

DYNAMIC BALL TRACKING & HIGHLIGHT GENERATION

Submitted To:-

Dr. Gaurav Singal

Department of Computer Science

Submitted By:-

Sudhanshu Kumar 2021UCD2157

PROBLEM STATEMENT?

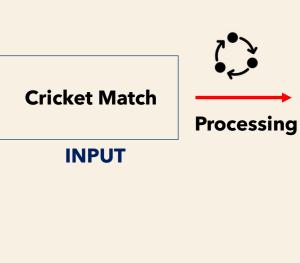
The current method of creating highlights from cricket matches relies on human editors, which is a <u>time-consuming</u>, <u>resource-intensive</u> and often results in delayed availability of highlights.

- > Dedicated Human Editors:
- > Time-consuming:
- > Resource Intensive:
- > Delayed Availability:



OBJECTIVE

A cricket match analysis system with computer vision for **ball tracking**, **decision-making**, complemented by **highlight generation**.





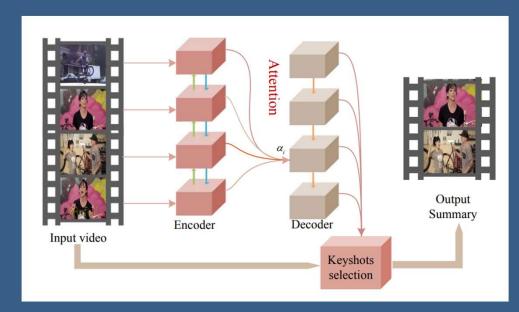
OUTPUT



METHOLOGY-1

- Low Accuracy
- Limited Contextual Understanding
- Overfitting and Generalization
- Huge Data is need for training purpose





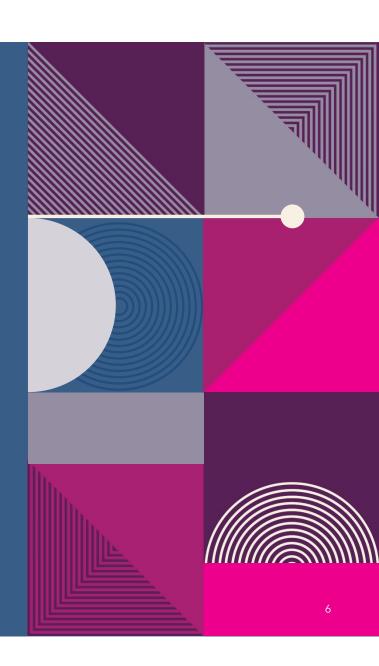


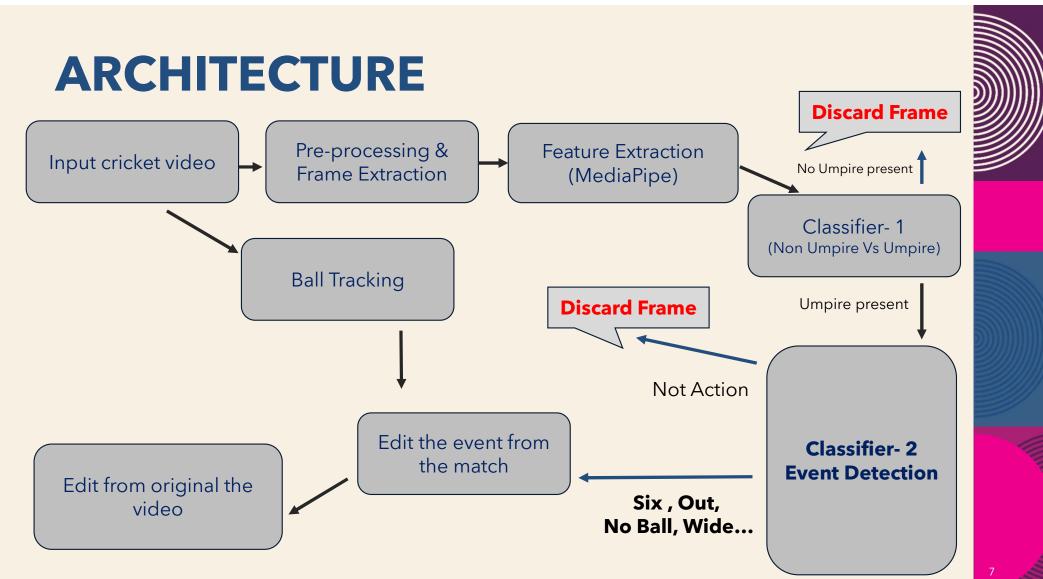
METHOLOGY - 2

- 1.Video preprocessing
- 2. Ball Detection
- ❖ 3. Ball Tracking
- 4. Compare with Umpire
- ❖ 5. Make the decision
- 6. Make the time stamp for that shot
- ❖ 7. Make the highlight from Orignial Video

NOVELTY

- ✓ **Unique Perspective:** Utilizing tracking and mapping technology from the umpire's viewpoint offers a distinct angle for cricket highlights, enhancing viewer engagement.
- ✓ Key Moment Prioritization: By mapping the umpire's movements, highlight generation algorithms can prioritize critical match moments like dismissals and close calls, improving highlight reel quality.
- ✓ **Interactive Analysis:** Integration of tracking data allows for interactive viewing experiences, enabling viewers to analyze match dynamics and player performance in real-time.







SOFTWARE USED







VS code



YT Downloader



uTorrent

Packages used:-

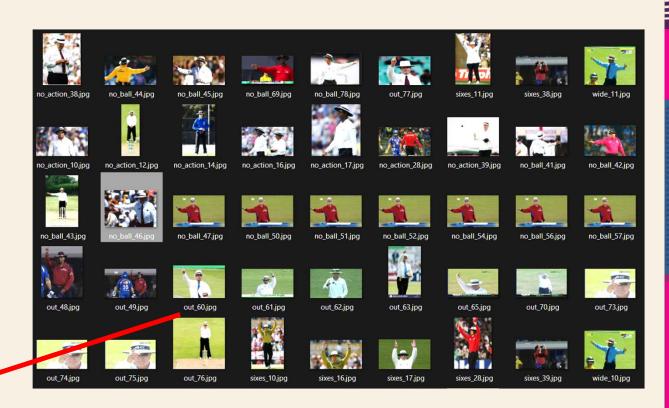
- **MoviePy:** Python library for video editing.
- FFmpeg: Multimedia framework for decoding and encoding various media file formats.
- TensorFlow (YOLOv7): Implementation of YOLO object detection framework in TensorFlow.
- Keras: High-level neural networks API for building and training deep learning models.
- ❖ IPython: Toolkit for interactive computing in Python.

UMPIRE DATASETS

Source:- Downloaded from google images

- · OUT
- NO ACTION
- NO BALL
- WIDE
- SIXES
- FOUR...





UMPIRE DATASETS



No Action (70 Instances)



No Ball (70 Instances)



Out (75 Instances)



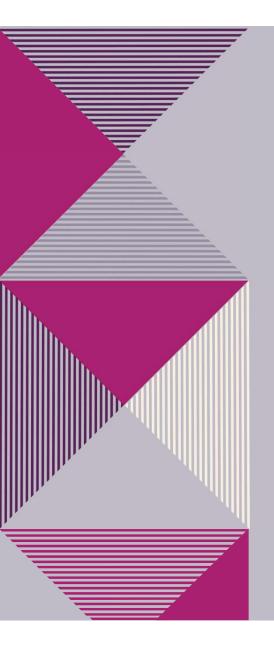
Sixes (70 Instances)



Wide (70 Instances)



Non-umpire (150 Instances)



CRICKET VIDEO DATASETS

Source:- Downloaded from the YouTube, Google

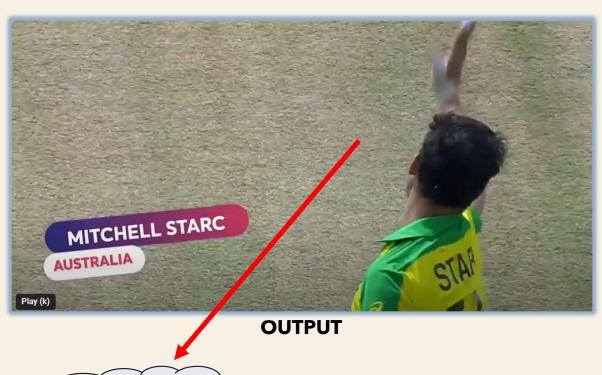
- 21 Videos
- MP4 Video
- 30 FPS Video
- 20-25 mins



📥 video 1.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_2.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_3.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_5.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_6.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_7.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_8.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_9.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_10.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_11.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_12.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📥 video_13.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_14.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_15.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_16.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_17.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_18.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_19.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_20.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL
📤 video_21.mp4	MP4 Video File (VL

BALL TRACKING

Ball Tracking



Code Implementation

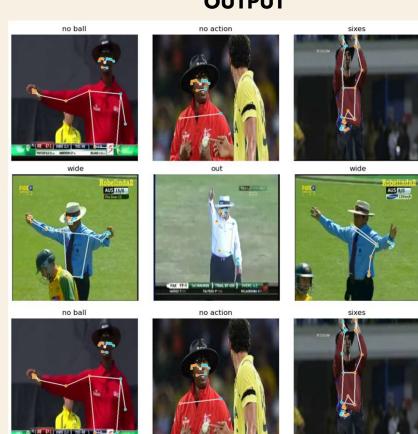
```
# Import Libraries
Import cor
Import numpy as np
Import cor
Import
```

UMPIRE DECISION

Code Implementation

```
names=['no action','no ball','out','sixes','wide']
        names_ab=['no_a','no_b','out_','sixe','wide']
       normal_mapping=dict(zip(names,names_ab))
        reverse_mapping=dict(zip(names_ab,names))
In [6]:
       labels2=[]
       paths2=[]
        for i.path in enumerate(paths):
           if 1%50==0:
               print('i=',1)
           file=path.split('/')[-1]
           label=path.split('/')[-2]
           image=cv2.imread(path)
           image=cv2.resize(image, dsize=(400,400))
           with mp_pose.Pose(
               static_image_mode=True,
               model_complexity=2,
               enable_segmentation=True,
               min_detection_confidence=0.1) as pose:
                   results = pose.process(cv2.flip(image,1))
                   if results.pose_landmarks:
                       image_hight, image_width, _ = image.shape
                       annotated_image = cv2.flip(image.copy(),1)
                       mp_drawing.draw_landmarks(
                          annotated_image,
                           results.pose_landmarks,
                           mp_pose.POSE_CONNECTIONS,
                           mp_drawing_styles.get_default_pose_landmarks_style(),
                       anno_img=cv2.flip(annotated_image,1)
                       cv2.imwrite(file,anno_img)
                       paths2+=[file]
                       labels2+=[reverse_mapping[file[0:4]]]
                   continue
```

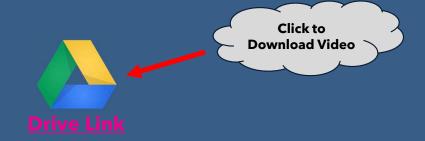
OUTPUT



PROJECT DEMO



- > 1Hr 46 mins video
- > 30 **frames** per Seconds
- ➤ Match of India Vs SA
- > 20 **Overs** match



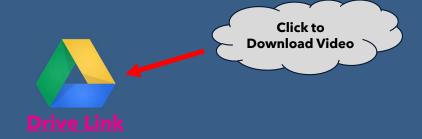




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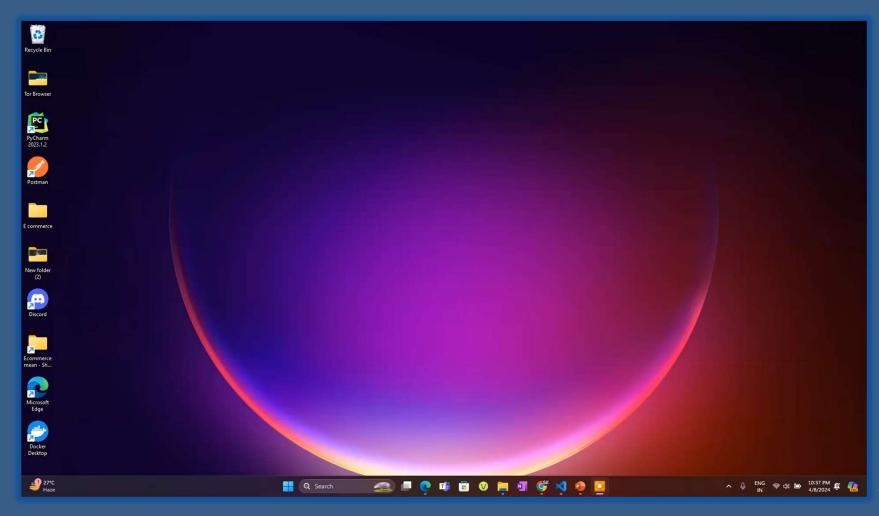




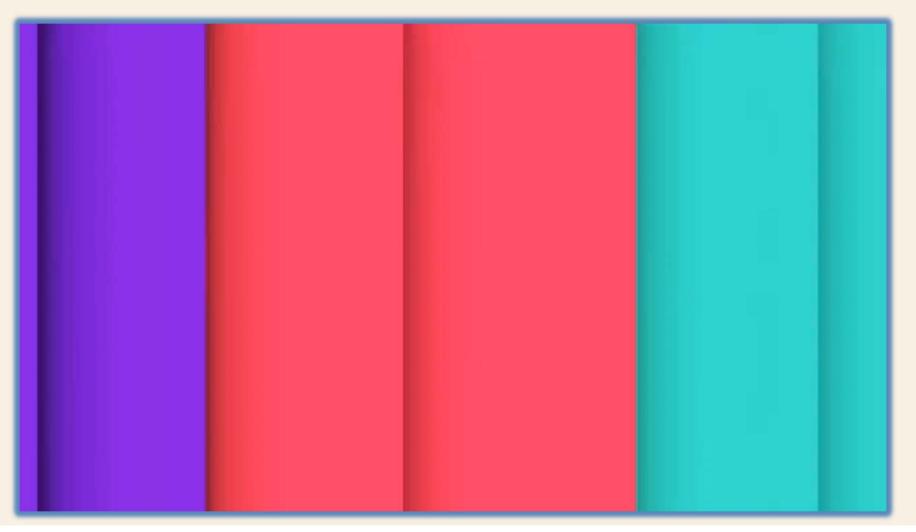
Events are cropped from matches (Saved in Subfolder)



PROJECT DEMO



FINAL GENERATED VIDEO



PROJECT RESEARCH PAPER

