

**A brief on the approach, which you used to solve the problem.**

This was my first time participating in any deep learning hackathon. Give that there was ample time for the hackathon I followed Jeremy Howards FastAI course, and implemented all the learning here. For my solution I used

- Base DenseNet201 architecture pre-trained on ImageNet dataset for transfer learning
- Added some more layers to the base architecture.
- Used Differential and Cyclic learning rates (Implemented by default in FastAI)
- Data Augmentation using different types of transformation (Zoom, Crop, Rotate, Resize, Squish, Perspective Wrap, Symmetric Wrap etc.)
- Used Test Time Augmentation to improve the predictions on Test Set
- Optimized TTA for different scale with fixed set of augmentations (for replication) which also gave the best results
- Used Snapshot ensembling.
- Trained on different size of images.

**Which data-preprocessing ideas really worked? How did you discover them?**

There wasn't much of data-preprocessing needed for this problem. The only one I used is:

- Resizing the image to square boundaries. Recommended by multiple medium blogs and fastai course.

**Mention the pre-trained models with links used for building the model**

DenseNet201 pre-trained on ImageNet Dataset

<https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/torchvision/models.html>

**How does your final model look like? How did you reach it?**

Ensemble of multiple snapshots of DenseNet201 with additional layers. Github and blogs.

**What are the key takeaways from the challenge, if any?**

- You don't need much data for deep learning when you can use transfer learning and Data Augmentation Tricks
- Using Test Time Augmentation to boost model performance on Test Set

**According to you, what are the 5 things a participant must focus on while solving such problems?**

1. Read about SOTA approaches for the problems with similar domains.
2. Transfer Learning is a way to go.
3. Tricks like Data Augmentation and TTA must always be tried. They help the model generalize better.
4. Try multiple Architecture, pre-trained models, customized pre-trained models.
5. Keep Learning and Reading.