

Collaborators:
ML Theory textbook

Assignment 3

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Your GTID: byang301

Visualization

Saliency Map (1 point)

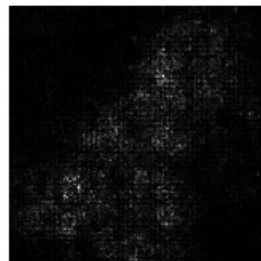
hay



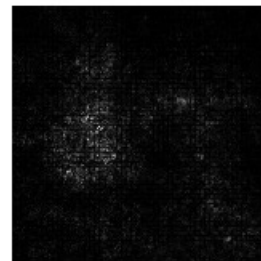
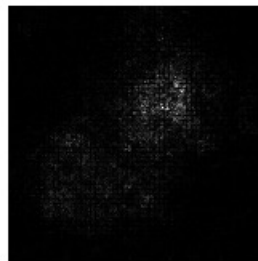
quail



Tibetan mastiff



Border terrier brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos



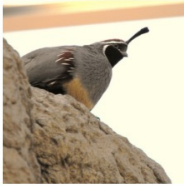
Saliency Map Captum (1 point)



hay



quail



Tibetan mastiff



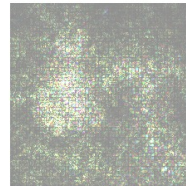
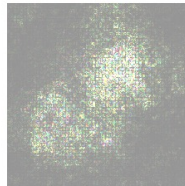
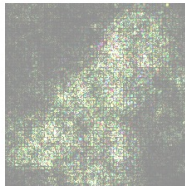
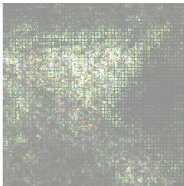
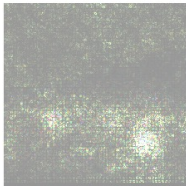
Border terrier



brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos



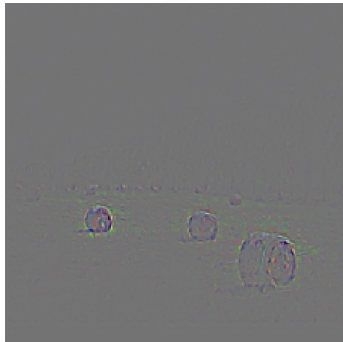
Original Image



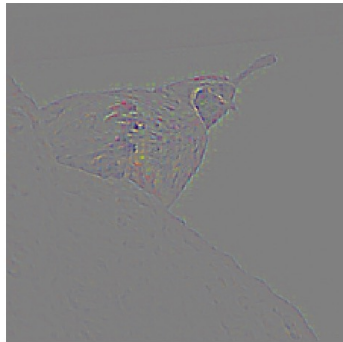
Saliency

Guided Backprop (1 point)

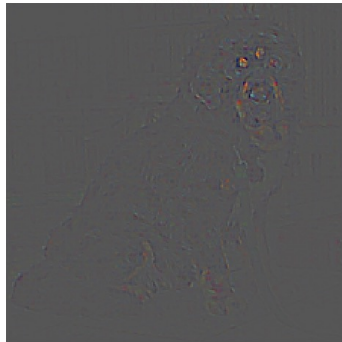
hay



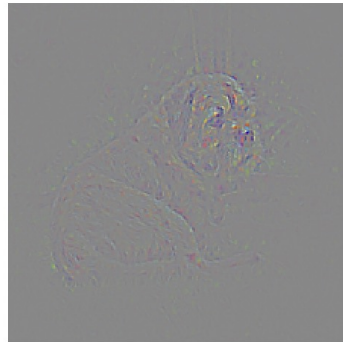
quail



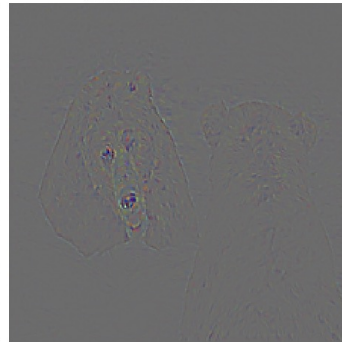
Tibetan mastiff



Border terrier

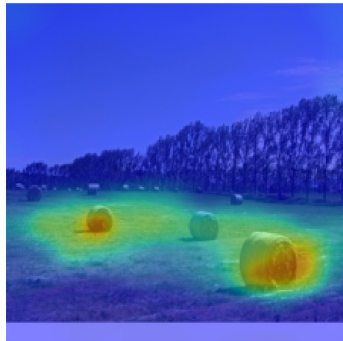


brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos

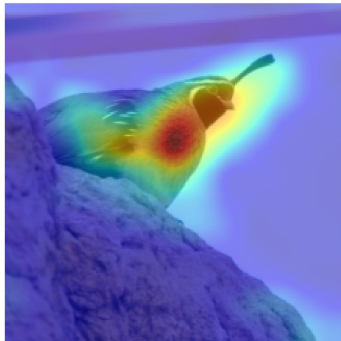


GradCam (1 point)

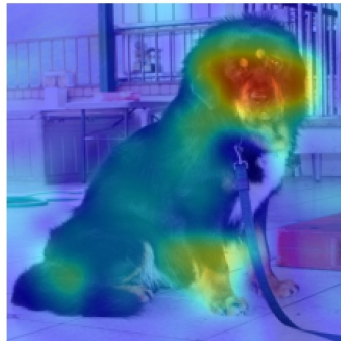
hay



quail



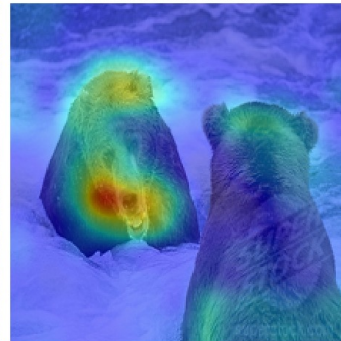
Tibetan mastiff



Border terrier

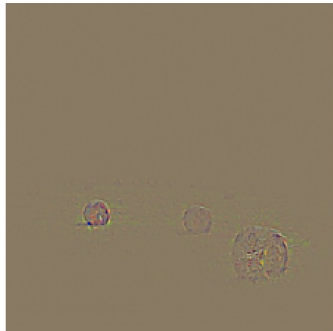


brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos



Guided GradCam (1 point)

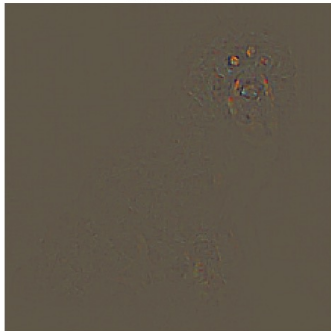
hay



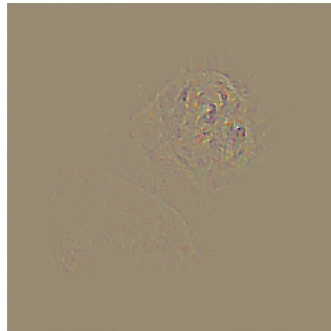
quail



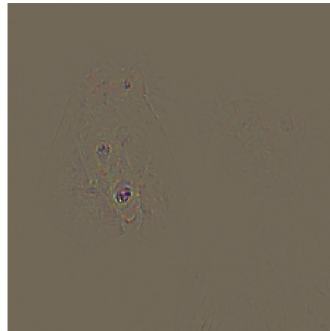
Tibetan mastiff



Border terrier



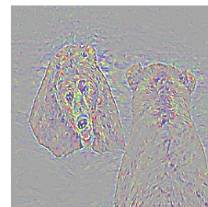
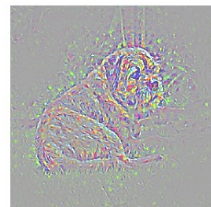
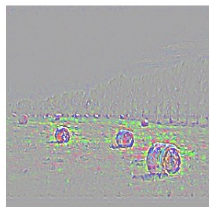
brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos



Guided Backprop + GradCam (Captum) (1 point)



Original Image

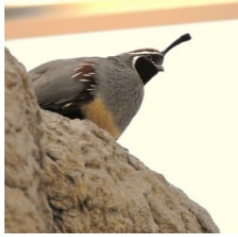


Guided Backprop

hay



quail



Tibetan mastiff



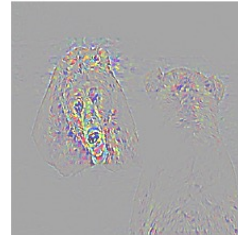
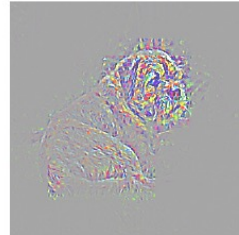
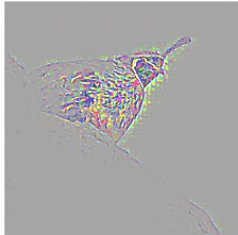
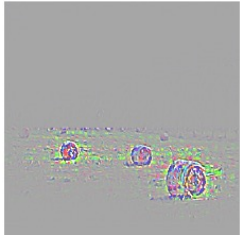
Border terrier



brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos



Original Image



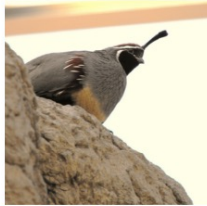
Guided GradCam

Layers and neurons using Captum (1 point)

hay



quail



Tibetan mastiff



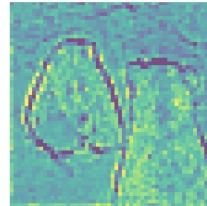
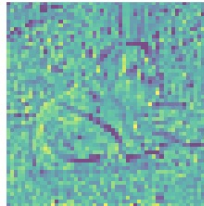
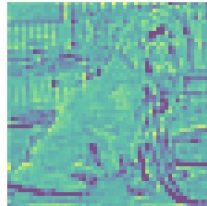
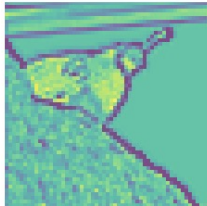
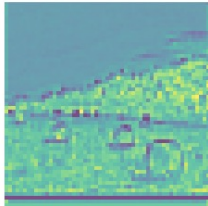
Border terrier



brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos



Original Image

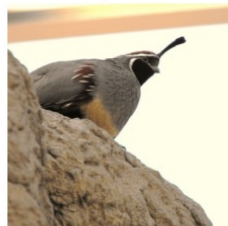


Layer GradCam

hay



quail



Tibetan mastiff



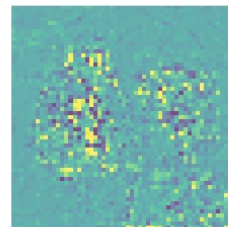
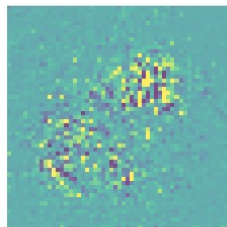
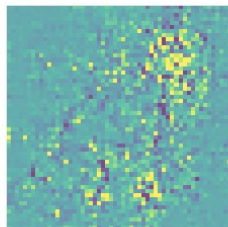
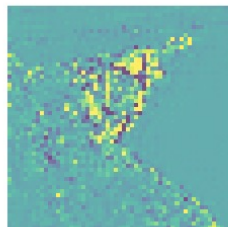
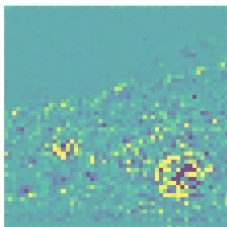
Border terrier



brown bear, bruin, Ursus arctos



Original Image



Layer Conductance

What do saliency map and Gradcam tell you? (1 point)

- Saliency map tells use the degree to which each pixel in the image affects the classification score of that image. Brighter pixels correspond to higher effect on the classification.
- Gradcam tells use where the network is looking when it is classifying an input image. It highlights the important regions within the input image for classification.

Fooling Image (1 point)

hay



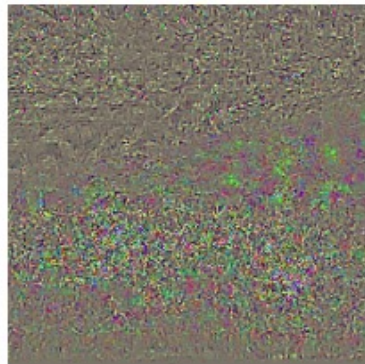
stingray



Difference



Magnified difference (10x)



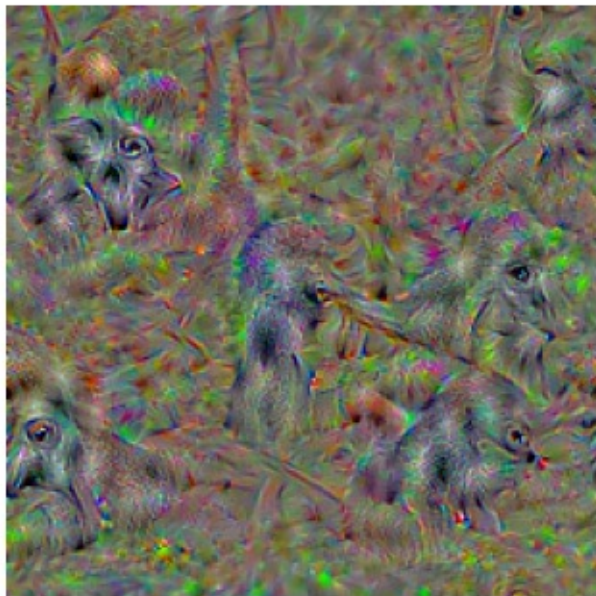
Fooling Image Insights (1 point)

What insights do you get from fooling images:

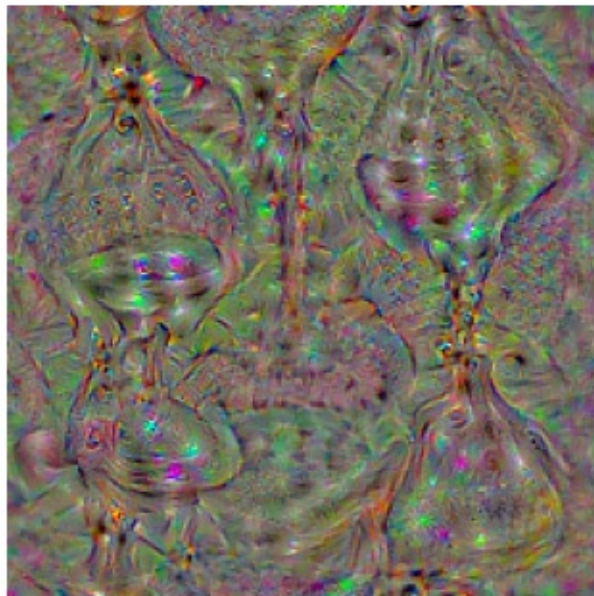
- Even though the fooling image would fool the network into classifying it as a stingray, it still looks the same as hay to the human. This tells us that networks can be easily tricked since it only takes very small differences in the pixels to confuse a nn.

Class Visualization (3 points)

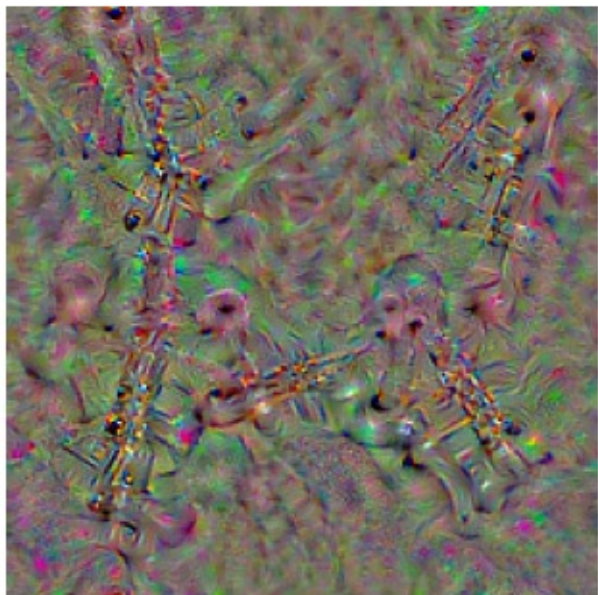
gorilla, *Gorilla gorilla*
Iteration 100 / 100



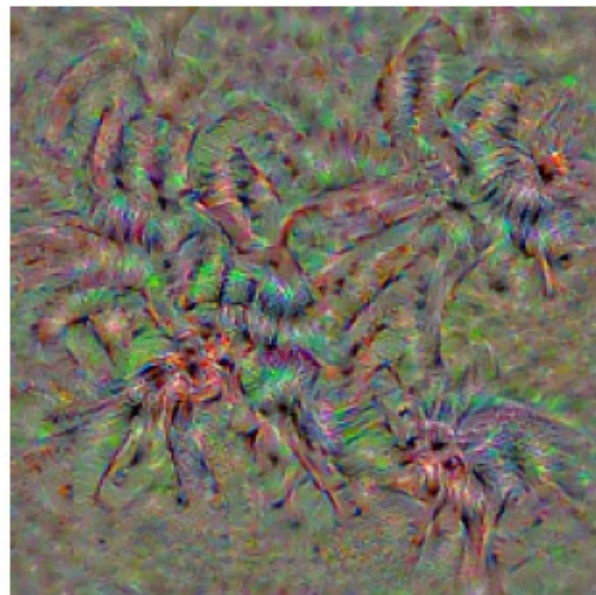
hourglass
Iteration 100 / 100



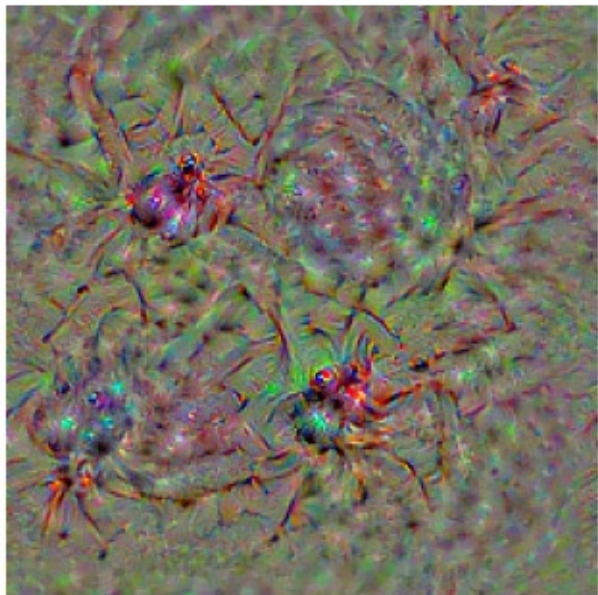
oboe, hautboy, hautbois
Iteration 100 / 100



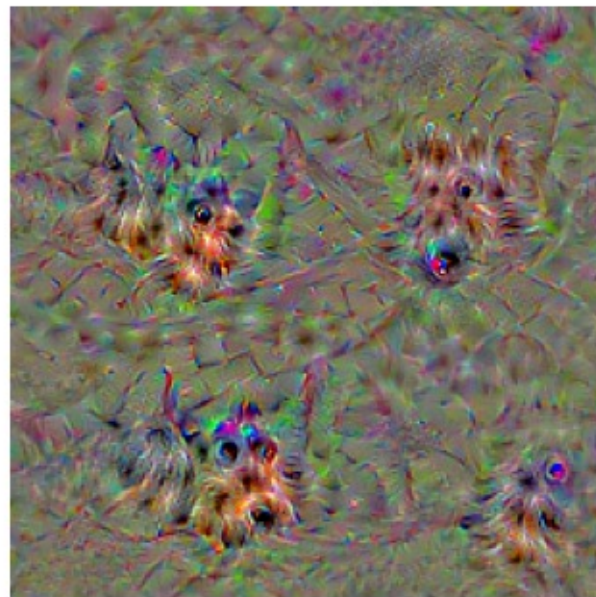
tarantula
Iteration 100 / 100



tick
Iteration 100 / 100

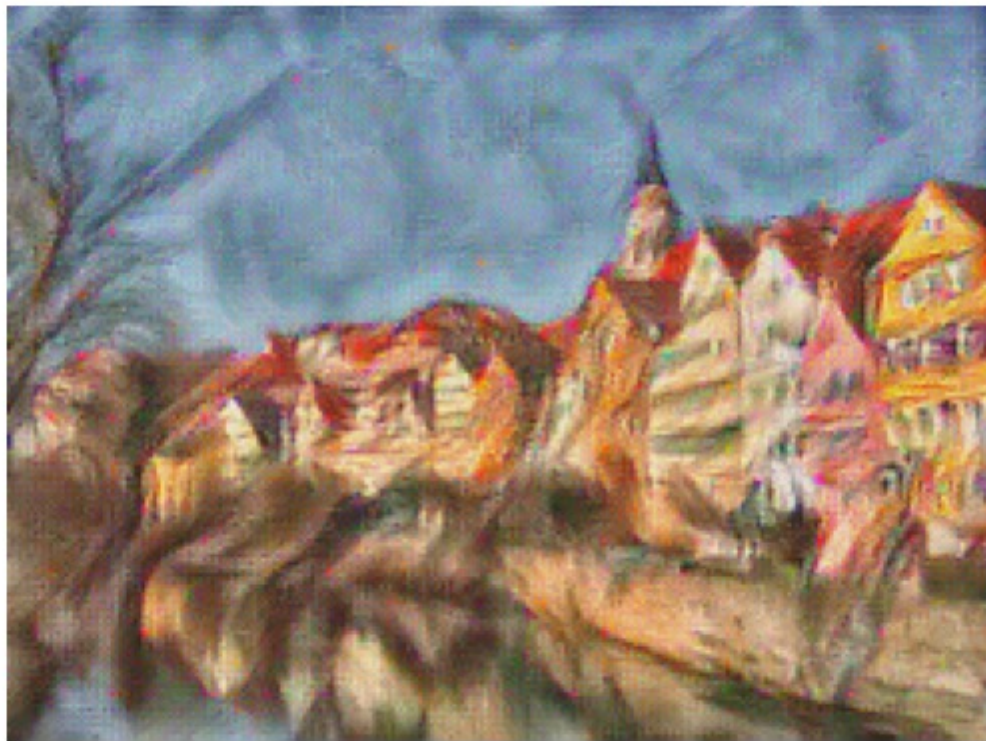


Yorkshire terrier
Iteration 100 / 100



Style Transfer

Composition VII + Tübingen (1 point)



Content Source Img.



Style Source Img.



Scream + Tübingen (1 point)



Content Source Img.



Style Source Img.



Starry Night + Tübingen (1 point)



Content Source Img.



Style Source Img.



- Be sure to append the jupyter notebook i.e. `$root/test_style_transfer.ipynb` for testing sections of the style transfer implementation to this report.