**Meeting Minutes**

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| **Subject** | **Supervisor Meeting 11** | | **Date** | **20/11/2012** |
| **Location** | Jason’s office | | **Time** | 1530-1630 |
| **Vetted by** | Inez Cahyani | | **Prepared by** | Clarissa Lo |
| **Attendees** |  | Kenny KOH Wei Kien | | |
|  | Russell GOH Zhi Wei | | |
|  | Stephen HENG Hua Tak | | |
|  | Clarissa LO Ying Li Wuisan | | |
|  | Inez CAHYANI | | |
| **Duration** | 1.0hr | | | |
| **Purpose** | Updates on progress with UAT Handover & draft of finals slides | | | |

| Key Points Discussed | | |
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| No. | Topic | **Highlights** |
| 1 | Updates | Updated Jason on UAT progress  * Handover was postponed as requested by Ethan. We had explained the * Consulted on WEKA. He advised to focus on % of accuracy * Completed implementing UT2 feedback |
| 2 | Draft of finals slides | Slides 26 - 29: Accuracy (Progress over time)  * Misleading graph because it gives a hump although it shouldn’t. * Change graph to bar graph because it is not a continuous thing (e.g. only test for 40 and 50 cases, never test for cases from 41 to 49) * Should state test environment & no. of training cases * What do we infer from this graph?   + Suggests that if you have too many training set, it is overfeeding.   + There’s some evidence that once we get over 20, accuracy is mainly above 80%. The system is not very sensitive to having a training set.   + Useful for client to know the minimal amount of training sets must be at least over 60. If want to get accuracy above 90%, would require more data.   Filtering data for training of Neural Network   * We do not throw away the anomalies data set - data that is complete but detected wrongly. * Instead, we use only complete set of data collected for our training set. For those with incomplete set of joints (with less than 20 joints detected), we throw the data away because we don’t want to have garbage in, garbage out scenario * Must find out how does the neural network detect gender when there is incomplete set of data (missing values)   + i.e. When somebody stands in front of the screen and not all the joints are tracked, how does it detect the gender? E.g. when height is 0cm, how would the neural network figure out the gender? Does neural network substitute the missing value with the average height detected so far? Does neural network figure out that it’s most probably female even when height is missing because the average guess is more likely to be female?   Slide 67: UT1 vs UT2   * Include objective: UT1 was mainly about getting gender recognition correctly, UT2 is really about testing * Include no. of testers  Slides 73 & 74: Like & Dislike segment  * Change % of testers back to the actual number as % is more confusing  Slide 77: Achievements  * State that we fully developed a learning system because we did managed to really set it up instead of just saying it * Write also “Attracted more than 50 shoppers” * State “70% accuracy in the wild, 90% accuracy in the lab”   Slide 22: Change the heading to ‘Observe features’, not GetInputParameter  Slides 22 – 25:   * Best to have an overview of slides 22-25 in 1 picture, then zoom into each slide Prezi-Style, label the slides as step 1, step 2, step 3. * When presenting, freeze the left side to show the overall picture, then use only the right screen to show the steps * Clearly convey that it is one integrated process showing the input & output   Slide 23: Label the table. Possibly change header as it is very misleading because Neural Network Parameters doesn’t apply to the left side  Slide 24: Change heading to ‘Output prediction’, not output parameter  Challenges & Technical complexities: It’s ok to repeat what was said during midterms. Don’t assume audience was present during midterms.  But for schedule, it’s ok to start from midterms onwards  Slides 13 - 15: Key Systems   * Organise slide 13 into Kinect, AI algorithm that predicts gender, implementation of web portal, etc. * Should show different kinds of diagrams to show AlterSense in its entirety: process view, information view, deployment view, margial(?) view (what we did vs what was given) because each view cannot capture all the details ((e.g. architecture diagram only shows how it is set up & deployed) * Slide 14 was more of an information flow diagram, but should state what type of information is actually flowing. * Have 1 picture that focuses on what we coded depends on what was given & how do they interact.   + Follow & expand the diagram below suggested by Jason   **AMS**  **AlterSense**  Data  Manager  Gender  Controller  Skeleton  Controller  Kinect  AForge  Slides 55 – 60: Schedule   * Have 1 overall picture that summarizes the changes in schedule.   Not really necessary to have slides 58-60 if all the details are on wiki   * + Could expand on overall picture on slide 55 but would need to sharpen it as it seems to be low-res if want to add more details to it * Main goal of showing the changes in schedule is to showcase the challenges we faced in our project like having frequent changes in scope due to change in client’s requirements or spending more time for a particularly difficult time functionality or spending too much time resolving a bug. This would then explain why we have to drop some functionalities (perhaps due to limited time left)   Include slides on Risk   * Revisit Risk Analysis   + Of the things that actually happen, what steps did we take to anticipate it? Which risk did we anticipate that did not happen? What risk did we not anticipate that did happen?   Slide 76: User Acceptance   * Should state the state of our project (would the project really be deployed?) instead of generic stuff * Current User Acceptance slide does not have the supposed message:   Current status is we’re handing over to them. They expressed interest in expanding this project.    Email Jason our revised slides after implementing all the above feedback |