



Quadra AI Python Inference API

Quick Start Guide V4.5

NETINT Technologies Inc.

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2. Introduction

NETINT provides high density and efficient video transcoding solutions using the powerful video processing engines inside the Codensity/Quadra Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC). We can provide multiple stream transcoding functions and services, directly to video content providers. We can also provide Transcoding as a Service (TaaS), which can be integrated into video streaming systems and services. Our functions and services can be used for highly efficient Video-on-Demand file transcoding, as well as real-time, live video streaming applications.

The NETINT AI Toolkit offers Python Inference APIs for developing and prototyping deep learning-based AI applications using Quadra NPU. Quadra AI Python Inference APIs have similar interface to TensorFlow Lite, which can be used to execute a Network Binary Graph (NBG) model on the Quadra chip to make predictions based on input data.

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3. Install the Python Inference API

This section describes the Quadra AI Python Inference API installation.

Prerequisites

- The Quadra card should be installed correctly with Xcoder Codec Library in your host.
- The `<NETINT_toolkit>` package has already been unpacked at the home directory.

Note: Only the `network_wrapper` needs to be installed.

Procedure

1. Installing `network_wrapper`.

```
cd ~/NETINT_toolkit/network_wrapper  
pip3 install ./dist/<netint_inference_api>.tar.gz
```

2. Changing the permission for the device's nodes `libxcoder`.

```
sudo ./scripts/change_permission.sh
```

3. Running the demo to verify the Python Inference API installation (Optional).

```
cd ./scripts  
python3 ./demo.py
```

4. API Workflow

The Quadra AI Python Inference API typically follows the following steps.

4.1. Creating an Inference Object

You need to create an interpreter and load the NBG (*.nb) model into memory.

```
import netint.network

interpreter = netint.network.Interpreter(model_path = model_path, dev_id = device_id)

# Get input and output tensors
input_details = interpreter.get_input_details()
output_details = interpreter.get_output_details()
```

Loading Inference Data

You need to load inference data and allocate the tensors.

```
interpreter.set_tensor(0, input_data)
```

Note: If the model requires multiple inputs, use the `set_tensor(Index, Input_data)` with the increasing input index to meet the requirements.

To use Python Inference API, the input data types must be one of the following types:

Data	Description
UInt8	Requires an uint8 type input data. Note: The input data will be fed into the NBG directly. Thus, the NBG may need to include pre-processing node.
Float32	Requires float32 input data. Note: The input data should be processed with pre-processing step.

Input data for the model generally does not match the input data format expected by the model. For example, you might need to resize an image or change the image format/ layout to be compatible with the model. The pre-processing script depends on different model requirements.

4.2. Running Inference

This step involves using the Inference API to execute the model.

```
interpreter.invoke()
```

4.3. Interpreting Output

The results of the inference can be obtained by *interpreter.get_tensor()*:

```
output_list = []
for output_index in range(len(output_details)):
    tensor_output = interpreter.get_tensor(output_index)
    output_list.append(tensor_output)
```

The output tensors generated by inference API can be used in the post-processing parts depending on different scenarios.

5. Example of Python Inference API Programming

This section provides an example of using the Quadra AI Python Inference API.

In the demo case, we use yolov4-tiny model to present whole procedures.

```
import netint.network

img = pre_process(img,mean,scale)

interpreter = netint.network.Interpreter(model_path=network_binary,
                                         dev_id=device_id)

input_details = interpreter.get_input_details()
output_details = interpreter.get_output_details()

# input format is image
interpreter.set_tensor(0, img)

interpreter.invoke()

data_list = []
for output_index in range(len(output_details)):
    tensor_output = interpreter.get_tensor(output_index)
    data_list.append(tensor_output)
    np.savetxt('{}/output_{}.tensor'.format(output_dir, output_index),
              tensor_output.reshape(-1), fmt='%.6f')
```


6. Reference

For detailed information about NETINT AI Toolkit, please refer to the user guide.

The demo code of Quadra AI Python Inference API can be found at:

```
~/NETINT_toolkit/netint_wrapper/scripts/
```

A set of model examples of using NETINT AI Toolkit can be found at:

```
~/NETINT_toolkit/examples/
```

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