ASSIGNMENT 4 CODE DESCRIPTION – 2023201034

1. Introduction

The script's objective is to accurately predict ages from facial images, employing advanced machine learning techniques and data preprocessing methods. This task has significant applications in areas such as digital media, security systems, and personalized advertising.

2. Libraries and Data Loading

Libraries Used:

- os: Interface with the operating system for filepath manipulations.
- pandas: Data manipulation and ingestion through DataFrame structures.
- numpy: Support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices.
- matplotlib.pyplot: (Included for potential future use) Plotting library for visualizing data.
- PIL.Image: Image processing capabilities, crucial for handling image data.
- torch, torchvision: Core libraries for constructing and training neural network models.
- torch.utils.data.DataLoader, Dataset: Utilities for efficient data handling and batching.
- tqdm: Provides a progress bar for loops, enhancing the visibility of long processes.

Data Setup:

- Paths are defined for the location of training and testing images and annotations.
- Annotations are loaded into pandas DataFrames to facilitate access during dataset handling.

3. Dataset Class

AgeDataset Class:

- Custom dataset class derived from torch.utils.data.Dataset.
- Responsible for loading images and their corresponding age labels, applying transformations to prepare data for model training and prediction.

4. Data Transformations

Transformation Pipeline:

- Resize and Crop: Standardize image dimensions to 256x256 pixels, then crop to 224x224 for model input.
- Random Horizontal Flip: Augment data by randomly flipping images horizontally.
- Color Jitter: Adjust brightness, contrast, saturation, and hue to simulate different lighting conditions.
- Random Rotation: Rotate images by up to 10 degrees to increase robustness to orientation changes.
- Normalization: Standardize pixel values using ImageNet-specific mean and standard deviation, aligning with pre-trained model expectations.

5. Model Configuration and Training

Model Details:

- Base Model: ResNet50, chosen for its robustness and effectiveness in image recognition tasks. Originally trained on ImageNet.
- Output Layer Modification: The final fully connected layer is replaced with a new linear layer, outputting a single value to predict age.

Loss Function and Optimizer:

- L1 Loss (Mean Absolute Error): Selected for its robustness to outliers, providing a more stable training process compared to Mean Squared Error.
- Adam Optimizer: Widely used for its efficiency in handling sparse gradients and adaptive learning rate capabilities.

• Learning Rate Scheduler: Reduces the learning rate upon plateau, optimizing the training phase.

Training and Validation Procedure:

- K-Fold Cross-Validation: Enhances model validation by splitting the data into five subsets, using each in turn for validation while training on the others.
- Epochs and Batching: Models are trained for 15 epochs, with data batched for efficient processing.

6. Prediction and Submission

Procedure:

- Load the best model state from training.
- Use the model to predict ages on the test dataset.
- Format predictions as specified by the competition and output to a CSV file for submission.

7. Conclusion

This script demonstrates the application of deep learning in a practical, real-world problem using state-of-the-art techniques and architectures. The model is fine-tuned for high performance in age prediction, ready for deployment in a competitive environment.