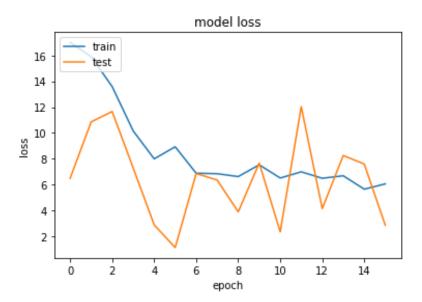
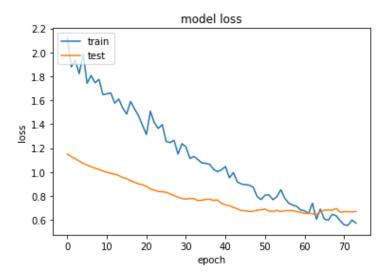
- I delete the early_stopping for now. Because it stopst the training too early like at 16. epoch



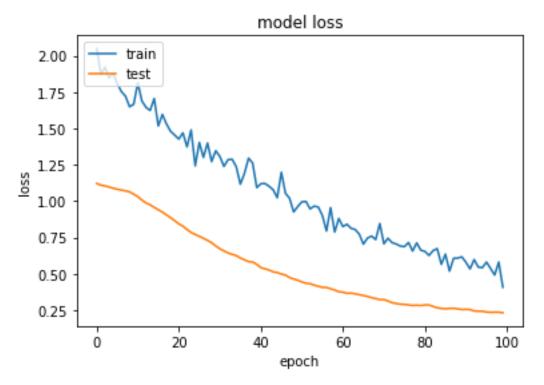
Okk I don't know why but my code start training with too high loss and val acc doesn't increase.
 So I will start from manos's code and do the changes step by step to see where does the problem come

Starting from the beginning.

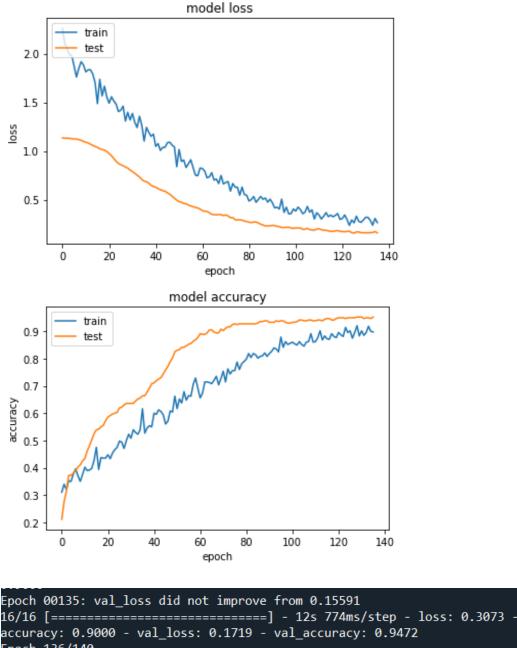
- Manos'us code without any change (it stops at 74. Epoch and acc's seems ok)



- Manos'us code without any change but with the new dataset (It doesn't go to early stop and actually we see train and val loss still decrease so I will increase the epoch number



- Manos'us code with input size = 100x100 and epoch = 140

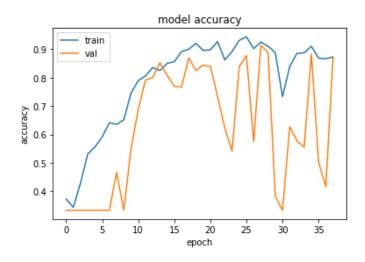


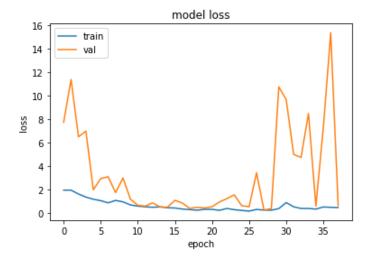
The training stops with early stop at 136 epoch. Soo 140 epoch was okk we don't need more.

- Changing learning rate from 0.0001 to learning scheduler

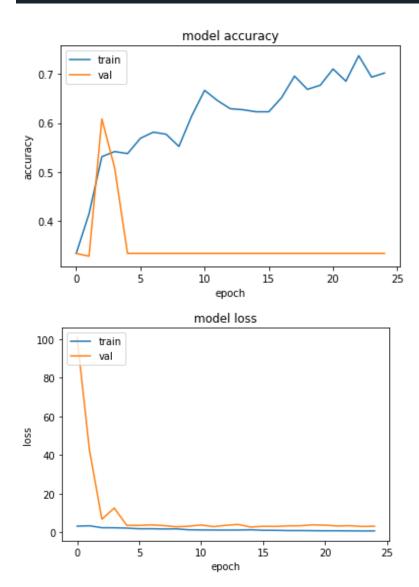
```
def lr_scheduler(epoch, lr=0.1):
    i = int(epoch/20)
    if epoch < 20:
        return lr
    else:
        return lr * tf.math.exp(pow(10,-i))</pre>
lr_ = tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(lr_scheduler, verbose=1)
```

ULALAAA I did it from scratch but look the accuracy got messed up. I will use some google prepared learning scheduler :D





```
def lr_exp_decay(epoch, lr):
    k = 0.1
    return initial_learning_rate * math.exp(-k*epoch)
lr_ = tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(lr_exp_decay, verbose=1)
```



Okkkk step decay doesn't work for us I don't know whyyy. The possible reason:

In transfer learning, learning rate should be very very low otherwise the weights change too much even in the first epoch... so we loose the pretrain benefits.

- Why do we have untrainable params after adding last 3 dense to the vgg network??

Total params: 14,714,688

Trainable params: 14,714,688

Non-trainable params: 0

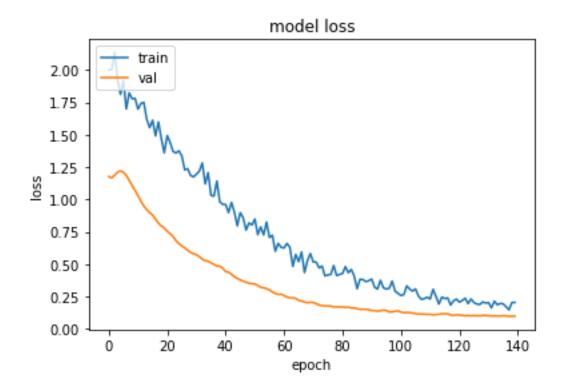
Total params: 15,149,379

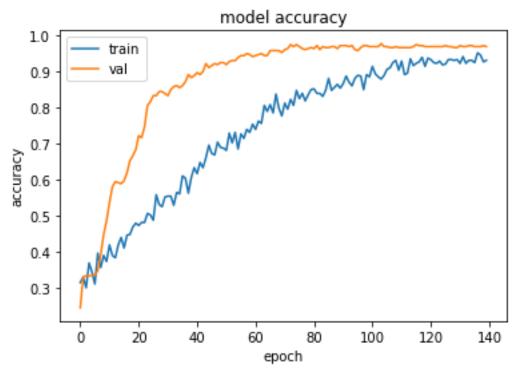
Trainable params: 15,147,843

Non-trainable params: 1,536

In general, all weights are trainable weights. The only built-in layer that has non-trainable weights is the BatchNormalization layer. It uses non-trainable weights to keep track of the mean and variance of its inputs during training. OKK its normal

- FINAL MODEL





```
0.0986 - val_accuracy: 0.9694
Epoch 138/140
Epoch 00138: val_loss improved from 0.09831 to 0.09663, saving model to embedding_network.h5
0.0966 - val accuracy: 0.9694
Epoch 139/140
23/24 [===========>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2085 - accuracy: 0.9261
Epoch 00139: val_loss improved from 0.09663 to 0.09617, saving model to embedding_network.h5
0.0962 - val accuracy: 0.9722
Epoch 140/140
Epoch 00140: val loss did not improve from 0.09617
0.0976 - val_accuracy: 0.9694
```

Test loss: 0.12065759352408349 Test Acc. = 0.9646464646464646

pretrain_mano_changes.py
embedding_network.h5

Additional Info I had during the experiments

1) 1 Answer Active Oldest



In ReduceLROnPlateau, Ir changes at the end of previous epoch, In LearningRateScheduler Ir changes at the beginning of current epoch.

3

therefore, LearningRateScheduler always wins.



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answered Sep 12 '19 at 22:27

Shawn

2) conda install h5py==2.10.0 otherwise load.model gives "AttributeError: 'str' object has no attribute 'decode' ", while Loading a Keras Saved Model