## **Exploring Rejection Strategies for Zero-Shot Classification**

CIFAR-10		CLEVR COUNT	
bird (40.9%) Ranked 1 out of 10 labels		4 (17.1%) Ranked 2 out of 8	
2	✓ a photo of a <b>bird</b> .	× a photo of 3 objects.	
	🗙 a photo of a <b>cat</b> .	v a photo of 4 objects.	
	× a photo of a <b>deer</b> .	× a photo of 5 objects.	
	x a photo of a <b>frog</b> .	× a photo of 6 objects.	
	🗙 a photo of a <b>dog</b> .	× a photo of <b>10</b> objects.	
FACIAL EMOTION REC	OGNITION 2013 (FER2013)	UCF101	
angry (8.2%) Ranked 5 out of 7		Volleyball Spiking (99.3%) Ranked 1 out of 101	
3	χ a photo of a <b>happγ</b> looking face.	✓ a photo of a person <b>volleyball spiking</b> .	_
	× a photo of a <b>neutral</b> looking face.	A photo of a person jump rope.	
	imes a photo of a <b>surprised</b> looking face.	× a photo of a person long jump.	
	× a photo of a <b>fearful</b> looking face.	× a photo of a person <b>soccer penalty</b> .	
	✓ a photo of a <b>angry</b> looking face.	× a photo of a person <b>table tennis shot</b> . https://blog.csdn.net/	

Zero-shot learning is a challenging task that requires models to classify samples that belong to classes unseen during training. State-of-the-art contrastive learning models such as CLIP have shown impressive performance in image-text classification, but they still struggle with handling out-of-distribution samples.

In this project, we aim to explore state-of-the-art rejection strategies in the zero-shot setting for popular models such as CLIP. The objective is to investigate different approaches to reject or abstain from making a classification decision when the model is uncertain or when the input is out-of-distribution. We will first review existing rejection strategies such as uncertainty-based, entropy-based, and margin-based methods. Then, we will experiment with these strategies and compare their performance on standard zero-shot classification benchmarks. Finally, we will propose novel ideas for rejection strategies and evaluate their effectiveness. The ultimate goal is to improve the robustness and reliability of zero-shot classification models, making them more suitable for real-world applications.

References:

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