



I WAS GOING TO HAVE A BRAIN  
TRANSPLANT

BUT I CHANGED MY MIND.



FruitPunch.AI/Code

# Epoch 9: Transfer Learning

08.10.2019

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# Applications <https://keras.io/applications/>

Keras Applications are deep learning models that are made available alongside pre-trained weights. These models can be used for prediction, feature extraction, and fine-tuning.

Weights are downloaded automatically when instantiating a model. They are stored at  
`~/.keras/models/`.

## Available models

### Models for image classification with weights trained on ImageNet:

- [Xception](#)
- [VGG16](#)
- [VGG19](#)
- [ResNet, ResNetV2](#)
- [InceptionV3](#)
- [InceptionResNetV2](#)
- [MobileNet](#)
- [MobileNetV2](#)
- [DenseNet](#)
- [NASNet](#)



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**ImageNet** is an image database organized according to the [WordNet](#) hierarchy (currently only the nouns), in which each node of the hierarchy is depicted by hundreds and thousands of images. Currently we have an average of over five hundred images per node. We hope ImageNet will become a useful resource for researchers, educators, students and all of you who share our passion for pictures.

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What do these images have in common? *Find out!*

## Abstract

Large Convolutional Network models have recently demonstrated impressive classification performance on the ImageNet benchmark ([Krizhevsky et al., 2012](#)). However there is no clear understanding of why they perform so well, or how they might be improved. In this paper we address both issues. We introduce a novel visualization technique that gives insight into the function of intermediate feature layers and the operation of the classifier. Used in a diagnostic role, these visualizations allow us to find model architectures that outperform Krizhevsky *et al.* on the ImageNet classification benchmark. We also perform an ablation study to discover the performance contribution from different model layers. We show our ImageNet model generalizes well to other datasets: when the softmax classifier is retrained, it convincingly beats the current state-of-the-art results on Caltech-101 and Caltech-256 datasets.

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## Visualizing and Understanding Convolutional Networks

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**Matthew D. Zeiler**

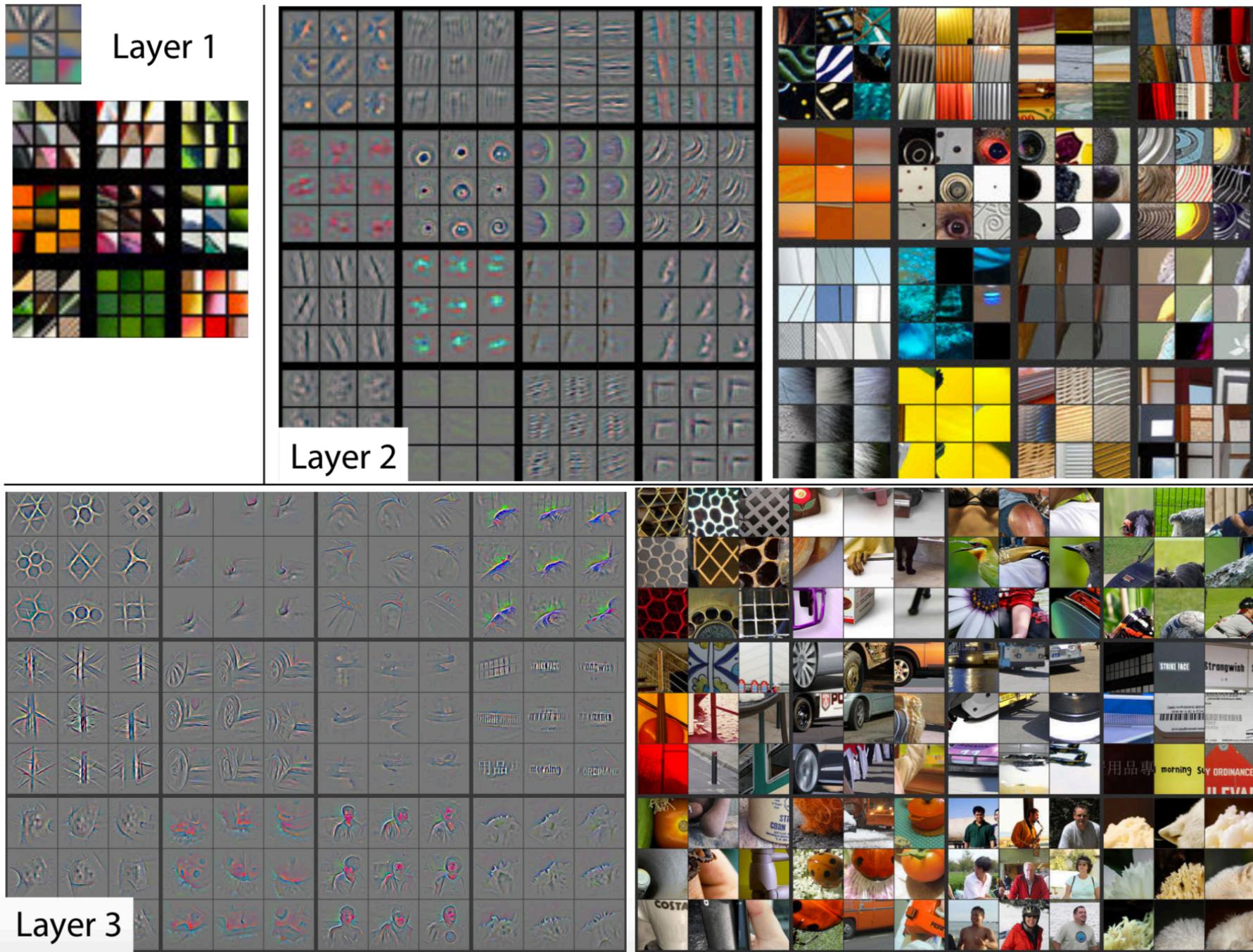
Dept. of Computer Science, Courant Institute, New York University

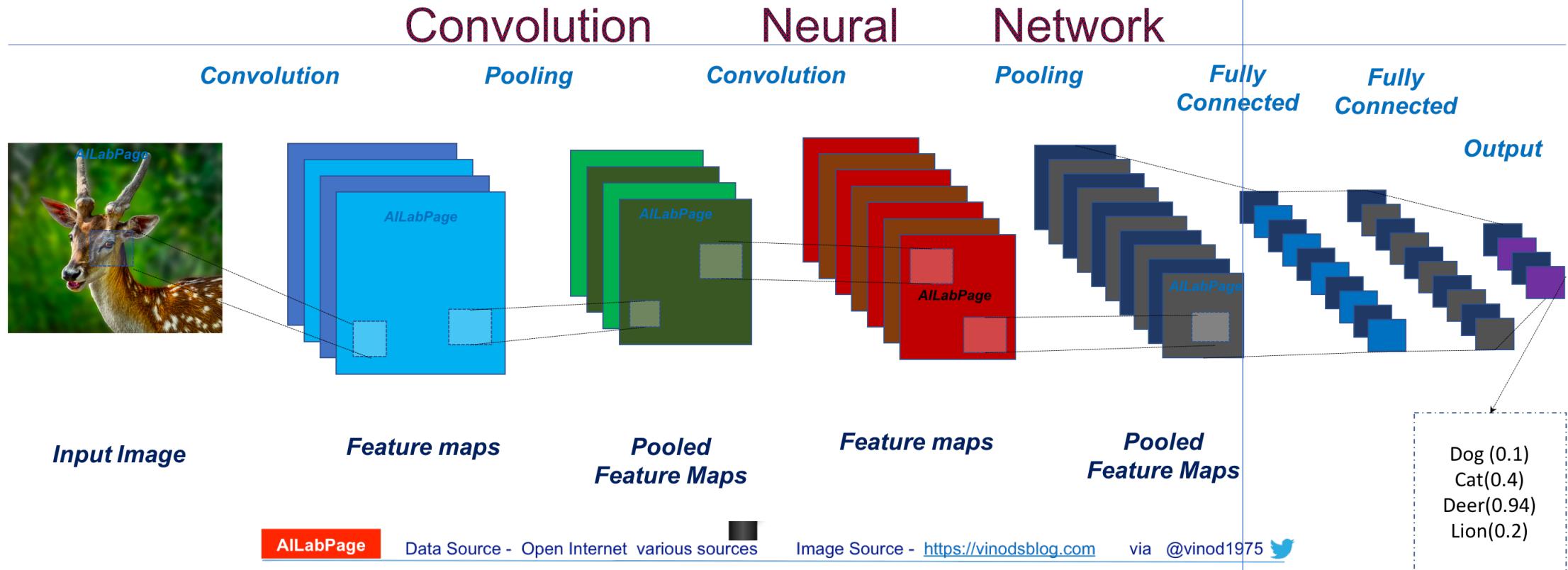
ZEILER@CS.NYU.EDU

**Rob Fergus**

Dept. of Computer Science, Courant Institute, New York University

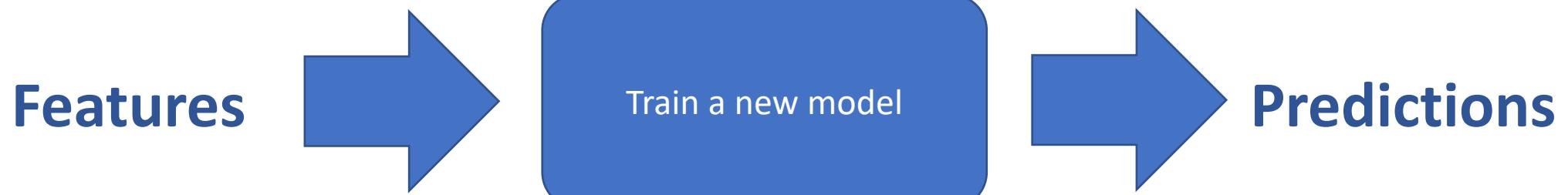
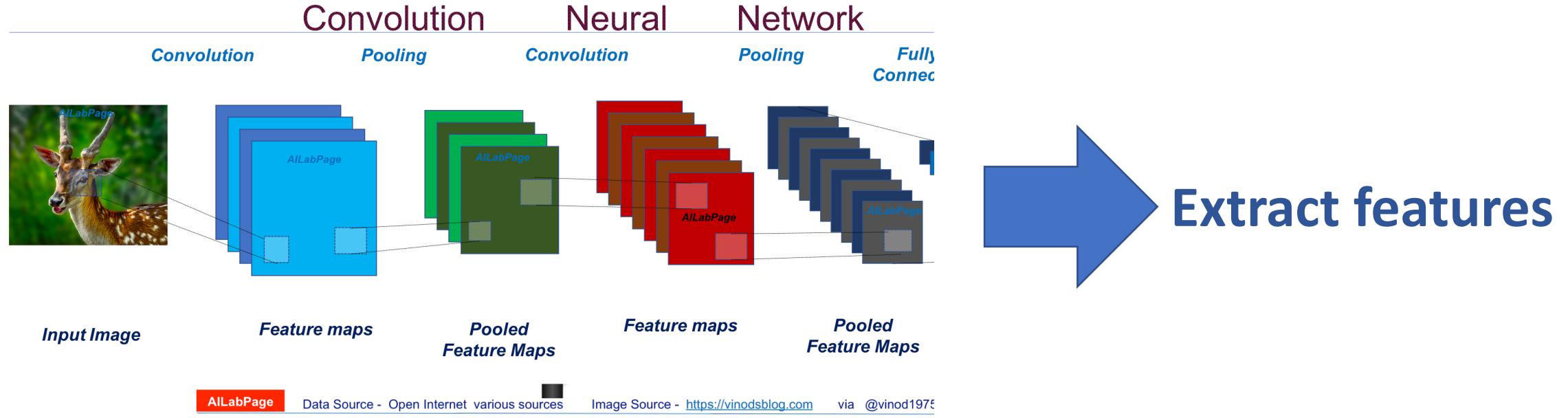
FERGUS@CS.NYU.EDU



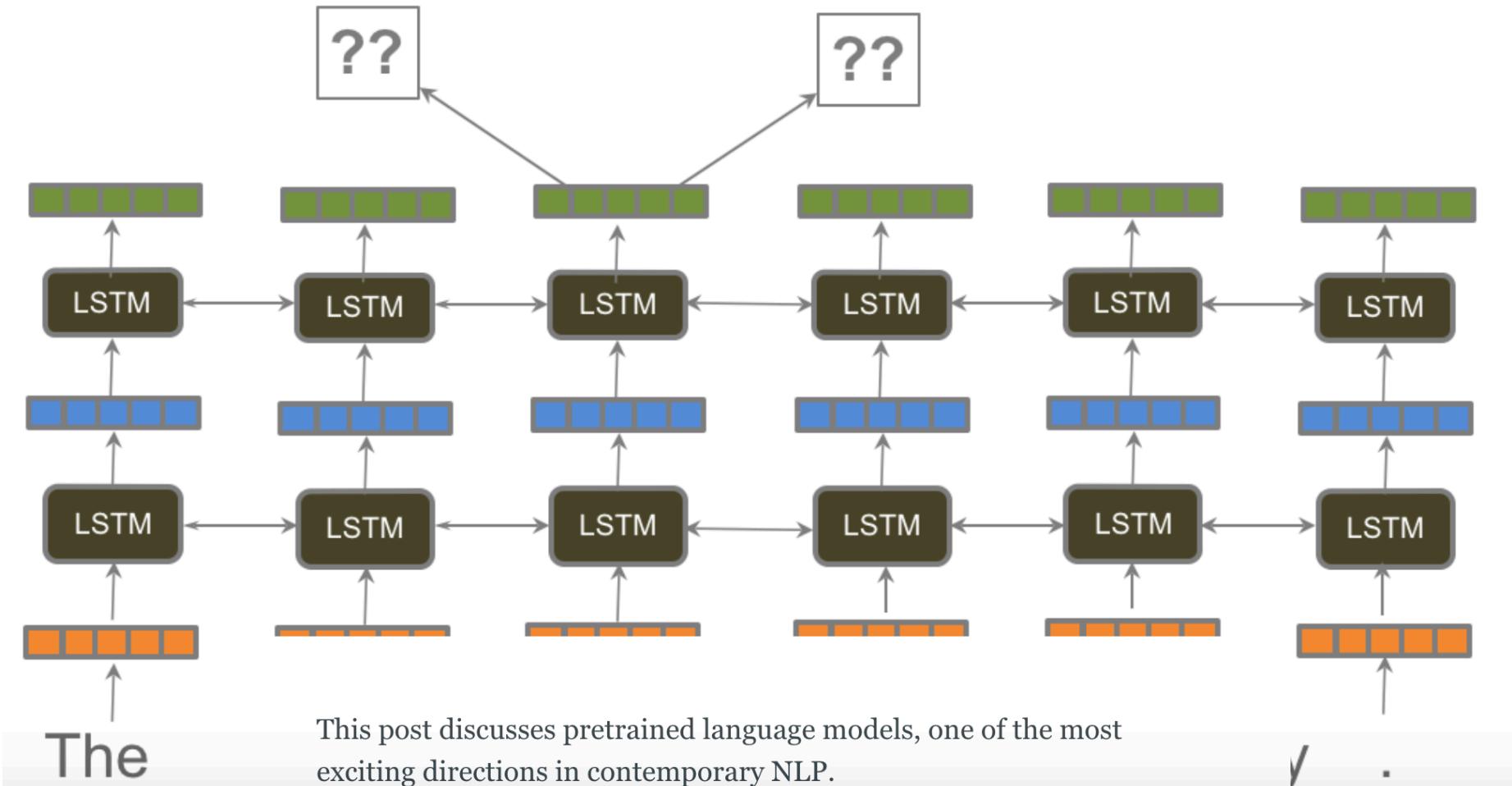


Use as is

Modify



# NLP's ImageNet moment has arrived



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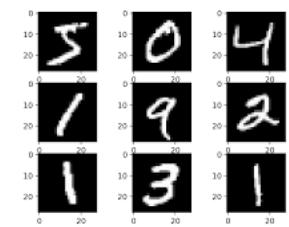
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- [DenseNet](#)
- [NASNet](#)

Model	Size	Top-1 Accuracy	Top-5 Accuracy	Parameters	Depth
Xception	88 MB	0.790	0.945	22,910,480	126
VGG16	528 MB	0.713	0.901	138,357,544	23
VGG19	549 MB	0.713	0.900	143,667,240	26
ResNet50	98 MB	0.749	0.921	25,636,712	-
ResNet101	171 MB	0.764	0.928	44,707,176	-
ResNet152	232 MB	0.766	0.931	60,419,944	-
ResNet50V2	98 MB	0.760	0.930	25,613,800	-
ResNet101V2	171 MB	0.772	0.938	44,675,560	-
ResNet152V2	232 MB	0.780	0.942	60,380,648	-
InceptionV3	92 MB	0.779	0.937	23,851,784	159
InceptionResNetV2	215 MB	0.803	0.953	55,873,736	572
MobileNet	16 MB	0.704	0.895	4,253,864	88
MobileNetV2	14 MB	0.713	0.901	3,538,984	88
DenseNet121	33 MB	0.750	0.923	8,062,504	121
DenseNet169	57 MB	0.762	0.932	14,307,880	169
DenseNet201	80 MB	0.773	0.936	20,242,984	201
NASNetMobile	23 MB	0.744	0.919	5,326,716	-
NASNetLarge	343 MB	0.825	0.960	88,949,818	-

MNIST



300 training images