KENTECH
Korea Institute of Energy Technology

Visionary Course – Energy AI
Week 07

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Week 07b – Image Classification on Jetson Nano

Install Camera on Your Jetson Nano

Assembly Manual

1. Set camera holder and antenna on Jetracer Pro Expansion board.

2. Connect the cables of motor, servo and the DEH to the exapension board according to the picture below.

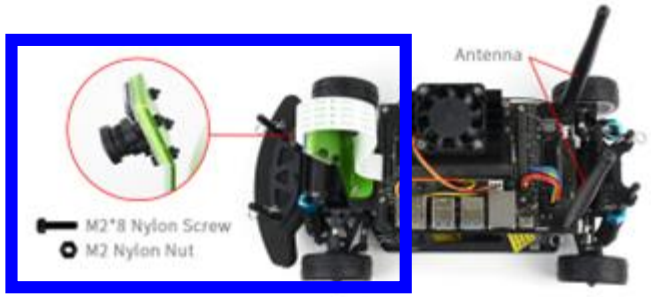
3. Fix JetRacer Pro Expansion board on chassis.

4. Put the Jetson Nano Developer Kit and fix it.

5. Remove the Jetson Nano board, connect the wireless card and connect the antenna.

6. Replace Jetson Nano. Assemble cooling fan by its own screws. Connect the wires to the fan interface. Connect the Jestson Nano Developer Kit to JetRacer Expansion board by 6PIN wires.

7. Mount camera on its holder by nylon screws. Note that the Acrylic board should be put between camera and the metal holder to avoid shorting. Finally, assemble the antenna.

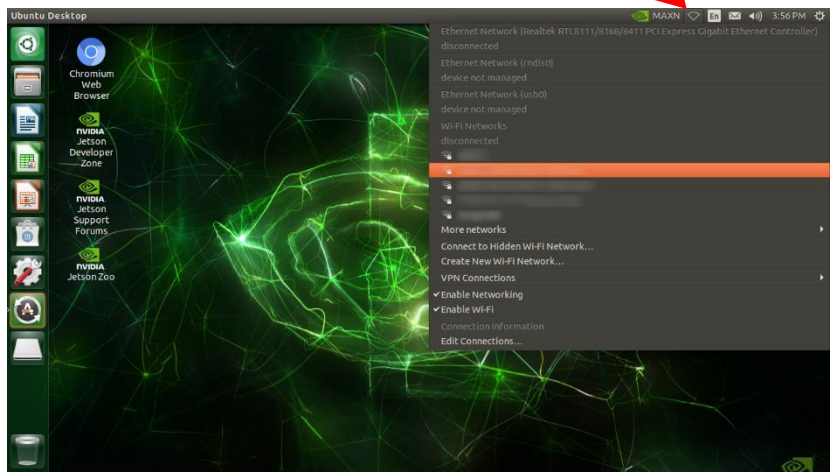


Follow the instructions in **blue boxes**!

Configurations

1. Connect the HDMI cable to the diplay.
2. Connect the keyboard and mouse to the Jetson Nano.
3. Please get used to the Linux interface (how to access file system, terminal, chrome, etc.).

   Basic Linux commands are listed in https://view.kentech.ac.kr/lecture/2022s/supp/ref01
4. Please connect to the WiFi.

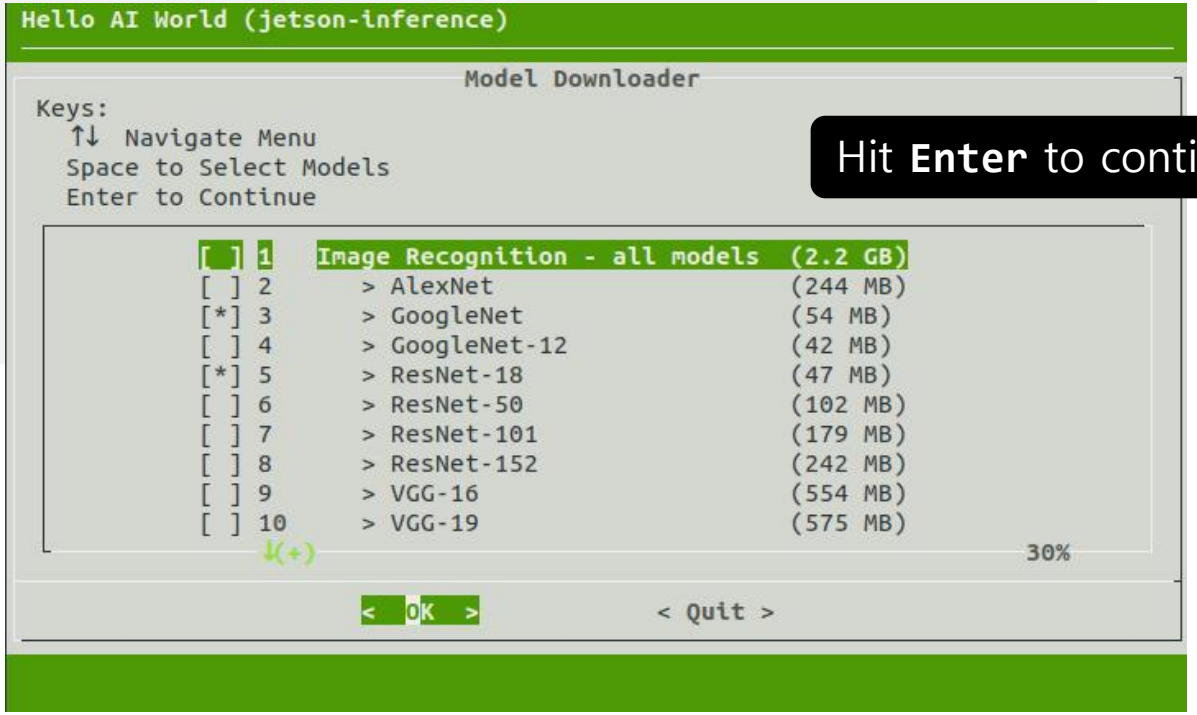


5. Open terminal.

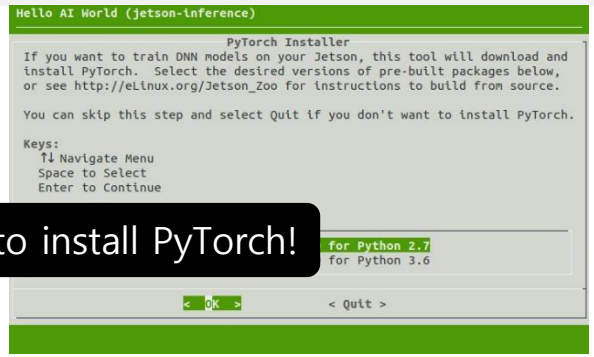
Configurations: Hello-AI-World by NVIDIA

- Follow **Quick Reference** in https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference/blob/master/docs/building-repo-2.md

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install git cmake libpython3-dev python3-numpy
$ git clone --recursive https://github.com/dusty-nv/jetson-inference
$ cd jetson-inference
$ mkdir build
$ cd build
$ cmake -DENABLE_NVMM=OFF ../
$ make -j4
$ sudo make install
$ sudo ldconfig
```



Hit **Enter** to continue!



You don't need to install PyTorch!

Experiments

Before Starting

*Your basic workspace is here: “cd ~/jetson-inference/build/aarch64/bin” Every code is pre-built in this path.

Video Streaming

Q1.1. Run “python video-viewer.py csi://0” What is the output?

Q1.2. Run “python video-viewer.py --flip-method=rotate-180 csi://0” Discuss the differences.

Q1.3. Run “python video-viewer.py --flip-method=rotate-180 --input-width=640 --input-height=480 csi://0” Discuss the differences.

Q1.4. Run “python video-viewer.py --flip-method=rotate-180 --input-width=640 --input-height=480 --framerate=10 csi://0” Discuss the differences.

Live Demo for Image Classification

Q2.1. Run “python imagenet.py --flip-method=rotate-180” What is the output of the pop-up display? Let’s check the terminal output. Please take a screenshot and paste it here. You can see some output values. What does each output (network name, class ID, floating-point number next to it, class name, each processing time, etc.) mean?

Experiments

Q2.2. Go to the linked page (https://deeplearning.cms.waikato.ac.nz/user-guide/class-maps/IMAGENET/) and check that the class ID is matched to the class name. How many classes can the model distinguish in total? Please prepare your **own object (🕶,🔒,✒,👢,⚽)** corresponding to one of the above classes for further experiments (classification, detection, etc.).

Q2.3. Run "cd ~/jetson-inference/build; ./download-models.sh;" to download different CNN models (e.g., AlexNet, ResNet-50, etc.). Run "python imagenet.py --flip-method=rotate-180 --network=resnet-50". Please check the qualitative performance of each model.

Classify Your Own Objects or Images

Q3.1. Place the object in front of the camera and run the code (imagenet.py). Please take a screenshot of the result.

Q3.2. Position the object closer or further away from the camera. Please Analyze how confidence changes.

Q3.3. Download random images from Google and classify them. Please refer "python my-recognition.py images/banana_0.jpg --network=googlenet" and the below code:

```
import PIL
img = PIL.Image.open('jellyfish.jpg').resize((224,224))
img = np.array(img)
img_cuda = jetson.utils.cudaFromNumpy(img)      # CUDA image
class_id, confidence = net.Classify(img_cuda)   # Inference
class_desc = net.GetClassDesc(class_id)         # Predicted class
print(class_desc, confidence)
```

Q3.4. Please try other CNN models and repeat Q3.

Experiments

Some Useful Tips while Debugging

*Sometimes, the python process does not respond. In this case, please terminate the process with `ctrl+c`. If it still does not respond at all, forcibly stop the process with `ctrl+z`, and check the running process name with the `ps -a` command, and then type `sudo pkill -9 [name-of-process]` command to kill the process. If you don't shut it down, it will remain as a 🧟zombie🧟 and keep occupying the processor (CPU or GPU) in the background.

*Sometimes, the best solution for resolving an issue is just rebooting the system.

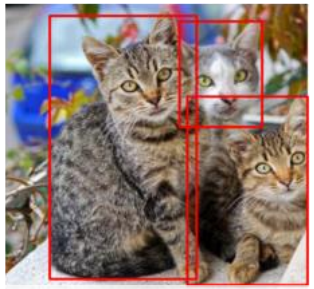
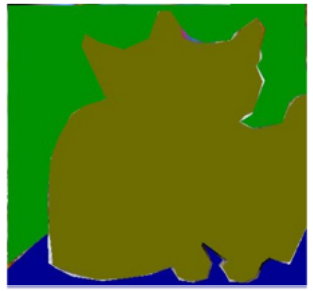
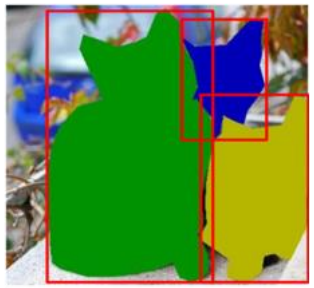
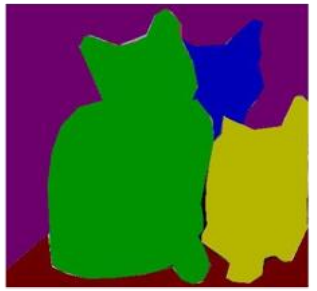
Computer Vision Tasks

*Slide by Kim, et al., "Video Panoptic Segmentation" (CVPR 2020)

Model Complexity ⇧ Output dimension ⇧

Image

Video

Image Classification	Object Detection	Semantic Segmentation	Instance Segmentation	Panoptic Segmentation
				
"Image-level"	"Box-level"	"Pixel-level"	"Pixel-level" + "Instance-level"	"Unknown pixel"
	Fast RCNN, CVPR 2015 **Faster RCNN** NeurIPS 2015 **YOLO,** CVPR 2016 **SSD,** ECCV 2016 **Cascade RCNN,** CVPR 2017 **CornerNet,** ECCV 2018 **HTC,** CVPR 2019	Dilated FCN, ICLR 2015 **DeepLab,** ICLR 2015 **PSPNet,** CVPR 2016 **Deform FCN,** ICCV 2017 **EncNet,** CVPR 2018 **DeepLabv2,** ECCV 2018 **DANet,** CVPR 2019 **Deformable V2,** ICCV 2019	DeepMask, NeurIPS 2015 MNC, CVPR 2016 FCIS, CVPR 2017 Cascade Mask-RCNN, PAMI 2019 **HTC,** CVPR2019 ⋮	UPSNet, CVPR2019
Karpathy et.al., CVPR 2014	**Kai et.al.,** CVPR 2016	**Xizhou et.al.,** CVPR 2017	**Linjie et.al.,** ICCV 2019	**Kim et.al.,** CVPR 2020
Video Classification	Video Object Detection	Video Semantic Segmentation	Video Instance Segmentation	Video Panoptic Segmentation