# Al on NVIDIA Jetson Nano (Day 2)

#### Outline

- Al and Deep Learning
  - A brief overview of Deep Learning and how it reates to Al
- ImageNet
  - Classifying Images with ImageNet
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
  - An introduction to the dominant class of ANN for computer vision tasks
- Face Mask Project

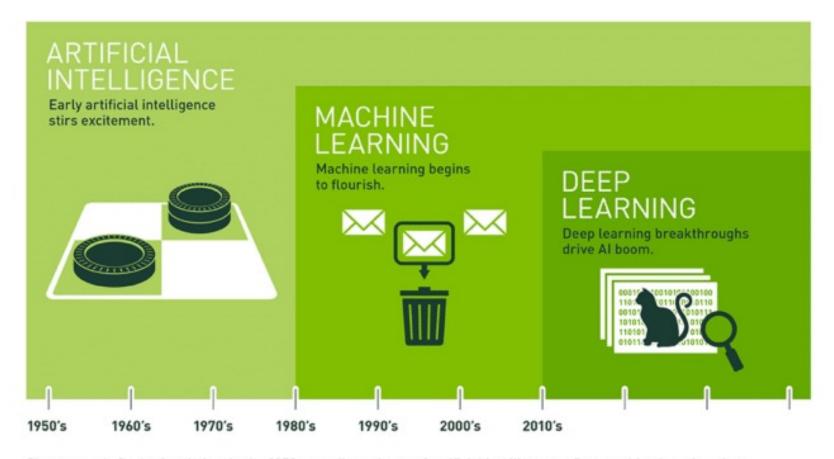
#### Prerequisites

- Jetson Nano Developer Kit
- Computer with Internet Access and SD card port
- microSD Memory Card (32GB UHS-I mininum)
- Compatible 5V 4A Power Supply with 2.1mm DC barrel connector
- 2-pin jumper
- USB cable (Micro-B to Type-A)
- Logitech C270 Webcam (Optional)

# Al and Deep Learning

- As humans, we generalize what we see based on our experiences.
- In a similar way, we can use a branch of **AI** called **Machine Learning** to generalize and classify images based on experience in the form of lots of example data.
- In particular, we will use **Deep Neural Network** or **Deep Learning** to recognize relevant patterns in an image dataset, and ultimately match new images to correct answers.

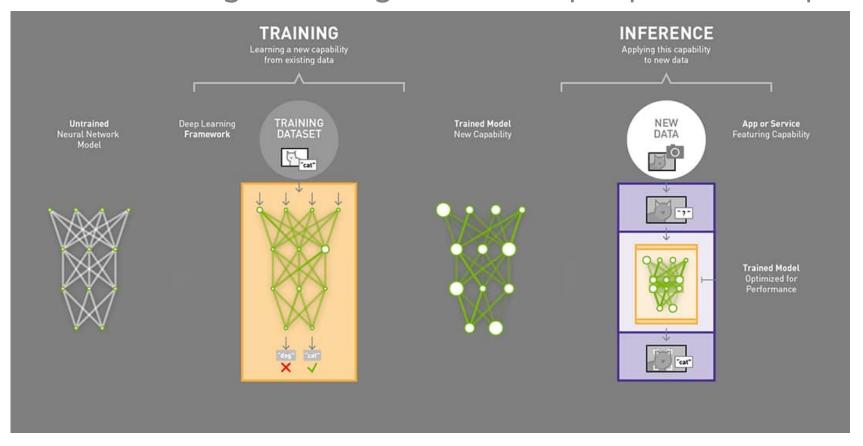
# What's the Difference Between Al, ML, and DL?



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

# Deep Learning Models

 A Deep Learning model consists of a neural network with internal parameters, or weight, configured to map inputs to outputs.



# ImageNet Data

- ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC)
  - ImageNet is an image database organized according to the WordNet hierarchy in which each node of the hierarchy is depicted by hundreds and thousands of images
  - The project has been intrumental in advancing computer vision and deep learning research
- This dataset spans 1,000 object classes and contains 1,281,167 training images, 50,000 validation images and 100,000 test images.
- Kaggle: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/c/imagenet-object-localization-challenge/overview">https://www.kaggle.com/c/imagenet-object-localization-challenge/overview</a>

Paper (2005): <a href="https://www.image-net.org/static\_files/papers/imagenet\_cvpr09.pdf">https://www.image-net.org/static\_files/papers/imagenet\_cvpr09.pdf</a>

#### Using the ImageNet on Jetson Nano

 Open the terminal and located in the "build" directory with the following command: (compiling the project)

```
$ cd jetson-inference/build
$ make
$ sudo make install
$ sudo ldconfig
```

Verifying PyTorch

```
$ python3
$ >>> import torch
$ >>> print(torch.__version__)
$ >>> print('CUDA available: ' + str(torch.cuda.is_available()))
$ >>> a = torch.cuda.FloatTensor(2).zero_()
$ >>> print('Tensor a = ' + str(a))
$ >>> b = torch.randn(2).cuda()
$ >>> print('Tensor b = ' + str(b))
$ >>> c = a + b
$ >>> print('Tensor c = ' + str(c))
```

 Open the terminal and create project with the following command:

```
$ mkdir Day1
$ cd Day1/ && code .
```

• Write the Python code: Live

• Let's classify an example image with the my\_imagenet.py

```
$ python my_imagenet.py images/your_picture.jpg images/output_your_picture.jpg
```

Live camera recognition

```
$ python my_imagenet.py --camera=/dev/video0
```

Check the USB webcam

```
$ video-viewer /dev/video0
```

Using different classification models

```
$ python my_imagenet.py --network=resnet-18 images/jellyfish.jpg \
images/test/output/output_jellyfish.jpg
```

- Networks (CLI argument)
  - Alexnet: alexnet
  - GoogleNet: googlenet
  - GoogleNet-12: googlenet-12
  - ResNet-18: resnet-18
  - ResNet-50: resnet-50
  - ResNet-101: resnet-101
  - ResNet-152: resnet-152
  - VGG-16: vgg-16
  - VGG-19: vgg-19
  - Inception-v4: inception-v4

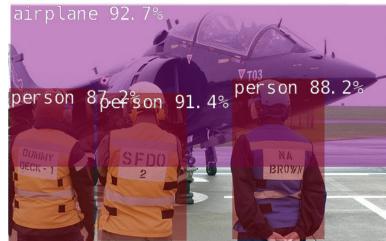
#### Locating Objects with DetectNet

















#### Locating Objects with DetectNet (cont'd)

Create new file is my\_detectnet.py

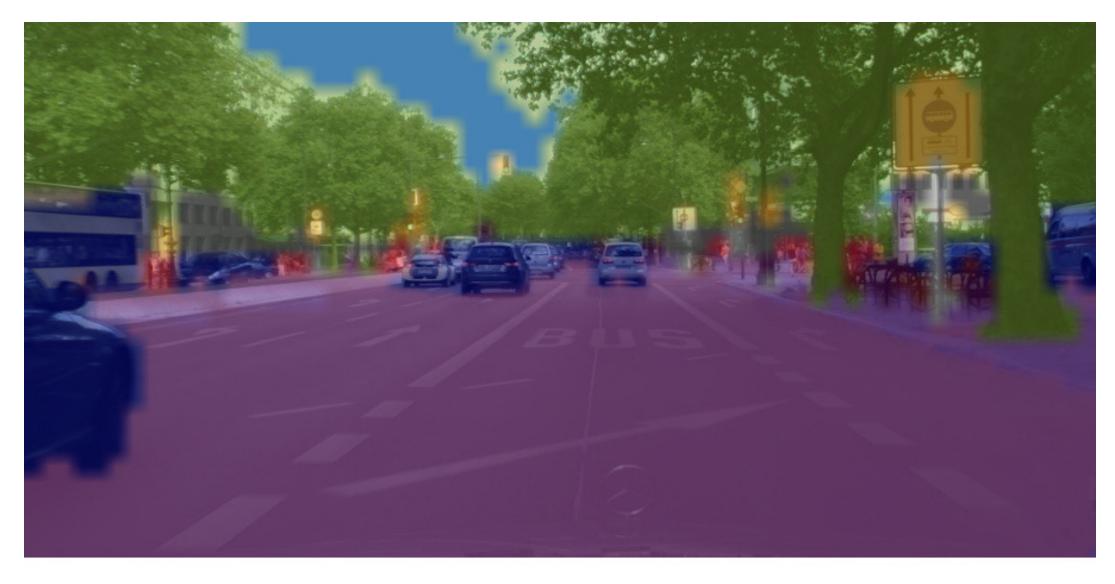
```
$ touch my_detectnet.py
```

Write the Python code: Live

#### Locating Objects with DetectNet (cont'd)

- Pre-trained Dtection Models Available
  - SSD-Mobilenet-v1: ssd-mobilenet-v1
  - SSD-Mobilenet-v2: ssd-mobilenet-v2
  - SSD-Inception-v2: ssd-inception-v2
  - DetectNet-COCO-Dog: coco-dog
  - DetectNet-COCO-Bottle: coco-bottle
  - DetectNet-COCO-Chair: coco-chair
  - DetectNet-COCO-Airplane: coco-airplane
  - ped-100: pednet
  - multiped-500: multiped
  - Facenet-120: facenet

# Semantic Segmentation with SegNet



#### Semantic Segmentation with SegNet (cont'd)

Create new file is my\_segnet.py

```
$ touch my_segnet.py
```

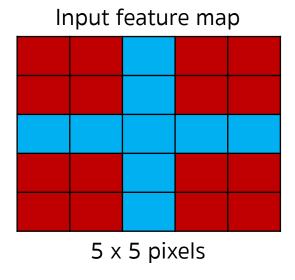
Write the Python code: Live

#### Semantic Segmentation with SegNet (cont'd)

- Pre-trained Dtection Models Available
  - Cityscapes (512 x 256): fcn-resnet18-cityscapes-512x256
  - Cityscapes (1024 x 512): fcn-resnet18-cityscapes-1024x512
  - Cityscapes (2048 x 1024): fcn-resnet18-cityscapes-2048x1024
  - DeepScene (576 x 320): fcn-resnet18-deepscene-576x320
  - DeepScene (864 x 480): fcn-resnet18-deepscene-864x480
  - Multi-Human (512 x 320): fcn-resnet18—mhp-512x320
  - Multi-Human (640 x 360): fcn-resnet18—mhp-640x360
  - Pascal VOC (320 x 320): fcn-resnet18-voc-320x320
  - Pascal VOC (512 x 320): fcn-resnet18-voc-512x320
  - SUN RGB-D (512 x 400): fcn-resnet18-sun-512x400
  - SUN RGB-D (640 x 512): fcn-resnet18-sun-640x512

#### Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

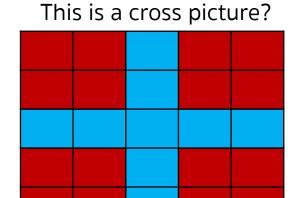
• This is a cross picture?

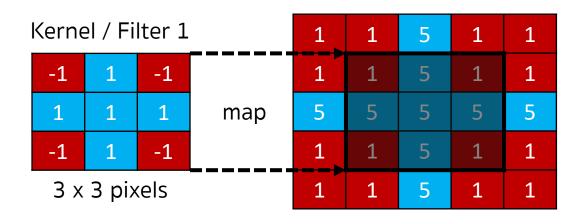


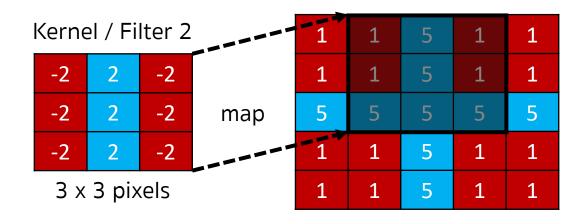
1	1	5	1	1
1	1	5	1	1
5	5	5	5	5
1	1	5	1	1
1	1	5	1	1

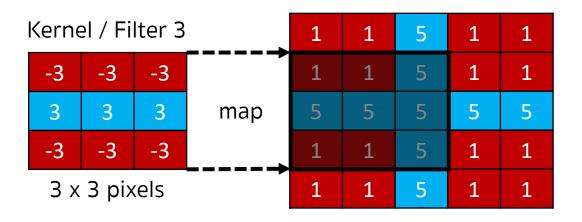
Red: 1, Blue: 5

#### Kernel / Filter

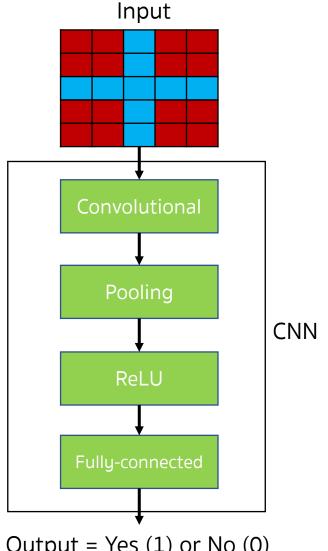






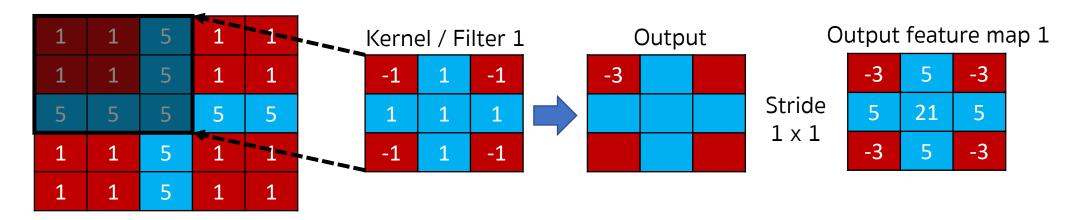


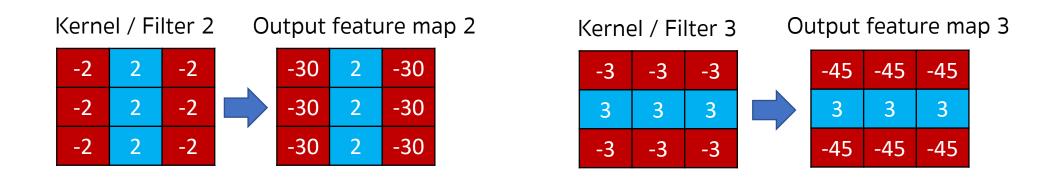
- CNN Layers
  - Convolutional layer
  - Pooling layer
  - ReLU layer
  - Fully-connected Layer



Output = Yes (1) or No (0)

Convolutional layer





#### Padding

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	5	1	1	0
0	1	1	5	1	1	0
0	5	5	5	5	5	0
0	1	1	5	1	1	0
0	1	1	5	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Kernel / Filter 1

-1	1	-1
1	1	1
-1	1	-1



2	2	10	2	2
2	-3	5	-3	2
10	5	21	5	10
2	-3	5	-3	2
2	2	10	2	2

5 x 5

#### Kernel / Filter 2

-2	2	-2
-2	2	-2
-2	2	-2



0	-20	12	-20	0
0	-30	2	-30	0
0	-30	2	-30	0
0	-30	2	-30	0
0	-20	12	-20	0

5 x 5

#### Kernel / Filter 3

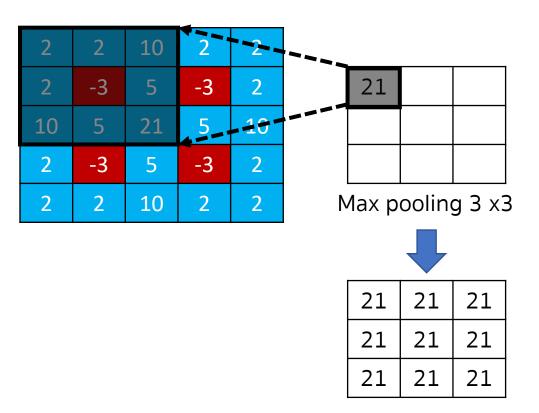
-3	-3	-3
3	3	3
-3	-3	-3

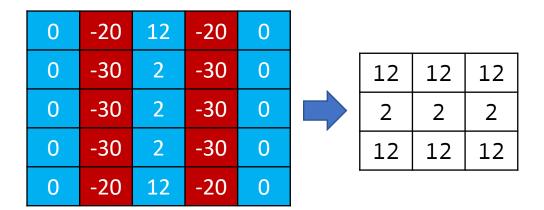


0	0	0	0	0
-30	-45	-45	-45	-30
18	3	3	3	18
-30	-45	-45	-45	-30
0	0	0	0	0

5 x 5

Pooling Layer

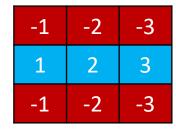




0	0	0	0	0				
-30	-45	-45	-45	-30		18	ന	18
18	3	3	3	18		18	3	18
-30	-45	-45	-45	-30		18	3	18
0	0	0	0	0	'			

- Rectified Linear Units (ReLU) layer
  - Activation function

ReLU (z) = 
$$0 \text{ when } z < 0$$
$$z \text{ when } z >= 0$$





0	0	0
1	2	3
0	0	0

Example

Input function = 100

max(0, 100)

Output = 100

Input function = -70

max(0, -70)

Output = 0

• ReLu layer

21	21	21
21	21	21
21	21	21



21	21	21
21	21	21
21	21	21

12	12	12
2	2	2
12	12	12



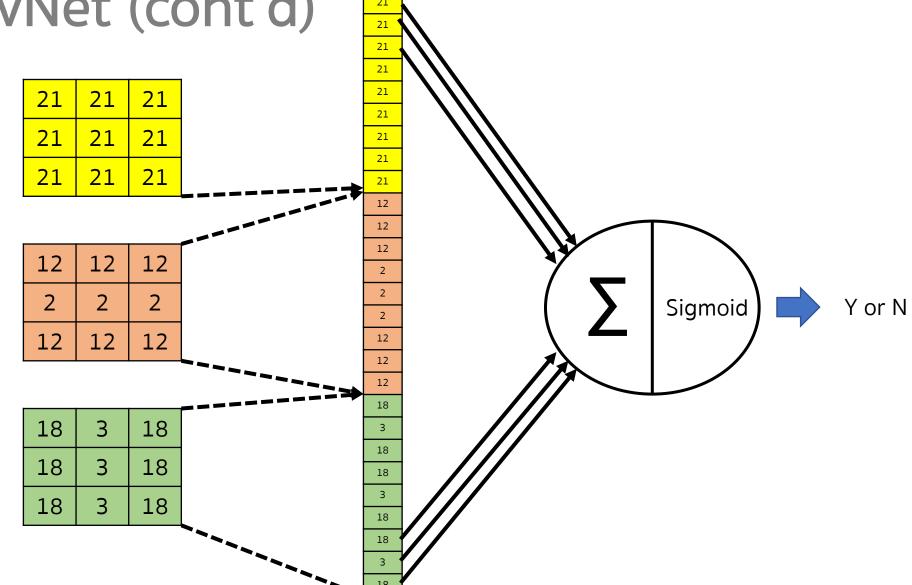
12	12	12
2	2	2
12	12	12

18	3	18
18	ന	18
18	ന	18

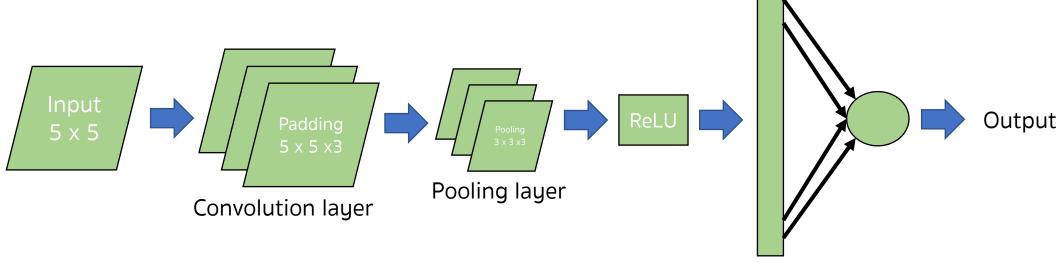


18	3	18
18	3	18
18	3	18

• Fully-connected layer



CNN Overview



Fully-connected layer

# Face Mask Detection Project

• Write the python code: Live

#### References

- ImageNet Data
  - https://www.image-net.org/update-mar-11-2021.php
- What's Difference Between Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning?
  - <a href="https://blogs.nvidia.com/blog/2016/07/29/whats-difference-artificial-intelligence-machine-learning-deep-learning-ai/">https://blogs.nvidia.com/blog/2016/07/29/whats-difference-artificial-intelligence-machine-learning-deep-learning-ai/</a>