

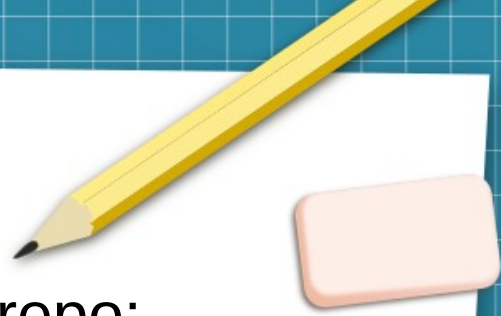


# Creating a simple fitness game with MoveNet and TypeScript

By Klaus Kestel

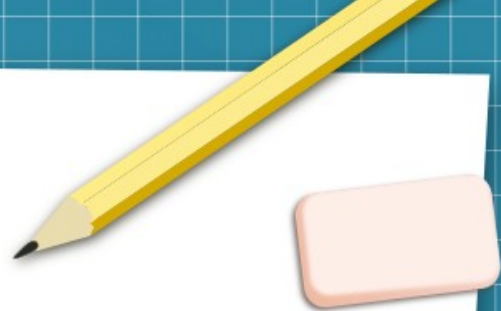
# Extra Materials

You're welcome to follow along in the companion repo:  
<https://gitlab.com/lapiscode/fitness-game>

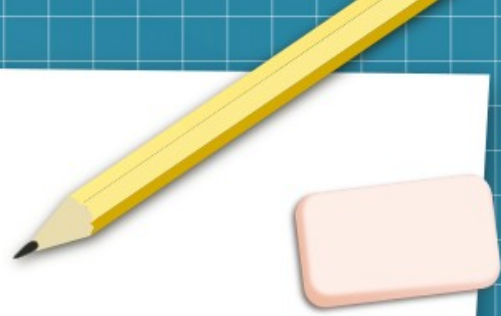


# Prerequisites

- Node 18 or later
- Yarn 1.22 or later
- Editor of your choice

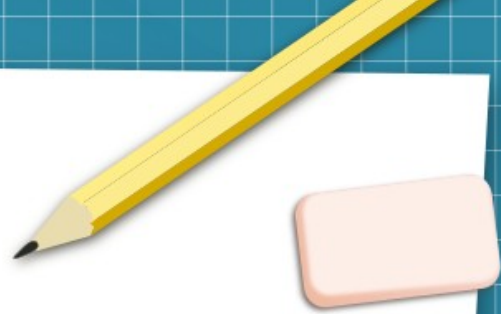


# Setting up the project



- We're using a Vite setup for sane defaults
- Quick start: `yarn create vite fitness-game --template react-ts`
- If you don't like React, you could also use the `vue-ts`, `svelte-ts`, or any other template from the official guide

# Creating a camera mirror



- Use `getUserMedia` to capture the camera
- Set the resulting `MediaStream` as the `srcObject` of a hidden `<video>` element
- Use `requestAnimationFrame` and `CanvasRenderingContext2D` to draw the flipped video onto the canvas
- Question: Why not just directly show the video and flip it using a CSS transform?

# Pulling in TensorFlow to analyze the video



- We're using the the MoveNet wrapper of the TensorFlowJS project
- Make sure you have all peer dependencies installed and import `tfjs-core` and a rendering backend as specified in the documentation
- Create a detector and throw the `HTMLVideoElement` at it using `estimatePoses()`

# Adding sprites to the renderer



- Let's create a Sprite Type and some simple CRUD methods for the game elements
- I just used a Map to manage elements that are drawn on every render (see snippet)

# Using MoveNet's keypoints to move the sprites



- The wrapper makes use of the so called COCO Keypoints
- We need some naming convention to manage the various sprites associated to the keypoints
- If you use multipose, ensure the number of sprites stays consistent
- Note: Pay attention to the dimensions of the canvas and the video!



# Adding some assets to make it look good



- Using some hidden HTML elements does the job

Questions?

