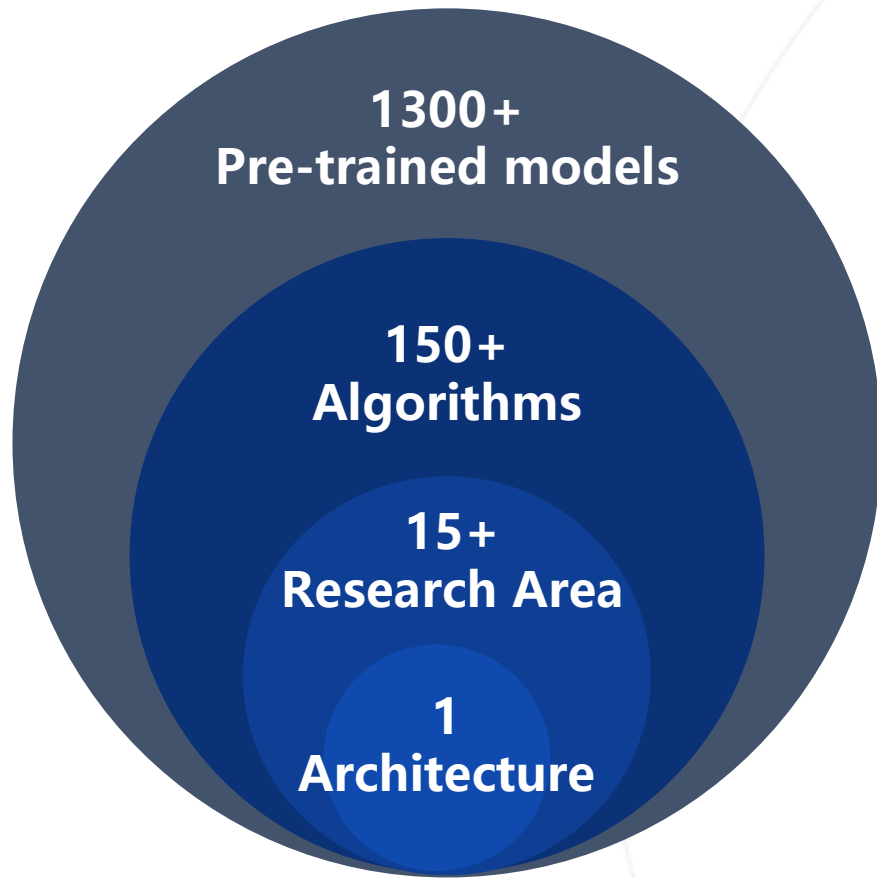


Introduction to OpenMMLab: An Open-source Algorithm Platform for Computer Vision

Kai Chen



1 Architecture

- A unified architecture for all codebases

15+ Research Area

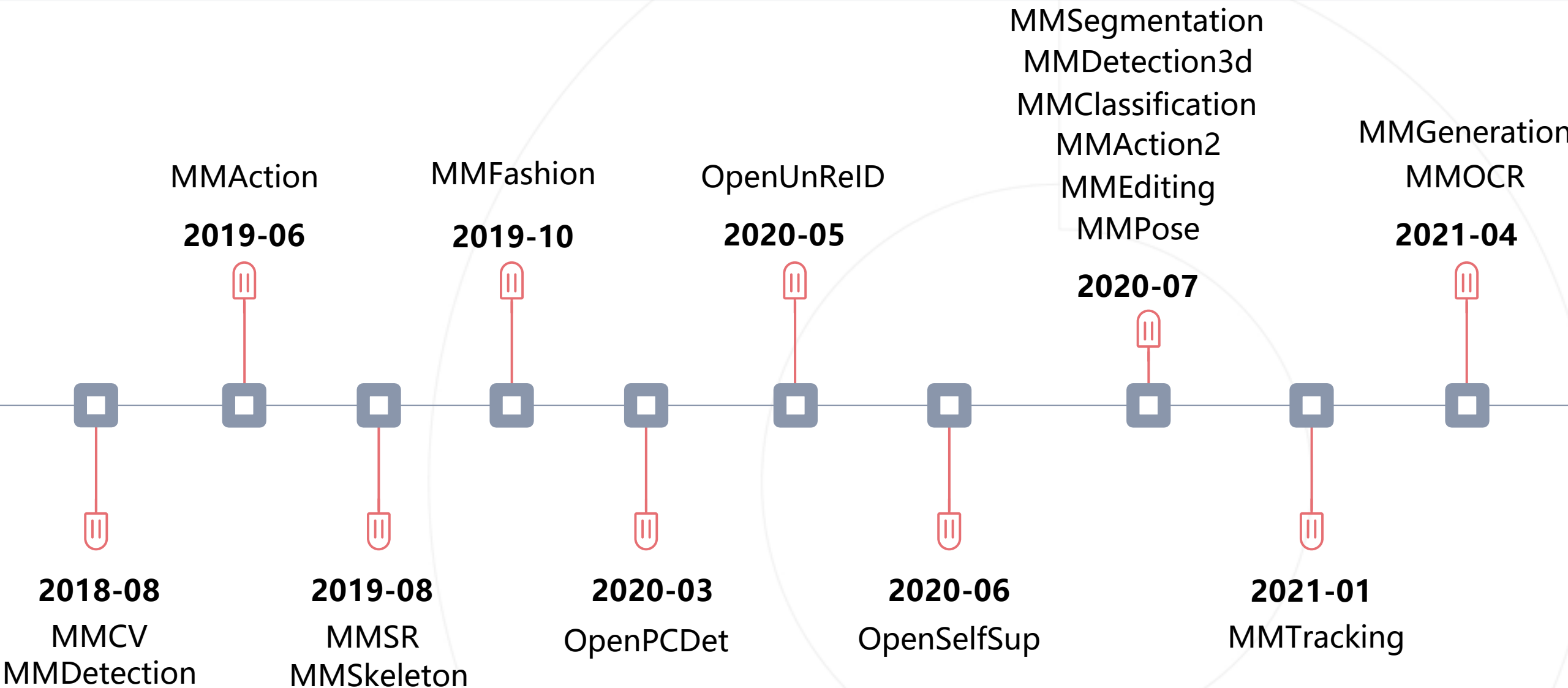
- Cover various areas for computer vision research

150+ Algorithms

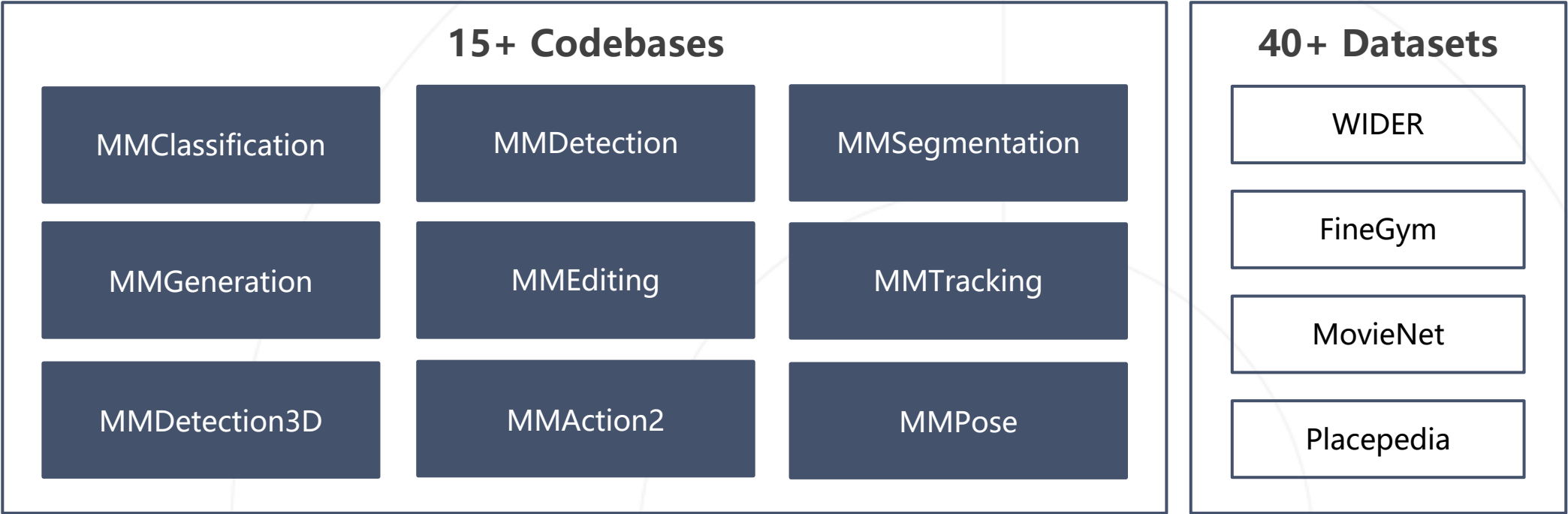
- Implement SOTA algorithms

1300+ Pretrained Models

- Benchmark and out-of-box usage



Codebases
& Datasets



MMCV



DL Framework

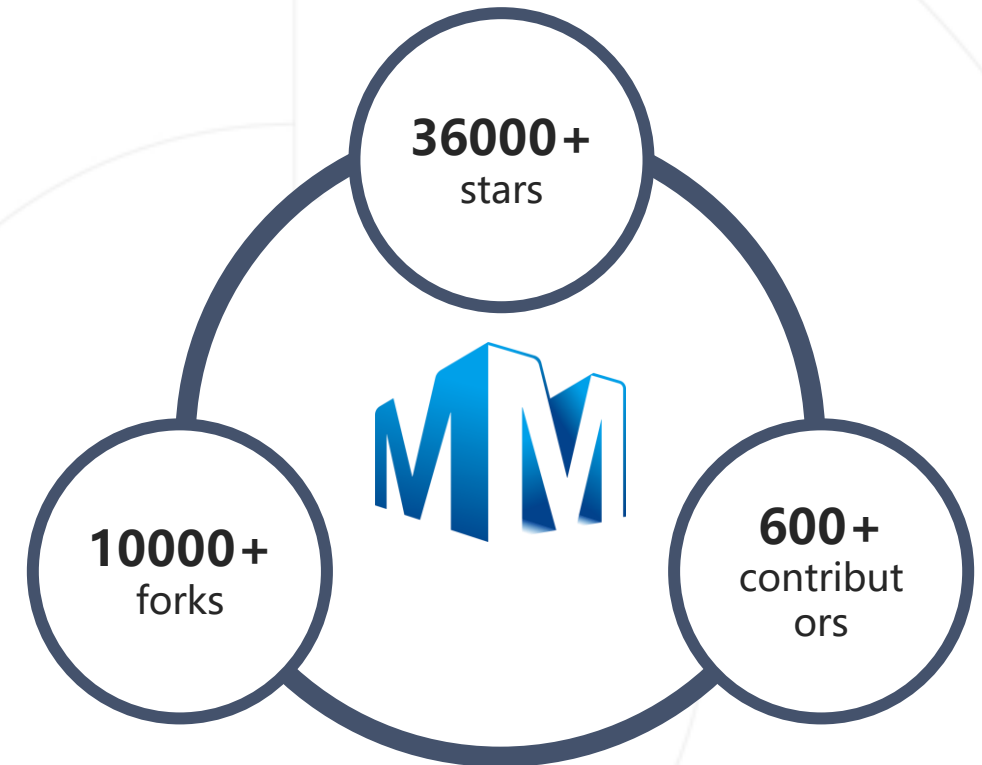


GitHub Statistics

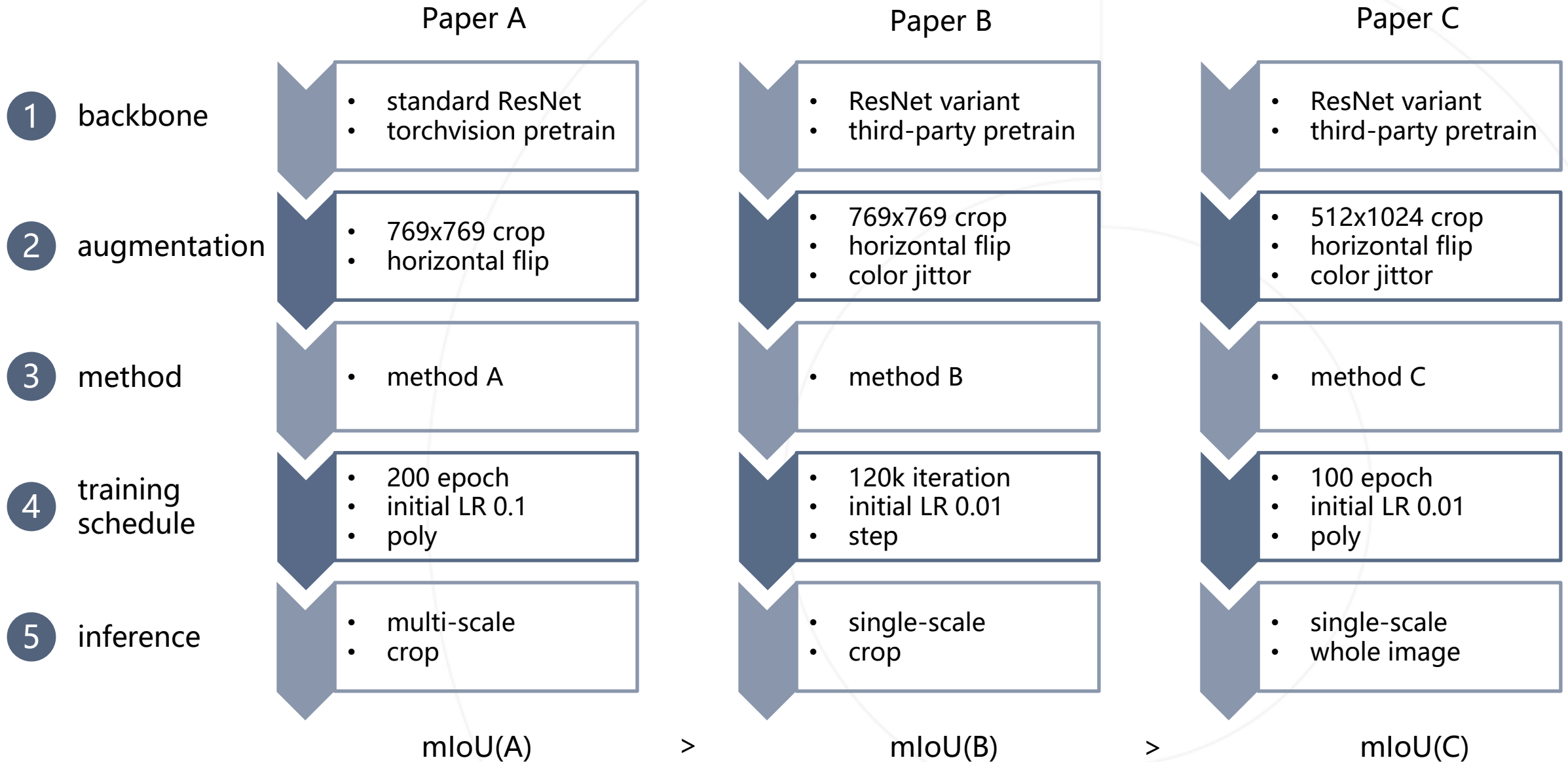
- More than 36k stars
- 600+ contributors from academia and industry
- More than 800k page views of GitHub pages of all projects

Academic Impact

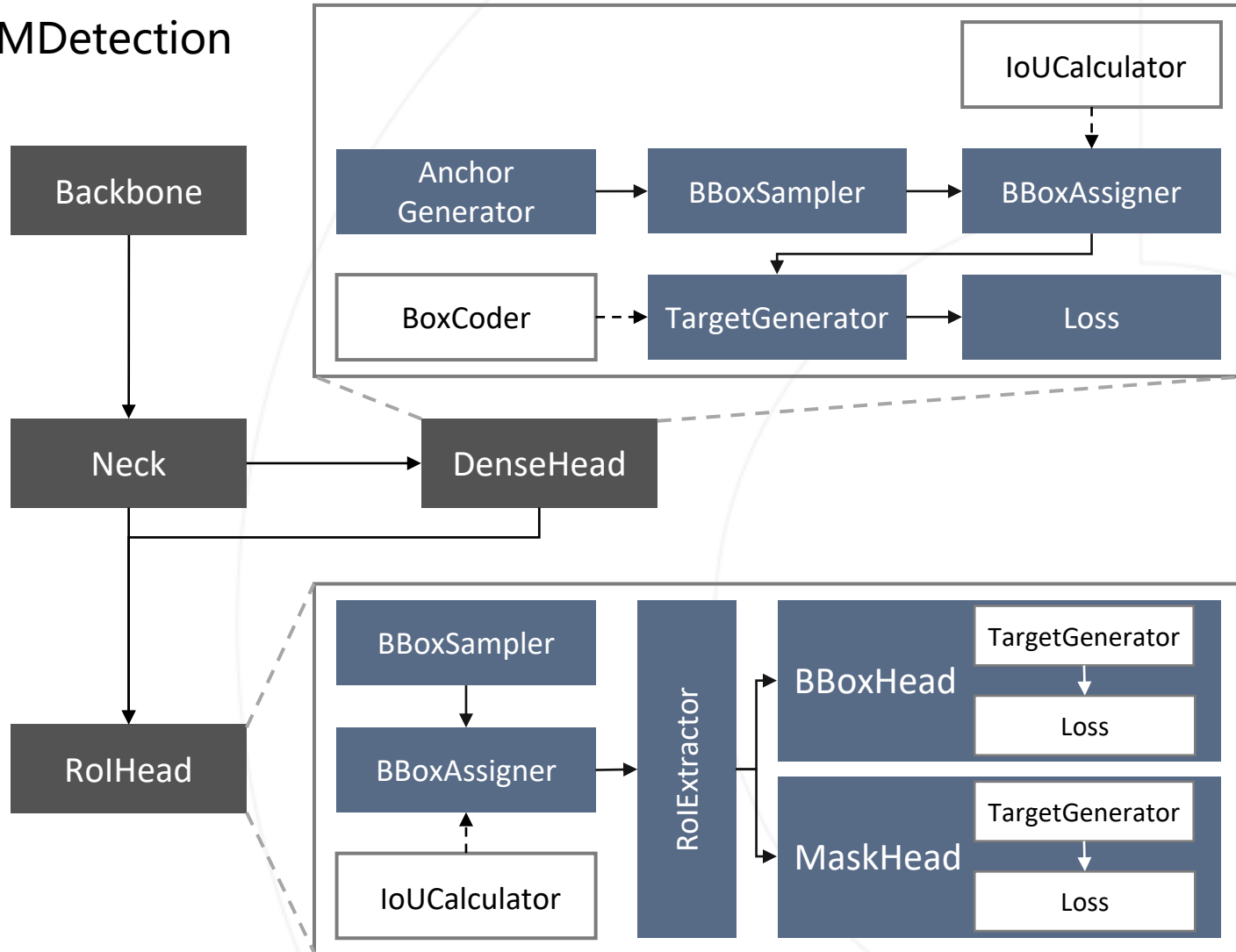
- MMDetection gained more than **450** citations, and selected as PapersWithCode 2020 Top10 Trending Libraries
- Many codebases such as MMDetection, MMDetection3D, MMSegmentation, MMPose are used by winners of various challenges
- More than **35** papers in CVPR 2021 adopt OpenMMLab projects as their implementation or benchmark



- **Unified benchmark:** Provide a fair research platform and various baselines
- **Modular design:** Fast to develop and try new components
- **High-quality implementation:** Efficiency, accuracy, code style



Example of MMDetection



Core concepts for training

- Runner&Hook
- Registry

```
model = torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel(SomeNet(), device_ids=[args.gpu])
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(...)
train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(...)
```

```
def adjust_learning_rate():
    pass
```

```
def record_and_log_loss():
    pass
```

```
for epoch in range(args.epochs):
```

```
    adjust_learning_rate(optimizer, epoch, args)
```

```
    # train for one epoch
```

```
    for i, (images, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
```

```
        # measure data loading time
```

```
        data_time.update(time.time() - end)
```

```
        # compute output
```

```
        output = model(images)
```

```
        loss = criterion(output, target)
```

```
        # compute gradient and do SGD step
```

```
        optimizer.zero_grad()
```

```
        loss.backward()
```

```
        optimizer.step()
```

```
        # measure accuracy and record loss
```

```
        record_and_log_loss(loss)
```

```
        # measure elapsed time
```

```
        batch_time.update(time.time() - end)
```

```
        end = time.time()
```

```
        # print progress
```

```
        if i % args.print_freq == 0:
```

```
            progress.display(i)
```

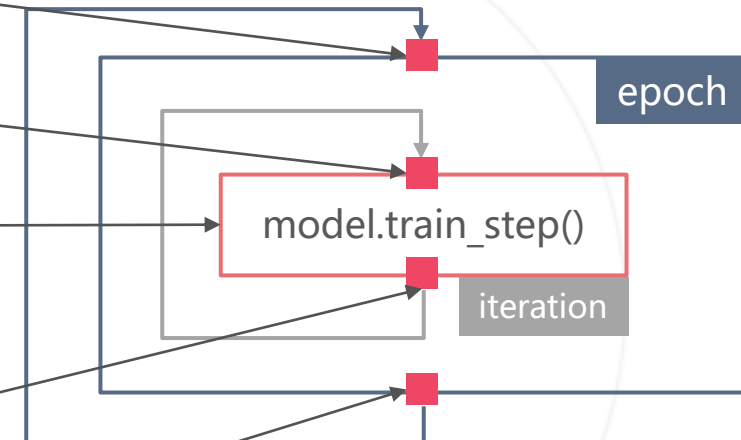
```
    # evaluate on validation set
```

```
    save_checkpoint()
```

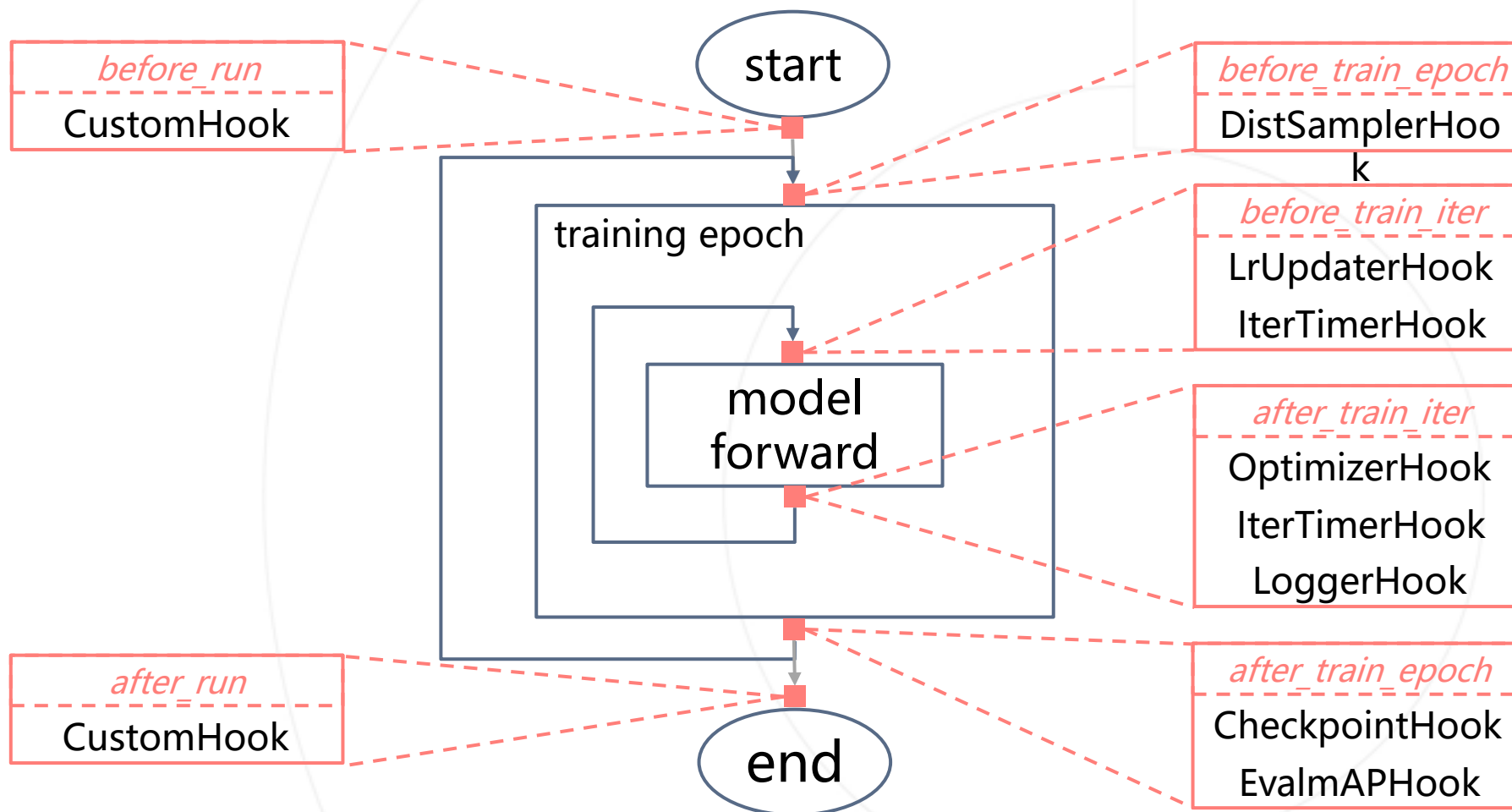
ImageNet Example

Runner: execution loop and core logic (fetch data and forward model)

Hook: custom logic and facilities (logging, visualization, lr scheduler, checkpointing, etc)



Another example



Build an instance with custom configs

1. Register

```
BACKBONES = Registry('backbones')

@BACKBONES.register_module()
class ResNet(nn.Module):
    pass
```

2. Build

```
config = dict(type='ResNet')
backbone = build_backbone(config, BACKBONES)
```

Registry

BACKBONES

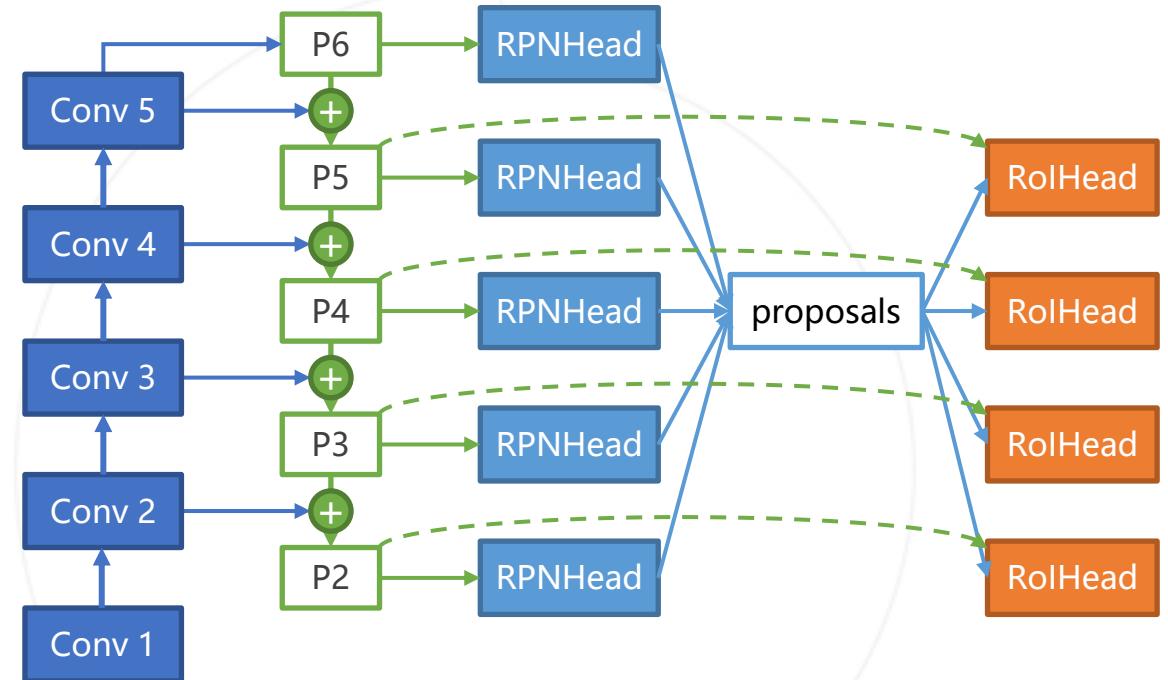
'ResNet' -> <class 'ResNet'>

Config

```
model = dict(  
  type='FasterRCNN',  
  pretrained='torchvision://resnet50',  
  backbone=dict(  
    type='ResNet',  
    depth=50,  
    ...),  
  neck=dict(  
    type='FPN',  
    ...),  
  rpn_head=dict(  
    type='RPNHead',  
    ...),  
  roi_head=dict(  
    type='StandardRoIHead',  
    bbox_roi_extractor=dict(  
      type='SingleRoIExtractor',  
      ...),  
    bbox_head=dict(  
      type='Shared2FCBBoxHead',  
      ...))  
)
```



Module



- 1 Develop a new algorithm based on some existing codebase
- 2 Develop a new codebase based on existing codebases
- 3 Develop a new codebase following the architecture design of OpenMMLab

