

# Lab2: Binary Semantic Segmentation

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In this lab, we will explore the fascinating field of **semantic segmentation** using deep learning techniques. Specifically, we will focus on **binary semantic segmentation**, where the goal is to classify each image pixel as belonging to the foreground (object of interest) or the background.

## Dataset

The **Oxford-IIIT Pet Dataset** consists of images of cats and dogs, annotated with pixel-level labels for the pet regions. We will work with this dataset to train and evaluate their segmentation models.

## Tasks

1. **Data Preparation:**
  - Load and preprocess the Oxford-IIIT Pet Dataset.
  - Split the data into training, validation, and test sets.
  - Preprocess the datasets to obtain better results.
2. **Model Architecture:**
  - Design 2 encoder-decoder networks.
  - The following two architectures are required:
    1. UNet
    2. ResNet34 + UNet (ResNet34 as the encoder and Unet as the decoder)
3. **Training and Evaluation:**
  - Train the model using appropriate loss functions (e.g., cross-entropy).
  - Monitor training progress and validate on the validation set.
  - Evaluate the model's performance using **Dice Score**.
4. **Inference and Visualization:**
  - Apply the trained model to unseen images from the test set.
  - Calculate the average dice score throughout the testing dataset.
  - Visualize the segmentation masks overlaid on the original images.

## Learning Outcomes

By completing this lab, we aim to:

- Gain hands-on experience with semantic segmentation tasks.
- Understand the challenges of pixel-wise classification.
- Learn to interpret segmentation results and assess model performance.

## Important Date:

Code & experiment report submission deadline: **3/25 (Tue.) 18:00**

## Turn in Experiment Report (.pdf) & Source code (.py)

Notice: zip all files in one file and name it “DL\_Lab2\_YourStudentID\_name.zip”  
e.g. “DL\_Lab2\_311605004\_劉子齊.zip”

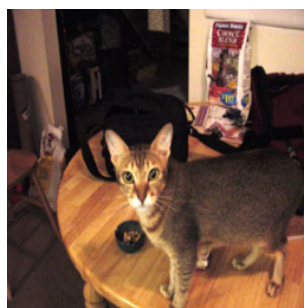
### Requirements:

1. Design your own data preprocessing method.
2. Implement the UNet & ResNet34\_UNet architecture independently; **do not call the model from any library.**
3. Train your model from scratch; **do not load parameters** from any pre-trained model.
4. Compare and visualize the accuracy trend between the **two architectures**; you need to **plot each epoch's training phase and validating phase.**
5. Implement your custom training, evaluating, and inferencing code.

### Dataset - Oxford-IIIT Pet Dataset:

The **Oxford-IIIT Pet Dataset** is a widely used benchmark in computer vision research, particularly for semantic segmentation and object recognition tasks. The dataset was created for fine-grained image analysis, specifically focusing on pet images (cats and dogs). It is a valuable resource for developing and evaluating models that can understand and segment objects within images.

The dataset contains 7,349 images of pets (primarily cats and dogs). Each image is annotated with pixel-level labels, indicating the boundaries of the pet regions. Annotations include binary masks, where pixels belonging to the pet are labeled as foreground, and the rest are labeled as background.



Image

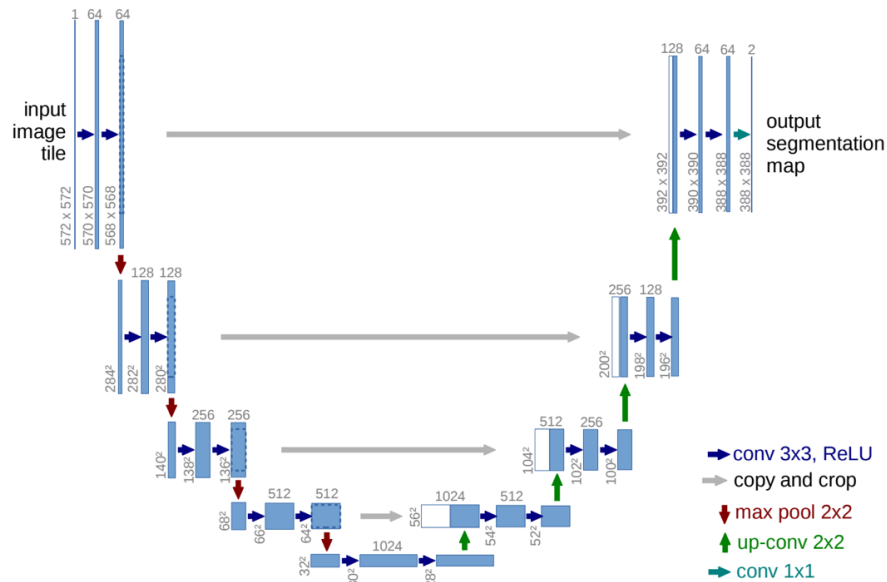


GT mask

Download Link: <https://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/data/pets/>

## Model Architecture:

## UNet



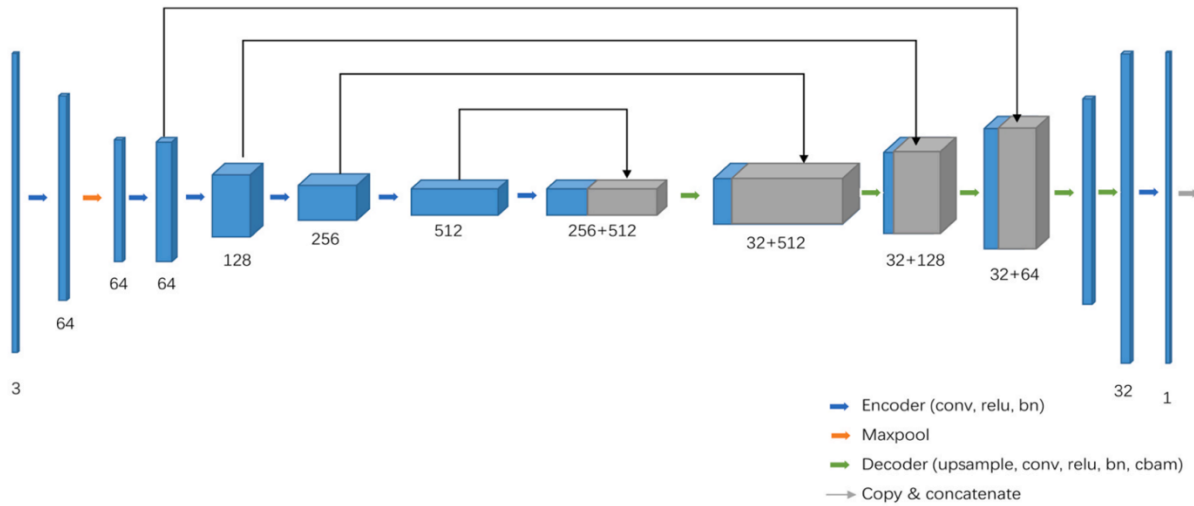
Reference: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.04597v1>

## ResNet34

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2				
		$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1×1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				
FLOPs		1.8×10 <sup>9</sup>	3.6×10 <sup>9</sup>	3.8×10 <sup>9</sup>	7.6×10 <sup>9</sup>	11.3×10 <sup>9</sup>

Reference: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.03385>

## ResNet34 (Encoder) + UNet (Decoder)



Reference: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359463249\\_Deep\\_learning-based\\_pelvic\\_levator\\_hiatus\\_segmentation\\_from\\_ultrasound\\_images](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359463249_Deep_learning-based_pelvic_levator_hiatus_segmentation_from_ultrasound_images)

## Implementation Details:

### File Structure

Please organize your project files using the following directory structure that separates data, code, and other resources. Note that if you didn't implement lab 2 in the following file structure, you would get 0 points in lab 2.

```
1 | dataset/
2 |   |__ oxford-iiit-pet/
3 | src/
4 |   |__ models/
5 |       |__ unet.py
6 |       |__ resnet34_unet.py
7 |   |__ oxford_pet.py
8 |   |__ utils.py
9 |   |__ train.py
10 |  |__ evaluate.py
11 |  |__ inference.py
12 | saved_models/
13 | requirements.txt
```

### **dataset/**

This directory contains data related to the **Oxford-IIIT Pet Dataset**. Inside dataset/, there is a subdirectory named oxford-iiit-pet/. The dataset files (images, annotations, etc.) are likely stored within this subdirectory. We access and manipulate the dataset from here.

### **src/**

The src/ directory holds the source code for your project. It contains various Python files responsible for different functionalities. Let's explore the contents of src/:

- **models/**: This subdirectory likely contains implementations of different neural network architectures. Specifically, there are two files:
  - unet.py: Contains the UNet architecture implementation.
  - resnet34\_unet.py: Combines the ResNet-34 backbone with the UNet architecture.
- **oxford\_pet.py**: This file contains code for handling the Oxford-IIIT Pet Dataset. It includes data loading, preprocessing, and other dataset-related functions.
- **utils.py**: The utils.py file typically contains utility functions used across the project. These functions might include visualization tools, metrics computation, or other common tasks.
- **train.py**: This file contains code for training the neural network models. It includes functions related to model training, optimization, and backpropagation.
- **evaluate.py**: This file probably handles model evaluation. It includes functions to assess model performance on validation.
- **inference.py**: This file deals with model inference (making predictions) on unseen data. It includes functions to apply the trained model to new images.

### **saved\_models/**

The saved\_models/ directory is where you would store trained model checkpoints. After training, the best-performing model weights are saved here for later use. Please save the trained model weights in the ".pth" files.

### **requirements.txt**

Please include a requirements.txt file in your submission. This file should list all the dependencies required to rebuild the training environment for retraining your code. This ensures that the Teaching Assistants can successfully retrain your model using the provided code.

## **Dice Score**

The Dice score, also called the Dice Similarity Coefficient, serves as a metric for assessing the similarity between two sets of data, often represented as binary arrays. The Dice score quantifies how closely a

predicted segmentation mask aligns with the ground truth segmentation mask in image segmentation. Its range spans from 0 (indicating no overlap) to 1 (representing perfect alignment).

Mathematically, the Dice score is computed as:

$$\text{Dice score} = 2 * (\text{number of common pixels}) / (\text{predicted img size} + \text{groud truth img size})$$

In simpler terms, the Dice score corresponds to twice the size of the intersection divided by the sum of the sizes of the two sets. It measures the proportion of overlap normalized by the overall set sizes.

Reference: <https://oecd.ai/en/catalogue/metrics/dice-score>

## **Report Spec.**

The report should strictly follow the structure of the topics, or there will be a penalty (-10 pts) on the final score. However, you can freely modify the subtopics.

### **1. Implementation Details (30%)**

Please describe the details of your training, evaluation, and inference code. Explain how the different components of your implementation work together and highlight any important design choices. Additionally, provide a detailed explanation of your models, specifically UNet and ResNet34\_UNet, including architectural modifications, training settings, and optimization strategies. If there are any other relevant details that you find important, you are encouraged to include them in this section.

### **2. Data Preprocessing (25%)**

Please explain how you preprocessed your data, including any specific techniques applied to clean, augment, or transform the data before feeding it into the model. Discuss what makes your preprocessing method unique compared to standard approaches. If there are additional insights or methods you wish to mention, please include them in this section.

### **3. Analyze the experiment results (25%)**

In this section, please discuss your exploration during the training process, including different hyperparameters, model configurations, and training strategies you experimented with. Highlight any significant observations you made regarding the characteristics of the dataset and how those findings influenced your approach. If there are any other relevant insights from your analysis, please mention them here.

### **4. Execution steps (0%)**

Please provide the exact commands and parameters you used for training your models. Additionally, include the commands and parameters required to perform inference using your trained models. This section does not contribute to the final score, but it ensures the reproducibility of your results.

To ensure the TAs can reproduce your results accurately, the TAs will be retraining your models. Please provide the seed value you used to achieve the best results. This will help maintain consistency and reproducibility of the results.

#### 5. Discussion (20%)

Please discuss what alternative architectures could potentially yield better results for this task. Provide reasoning for your choices based on your understanding of the model and dataset. Additionally, identify potential research directions related to this task and explain why these topics are worth exploring. Any other reflections or discussions that you find relevant can also be included in this section.

## Scoring

### **Final score = Experimental results (30%) + Report (70%)**

Please note that I will randomly select students to perform a demo. This demo may result in an **additional score adjustment of up to 30 points, either added or deducted**.

We will notify selected students via email, so please check your inbox regularly. If a selected student does not respond **within 3 days** or fails to participate in the demo as scheduled, Lab 2 will be graded as **zero**.

### **Experimental results (30%)**

For each network architecture (15%)

- 100 pts: Dice score  $\geq 0.9$
- 80 pts:  $0.9 > \text{Dice score} \geq 0.85$
- 60 pts:  $0.85 > \text{Dice score} \geq 0.8$
- 0 pts:  $0.8 > \text{Dice score}$

If the zip filename or the report has a format error, it will be a penalty (**-10 pts**).

If you're randomly picked to attend the demo session, you need to load the trained model and show the results of the two models in the demo phase. If you fail to do so, you will get **0 pts** on the model that you couldn't successfully demonstrate.

Please only train & validate your model on the training & validating dataset split by the provided class "SimpleOxfordPetDataset" in the sample code. If the TA found your model trained on the testing dataset through retraining your model, you'll get **0 pts** in this lab.

Please ensure the TA can successfully retrain your model using the uploaded code. If the TA is unable to do so, you will receive 0 points for this lab.

If you do not upload a requirements.txt file, or if the TA cannot successfully rebuild the environment using the provided file, you will receive 0 pts for this lab.

If you're found faking your model predicting results, you'll get 0 pts in this lab. Also, we will take disciplinary action under school regulations.

Plagiarism is strictly prohibited. If you're found guilty of plagiarizing another's code, you and the person/people you plagiarized will get 0 pts in this lab. Also, we will take disciplinary action under school regulations.

Always cite the resources you applied in this lab in your report. Please cite properly to avoid your lab results being considered plagiarism.

If any issues are identified in your submitted files for this lab, the TA will reach out to you via email. Please monitor your inbox closely. Suppose the TA has not received your response within three days of emailing. In that case, it will be considered that you have forfeited the opportunity to provide further clarification and have accepted the corresponding penalty or consequences.