Jetson Inference Notes

Reference: https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference

Basic Usage

Download Models

```
erebus@erebus-desktop:~/jetson-inference/tools$ ls
benchmark-models.sh coco2kitti.py imagenet-download.py
camera-capture depallet-images.sh imagenet-subset.sh cityscapes-prep2.sh cityscapes-prep.sh download-models.sh download-models.sh download-models.sh make-legends.sh spinthia-seq-remap-labels.sh trt-bench testize-images2.sh resize-images2.sh trt-bench testize-images2.sh trt-bench trt-console trt-console trt-console segnet-batch.sh synthia-all-prepare.sh trt-bench trt-console trt-console segnet-batch.sh synthia-all-prepare.sh synthia-seq-prepare.sh
```

In the tools directory, download-models.sh can be found. When execute it, an interface will pop out.



My Recognition

```
import jetson.inference
import jetson.utils

import argparse

# parse the command line
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument("filename", type=str, help="filename of the image to process")
parser.add_argument("--network", type=str, default="googlenet", help="model to use")
opt = parser.parse_args()

# load an image (into shared CPU/GPU memory)
img = jetson.utils.loadImage(opt.filename)

# load the recognition network
net = jetson.inference.imageNet(opt.network)

# classify the image
class_idx, confidence = net.Classify(img)

# find the object description
class_desc = net.GetClassDesc(class_idx)

# print out the result
print(f"image is recognized as {class_desc} (class #{class_idx}) with {confidence * 100}%")
```

The TensorRT will be invoke when a certain model is being run first time.

```
device GPU, configuring network builder
[TRT]
         device GPU,
[TRT]
                      building FP16:
                                        ON
[TRT]
         device GPU, building INT8:
                                        0FF
[TRT]
         device GPU, workspace size: 33554432
[TRT]
         device GPU, building CUDA engine (this may take a few minutes the first time a network is loaded)
         Applying generic optimizations to the graph for inference.
[TRT]
         Original: 92 layers
TRT]
         After dead-layer removal: 92 layers
[TRT]
[TRT]
         After Myelin optimization: 92 layers
         Fusing convolution weights from conv1 with scale bn_conv1
[TRT]
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from conv1 with scale scale_conv1
         Fusing convolution weights from res2a_branch2a with scale bn2a_branch2a
[TRT]
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2a_branch2a with scale scale2a_branch2a
         Fusing convolution weights from res2a_branch1 with scale bn2a_branch1
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2a_branch1 with scale scale2a_branch1
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2a_branch2b with scale bn2a_branch2b
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2a_branch2b with scale scale2a_branch2b
[TRT]
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2b_branch2a with scale bn2b_branch2a
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2b_branch2a with scale scale2b_branch2a
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2b_branch2b with scale bn2b_branch2b
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res2b_branch2b with scale scale2b_branch2b
         Fusing convolution weights from res3a_branch2a with scale bn3a_branch2a Fusing convolution weights from res3a_branch2a with scale scale3a_branch2a
[TRT]
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res3a_branch1 with scale bn3a_branch1
Fusing convolution weights from res3a_branch1 with scale scale3a_branch1
[TRT]
[TRT]
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res3a_branch2b with scale bn3a_branch2b
         Fusing convolution weights from res3a_branch2b with scale scale3a_branch2b
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res3b_branch2a with scale bn3b_branch2a
[TRT]
[TRT]
         Fusing convolution weights from res3b_branch2a with scale scale3b_branch2a
```



The resnet-18 recognize it as an American black bear with 94.04296875% confidence The googlenet recognize it as an American black bear with 92.974609375% confidence

Use jetson-inference to display a picture

```
import jetson.utils
img, width, height = jetson.utils.loadImageRGBA("black_bear.jpg")
display = jetson.utils.glDisplay()
while display.IsOpen():
    display.RenderOnce(img, width, height)
    display.SetTitle(f"Camera Viewer | {width}x{height} | {display.GetFPS()} FPS")
```

Use jetson-inference to display camera feed (from csi://0)

```
import jetson.utils
camera = jetson.utils.gstCamera(640, 480, "0")
display = jetson.utils.glDisplay()

camera.Open()
while display.IsOpen():
    img, width, height = camera.CaptureRGBA()
    display.RenderOnce(img, width, height)
    display.SetTitle(f"Camera Viewer | {width}x{height} | {display.GetFPS()} FPS")

camera.Close()
```

Use camera feed to detect object (using ssd-mobilenet-v2)

```
import jetson.inference
import jetson.utils

net = jetson.inference.detectNet("ssd-mobilenet-v2", threshold=0.5)
camera = jetson.utils.gstCamera(640, 480, "0")
display = jetson.utils.glDisplay()

camera.Open()

while display.IsOpen():
    img, width, height = camera.CaptureRGBA()
    detections = net.Detect(img, width, height)
    display.RenderOnce(img, width, height)
    display.SetTitle(f"Camera Viewer | {width}x{height} | {display.GetFPS()} FPS")

camera.Close()
```

FPS is around 19

