

DSP301-AIML-2025-26-M

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Outline

1 Introduction

2 Content

3 Conclusion

Time and Venue

- **Time:** Thursday (2:30 PM – 5:30 PM)
- **Venue:** ED1 105 (Lab)

About Course

Areas Covered

- Language Translation (Text Processing)
- Voice Identification or Text to Voice (Audio-Speech Processing)
- Computer Vision (Segmentation and Classification)
- Reinforcement Learning
- Game Development
- Hardware Deployment

Course Objectives

- Provide hands-on experience in various AI/ML techniques
- Develop practical skills in implementing AI/ML solutions
- Enable students to work on real-world AI/ML projects

Table 1: Grading Scheme

Score (%)	Grade
100% to 94%	A+
<94% to 85%	A
<85% to 75%	A-
<75% to 65%	B
<65% to 55%	B-
<55% to 45%	C
<45% to 35%	C-
<35% to 30%	D
<30% to 0%	F

About the Course - Content

Evaluation Phases

- 1 Research
- 2 Implementation
- 3 Deployment/Validation

Content

- Text Processing
- Speech Processing
- Computer Vision
- Game Playing
- AI/ML Development Boards/Kits/Drones

Syllabus

- Design and implementation of AI/ML models for Text processing
- Design and implementation of AI/ML models for speech processing
- Design and implementation of AI/ML models for computer vision
- Design and implementation of AI/ML models for game playing
- Deploying ML models on hardware tools
- Developing applications with AI/ML development boards/kits/drones

Course Outline

Course Topics

- **Natural Language Processing**
 - Text & Speech Processing
 - Transformers for NLP Speech
- **Computer Vision**
 - Introduction to CV
 - Segmentation & Classification
- **Advanced Topics**
 - Reinforcement Learning: Game Design
 - Multimodality
 - *LLMs (Hands-on, optional)*

Lab Sessions

- **Hardware Assembly**
 - Lab 1: PC Assembly Booting
 - Lab 2: Drone Assembly Vision Setup
- **Robotics - Ground Vehicle**
 - Lab 3: Path Tracking
 - Lab 4-5: Collision Avoidance
- **Robotics - Aerial Drone**
 - Lab 6: Human Tracking
 - Lab 8: Advanced Maneuvers
- **Integrated Systems**
 - Lab 7: Real-time Recognition

Hardware Requirements

Core Compute Robotics

• Primary Compute Modules

- Nvidia Jetson Nano Dev Kit (4GB)
- Raspberry Pi 5 w/ Power Supply
- Arduino Uno Rev3
- ESP32 Development Board

• Robotics Kits Chassis

- DIY JetBot Kit (for Jetson Nano)
- Generic Robotic Car Chassis

• Specialized AI Sensors

- HUSKYLENS
- Arduino Nicla Vision

Peripherals Components

• Sensors I/O

- Raspberry Pi Camera Module 3
- USB Desktop Microphone
- General Sensor Packet

• Power System

- 18650 Li-ion Batteries (3000mAh)
- 18650 Battery Holder Charger
- USB Power Bank

• Prototyping Tools

- Breadboard (840 points)
- Jumper Wire Sets (M-M,

Required Libraries

- Audacity Software
- Python speech features
- Keras
- Tesseract Python library

- Language Translation with Deep Learning
- Speaker Identification
- Face Detection
- Game Development (e.g., Hadron game)
- Path following robotic car
- And few Real world projects

Project Example: Language Translation with Deep Learning

Project Purpose

Build an RNN sequence-to-sequence model in Keras to translate a language A to language B.

- Sequence-to-sequence learning (Seq2Seq) converts sequences from one domain to another.
- The encoder LSTM turns input sequences into state vectors.
- The decoder LSTM generates target sequences based on the encoder's state vectors.
- In inference mode, the process involves encoding, decoding, and sampling characters until the end-of-sequence.

Transformer is a deep learning architecture introduced by Vaswani et al. (2017) in the paper *"Attention is All You Need"*.

- Foundation for models like **BERT**, **GPT**, **T5**, **RoBERTa**.
- Revolutionized **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**.

- Traditional models (RNNs, LSTMs) process text **sequentially**.
- Transformers process **in parallel** using **self-attention**.
- Better for capturing **long-range dependencies**.

Transformer Architecture

- **Input Embeddings:** Word vectors + positional encoding.
- **Encoder-Decoder:**
 - Encoder (6 layers): Understands input.
 - Decoder (6 layers): Generates output.
- BERT uses **only encoder**, GPT uses **only decoder**.

Self-Attention Mechanism

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) V$$

- Allows attending to all words in the sentence.
- Q = Queries, K = Keys, V = Values.

- **Multi-Head Attention:** Parallel attention layers.
- **Feed-Forward Network:** Applied at each position.
- **Layer Normalization & Residual Connections:**
 - Stabilizes training of deep networks.

Applications in NLP

Task	How Transformers Help
Machine Translation	Encoder-decoder setup
Text Classification	BERT/RoBERTa encoders
Question Answering	Contextual embeddings
Text Generation	GPT/T5 generate text
Summarization	Generate concise summaries
NER	Word-level classification (BERT)

Popular Transformer Models

Model	Type	Usage
BERT	Encoder	Classification, QA, NER
GPT (1/2/3/4)	Decoder	Text generation
T5	Enc-Dec	Summarization, translation
RoBERTa	Encoder	Better-trained BERT
XLNet	Encoder	Permuted LM, BERT++

Example: Hugging Face with BERT

```
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification
import torch

tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("bert-base-uncased")
model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("bert-base-uncased")

inputs = tokenizer("Transformers are amazing!", return_tensors="pt")
outputs = model(**inputs)
logits = outputs.logits
```

- Transformers are powerful and efficient for NLP.
- Basis for modern models like BERT, GPT, T5.
- Great for tasks like classification, QA, generation.

This course offers a comprehensive and practical overview of implementing Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning solutions, from text and speech processing to computer vision and hardware deployment.

Thank You!

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