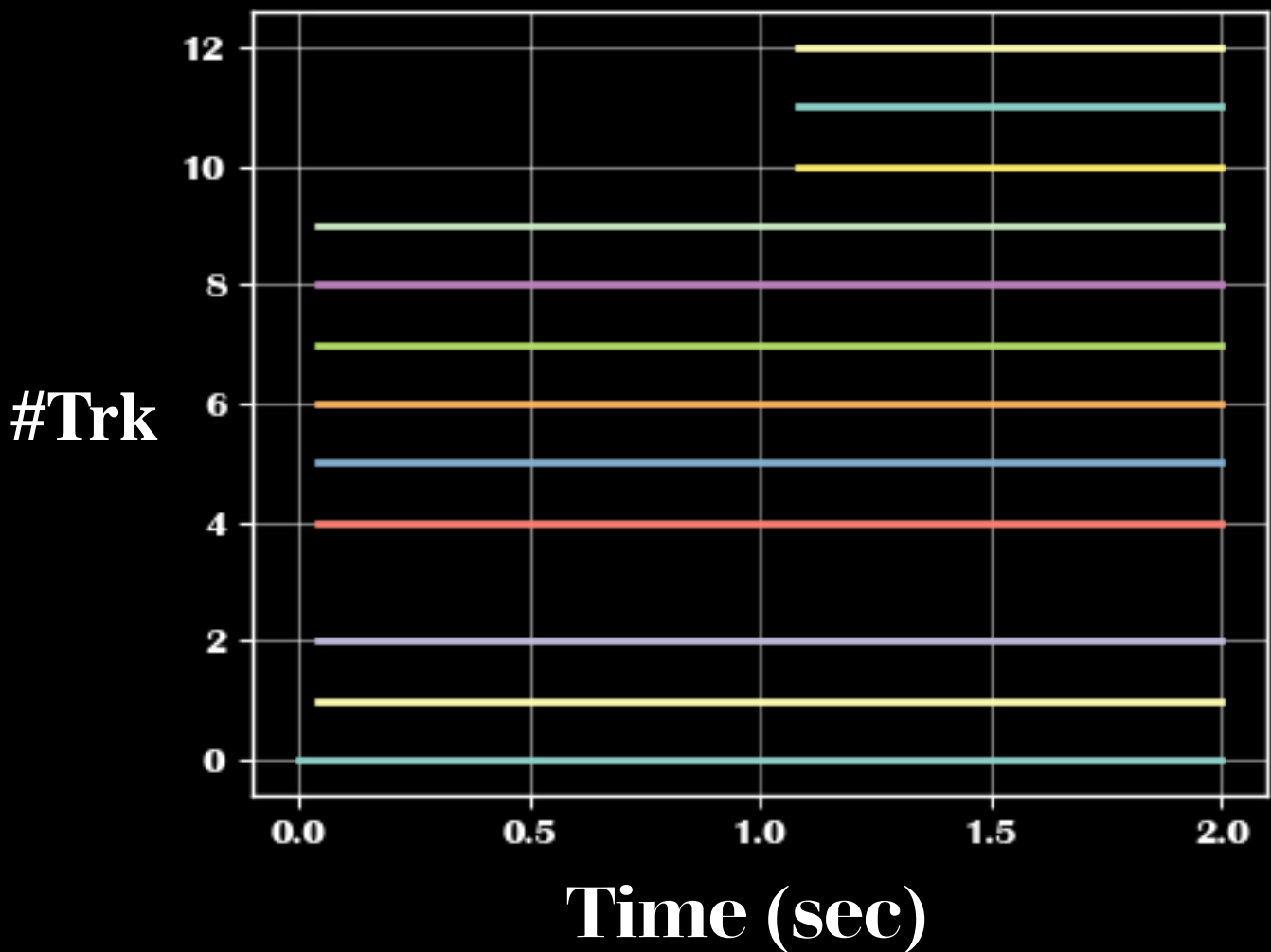
So now, it's not only doing cars detection and tracking



C4dynamics

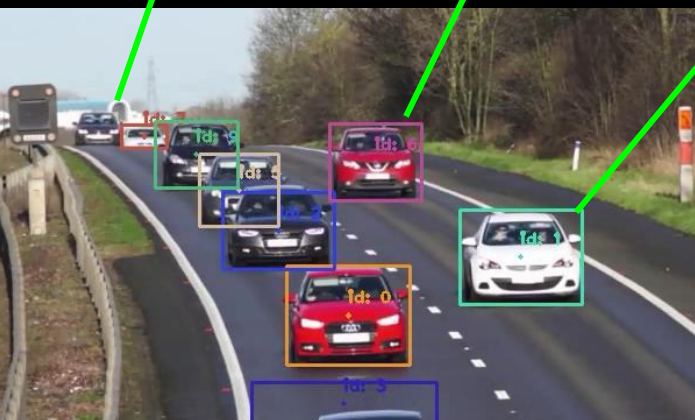
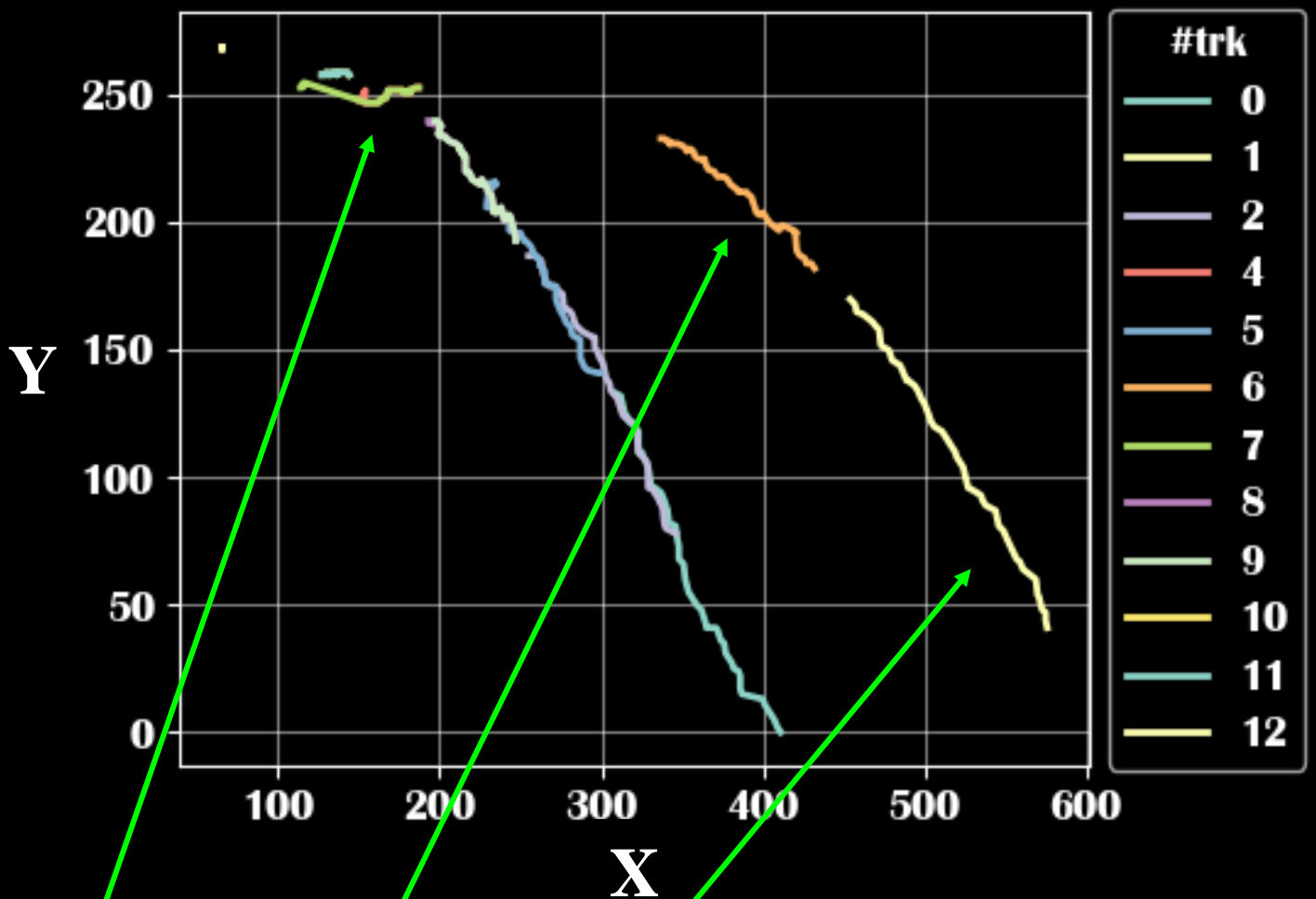
But also, has time-series capabilities

Car Number vs. **Life-Time**



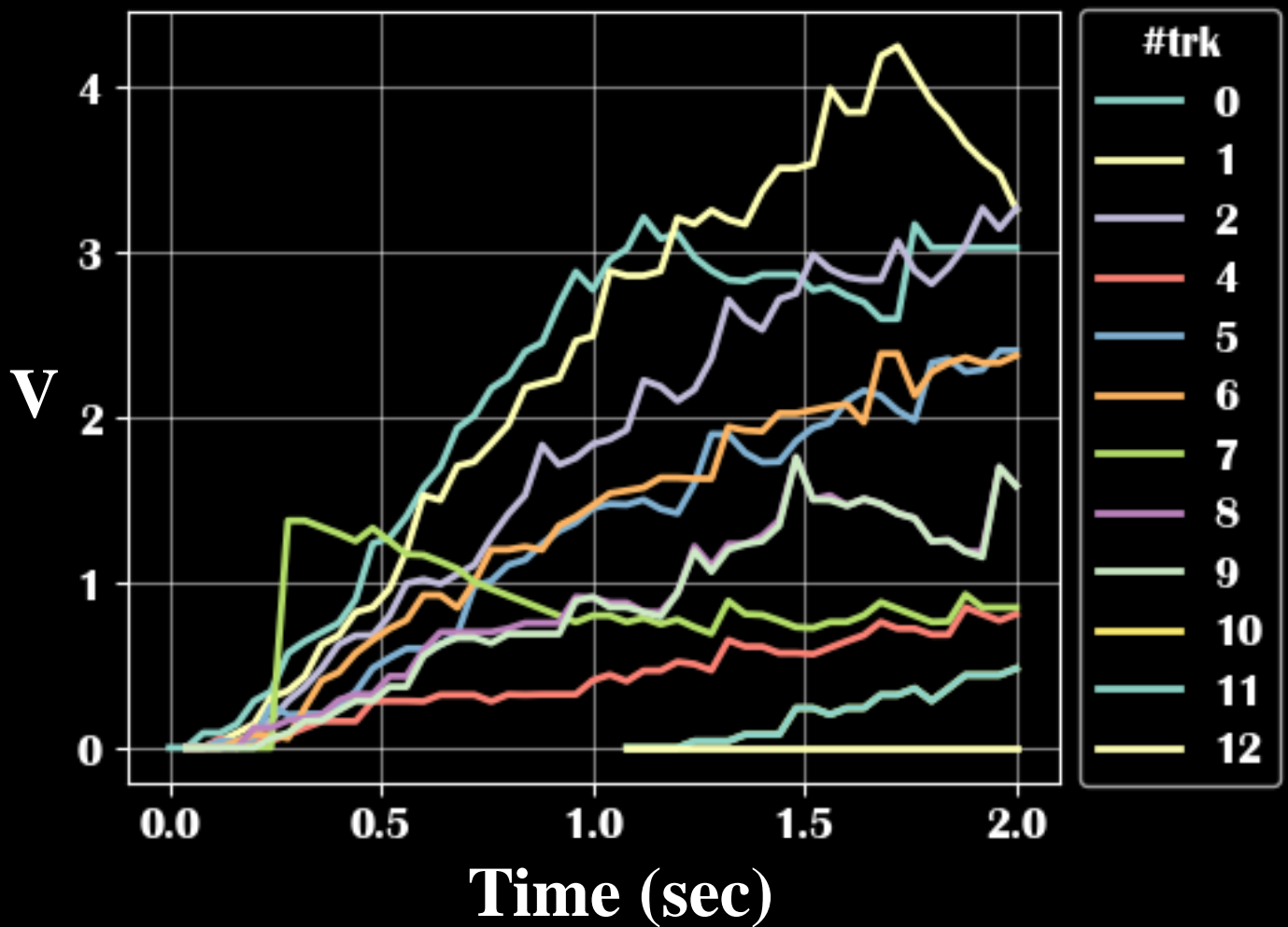
Spatial operations

Trajectories

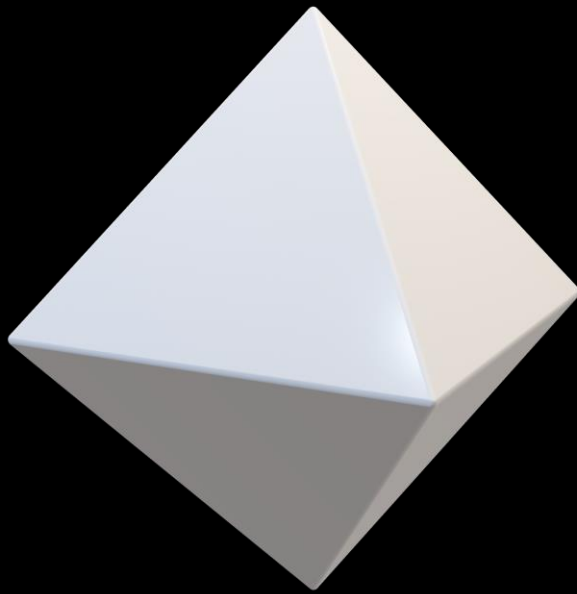


And other dynamical manipulations

Velocities



Then never underestimate
your networks and
connections!



A diamond **opportunity**
may be waiting just for
you.



C4dynamics

Steal this talent,
computer vision
algorithms engineer



Lucky for you, he's
looking for his next
challenge



C4dynamics

Want to collaborate on
C4dynamics too?



DM me with a short
description of your
project



C4dynamics

C4dynamics

Framework for algorithms
engineering of physical
systems

Now with a new example:

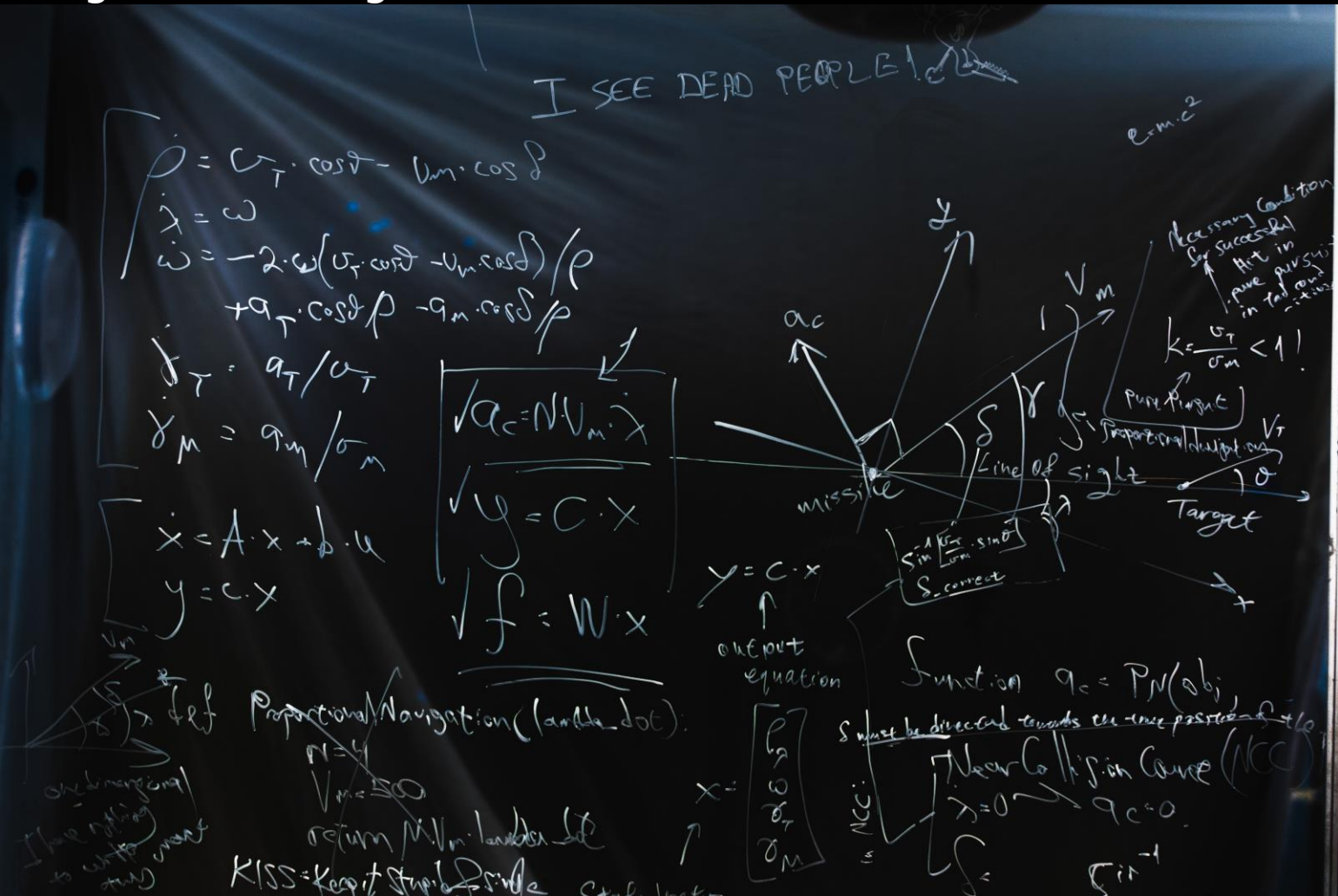
- ✓ Objects detection
- ✓ YOLO
- ✓ Kalman Filter





Ziv Meri

Algorithms Engineer



Gavriel Weinberger

Visual Content Creator



C4dynamics