SG1 Actual performance and progress of the project are monitored against the project plan.

**SP1.1 Monitor the actual values of the project planning parameters against the project plan.**

In this project, the actual values are uncertain. For example, after training, how many types of things do we aim to recognize? Of course, we need to identify everyone on the road, but do we need to spend the cost to train so that the final machine can recognize the traffic lights on the road? We must make an accurate estimate of the scope and cost of the project. And, during the project, we must pay close attention to whether the actual situation of these parameters is consistent with the estimated situation.

**SP1.3 Monitor risk against those identified in the project plan.**

For the risks that have been identified in the project, for example, the wrong results may be predicted in this project, and then the adversarial samples need to be used for correction. In image recognition, even small changes that are not visible to the our eyes will cause completely different results. The use of adversarial samples can greatly reduce the risk of image recognition errors, but the risks still exist. We must pay close attention to whether the risks have changed and consider whether new risks will occur.。

**SP 1.6 Periodicall review the project's progress,performance,and issues.**

We need to plan our project's progress, performance, and problems. The actual ability of the project to execute according to plan, such as the ability of members to complete tasks, the quality of documents and the quality of code, should be carefully checked at certain determined times. Different training steps of the neural network are interrelated. If there is an error in the parameters trained in the previous step, this error will continue to the subsequent training, and a wrong result will be obtained. Therefore, the members' tasks at each stage must be checked regularly.

**SP 1.7 Review the accomplishments and results of the project at selected project milestones.**

When the key nodes of the project, such as the requirements are determined, the architecture design is completed, and the software is released, we need to check the project status again to ensure that there are no errors in these key places.

SG2 Corrective actions are managed to closure when the project 's performance or results deviate significantly from the plan.

**SP2.1 Collect and analyze the issues and determine the corrective actions necessary to address the issues.**

**SP 2.2 Take corrective action on identified issues.**

**SP 2.3 Manage corrective actions to closure.**

These are the three steps to solving a problem in a project: collecting and analyzing the problem and then identifying corrective actions, implementing corrective actions, and managing corrective actions. It is not surprising that the actual situation deviates from the planned situation. The reason may be that the plan itself is not perfect, or the actual work has problem. SG2 emphasizes the need to analyze the cause, find out the source of the problem, take appropriate action to solve the problem, and make the project proceed as planned. Under normal circumstances, most of the deviations from the plan are delayed schedules, larger budgets, and other estimates beyond the plan. As a project manager, he should not easily change the plan and make the plan consistent with the actual situation. Instead, he should strive to improve the actual situation. The meaning of the plan is lost. However, there are exceptions to everything. It is indeed possible to make an "impossible" plan when making a plan. In this case, it is indeed a need to change the plan.