



1

DeepRob Discussion 0

1/14/2025



Session Objective

- Overview of ML and the path forward
- Overview of the tools and how they relate
- Overview of the autograder and mechanics
- Solve a couple cases of P0 together
- Everyone leaves with at least 10 points of P0





A Riddle...







A Riddle...









Learning Objective

• Describe general structure of a machine learning models and how it relates to robot vision tasks.



AI/ML Background

Input/Output Formats

- Text
- Numbers
- Images
- Video
- Multi-Modal

All are converted to numbers to feed into model







(Input * 5.3 + 3.6) = Output

Structure: (Input * p1 + p2) = Output Weights/Parameters: P1 = 5.3, P2 = 3.6



(Slightly less) Simple Case

(Input * 5.3 + 3.6) * 6.4 + 3.9 = Output

Structure: (Input * P1 + P2) * P3 + P4 = Output

If f: Input * x + y = Output f(f(Input)) = Output

However X's and Y's are different for each layer!

Weights/Parameters: P1 = 5.3, P2 = 3.6, P3 = 6.4, P4 = 3.9



(Slightly, slightly less) Simple Case

(Input * 5.3 + 3.6) * 6.4 + 3.9 = Output

Structure: (Input * P1 + P2) * P3 + P4 = Output

Weights: P1 = 5.3, P2 = 3.6, P3 = 6.4, P4 = 3.9 ↓ Weights (Matrix): P1 = [5.6, 5.3], P2 = [p21, p22], ...



(Slightly, slightly less) Simple Case

(Input * 5.3 + 3.6) * 6.4 + 3.9 = Output

Structure: (Input * P1 + P2) * P3 + P4 = Output

This operation is orders of magnitude more efficient on GPUs

This is the reason NVidia is worth \$3.3*T*



Bringing It Back, Input and Output

- Input for vision models are images and video
- An images is represented by a matrix of pixels
- A video is a dimensional extension of images





Bringing It Back, Input and Output



- Output is determined by the structure of the function
- Structure of the function is chosen to facilitate a task





What vision tasks can we design for? How does it relate to output?

Input



Text	Numbers	Images	Video*
"apple, tree, leaf, outdoors"	apple is located at [x,y] and is [w,z] in size	Pixel segmentation, color correction	Video segmentation
Example: CLiP			Example: SAM2
	Examples:	Example:	
	YOLO,	YOLO-Seg,	
	PoseCNN	Affinity-LCFCN	

Output Formats





Youtube-BB

airplane, person (89.0%) Ranked 1 out of 23 labels



a photo of a airplane.	
x a photo of a bird .	
x a photo of a bear .	
× a photo of a giraffe .	
X a photo of a car .	



Potential Vision Outputs: Numbers









Potential Vision Outputs: Images (Masks)









Potential Vision Outputs: Video







Potential Vision Outputs: Video





Back to Our Learning Objective

- Describe general structure of a machine learning models and how it relates to robot vision tasks.
- Machine learning paradigms are composed of inputs, outputs, structures and weights
- Inputs for machine vision are primarily images and video
- Structure is determined by task to be accomplished
- Weights are tuned via training
- Outputs are determined by structure: example outputs shown included recognition, detection, classification, and segmentation





Demo - Inspect SAM2 Codebase





- Identify core tools used in this class
 - Hardware
 - Programming Languages
 - Libraries
 - Environments
 - Course Tools



Hardware

- GPUs
 - Specifically CUDA-enabled
- What are some of the advantages?
- What are some of the disadvantages?
- Specific to class?





Programing Languages

- Python!
- What are some of the advantages?
- What are some of the disadvantages?
- Specific to class?





Libraries

- PyTorch ecosystem
- What are some of the advantages?
- What are some of the disadvantages?
- Specific to class?





Environments

- Colab vs. Local
- What are some of the advantages?
- What are some of the disadvantages?
- Specific to class?



Visual Studio Code





Learning Objective

- Identify core tools used in this class
 - Hardware CUDA hardware
 - Programming Languages Python
 - Libraries PyTorch
 - Environments Colab/VS Code





Quick break!



Learning Objective - Class Tools

Class Specific Tools

- Autograder
 - Demo Later
 - Nuances of submission
- \circ Piazza