

✓ Hands-on Activity 3.2 - Transfer Learning

Technological Institute of the Philippines	Quezon City - Computer Engineering
Course Code:	CPE 313
Code Title:	Advanced Machine Learning and Deep Learning
2nd Semester	AY 2023-2024
<u>ACTIVITY NO.</u>	Hands-on Activity 3.2 Transfer Learning
Name	Mendoza, Paulo
Section	CPE32S8
Date Performed:	March 5, 2024
Date Submitted:	March 5, 2024
Instructor:	Engr. Roman M. Richard

Objective(s):

This activity aims to introduce how to apply transfer learning

Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs):

- Demonstrate how to build and train neural network
- Demonstrate how to apply transfer learning in neural network

Resources:

- Jupyter Notebook
- CIFAR-10 dataset

✓ Procedures

Load the necessary libraries

```
from __future__ import print_function

import datetime
import keras
from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras import backend as K
```

Set the parameters

```
now = datetime.datetime.now
batch_size = 128
num_classes = 5
epochs = 5
img_rows, img_cols = 28, 28
filters = 32
pool_size = 2
kernel_size = 3
```

Set how the input data is loaded

```
if K.image_data_format() == 'channels_first':
    input_shape = (1, img_rows, img_cols)
else:
    input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)
```

- Write a function to include all the training steps.
- Use the model, training set, test set and number of classes as function parameters

```

def train_model(model, train, test, num_classes):
    x_train = train[0].reshape((train[0].shape[0],) + input_shape)
    x_test = test[0].reshape((test[0].shape[0],) + input_shape)
    x_train = x_train.astype('float32')
    x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
    x_train /= 255
    x_test /= 255
    print('x_train shape:', x_train.shape)
    print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')
    print(x_test.shape[0], 'test samples')

    # convert class vectors to binary class matrices
    y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(train[1], num_classes)
    y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(test[1], num_classes)

    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                  optimizer='adadelta',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])

    t = now()
    model.fit(x_train, y_train,
              batch_size=batch_size,
              epochs=epochs,
              verbose=1,
              validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
    print('Training time: %s' % (now() - t))

    score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
    print('Test score:', score[0])
    print('Test accuracy:', score[1])

```

Shuffle and split the data between train and test sets

```
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
```

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.11490434/11490434> [=====] - 0s 0us/step



Create two datasets

- one with digits below 5
- one with 5 and above

```

x_train_lt5 = x_train[y_train < 5]
y_train_lt5 = y_train[y_train < 5]
x_test_lt5 = x_test[y_test < 5]
y_test_lt5 = y_test[y_test < 5]

x_train_gte5 = x_train[y_train >= 5]
y_train_gte5 = y_train[y_train >= 5] - 5
x_test_gte5 = x_test[y_test >= 5]
y_test_gte5 = y_test[y_test >= 5] - 5

```

- Define the feature layers that will be used for transfer learning
- Freeze these layers during fine-tuning process

```

feature_layers = [
    Conv2D(filters, kernel_size,
           padding='valid',
           input_shape=input_shape),
    Activation('relu'),
    Conv2D(filters, kernel_size),
    Activation('relu'),
    MaxPooling2D(pool_size=pool_size),
    Dropout(0.25),
    Flatten(),
]

```

Define the classification layers

```

classification_layers = [
    Dense(128),
    Activation('relu'),
    Dropout(0.5),
    Dense(num_classes),
    Activation('softmax')
]

```

Create a model by combining the feature layers and classification layers

```

model = Sequential(feature_layers + classification_layers)

```

Check the model summary

```
model.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
activation (Activation)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	9248
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	589952
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 128)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 5)	645
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 5)	0
Total params: 600165 (2.29 MB)		
Trainable params: 600165 (2.29 MB)		
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		

Train the model on the digits 5,6,7,8,9

```
train_model(model,
            (x_train_gte5, y_train_gte5),
            (x_test_gte5, y_test_gte5), num_classes)

x_train shape: (29404, 28, 28, 1)
29404 train samples
4861 test samples
Epoch 1/5
230/230 [=====] - 44s 187ms/step - loss: 1.6062 - accuracy: 0.2
Epoch 2/5
230/230 [=====] - 45s 193ms/step - loss: 1.5945 - accuracy: 0.2
Epoch 3/5
```

```

230/230 [=====] - 44s 191ms/step - loss: 1.5814 - accuracy: 0.3
Epoch 4/5
230/230 [=====] - 43s 188ms/step - loss: 1.5659 - accuracy: 0.3
Epoch 5/5
230/230 [=====] - 44s 190ms/step - loss: 1.5502 - accuracy: 0.4
Training time: 0:04:23.208310
Test score: 1.535479187965393
Test accuracy: 0.6309401392936707

```

Freeze only the feature layers

```

for l in feature_layers:
    l.trainable = False

```



Check again the summary and observe the parameters from the previous model

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
activation (Activation)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	9248
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	589952
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 128)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 5)	645
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 5)	0
=====		
Total params: 600165 (2.29 MB)		
Trainable params: 590597 (2.25 MB)		

Non-trainable params: 9568 (37.38 KB)

Train again the model using the 0 to 4 digits

```
train_model(model,
            (x_train_lt5, y_train_lt5),
            (x_test_lt5, y_test_lt5), num_classes)

x_train shape: (30596, 28, 28, 1)
30596 train samples
5139 test samples
Epoch 1/5
240/240 [=====] - 18s 70ms/step - loss: 1.5938 - accuracy: 0.26
Epoch 2/5
240/240 [=====] - 16s 65ms/step - loss: 1.5753 - accuracy: 0.33
Epoch 3/5
240/240 [=====] - 17s 70ms/step - loss: 1.5566 - accuracy: 0.40
Epoch 4/5
240/240 [=====] - 15s 63ms/step - loss: 1.5376 - accuracy: 0.46
Epoch 5/5
240/240 [=====] - 17s 72ms/step - loss: 1.5173 - accuracy: 0.51
Training time: 0:01:22.909704
Test score: 1.496469497680664
Test accuracy: 0.6985794901847839
```



✓ Supplementary Activity

Now write code to reverse this training process. That is, you will train on the digits 0-4, and then finetune only the last layers on the digits 5-9.

type your code here

Conclusion

✓ type your answer here