06 transfer learning

September 29, 2021

1 How to further train a pre-trained model

We will demonstrate how to freeze some or all of the layers of a pre-trained model and continue training using a new fully-connected set of layers and data with a different format.

1.1 Imports & Settings

```
[116]: from sklearn.datasets import load_files
from keras.utils import np_utils
import numpy as np
from pathlib import Path

from keras.datasets import cifar10
from keras.utils import to_categorical
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
from keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Dropout
from keras.models import Sequential, Model
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, TensorBoard
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

1.2 Load Dog Dataset

Before running the code cell below, download the dataset of dog images here.

```
[70]: num_classes = len(cifar10_labels)
```

```
[71]: y_train = to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
```

```
[72]:  # X_train, X_valid = X_train[5000:], X_train[:5000]  # y_train, y_valid = y_train[5000:], y_train[:5000]
```

1.3 Obtain the VGG-16 Bottleneck Features

We use the VGG16 weights, pre-trained on ImageNet with the much smaller 32×32 CIFAR10 data. Note that we indicate the new input size upon import and set all layers to not trainable:

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_7 (InputLayer)	(None, 32, 32, 3)	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 2, 2, 512)	0

block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 2, 2, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 2, 2, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 2, 2, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 1, 1, 512)	0

Total params: 14,714,688 Trainable params: 14,714,688 Non-trainable params: 0

1.4 Freeze model layers

1.4.1 Selectively freeze layers

```
[120]: for layer in vgg16.layers:
    layer.trainable = False
```

[98]: vgg16.summary()

Output Shape	Param #
(None, 32, 32, 3)	0
(None, 32, 32, 64)	1792
(None, 32, 32, 64)	36928
(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
(None, 16, 16, 128)	73856
(None, 16, 16, 128)	147584
(None, 8, 8, 128)	0
(None, 8, 8, 256)	295168
(None, 8, 8, 256)	590080
(None, 8, 8, 256)	590080
(None, 4, 4, 256)	0
	(None, 32, 32, 3) (None, 32, 32, 64) (None, 32, 32, 64) (None, 16, 16, 64) (None, 16, 16, 128) (None, 16, 16, 128) (None, 8, 8, 128) (None, 8, 8, 256) (None, 8, 8, 256) (None, 8, 8, 256)

block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 4	4, 4,	512)	1180160	
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 4	4, 4,	512)	2359808	
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 4	4, 4,	512)	2359808	
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 2	2, 2,	512)	0	
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 2	2, 2,	512)	2359808	
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 2	2, 2,	512)	2359808	
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 2	2, 2,	512)	2359808	
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 1	1, 1, =====	512) ========	0	
Total params: 14,714,688 Trainable params: 0 Non-trainable params: 14,714,688					
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1.4.2 Add new layers to model

We use Keras' functional API to define the vgg16 output as input into a new set of fully-connected layers like so:

```
[99]: #Adding custom Layers
x = vgg16.output
x = Flatten()(x)
x = Dense(512, activation="relu")(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
x = Dense(256, activation="relu")(x)
predictions = Dense(10, activation="softmax")(x)
```

We define a new model in terms of inputs and output, and proceed from there on as before:

We use a more elaborate ImageDataGenerator that also defines a validation_split:

```
[103]: datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
             rescale=1. / 255,
             horizontal_flip=True,
             fill_mode='nearest',
             zoom_range=0.1,
             width_shift_range=0.1,
             height_shift_range=0.1,
             rotation_range=30,
             validation_split=validation_split)
[104]: batch_size =32
      epochs = 10
     We define both train- and validation generators for the fit method:
[105]: train_generator = datagen.flow(X_train,
                                  y train,
                                  subset='training')
      val_generator = datagen.flow(X_train,
                                y_train,
                                subset='validation')
[108]: vgg16_path = 'models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5'
      checkpointer = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=vgg16_path,
                                  verbose=1,
                                  save_best_only=True)
     And now we proceed to train the model:
[109]: transfer_model.fit_generator(train_generator,
                                steps_per_epoch=X_train.shape[0] // batch_size,
                                epochs=epochs,
                                validation_data=val_generator,
                                validation_steps=(X_train.shape[0] * .2) //_
       ⇒batch_size,
                                callbacks=[checkpointer],
                                verbose=1)
     Epoch 1/10
     0.4553 - val_loss: 1.3096 - val_acc: 0.5438
     Epoch 00001: val_loss improved from inf to 1.30961, saving model to
     models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
     Epoch 2/10
```

0.5138 - val_loss: 1.2726 - val_acc: 0.5532

```
Epoch 00002: val_loss improved from 1.30961 to 1.27260, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 3/10
0.5339 - val_loss: 1.2515 - val_acc: 0.5591
Epoch 00003: val loss improved from 1.27260 to 1.25149, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 4/10
0.5410 - val_loss: 1.2249 - val_acc: 0.5715
Epoch 00004: val_loss improved from 1.25149 to 1.22492, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 5/10
0.5509 - val_loss: 1.2011 - val_acc: 0.5766
Epoch 00005: val_loss improved from 1.22492 to 1.20108, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 6/10
0.5595 - val_loss: 1.1950 - val_acc: 0.5868
Epoch 00006: val_loss improved from 1.20108 to 1.19496, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 7/10
0.5635 - val_loss: 1.1926 - val_acc: 0.5783
Epoch 00007: val_loss improved from 1.19496 to 1.19262, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 8/10
0.5678 - val_loss: 1.1779 - val_acc: 0.5948
Epoch 00008: val_loss improved from 1.19262 to 1.17794, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 9/10
0.5700 - val_loss: 1.1687 - val_acc: 0.5927
Epoch 00009: val_loss improved from 1.17794 to 1.16873, saving model to
models/cifar10.transfer.vgg16.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 10/10
0.5739 - val_loss: 1.1826 - val_acc: 0.5862
```

Epoch 00010: val_loss did not improve from 1.16873

1.4.3 Test Set Classification Accuracy

10 epochs lead to a mediocre test accuracy of 35.87% because the assumption that image features translate to so much smaller images is somewhat questionable but it serves to illustrate the workflow.

Test accuracy: 0.3587%