

# Transfer Learning for Oxford Flowers-102 Using VGG19 and YOLOv5-CLS

## 1. Introduction

In this assignment we apply **transfer learning** using two pretrained convolutional neural network (CNN) models **VGG19** and **YOLOv5-CLS**—to classify images from the **Oxford Flowers-102** dataset into 102 categories. Both models are initialized with pretrained weights and adapted for the Flowers-102 classification task by replacing the final classification layer to output **102 logits**, which are converted to **class probabilities** using a **softmax** operation.

In this experiment we follow the required evaluation protocol using **two independent random dataset splits** and reporting accuracy and cross-entropy loss for **train/validation/test** over training epochs.

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## 2. Dataset

### 2.1 Oxford Flowers-102 (Local Format)

The dataset is used in the standard Oxford format:

```
root/  
  jpg/  
  imagelabels.mat  
  setid.mat
```

- Images are loaded from `jpg/` using the naming convention `image_00001.jpg ... image_NNNNN.jpg`.
  - Labels are read from `imagelabels.mat` and converted from **1..102** to **0..101** for training.
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## 3. Experimental Protocol

### 3.1 Random split strategy (performed twice)

A random permutation of indices is generated using a fixed seed, and the dataset is split into:

- **Training:** 50%
- **Validation:** 25%
- **Test:** 25%

This protocol was executed twice:

- **Split A:** `split_seed = 1`
- **Split B:** `split_seed = 2`

The generated split indices are saved to disk as JSON to ensure reproducibility:

- `split_indices_seed_1.json`
- `split_indices_seed_2.json`

## 3.2 Metrics

For each epoch, the following are computed on **train**, **validation**, and **test**:

- **Top-1 Accuracy**
- **Cross-Entropy Loss**

We also report the class probabilities to csv.

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# 4. Preprocessing and Input Pipeline (Detailed)

## 4.1 Input size

- **VGG19:** images resized to **224×224**
- **YOLOv5-CLS:** images resized to **224×224** in this implementation (`img_size=224`), consistent with the training configuration used in the experiments.

## 4.2 Normalization

Because both models use pretrained ImageNet weights, images are normalized using **ImageNet mean/std**:

- `mean = [0.485, 0.456, 0.406]`
- `std = [0.229, 0.224, 0.225]`

## 4.3 Data augmentation (training only)

Training images undergo the following augmentations:

- `Resize to (img_size, img_size)`
- **Random horizontal flip** with probability **0.5**
- **Random rotation** within **±15°**
- **Color jitter:**

- brightness = 0.1
- contrast = 0.1
- saturation = 0.1
- hue = 0.02
- Convert to tensor
- Normalize (ImageNet)

Validation and test transforms are deterministic:

- Resize to (img\_size, img\_size)
- Convert to tensor
- Normalize (ImageNet)

#### 4.4 Probability outputs

The system outputs class probabilities by applying:

$$p(y = k \mid x) = \text{softmax}(\text{logits}(x))_k$$

Probabilities are exported to CSV files (both full-set and test-set exports), e.g.:

- probs\_vgg19.csv, test\_probs\_vgg19\_seed1.csv
- probs\_yolov5.csv, test\_probs\_yolov5\_seed2.csv

Example:

[illegible]

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## 5. Models and Transfer Learning (Detailed Architecture)

### 5.1 Model 1: VGG19 (ImageNet pretrained)

**Base model:** `torchvision.models.vgg19(weights=IMAGENET1K_V1)`

**Transfer learning modification:**

- The VGG19 convolutional feature extractor (`model.features`) is **frozen** (no gradient updates).
- The final fully-connected layer in the classifier is replaced:
  - Original: `Linear(in_features, 1000)`
  - New: `Linear(in_features, 102)`

**Trainable vs frozen parameters (Split A run):**

- Total parameters: **139,988,134**
- Trainable parameters: **417,894**
- Frozen parameters: **139,570,240**

**Interpretation:**

This is classic “linear probing” on top of a frozen ImageNet backbone: only the classification head learns Flowers-102-specific decision boundaries.

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### 5.2 Model 2: YOLOv5-CLS (Ultralytics pretrained classifier)

**Base model:** YOLOv5 classification checkpoint loaded via torch hub:

- `torch.hub.load("ultralytics/yolov5", "custom", path="yolov5s-cls.pt")`

**Transfer learning modification:**

- The final classifier layer is replaced to output 102 classes:
  - `head.linear = Linear(in_features, 102)`

**Freezing strategy:**

- Backbone frozen (`requires_grad=False`)
- Classification head unfrozen (`requires_grad=True`)

**Trainable vs frozen parameters (Split A run):**

- Total parameters: **4,303,142**
- Trainable parameters: **788,582**
- Frozen parameters: **3,514,560**

### **Interpretation:**

Compared with VGG19, YOLOv5-CLS has far fewer total parameters and a larger proportion of trainable parameters (because the head is relatively larger in proportion), which can help faster adaptation.

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## **6. Training Configuration**

### **6.1 Shared components**

- **Loss:** Cross-Entropy (`nn.CrossEntropyLoss()`)
- **Optimizer:** Adam
- **Scheduler:** ReduceLROnPlateau (monitoring validation loss)
  - factor = 0.5
  - patience = 3
- **Early stopping:** patience = 7 epochs (based on validation accuracy improvement)
- **Device:** CUDA GPU (NVIDIA RTX 4060 Laptop)

### **6.2 Hyperparameters per model**

#### **VGG19:**

- epochs = **35**
- batch size = **32**
- learning rate = **1e-4**
- weight decay = **0.0**
- freeze backbone = **True**

#### **YOLOv5-CLS:**

- epochs = **30**
  - batch size = **32** (default in our `run_experiment` unless overridden)
  - learning rate = **5e-5**
  - weight decay = **0.0**
  - freeze backbone = **True**
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## 7. Results

### 7.1 Summary table

Model	Split	Seed	Best Epoch	Best Val Acc	Final Test Acc	Final Test Loss
VGG19	1	34	0.7626	0.7642	1.0066	
VGG19	2	35	0.7596	0.7734	0.9365	
YOLOv5-CLS	1	30	0.9184	0.9277	0.3863	
YOLOv5-CLS	2	30	0.9135	0.9199	0.3925	

### 7.2 Requirement check ( $\geq 70\%$ test accuracy)

The requirement is satisfied by **both models**, and strongly exceeded by YOLOv5-CLS:

- VGG19 achieves **~76–77%** test accuracy
- YOLOv5-CLS achieves **~92%** test accuracy

### 7.3 Learning curves (accuracy and loss)

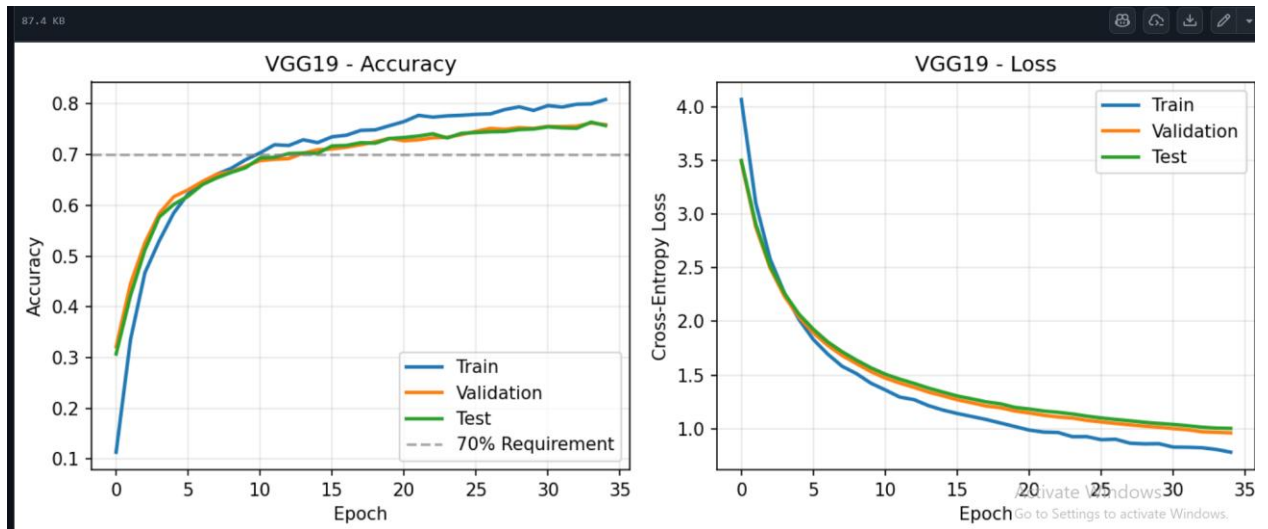
We saved and plotted the training plots per experiment as shown Below.

- Accuracy vs epoch: train/val/test
- Cross-entropy loss vs epoch: train/val/test

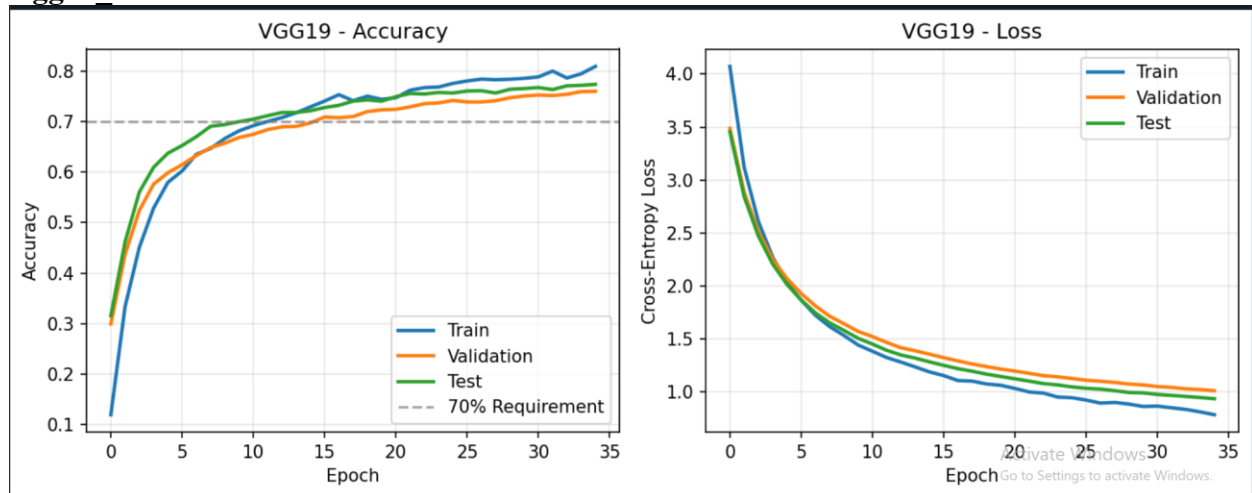
#### VGG19

- Figure 1: `./results/vgg19_seed1/accuracy_vgg19.png`
- Figure 2: `./results/vgg19_seed1/loss_vgg19.png`
- Figure 3: `./results/vgg19_seed2/accuracy_vgg19.png`
- Figure 4: `./results/vgg19_seed2/loss_vgg19.png`

**Vgg19\_seed1:**



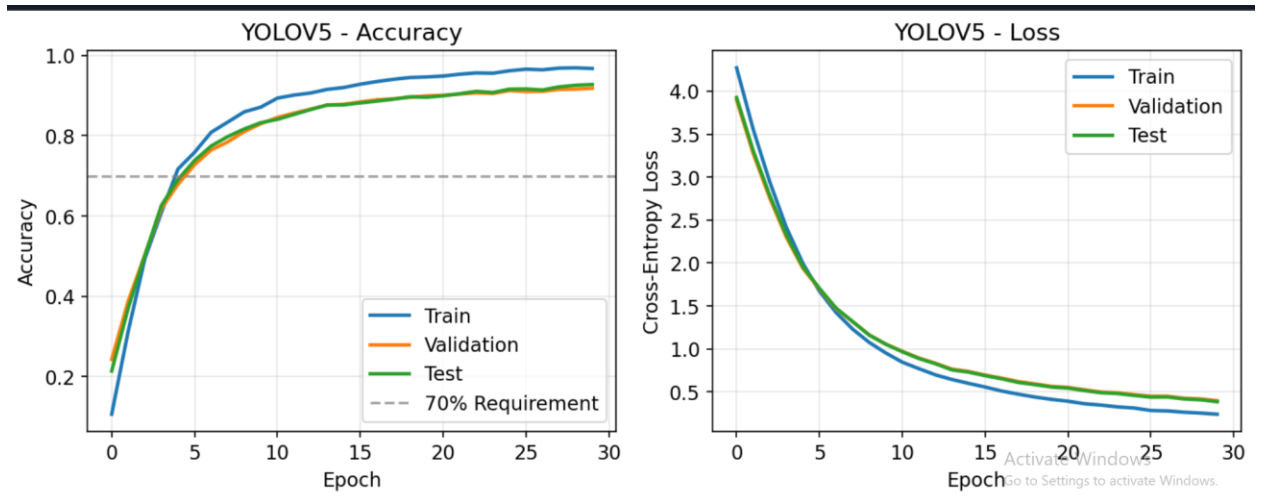
### Vgg19 Seed2:



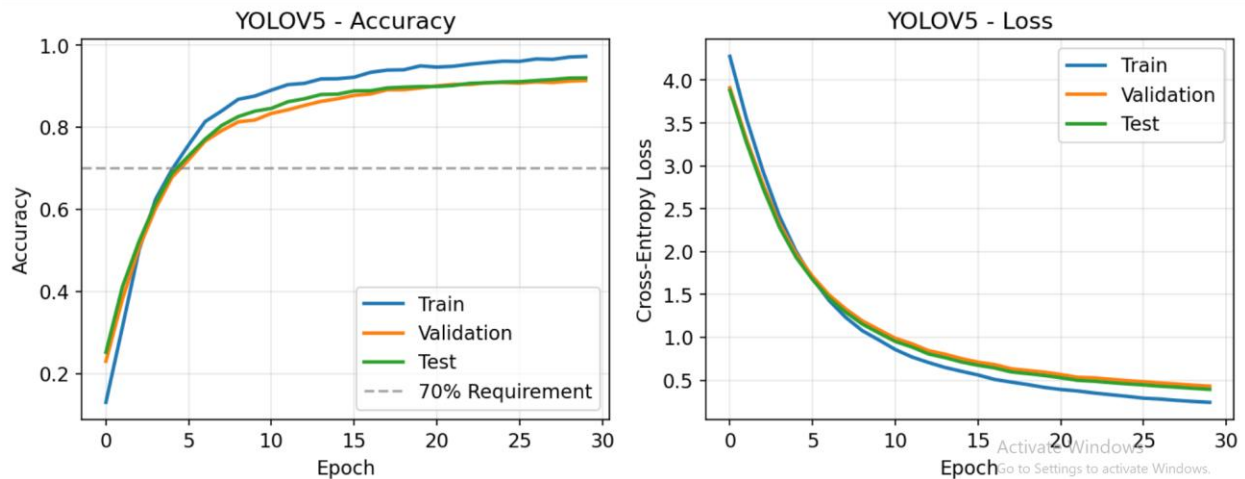
### YOLOv5-CLS

- Figure 5: ./results/yolov5\_cls\_seed1/accuracy\_yolov5.png
- Figure 6: ./results/yolov5\_cls\_seed1/loss\_yolov5.png
- Figure 7: ./results/yolov5\_cls\_seed2/accuracy\_yolov5.png
- Figure 8: ./results/yolov5\_cls\_seed2/loss\_yolov5.png

### YOLOv5\_CLS seed 1:



### YOLOV5\_seed2:



## 8. Discussion

### 8.1 Performance comparison

YOLOv5-CLS significantly outperforms VGG19 on Flowers-102 in both splits:

- +15–16 percentage points higher test accuracy (approx. 92% vs 76–77%)

A likely explanation is that the YOLOv5-CLS pretrained classifier backbone and head design are more effective for fine-grained classification under the chosen augmentation and training regime, while VGG19's frozen feature extractor may limit representational adaptation.

### 8.2 Generalization and split stability

Both models are consistent across seeds:



- VGG19 varies by  $\sim 0.9\%$  absolute test accuracy between seeds ( $0.7642 \rightarrow 0.7734$ ).
- YOLOv5-CLS varies by  $\sim 0.8\%$  absolute test accuracy between seeds ( $0.9277 \rightarrow 0.9199$ ).

This indicates the results are not overly sensitive to the random partitioning procedure.

### 8.3 Training dynamics

Based on the final outcomes:

- VGG19's higher test loss ( $\approx 0.94\text{--}1.01$ ) suggests it remains less confident and/or less well-calibrated than YOLOv5-CLS.
- YOLOv5-CLS achieves substantially lower test loss ( $\approx 0.39$ ) alongside high accuracy, indicating both strong correctness and stronger probability concentration on correct classes.

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## 9. Conclusion

This study implemented transfer learning for Flowers-102 using **VGG19** and **YOLOv5-CLS**, following a strict 50/25/25 split repeated across two random seeds. Both models achieved the assignment's minimum target of 70% test accuracy, with **YOLOv5-CLS** delivering the best overall performance ( $\approx 92\%$  test accuracy). The implementation also exports **class probability outputs** via softmax and produces the required **train/val/test accuracy and cross-entropy curves**.