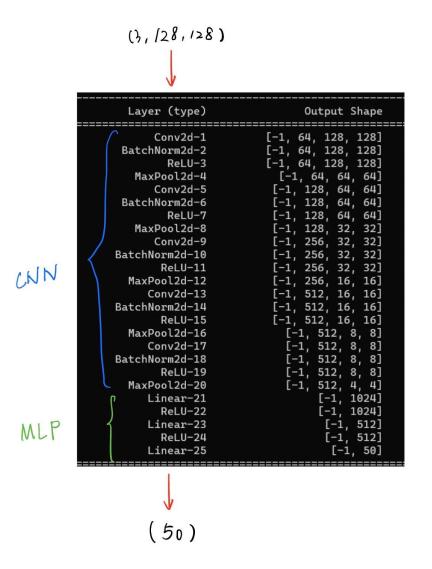
## Problem 1 classification

b09901104翁瑋杉

#### Report (25%)

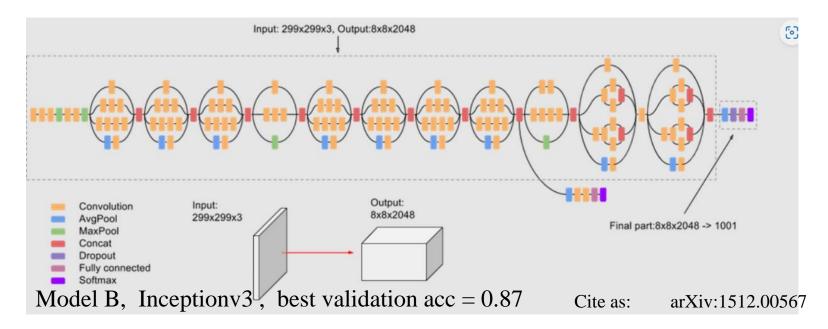
- (2%) Draw the network architecture of method A or B.
- (1%) Report accuracy of your models (both A, B) on the validation set.
- (4%) Report your implementation details of model A.



```
train tfm = transforms.Compose(
        CIFAR10Policy(),
        transforms.Resize(128),
        # transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(0.5),
        # transforms.RandomRotation(20),
        # transforms.RandomAffine(degrees=0, translate=(0, 0.5)),
        transforms.ToTensor(),
        transforms.Normalize(mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406], std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225]),
test tfm = transforms.Compose(
       CIFAR10Policy(),
        transforms.Resize(128),
        # transforms.Resize(299),
        transforms.ToTensor(),
        transforms.Normalize(mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406], std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225]),
```

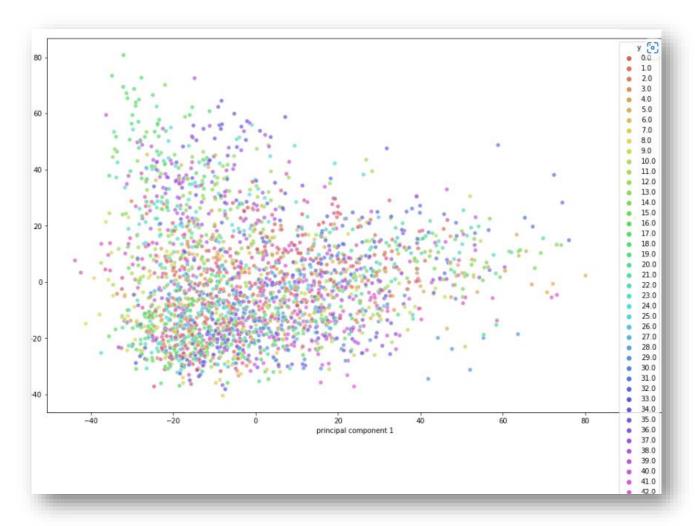
```
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-5, weight_decay=1e-5)
```

(4%) Report your alternative model or method in B, and describe its difference from model A.



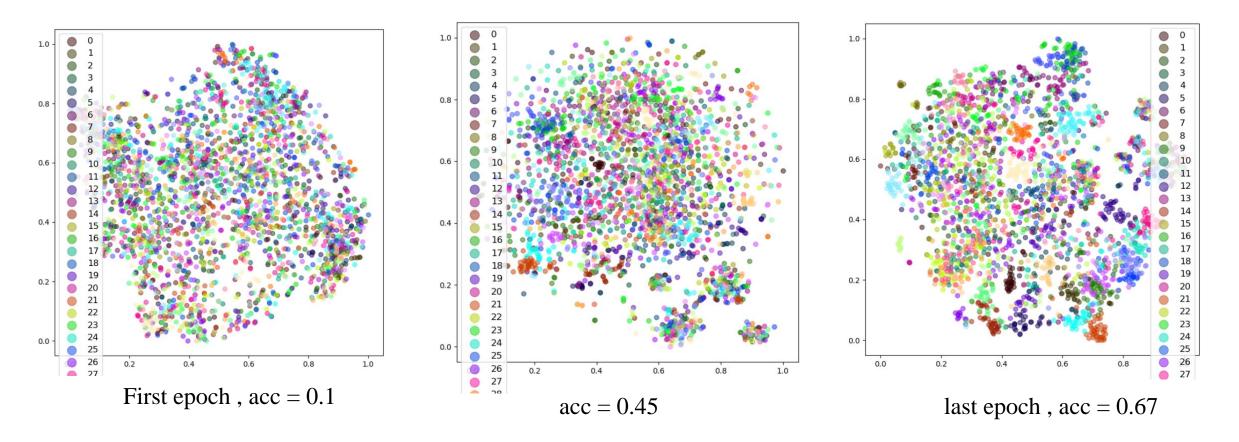
- Unlike model A, model B avoid drastic down-sampling and bottlenecks, because they might cost some features.
- Model B also has an auxiliary classifier, which model A doesn't.
- Using some techniques to reduce parameters, model B is able to develop deeper network than model A, which probably leads to better performance.

**5.(7%)** Visualize the learned visual representations of **model A** on the **validation set** by implementing **PCA** (Principal Component Analysis) on the output of **the second last layer**. Briefly explain your result of the PCA visualization.



The model has validation acc = 0.65. We can see that PCA doesn't really form distinct clusters. Data is still uniformly mixed and distributed.

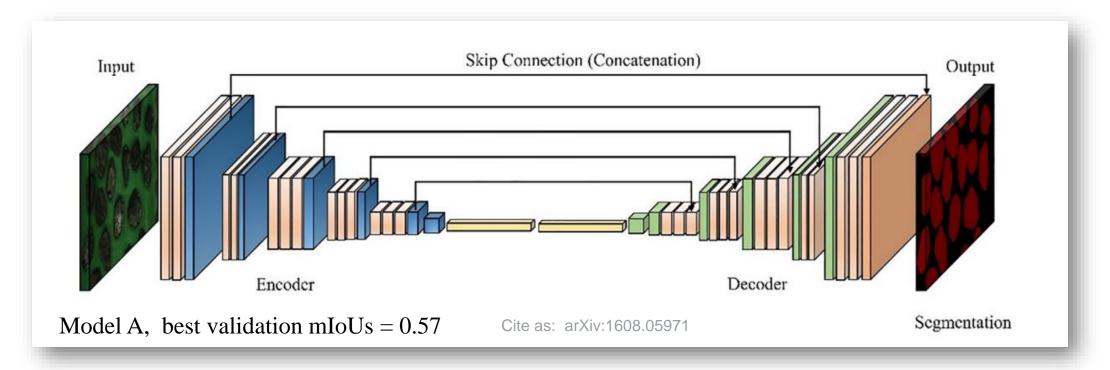
**6. (7%)** Visualize the learned visual representation of **model A**, again on the output of the second last layer, but using **t-SNE** (t-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding) instead. Depict your visualization from **three different epochs** including the first one and the last one. Briefly explain the above results.



For the first epoch, data is very uniformly distributed. In the middle stage, we observe clusters, which means the model is classifying, although not exactly right. For the last epoch, clusters are getting more distinct, and color in clusters are generally same.

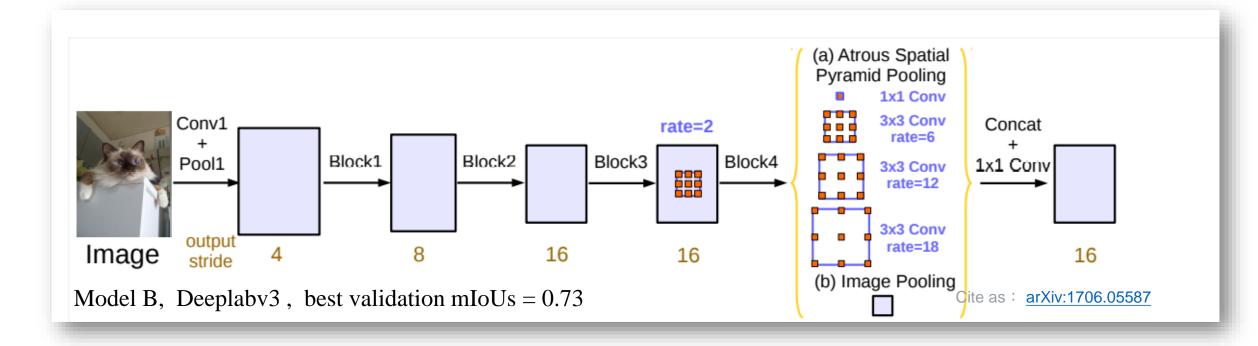
# Problem 2 segmentation b09901104翁瑋杉

- 1. (5%) Draw the network architecture of your VGG16-FCN32s model (model A).
- 2. (5%) Draw the network architecture of the improved model (model B) and explain it differs from your VGG16-FCN32s model.
- **3.** (3%) Report mIoUs of two models on the validation set.



- Model A adds skip connection between encoder and decoder.
- Model A is CNN-based model and has encoder-decoder structure. Down-sampling in encoder extracts features; Up-sampling in decoder restore image feature maps.

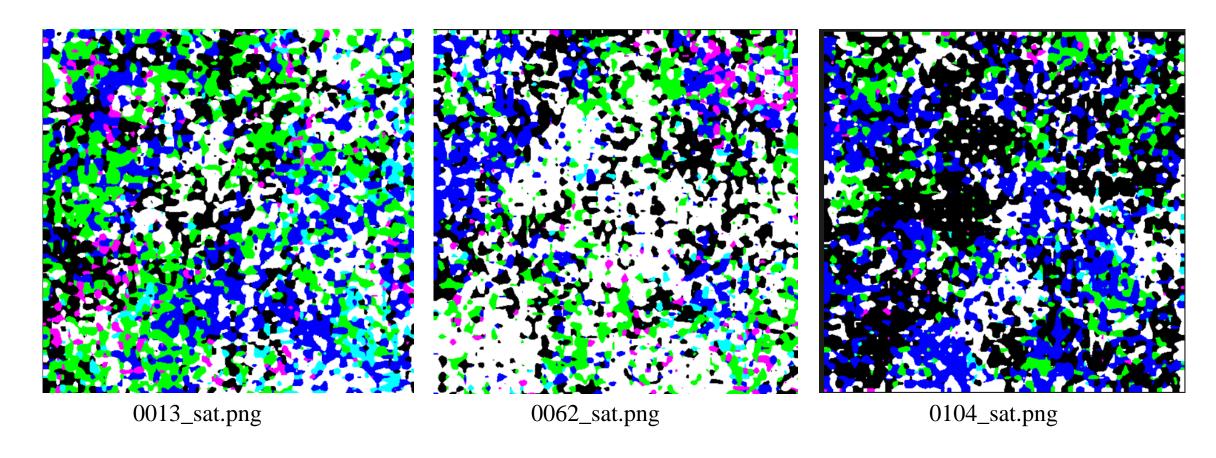
- 1. (5%) Draw the network architecture of your VGG16-FCN32s model (model A).
- 2. (5%) Draw the network architecture of the improved model (model B) and explain it differs from your VGG16-FCN32s model.
- **3.** (3%) Report mIoUs of two models on the validation set.



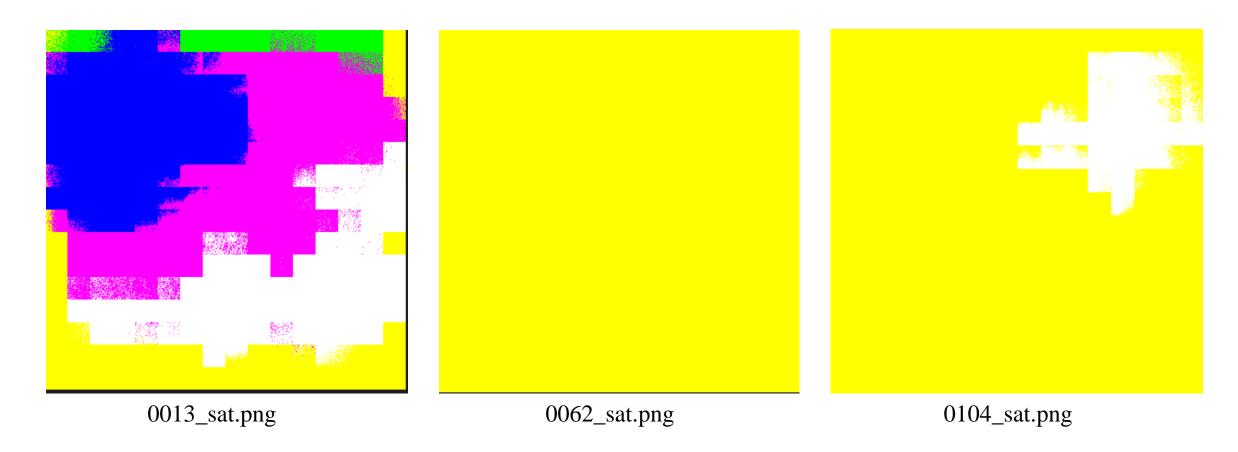
- Model B makes use of Pyramid Pooling Module and Atrous Pyramid Pooling Module to improve the feature extraction ability and avoid information loss in down-sampling, which could happen in model A.
- Model B design cascade and parallel structure for atrous convolution and utilize multiple atrous rates.
- The backbone of model changes from VGG-16 to ResNet.

(7%) Show the predicted segmentation mask of "validation/0013\_sat.jpg", "validation/0062\_sat.jpg", "validation/0104\_sat.jpg" during the early, middle, and the final stage during the training process of the improved model.

#### Early stage



### Middle stage



### Final stage

