

Problem 1.

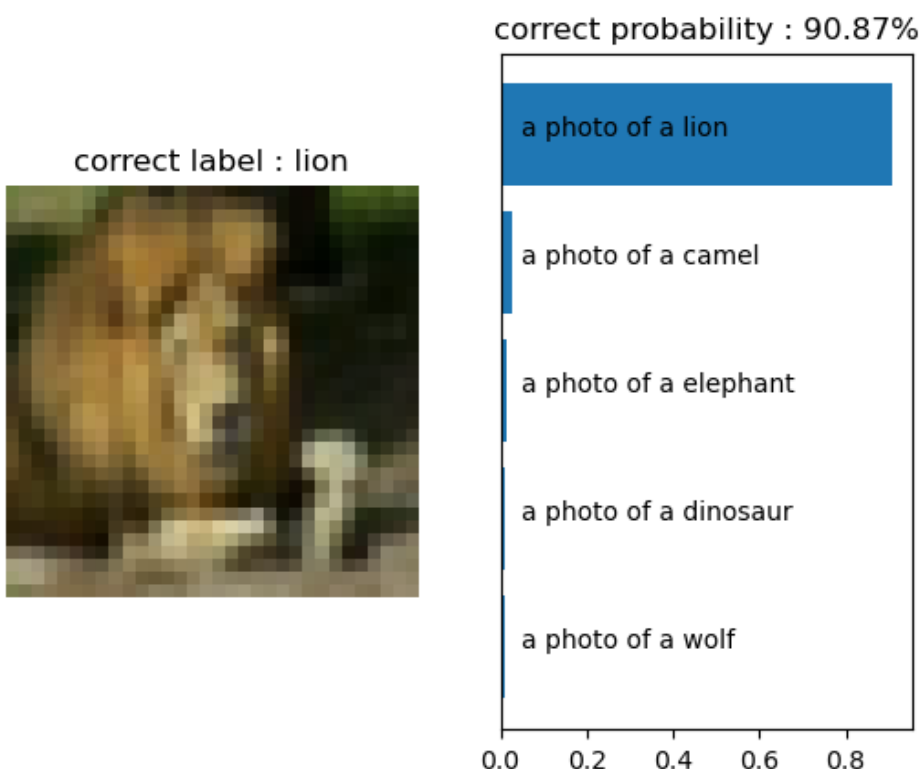
1. 由於 Clip 是對比 image 與 text 間的關聯程度，而這種配對在網路上可大量取得，且也被 Clip 作為訓練資料集，因此模型的泛化能力也較強，只要 image 與訓練集的某種分類名字有較大關連，Clip 就可以準確地分類
2. 使用“This is a {object} image”當作 prompt-text 時，有最高的準確率，若使用“No {object}, no score.”則最低

```
1 prompts = ["This is a photo of {} ", "This is a {} image.", "No {}, no score."]
2 for prompt in prompts:
3     text_inputs = torch.cat([clip.tokenize(prompt.format(val)) for key, val in id2label.items()]).to(config["device"])
4     with torch.no_grad():
5         acc = 0
6         for i, (img, label, _) in enumerate(test_loader):
7             img, label = img.to(config["device"]), label.to(config["device"])
8             logits_per_images, logit_per_text = model(img, text_inputs)
9             pred = logits_per_images.softmax(dim=-1).argmax(dim=-1)
10            acc += (pred == label).float().sum()
11        print("{} Accuracy : {:.2%}".format(prompt.format("{}"), acc / len(test_loader.dataset)))
```

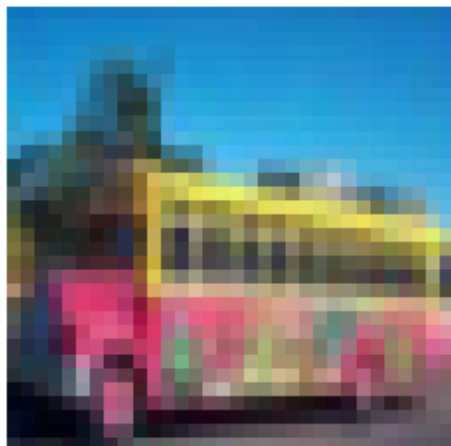
[43]

... This is a photo of {} Accuracy : 60.84%
This is a {} image. Accuracy : 68.16%
No {}, no score. Accuracy : 56.36%

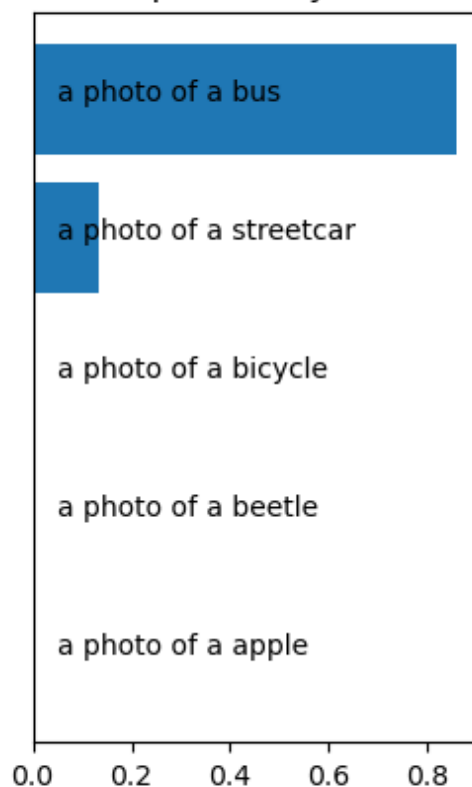
3.



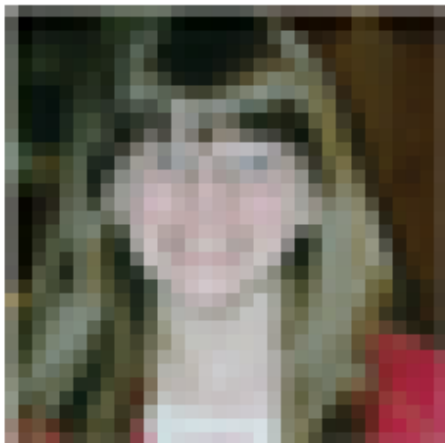
correct label : bus



correct probability : 85.94%



correct label : girl



correct probability : 59.18%



Problem 2.

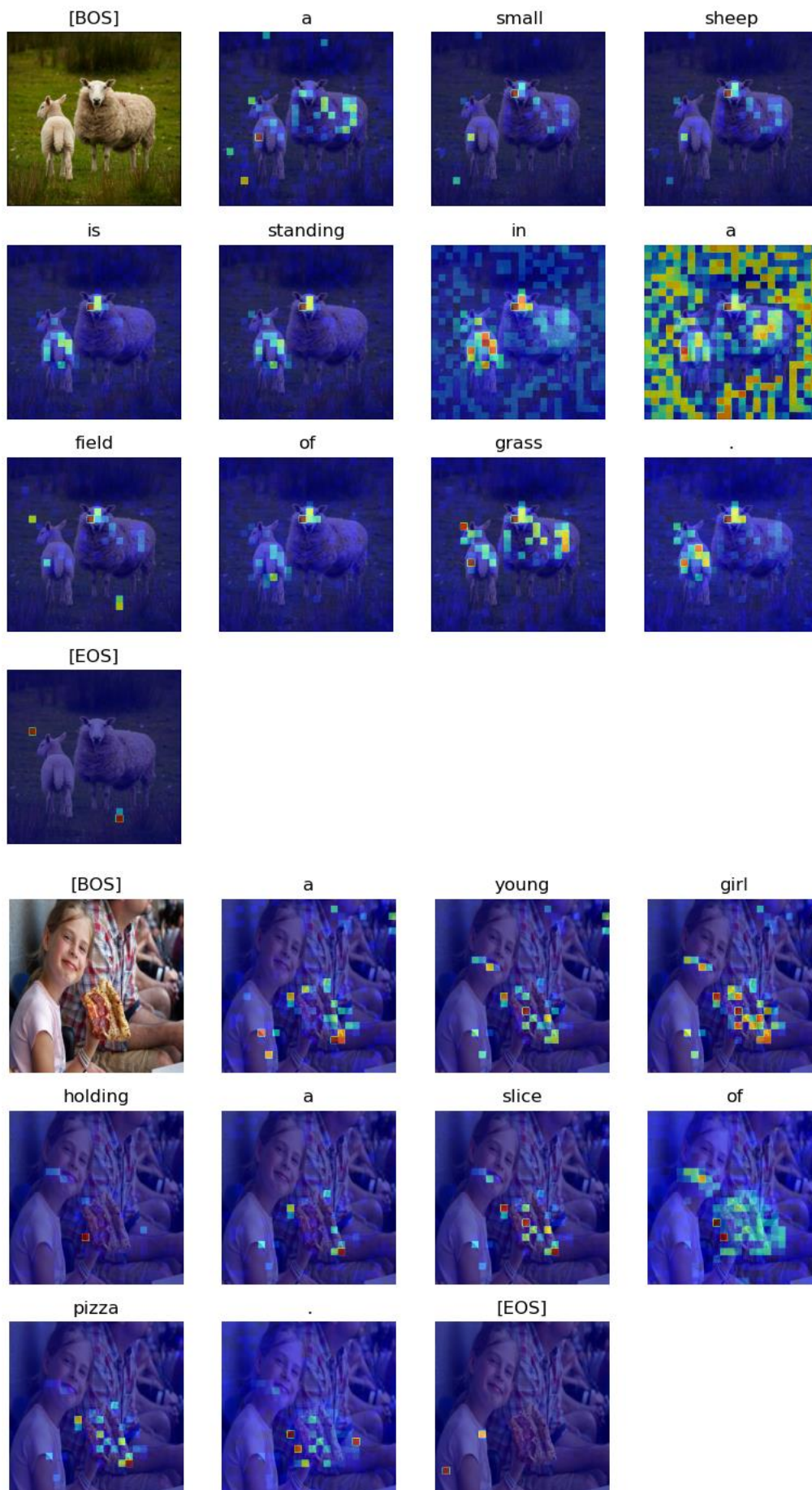
1. CIDEr : 0.892, CLIPScore : 0.710

2.

	CIDEr	CLIPScore
w/o freezing encoder	0.064	0.430
w/o label smoothing	0.789	0.686
增加 decoder 參數 (layer -> 6, feedforward-> 2048)	0.883	0.717

Problem 3.

1.



[BOS]



a



woman



with



a



pink



umbrella



is



holding



a



red



umbrella



[EOS]



[BOS]



a



person



riding



a



bike



with



an

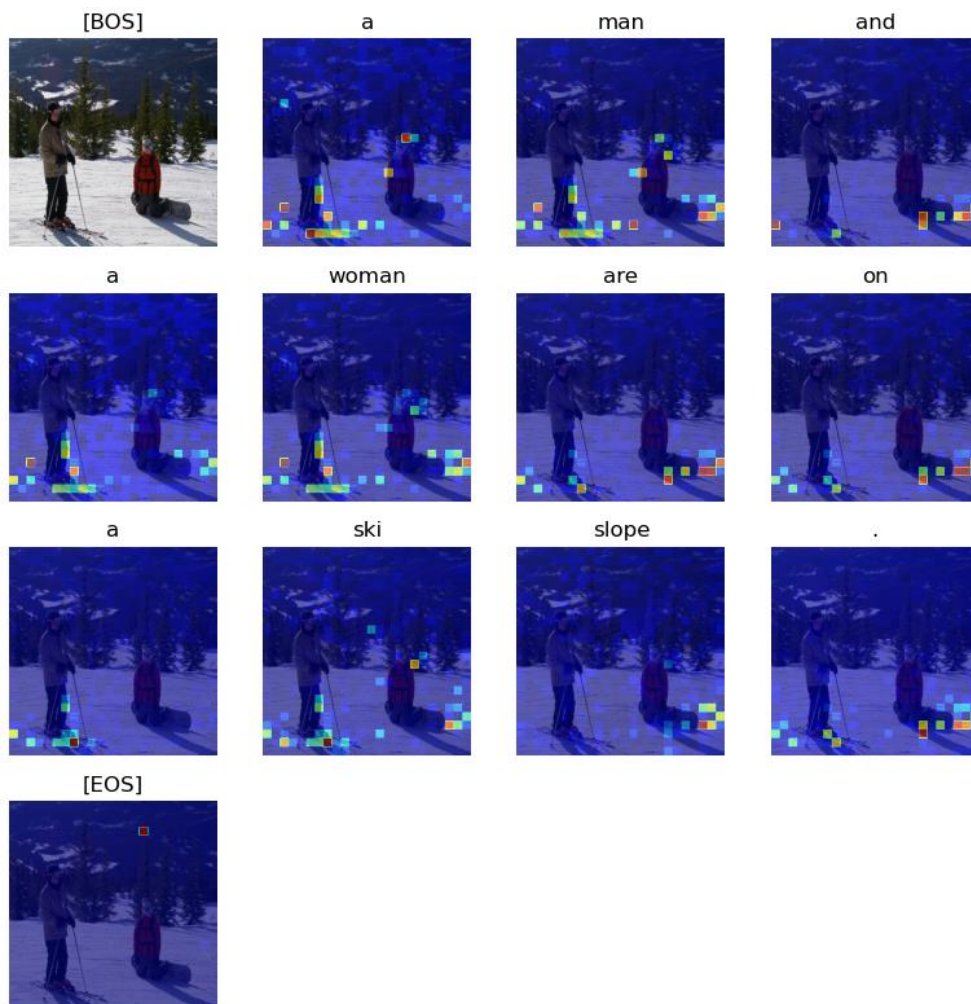


umbrella

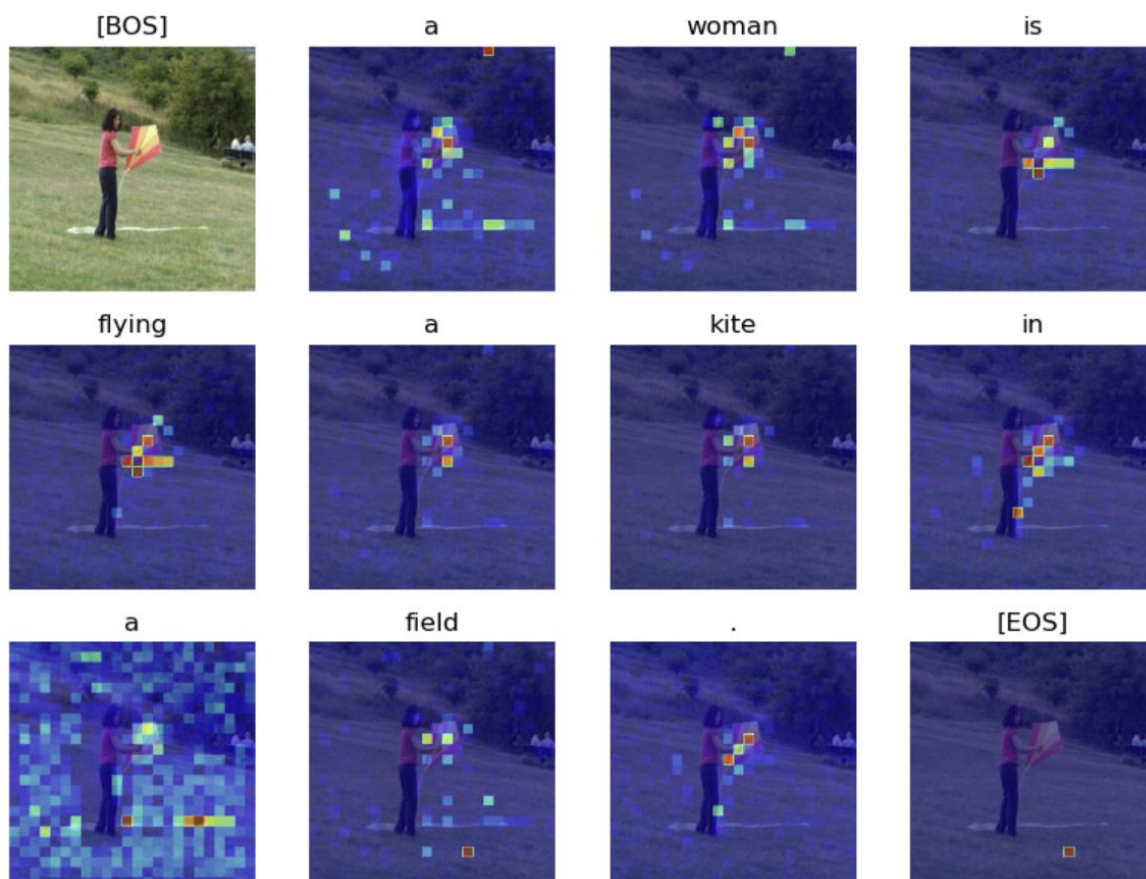


[EOS]





2. 最高為 000000179758.jpg，其 CLIPScore = 0.997



最低為 4927180699.jpg，其 CLIPScore = 0.369



3. 有些圖片的 Attention map 在其關鍵詞(sheep, pizza...)上有反映出較大的 attention 值，也能夠有合理解釋，但也有許多的詞未必都能從 Attention map 上看出端倪(a, with,句點)，而且相鄰詞的 attention map 會較接近，且容易都注意在同一地方，這可能說明 model 還有許多進步空間