

# A minimalistic toolbox for extracting features from sport activity files

Iztok Fister Jr., Luka Lukač, Alen Rajšp, Iztok Fister, Luka Pečnik, Dušan Fister Presenter: Luka Lukač

#### Motivation

- Nowadays, Machine Learning (ML) is causing a revolution in many research areas, and sports training is no exception.
- In line with this, professional, as well as, amateur athletes are monitoring their sport activities/training using modern sport trackers.
- Until recently, not enough devotion was given to those indicators that are not visible directly, but can be obtained as the result of extensive data analysis, e.g. information extracted from topographic maps, weather conditions, and interval data.

## Contributions of this study

- An overview of indicators that can be extracted from sport activity datasets as features is outlined.
- A new tool for detection of topographic features in sport activity datasets is proposed.
- A new method for extracting historical weather data is developed.
- A new method for detection of interval training sessions from datasets is developed.

## Overview of indicators in sports activities

The problem of overall (integral) load indicators found in sports activity datasets, such as total duration, total distance, average heart rate, etc., is commonly associated with the following biases:

- details are not expressed sufficiently,
- only a general/integral outlook of the race/training is captured,
- the intensity indicator of the realized race/training may be fallacious and
- different stages/phases during the sport race/training, i.e. warming-up, endurance, intervals, etc., are not recognized directly.

## Proposed sources for extracting features

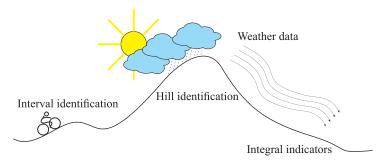


Figure: Sources for extracting features hidden in cycling sports activity datasets.

# Topographic maps' extraction

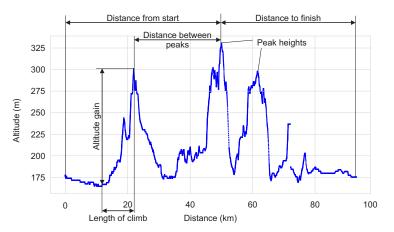


Figure: An example of topographic map and its basic labelled features.

### Detection of intervals

```
1 function DETECT-INTERVALS (segments,
    minimumTime)
      intervals \leftarrow \{\};
2
      avg ← getAverageHeartRate(segments);
3
      foreach segment \in segments do
4
          if segment.heartrate > avg then
5
              intervals \leftarrow intervals + {segment};
6
7
          end
      end
8
      for i \leftarrow 1 to intervals, length do
9
          if getAverageHeartrateBetween(intervals[i - 1],
10
           intervals[i] < 10 then
              merge(intervals[i - 1], intervals[i]);
11
12
          end
      end
13
      foreach interval \in intervals do
14
          if interval.time < minimumTime then
15
              intervals ← intervals - {interval};
16
17
          end
18
      end
      return intervals:
19
```

Figure: Detection of intervals by heart rate.

#### Detection of intervals

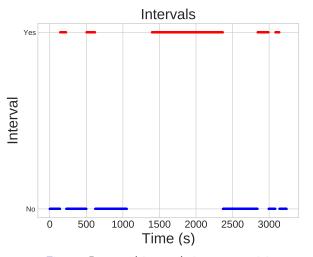


Figure: Detected intervals in sport activity.

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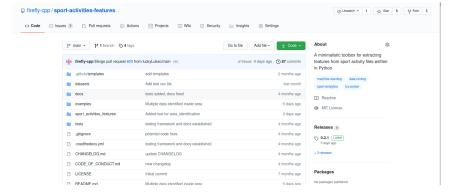


Figure: Main software repository.

#### Conclusion

- The domain of sports training has been connecting more and more with the computer science that offers tools for analysis data obtained by mobile devices worn during the training session with modern ML methods.
- Unfortunately, a lot of data obtained from mobile devices are hidden, and can be explained with sophisticated algorithms before entering into pure ML methods.
- The paper is focused on the development of extracting hidden features within sports activities.
- The following preprocessing methods were proposed, constituting the minimalistic toolbox: detailed analysis of topological maps, weather conditions, and identification of interval training sessions in cycling.
- In the future, the method should be included into Artificial Sport Trainer (AST).