Time series forecasting of positions of basket ball players

I have interpretted this as a state space problem hence not tried out Vector Autoregression (VAR) method (although, it would be among my next steps to try out.) Hence, the options I had were Kalman filter, RNN, particle filter, extended Kalman filter, generative RNNs or Variational Autoencoder. Since, this is a complex system, the underlying dynamical process can't be linear (and known before hand say for example Newtonian mechanics), hence there is no point trying out Kalman filter. Witnessing the tremendous success of RNN in object tracking and time series, I decided to implement a simple architecture of RNN to predict the next time step given past (25 and 100) time steps. Future time steps can be further computed by applying the learnt model from past known steps along with predicted previous step(s). Following is my implementation:

single time series

I have experimented with only one time series '2019040102_nba-bos_TRACKING.csv' in a way that player ID or jersey number and team ID are not a part of the training set and the information is implicit from the data structure used as training and test data. This gives rise to 3 features (x, y, z) and hence 11*3 states at each time step of the time series.

Understanding dataset

```
import pandas as pd
from pandas.plotting import autocorrelation_plot
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
import keras
```

 $C: \Users \vee a_k \anaconda 3 \lib \simeq packages \land umpy \aligned from . libs: \\$

C:\Users\verma_k\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\.libs\libopenblas.GK7GX5KEQ4F6UYO
3P26ULGBQYHGQ07J4.gfortran-win_amd64.dll

C:\Users\verma_k\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\.libs\libopenblas.wcdjnk7yvmpzq2m e2zzhjjrj3jikndb7.gfortran-win_amd64.dll

warnings.warn("loaded more than 1 DLL from .libs:"

```
In [2]:
    os.chdir('C:/kinexon_task')
    nba_bos = pd.read_csv('2019040102_nba-bos_TRACKING.csv')
    nba_bos.head(11)
```

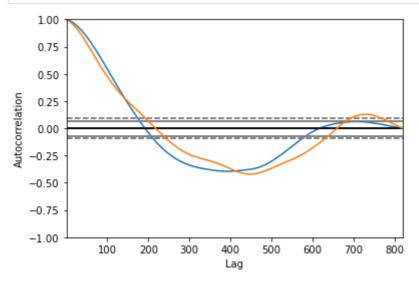
Out[2]:		ts	player_id	jersey_nr	team	х	у	z
	0	40:56.2	986b713a-b20b-4eb0-919e- c859d0508af7	0	team_0	0.182882	2.953548	0.000000
	1	40:56.2	ff4221b5-89ef-11e6-b799- a45e60e298d3	11	team_0	6.647769	-0.234699	0.000000
	2	40:56.2	ff411907-89ef-11e6-9c68- a45e60e298d3	36	team_0	0.438917	-2.990124	0.000000
	3	40:56.2	ff427c2e-89ef-11e6-8d2a- a45e60e298d3	42	team_0	3.313216	-0.268227	0.000000
	4	40:56.2	ff413e73-89ef-11e6-a5df- a45e60e298d3	46	team_0	0.143258	0.082297	0.000000
	5	40:56.2	ff4024b0-89ef-11e6-a1ae- a45e60e298d3	11	team_1	-0.448061	-2.962692	0.000000

	ts	player_id	jersey_nr	team	x	у	z
6	40:56.2	61fc6b15-5ce2-4613-a67b- f15bada3aa57	13	team_1	-0.579127	-0.271275	0.000000
7	40:56.2	0511e7cf-e543-4547-aa9d- 1c80e0ec3ad8	5	team_1	-0.871739	2.950500	0.000000
8	40:56.2	ff41920c-89ef-11e6-b546- a45e60e298d3	7	team_1	-7.135455	-0.091441	0.000000
9	40:56.2	ff426326-89ef-11e6-a607- a45e60e298d3	9	team_1	-4.572056	1.874543	0.000000
10	40:56.2	ball	ball	team_ball	-0.012192	-0.368812	1.868447

```
In [3]:
    time_steps = nba_bos['ts']
    player_id = nba_bos['player_id']
    jersey_nr = nba_bos['jersey_nr']
    team = nba_bos['team']
    x = nba_bos['x']
    y= nba_bos['y']
    z = nba_bos['z']
```

From the following autocorrelation graph, one can interpret that the number of past time steps to forecast next time steps should be less than around 200. Hence, I started with 100.

```
In [6]: autocorrelation_plot(x[0:9001:11])
    autocorrelation_plot(x[1:9001:11])
    plt.show()
```

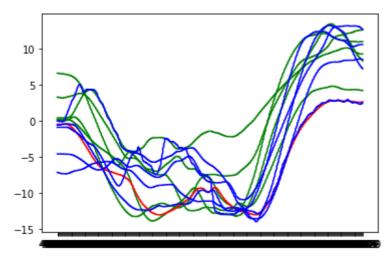


From the following plots, I can assume that the time series I am dealing with is stationary ie., shows no significant trends or seasonality. Hence, I proceed with the data as it is without any preprocessing steps like detrending or deseasonalising.

```
In [7]:
    plt.plot(time_steps[0:9000:11], x[0:9001:11], color='green')
    plt.plot(time_steps[1:9000:11], x[1:9000:11], color='green')
    plt.plot(time_steps[2:9000:11], x[2:9000:11], color='green')
    plt.plot(time_steps[3:9000:11], x[3:9000:11], color='green')
    plt.plot(time_steps[4:9000:11], x[4:9000:11], color='green')
    plt.plot(time_steps[5:9000:11], x[5:9000:11], color='red')
    plt.plot(time_steps[6:9000:11], x[6:9001:11], color='blue')
    plt.plot(time_steps[7:9000:11], x[7:9000:11], color='blue')
```

```
plt.plot(time_steps[8:9000:11], x[8:9000:11], color='blue')
plt.plot(time_steps[9:9000:11], x[9:9000:11], color='blue')
plt.plot(time_steps[10:9000:11], x[10:9000:11], color='blue')
```

Out[7]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2acc3c36df0>]



Implementation

In [4]:

The Jupyter file contains an interactive implementation. If you like, you can run the python script that I have sent, in terminal. Following is a sample command:

python3 training_and_evaluation.py -episodes 50 -num_past_steps 25 -batch_size 64 -begin 0 end 1000 -load model 1

I would recommend to load the pre-trained models, one corresponding to number of past time steps 100 and the other one 25.

```
import numpy as np
          import os
          import pandas as pd
          from pandas.plotting import autocorrelation_plot
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from keras.utils import np_utils
          from keras.models import Model
          from keras.layers import LSTM, Activation, Dense, Dropout, Input, Embedding, BatchNo
          from tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks import History
 In [7]:
          #Normalization
          \#x = (x-np.mean(x))/np.std(x)
          #y = (y-np.mean(y))/np.std(y)
          \#z = (z-np.mean(z))/np.std(z)
 In [9]:
          num time steps = time steps.shape[0]
          data = np.concatenate((x,y,z))
          data = data.reshape(3, num_time_steps)
          player=[]
          for i in range (11):
              player1 = data[:, i:num_time_steps:11]
              player.append(player1)
In [10]:
          data = np.array(player)
```

```
In [11]:
          data.shape
Out[11]: (11, 3, 95325)
In [12]:
          data=data.reshape(33, 95325)
In [12]:
          #in my previous implementation I used reshape instead of transpose and that created
          def create_dataset(num_past_steps, data):
              x = []
              y = []
              for i in range(95224):
                                                                #num_time_steps/11 = 95325
                  #print(i)
                  p = np.matrix.transpose(data[:,i:i+num_past_steps])
                                                                          #training data
                  x.append(p)
                  q = np.matrix.transpose(data[:,i+num past steps])
                                                                       #test data
                  y.append(q)
              return np.array(x), np.array(y)
In [51]:
          data_X, label = create_dataset(25, data)
In [52]:
          train x, train_label = data_X[0:95000][:][:], label[0:95000][:][:]
In [53]:
          test_x, test_label = data_X[95000:][:][:], label[95000:][:][:]
In [56]:
          test_label.shape
         (224, 33)
Out[56]:
In [60]:
          train label=train label.reshape(95000,1,33)
          test_label=test_label.reshape(224,1,33)
```

Training

```
In [44]:
          def RNN(past_time_steps):
              inputs = Input(name='inputs',shape=(past time steps, 33))
              #layer = BatchNormalization()(inputs)
              layer = LSTM(64, return_sequences=True)(inputs)
              layer = Activation('relu')(layer)
              layer = Dropout(0.2)(layer)
              #layer = LSTM(32, return_sequences=False)(layer)
              layer = Dense(128, name='FC2')(layer)
              layer = Activation('relu')(layer)
              layer = Dense(33,name='out layer')(layer)
              model = Model(inputs=inputs,outputs=layer)
              return model
          #Compile the model
                                #or 100
          model 25 = RNN(25)
          model_25_.summary(25) #or 100
```

#Fit on training data

```
#model1.fit(trainx_array_new,label_array_new,batch_size=64,epochs=10, validation_spl
     Model: "model 5"
     Layer (typ Output Sh Para
     inputs (In [(None, 2 0
     1stm 5 (LS (None, 25 2508
     activation (None, 25 0
     dropout 1 (None, 25 0
     FC2 (Dense (None, 25 8320
     activation (None, 25 0
     out_layer (None, 25 4257
     _____
     Total params: 37,665
     Trainable params: 37,665
     Non-trainable params: 0
In [45]:
     model_25_.fit(train_x, train_label,batch_size=64,epochs=100, validation_split=0.2, s
     Epoch 1/100
     y: 0.2410 - val loss: 3.0982 - val accuracy: 0.5603
     Epoch 2/100
     y: 0.4494 - val loss: 2.9364 - val accuracy: 0.5545
     Epoch 3/100
     y: 0.4675 - val_loss: 2.9820 - val_accuracy: 0.5587
     Epoch 4/100
     y: 0.4777 - val_loss: 2.8698 - val_accuracy: 0.5666
     Epoch 5/100
     y: 0.4877 - val loss: 2.9338 - val accuracy: 0.5507
     Epoch 6/100
     y: 0.4958 - val loss: 2.9588 - val accuracy: 0.5322
     Epoch 7/100
     y: 0.5002 - val loss: 3.0362 - val accuracy: 0.5451
     Epoch 8/100
     y: 0.5052 - val loss: 3.0341 - val accuracy: 0.5330
     Epoch 9/100
     y: 0.5081 - val_loss: 3.1002 - val_accuracy: 0.5184
     Epoch 10/100
     y: 0.5130 - val_loss: 3.0878 - val_accuracy: 0.5247
     Epoch 11/100
     y: 0.5169 - val_loss: 3.1539 - val_accuracy: 0.5019
     Epoch 12/100
     y: 0.5171 - val loss: 3.1709 - val accuracy: 0.5261
     Epoch 13/100
```

model_25_.compile(loss='mse',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy']) #or 100

```
y: 0.5201 - val_loss: 3.2502 - val_accuracy: 0.5224
Epoch 14/100
y: 0.5233 - val_loss: 3.3340 - val_accuracy: 0.5071
Epoch 15/100
y: 0.5252 - val_loss: 3.3380 - val_accuracy: 0.5085
Epoch 16/100
y: 0.5266 - val_loss: 3.3752 - val_accuracy: 0.5066
Epoch 17/100
y: 0.5289 - val_loss: 3.4727 - val_accuracy: 0.5040
Epoch 18/100
y: 0.5298 - val loss: 3.3544 - val accuracy: 0.4875
Epoch 19/100
y: 0.5316 - val_loss: 3.4259 - val_accuracy: 0.4955
Epoch 20/100
y: 0.5319 - val_loss: 3.4890 - val_accuracy: 0.4855
Epoch 21/100
y: 0.5353 - val_loss: 3.6947 - val_accuracy: 0.5017
Epoch 22/100
y: 0.5351 - val_loss: 3.5286 - val_accuracy: 0.4794
Epoch 23/100
y: 0.5354 - val_loss: 3.6237 - val_accuracy: 0.4884
Epoch 24/100
y: 0.5371 - val_loss: 3.7282 - val_accuracy: 0.4895
Epoch 25/100
y: 0.5391 - val_loss: 3.6482 - val_accuracy: 0.4832
Epoch 26/100
y: 0.5372 - val_loss: 3.5184 - val_accuracy: 0.4991
Epoch 27/100
y: 0.5401 - val_loss: 3.4778 - val_accuracy: 0.4811
Epoch 28/100
y: 0.5395 - val loss: 3.6605 - val accuracy: 0.4891
Epoch 29/100
y: 0.5415 - val loss: 3.6223 - val accuracy: 0.4953
Epoch 30/100
y: 0.5437 - val loss: 3.5956 - val accuracy: 0.4848
Epoch 31/100
y: 0.5437 - val loss: 3.6245 - val accuracy: 0.4885
Epoch 32/100
y: 0.5456 - val loss: 3.8042 - val accuracy: 0.4851
Epoch 33/100
y: 0.5447 - val_loss: 3.7163 - val_accuracy: 0.4916
Epoch 34/100
y: 0.5468 - val_loss: 3.6695 - val_accuracy: 0.4831
Epoch 35/100
y: 0.5468 - val_loss: 3.6818 - val_accuracy: 0.4827s: 1.5740 - ac
Epoch 36/100
```

```
y: 0.5473 - val_loss: 3.6870 - val_accuracy: 0.4903
Epoch 37/100
y: 0.5464 - val_loss: 3.6975 - val_accuracy: 0.4878
Epoch 38/100
y: 0.5477 - val_loss: 3.7310 - val_accuracy: 0.4725
Epoch 39/100
y: 0.5464 - val_loss: 3.6649 - val_accuracy: 0.4862
Epoch 40/100
y: 0.5495 - val_loss: 3.6745 - val_accuracy: 0.4873
Epoch 41/100
y: 0.5478 - val loss: 3.7103 - val accuracy: 0.5024
Epoch 42/100
y: 0.5501 - val_loss: 3.6992 - val_accuracy: 0.4912
Epoch 43/100
y: 0.5506 - val_loss: 3.6695 - val_accuracy: 0.4897
Epoch 44/100
y: 0.5517 - val_loss: 3.6613 - val_accuracy: 0.4991
Epoch 45/100
y: 0.5533 - val_loss: 3.6994 - val_accuracy: 0.4950
Epoch 46/100
y: 0.5530 - val_loss: 3.6555 - val_accuracy: 0.4910
Epoch 47/100
y: 0.5533 - val_loss: 3.6537 - val_accuracy: 0.4948
Epoch 48/100
y: 0.5554 - val_loss: 3.6330 - val_accuracy: 0.4856
Epoch 49/100
y: 0.5565 - val_loss: 3.6557 - val_accuracy: 0.4918
Epoch 50/100
y: 0.5549 - val_loss: 3.6496 - val_accuracy: 0.4893
Epoch 51/100
y: 0.5537 - val loss: 3.6375 - val accuracy: 0.4832
Epoch 52/100
y: 0.5591 - val loss: 3.6736 - val accuracy: 0.4879
Epoch 53/100
y: 0.5594 - val loss: 3.6988 - val accuracy: 0.4938
Epoch 54/100
y: 0.5602 - val loss: 3.6602 - val accuracy: 0.4916
Epoch 55/100
y: 0.5603 - val loss: 3.7002 - val accuracy: 0.4849
Epoch 56/100
y: 0.5597 - val_loss: 3.6292 - val_accuracy: 0.4943
Epoch 57/100
y: 0.5606 - val_loss: 3.6778 - val_accuracy: 0.5030
Epoch 58/100
y: 0.5611 - val_loss: 3.6834 - val_accuracy: 0.4938
Epoch 59/100
```

```
y: 0.5618 - val_loss: 3.6913 - val_accuracy: 0.4931
Epoch 60/100
y: 0.5621 - val_loss: 3.6860 - val_accuracy: 0.4942
Epoch 61/100
y: 0.5638 - val_loss: 3.6660 - val_accuracy: 0.4930
Epoch 62/100
y: 0.5617 - val_loss: 3.7378 - val_accuracy: 0.4860
Epoch 63/100
y: 0.5638 - val_loss: 3.7161 - val_accuracy: 0.4854
Epoch 64/100
y: 0.5637 - val loss: 3.7203 - val accuracy: 0.4969
Epoch 65/100
y: 0.5646 - val_loss: 3.8863 - val_accuracy: 0.5020
Epoch 66/100
y: 0.5619 - val_loss: 3.7467 - val_accuracy: 0.4980
Epoch 67/100
y: 0.5644 - val_loss: 3.8000 - val_accuracy: 0.5025
Epoch 68/100
y: 0.5654 - val_loss: 3.7707 - val_accuracy: 0.5037
Epoch 69/100
y: 0.5667 - val_loss: 3.7729 - val_accuracy: 0.4913
Epoch 70/100
y: 0.5667 - val_loss: 3.7685 - val_accuracy: 0.5022
Epoch 71/100
y: 0.5645 - val_loss: 3.7973 - val_accuracy: 0.5060
Epoch 72/100
y: 0.5651 - val_loss: 3.8227 - val_accuracy: 0.4984
Epoch 73/100
y: 0.5655 - val_loss: 3.7701 - val_accuracy: 0.5146
Epoch 74/100
y: 0.5670 - val loss: 3.8178 - val accuracy: 0.5038
Epoch 75/100
y: 0.5664 - val loss: 3.8543 - val accuracy: 0.5061
Epoch 76/100
y: 0.5679 - val loss: 3.8036 - val accuracy: 0.5112
Epoch 77/100
y: 0.5666 - val loss: 3.7686 - val accuracy: 0.5061
Epoch 78/100
y: 0.5675 - val loss: 3.8103 - val accuracy: 0.5016
Epoch 79/100
y: 0.5686 - val loss: 3.8197 - val accuracy: 0.5104
Epoch 80/100
y: 0.5667 - val_loss: 3.8420 - val_accuracy: 0.5146
Epoch 81/100
y: 0.5709 - val_loss: 3.8599 - val_accuracy: 0.5208
Epoch 82/100
```

```
y: 0.5711 - val_loss: 3.8374 - val_accuracy: 0.5189
    Epoch 83/100
    y: 0.5710 - val_loss: 3.8606 - val_accuracy: 0.5190
    Epoch 84/100
    y: 0.5715 - val_loss: 3.7874 - val_accuracy: 0.5186
    Epoch 85/100
    y: 0.5721 - val_loss: 3.8072 - val_accuracy: 0.5231curacy: 0.57
    Epoch 86/100
    y: 0.5714 - val_loss: 3.8323 - val_accuracy: 0.5179
    Epoch 87/100
    y: 0.5708 - val loss: 3.8727 - val accuracy: 0.5122
    Epoch 88/100
    y: 0.5717 - val_loss: 3.7914 - val_accuracy: 0.5093
    Epoch 89/100
    y: 0.5707 - val_loss: 3.8461 - val_accuracy: 0.5123
    Epoch 90/100
    y: 0.5724 - val_loss: 3.8100 - val_accuracy: 0.5207
    Epoch 91/100
    y: 0.5712 - val_loss: 3.7470 - val_accuracy: 0.5152
    Epoch 92/100
    y: 0.5715 - val_loss: 3.7624 - val_accuracy: 0.5097
    Epoch 93/100
    y: 0.5728 - val_loss: 3.9057 - val_accuracy: 0.5108
    Epoch 94/100
    y: 0.5738 - val_loss: 3.8598 - val_accuracy: 0.5131
    Epoch 95/100
    y: 0.5723 - val_loss: 3.8271 - val_accuracy: 0.5068
    Epoch 96/100
    y: 0.5731 - val_loss: 3.8154 - val_accuracy: 0.5084
    Epoch 97/100
    y: 0.5717 - val loss: 3.8459 - val accuracy: 0.5023
    Epoch 98/100
    y: 0.5728 - val loss: 3.8606 - val accuracy: 0.5198
    Epoch 99/100
    y: 0.5751 - val loss: 3.8252 - val accuracy: 0.5046
    Epoch 100/100
    y: 0.5748 - val loss: 3.7688 - val accuracy: 0.5113
Out[45]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1977d92a9a0>
In [61]:
     #Test result:
     model 25 .evaluate(test x, test label)
    7/7 [=============== ] - 5s 7ms/step - loss: 3.7754 - accuracy: 0.7379
Out[61]: [3.7754178047180176, 0.7378571629524231]
In [62]:
     #Data preparation for model 100
```

```
In [21]: | data_X, label = create_dataset(100, data)
          train_x, train_label = data_X[0:95000][:][:], label[0:95000][:][:]
          test_x, test_label = data_X[95000:][:][:], label[95000:][:][:]
          train_label=train_label.reshape(95000,1,33)
In [26]:
          test_label=test_label.reshape(224,1,33)
In [20]:
          test_label=test_label.reshape(224,1,3)
         ValueError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
         <ipython-input-20-43d8ef69b2c7> in <module>
         ----> 1 test_label=test_label.reshape(224,1,3)
         ValueError: cannot reshape array of size 7392 into shape (224,1,3)
In [16]:
          import keras
          model_100_ = keras.models.load_model("my_model100")
In [48]:
          #Compile the model
          model_100 = RNN(100)
          model_100_.summary(100)
          model_100_.compile(loss='mse',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
          model_100_.fit(train_x, train_label,batch_size=64,epochs=100, validation_split=0.2,
         Model: "model_7"
         Layer (type)
                                                       Output Shape
         Param #
                                                       [(None, 100, 33)]
         inputs (InputLayer)
         1stm_7 (LSTM)
                                                       (None, 100, 64)
         25088
         activation_10 (Activation)
                                                       (None, 100, 64)
         dropout 3 (Dropout)
                                                       (None, 100, 64)
         FC2 (Dense)
                                                       (None, 100, 128)
         8320
         activation 11 (Activation)
                                                       (None, 100, 128)
         out layer (Dense)
                                                       (None, 100, 33)
         Total params: 37,665
         Trainable params: 37,665
```

```
Epoch 1/100
cy: 0.1731 - val_loss: 11.3957 - val_accuracy: 0.3487
Epoch 2/100
y: 0.3357 - val_loss: 11.8278 - val_accuracy: 0.3074
Epoch 3/100
cy: 0.3621 - val_loss: 12.1690 - val_accuracy: 0.3052
Epoch 4/100
y: 0.3747 - val loss: 12.9700 - val accuracy: 0.2880
Epoch 5/100
cy: 0.3840 - val_loss: 13.4743 - val_accuracy: 0.2632
Epoch 6/100
cy: 0.3931 - val_loss: 13.7336 - val_accuracy: 0.2685
Epoch 7/100
cy: 0.3984 - val_loss: 13.3627 - val_accuracy: 0.2608
Epoch 8/100
cy: 0.4043 - val_loss: 13.5105 - val_accuracy: 0.2720
Epoch 9/100
cy: 0.4096 - val_loss: 14.2213 - val_accuracy: 0.2346
Epoch 10/100
cy: 0.4118 - val_loss: 13.8957 - val_accuracy: 0.2374
Epoch 11/100
cy: 0.4151 - val_loss: 13.6711 - val_accuracy: 0.2456
Epoch 12/100
cy: 0.4197 - val_loss: 13.9854 - val_accuracy: 0.2379
Epoch 13/100
cy: 0.4213 - val_loss: 13.9211 - val_accuracy: 0.2379
cy: 0.4226 - val_loss: 13.7727 - val_accuracy: 0.2358
Epoch 15/100
cy: 0.4267 - val loss: 14.0479 - val accuracy: 0.2346
Epoch 16/100
cy: 0.4276 - val loss: 13.7969 - val accuracy: 0.2413
Epoch 17/100
cy: 0.4291 - val loss: 13.7476 - val accuracy: 0.2401
Epoch 18/100
cy: 0.4280 - val loss: 14.1215 - val accuracy: 0.2283
Epoch 19/100
cy: 0.4304 - val loss: 14.1177 - val accuracy: 0.2309
Epoch 20/100
cy: 0.4326 - val_loss: 13.9611 - val_accuracy: 0.2252
Epoch 21/100
cy: 0.4333 - val_loss: 14.1823 - val_accuracy: 0.2283
Epoch 22/100
cy: 0.4363 - val_loss: 14.6518 - val_accuracy: 0.2352
```

```
Epoch 23/100
y: 0.4332 - val_loss: 14.3322 - val_accuracy: 0.2238
Epoch 24/100
cy: 0.4371 - val_loss: 14.5957 - val_accuracy: 0.2184
Epoch 25/100
cy: 0.4378 - val_loss: 14.8738 - val_accuracy: 0.2231
Epoch 26/100
cy: 0.4397 - val_loss: 14.7893 - val_accuracy: 0.2256
Epoch 27/100
cy: 0.4395 - val loss: 15.1844 - val accuracy: 0.2135
Epoch 28/100
cy: 0.4356 - val loss: 15.0634 - val accuracy: 0.2131
Epoch 29/100
cy: 0.4397 - val_loss: 15.2148 - val_accuracy: 0.2109
Epoch 30/100
cy: 0.4448 - val_loss: 15.2125 - val_accuracy: 0.2062
Epoch 31/100
cy: 0.4415 - val_loss: 15.2733 - val_accuracy: 0.2087
Epoch 32/100
cy: 0.4439 - val_loss: 15.3282 - val_accuracy: 0.2151
cy: 0.4432 - val_loss: 15.3400 - val_accuracy: 0.2146
Epoch 34/100
cy: 0.4447 - val_loss: 15.6134 - val_accuracy: 0.2094
cy: 0.4464 - val_loss: 15.6778 - val_accuracy: 0.2037
Epoch 36/100
cy: 0.4452 - val_loss: 15.0316 - val_accuracy: 0.2233
cy: 0.4423 - val loss: 15.6454 - val accuracy: 0.2077
Epoch 38/100
136/1188 [==>......] - ETA: 1:46 - loss: 2.9058 - accuracy: 0.
4367
______
KeyboardInterrupt
                        Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-48-9fd62560dd82> in <module>
   3 model_100_.summary(100)
   4 model_100_.compile(loss='mse',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
---> 5 model_100_.fit(train_x, train_label,batch_size=64,epochs=100, validation_spl
it=0.2, shuffle='True')
~\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\keras\engine\training.py in fit(sel
f, x, y, batch_size, epochs, verbose, callbacks, validation_split, validation_data,
shuffle, class_weight, sample_weight, initial_epoch, steps_per_epoch, validation_st
eps, validation_batch_size, validation_freq, max_queue_size, workers, use_multiproce
ssing)
 1156
              r=1):
 1157
             callbacks.on_train_batch_begin(step)
             tmp_logs = self.train_function(iterator)
-> 1158
 1159
             if data_handler.should_sync:
 1160
              context.async_wait()
~\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\tensorflow\python\eager\def_functio
n.py in __call__(self, *args, **kwds)
```

localhost:8888/nbconvert/html/Kinexon task .ipynb?download=false

```
887
                      with OptionalXlaContext(self._jit_compile):
             888
                         result = self._call(*args, **kwds)
         --> 889
             890
             891
                      new_tracing_count = self.experimental_get_tracing_count()
         ~\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\tensorflow\python\eager\def_functio
         n.py in _call(self, *args, **kwds)
                      # In this case we have created variables on the first call, so we run
             915
          the
                       # defunned version which is guaranteed to never create variables.
             916
                      return self._stateless_fn(*args, **kwds) # pylint: disable=not-callab
         --> 917
         le
                     elif self. stateful fn is not None:
             918
                      # Release the lock early so that multiple threads can perform the call
             919
         ~\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\tensorflow\python\eager\function.py
          in __call__(self, *args, **kwargs)
                       (graph_function,
            3021
            3022
                        filtered_flat_args) = self._maybe_define_function(args, kwargs)
                     return graph_function._call_flat(
         -> 3023
                         filtered_flat_args, captured_inputs=graph_function.captured_inputs)
            3024
         # pylint: disable=protected-access
            3025
         ~\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\tensorflow\python\eager\function.py
          in _call_flat(self, args, captured_inputs, cancellation_manager)
            1958
                         and executing_eagerly):
                       # No tape is watching; skip to running the function.
            1959
                       return self._build_call_outputs(self._inference_function.call()
         -> 1960
            1961
                           ctx, args, cancellation_manager=cancellation_manager))
                     forward_backward = self._select_forward_and_backward_functions(
            1962
         ~\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\tensorflow\python\eager\function.py
          in call(self, ctx, args, cancellation_manager)
             589
                      with _InterpolateFunctionError(self):
             590
                         if cancellation_manager is None:
         --> 591
                          outputs = execute.execute(
             592
                              str(self.signature.name),
             593
                              num_outputs=self._num_outputs,
         ~\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\tensorflow\python\eager\execute.py i
         n quick_execute(op_name, num_outputs, inputs, attrs, ctx, name)
              57
                  try:
              58
                     ctx.ensure initialized()
         ---> 59
                     tensors = pywrap_tfe.TFE_Py_Execute(ctx._handle, device_name, op_name,
                                                        inputs, attrs, num outputs)
                   except core. NotOkStatusException as e:
         KeyboardInterrupt:
In [27]:
          #Test results:
          model_100_.evaluate(test_x, test_label)
         [6.773382663726807, 0.12044642865657806]
In [50]:
          model_100_.save('my_model100')
          model 25 .save('my model25')
         WARNING:absl:Found untraced functions such as lstm_cell_7_layer_call_and_return_cond
         itional_losses, lstm_cell_7_layer_call_fn, lstm_cell_7_layer_call_fn, lstm_cell_7_la
         yer_call_and_return_conditional_losses, lstm_cell_7_layer_call_and_return_conditiona
```

l_losses while saving (showing 5 of 5). These functions will not be directly callabl

e after loading.

```
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my_model100\assets
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my_model100\assets
WARNING:absl:Found untraced functions such as lstm_cell_5_layer_call_and_return_cond
itional_losses, lstm_cell_5_layer_call_fn, lstm_cell_5_layer_call_fn, lstm_cell_5_la
yer_call_and_return_conditional_losses, lstm_cell_5_layer_call_and_return_conditiona
l_losses while saving (showing 5 of 5). These functions will not be directly callabl
e after loading.
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my_model25\assets
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my_model25\assets
```

Variance Test

```
In [5]:
          nba_uta = pd.read_csv('2019040129_nba-uta_TRACKING.csv')
 In [6]:
          nba_gsw = pd.read_csv('2019051610_nba-gsw_TRACKING.csv')
 In [8]:
          def data_preprocessing(raw_data):
              #team = raw_data['team']
              \#data = 0
              #for i in range (len(raw_data['ts'])):
                   #if team[i]=='team_ball':
                      #team[i]='team 2'
              \#team = np.array(team)
              #team_processed = np.zeros([len(team)])
              #for i in range (len(team)):
                  #team_processed[i] = int(team[i][5])
              num_time_steps = time_steps.shape[0]
              data = np.concatenate((raw_data['x'],raw_data['y'],raw_data['z']))
              data = data.reshape(3, num_time_steps)
              player=[]
              for i in range (11):
                   player1 = data[:, i:num_time_steps:11]
                   player.append(player1)
              data = np.array(player)
              return data
In [18]:
          data = data_preprocessing(nba_gsw)
In [19]:
          data=data.reshape(33,95325)
In [25]:
          x, y = create_dataset(25, data)
In [28]:
          len(y)
         95224
Out[28]:
In [26]:
          y=y.reshape(95224,1,33)
```

NBA UTA

NBA_GSW

Further steps:

- 1. First of all, training the same model with around 200 to 400 epochs as there is a clear scope of increasing the training accuracy.
- 2. Combining all the three time series and evaluating with the same RNN architecture.
- 3. Architectural tweaks, like batch normalization, adding LSTM layers etc.
- 4. Predicting more than 1 future time steps either in a regressive way (feeding network outputs to the model and predicting the next step), or by directly making labels 2-dimensional.
- 5. Model player interacrions like euclidean distances, playing position etc. (giving rise to a graph), and then apply min-cost flow for time series forecasting.
- 6. Trying out generative RNNs and Variational Autoencoders, to perform uncertainty quantification and generate scenarios that were never seen before, but have the same posterior distribution p(z|x), z:=latent variables describing space dynamics, x:=states. This can also be used for data augmentation.
- 7. In case the underlying dynamics can also be learnt, then particle filter is also a solution. I am not sure how else to model the underlying dynamics.

```
In [ ]:
```