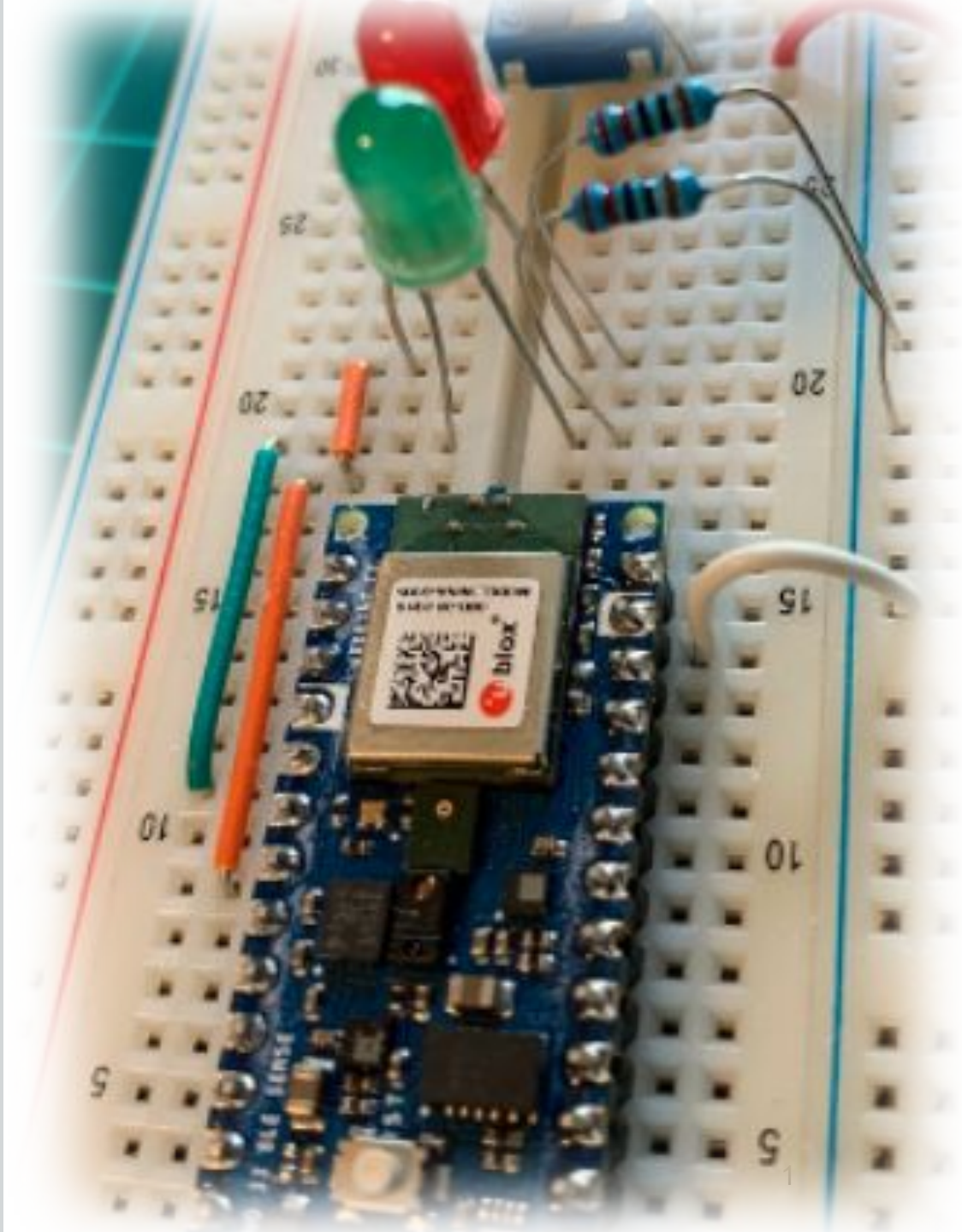
IESTI01 – TinyML

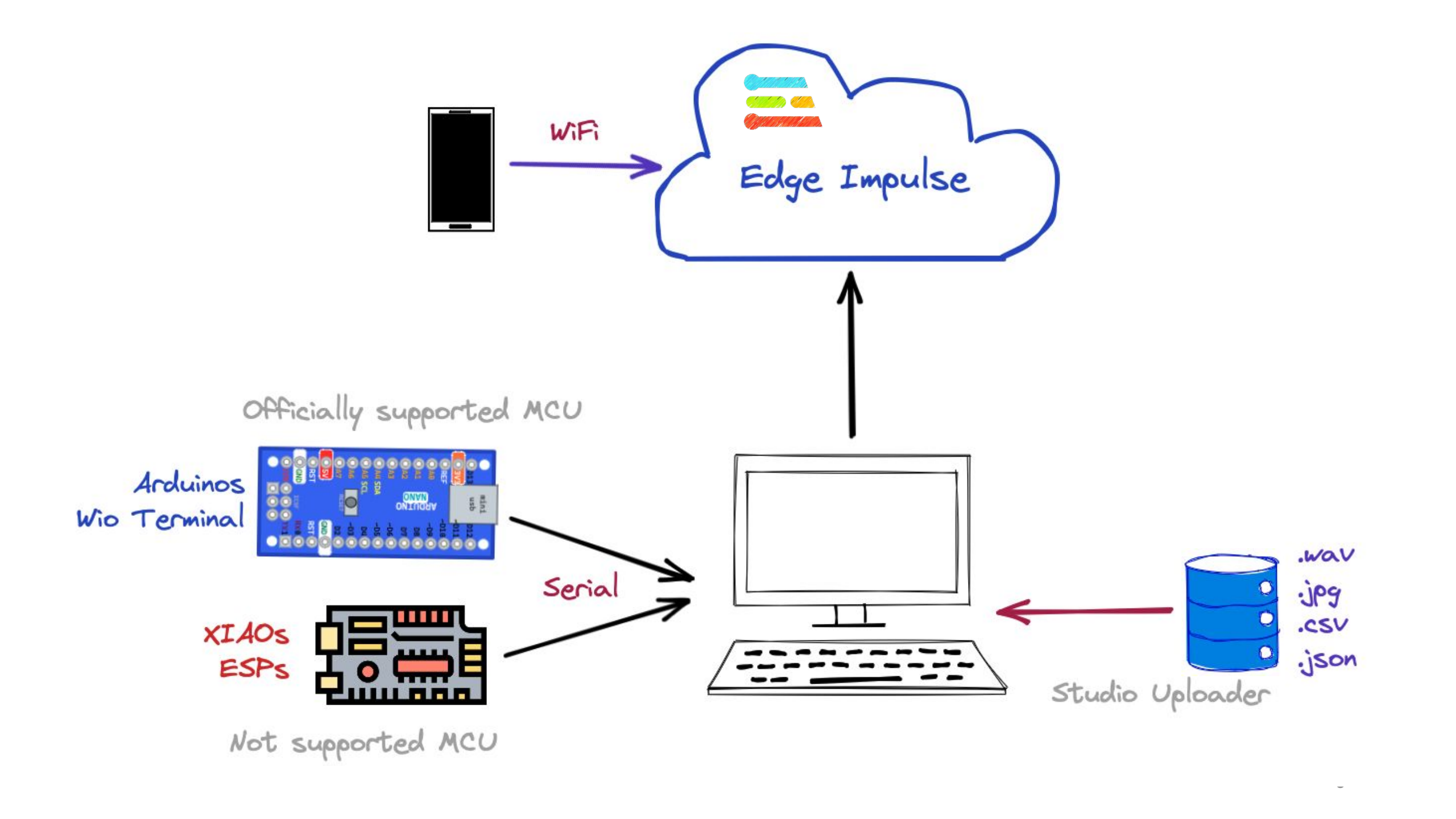
Embedded Machine Learning

27. Collecting Data with Edge Impulse Studio

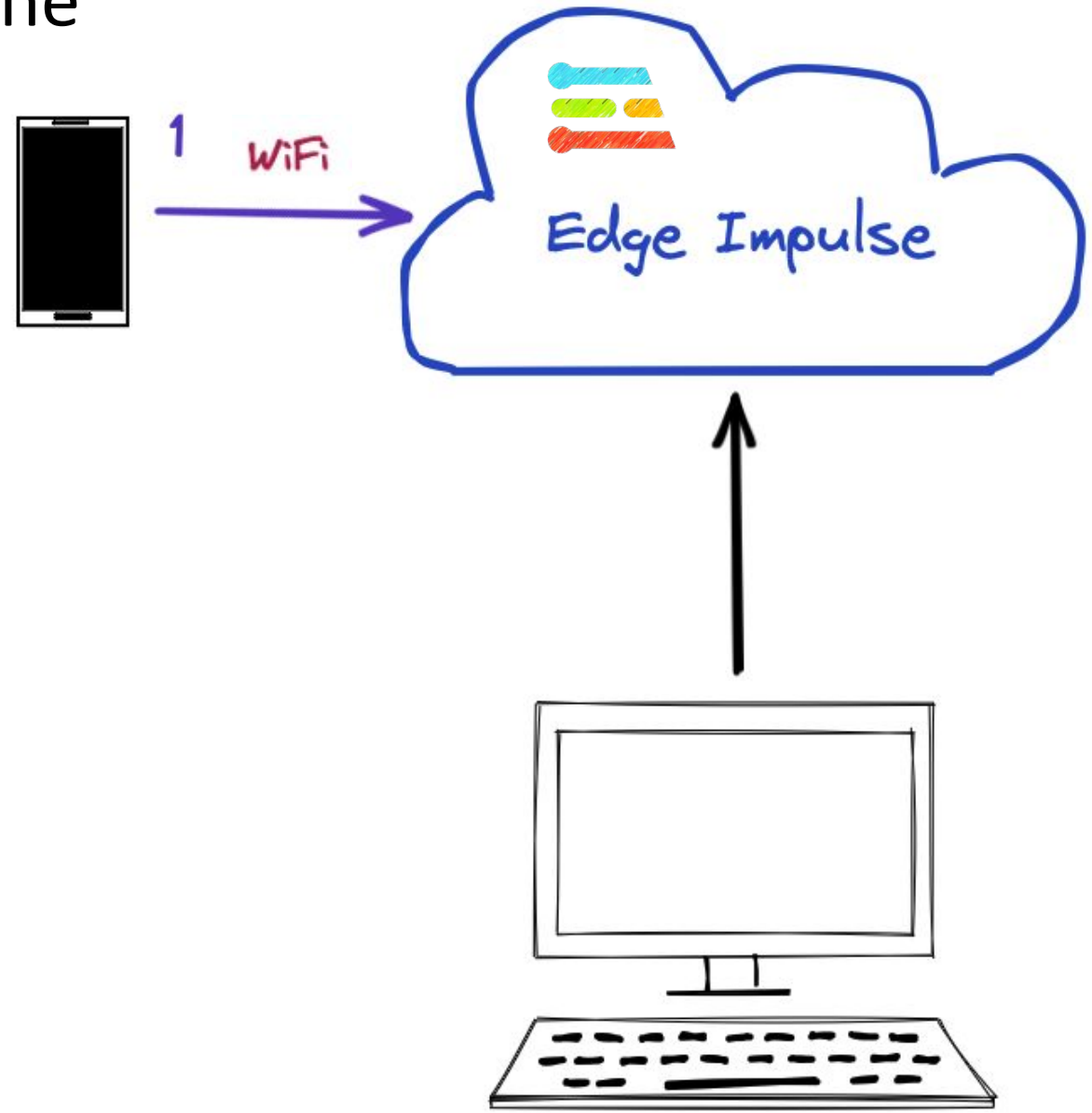


Prof. Marcelo Rovai
UNIFEI

EI Studio Data Ingestion
Alternative methods

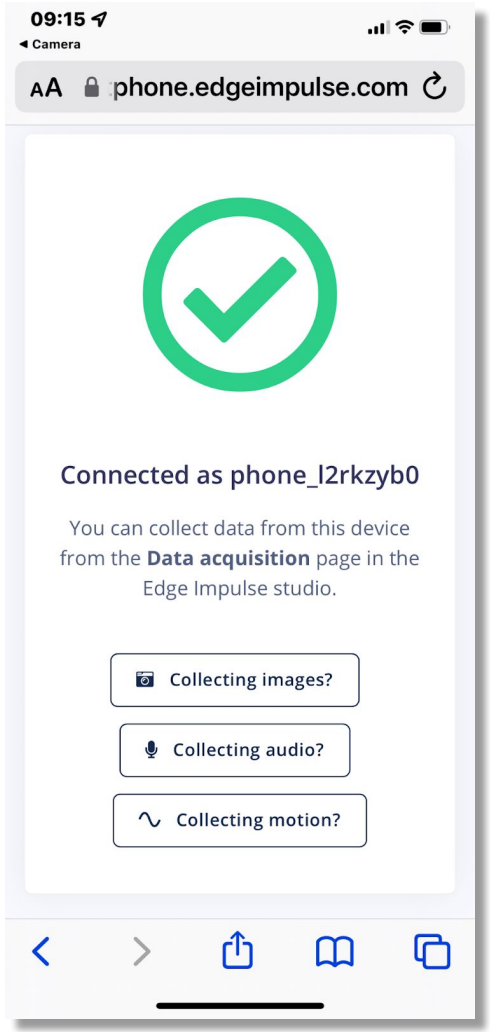

WiFi
Edge Impulse
Officially supported MCU
Arduinos
Wio Terminal
Serial
XIAOs
ESPs
Not supported MCU
.wav
.jpg
.csv
.json
Studio Uploader

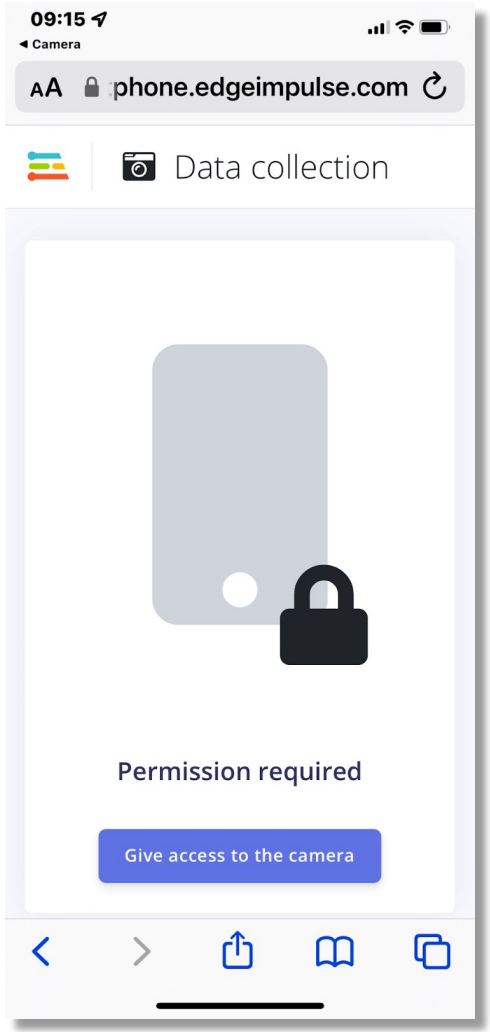
1. SmartPhone

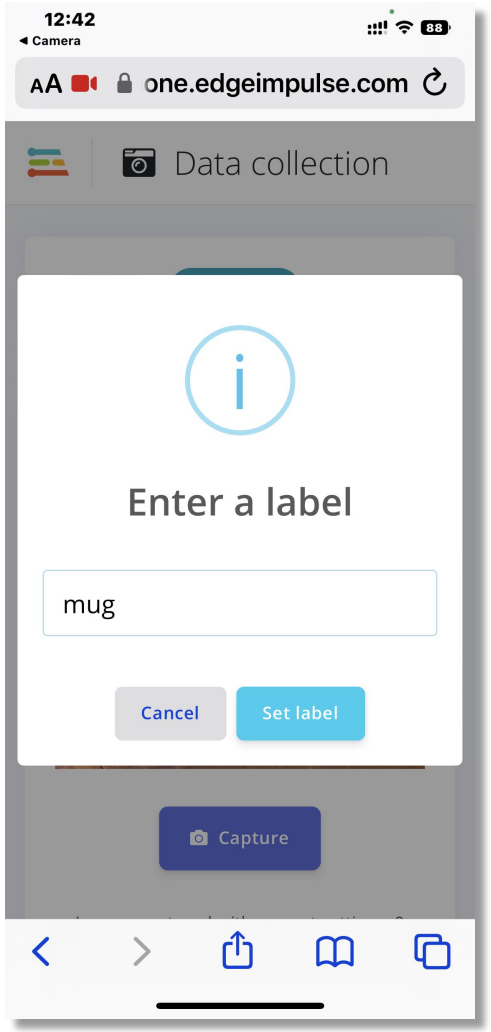


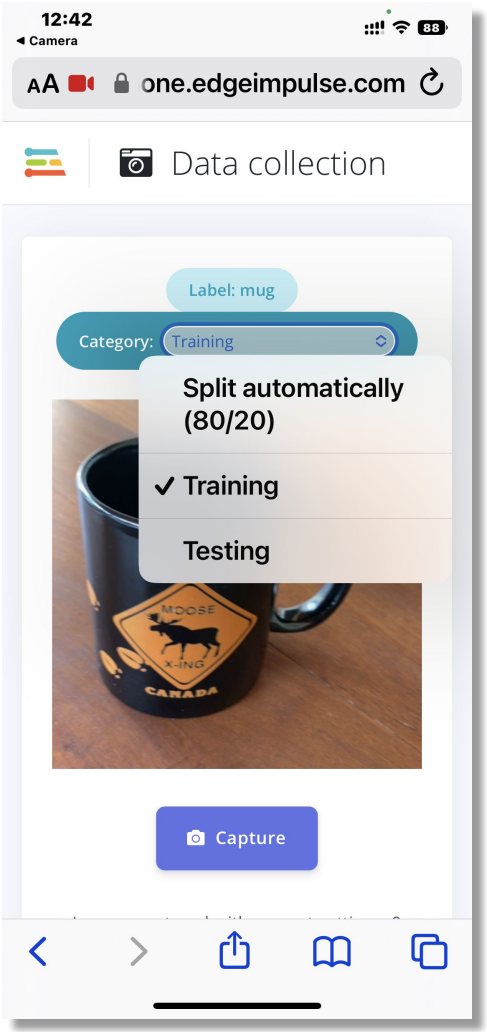
1. Data Ingestion using Smart Phone

1. Data Capture and model Training

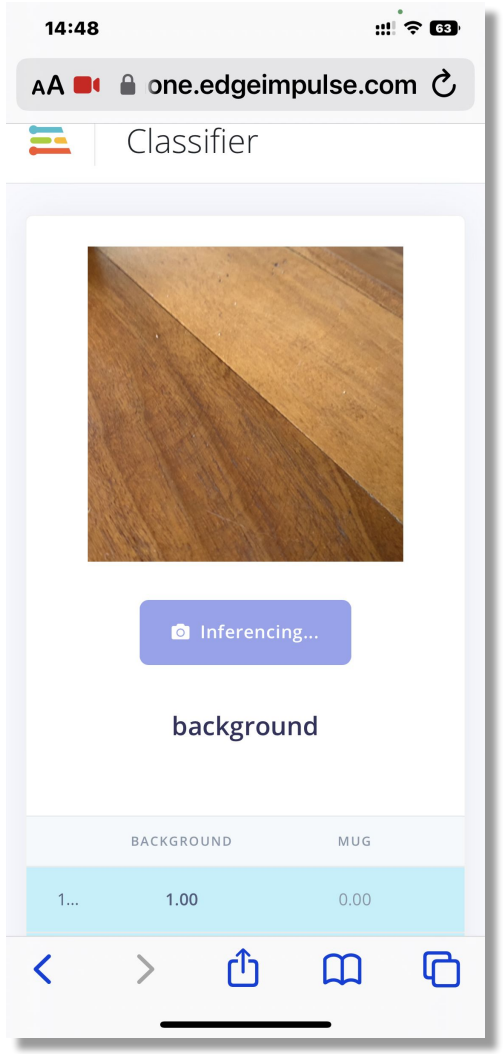


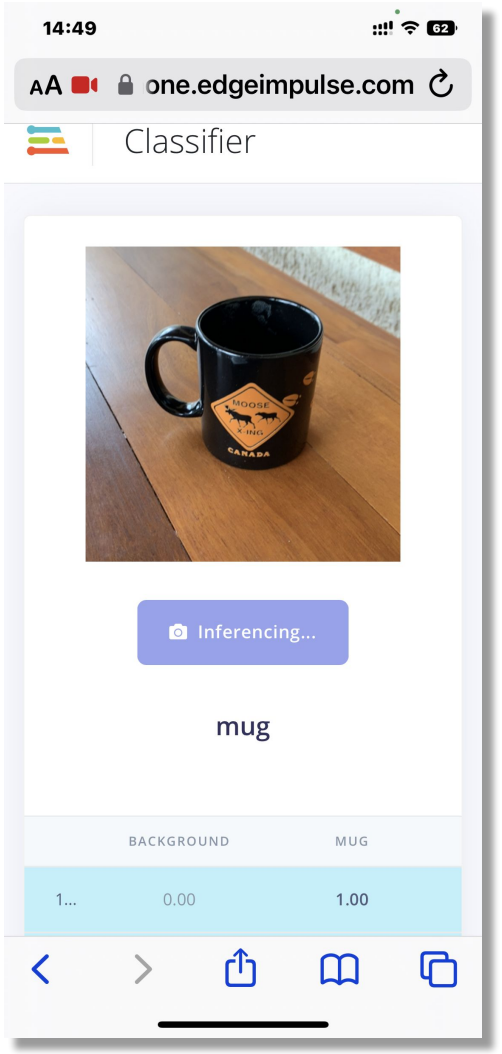


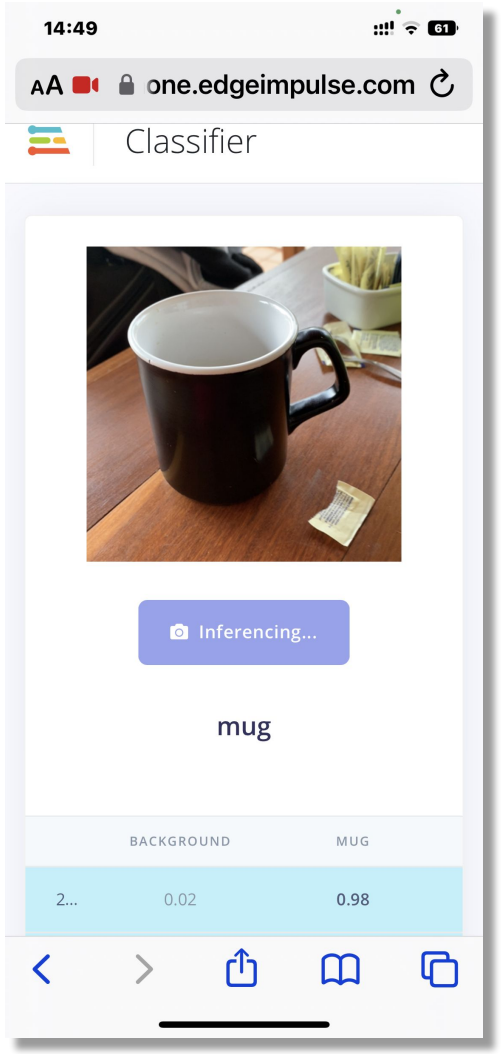


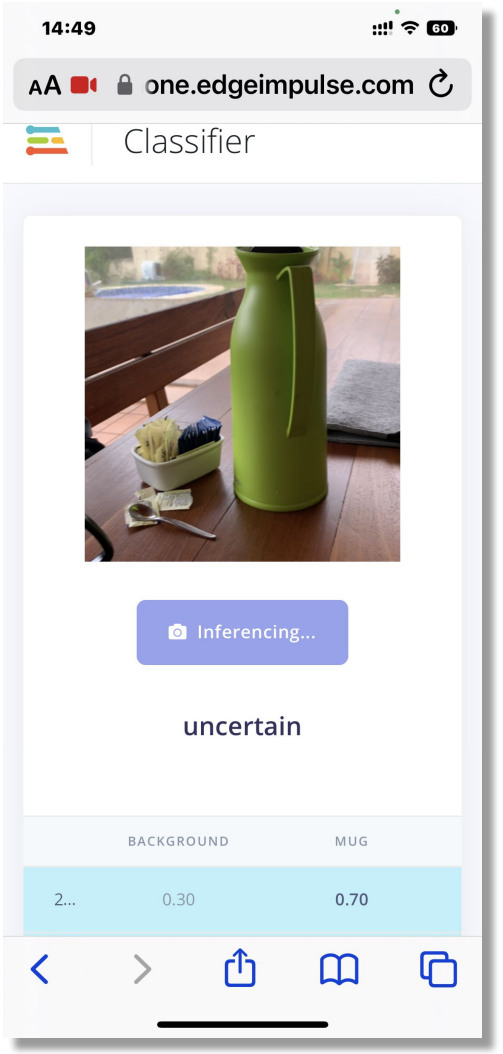


1. Off-Line Inference

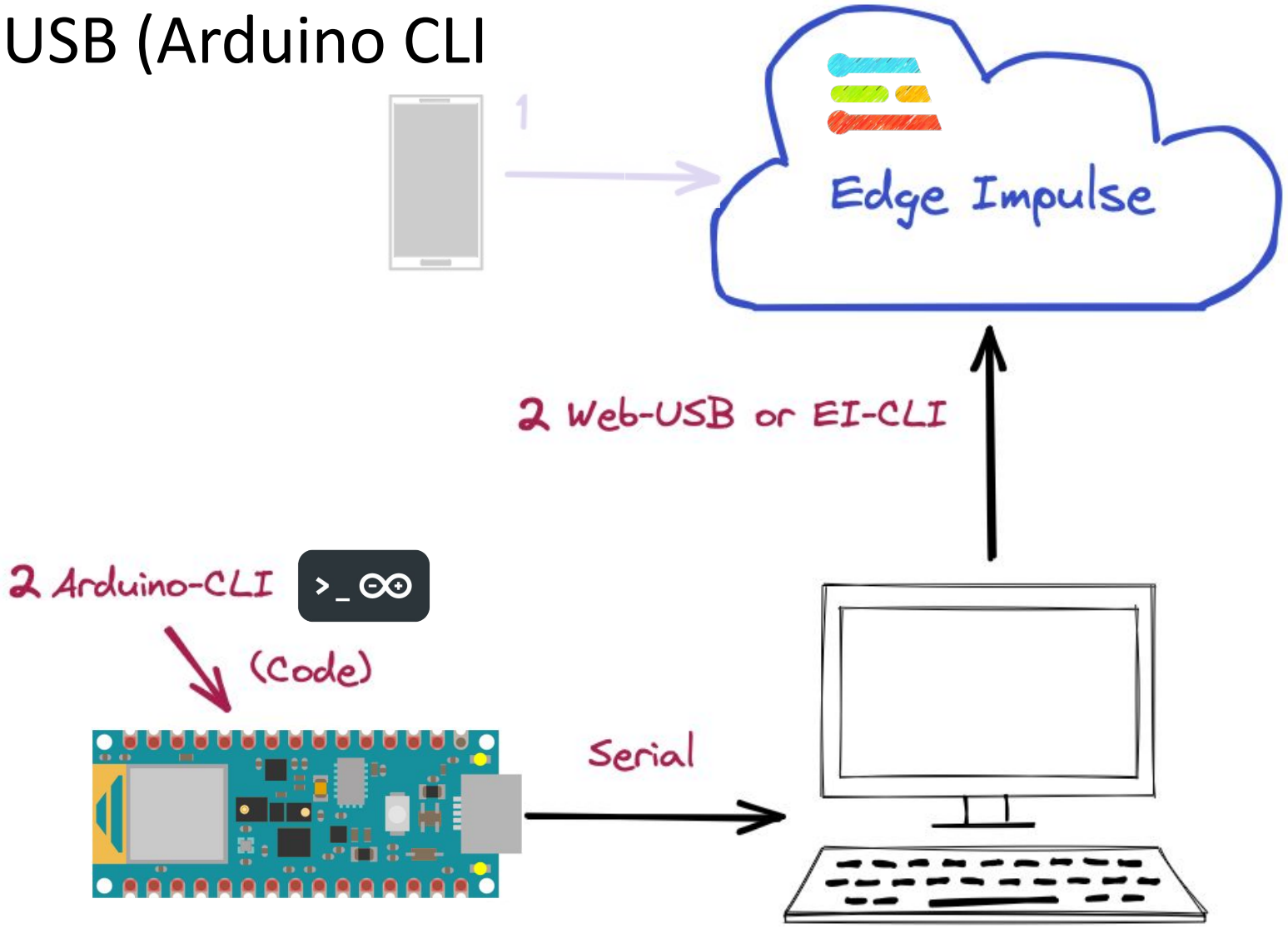






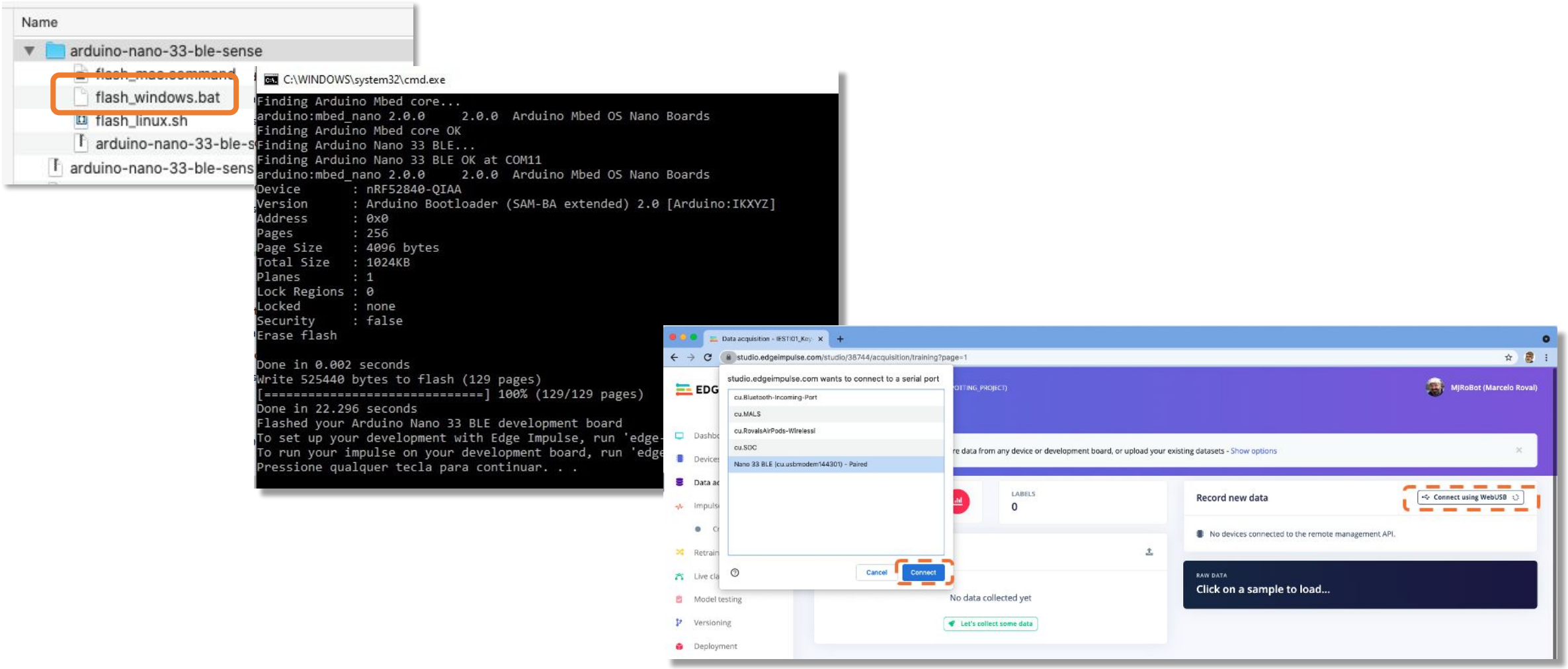


2. Web-USB (Arduino CLI

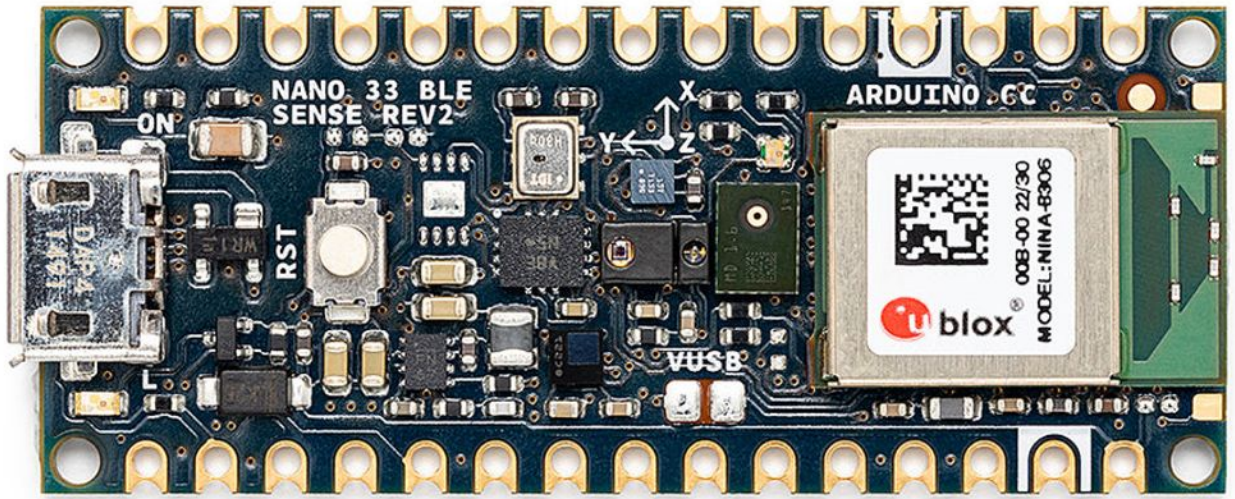


Issue: Limited MCU and sensors

2. Data Ingestion using Arduino-Cli + Web-USB (or EI-CLI)



Arduino Nano 33 BLE Sense **Rev2**



- **IMU** - LSM9DS1 - 9 axis ➔ BMI270 – 6 axis + BMM150 - 3 axis
- **Temperature and humidity sensor -** HTS221 ➔ HS3003
- **Microphone -** MP34DT05 ➔ MP34DT06JTR.

https://docs.arduino.cc/resources/datasheets/ABX00069-datasheet.pdf

Record new data

Device ⓘ

36:17:55:F9:70:F7

Label

lift

Sample length (ms.)

10000

Sensor

Inertial

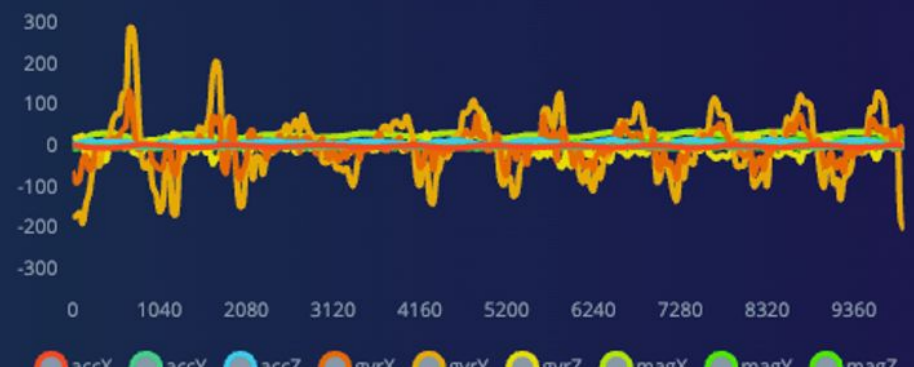
Frequency

62.5Hz

Start sampling

RAW DATA

lift.3soee1ar



- Impulse design
  - Create impulse
  - Spectral Analysis
  - Classifier
  - Anomaly detection
- EON Tuner
- Retrain model
- Live classification
- Model testing
- Versioning
- Deployment

GETTING STARTED

- Documentation
- Forums

Time series data

Input axes (9)

accX, accY, accZ, gyrX, gyrY, gyrZ, magX, magY, magZ

Window size ⓘ

2000 ms.

Window increase ⓘ

80 ms.

Frequency (Hz) ⓘ

62,5

Zero-pad data ⓘ

Spectral Analysis

Name

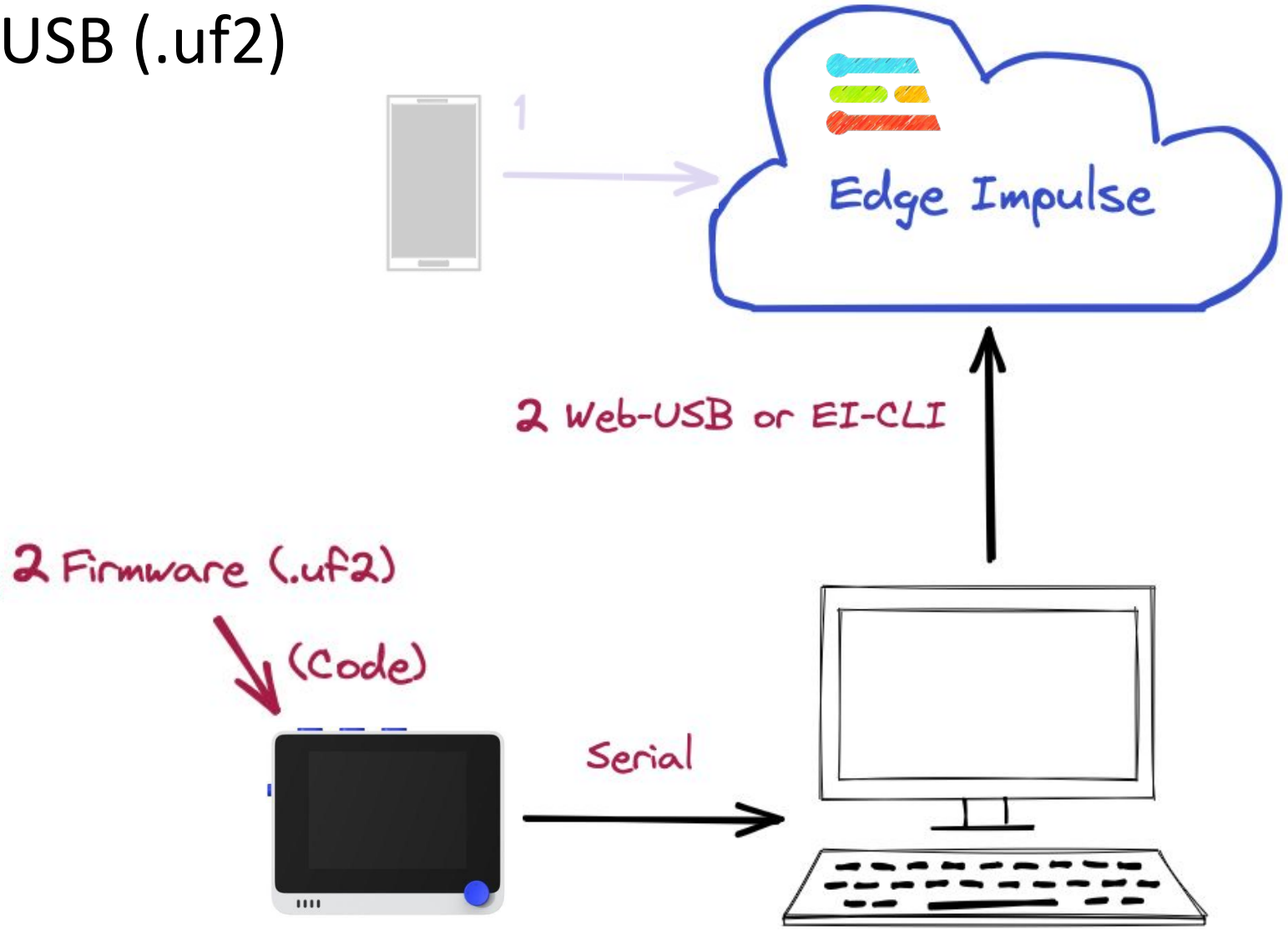
Spectral Analysis

Input axes (3)

- [x] accX
- [x] accY
- [x] accZ
- [ ] gyrX
- [ ] gyrY
- [ ] gyrZ
- [ ] magX
- [ ] magY
- [ ] magZ

Add a processing

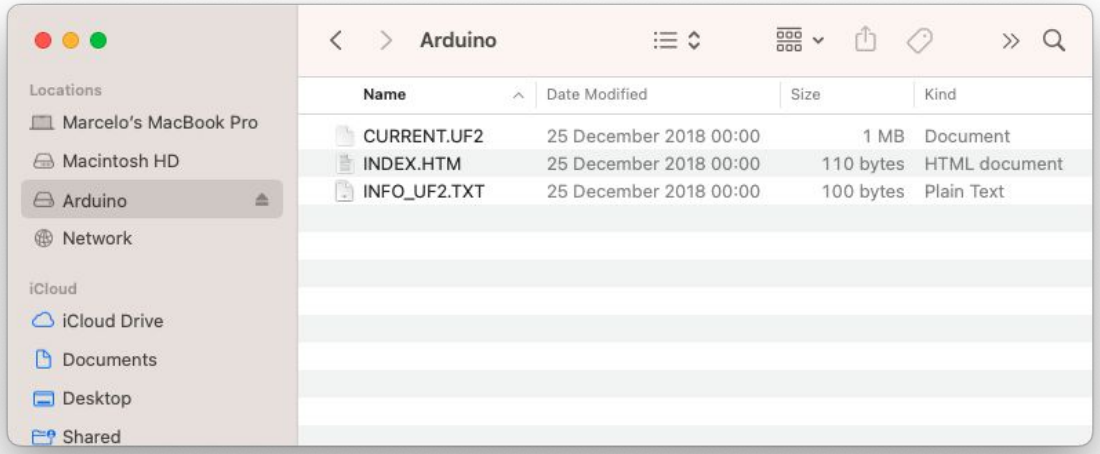
2. Web-USB (.uf2)

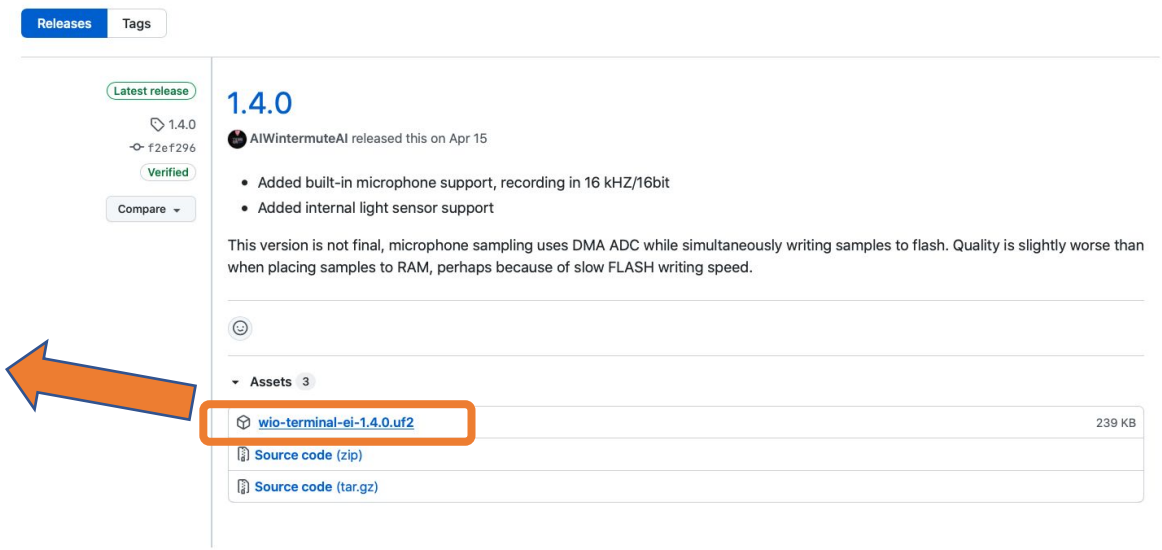


Issue: Limited MCU and sensors

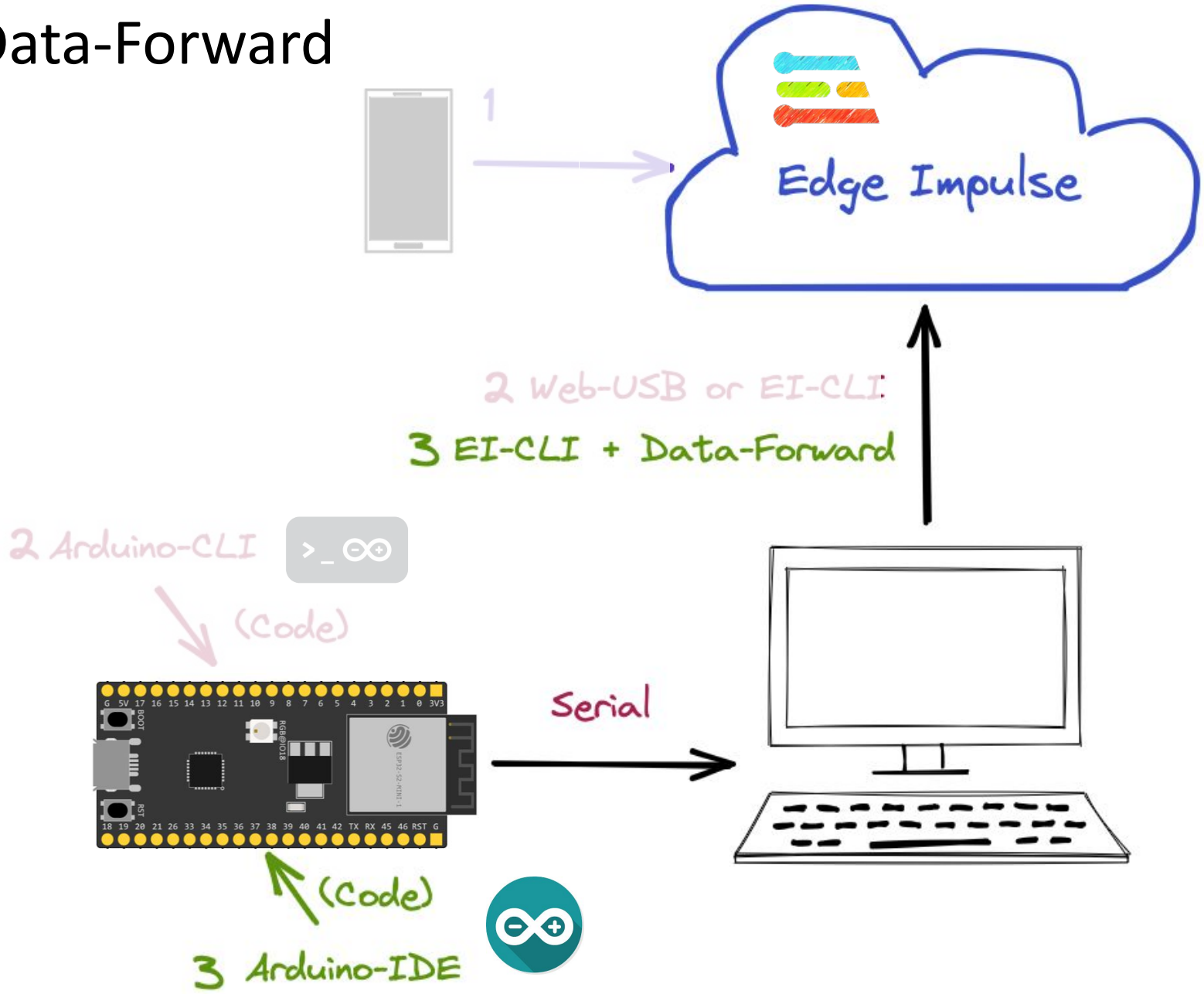
2. (.uf2) Firmware installation

1. Connect Wio Terminal to your computer.
2. Entering the bootloader mode by sliding the power switch twice quickly.
3. An external drive named Arduino should appear in your PC.
4. Drag the the downloaded **Edge Impulse uf2 firmware files** to the Arduino drive. Now, Edge Impulse is loaded on Seeeduino Wio Terminal!

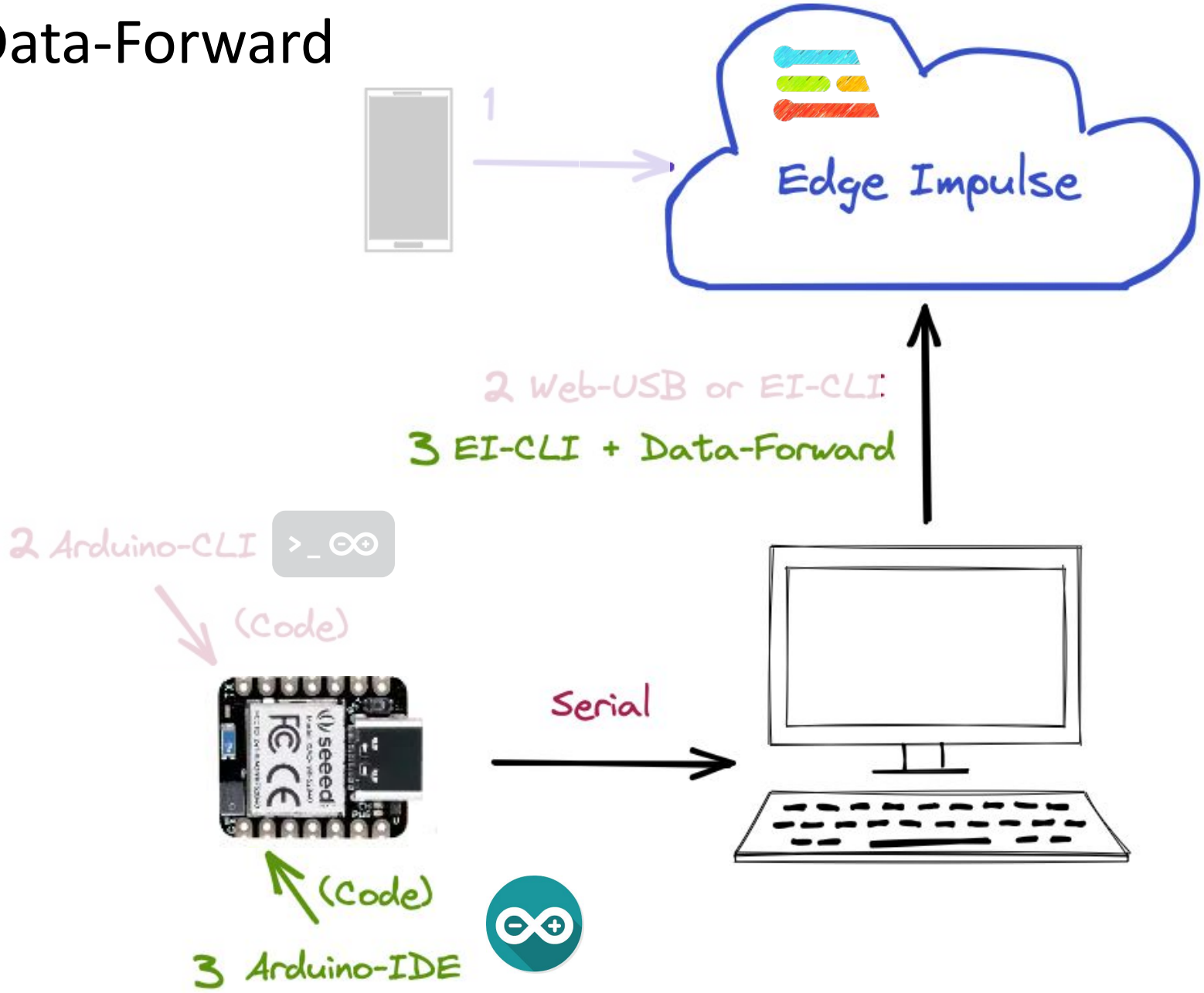




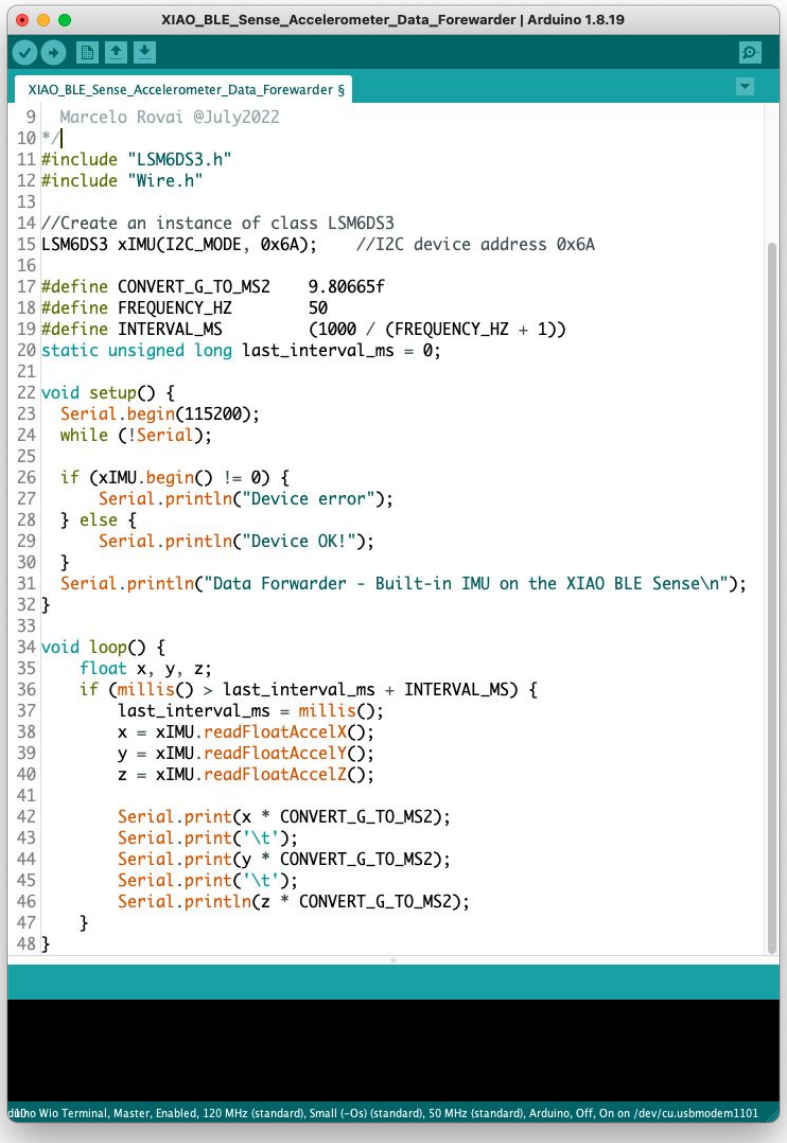
3. Data-Forward



3. Data-Forward

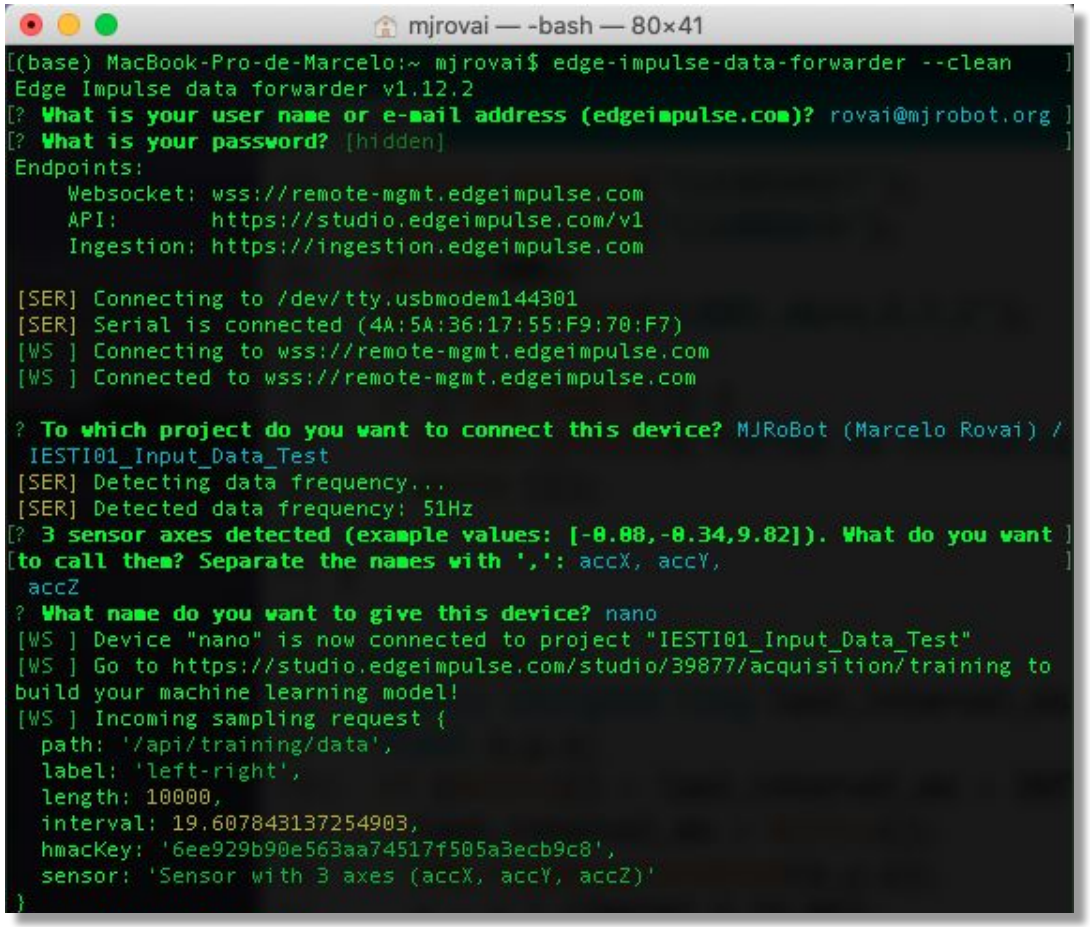


2. Data Ingestion using EI-Cli + Data Forward

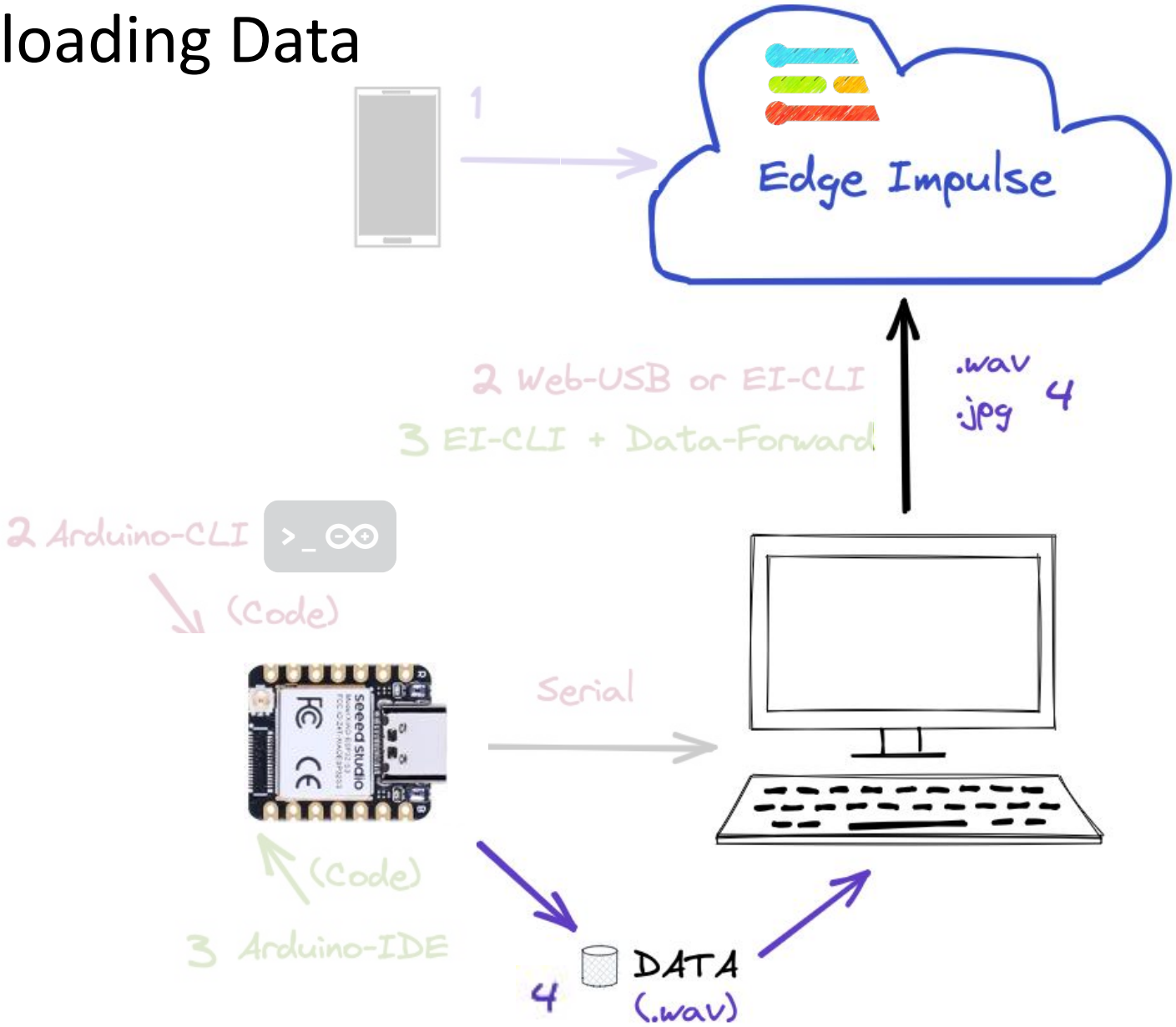



```
  Marcelo Rovai @July2022
*/
#include "LSM6DS3.h"
#include "Wire.h"

//Create an instance of class LSM6DS3
LSM6DS3 xIMU(I2C_MODE, 0x6A);    //I2C device address 0x6A

#define CONVERT_G_TO_MS2    9.80665f
#define FREQUENCY_HZ        50
#define INTERVAL_MS         (1000 / (FREQUENCY_HZ + 1))
static unsigned long last_interval_ms = 0;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  while (!Serial);

  if (xIMU.begin() != 0) {
      Serial.println("Device error");
  } else {
      Serial.println("Device OK!");
  }
  Serial.println("Data Forwarder - Built-in IMU on the XIAO BLE Sense\n");
}

void loop() {
    float x, y, z;
    if (millis() > last_interval_ms + INTERVAL_MS) {
        last_interval_ms = millis();
        x = xIMU.readFloatAccelX();
        y = xIMU.readFloatAccelY();
        z = xIMU.readFloatAccelZ();

        Serial.print(x * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
        Serial.print('\t');
        Serial.print(y * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
        Serial.print('\t');
        Serial.println(z * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
    }
}
```

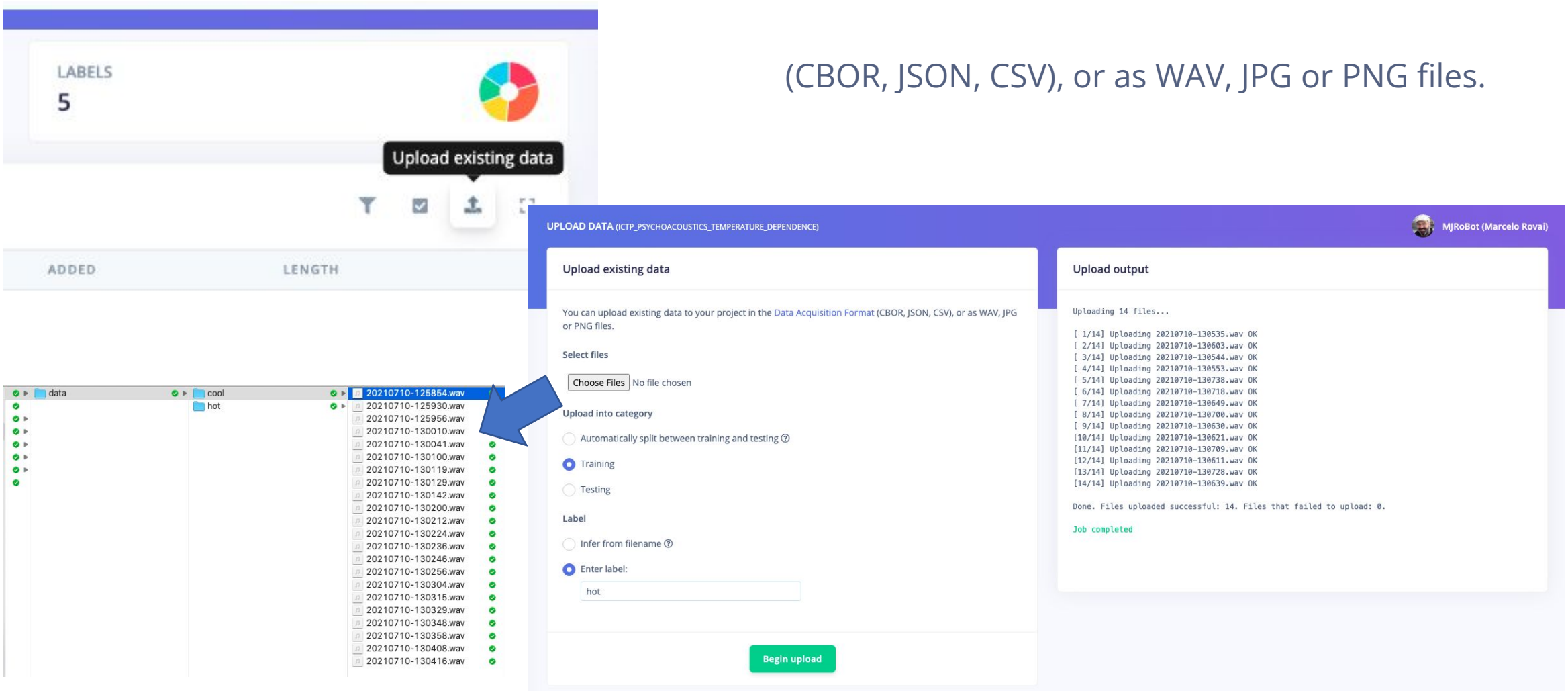
`$ edge-impulse-data-forwarder --clean`



4. Uploading Data



4. Data Ingestion using Upload existing Data

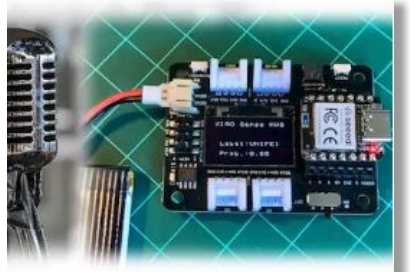


(CBOR, JSON, CSV), or as WAV, JPG or PNG files.

4. Uploading .wav data

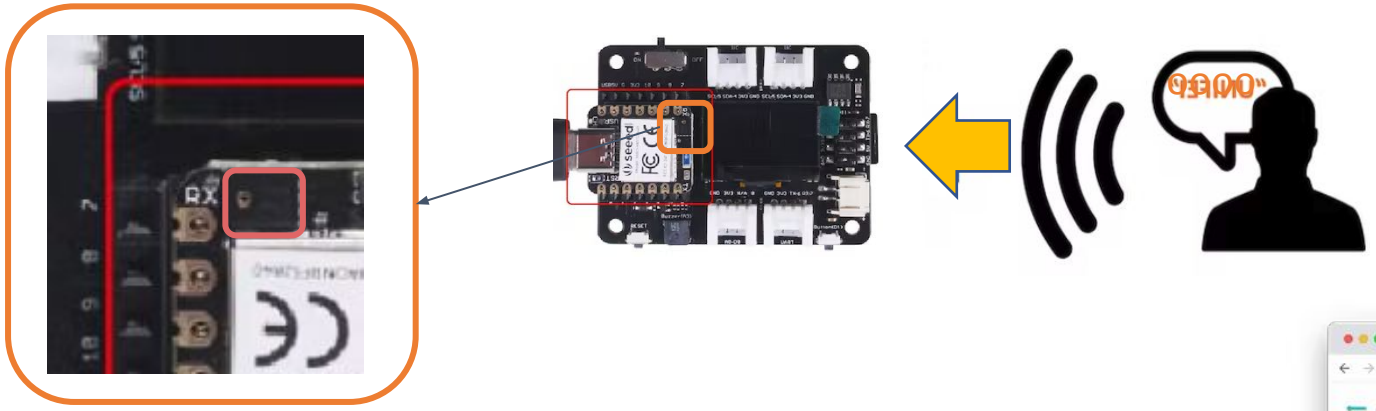
TinyML Made Easy: KeyWord Spotting (KWS)

MJRoBot (Marcelo Rovai)

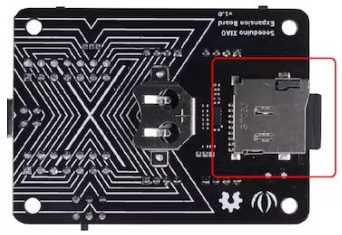


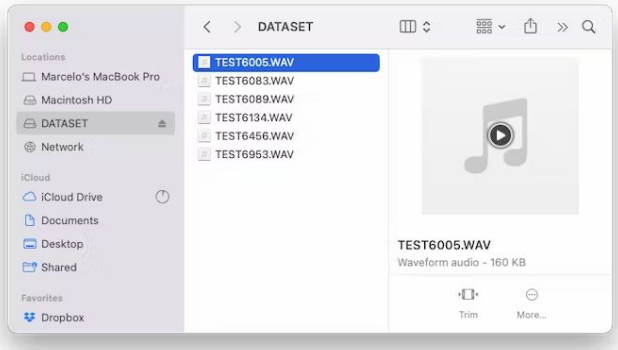
TinyML Made Easy: Sound Classification (KWS)

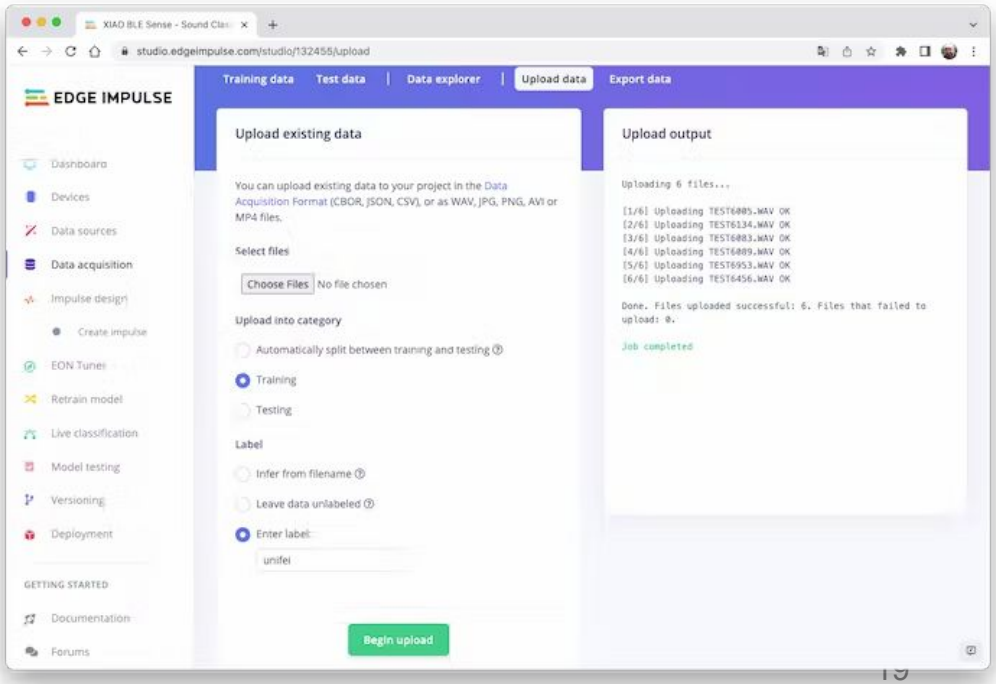
MJRoBot (Marcelo Rovai)



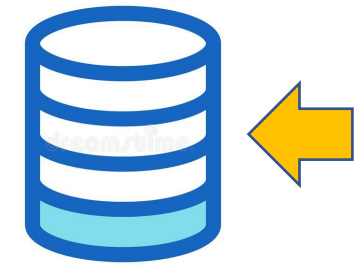
.wav

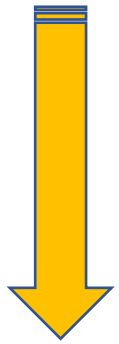




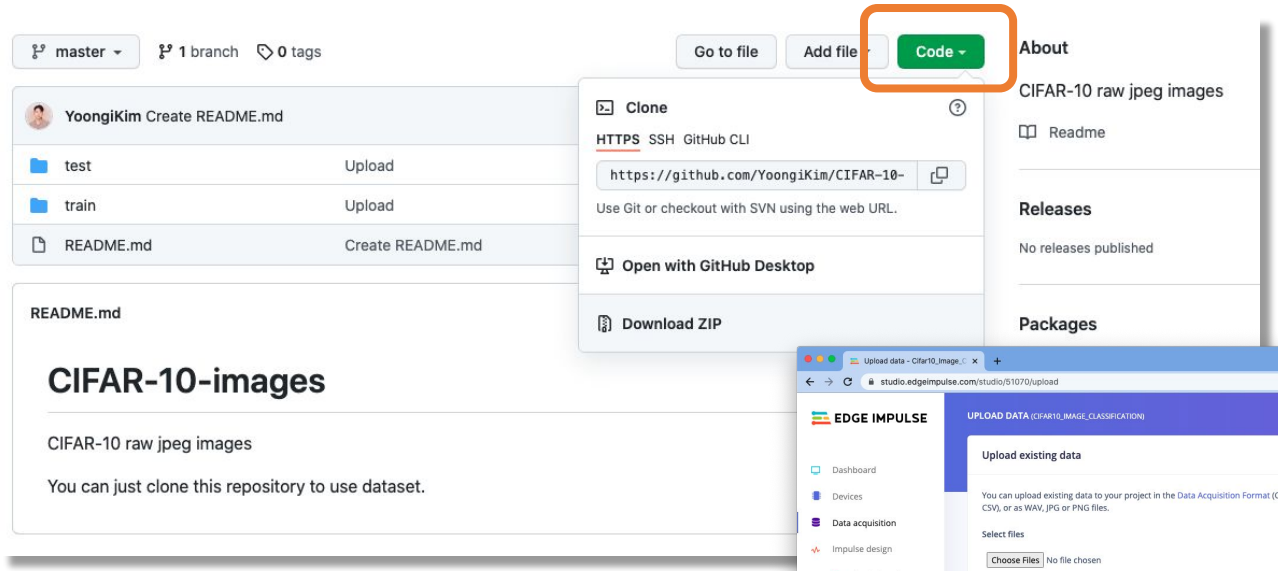


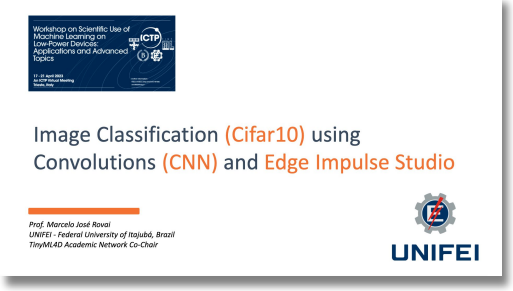
4. Uploading .jpg data

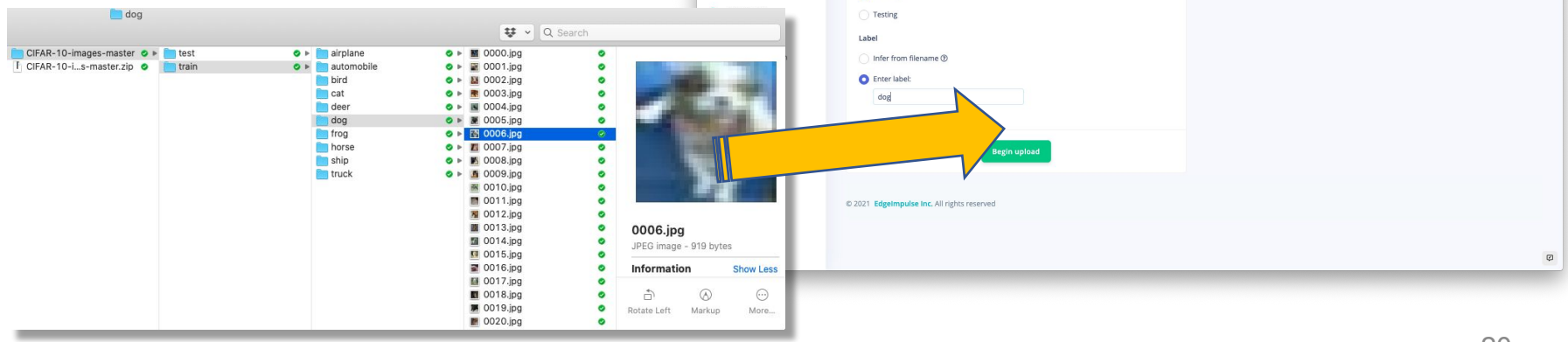




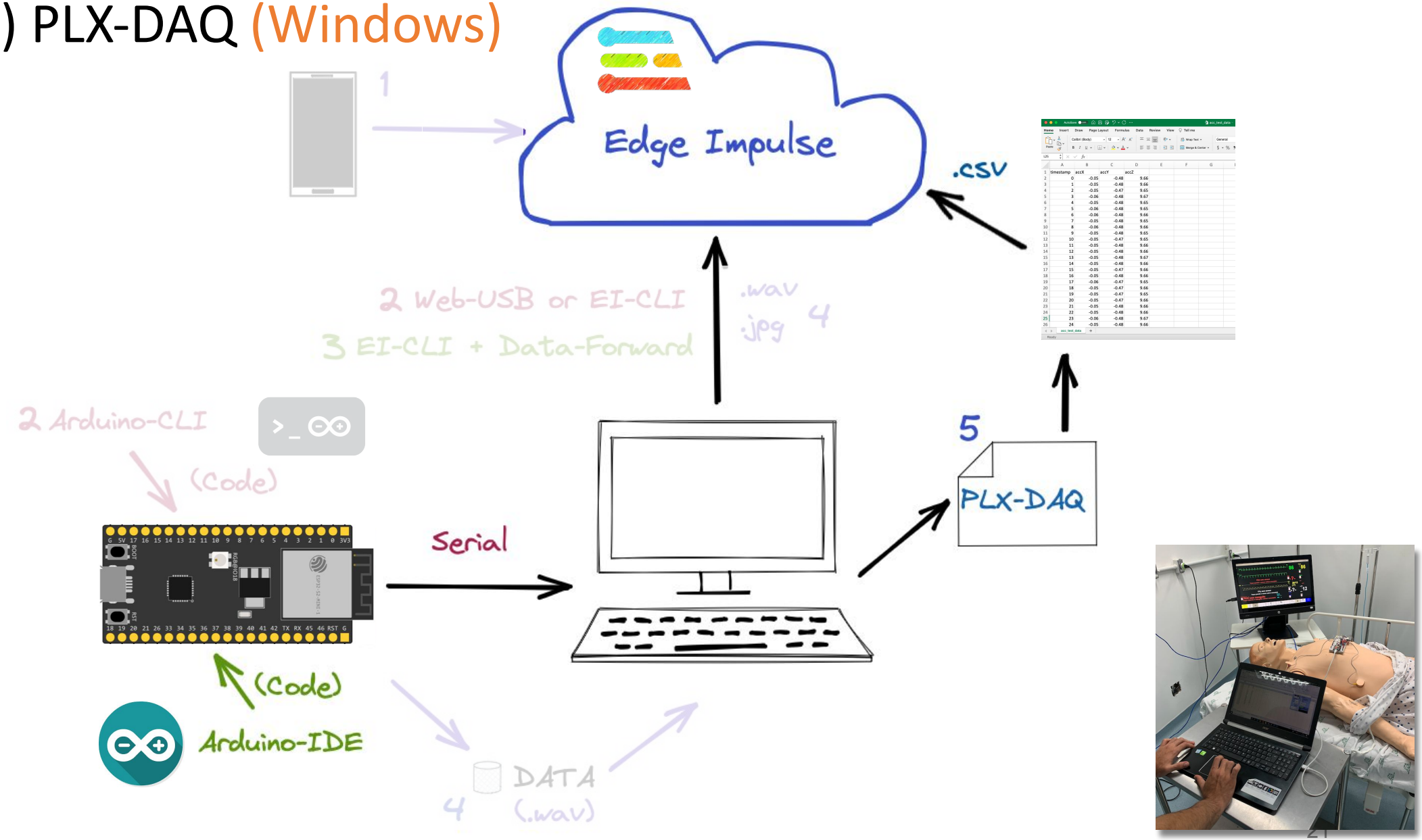
https://github.com/YoongiKim/CIFAR-10-images



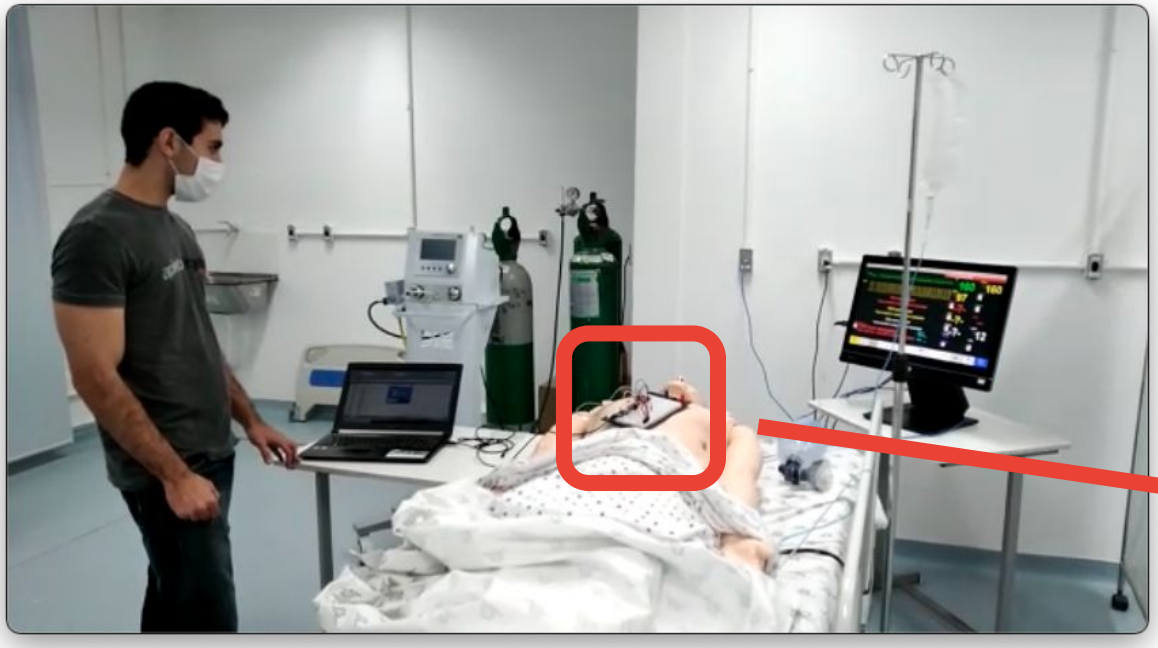


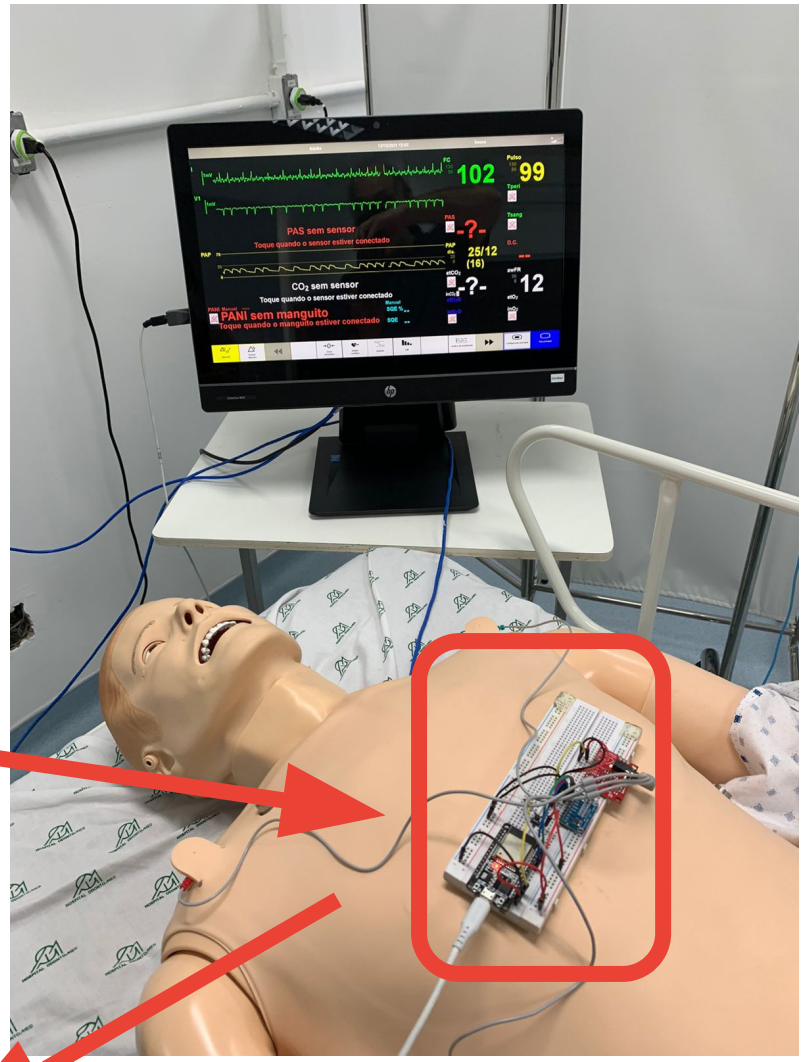


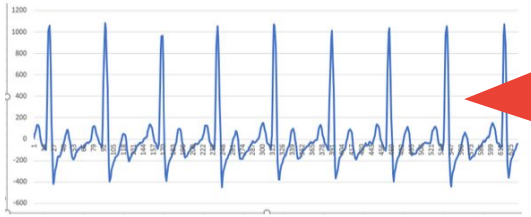
5. (.CSV) PLX-DAQ (Windows)

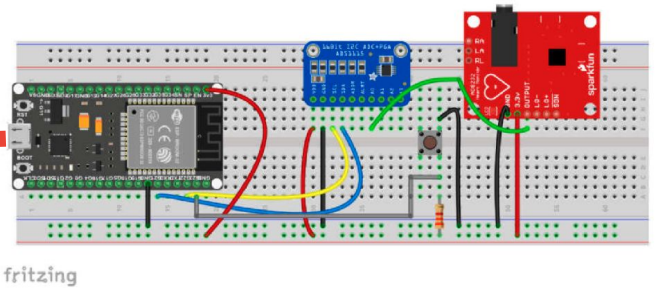


5. (.CSV) PLX-DAQ (Windows)









5. Data Ingestion using PLX-DAQ (Windows) => Final Format: .csv

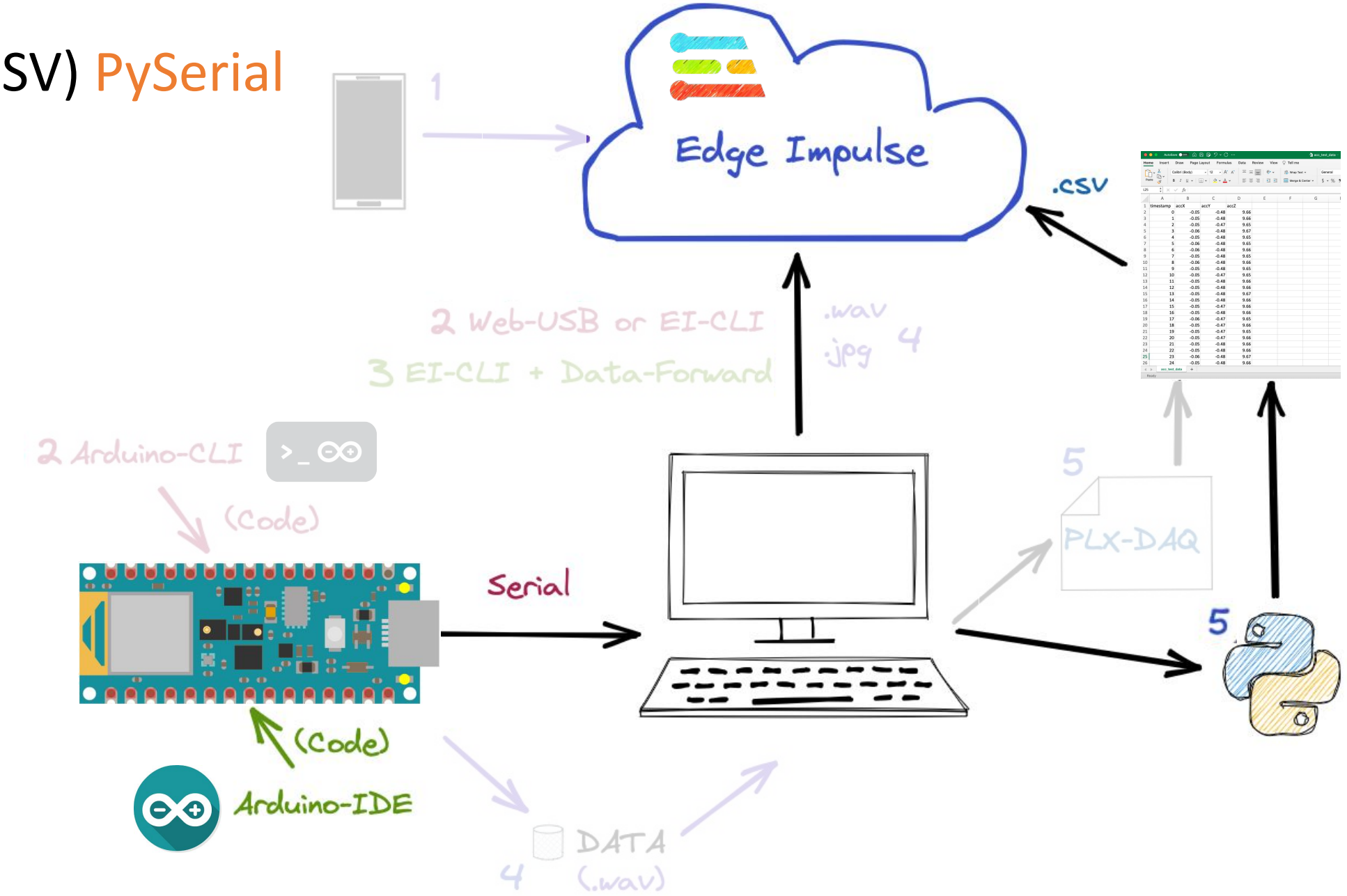
Capture_Ardu33_Sense_IMU_Acc

```ino
#include <Arduino_LSM9DS1.h>

#define CONVERT_G_TO_MS2    9.80665f
#define FREQUENCY_HZ        50
#define INTERVAL_MS         (1000 / (FREQUENCY_HZ + 1))

void setup() {
    Serial.begin(115200);
    while (!Serial);
    Serial.println("Started");

    if (!IMU.begin()) {
        Serial.println("Failed to initialize IMU!");
        while (1);
    }
}

void loop() {
    static unsigned long last_interval_ms = 0;
    float x, y, z;

    if (millis() > last_interval_ms + INTERVAL_MS) {
        last_interval_ms = millis();

        IMU.readAcceleration(x, y, z);

        Serial.print(x * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
        Serial.print(',');
        Serial.print(y * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
        Serial.print(',');
        Serial.println(z * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
    }
}
```

	A	B	C	D
1	timestamp	accX	accY	accZ
2	0	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
3	1	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
4	2	-0.05	-0.47	9.65
5	3	-0.06	-0.48	9.67
6	4	-0.05	-0.48	9.65
7	5	-0.06	-0.48	9.65
8	6	-0.06	-0.48	9.66
9	7	-0.05	-0.48	9.65
10	8	-0.06	-0.48	9.66
11	9	-0.05	-0.48	9.65
12	10	-0.05	-0.47	9.65
13	11	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
14	12	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
15	13	-0.05	-0.48	9.67
16	14	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
17	15	-0.05	-0.47	9.66
18	16	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
19	17	-0.06	-0.47	9.65
20	18	-0.05	-0.47	9.66
21	19	-0.05	-0.47	9.65
22	20	-0.05	-0.47	9.66
23	21	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
24	22	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
25	23	-0.06	-0.48	9.67
26	24	-0.05	-0.48	9.66

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BwbmNle2CZo

5. (.CSV) PySerial

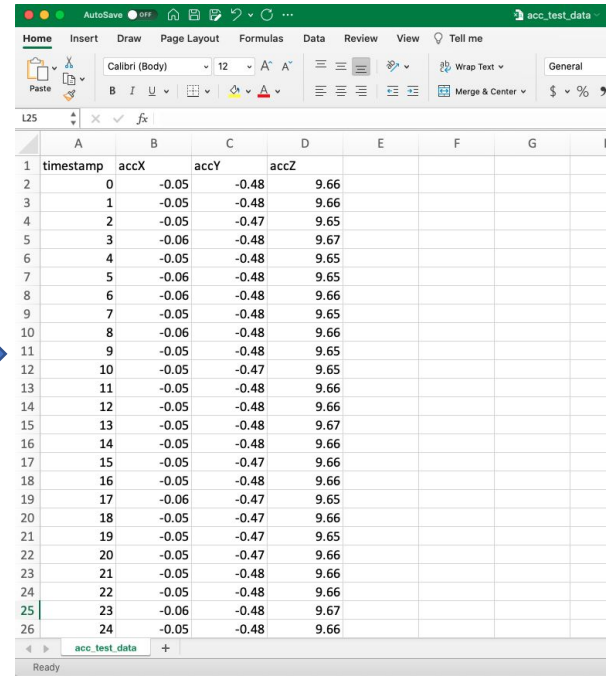


5. Data Ingestion using Python (PySerial) => Final Format: .csv

Capture_Ardu33_Sense_IMU_Acc

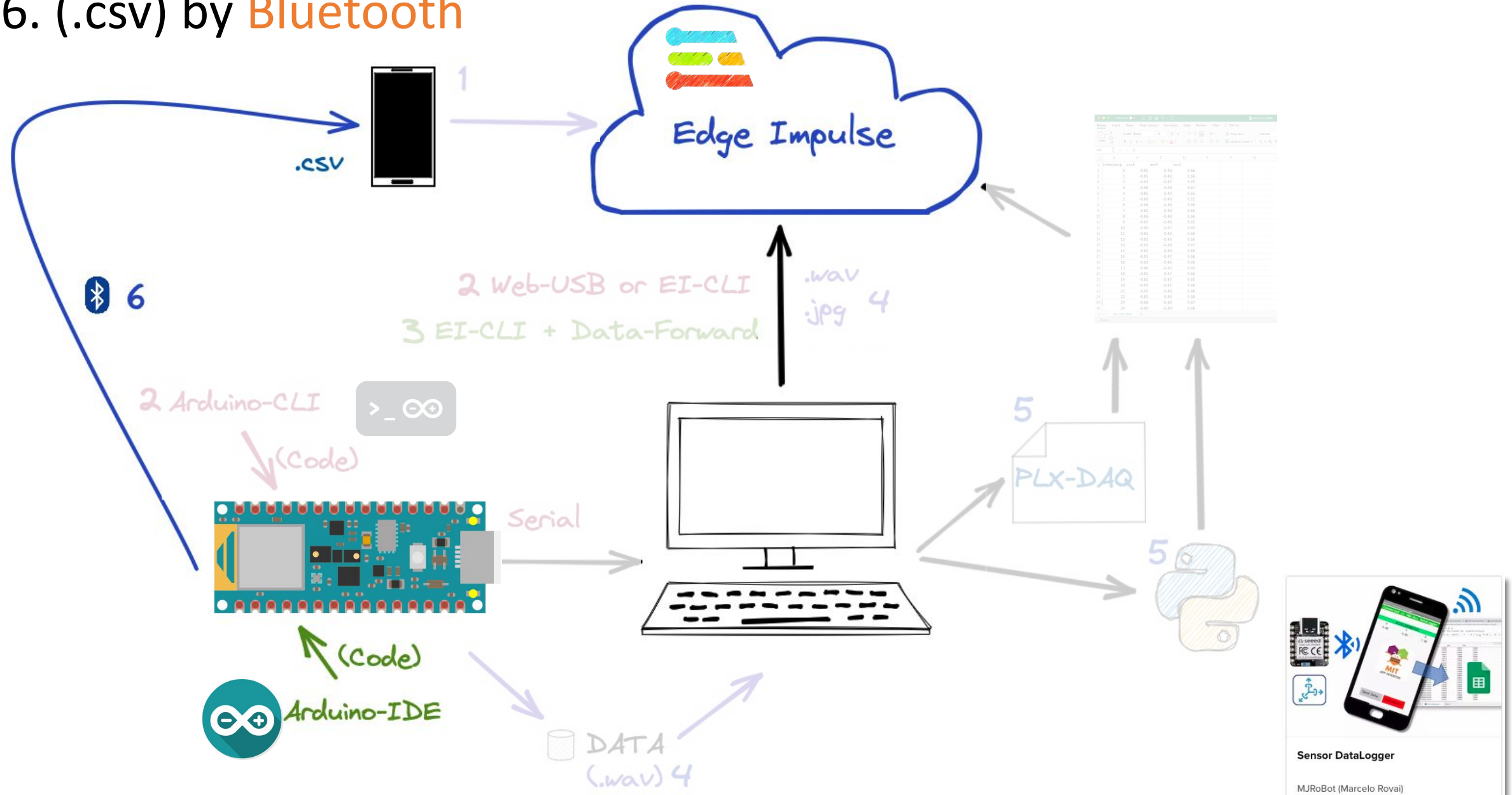
```ino
#include <Arduino_LSM9DS1.h>

#define CONVERT_G_TO_MS2    9.80665f
#define FREQUENCY_HZ        50
#define INTERVAL_MS         (1000 / (FREQUENCY_HZ + 1))

void setup() {
    Serial.begin(115200);
    while (!Serial);
    Serial.println("Started");

    if (!IMU.begin()) {
        Serial.println("Failed to initialize IMU!");
        while (1);
    }
}

void loop() {
    static unsigned long last_interval_ms = 0;
    float x, y, z;

    if (millis() > last_interval_ms + INTERVAL_MS) {
        last_interval_ms = millis();

        IMU.readAcceleration(x, y, z);

        Serial.print(x * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
        Serial.print(',');
        Serial.print(y * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
        Serial.print(',');
        Serial.println(z * CONVERT_G_TO_MS2);
    }
}
```

```python
# Sensor data Logger (CSV)
# by Marcelo Rovai @ 13July21

import serial

arduino_port = '/dev/tty.usbmodem144301'
baud_rate = 115200
ser = serial.Serial(port=arduino_port, baudrate=baud_rate)

fileName = "acc_test_data.csv"  # name of the CSV file generated

first_line = 'timestamp,accX,accY,accZ'
file = open(fileName, "w")
file.write(first_line + "\n")  # write data with a newline
file.close()

Freq_hz = 50
num_seconds = 10  # number of seconds collecting data
samples = num_seconds * Freq_hz # number of samples to collect

sample = 0
while sample <= samples:
    getData = str(ser.readline())
    data = getData[2:][:-5]
    print(data)

    file = open(fileName, "a")
    file.write(str(sample) + "," + data + "\n")
    sample = sample+1
print("Data collection complete!")
file.close()
```

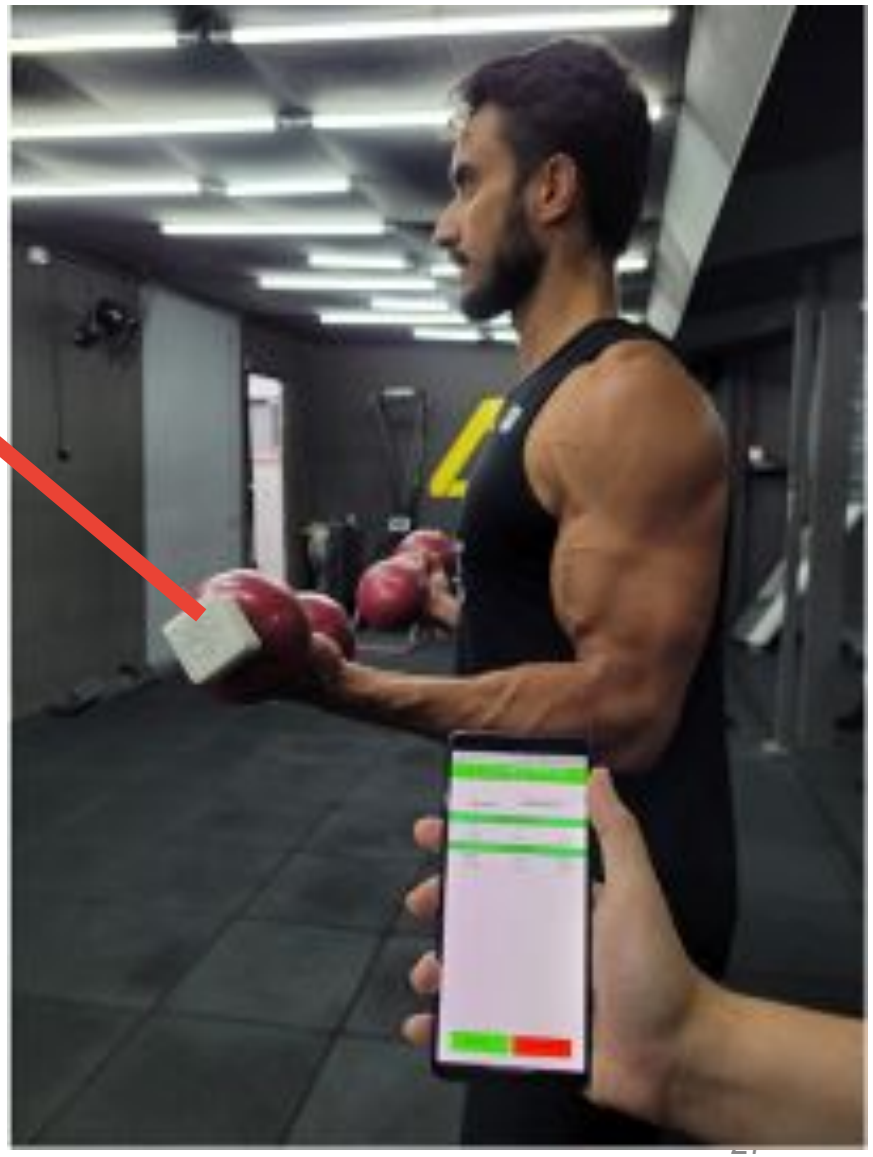


timestamp	accX	accY	accZ
0	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
1	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
2	-0.05	-0.47	9.65
3	-0.06	-0.48	9.67
4	-0.05	-0.48	9.65
5	-0.06	-0.48	9.65
6	-0.06	-0.48	9.66
7	-0.05	-0.48	9.65
8	-0.06	-0.48	9.66
9	-0.05	-0.48	9.65
10	-0.05	-0.47	9.65
11	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
12	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
13	-0.05	-0.48	9.67
14	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
15	-0.05	-0.47	9.66
16	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
17	-0.06	-0.47	9.65
18	-0.05	-0.47	9.66
19	-0.05	-0.47	9.65
20	-0.05	-0.47	9.66
21	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
22	-0.05	-0.48	9.66
23	-0.06	-0.48	9.67
24	-0.05	-0.48	9.66

6. (.csv) by Bluetooth



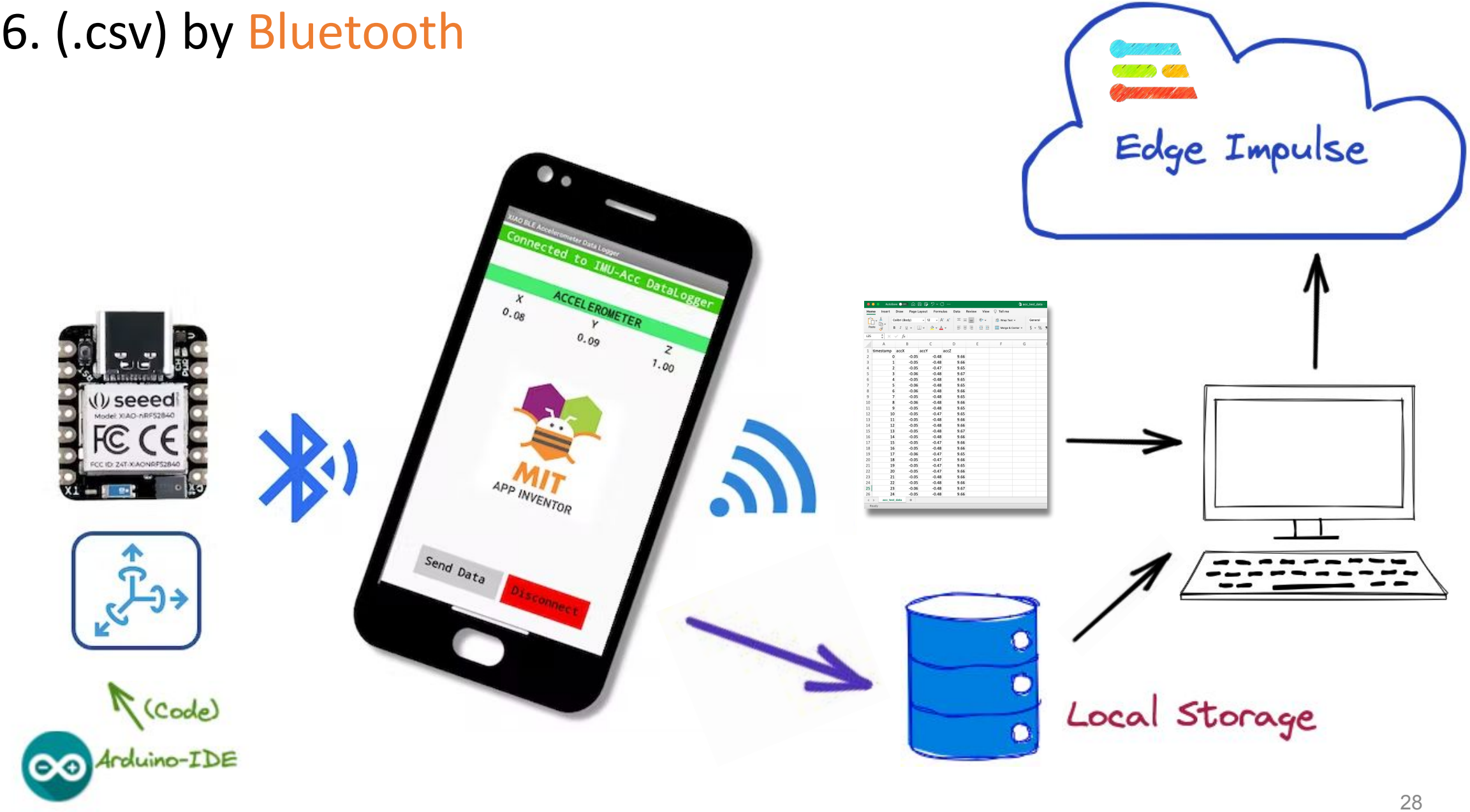
6. (.csv) by Bluetooth



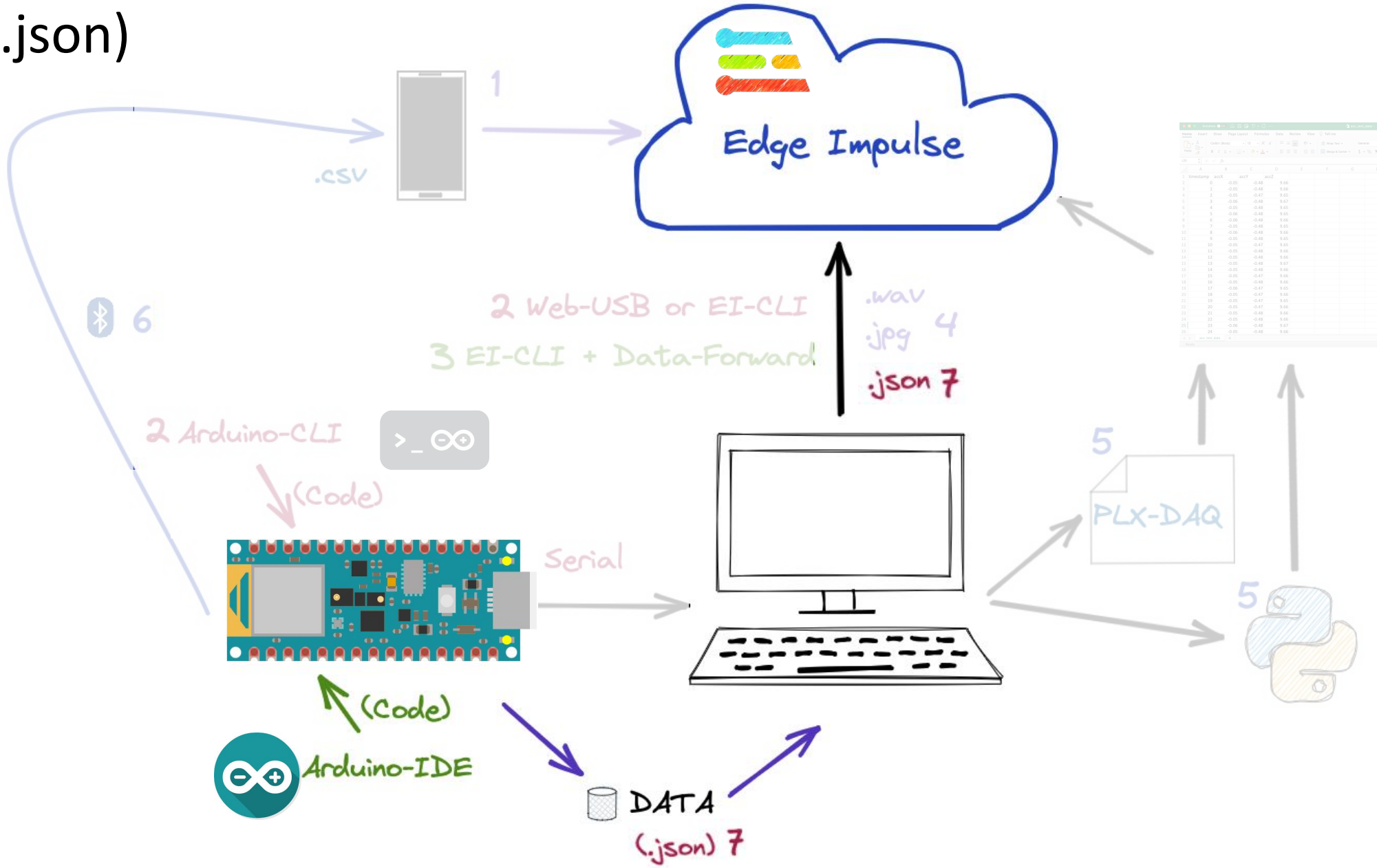
CNPq

UNIFEI

6. (.csv) by Bluetooth



7. (.json)


Edge Impulse
1
.csv
2 Web-USB or EI-CLI
3 EI-CLI + Data-Forward
.wav
.jpg
4
.json 7
6
2 Arduino-CLI
(Code)
Serial
5
PLX-DAQ
5
(Code)
Arduino-IDE
DATA
(.json) 7

7. Raw Uploader (.json files)

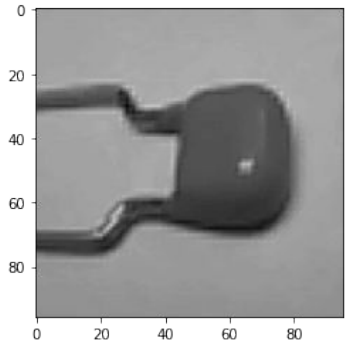
Image Classification: Raw Uploader

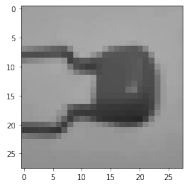
Open in Colab

Run this notebook to convert images to a single row of raw, normalized values (between 0 and 1) and upload them to Edge Impulse as raw samples.
Note that pixel values will be normalized to be between 0 and 1.

Create a folder named "dataset" in the /content directory and upload your images there. The images should be divided into their respective classes, where each class has its own folder with the name of the class. For example:

```
/content
    |- dataset
        |- background
        |- capacitor
        |- diode
        |- led
        |- resistor
```





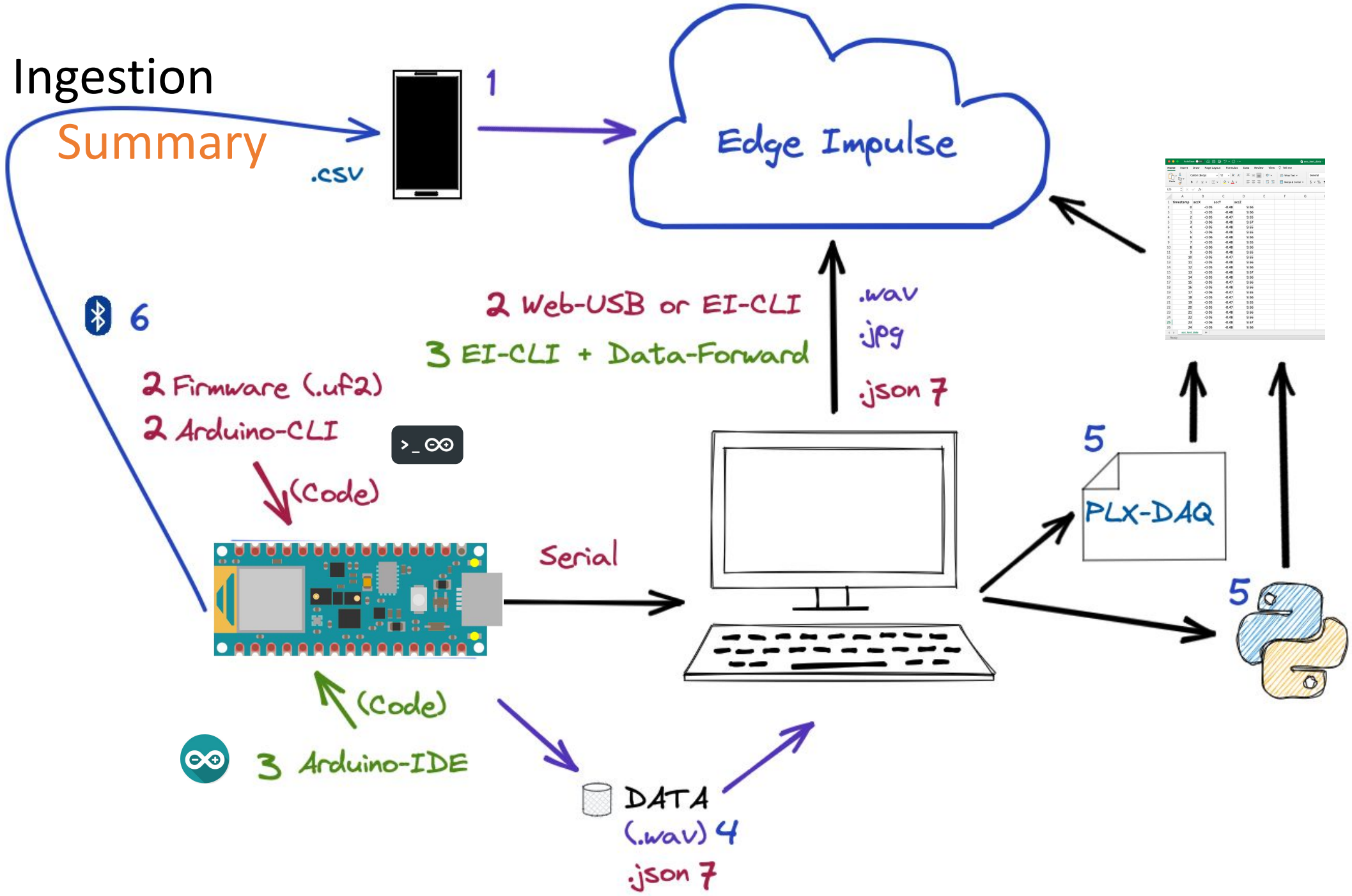
.json

EDGE IMPULSE
(Training as DNN)

Author: EdgeImpulse, Inc.
Date: June 6, 2021
License: Apache-2.0

Data Ingestion

Summary



Temperature Dependence

Psychoacoustics

Simple TinyML Proof-of-concept

https://www.hackster.io/mjrobot/listening-temperature-with-tinyml-7e1325

Audio Engineering Society

Convention e-Brief 473

Presented at the 145th Convention
2018 October 17 – 20, New York, NY, USA

Why can you hear a difference between pouring hot and cold water? An investigation of temperature dependence in psychoacoustics.

He Peng[1] and Joshua D. Reiss[2]

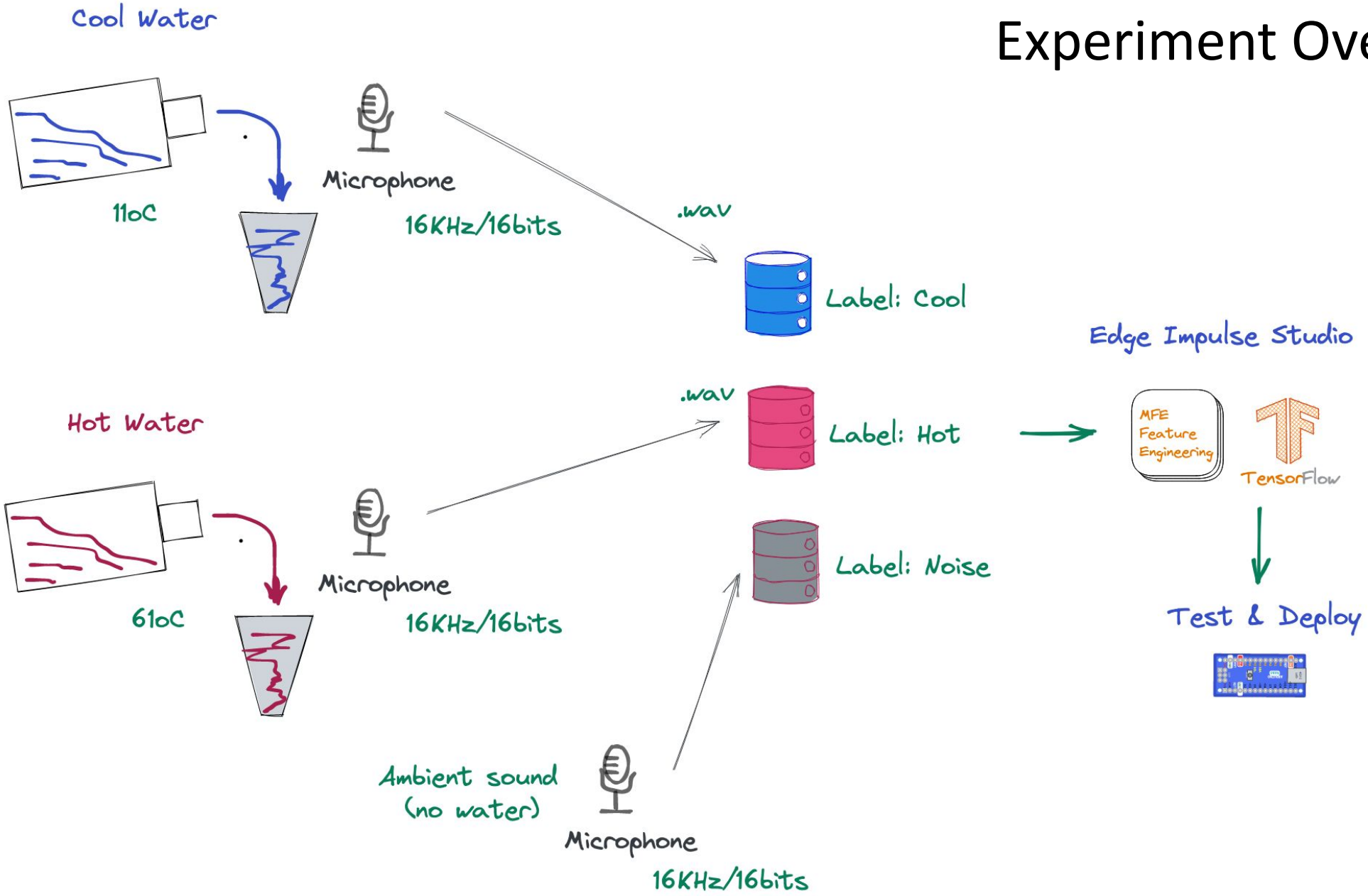
[1] *Tianjin University*
[2] *Queen Mary University of London*

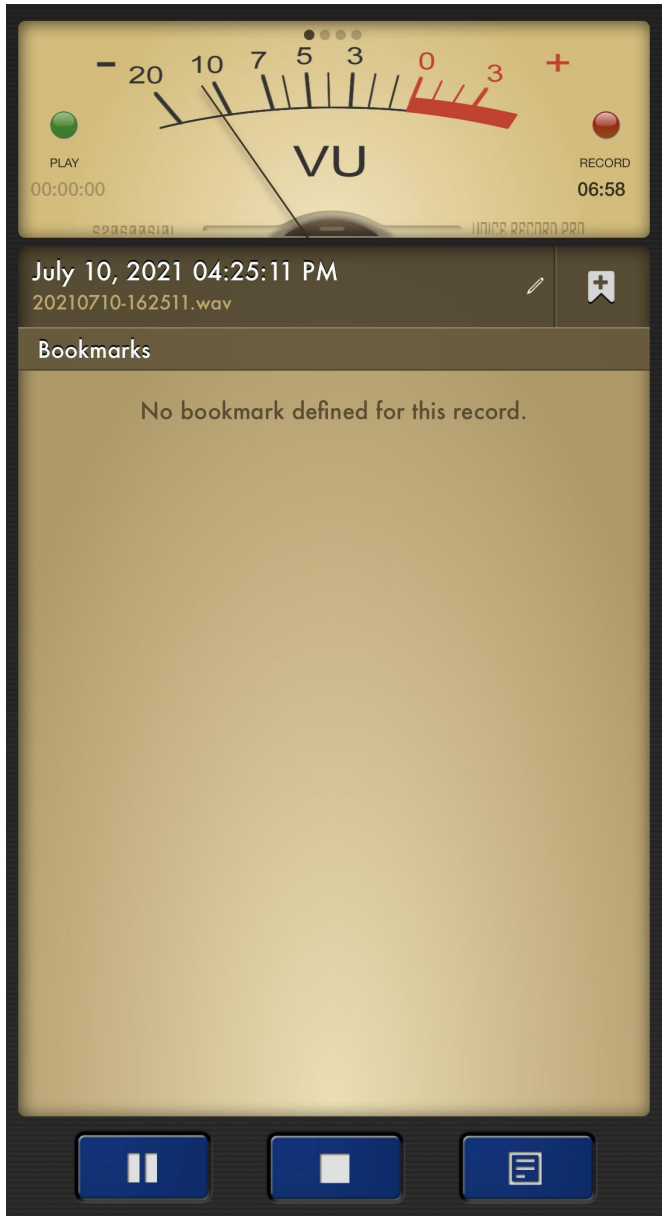
Correspondence should be addressed to He Peng, Joshua Reiss (hepeng2018@hotmail.com, joshua.reiss@qmul.ac.uk)

http://www.eecs.qmul.ac.uk/~josh/documents/2018/19737.pdf

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ri_4dDvcZeM
(min: 0.17 => min 2:37)

Experiment Overview





Voice Recorder

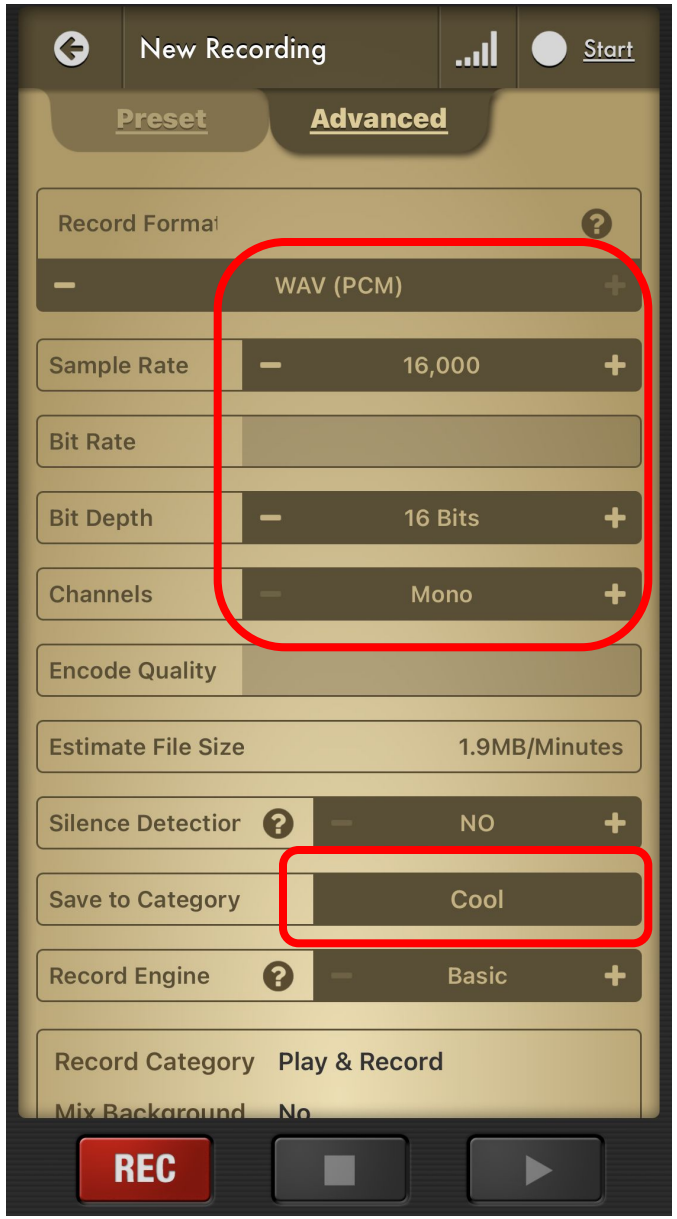
Sample Sound:

- 16KHz
- PCM – 16bits
- Mono

Classes:

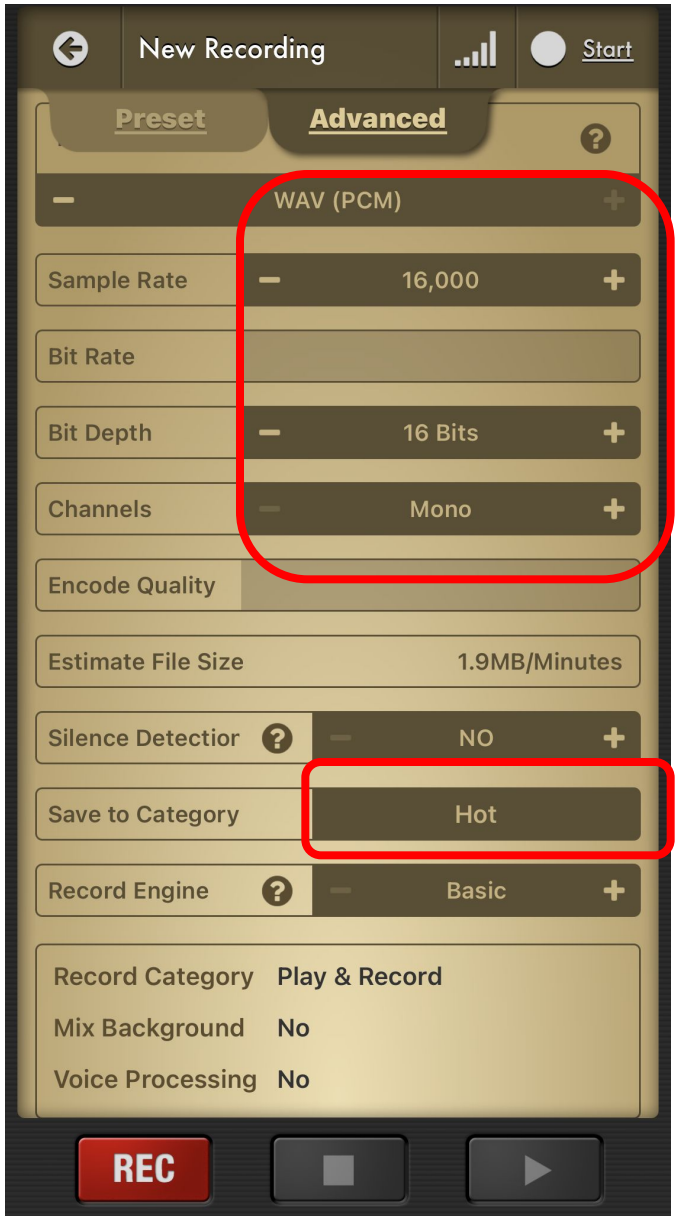
- Hot
- Cool
- Noise

Ambient Temperature: 19°C



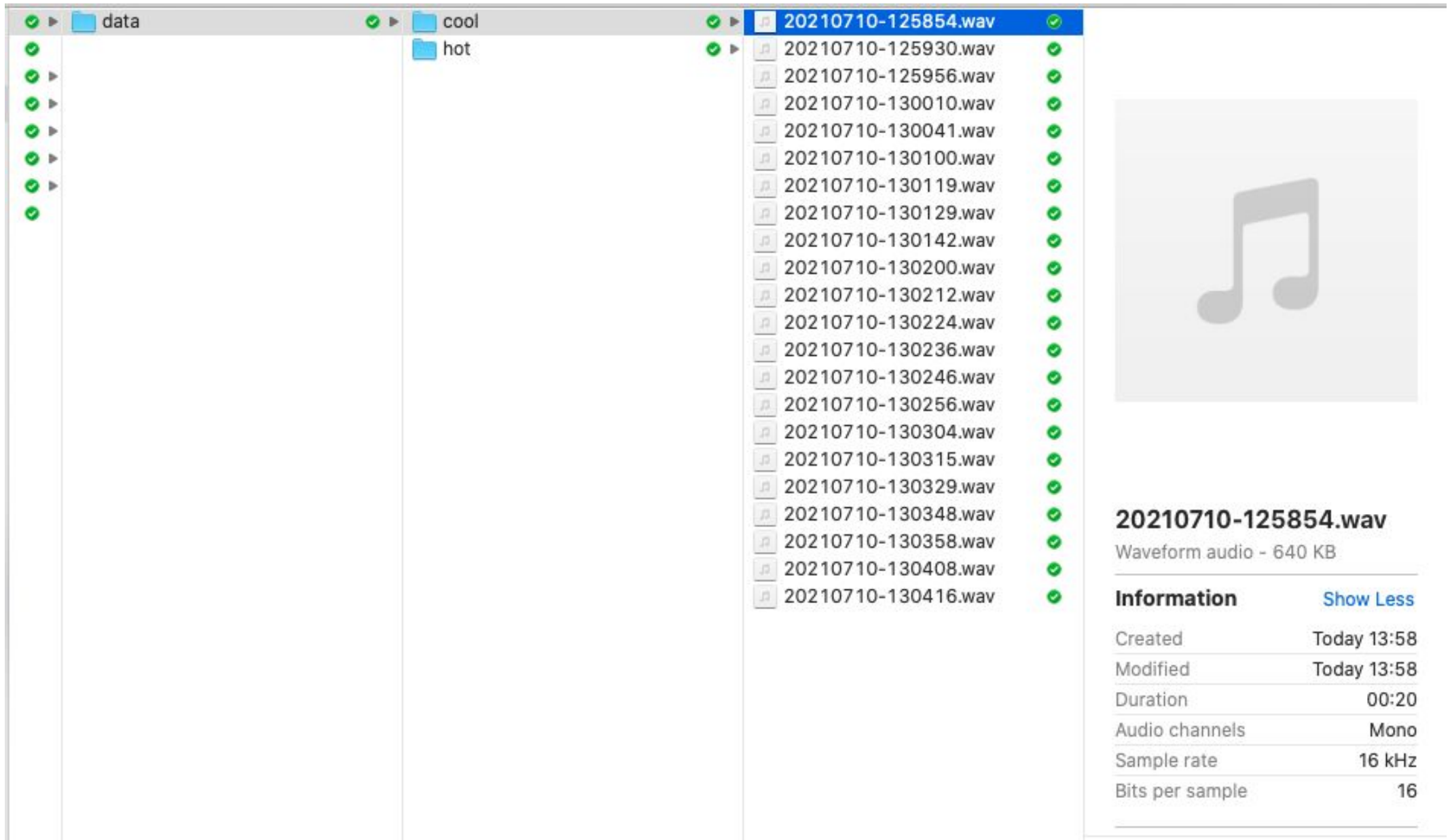
Class: Cool

Cool Water Temperature: 11°C

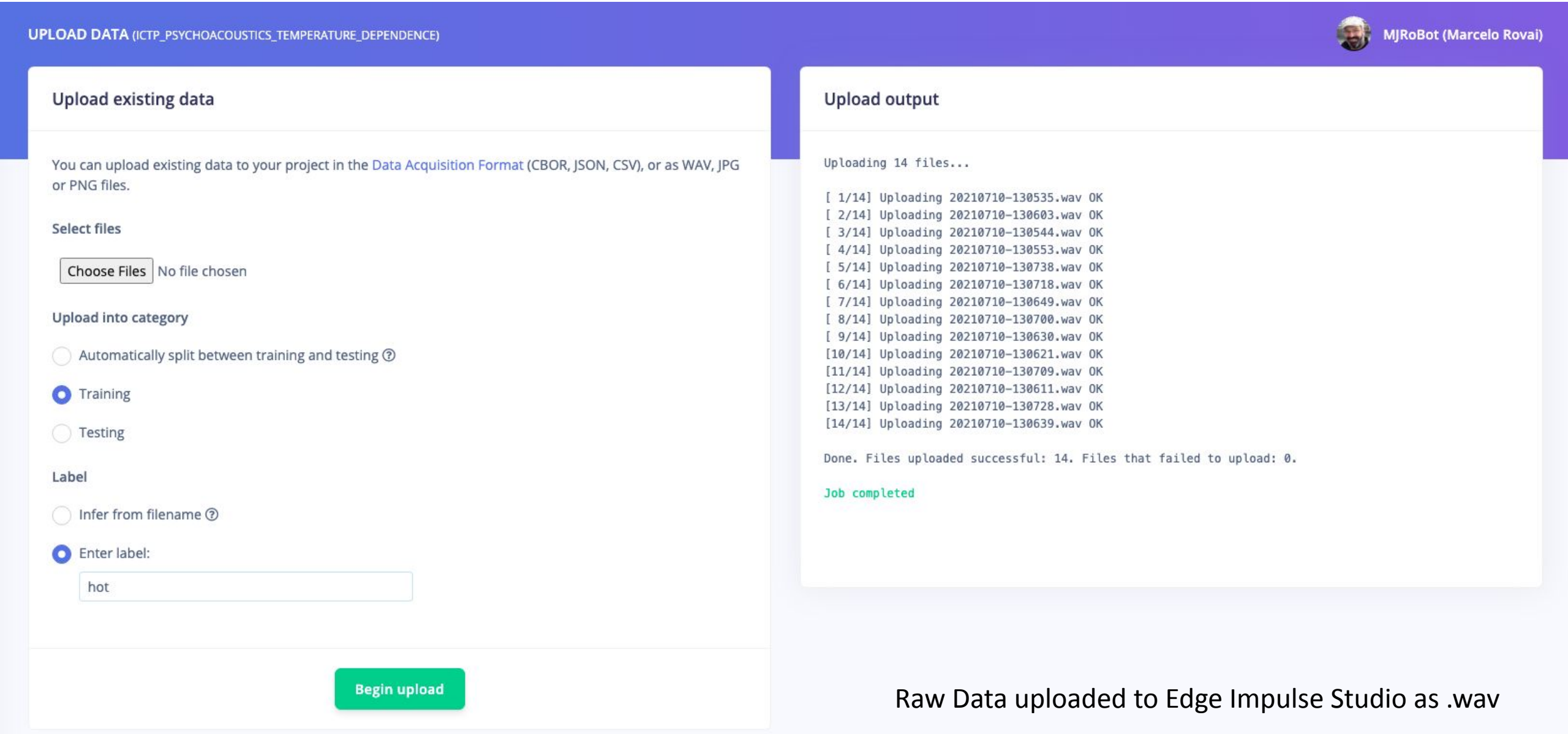


Class: Hot

Hot Water Temperature: 61°C



Data captured using app Voice Recorder and uploaded to Computer



Raw Data uploaded to Edge Impulse Studio as .wav

Training data | Test data

Did you know? You can capture data from any device or development board, or upload your existing datasets - Show options

DATA COLLECTED
2m 49s

LABELS
2

Collected data

SAMPLE NAME	LABEL	ADDED	LENGTH
20210710-130621.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:55	4s
20210710-130630.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:54	3s
20210710-130700.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:52	4s
20210710-130649.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:52	5s
20210710-130718.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:52	5s
20210710-130738.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:51	5s
20210710-130553.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:51	4s
20210710-130544.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:51	4s
20210710-130603.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:51	3s
20210710-130535.wav.2a5e0...	hot	Today, 14:02:48	5s
20210710-130416.wav.2a5dv...	cool	Today, 14:02:12	4s
20210710-130408.wav.2a5dv...	cool	Today, 14:02:11	4s

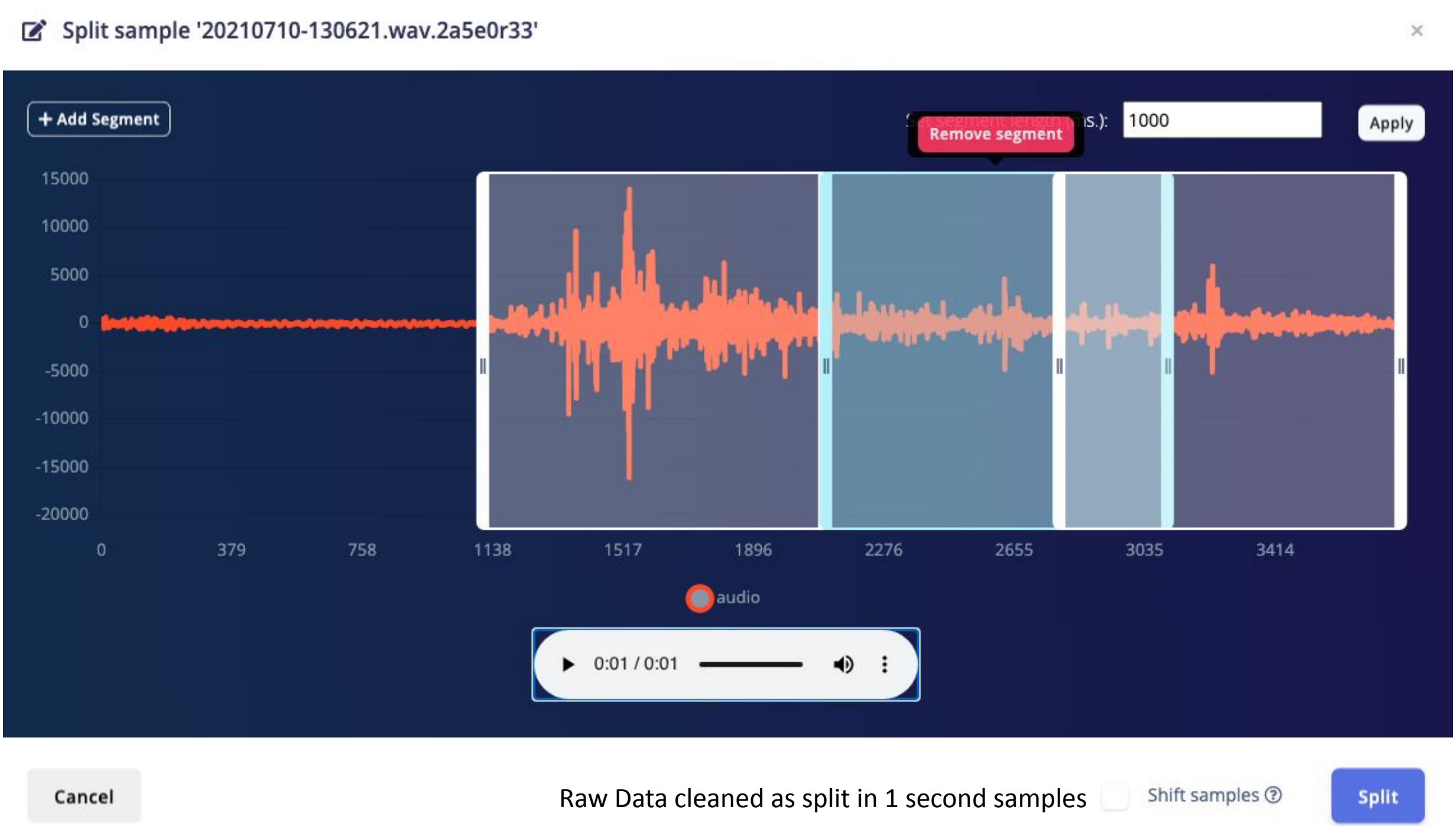
Record new data

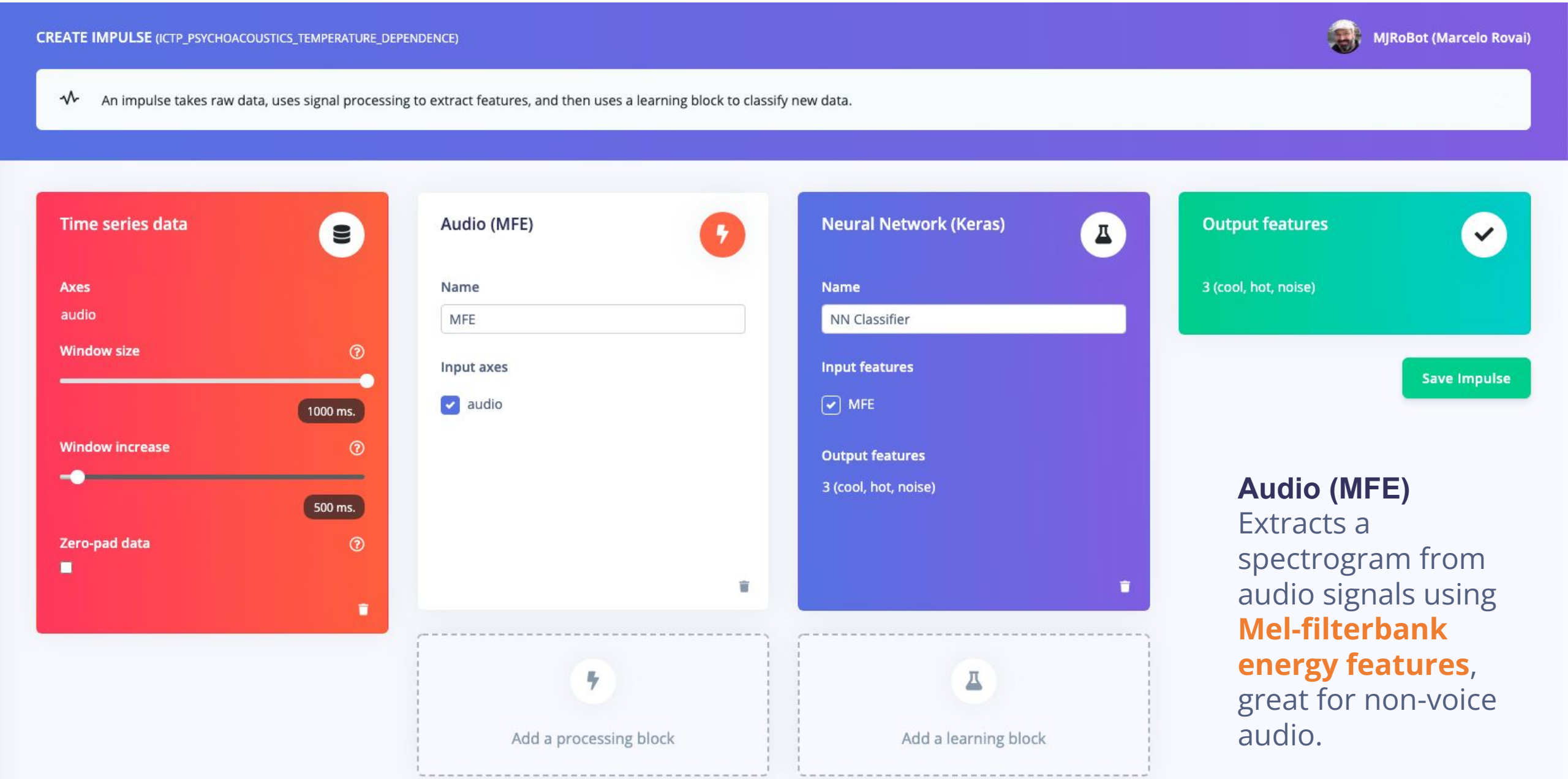
Connect using WebUSB

No devices connected to the remote management API.

RAW DATA
20210710-130621.wav.2a5e0r33

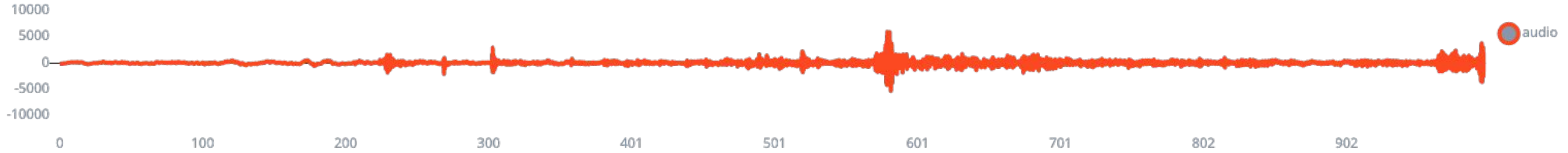
Raw Data cleaned as split in 1 second samples

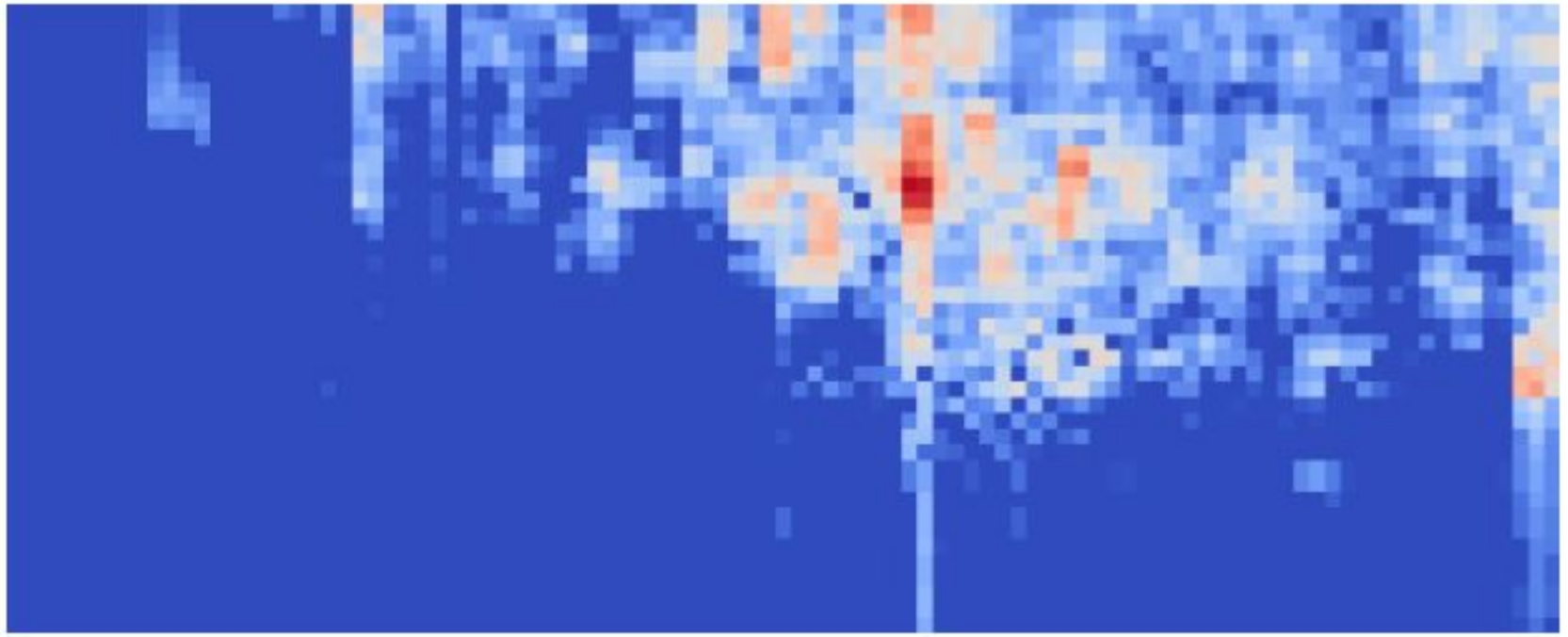

Split sample '20210710-130621.wav.2a5e0r33'
+ Add Segment
Remove segment
1000
Apply
15000
10000
5000
0
-5000
-10000
-15000
-20000
0
379
758
1138
1517
1896
2276
2655
3035
3414
audio
0:01 / 0:01
Cancel
Raw Data cleaned as split in 1 second samples
Shift samples
Split



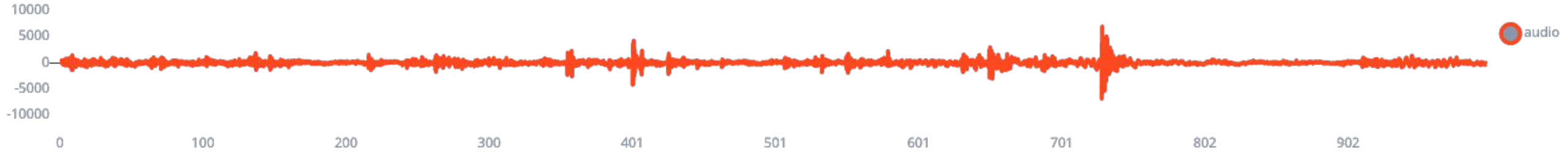
Audio (MFE)
Extracts a spectrogram from audio signals using **Mel-filterbank energy features**, great for non-voice audio.

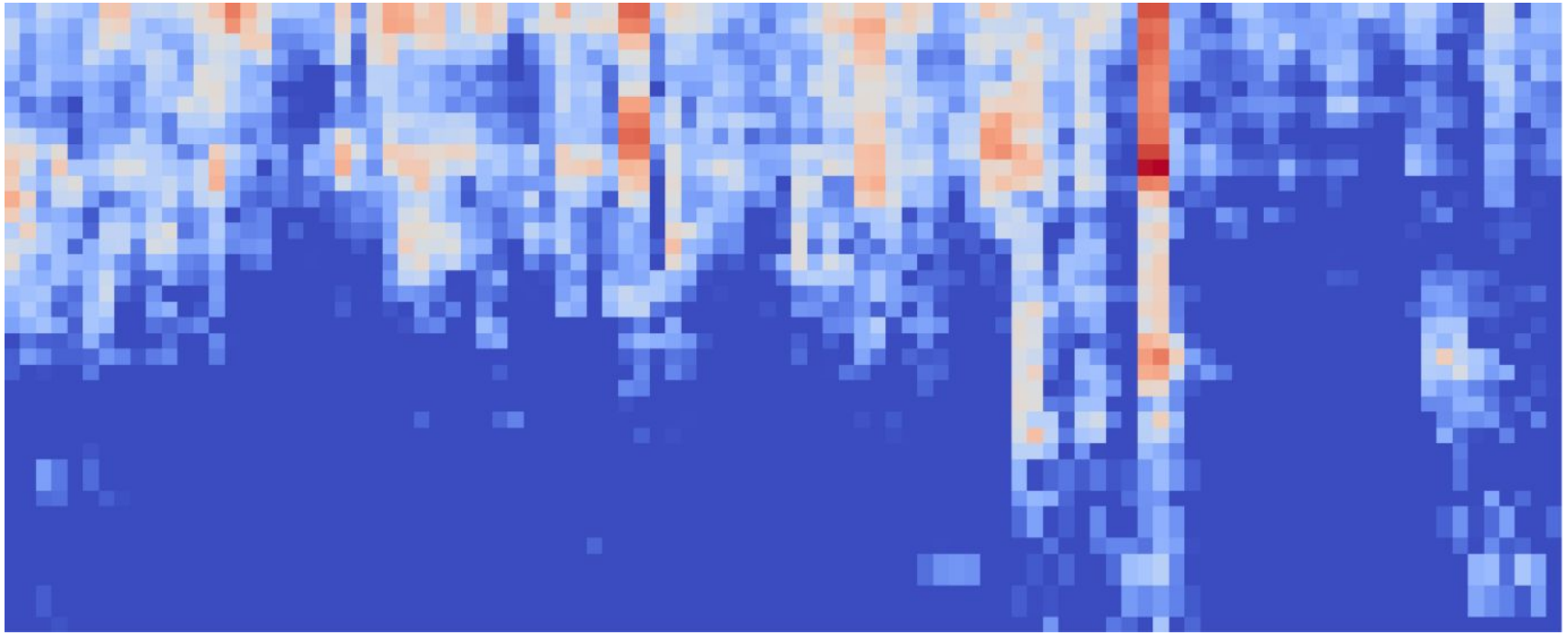
Cool Water 1 second sample



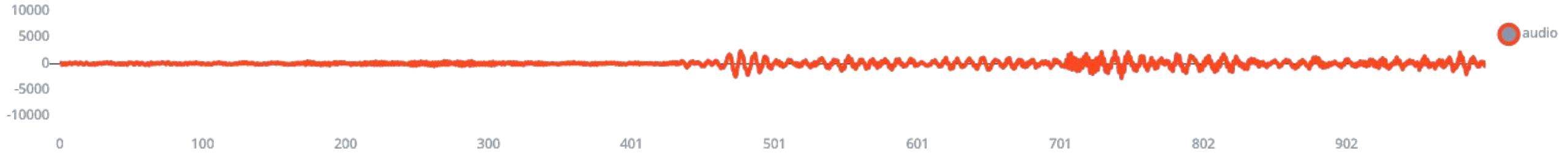


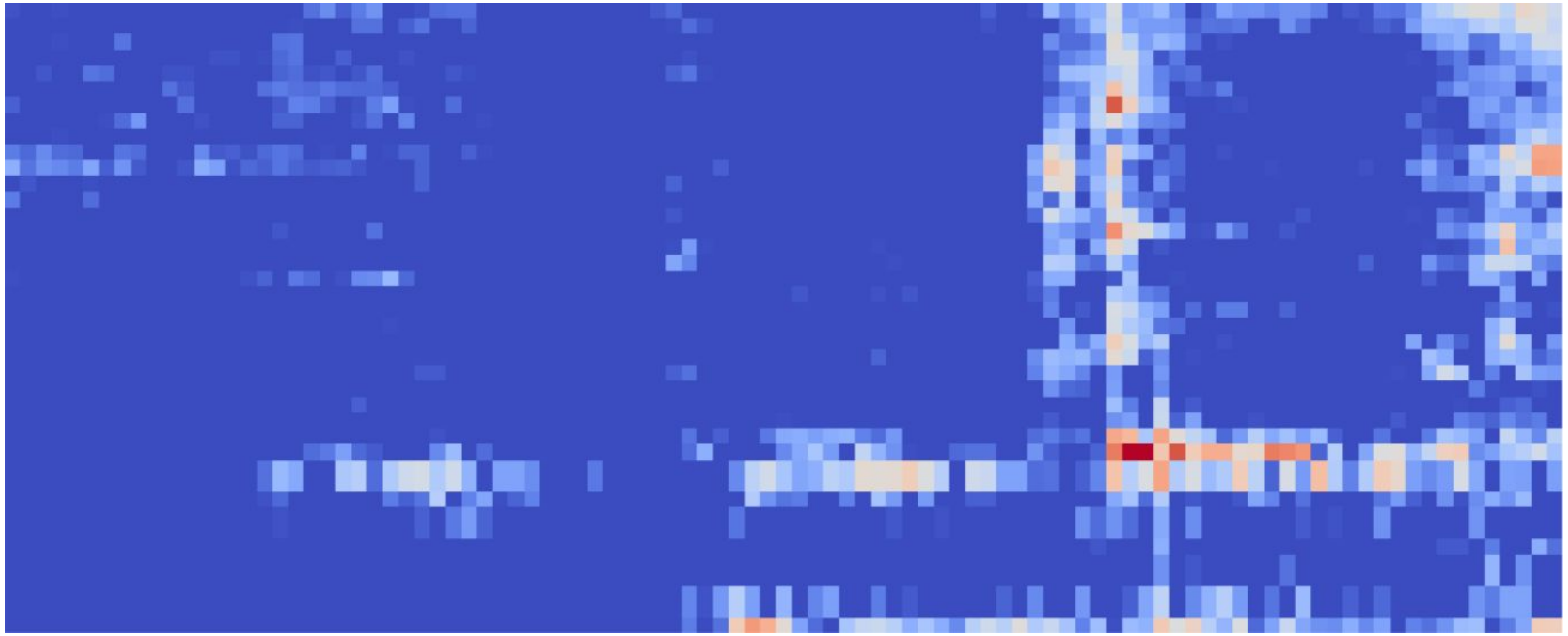
Hot Water 1 second sample





Noise 1 second sample





Training set

Data in training set	2m 35s
Classes	3 (cool, hot, noise)
Window length	1000 ms.
Window increase	500 ms.
Training windows	155

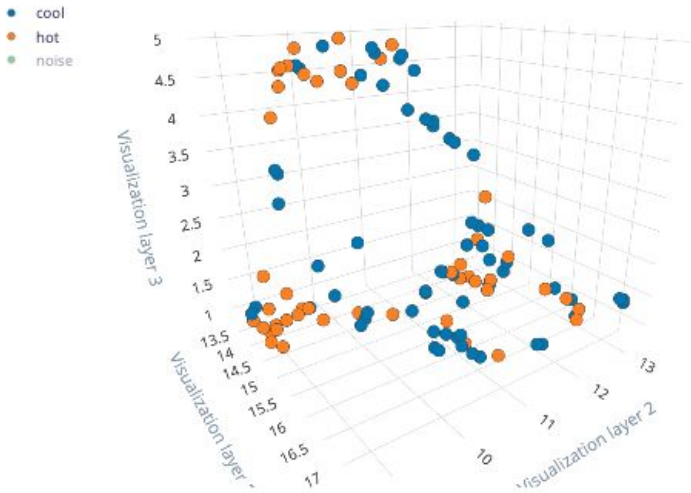
Generate features

Feature explorer (155 samples)

X Axis: Visualization layer 1

Y Axis: Visualization layer 2

Z Axis: Visualization layer 3

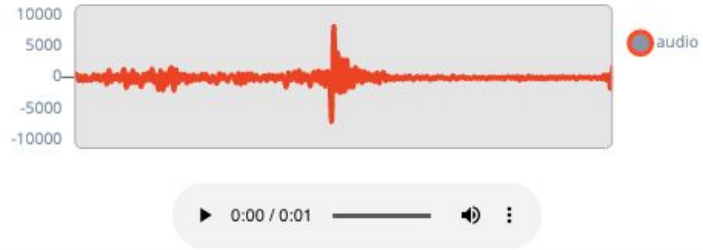


20210710-125930.wav.2a5dv05j.s2

Label: cool

View sample

View features



0:00 / 0:01

On-device performance

PROCESSING TIME
250 ms.

PEAK RAM USAGE
25 KB

NN CLASSIFIER (ICTP_PSYCHOACOUSTICS_TEMPERATURE_DEPENDENCE)

#1 Click to set a description for this version

MJRoBot (Marcelo Rovai)

Neural Network settings

Training settings

Number of training cycles: 100

Learning rate: 0.005

Minimum confidence rating: 0.60

Audio training options

Data augmentation

Neural network architecture

Architecture presets: 1D Convolutional (Default) 2D Convolutional

Input layer (3,960 features)

Reshape layer (40 columns)

1D conv / pool layer (8 neurons, 3 kernel size, 1 layer)

Dropout (rate 0.25)

1D conv / pool layer (16 neurons, 3 kernel size, 1 layer)

Dropout (rate 0.25)

Flatten layer

Add an extra layer

Output layer (3 features)

Training output

Model

Model version: Quantized (int8)

Last training performance (validation set)

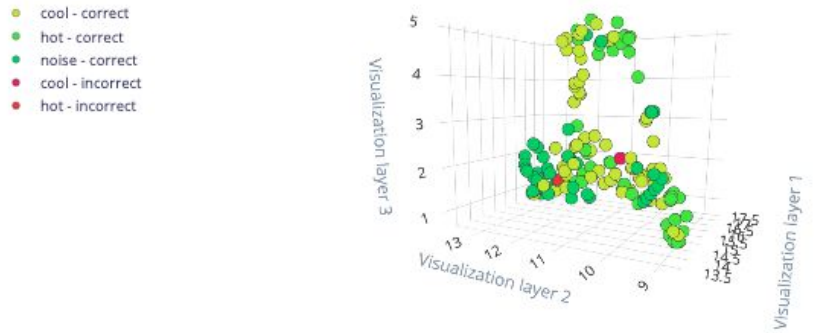
ACCURACY 93.5%

LOSS 0.13

Confusion matrix (validation set)

	COOL	HOT	NOISE
COOL	92.9%	7.1%	0%
HOT	16.7%	83.3%	0%
NOISE	0%	0%	100%
F1 SCORE	0.93	0.83	1.00

Feature explorer (full training set)



On-device performance

INFERENCING TIME 17 ms.

PEAK RAM USAGE 10.9K

FLASH USAGE 31.4K

This lists all test data. You can manage this data through Data acquisition.

Test data

Classify all

Set the 'expected outcome' for each sample to the desired outcome to automatically score the impulse.

SAMPLE NAME	EXPECTED OUTCOME	LENGTH	ACCURACY	RESULT
20210710-130728.wa...	hot	1s	100%	1 hot
20210710-130639.wa...	hot	1s	100%	1 hot
20210710-130553.wa...	hot	1s	100%	1 hot
20210710-130535.wa...	hot	1s	100%	1 hot
20210710-130535.wa...	hot	1s	100%	1 hot
20210710-130224.wa...	cool	1s	0%	1 noise
20210710-130304.wa...	cool	1s	100%	1 cool
20210710-130236.wa...	cool	1s	100%	1 cool
20210710-130256.wa...	cool	1s	100%	1 cool
20210710-130224.wa...	cool	1s	100%	1 cool
20210710-130142.wa...	cool	1s	0%	1 noise
20210710-130100.wa...	noise	1s	100%	1 noise
20210710-130041.wa...	noise	1s	100%	1 noise
20210710-125854.wa...	noise	1s	100%	1 noise
20210710-125854.wa...	noise	1s	100%	1 noise

Model testing output

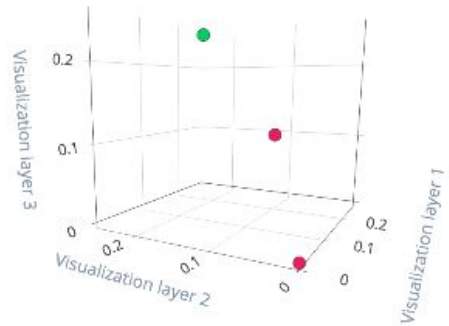
Model testing results

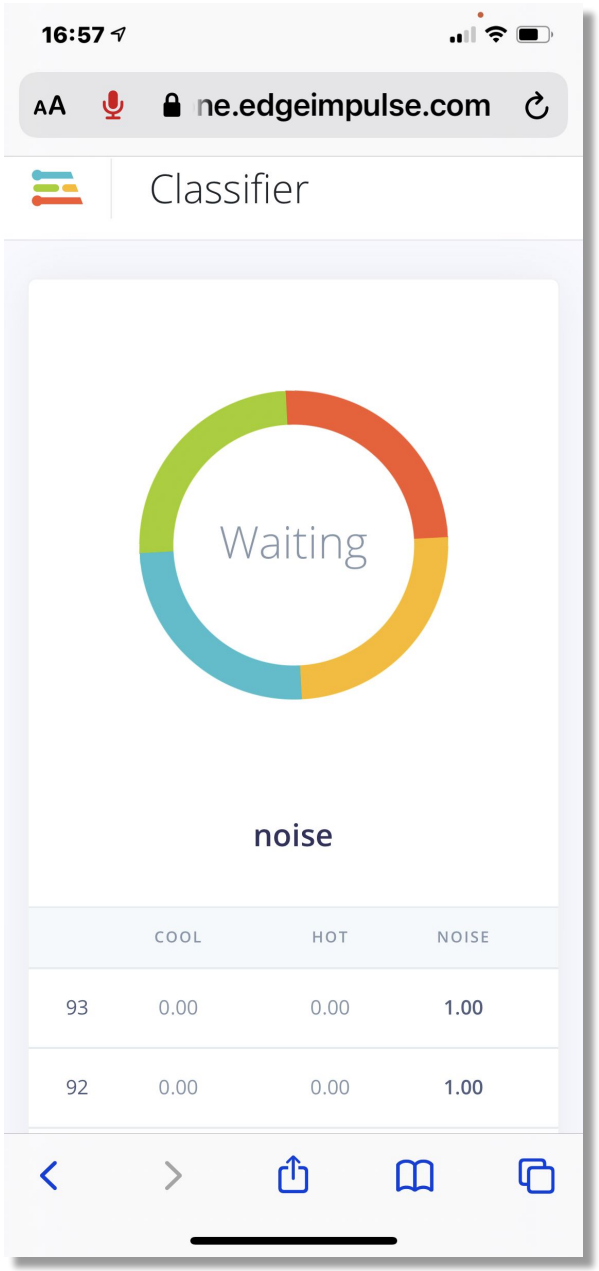
ACCURACY
86.67%

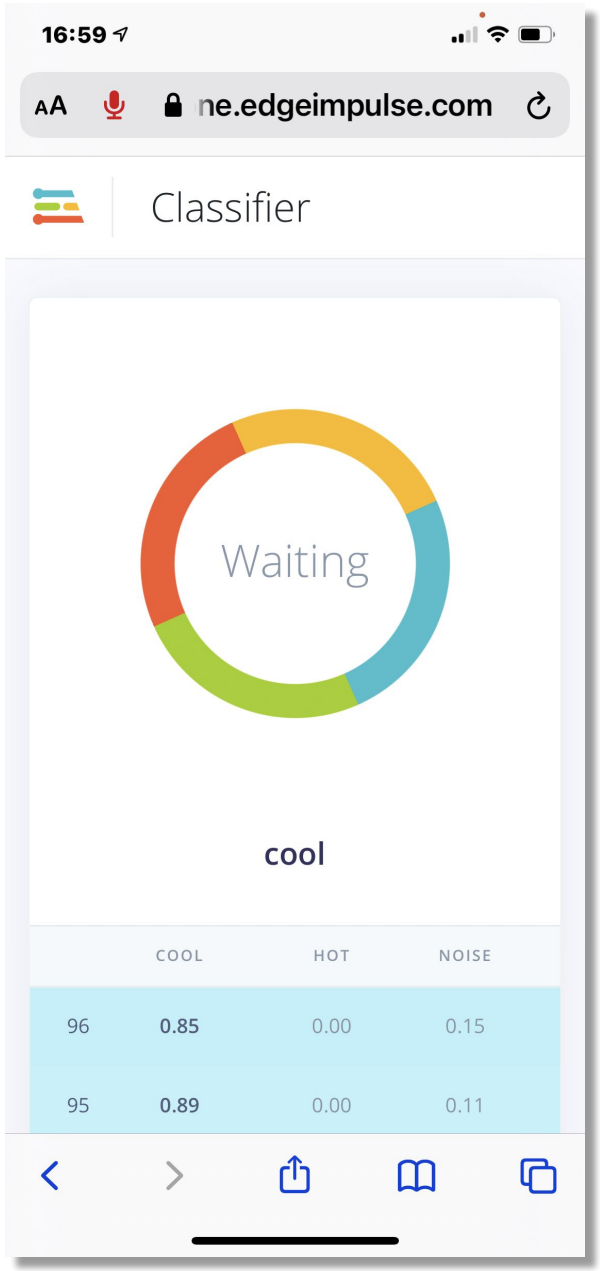
	COOL	HOT	NOISE	UNCERTAIN
COOL	66.7%	0%	33.3%	0%
HOT	0%	100%	0%	0%
NOISE	0%	0%	100%	0%

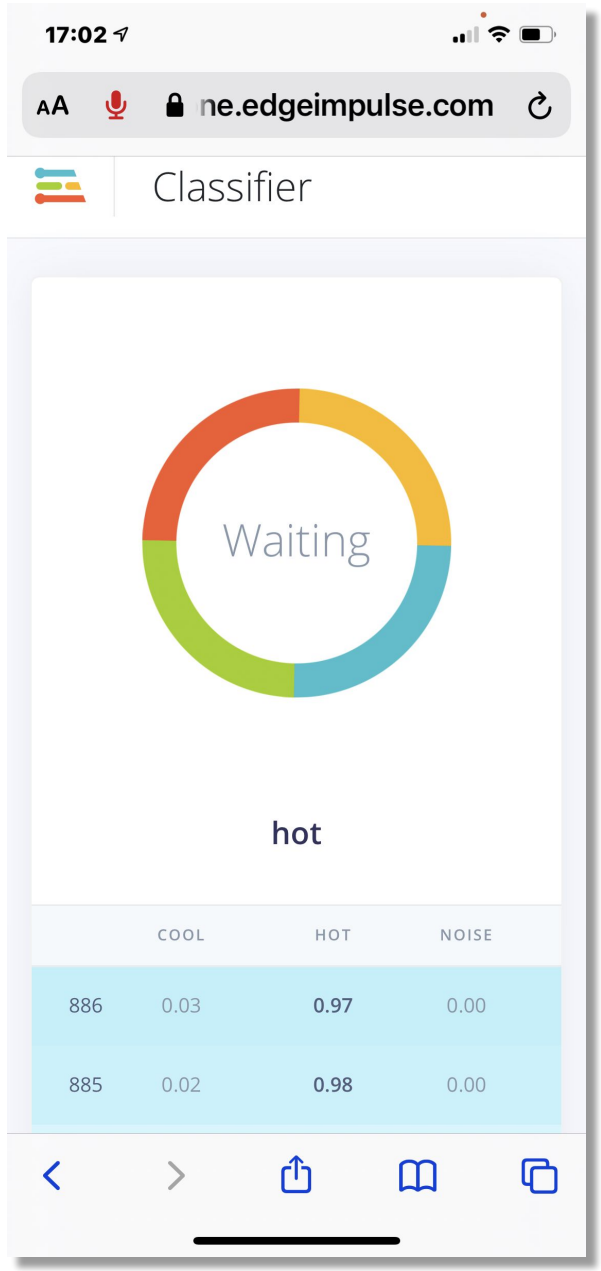
Feature explorer

- cool - correct
- hot - correct
- noise - correct
- cool - incorrect









Live Classifier (Off line) using iphone

Select optimizations *(optional)*

Model optimizations can increase on-device performance but may reduce accuracy. Click below to analyze optimizations and see the recommended choices for your target. Or, just click Build to use the currently selected options.

Enable EON™ Compiler

Same accuracy, up to 50% less memory. Open source.

Available optimizations for NN Classifier

Quantized (int8) ⭐

Currently selected

This optimization is recommended for best performance.

RAM USAGE	LATENCY
10.9K	17 ms
FLASH USAGE	**ACCURACY**
31.4K	86.67%

CONFUSION MATRIX

66.7	0	33.3	0
0	100	0	0
0	0	100	0

Unoptimized (float32)

Click to select

RAM USAGE	LATENCY
33.9K	78 ms
FLASH USAGE	**ACCURACY**
38.0K	86.67%

CONFUSION MATRIX

66.7	0	33.3	0
0	100	0	0
0	0	100	0

Estimate for Cortex-M4F 80MHz (ST IoT Discovery Kit)

Arduino File Edit Sketch Tools Help

Sun 16:45

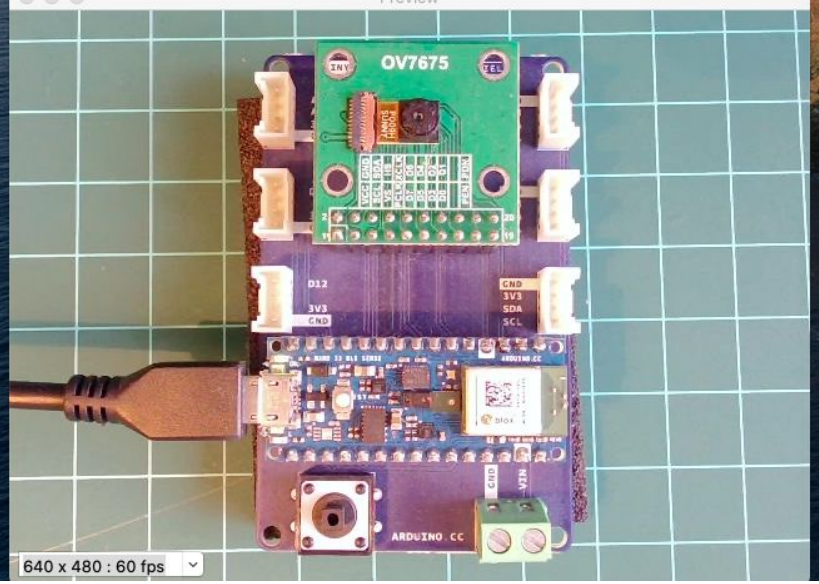
/dev/cu.usbmodem144301

Send

```
ICTP - PSYCOACOUSTICS TEMPERATURE Project
Inferencing settings:
        Interval: 0.06 ms.
        Frame size: 16000
        Sample length: 1000 ms.
        No. of classes: 3
Predictions (DSP: 126 ms., Classification: 21 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
  PREDICTION: ==> noise with probability 1.00
:
Predictions (DSP: 126 ms., Classification: 21 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
  PREDICTION: ==> noise with probability 1.00
:
Predictions (DSP: 126 ms., Classification: 20 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
  PREDICTION: ==> noise with probability 1.00
```

Autoscroll Show timestamp Both NL & CR 115200 baud Clear output

Preview



nano_ble33_sense_microphone_continuous_LED | Arduino 1.8.15

nano_ble33_sense_microphone_continuous_LED

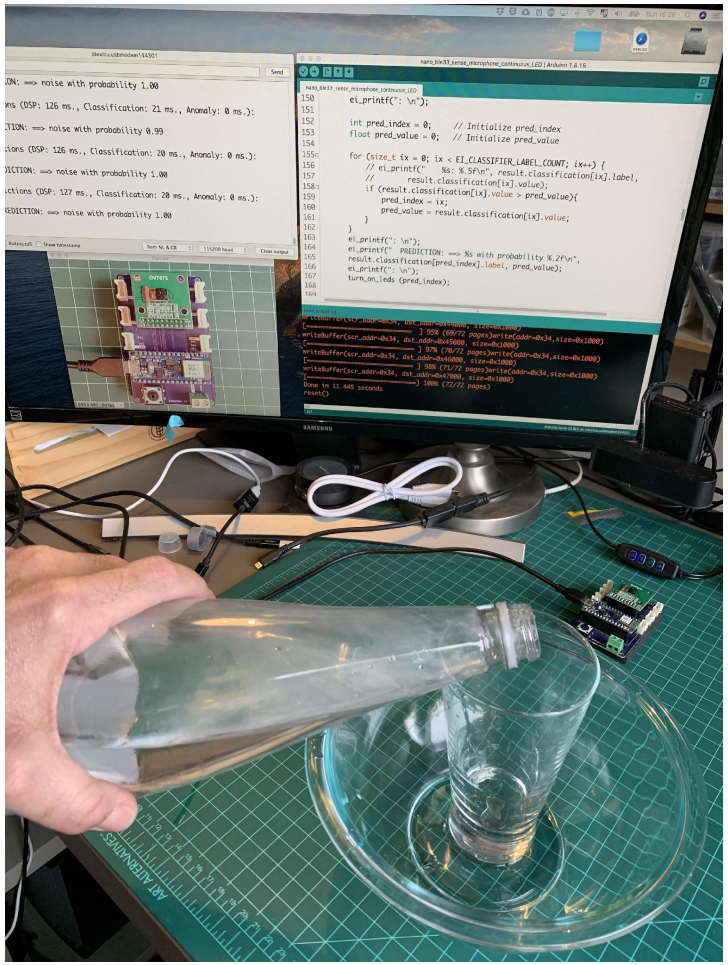
```
/**
 * @brief      Special Postprocess function for RGB LEDs
 */

void turn_off_leds(){
    digitalWrite(LEDR, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(LEDG, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(LEDB, HIGH);
}

/*
 * cool:  [0] ==> Blue ON
 * hot:   [1] ==> Red ON
 * noise: [2] ==> ALL OFF
 */

void turn_on_leds(int pred_index) {
  switch (pred_index)
  {
    case 0:
      turn_off_leds();
      digitalWrite(LEDB, LOW);
      break;

    case 1:
      turn_off_leds();
      digitalWrite(LEDR, LOW);
      break;

    case 2:
      turn_off_leds();
      break;
  }
}

```

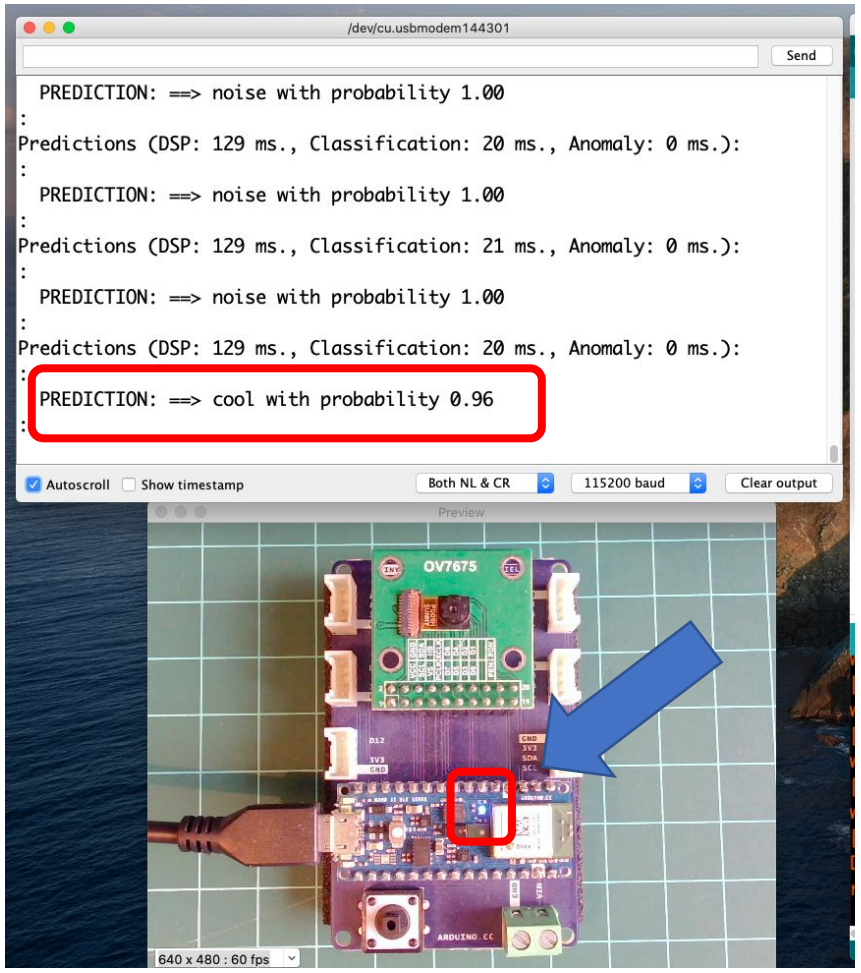
Done uploading.

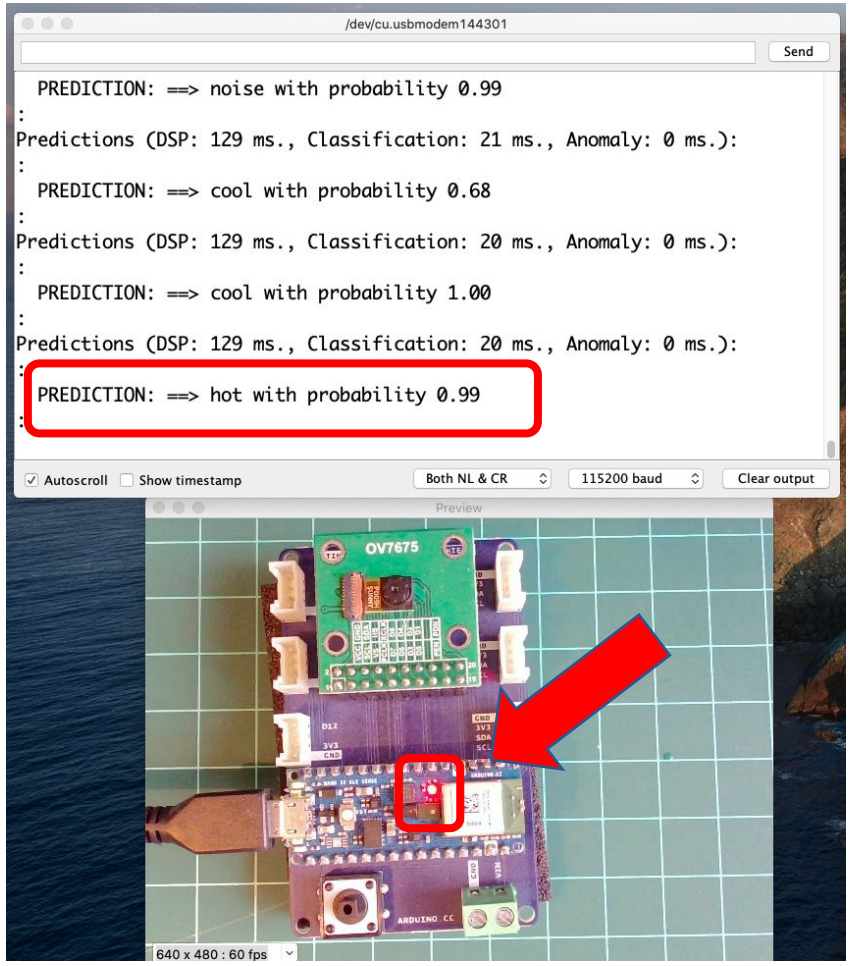
```
writeBuffer(scr_addr=0x34, dst_addr=0x44000, size=0x1000)
[========================  ] 95% (69/72 pages)write(addr=0x34,size=0x1000)
writeBuffer(scr_addr=0x34, dst_addr=0x45000, size=0x1000)
```

87

Arduino Nano 33 BLE on /dev/cu.usbmodem144301




/dev/cu.usbmodem144301
Send
PREDICTION: ==> noise with probability 1.00
:
Predictions (DSP: 129 ms., Classification: 20 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
PREDICTION: ==> noise with probability 1.00
:
Predictions (DSP: 129 ms., Classification: 21 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
PREDICTION: ==> noise with probability 1.00
:
Predictions (DSP: 129 ms., Classification: 20 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
PREDICTION: ==> cool with probability 0.96
:
Autoscroll
Show timestamp
Both NL & CR
115200 baud
Clear output
Preview
OV7675
640 x 480 : 60 fps


/dev/cu.usbmodem144301
Send
PREDICTION: ==> noise with probability 0.99
:
Predictions (DSP: 129 ms., Classification: 21 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
PREDICTION: ==> cool with probability 0.68
:
Predictions (DSP: 129 ms., Classification: 20 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
PREDICTION: ==> cool with probability 1.00
:
Predictions (DSP: 129 ms., Classification: 20 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
:
PREDICTION: ==> hot with probability 0.99
:
Autoscroll
Show timestamp
Both NL & CR
115200 baud
Clear output
Preview
OV7675
640 x 480 : 60 fps

Reading Material

Main references

- Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences - CS249r: Tiny Machine Learning
- Professional Certificate in Tiny Machine Learning (TinyML) – edX/Harvard
- Introduction to Embedded Machine Learning - Coursera/Edge Impulse
- Computer Vision with Embedded Machine Learning - Coursera/Edge Impulse
- Fundamentals textbook: "Deep Learning with Python" by François Chollet
- Applications & Deploy textbook: "TinyML" by Pete Warden, Daniel Situnayake
- Deploy textbook "TinyML Cookbook" by Gian Marco Iodice

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Thanks

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