



UNIVERSITY of HAWAII[®]
MAUI COLLEGE

Teaching the Fundamentals of Computer Vision and Deep Learning

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ATE 2019 – Breakfast Roundtable

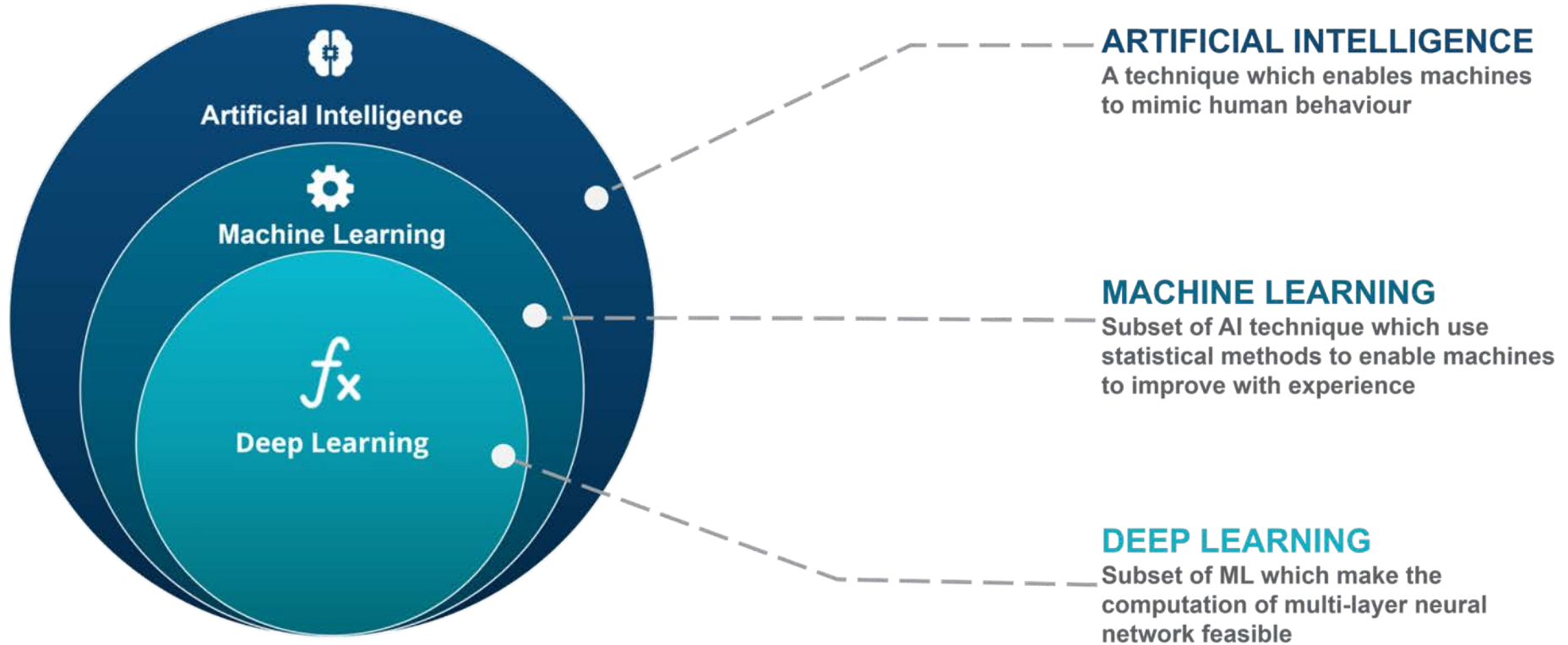
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<http://maui.hawaii.edu/cybersecurity>

October 25, 2019



100 since 1920
A CENTURY OF SUCCESS



Source: Edureka



Num: 0



Num: 1



Num: 2



Num: 3



Num: 4



Num: 5



Num: 6



Num: 7



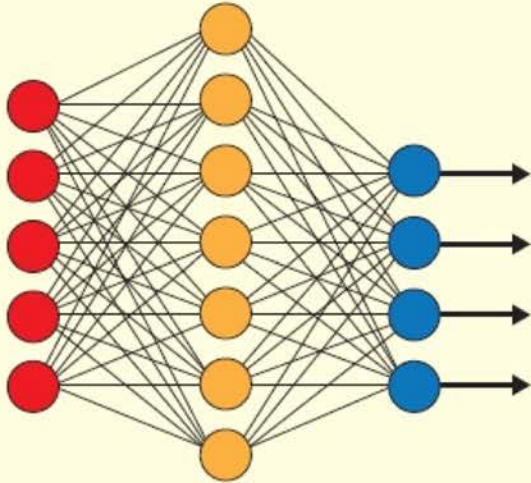
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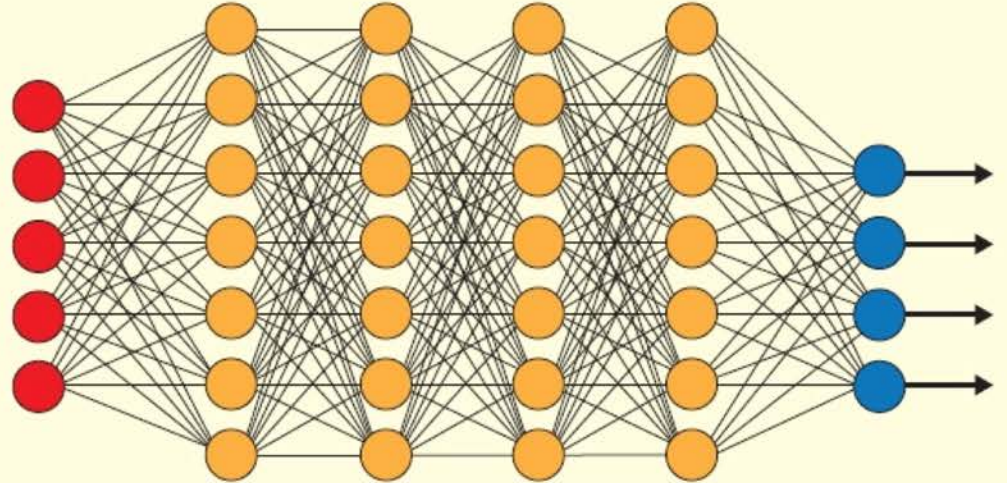
Num: 9



Simple Neural Network



Deep Learning Neural Network

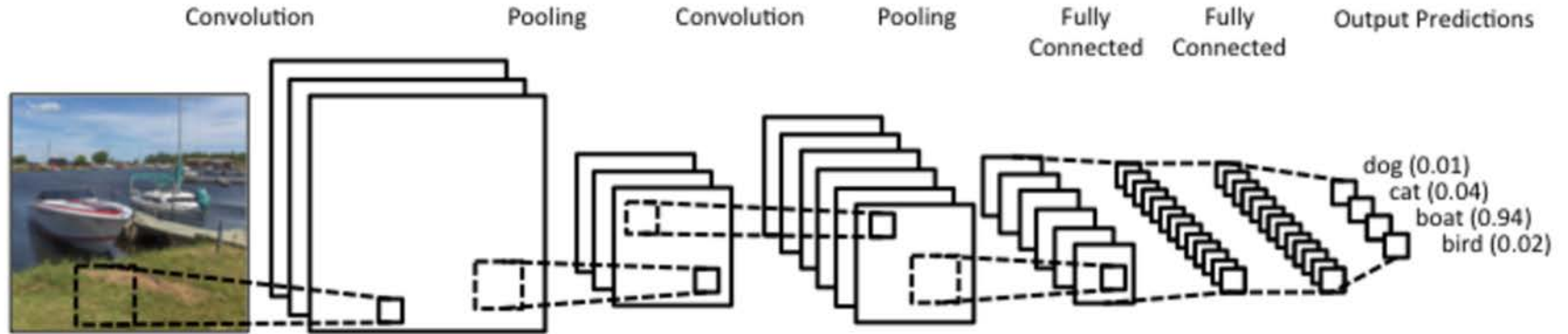


● Input Layer

● Hidden Layer

● Output Layer

Convolutional Neural Network - ConvNet



Source: <https://ujjwalkarn.me/2016/08/11/intuitive-explanation-convnets/>

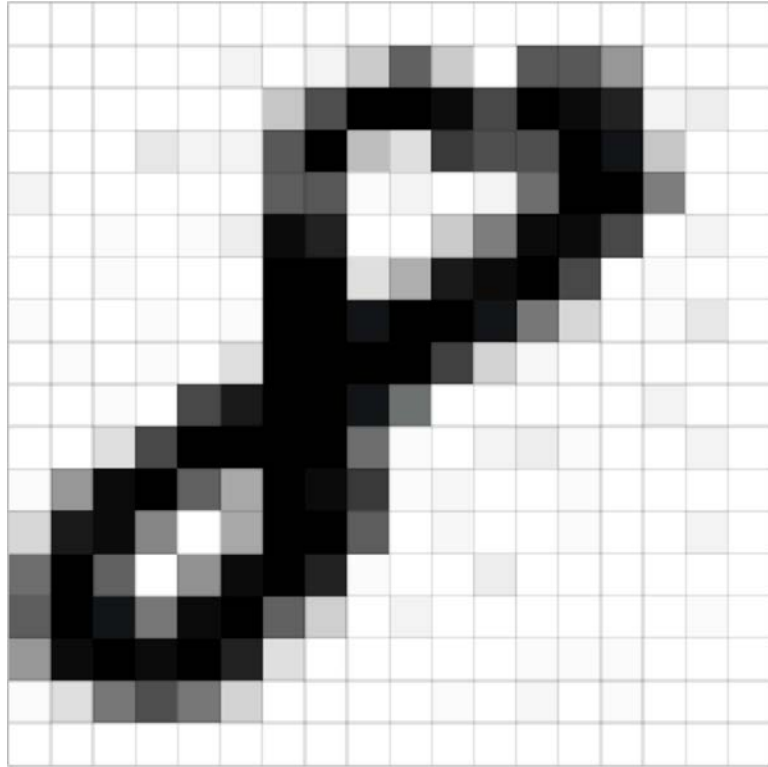


Image - Matrix of Pixels

Channels - Color images have 3 channels - RGB. Each Pixel Value ranges from 0 to 255

Grayscale Image - One channel, values 0 (white) to 255 (black)

Convolution - Extract Features

1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Input Image, 5x5

1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

3x3 Filter,
or Kernel
or Feature
Detector



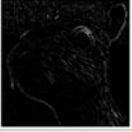




1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	0	0
0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1 _{x0}	1	0
0 _{x1}	0 _{x0}	1 _{x1}	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

Convolved
Feature

Move 3x3 Filter over 5x5 Input Image, one pixel at a time (STRIDE) and compute matrix multiplication. Convolved Feature or Feature Map

Operation	Filter	Convolved Image
Identity	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
Edge detection	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Sharpen	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
Box blur (normalized)	$\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Gaussian blur (approximation)	$\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	

Different values of the Filter or Kernel will create different Feature Maps from the Input Image

Examples of Features - Edges, Blurs, Sharpen

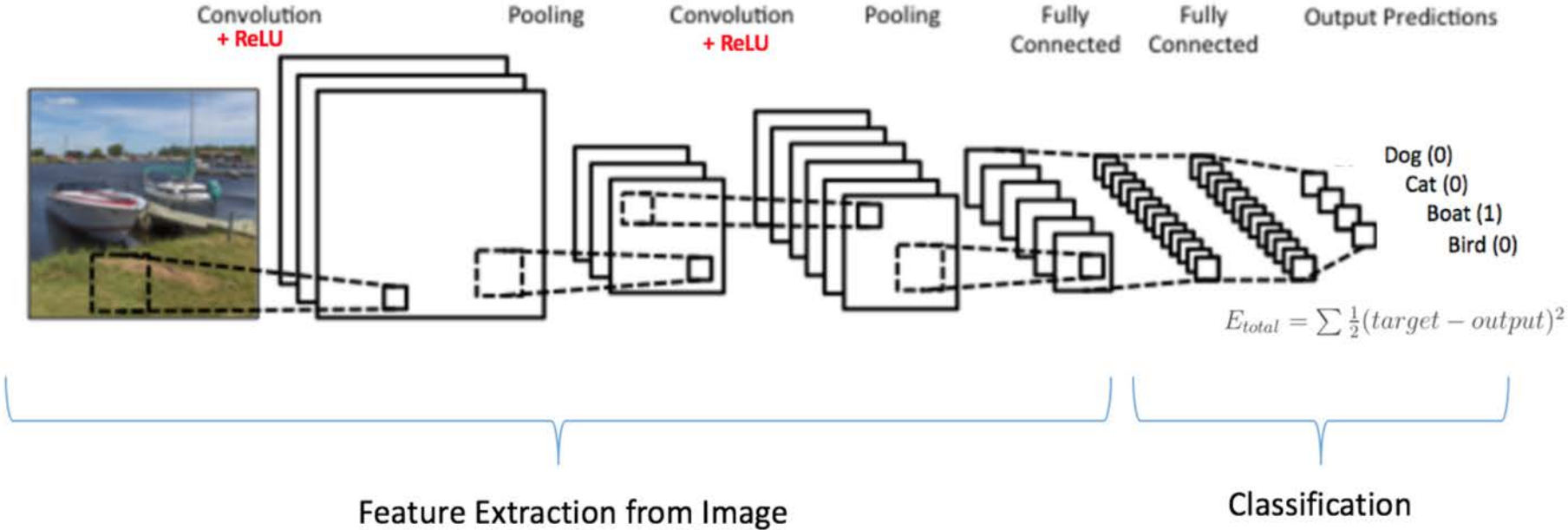
Parameters

Depth - # of Filters

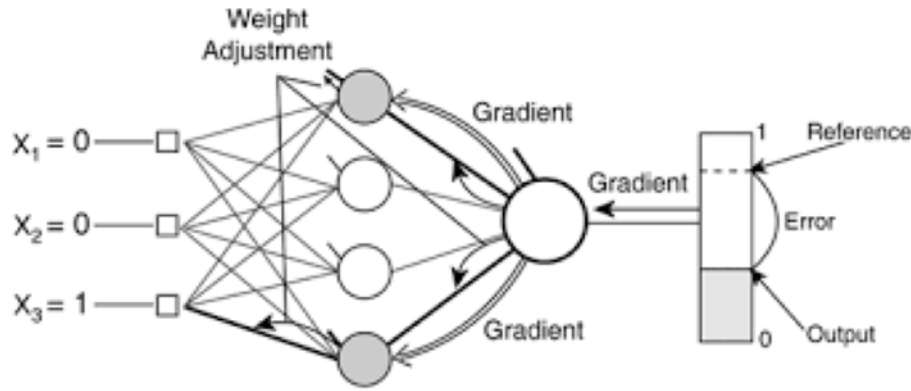
Stride - movement across image

Zero-Padding - apply filter to edges

Forward Propagation



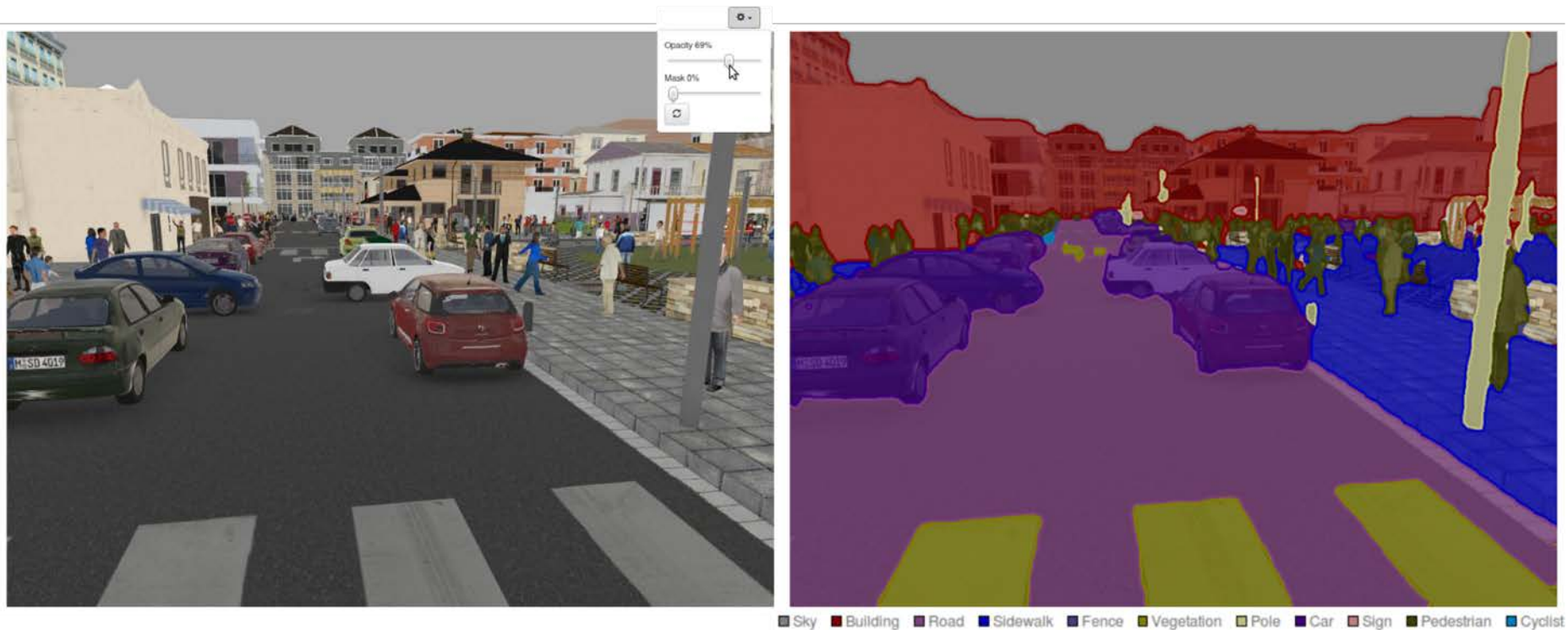
Backward Propagation



Calculate Gradient of error
Use Gradient Descent to update filter weights
Reduce Output Error or **Training Loss**
Epoch = Forward + Backward Propagation
Hyperparameter = Learning Rate
Validation Data -> Forward Propagation Only
Minimize Training Loss & Validation Loss
Control Overfitting using Dropouts
Allow for Generalization of New Test Data



Image Segmentation using CNN



Source: [Good Audience](#)

Harness AI at the Edge with the Jetson TX2 Developer Kit



The Jetson TX2 Developer Kit gives you a fast, easy way to develop hardware and software for the Jetson TX2 AI supercomputer on a module. It exposes the hardware capabilities and interfaces of the developer board, comes with design guides and other documentation, and is pre-flashed with a Linux development environment. It also supports NVIDIA Jetpack—a complete SDK that includes the BSP, libraries for deep learning, computer vision, GPU computing, multimedia processing, and much more.