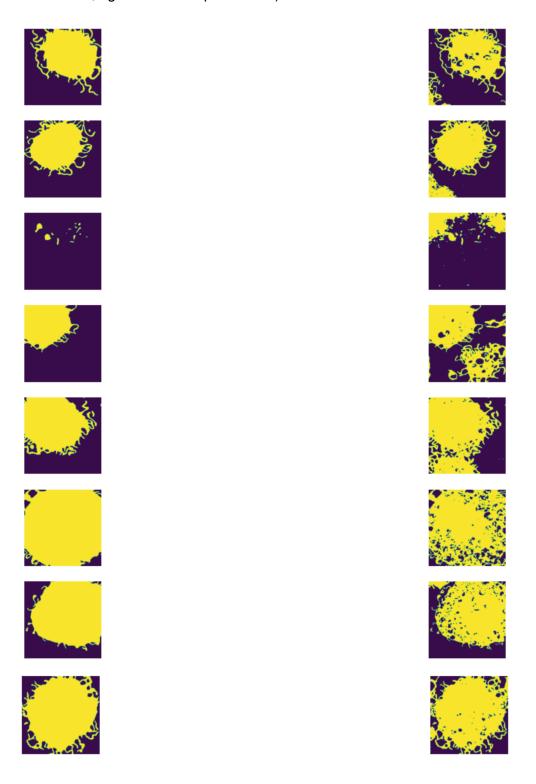
Report

1 Resulting segmentation of the test images (test set accuracy 89.21%):

(left hand side: labels, right hand side: predictions)



2 Size of the images: 572*572

The less pixels are reserved, the less information the model could get. Also, the amount of the data set is not that big. We don't need to worry about the computation ability that much. So I went with an acceptable accuracy and a comparatively larger size of images.

3 Data augmentation strategies:

My data augmentation strategy is: for each image in the training set, randomly choose one augmentation technique from Horizontal/Vertical flip, Zooming, and Rotation(rotation angle: -15 to 15 degree), then apply it. In this way, I doubled the size of the training set.

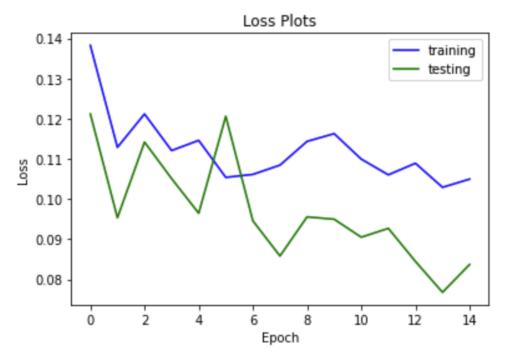
When I tried not to implement data augmentation, the accuracy of test data would not be as high as when data augmentation was implemented. This is because the raw data could not give the model a more generalized view of the data as the augmented data does.

4 Epochs

(1) Number of epochs: 15

When I tried less epochs, the losses and accuracy of the last epoch could not approach the optimal value. While more epochs led to the plateau or even increase of the loss and decrement of the accuracy. That's why I chose this epoch number at last.

(2) Plots for the train-test losses:



5 Batch size: 4

Usually, the smaller the batch size is, the more noisy the updating of the weights gets. This noise can sometimes help in getting out of local optima. But in other times, it could prevent the

convergence to an optima. Generally speaking, larger batch sizes work for convex errors, while smaller batch sizes are better in situations with many deep local optima.

When I tried larger batch sizes, the loss plot became very fluctuating and was no longer a comparatively steady descent line. That's why I thought a larger batch size would not be suitable for training in this case and chose to stick with the batch size 4.

6 Learning rate: 0.001

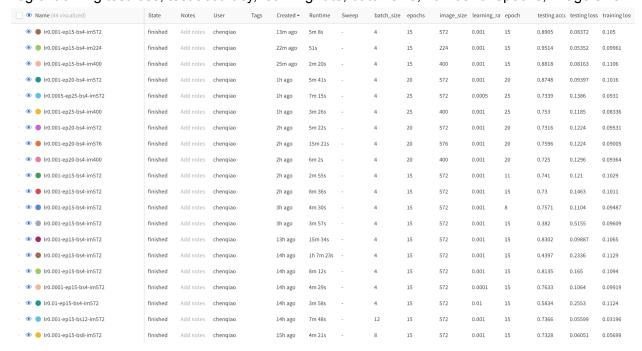
Learning rate is the step size when updating weights. Too big learning rate could cause over shooting of the optima point. And too small learning rate could give very slow convergence.

I tried three learning rates–0.01, 0.001, and 0.0001. Learning rate 0.01 gave a lower accuracy and 0.0001 made the model learn too slow. So I decided to use 0.001 as the learning rate.

7 The training takes: 213.65 seconds

8 Use weights and biases to log the training loss, validation loss, hyperparameters, etc.

Log of training/test loss, test accuracy, learning rate, batch size, number of epochs, image size:



Plot of the log (next page):



