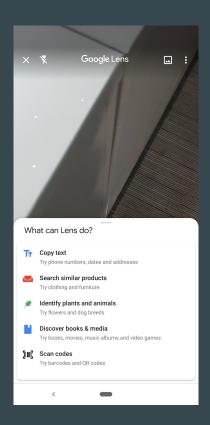
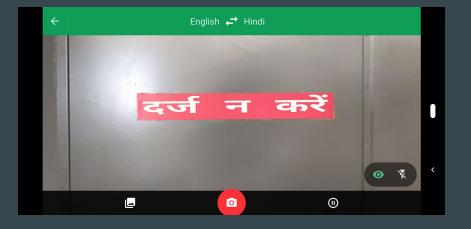
# On-Device Machine Learning



What is machine learning







### **ML Applications**



#### Image labeling

Identify objects, locations, activities, animal species, products, and more



### Text recognition (OCR)

Recognize and extract text from images



#### Face detection

Detect faces and facial landmarks



#### Barcode scanning

Scan and process barcodes



#### Landmark detection

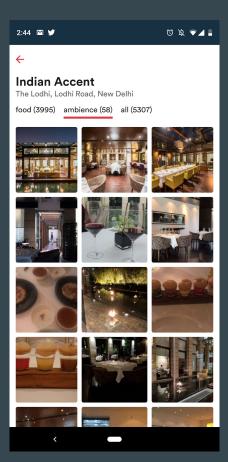
Identify popular landmarks in an image



#### Smart reply (coming soon)

Provide suggested text snippet that fits context





zomato



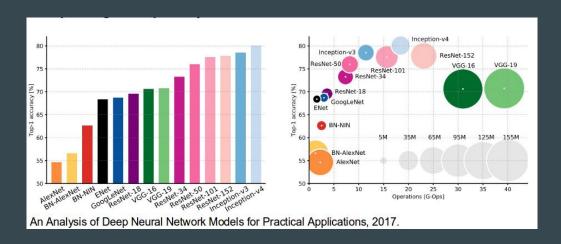
**User Generated Content** 





## **Connecting the dots**

- Image Classification
- ImageNet
- Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC)
- MobileNet



### MobileNet

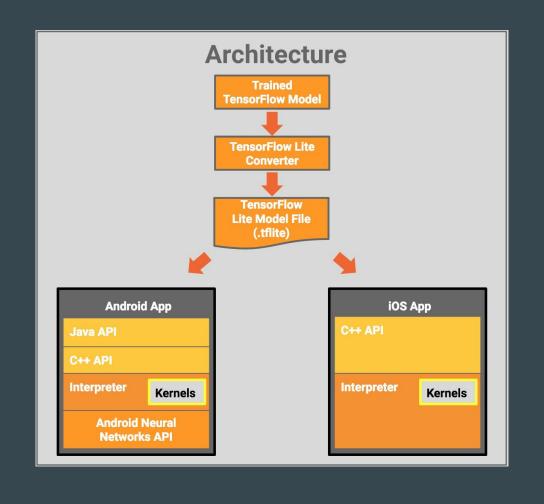
- Runs quickly
- High accuracy
- Reasonable performance in resource-constrained environment
- small, low-latency, low-power model

Model	ImageNet	Million	Million
	Accuracy	Mult-Adds	Parameters
1.0 MobileNet-224	70.6%	569	4.2
GoogleNet	69.8%	1550	6.8
VGG 16	71.5%	15300	138

### Re-Training the model

- Training models from scratch requires a lot of labeled training data and a lot of computing power
- Transfer learning Shortcut
- Re-use the feature extraction capabilities
- Train just the last classification layer
- Surprisingly effective works with moderate amounts of training data (thousands, not millions of labeled images)

```
python -m scripts.retrain \
    --bottleneck_dir=tf_files/bottlenecks \
    --model_dir=tf_files/models/ \
    --summaries_dir=tf_files/training_summaries/"${ARCHITECTURE}" \
    --output_graph=tf_files/retrained_graph.pb \
    --output_labels=tf_files/retrained_labels.txt \
    --architecture="${ARCHITECTURE}" \
    --image_dir=tf_files/zomato_image_lib
```



## **Converting to TFLite Model**

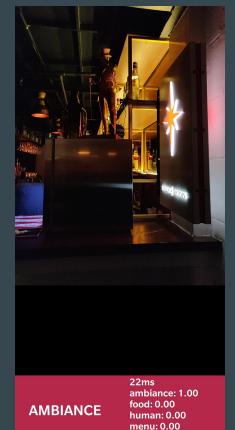
```
IMAGE_SIZE=224
tflite_convert \
  --graph_def_file=tf_files/retrained_graph.pb \
  --output_file=tf_files/optimized_graph.lite \
  --input_format=TENSORFLOW_GRAPHDEF \
  --output_format=TFLITE \
  --input_shape=1,${IMAGE_SIZE},${IMAGE_SIZE},3 \
  --input_array=input \
  --output_array=final_result \
  --inference_type=FLOAT \
  --input_data_type=FLOAT
```

# **Android Interpreter**

```
ImageClassifier(Activity activity) throws IOException {
    tflite = new Interpreter(loadModelFile(activity));
        ByteBuffer.allocateDirect(
            4 * DIM_BATCH_SIZE * DIM_IMG_SIZE_X * DIM_IMG_SIZE_Y * DIM_PIXEL_SIZE);
    imgData.order(ByteOrder.nativeOrder());
    labelList = loadLabelList(activity);
    labelProbArray = new float[1][labelList.size()];
    Log.d(TAG, "Created a Tensorflow Lite Image Classifier.");
```

# **Android Interpreter**

```
String classifyFrame(Bitmap bitmap) {
   //Convert and copies the input Bitmap to the imgData ByteBuffer
   convertBitmapToByteBuffer(bitmap);
   //The interpreter sets the values in the output array to the probability calculated for each class.
   tflite.run(imgData, labelProbArray);
   //Profit?
   String textToShow = printTopKLabels();
}
```



Using this demo app with our custom model we can perform real time image processing (20-50 ms)

23ms food: 1.00 menu: 0.00 **FOOD** ambiance: 0.00 human: 0.00

Taking it for a spin





On to the other half of our problems..

### **JobScheduler**

```
. .
 private void scheduleCameraJob(Boolean Immediate) {
        final Uri MEDIA_URI = Uri.parse("content://" + MediaStore.AUTHORITY + "/");
        JobInfo.Builder builder = new JobInfo.Builder(11,
                new ComponentName(this, PhotosContentJob.class.getName()));
        builder.addTriggerContentUri(new JobInfo.TriggerContentUri(
                MediaStore.Images.Media.EXTERNAL_CONTENT_URI,
               JobInfo.TriggerContentUri.FLAG_NOTIFY_FOR_DESCENDANTS));
        builder.addTriggerContentUri(new JobInfo.TriggerContentUri(MEDIA_URI, 0));
        if (Immediate) {
            builder.setTriggerContentUpdateDelay(1);
            builder.setTriggerContentMaxDelay(100);
        } else {
            builder.setTriggerContentUpdateDelay(1);
            builder.setTriggerContentMaxDelay(100);
        JobInfo myCameraJob = builder.build();
        JobScheduler jobScheduler = (JobScheduler) getSystemService(Context.JOB_SCHEDULER_SERVICE);
        int result = jobScheduler.schedule(myCameraJob);
        if (result == JobScheduler.RESULT_SUCCESS) {
            Log.e("JobScheduler", " JobScheduler OK");
        } else {
            Log.e("JobScheduler", " JobScheduler fails");
```

### **JobScheduler**

```
.
    @Override
    public boolean onStartJob(JobParameters params) {
        s1 = mClassifier.classifyFrame(Bitmap.createScaledBitmap(myBitmap,224,224,false));
        String[] split = s1.split("\n");
        if (split[1].contains("food"))
            renderNotification(s, "food");
        if (split[1].contains("ambiance"))
            renderNotification(s, "restaurant");
        if (split[1].contains("menu"))
            renderNotification(s, "menu");
```

# Demo

### Thank You

### **Google Codelabs**

- https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/tensorflow-for-poets-2-tflite/
- https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/tensorflow-for-poets/index.html

#### ML Literature

- http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/cs231n\_2017\_lecture9.pdf
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1704.04861.pdf
- https://www.cs.unc.edu/~wliu/papers/GoogLeNet.pdf
- https://keras.rstudio.com/reference/application\_mobilenet.html

#### Job Scheduler

• https://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/job/JobScheduler

