Практическое задание №2

Общая терминология по используемым данным

Предоставляемые данные для разработки моделей и алгоритмов трекинга мяча в теннисе представляют собор набор игр (game), состоящих из нескольких клипов (clip), каждый из которых состоит из набора кадров (frame). Обратите внимание на структуру организации файлов внутри предоставляемого датасета для полного понимания.

Большинство алгоритмов трекинга объектов работают с несколькими последовательными кадрами, и в данном задании также подразумевается использование этого приема. Последовательность нескольких кадров будем именовать стопкой (stack), размер стопки (stack_s) является гиперпараметром разрабатываемого алгоритма.

Заготовка решения

Загрузка датасета

Для работы с данными в ноутбуке **kaggle** необходимо подключить датасет. **File -> Add or upload data**, далее в поиске написать **tennis-tracking-assignment** и выбрать датасет. Если поиск не работает, то можно добавить датасет по **url**: https://www.kaggle.com/xubiker/tennistrackingassignment. После загрузки данные датасета будут примонтированы в ../input/tennistrackingassignment.

Установка и импорт зависимостей

es (from requests<3.0,>=2.8.1->moviepy) (2020.12.5)

kages (from requests<3.0,>=2.8.1->moviepy) (1.26.4)

Установка необходимых пакетов (не забудьте "включить интернет" в настройках ноутбука kaggle):

```
In [1]:
!pip install moviepy
!pip install gdown
Collecting moviepy
  Downloading moviepy-1.0.3.tar.gz (388 kB)
                                      | 388 kB 904 kB/s eta 0:00:01
Requirement already satisfied: decorator<5.0,>=4.0.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-pac
kages (from moviepy) (4.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm<5.0,>=4.11.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-package
s (from moviepy) (4.59.0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3.0,>=2.8.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-pack
ages (from moviepy) (2.25.1)
Collecting proglog<=1.0.0
  Downloading proglog-0.1.9.tar.gz (10 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages (f
rom moviepy) (1.19.5)
Requirement already satisfied: imageio<3.0,>=2.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-package
s (from moviepy) (2.9.0)
Collecting imageio ffmpeg>=0.2.0
  Downloading imageio ffmpeg-0.4.4-py3-none-manylinux2010 x86 64.whl (26.9 MB)
                                     | 26.9 MB 381 kB/s eta 0:00:01
| 4.6 MB 6.7 MB/s eta 0:00:04
Requirement already satisfied: pillow in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from ima
geio<3.0,>=2.5->moviepy) (7.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<5,>=3.0.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-package
s (from requests<3.0,>=2.8.1->moviepy) (4.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packag
```

Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-pac

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```
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om requests<3.0,>=2.8.1->moviepy) (2.10)
Building wheels for collected packages: moviepy, proglog
    Building wheel for moviepy (setup.py) ... done
    Created wheel for moviepy: filename=moviepy-1.0.3-py3-none-any.whl size=110726 sha256=2
0e02038541f3778e3791392b68d8c2f5026519f6371f4d3c456f076532b33ec
    Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/56/dc/2b/9cd600d483c04af3353d66623056fc03f
aed76b7518faae4df
    Building wheel for proglog (setup.py) ... done
    Created wheel for proglog: filename=proglog-0.1.9-py3-none-any.whl size=6147 sha256=f73
d225683aca138692f2b500836dcbc7d2919227ade6e75f5dd99736e1d0516
    Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/12/36/1f/dc61e6ac10781d63cf6fa045eb09fa613
a667384e12cb6e6e0
Successfully built moviepy proglog
Installing collected packages: proglog, imageio-ffmpeg, moviepy
Successfully installed imageio-ffmpeg-0.4.4 moviepy-1.0.3 proglog-0.1.9
Collecting gdown
    Downloading gdown-3.13.0.tar.gz (9.3 kB)
    Installing build dependencies ... done
    Getting requirements to build wheel ... done
        Preparing wheel metadata ... done
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from gdown
(4.59.0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests[socks]>=2.12.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-p
ackages (from gdown) (2.25.1)
Requirement already satisfied: filelock in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from g
down) (3.0.12)
Requirement already satisfied: six in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from gdown)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages (fr
om requests[socks]>=2.12.0->gdown) (2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-pac
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Requirement already satisfied: chardet<5,>=3.0.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-package
s (from requests[socks]>=2.12.0->gdown) (4.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: PySocks!=1.5.7,>=1.5.6 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-pa
ckages (from requests[socks]>=2.12.0->gdown) (1.7.1)
Building wheels for collected packages: gdown
    Building wheel for gdown (PEP 517) ... done
    Created wheel for gdown: filename=gdown-3.13.0-py3-none-any.whl size=9034 sha256=65d635
ffc7c1fd980fb4b6e40a710fe07a6472c48f671f8a49d0eb87584605ec
    Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/2f/2a/2f/86449b6bdbaa9aef873f68332b68be6bf
bc386b9219f47157d
Successfully built gdown
Installing collected packages: gdown
Successfully installed gdown-3.13.0
```

Импорт необходимых зависимостей:

In [2]:

```
from pathlib import Path
from typing import List, Tuple, Sequence

import numpy as np
from numpy import unravel_index
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
from tqdm import tqdm, notebook

from moviepy.video.io.ImageSequenceClip import ImageSequenceClip
import math
from scipy.ndimage import gaussian_filter

import gc
import time
import random
import csv
```

```
import keras
from keras import layers
from keras import backend as K
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import gdown
```

Набор функций для загрузки данных из датасета

Функция **load_clip_data** загружает выбранный клип из выбранной игры и возвращает его в виде **numpy** массива **[n_frames, height, width, 3]** типа **uint8.** Для ускорения загрузки используется кэширование - однажды загруженные клипы хранятся на диске в виде **npz** архивов, при последующем обращении к таким клипам происходит загрузка **npz** архива.

Также добавлена возможность чтения клипа в половинном разрешении **640х360**, вместо оригинального **1280х720** для упрощения и ускорения разрабатываемых алгоритмов.

Функция **load_clip_labels** загружает референсные координаты мяча в клипе в виде **numpy** массива **[n_frames, 4]**, где в каждой строке массива содержатся значения **[code, x, y, q]. x, y** соответствуют координате центра мяча на кадре, **q** не используется в данном задании, **code** описывает статус мяча:

- code = 0 мяча в кадре нет
- code = 1 мяч присутствует в кадре и легко идентифицируем
- code = 2 мяч присутствует в кадре, но сложно идентифицируем
- code = 3 мяч присутствует в кадре, но заслонен другими объектами.

При загрузке в половинном разрешении координаты х, у делятся на 2.

Функция **load_clip** загружает выбранный клип и соответствующий массив координат и возвращает их в виде пары.

In [4]:

```
def get num clips(path: Path, game: int) -> int:
    return len(list((path / f'game{game}/').iterdir()))
def get game clip pairs(path: Path, games: List[int]) -> List[Tuple[int, int]]:
   return [(game, c) for game in games for c in range(1, get_num_clips(path, game) + 1
) ]
def load clip data(path: Path, game: int, clip: int, downscale: bool, quiet=False) -> np
.ndarray:
   if not quiet:
       suffix = 'downscaled' if downscale else ''
       print(f'loading clip data (game {game}, clip {clip}) {suffix}')
    cache path = path / 'cache'
    cache path.mkdir(exist ok=True)
    resize code = ' ds2' if downscale else ''
    cached data name = f'{game} {clip}{resize code}.npz'
    if (cache path / cached data name).exists():
       clip data = np.load(cache path / cached data name)['clip data']
       clip_path = path / f'game{game}/clip{clip}'
       n imgs = len(list(clip path.iterdir())) - 1
       imgs = [None] * n imgs
        for i in notebook.tqdm(range(n imgs)):
            img = Image.open(clip path / f'{i:04d}.jpg')
                img = img.resize((img.width // 2, img.height // 2),)
            imgs[i] = np.array(img, dtype=np.uint8)
       clip_data = np.stack(imgs)
       cache path.mkdir(exist ok=True, parents=True)
       np.savez compressed(cache path / cached data name, clip data=clip data)
    return clip data
```

```
def load clip labels(path: Path, game: int, clip: int, downscale: bool, quiet=False):
    if not quiet:
       print(f'loading clip labels (game {game}, clip {clip})')
    clip path = path / f'game{game}/clip{clip}'
    labels = []
    with open(clip path / 'labels.csv') as csvfile:
       lines = list(csv.reader(csvfile))
       for line in lines[1:]:
           values = np.array([-1 if i == '' else int(i) for i in line[1:]])
            if downscale:
                values[1] //= 2
                values[2] //= 2
            labels.append(values)
    return np.stack(labels)
def load clip(path: Path, game: int, clip: int, downscale: bool, quiet=False):
    data = load_clip_data(path, game, clip, downscale, quiet)
    labels = load clip labels(path, game, clip, downscale, quiet)
    return data, labels
```

Набор дополнительных функций

Еще несколько функций, немного облегчающих выполнение задания:

- prepare_expariment создает новую директорию в out_path для хранения результатов текущего эксперимента. Нумерация выполняется автоматически, функция возвращает путь к созданной директории эксперимента;
- ball_gauss_template создает "шаблон" мяча, может быть использована в алгоритмах поиска мяча на изображении по корреляции;
- create_masks принимает набор кадров и набор координат мяча, и генерирует набор масок, в которых помещает шаблон мяча на заданные координаты. Может быть использована при обучении нейронной сети семантической сегментации;

```
In [5]:
```

```
def prepare experiment(out path: Path) -> Path:
   out path.mkdir(parents=True, exist ok=True)
   dirs = [d for d in out path.iterdir() if d.is dir()]
   experiment_id = max(int(d.name.split('_')[1]) for d in dirs) + 1 if dirs else 1
   exp_path = out_path / f'exp_{experiment_id}'
   exp_path.mkdir()
   return exp_path
def ball gauss template(rad, sigma):
   x, y = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(-rad, rad, 2 * rad + 1), np.linspace(-rad, rad, 2 * r
ad + 1))
   dst = np.sqrt(x * x + y * y)
   gauss = np.exp(-(dst ** 2 / (2.0 * sigma ** 2)))
   return gauss
def create masks (data: np.ndarray, labels: np.ndarray, resize):
   rad = 64 \# 25
    sigma = 10
   if resize:
       rad //= 2
   ball = ball_gauss template(rad, sigma)
    n frames = data.shape[0]
   sh = rad
   masks = []
    for i in range(n frames):
       label = labels[i, ...]
       frame = data[i, ...]
       if 0 < label[0] < 3:</pre>
```

```
x, y = label[1:3]
    mask = np.zeros((frame.shape[0] + 2 * rad + 2 * sh, frame.shape[1] + 2 * rad
+ 2 * sh), np.float32)
    mask[y + sh : y + sh + 2 * rad + 1, x + sh : x + sh + 2 * rad + 1] = ball
    mask = mask[rad + sh : -rad - sh, rad + sh : -rad - sh]
    masks.append(mask)
    else:
        masks.append(np.zeros((frame.shape[0], frame.shape[1]), dtype=np.float32))
    return np.stack(masks)
```

Набор функций, предназначенных для визуализации результатов

Функция visualize_prediction принимает набор кадров, набор координат детекции мяча (можно подавать как референсные значения, так и предсказанные) и создает видеоклип, в котором отрисовывается положение мяча, его трек, номер кадра и метрика качества трекинга (если она была передана в функцию). Видеоклип сохраняется в виде mp4 файла. Кроме того данная функция создает текстовый файл, в который записывает координаты детекции мяча и значения метрики качества трекинга.

Функция **visualize_prob** принимает набор кадров и набор предсказанных карт вероятности и создает клип с наложением предсказанных карт вероятности на исходные карты. Области "подсвечиваются" желтым, клип сохраняется в виде **mp4** видеофайла. Данная функция может быть полезна при наличии в алгоритме трекинга сети, осуществляющей семантическую сегментацию.

In [6]:

```
def add frame number(frame: np.ndarray, number: int) -> np.ndarray:
    fnt = ImageFont.load default() # ImageFont.truetype("arial.ttf", 25)
   img = Image.fromarray(frame)
   draw = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
   draw.text((10, 10), f'frame {number}', font=fnt, fill=(255, 0, 255))
   return np.array(img)
def vis clip(data: np.ndarray, lbls: np.ndarray, metrics: List[float] = None, ball rad=
5, color=(255, 0, 0), track length=10):
   print('perfoming clip visualization')
   n frames = data.shape[0]
   frames res = []
    fnt = ImageFont.load default() # ImageFont.truetype("arial.ttf", 25)
    for i in range(n frames):
       img = Image.fromarray(data[i, ...])
       draw = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
       txt = f'frame {i}'
       if metrics is not None:
           txt += f', SiBaTrAcc: {metrics[i]:.3f}'
       draw.text((10, 10), txt, font=fnt, fill=(255, 0, 255))
       label = lbls[i]
       if label[0] != 0: # the ball is clearly visible
           px, py = label[1], label[2]
           draw.ellipse((px - ball_rad, py - ball_rad, px + ball rad, py + ball rad), o
utline=color, width=2)
            for q in range(track length):
                if lbls[i-q-1][0] == 0:
                   break
                if i - q > 0:
                   draw.line((lbls[i - q - 1][1], lbls[i - q - 1][2], lbls[i - q][1],
lbls[i - q][2]), fill=color)
       frames res.append(np.array(img))
    return frames res
def save clip(frames: Sequence[np.ndarray], path: Path, fps):
    assert path.suffix in ('.mp4', '.gif')
    clip = ImageSequenceClip(frames, fps=fps)
    if path.suffix == '.mp4':
       clip.write videofile(str(path), fps=fps, logger=None)
    else:
       clip.write gif(str(path), fps=fps, logger=None)
```

```
def to yellow heatmap(frame: np.ndarray, pred frame: np.ndarray, alpha=0.4):
   img = Image.fromarray((frame * alpha).astype(np.uint8))
   maskR = (pred frame * (1 - alpha) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
   maskG = (pred frame * (1 - alpha) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
   maskB = np.zeros like(maskG, dtype=np.uint8)
   mask = np.stack([maskR, maskG, maskB], axis=-1)
   return img + mask
def vis pred heatmap(data full: np.ndarray, pred prob: np.ndarray, display frame number
):
   n frames = data full.shape[0]
   v frames = []
    for i in range(n frames):
       frame = data full[i, ...]
       pred = pred prob[i, ...]
       hm = _to_yellow_heatmap(frame, pred)
       if display_frame_number:
           hm = add frame number(hm, i)
       v frames.append(hm)
    return v_frames
def visualize prediction (data full: np.ndarray, labels pr: np.ndarray, save path: Path,
name: str, metrics=None, fps=15):
   with open(save path / f'{name}.txt', mode='w') as f:
       if metrics is not None:
           f.write(f'SiBaTrAcc: {metrics[-1]} \n')
       for i in range(labels pr.shape[0]):
           f.write(f'frame {i}: {labels pr[i, 0]}, {labels pr[i, 1]}, {labels pr[i, 2]}
\n')
   v = vis clip(data full, labels pr, metrics)
    save clip(v, save path / f'{name}.mp4', fps=fps)
def visualize_prob(data: np.ndarray, pred_prob: np.ndarray, save_path: Path, name: str,
frame number=True, fps=15):
   v_pred = _vis_pred_heatmap(data, pred_prob, frame_number)
    _save_clip(v_pred, save_path / f'{name} prob.mp4', fps=fps)
```

Класс DataGenerator

Класс, отвечающий за генерацию данных для обучения модели. Принимает на вход путь к директории с играми, индексы игр, используемые для генерации данных, и размер стопки. Хранит в себе автоматически обновляемый пул с клипами игр.

В пуле содержится **pool_s** клипов. **DataGenerator** позволяет генерировать батч из стопок (размера **stack_s**) последовательных кадров. Выбор клипа для извлечения данных взвешенно-случайный: чем больше длина клипа по сравнению с другими клипами в пуле, тем вероятнее, что именно из него будет сгенерирована стопка кадров. Выбор стопки кадров внтури выбранного клипа полностью случаен. Кадры внутри стопки конкатенируются по последнему измерению (каналам).

После генерирования количества кадров равного общему количеству кадров, хранимых в пуле, происходит автоматическое обновление пула: из пула извлекаются **pool_update_s** случайных клипов, после чего в пул загружается **pool_update_s** случайных клипов, не присутствующих в пуле. В случае, если размер пула **pool_s** больше или равен суммарному количеству клипов в играх, переданных в конструктор, все клипы сразу загружаются в пул, и автообновление не производится.

Использование подобного пула позволяет работать с практически произвольным количеством клипов, без необходимости загружать их всех в оперативную память.

Для вашего удобства функция извлечения стопки кадров из пула помимо самой стопки также создает и возвращает набор сгенерированных масок с мячом исходя из референсных координат мяча в клипе.

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функция **random_g** принимает гиперпараметр размера стопки кадров и предоставляет генератор, возвращающий стопки кадров и соответствующие им маски. Данный генератор может быть использован при реализации решения на **tensorflow**. Обновление пула происходит автоматически, об этом беспокоиться не нужно.

```
In [7]:
```

```
class DataGenerator:
         init (self, path: Path, games: List[int], stack_s, downscale, pool_s=30, pool
update s=10, pool autoupdate=True, quiet=False) -> None:
        self.path = path
        self.stack s = stack s
        self.downscale = downscale
        self.pool size = pool s
        self.pool update size = pool update s
        self.pool_autoupdate = pool_autoupdate
        self.quiet = quiet
        self.data = []
        self.masks = []
        self.frames in pool = 0
        self.produced frames = 0
        self.game clip pairs = get game clip pairs(path, list(set(games)))
        self.game clip pairs loaded = []
        self.game clip pairs not loaded = list.copy(self.game clip pairs)
        self.pool = {}
        self. first load()
    def first load(self):
        # --- if all clips can be placed into pool at once, there is no need to refresh p
ool at all ---
        if len(self.game clip pairs) <= self.pool size:</pre>
            for gcp in self.game clip pairs:
                self. load(gcp)
            self.game clip pairs loaded = list.copy(self.game clip pairs)
            self.game_clip_pairs_not_loaded.clear()
            self.pool autoupdate = False
        else:
            self. load to pool(self.pool size)
        self. update clip weights()
    def load(self, game clip pair):
        game, clip = game clip pair
        data, labels = load clip(self.path, game, clip, self.downscale, quiet=self.quiet
        masks = create_masks(data, labels, self.downscale)
        weight = data.shape[0] if data.shape[0] >= self.stack_s else 0
        self.pool[game clip pair] = (data, labels, masks, weight)
        self.frames_in_pool += data.shape[0] - self.stack_s + 1
        # print(f'items in pool: {len(self.pool)} - {self.pool.keys()}')
    def remove(self, game clip pair):
        value = self.pool.pop(game_clip_pair)
        self.frames in pool -= value[0].shape[0] - self.stack s + 1
        del value
        # print(f'items in pool: {len(self.pool)} - {self.pool.keys()}')
    def update clip weights(self):
        weights = [self.pool[pair][-1] for pair in self.game clip pairs loaded]
        tw = sum(weights)
        self.clip weights = [w / tw for w in weights]
        # print(f'clip weights: {self.clip weights}')
    def remove from pool(self, n):
        # --- remove n random clips from pool ---
        if len(self.game clip pairs loaded) >= n:
            remove pairs = random.sample(self.game_clip_pairs_loaded, n)
            for pair in remove_pairs:
                self. remove (pair)
```

```
self.game_clip_pairs_loaded.remove(pair)
                self.game_clip_pairs_not_loaded.append(pair)
            gc.collect()
   def load to pool(self, n):
        # --- add n random clips to pool ---
       gc.collect()
       add pairs = random.sample(self.game clip pairs not loaded, n)
       for pair in add pairs:
           self. load(pair)
            self.game clip pairs not loaded.remove(pair)
            self.game clip pairs loaded.append(pair)
   def update pool(self):
        self. remove from pool(self.pool update size)
             load to pool(self.pool update size)
        self. update clip weights()
   def get random stack(self):
       pair idx = np.random.choice(len(self.game clip pairs loaded), 1, p=self.clip wei
ghts) [0]
       game clip pair = self.game clip pairs loaded[pair idx]
        d, _, m, _ = self.pool[game_clip_pair]
        start = np.random.choice(d.shape[0] - self.stack s, 1)[0]
       frames stack = d[start : start + self.stack s, ...]
       frames stack = np.squeeze(np.split(frames stack, indices or sections=self.stack
       frames stack = np.concatenate(frames stack, axis=-1)
       mask = m[start + self.stack s - 1, ...]
       return frames stack, mask
   def get random batch(self, batch s):
        imgs, masks = [], []
       while len(imgs) < batch s:</pre>
           frames stack, mask = self.get random stack()
           imgs.append(frames stack)
           masks.append(mask)
       if self.pool autoupdate:
           self.produced_frames += batch_s
            # print(f'produced frames: {self.produced frames} from {self.frames in pool}'
            if self.produced frames >= self.frames in pool:
                self.update pool()
                self.produced frames = 0
       return np.stack(imgs), np.stack(masks)
   def random g(self, batch s):
       while True:
            imgs batch, masks batch = self.get random batch(batch s)
            yield imgs batch, masks batch
```

Пример использования DataGenerator

Рекомендованный размер пула **pool_s=10** в случае использования уменьшенных вдвое изображений. При большем размере пула есть большая вероятность нехватки имеющихся **13G** оперативной памяти. Используйте параметр **quiet=True** в конструкторе **DataGenerator**, если хотите скрыть все сообщения о чтении данных и обновлении пула.

```
stack_s = 5
batch_s = 4
train_gen = DataGenerator(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/train/'), [1, 2, 3, 4]
, stack_s=stack_s, downscale=True, pool_s=10, pool_update_s=4, quiet=False)
for i in range(10):
    imgs, masks = train_gen.get_random_batch(batch_s)
    print(imgs.shape, imgs.dtype, masks.shape, masks.dtype)
```

In []:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

stack_s = 3
train_gen = DataGenerator(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/train/'), [1], stack_s=
stack_s, downscale=True, pool_s=10, pool_update_s=4, quiet=False)
stack, mask = train_gen.get_random_stack()
print(stack.shape, mask.shape)

for i in range(stack_s):
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(stack[:, :, 3 * i: 3 * i + 3])
```

Класс Metrics

Класс для вычисления метрики качества трекинга **SiBaTrAcc**. Функция **evaluate_predictions** принимает массив из референсных и предсказанных координат мяча для клипа и возвращает массив аккумулированных значений **SiBaTrAcc** (может быть полезно для визуализации результатов предсказания) и итоговое значение метрики **SiBaTrAcc**.

```
In [8]:
```

```
class Metrics:
   @staticmethod
   def position error(label gt: np.ndarray, label pr: np.ndarray, step=8, alpha=1.5, e1
=5, e2=5):
        # gt codes:
        # 0 - the ball is not within the image
        # 1 - the ball can easily be identified
        # 2 - the ball is in the frame, but is not easy to identify
        # 3 - the ball is occluded
       if label gt[0] != 0 and label pr[0] == 0:
           return el
       if label gt[0] == 0 and label pr[0] != 0:
       dist = math.sqrt((label gt[1] - label pr[1]) ** 2 + (label gt[2] - label pr[2])
** 2)
       pe = math.floor(dist / step) ** alpha
       pe = min(pe, 5)
       return pe
    @staticmethod
    def evaluate predictions(labels gt, labels pr) -> Tuple[List[float], float]:
       pe = [Metrics.position error(labels gt[i, ...], labels pr[i, ...]) for i in rang
e(len(labels qt))]
       SIBATRACC = []
       for i, in enumerate(pe):
            SIBATRACC.append(1 - sum(pe[: i + 1]) / ((i + 1) * 5))
       SIBATRACC total = 1 - sum(pe) / (len(labels_gt) * 5)
       return SIBATRACC, SIBATRACC total
```

Основной класс модели SuperTrackingModel

Реализует всю логику обучения, сохранения, загрузки и тестирования разработанной модели трекинга. Этот класс можно и нужно расширять.

В качестве примера вам предлагается заготовка модели, в которой трекинг осуществляется за счет предсказания маски по входному батчу и последующему предсказанию координат мяча по полученной маски. В данном варианте вызов функции предсказания координат по клипу (predict) повлечет за собой разбиение клипа на батчи, вызов предсказания маски для каждого батча, склеивание результатов в последовательность масок, вызов функции по вычислению координат мяча по маскам и возвращения результата. Описанные действия уже реализованы, вам остается только написать функции predict_on_bath и get_labels_from_prediction. Эта же функция predict используется и в вызове функции test, дополнительно вычисляя метрику качества трекинга и при необходимости визуализируя результат тестирования. Обратите внимание, что в результирующем numpy массиве с координатами помимо значений х и у первым значением в каждой строке должно идти значение

code (0, если мяча в кадре нет и > 0, если мяч в кадре есть) для корректного вычисления качества трекинга.

Вам разрешается менять логику работы класса модели, (например, если решение не подразумевает использование масок), но при этом логика и работа функций **load** и **test** должна остаться неизменной!

```
In [9]:
```

```
def dice_coef(y_true, y_pred):
    y_true_f = K.flatten(y_true)
    y_pred_f = K.flatten(y_pred)
    intersection = K.sum(y_true_f * y_pred_f)
    return (2. * intersection) / (K.sum(y_true_f) + K.sum(y_pred_f))

def dice_coef_loss(y_true, y_pred):
    return -dice_coef(y_true, y_pred)
```

In [10]:

```
def coord(img):
   \max y = 0
    \max \text{ sum } y = 0
    for y in range(img.shape[0]):
        sum y = 0
        for x in range(img.shape[1]):
            sum y += img[y,x]
        if (sum y > max sum y):
            max_sum_y = sum_y
            \max y = y
    max_x = 0
    \max \text{ sum } x = 0
    for x in range(img.shape[1]):
        sum x = 0
        for y in range(img.shape[0]):
            sum x += img[y,x]
        if (sum x > max sum x):
            \max sum x = sum x
            \max x = x
    return max x, max y, max sum x, max sum y
```

In [11]:

```
class SuperTrackingModel:
   def __init__(self, batch s, stack s, out path, downscale):
       self.batch s = batch s
       self.stack_s = stack_s
       self.out path = out path
       self.downscale = downscale
    def build unet(self):
       inputs = keras.Input(shape=(360, 640, 9))
        conv1 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(inputs)
       conv1 = layers.BatchNormalization()(conv1)
       conv1 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(conv1)
       pool1 = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2))(conv1)
       pool1 = layers.Dropout(0.1)(pool1)
       conv2 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(pool1)
       conv2 = layers.BatchNormalization()(conv2)
        conv2 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_norm
al', kernel_regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(conv2)
       pool2 = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2))(conv2)
       pool2 = layers.Dropout(0.1)(pool2)
        conv3 = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(pool2)
       conv3 = layers.BatchNormalization()(conv3)
       conv3 = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
```

```
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(conv3)
        pool3 = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2))(conv3)
        pool3 = layers.Dropout(0.1)(pool3)
        conv4 = layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he nor
mal', kernel_regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(pool3)
        conv4 = layers.BatchNormalization()(conv4)
        conv4 = layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he nor
mal', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(conv4)
        up5 = layers.Conv2DTranspose(32, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = 'same')(con
v4)
        up5 = layers.concatenate([up5, conv3])
        up5 = layers.Dropout(0.1)(up5)
        conv5 = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(up5)
        conv5 = layers.BatchNormalization()(conv5)
        conv5 = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(conv5)
        up6 = layers.Conv2DTranspose(16, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = 'same')(con
v5)
        up6 = layers.concatenate([up6, conv2])
        up6 = layers.Dropout(0.1)(up6)
        conv6 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(up6)
        conv6 = layers.BatchNormalization()(conv6)
        conv6 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(conv6)
        up7 = layers.Conv2DTranspose(8, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = 'same')(conv
6)
        up7 = layers.concatenate([up7, conv1])
        up7 = layers.Dropout(0.1)(up7)
        conv7 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he norm
al', kernel regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(up7)
        conv7 = layers.BatchNormalization()(conv7)
        conv7 = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_norm
al', kernel_regularizer = keras.regularizers.12(0.001), padding='same')(conv7)
        outputs = layers.Conv2D(1, (1, 1), activation='sigmoid')(conv7)
       model = keras.Model(inputs=[inputs], outputs=[outputs])
        model.compile(keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.0001), loss="binary crossentropy", metr
ics=[dice coef])
        self.unet = model
    def save(self):
        self.unet.save weights('/kaggle/working/my model weights.h5')
    def load(self):
        #50 epochs
        #id = '1UlprriYKDynnLYhKbqN14k8B-zALYfY5'
        #80 epochs
        id = '1RHG 0271 TDKpEYwupjZnC0gUVVmSgLr'
        url = f'https://drive.google.com/uc?id={id}'
        output = 'loaded weights.h5'
        gdown.download(url, output, quiet=False)
        self.build unet()
        self.unet.load weights("/kaggle/working/loaded weights.h5")
    def predict on batch(self, batch: np.ndarray) -> np.ndarray:
        predictions = self.unet.predict(batch)
        return predictions.reshape(self.batch s, 360, 640)
    def predict prob on clip(self, clip: np.ndarray) -> np.ndarray:
        print('doing predictions')
        n frames = clip.shape[0]
        # --- get stacks ---
        stacks = []
        for i in range(n frames - self.stack s + 1):
```

```
stack = clip[i : i + self.stack_s, ...]
            stack = np.squeeze(np.split(stack, self.stack_s, axis=0))
            stack = np.concatenate(stack, axis=-1)
            stacks.append(stack)
        # --- round to batch size ---
        add stacks = 0
        while len(stacks) % self.batch s != 0:
            stacks.append(stacks[-1])
            add stacks += 1
        # --- group into batches ---
        batches = []
        for i in range(len(stacks) // self.batch s):
            batch = np.stack(stacks[i * self.batch s : (i + 1) * self.batch s])
            batches.append(batch)
        stacks.clear()
        # --- perform predictions ---
        predictions = []
        for batch in batches:
            pred = np.squeeze(self.predict on batch(batch))
            predictions.append(pred)
        # --- crop back to source length ---
        predictions = np.concatenate(predictions, axis=0)
        if (add stacks > 0):
            predictions = predictions[:-add stacks, ...]
        batches.clear()
        # --- add (stack s - 1) null frames at the begining ---
        start frames = np.zeros((stack s - 1, predictions.shape[1], predictions.shape[2]
), dtype=np.float32)
        predictions = np.concatenate((start frames, predictions), axis=0)
        print('predictions are made')
        return predictions
    def get labels from prediction(self, pred prob: np.ndarray, upscale coords: bool) ->
np.ndarray:
        n frames = pred prob.shape[0]
        coords = np.zeros([n frames, 3])
        for i in range(n frames):
            x, y, sum_x, sum_y = coord(pred_prob[i])
            if (sum_x < 10.) or (sum_y < 10.):
                code = 0
            else:
                code = 1
            if upscale coords:
               x, y = x * 2, y * 2
            coords[i] = [code, x, y]
        return coords
    def predict(self, clip: np.ndarray, upscale coords=True) -> np.ndarray:
        prob pr = self. predict prob on clip(clip)
        labels pr = self.get labels_from_prediction(prob_pr, upscale_coords)
        return labels pr, prob pr
    def test(self, data path: Path, games: List[int], do visualization=False, test name=
'test'):
        game clip pairs = get game clip pairs(data path, games)
        SIBATRACC vals = []
        for game, clip in game_clip_pairs:
            data = load clip data(data path, game, clip, downscale=self.downscale)
            if do visualization:
                data full = load clip data(data path, game, clip, downscale=False) if se
lf.downscale else data
            labels gt = load clip labels(data path, game, clip, downscale=False)
            labels pr, prob pr = self.predict(data)
            SIBATRACC per frame, SIBATRACC total = Metrics.evaluate predictions(labels g
t, labels pr)
            SIBATRACC vals.append(SIBATRACC total)
            if do visualization:
                visualize prediction(data full, labels pr, self.out path, f'{test name}
g{game}_c{clip}', SIBATRACC per frame)
                visualize prob(data, prob pr, self.out path, f'{test name} g{game} c{cli
p}')
                del data full
```

```
del data, labels_gt, labels_pr, prob_pr
            gc.collect()
       SIBATRACC final = sum(SIBATRACC vals) / len(SIBATRACC vals)
       return SIBATRACC final
   def train(self, param 1=None, param 2=None, param 3=None, param 4=None, param 5=None
, param 6=None):
       print('Running stub for training model...')
       file path best = "/kaggle/working/exp 1/model weights best.h5"
        #LBL2 автоматическое сохранение модели на обучении
       modelcheckpoint best = keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(file path best,
                                                              monitor='val loss',
                                                              mode='auto',
                                                              verbose=1,
                                                              save best only=True,
                                                              save weights only=True)
       callbacks = [modelcheckpoint best]
       EPOCHS = 120
        #LBL1 валидация модели на тестовой выборке
        #LBL3 вывод различных показателей в процессе обучения
       history = self.unet.fit generator(param 1(self.batch s),
                                         steps per epoch=150,
                                         epochs=EPOCHS,
                                         callbacks=callbacks,
                                         validation data=param 2(self.batch s),
                                         validation steps=50)
       print('training done.')
        #LBL4 построение графиков, визуализирующих процесс обучения
       loss = history.history['loss']
       val loss = history.history['val loss']
       epochs range = range (EPOCHS)
       plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
       plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
       plt.plot(epochs range, loss, label='Потери на обучении')
       plt.legend(loc='lower right')
       plt.title('Потери на обучающих данных')
       plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
       plt.plot(epochs_range, val_loss, label='Потери на валидации')
       plt.legend(loc='upper right')
       plt.title('Потери на валидационных данных')
       plt.show()
In [12]:
batch s = 4
stack s = 3
downscale = True
output_path = prepare experiment(Path('/kaggle/working'))
model = SuperTrackingModel(batch s, stack s, out path=output path, downscale=downscale)
model.build unet()
model.unet.summary()
Model: "model"
                               Output Shape
                                              Param # Connected to
Layer (type)
______
========
input 1 (InputLayer)
                              [(None, 360, 640, 9) 0
conv2d (Conv2D)
                               (None, 360, 640, 32) 2624
                                                               input 1[0][0]
```

conv2d[0][0]

batch normalization (BatchNorma (None, 360, 640, 32) 128

conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	360	, 640,	32)	9248	<pre>batch_normalization[0][0</pre>
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	180	, 320,	32)	0	conv2d_1[0][0]
dropout (Dropout)	(None,	180	, 320,	32)	0	max_pooling2d[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	180	, 320,	32)	9248	dropout[0][0]
batch_normalization_1 (BatchNor	(None,	180	, 320,	32)	128	conv2d_2[0][0]
conv2d_3 (Conv2D) [0]	(None,	180	, 320,	32)	9248	batch_normalization_1[0]
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None,	90,	160, 3	2)	0	conv2d_3[0][0]
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	90,	160, 3	2)	0	max_pooling2d_1[0][0]
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	90,	160, 6	(4)	18496	dropout_1[0][0]
batch_normalization_2 (BatchNor	(None,	90,	160, 6	(4)	256	conv2d_4[0][0]
conv2d_5 (Conv2D) [0]	(None,	90,	160, 6	(4)	36928	batch_normalization_2[0]
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	45,	80, 64	.)	0	conv2d_5[0][0]
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	45,	80, 64	:)	0	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None,	45,	80, 12	8)	73856	dropout_2[0][0]
batch_normalization_3 (BatchNor	(None,	45,	80, 12	8)	512	conv2d_6[0][0]
conv2d_7 (Conv2D) [0]	(None,	45,	80, 12	8)	147584	batch_normalization_3[0]
conv2d_transpose (Conv2DTranspo	(None,	90,	160, 3	2)	36896	conv2d_7[0][0]
concatenate (Concatenate)	(None,	90,	160, 9	6)	0	conv2d_transpose[0][0] conv2d_5[0][0]

dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	90,	160,	96)	0	concatenate[0][0]
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None,	90,	160,	64)	55360	dropout_3[0][0]
batch_normalization_4 (BatchNor	(None,	90,	160,	64)	256	conv2d_8[0][0]
conv2d_9 (Conv2D) [0]	(None,	90,	160,	64)	36928	batch_normalization_4[0]
conv2d_transpose_1 (Conv2DTrans	(None,	180,	320,	16)	9232	conv2d_9[0][0]
concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None,	180,	320,	48)	0	conv2d_transpose_1[0][0] conv2d_3[0][0]
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	180,	320,	48)	0	concatenate_1[0][0]
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None,	180,	320,	32)	13856	dropout_4[0][0]
batch_normalization_5 (BatchNor	(None,	180,	320,	32)	128	conv2d_10[0][0]
conv2d_11 (Conv2D) [0]	(None,	180,	320,	32)	9248	batch_normalization_5[0]
conv2d_transpose_2 (Conv2DTrans	(None,	360,	640,	8)	2312	conv2d_11[0][0]
concatenate_2 (Concatenate)	(None,	360,	640,	40)	0	conv2d_transpose_2[0][0] conv2d_1[0][0]
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	360,	640,	40)	0	concatenate_2[0][0]
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None,	360,	640,	32)	11552	dropout_5[0][0]
batch_normalization_6 (BatchNor	(None,	360,	640,	32)	128	conv2d_12[0][0]
	(None,	360,	640,	32)	9248	batch_normalization_6[0]
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None,	360,	640,	1)	33	conv2d_13[0][0]

Total params: 493,433 Trainable params: 492,665 Non-trainable params: 768

xp_1/model_weights_best.h5

245 - val loss: 0.2522 - val dice coef: 0.0027

Epoch 8/120

In [13]:

```
train gen = DataGenerator(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/train/'), [1, 2, 3, 4]
, stack_s=stack_s, downscale=True, pool_s=10, pool_update_s=4, quiet=True)
val gen = DataGenerator(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/test/'), [1, 2], stack s
=stack s, downscale=True, pool s=4, pool update s=2, quiet=True)
```

```
In [14]:
model.train(train gen.random g, val gen.random g)
Running stub for training model...
Epoch 1/120
/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/engine/training.py:1844: U
serWarning: `Model.fit generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Please use `Model.fit`, which supports generators.
 warnings.warn('`Model.fit generator` is deprecated and '
051 - val loss: 1.2154 - val dice coef: 0.0040
Epoch 00001: val_loss improved from inf to 1.21540, saving model to /kaggle/working/exp_1
/model weights best.h5
Epoch 2/120
051 - val loss: 0.8750 - val dice coef: 0.0045
Epoch 00002: val loss improved from 1.21540 to 0.87498, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 3/120
050 - val loss: 0.6660 - val dice coef: 0.0042
Epoch 00003: val loss improved from 0.87498 to 0.66604, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 4/120
0058 - val_loss: 0.5228 - val_dice_coef: 0.0037
Epoch 00004: val loss improved from 0.66604 to 0.52282, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 5/120
095 - val loss: 0.4211 - val dice coef: 0.0031
Epoch 00005: val loss improved from 0.52282 to 0.42112, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 6/120
125 - val loss: 0.3473 - val dice coef: 0.0026
Epoch 00006: val loss improved from 0.42112 to 0.34731, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 7/120
206 - val_loss: 0.2933 - val_dice_coef: 0.0023
Epoch 00007: val_loss improved from 0.34731 to 0.29329, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
```

```
Epoch 00008: val loss improved from 0.29329 to 0.25217, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 9/120
251 - val loss: 0.2213 - val dice coef: 0.0028
Epoch 00009: val_loss improved from 0.25217 to 0.22131, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp_1/model_weights best.h5
Epoch 10/120
480 - val loss: 0.1970 - val dice coef: 0.0023
Epoch 00010: val loss improved from 0.22131 to 0.19699, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 11/120
730 - val loss: 0.1765 - val dice coef: 0.0132
Epoch 00011: val loss improved from 0.19699 to 0.17647, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 12/120
423 - val loss: 0.1557 - val dice coef: 0.0727
Epoch 00012: val_loss improved from 0.17647 to 0.15566, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 13/120
111 - val loss: 0.1399 - val dice coef: 0.1749
Epoch 00013: val_loss improved from 0.15566 to 0.13991, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 14/120
432 - val loss: 0.1253 - val dice coef: 0.2639
Epoch 00014: val loss improved from 0.13991 to 0.12528, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 15/120
496 - val loss: 0.1142 - val dice coef: 0.1977
Epoch 00015: val loss improved from 0.12528 to 0.11424, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 16/120
2464 - val_loss: 0.1046 - val_dice_coef: 0.2548
Epoch 00016: val_loss improved from 0.11424 to 0.10462, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 17/120
558 - val loss: 0.1524 - val dice coef: 0.0339
Epoch 00017: val loss did not improve from 0.10462
Epoch 18/120
775 - val loss: 0.0874 - val dice coef: 0.3123
Epoch 00018: val loss improved from 0.10462 to 0.08736, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 19/120
860 - val loss: 0.0821 - val dice coef: 0.2565
Epoch 00019: val loss improved from 0.08736 to 0.08206, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp_1/model_weights_best.h5
Epoch 20/120
849 - val loss: 0.0748 - val dice coef: 0.2700
Epoch 00020: val loss improved from 0.08206 to 0.07484, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
```

```
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 21/120
043 - val loss: 0.0701 - val dice coef: 0.1885
Epoch 00021: val loss improved from 0.07484 to 0.07010, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 22/120
115 - val_loss: 0.0645 - val_dice_coef: 0.2431
Epoch 00022: val_loss improved from 0.07010 to 0.06446, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 23/120
196 - val loss: 0.0604 - val dice coef: 0.2641
Epoch 00023: val loss improved from 0.06446 to 0.06037, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 24/120
330 - val loss: 0.0554 - val dice coef: 0.2475
Epoch 00024: val loss improved from 0.06037 to 0.05545, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 25/120
128 - val_loss: 0.0528 - val_dice_coef: 0.1937
Epoch 00025: val loss improved from 0.05545 to 0.05276, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 26/120
464 - val loss: 0.0501 - val dice coef: 0.2017
Epoch 00026: val loss improved from 0.05276 to 0.05010, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 27/120
471 - val loss: 0.0468 - val dice coef: 0.2533
Epoch 00027: val loss improved from 0.05010 to 0.04677, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 28/120
398 - val_loss: 0.0427 - val_dice_coef: 0.2485
Epoch 00028: val loss improved from 0.04677 to 0.04268, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 29/120
682 - val loss: 0.0412 - val dice coef: 0.2268
Epoch 00029: val loss improved from 0.04268 to 0.04125, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 30/120
557 - val loss: 0.0434 - val_dice_coef: 0.1922
Epoch 00030: val loss did not improve from 0.04125
Epoch 31/120
534 - val_loss: 0.0382 - val_dice_coef: 0.2921
Epoch 00031: val_loss improved from 0.04125 to 0.03823, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 32/120
531 - val loss: 0.0349 - val dice coef: 0.2073
Epoch 00032: val loss improved from 0.03823 to 0.03491, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
```

```
Epoch 33/120
762 - val loss: 0.0341 - val dice coef: 0.2465
Epoch 00033: val loss improved from 0.03491 to 0.03411, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 34/120
695 - val loss: 0.0326 - val dice coef: 0.2069
Epoch 00034: val loss improved from 0.03411 to 0.03259, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 35/120
805 - val loss: 0.0300 - val dice coef: 0.2704
Epoch 00035: val loss improved from 0.03259 to 0.03000, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 36/120
893 - val loss: 0.0274 - val dice coef: 0.2775
Epoch 00036: val loss improved from 0.03000 to 0.02743, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 37/120
766 - val loss: 0.0279 - val dice coef: 0.1951
Epoch 00037: val loss did not improve from 0.02743
Epoch 38/120
794 - val loss: 0.0263 - val dice coef: 0.2717
Epoch 00038: val loss improved from 0.02743 to 0.02632, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 39/120
680 - val loss: 0.0358 - val dice coef: 0.0597
Epoch 00039: val loss did not improve from 0.02632
Epoch 40/120
959 - val loss: 0.0260 - val dice coef: 0.2037
Epoch 00040: val_loss improved from 0.02632 to 0.02602, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp_1/model_weights_best.h5
Epoch 41/120
960 - val_loss: 0.0302 - val_dice_coef: 0.0888
Epoch 00041: val loss did not improve from 0.02602
Epoch 42/120
870 - val loss: 0.0212 - val dice coef: 0.3415
Epoch 00042: val loss improved from 0.02602 to 0.02124, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 43/120
928 - val loss: 0.0280 - val dice coef: 0.1420
Epoch 00043: val_loss did not improve from 0.02124
Epoch 44/120
878 - val_loss: 0.0253 - val_dice_coef: 0.2340
Epoch 00044: val_loss did not improve from 0.02124
Epoch 45/120
961 - val loss: 0.0252 - val dice coef: 0.2203
Epoch 00045: val loss did not improve from 0.02124
```

```
Epoch 46/120
871 - val loss: 0.0227 - val dice coef: 0.2617
Epoch 00046: val loss did not improve from 0.02124
Epoch 47/120
988 - val loss: 0.0191 - val dice coef: 0.2449
Epoch 00047: val_loss improved from 0.02124 to 0.01905, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 48/120
737 - val loss: 0.0234 - val dice coef: 0.1286
Epoch 00048: val loss did not improve from 0.01905
Epoch 49/120
984 - val loss: 0.0321 - val dice coef: 0.0100
Epoch 00049: val loss did not improve from 0.01905
Epoch 50/120
927 - val_loss: 0.0232 - val_dice coef: 0.1528
Epoch 00050: val loss did not improve from 0.01905
Epoch 51/120
880 - val loss: 0.0167 - val dice coef: 0.2819
Epoch 00051: val_loss improved from 0.01905 to 0.01673, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 52/120
789 - val loss: 0.0257 - val dice coef: 0.1192
Epoch 00052: val loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 53/120
870 - val loss: 0.0195 - val dice coef: 0.2232
Epoch 00053: val loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 54/120
924 - val_loss: 0.0172 - val_dice_coef: 0.2358
Epoch 00054: val_loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 55/120
834 - val loss: 0.0190 - val dice coef: 0.1919
Epoch 00055: val loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 56/120
146 - val loss: 0.0276 - val dice coef: 0.0603
Epoch 00056: val loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 57/120
089 - val loss: 0.0228 - val dice coef: 0.0928
Epoch 00057: val_loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 58/120
979 - val_loss: 0.0195 - val_dice_coef: 0.2126
Epoch 00058: val_loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 59/120
095 - val loss: 0.0259 - val dice coef: 0.0322
Epoch 00059: val loss did not improve from 0.01673
```

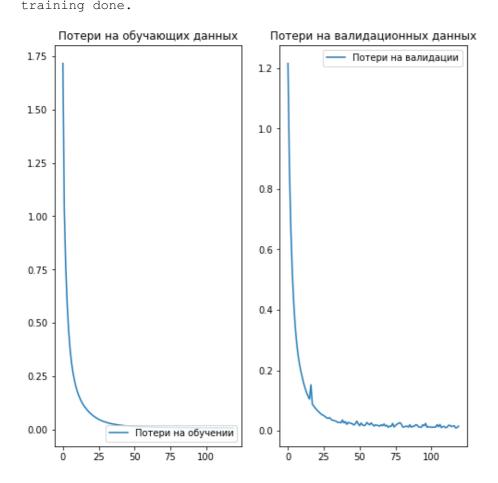
```
Epoch 60/120
955 - val loss: 0.0210 - val dice coef: 0.1784
Epoch 00060: val loss did not improve from 0.01673
Epoch 61/120
197 - val loss: 0.0155 - val dice coef: 0.2985
Epoch 00061: val_loss improved from 0.01673 to 0.01552, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 62/120
103 - val loss: 0.0196 - val dice coef: 0.1858
Epoch 00062: val loss did not improve from 0.01552
Epoch 63/120
228 - val loss: 0.0181 - val dice coef: 0.2539
Epoch 00063: val loss did not improve from 0.01552
Epoch 64/120
152 - val loss: 0.0176 - val dice coef: 0.2197
Epoch 00064: val_loss did not improve from 0.01552
Epoch 65/120
149 - val loss: 0.0152 - val dice coef: 0.2989
Epoch 00065: val_loss improved from 0.01552 to 0.01524, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 66/120
095 - val loss: 0.0199 - val dice coef: 0.2657
Epoch 00066: val loss did not improve from 0.01524
Epoch 67/120
986 - val loss: 0.0166 - val dice coef: 0.2888
Epoch 00067: val loss did not improve from 0.01524
Epoch 68/120
213 - val_loss: 0.0226 - val_dice_coef: 0.0540
Epoch 00068: val_loss did not improve from 0.01524
Epoch 69/120
058 - val loss: 0.0154 - val dice coef: 0.2684
Epoch 00069: val loss did not improve from 0.01524
Epoch 70/120
195 - val loss: 0.0181 - val dice coef: 0.1854
Epoch 00070: val loss did not improve from 0.01524
Epoch 71/120
106 - val loss: 0.0117 - val dice coef: 0.3724
Epoch 00071: val_loss improved from 0.01524 to 0.01169, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp_1/model_weights_best.h5
Epoch 72/120
091 - val loss: 0.0153 - val dice coef: 0.2403
Epoch 00072: val_loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 73/120
963 - val loss: 0.0147 - val dice coef: 0.2767
```

```
Epoch 00073: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 74/120
203 - val loss: 0.0246 - val dice coef: 0.1404
Epoch 00074: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 75/120
994 - val loss: 0.0125 - val dice coef: 0.2293
Epoch 00075: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 76/120
197 - val loss: 0.0175 - val dice coef: 0.1822
Epoch 00076: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 77/120
113 - val loss: 0.0217 - val dice coef: 0.1377
Epoch 00077: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 78/120
167 - val loss: 0.0239 - val dice coef: 0.0362
Epoch 00078: val_loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 79/120
232 - val loss: 0.0268 - val dice coef: 0.0389
Epoch 00079: val_loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 80/120
047 - val loss: 0.0230 - val dice coef: 0.1670
Epoch 00080: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 81/120
216 - val_loss: 0.0125 - val_dice_coef: 0.3223
Epoch 00081: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 82/120
257 - val_loss: 0.0125 - val_dice_coef: 0.2886
Epoch 00082: val_loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 83/120
023 - val_loss: 0.0152 - val_dice_coef: 0.2726
Epoch 00084: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 85/120
101 - val loss: 0.0118 - val dice coef: 0.3544
Epoch 00085: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 86/120
084 - val loss: 0.0202 - val dice coef: 0.1668
Epoch 00086: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 87/120
880 - val loss: 0.0117 - val dice coef: 0.3501
Epoch 00087: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 88/120
284 - val loss: 0.0151 - val dice coef: 0.2375
Epoch 00088: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 89/120
```

```
196 - val loss: 0.0143 - val dice coef: 0.2203
Epoch 00089: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 90/120
169 - val_loss: 0.0200 - val_dice_coef: 0.2148
Epoch 00090: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 91/120
128 - val_loss: 0.0194 - val_dice_coef: 0.2064
Epoch 00091: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 92/120
090 - val loss: 0.0129 - val dice coef: 0.2711
Epoch 00092: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 93/120
347 - val loss: 0.0123 - val dice coef: 0.3586
Epoch 00093: val loss did not improve from 0.01169
Epoch 94/120
348 - val loss: 0.0113 - val dice coef: 0.3691
Epoch 00094: val loss improved from 0.01169 to 0.01132, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 95/120
219 - val loss: 0.0197 - val dice coef: 0.0940
Epoch 00095: val loss did not improve from 0.01132
Epoch 96/120
235 - val loss: 0.0166 - val dice coef: 0.1906
Epoch 00096: val loss did not improve from 0.01132
Epoch 97/120
133 - val loss: 0.0243 - val dice coef: 0.0623
Epoch 00097: val loss did not improve from 0.01132
Epoch 98/120
227 - val loss: 0.0113 - val dice coef: 0.3340
Epoch 00098: val loss improved from 0.01132 to 0.01126, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 99/120
201 - val loss: 0.0140 - val dice coef: 0.2887
Epoch 00099: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 100/120
071 - val loss: 0.0124 - val dice coef: 0.3214
Epoch 00100: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 101/120
225 - val loss: 0.0117 - val dice coef: 0.2709
Epoch 00101: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 102/120
231 - val loss: 0.0117 - val dice coef: 0.2943
Epoch 00102: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 103/120
```

```
175 - val loss: 0.0124 - val dice coef: 0.3127
Epoch 00103: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 104/120
305 - val_loss: 0.0118 - val_dice_coef: 0.3329
Epoch 00104: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 105/120
124 - val_loss: 0.0202 - val_dice_coef: 0.2012
Epoch 00105: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 106/120
335 - val loss: 0.0134 - val dice coef: 0.2984
Epoch 00106: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 107/120
347 - val loss: 0.0209 - val dice coef: 0.1200
Epoch 00107: val loss did not improve from 0.01126
Epoch 108/120
112 - val loss: 0.0101 - val dice coef: 0.4107
Epoch 00108: val loss improved from 0.01126 to 0.01012, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp 1/model weights best.h5
Epoch 109/120
142 - val loss: 0.0142 - val dice coef: 0.2050
Epoch 00109: val loss did not improve from 0.01012
Epoch 110/120
126 - val loss: 0.0145 - val dice coef: 0.2895
Epoch 00110: val loss did not improve from 0.01012
Epoch 111/120
142 - val loss: 0.0098 - val dice coef: 0.4223
Epoch 00111: val_loss improved from 0.01012 to 0.00982, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp_1/model_weights_best.h5
Epoch 112/120
218 - val_loss: 0.0118 - val_dice_coef: 0.2950
Epoch 00112: val loss did not improve from 0.00982
Epoch 113/120
012 - val loss: 0.0182 - val dice coef: 0.0708
Epoch 00113: val loss did not improve from 0.00982
Epoch 114/120
186 - val loss: 0.0179 - val dice coef: 0.2144
Epoch 00114: val loss did not improve from 0.00982
Epoch 115/120
208 - val loss: 0.0138 - val dice coef: 0.2437
Epoch 00115: val loss did not improve from 0.00982
Epoch 116/120
118 - val loss: 0.0158 - val dice coef: 0.1651
Epoch 00116: val loss did not improve from 0.00982
Epoch 117/120
```

```
191 - val loss: 0.0166 - val dice coef: 0.1902
Epoch 00117: val loss did not improve from 0.00982
Epoch 118/120
351 - val_loss: 0.0093 - val_dice_coef: 0.4183
Epoch 00118: val_loss improved from 0.00982 to 0.00934, saving model to /kaggle/working/e
xp_1/model_weights_best.h5
Epoch 119/120
308 - val loss: 0.0103 - val dice coef: 0.3495
Epoch 00119: val loss did not improve from 0.00934
Epoch 120/120
309 - val loss: 0.0156 - val dice coef: 0.2456
Epoch 00120: val loss did not improve from 0.00934
```



```
In [15]:
```

```
model.unet.save_weights('/kaggle/working/my_model_weights2.h5')
```

In [17]:

```
batch_s = 4
stack_s = 3
downscale = True
output_path = prepare_experiment(Path('/kaggle/working'))
loaded_model = SuperTrackingModel(batch_s, stack_s, out_path=output_path, downscale=down scale)
loaded_model.load()

Downloading...
From: https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1RHG_0271_TDKpEYwupjZnC0gUVVmSgLr
To: /kaggle/working/loaded_weights.h5
100%| 2.07M/2.07M [00:00<00:00, 92.0MB/s]</pre>
```

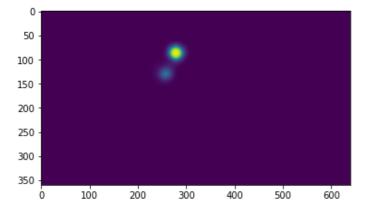
In [18]:

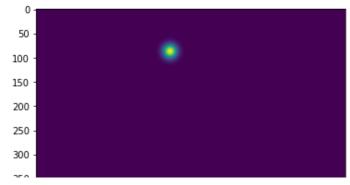
```
sibatracc final = loaded model.test(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/test/'), [1,
2], do visualization=True, test name='test')
print(f'SiBaTrAcc final value: {sibatracc final}')
loading clip data (game 1, clip 1) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 1)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 1)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 1, clip 2) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 2)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 2)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 1, clip 3) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 3)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 3)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 1, clip 4) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 4)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 4)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 1, clip 5) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 5)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 5)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 1, clip 6) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 6)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 6)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 1, clip 7) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 7)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 7)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 1, clip 8) downscaled
loading clip data (game 1, clip 8)
loading clip labels (game 1, clip 8)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 1) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 1)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 1)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 2) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 2)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 2)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 3) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 3)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 3)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 4) downscaled
loading alin data (game ? alin /)
```

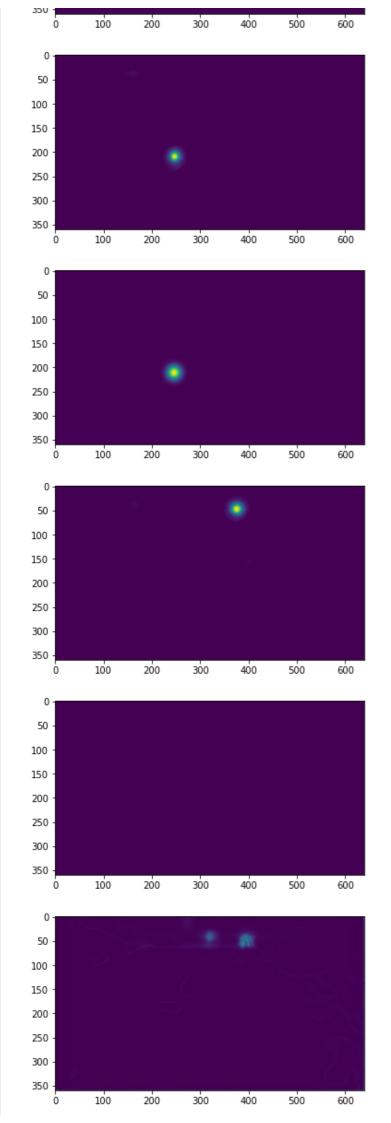
```
TOAUTHY CITY WALA (YAME 2, CITY 4)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 4)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 5) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 5)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 5)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 6) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 6)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 6)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 7) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 7)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 7)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 8) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 8)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 8)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
loading clip data (game 2, clip 9) downscaled
loading clip data (game 2, clip 9)
loading clip labels (game 2, clip 9)
doing predictions
predictions are made
perfoming clip visualization
SiBaTrAcc final value: 0.6956884575440252
```

In [16]:

```
imgs, masks = train_gen.get_random_batch(batch_s)
prediction = model.unet.predict(imgs)
for i in range(4):
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(prediction[i].reshape(360, 640))
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(masks[i])
```



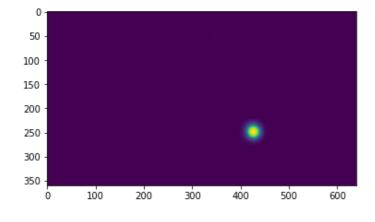


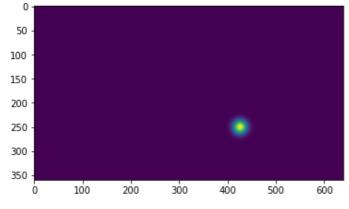


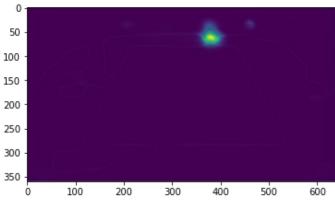
```
0
50 -
100 -
150 -
200 -
250 -
300 -
350 -
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
```

In [17]:

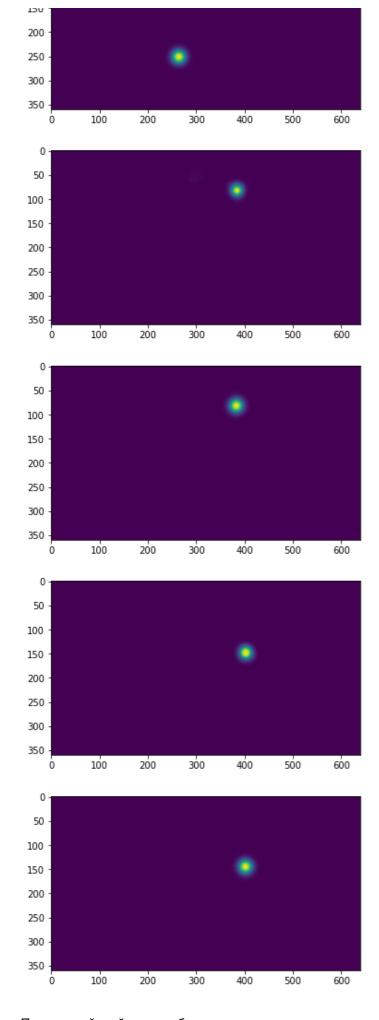
```
imgs, masks = val_gen.get_random_batch(batch_s)
prediction = model.unet.predict(imgs)
for i in range(4):
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(prediction[i].reshape(360, 640))
    plt.figure()
    plt.imshow(masks[i])
```











Пример пайплайна для обучения модели:

```
In [ ]:
```

```
batch_s = 4

stack_s = 3
```

```
downscale = True

output_path = prepare_experiment(Path('/kaggle/working'))

model = SuperTrackingModel(batch_s, stack_s, out_path=output_path, downscale=downscale)

train_gen = DataGenerator(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/train/'), [1, 2, 3, 4]
, stack_s=stack_s, downscale=True, pool_s=10, pool_update_s=4, quiet=True)
val_gen = DataGenerator(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/test/'), [1, 2], stack_s
=stack_s, downscale=True, pool_s=4, pool_update_s=2, quiet=True)

model.train(train_gen.random_g, val_gen.random_g)
```

Пример пайплайна для тестирования обученной модели:

adding: exp 2/test g2 c8.txt (deflated 78%)

```
In []:

new_model = SuperTrackingModel(batch_s, stack_s, out_path=output_path, downscale=downscale)

new_model.load()
sibatracc_final = new_model.test(Path('../input/tennistrackingassignment/test/'), [1,], d
o_visualization=True, test_name='test')
print(f'SiBaTrAcc_final_value: {sibatracc_final}')
```

Во время самостоятельного тестирования попробуйте хотя бы раз сделать тестирование с визуализацией **(do_visualization=True),** чтобы визуально оценить качество трекинга разработанной моделью.

Загрузка модели через функцию **load** должна происходить полностью автоматически без каких-либо действий со стороны пользователя! Один из вариантов подобной реализации с использованием **google drive** и пакета **gdown** приведен в разделе с дополнениями.

Дополнения

Иногда при записи большого количества файлов в **output** директорию **kaggle** может "тупить" и не отображать корректно структуру дерева файлов в **output** и не показывать кнопки для скачивания выбранного файла. В этом случае удобно будет запаковать директорию с экспериментом и выкачать ее вручную. Пример для выкачивания директории с первым экспериментом приведен ниже:

```
In [19]:
%cd /kaggle/working/
!zip -r "exp 2.zip" "exp 2"
from IPython.display import FileLink
FileLink(r'exp 2.zip')
/kaggle/working
 adding: exp 2/ (stored 0%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c7_prob.mp4 (deflated 2%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c4.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c9.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g1_c3_prob.mp4 (deflated 2%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g1_c5_prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c2.txt (deflated 80%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g1_c5.txt (deflated 78%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g1_c1.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c7.txt (deflated 79%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c5 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c1 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c6 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c1.txt (deflated 78%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c2.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c8 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c2.txt (deflated 77%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g1_c2_prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c6.txt (deflated 78%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c4 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
```

```
adding: exp_2/test_g1_c7_prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
  adding: exp_2/test_g1_c8.txt (deflated 80%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c4.txt (deflated 80%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g1_c4.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c7.txt (deflated 79%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c3.txt (deflated 73%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c8.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c3.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c9 prob.mp4 (deflated 2%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c5.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c5.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c2.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c6.txt (deflated 80%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c6 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c7.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c5.txt (deflated 80%)
  adding: exp_2/test_g2_c3.txt (deflated 80%)
  adding: exp_2/test_g2_c4_prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
  adding: exp_2/test_g2_c1.txt (deflated 79%)
  adding: exp_2/test_g2_c3.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c1_prob.mp4 (deflated 2%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c9.txt (deflated 80%)
 adding: exp_2/test_g2_c1.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c7.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c8.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c8 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c6.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c6.mp4 (deflated 0%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c2 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
 adding: exp 2/test g1 c4.txt (deflated 75%)
 adding: exp 2/test g2 c3 prob.mp4 (deflated 1%)
Out[19]:
```

exp 2.zip

удалить лишние директории или файлы в **output** тоже легко:

```
In []:
[!]rm -r /kaggle/working/exp_5
```

Для реализации загрузки данных рекомендуется использовать облачное хранилище **google drive** и пакет **gdown** для скачивания файлов. Пример подобного использования приведен ниже:

- 1. загружаем файл в **google drive** (в данном случае, это **npz** архив, содержащий один **numpy** массив по ключу 'w')
- 2. в интерфейсе google drive открываем доступ на чтение к файлу по ссылке и извлекаем из ссылки id файла
- 3. формируем url для скачивания файла
- **4.** с помощью **gdown** скачиваем файл
- 5. распаковываем прг архив и пользуемся питру массивом

Обратите внимание, что для корректной работы нужно правильно определить id файла. В частности, в ссылке https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kZ8CC-zfkB_TlwtBjuPcEfsPV0Jz7lPA/view?usp=sharing id файла заключен между ...d/ b /view?... и равен 1kZ8CC-zfkB_TlwtBjuPcEfsPV0Jz7lPA

```
In [ ]:
```

```
import gdown

id = 'lkZ8CC-zfkB_TlwtBjuPcEfsPV0Jz7IPA'
url = f'https://drive.google.com/uc?id={id}'
output = 'sample-weights.npz'
gdown.download(url, output, quiet=False)

import numpy as np

weights = np.load('/kaggle/working/sample-weights.npz')['w']
print(weights)
```