To leverage



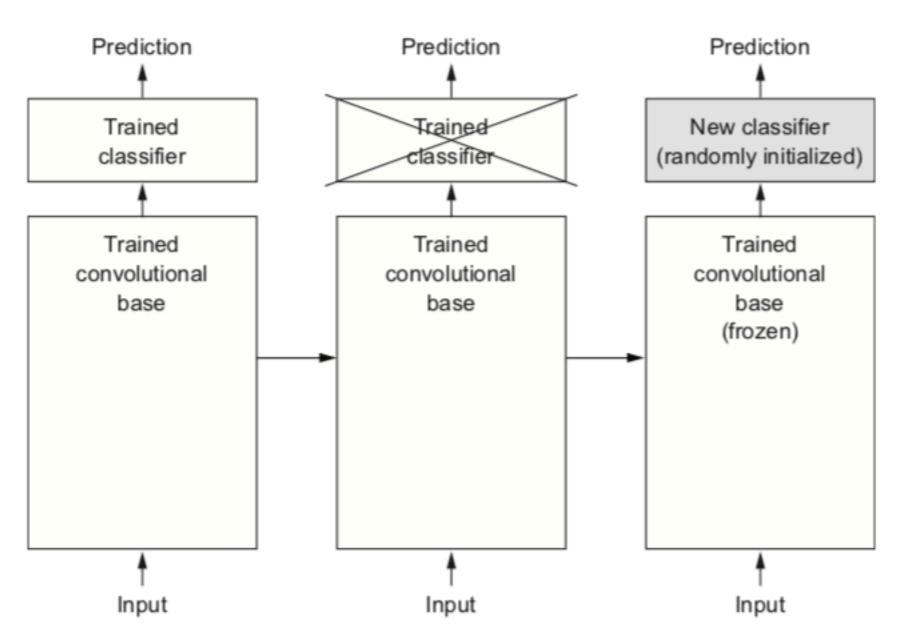
- A common and highly effective approach on small image datasets
- Use a pre-trained network that was previously trained on a large-scale dataset
- •If the original dataset is large and general enough, the spatial hierarchy of features learned by the pretrained network can act as a generic model of visual world
- Thus, the way the net extracts features is useful to many different visiom problem

Source: https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-hands-on-guide-to-transfer-learning-with-real-world-applications-in-deep-learning-212bf3b2f27a



Feature extraction

 Two approaches to use pre-trained network: feature extraction and fine-tuning



Source: Deep learning with Python by Francois Chollet

rtavs/m4.1/v1.0

Feature extraction

Prediction Prediction Prediction Trained Trained New classifier dassifier classifier (randomly initialized) Trained Trained Trained convolutional convolutional convolutional base base base (frozen) Input Input Input

rtavs/m4.1/v1.0

- •Can we re-use the classifier?
- Representations learned by convnet base likely more generic, thus reusable
- Representations learned by classifier more specific to the set of classes the model was arranged to be trained on, not so reusable

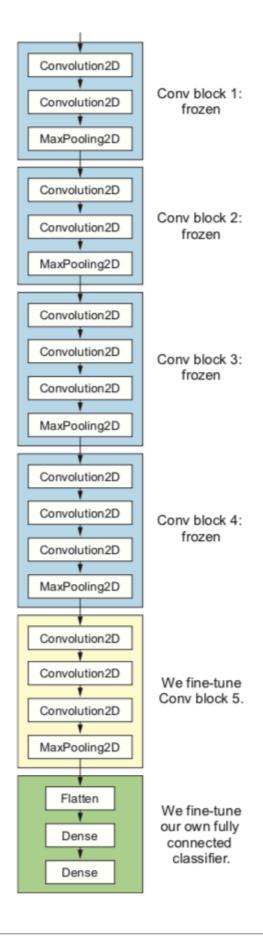
VGG16

Fine tuning

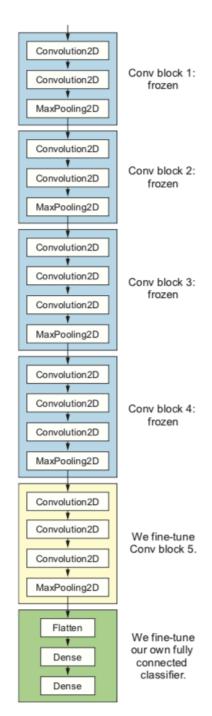
- After we have trained the added classifier with the convnet base frozen, we can unfreeze a few top layers of the frozen base model (layers that are near to the classifier)
- •Fine-tuning: we train the newly unfreezed layers together with the classifier

Source: Deep learning with Python by Francois Chollet

rtavs/m4.1/v1.0

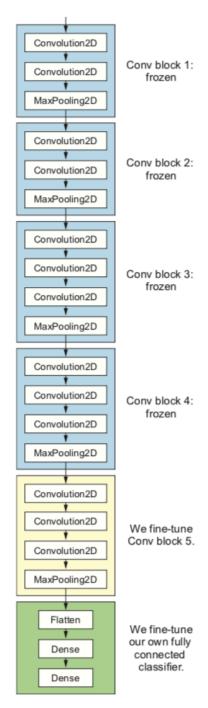


Feature extraction



- Must the classifier be trained before we perform a fine-tuning?
- Yes, else the errors backpropagated will be too large and distort the weights of the just unfreezed layers
- Note: we are doing fine-tuning on both the unfreezed layers and classifier, not re-train the both

Feature extraction



- •Can unfreeze and fine-tune more layers?
- •Things to consider: Earlier layers in the base net (layers that are near to input) encode more generic and more reusable features; this is something you want to keep
- Later layers are more specific, you want to fine-tune them to make them fit for your problem
- Pre-trained networks usually have much more parameters and are much more powerful (that's why you want to use them); re-train more layers will easily lead to overfitting on small dataset