



Universität Augsburg
Fakultät für Angewandte
Informatik

T11: Challenge

Manuel Milling, Thomas Wiest, Alice Baird

alice.baird@informatik.uni-augsburg.de

Deep Learning – EIHW – University Augsburg

Agenda

1 Challenges

2 Intel Image Classification

Challenges

Why are Challenges / Competitions Important in ML?

- Competition in ML to get best result on a dataset under specific rules
- Great opportunity for learning.
- Getting exposed to state of the art approaches and datasets.
- Networking with like-minded people.
- Showcasing your talent.
- The Prizes.

Scientific Challenges

What kind of Challenges are there?

- Audio
 - ComParE (INTERSPEECH)
 - Mediaeval
- Video
 - FG-2020 – Affect in the Wild
- Multimodal
 - AVEC
- AutoML
 - Automated Deep Learning (AutoDL) – NIPS
- Climate Data
 - Causality for Climate (C4C) – NIPS
- Online Communities like Kaggle

Challenges

EIHW Challenges

- The Computational Paralinguistics Challenge (ComPaRe)
- Interspeech since 2009

	# Classes	%UA/*AUC/CC
Personality	5	70.4
Likeability	2	68.7
Intoxication	2	72.2
Age	4	53.6
Sincerity	[0,1]	65.4
Autism	4	69.4
Deception	2	72.1
Cold	2	72.0

Intel Image Classification

- Image Classification with 6 different scenes



Forest



Mountain



Glacier



Building



Street



Sea

Intel Image Classification

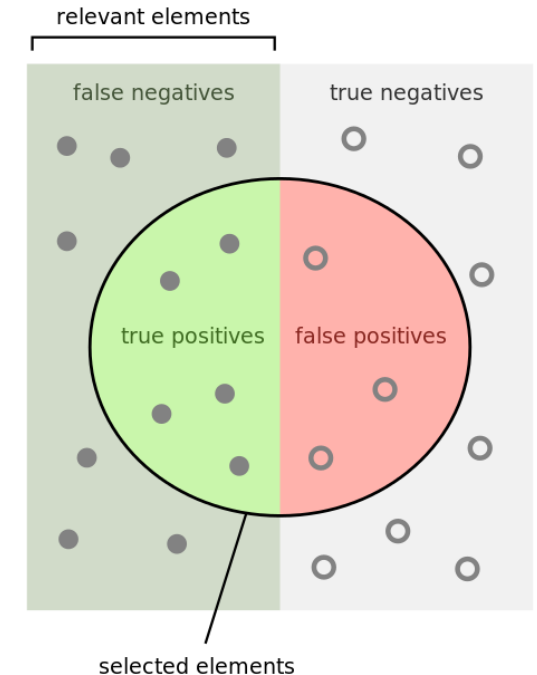
Why this Data Set

- Computer Vision is probably the most popular and most successful application of DL
- Relatively small amount of data
 - No access to GPU Server
 - Additional challenge
- Possible to try different approaches
- Kaggle: huge online community for data science

Intel Image Classification

Goal

- Achieve highest accuracy (micro/weighted) on test set
 - Number of correct classified data points / Number of total Data Points
 - Alternative name in this context: precision
- Other metrics are also often used
 - Recall
 - Weighted vs unweighted (micro vs macro)



How many selected items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

How many relevant items are selected?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

Intel Image Classification

Rules

- Any Deep Learning approach is allowed
- Possibly look into
 - Data augmentation, transfer learning
- Use random seed 42 to make results reproducible
 - It is also common to average results over multiple repetitions of the training
- Use Test set only for FINAL evaluation
- Do NOT alter the test set (e.g., data augmentation, etc.)
- Try to beat the baseline of 90%
- Prepare 5 min presentation
- Submission: 03 Feb 23:59
- Presentations on 05 Feb