

[SKT AI Course: Deep Learning Basics]

# Practice #4: Transfer Learning

Fine-tuning, Pre-trained Model as Feature Extractor



**TA: Jun-Sik Choi & Jee-Seok Yoon**

**Instructor: Heung-Il Suk**

[hisuk@korea.ac.kr](mailto:hisuk@korea.ac.kr)

<http://www.ku-milab.org>

Department of Brain and Cognitive Engineering,  
Korea University

October 26, 2017



# Contents

---

- 1. Fine-tuning Pre-trained Model**
- 2. Pre-trained Model as a Feature Extractor**

# Fine-tuning Pre-trained Model

---

# Pre-trained Model

- 18-layer ResNet
  - Originally Trained with ImageNet with 1,000 Classes
  - Use residual connection for efficient training and better performance
  - Top-1 error on ImageNet validation: 27.88%
  - For detailed architecture [Pretrained\\_ResNet\\_Sti](#)
  - We will fine-tune this model to classify Bee/Ant

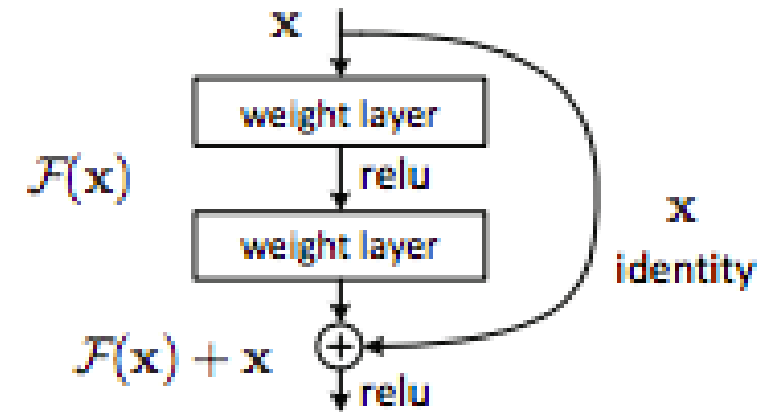


Figure 1. Residual connection

# torchvision.transforms

---

- **Torchvision** provides simple ways to transform images and tensors.
  - transforms.**Compose** : Composes transforms together
  - transforms.**Scale** : Rescale the input PIL.Image to the given size.
  - transforms.**CenterCrop** : Crops the given PIL.Image at the center.
  - transforms.**RandomCrop** : Crop the given PIL.Image at a random location.
  - transforms.**RandomSizedCrop** : Crop the given PIL.Image to random size and aspect ratio.
  - transforms.**Pad** : Pad the given PIL.Image on all sides with the given “pad” value.
  - transforms.**Normalize** : Normalize an tensor image with mean and standard deviation.
  - transforms.**ToTensor** : Convert a PIL.Image or numpy.ndarray to tensor.
  - transforms.**ToPILImage** : Convert a tensor to PIL Image.
    - ▢ You can apply several transformations together to given dataset using **Compose**

# Task #1 data\_load.py

- Apply transforms (Scale, Centorcrop, ToTensor, Normalize) to 'Validation' Dataset

```
1  # Define data transformer
2  data_transforms = {
3      # Transformation for training dataset
4      'train': transforms.Compose([
5          transforms.RandomSizedCrop(224),
6          transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(),
7          transforms.ToTensor(),
8          transforms.Normalize([0.485, 0.456, 0.406],
9      [0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
10     ]),
11     """*** TASK 1 ***
12     Apply transforms (Scale, Centorcrop, ToTensor, Normalize) to
13     'Validation' Dataset
14     """
15     # Transformation for validation dataset
16 }
17
```

- Scale Image to size 256 x 256 x 3
- Centercrop Image to size 224 x 224 x 3
- Transform Image to Tensor
- Normalize Tensor
  - Mean : [0.485, 0.456, 0.406]
  - Std : [0.229, 0.224, 0.225]

# Answer

```
1  # Define data transformer
2  data_transforms = {
3      # Transformation for training dataset
4      'train': transforms.Compose([
5          transforms.RandomSizedCrop(224),
6          transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(),
7          transforms.ToTensor(),
8          transforms.Normalize([0.485, 0.456, 0.406],
9      [0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
10     ]),
11     """*** TASK 1 ***
12     Apply transforms (Scale, Centorcrop, ToTensor, Normalize) to
13     'Validation' Dataset
14     """
15     # Transformation for validation dataset
16     'val': transforms.Compose([
17         transforms.Scale(256),
18         transforms.CenterCrop(224),
19         transforms.ToTensor(),
20         transforms.No
21     ]),
22 }
```

# Load and modify model

---

- *load\_state\_dict(state\_dict)*
  - Copies parameters and buffers from **state\_dict** into this module and its descendants.
  - The keys of **state\_dict** must exactly match the keys returned by this module's **state\_dict()** function.

```
1 import torch
2
3 resnet = torch.load('./data/models/resnet18-5c1
4
5 type(resnet)
6
7 >> collections.OrderedDict
8
```

⇒ loaded model is an **Ordered Dictionary**.



# Task #2 finetuning.py

```
# 마지막 레이어를 타겟 task에 맞게 수정
model_ft.fc = nn.Linear(num_fts, 2)
print("Modified Fully connected layer of resnet18 (Last layer):", model_ft.fc)

if use_gpu:
    model_ft = model_ft.cuda()

# Loss function 설정
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()

"""***TASK #2***
define SGD Optimizer (learning rate=0.001, momentum=0.9)
"""
# 모델의 Optimizer 설정
#optimizer_ft =
```

- Task 2.1  
Using *load\_state\_dict*,  
Copy parameters from  
'./data/models/resnet18-5c106cde.pth'  
to model\_ft
- \*\* Check How we change **the last layer (fully connected layer)** of the pre-trained model.
- Task 2.2  
Define SGD Optimizer
  - Learning rate = 0.001
  - momentum = 0.9

# Answer

```
# Pretrain된 18 layer residual network를 로드
model_ft = torchvision.models.resnet18()
# Copy parameter from './data/models/resnet18-5c106cde.pth' to model_ft
model_ft.load_state_dict(torch.load('./data/models/resnet18-5c106cde.pth'))

# 마지막 레이어의 입력 feature 수
print("Original Fully connected layer of resnet18 (Last layer):", model_ft.fc)
num_fts = model_ft.fc.in_features
# 마지막 레이어를 타겟 task에 맞게 수정
model_ft.fc = nn.Linear(num_fts, 2)
print("Modified Fully connected layer of resnet18 (Last layer):", model_ft.fc)

if use_gpu:
    model_ft = model_ft.cuda()
# Loss function 설정
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()

# 모델의 Optimizer 설정
optimizer_ft = optim.S
```



# Train\_model

```
'''
Training
'''
def train_model(model, criterion, optimizer, lr_scheduler, use_gpu, dset_loaders, dset_sizes, num_epochs=25):
    since = time.time()

    best_model = model
    best_acc = 0.0

    for epoch in range(num_epochs):
        print('Epoch {}/{}'.format(epoch, num_epochs - 1))
        print('-' * 10)

        # 각 epoch 별로 train phase와 validation phase를 진행
        for phase in ['train', 'val']:
            if phase == 'train':
                optimizer = lr_scheduler(optimizer, epoch)
                model.train(True) # 모델을 train 모드로 설정
            else:
                model.train(False) # 모델을 eval 모드로 설정

                running_loss = 0.0
                for i in range(0, len(dset_loader), 1000):
                    inputs, labels = dset_loader[i]
```

# Task #3

```
# 마지막 레이어를 타겟 task에 맞게 수정
model_ft.fc = nn.Linear(num_fts, 2)
print("Modified Fully connected layer of resnet18 (Last layer):", model_ft.fc)
```

```
if use_gpu:
    model_ft = model_ft.cuda()
```

```
# Loss function 설정
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
```

```
"""***TASK #2***
```

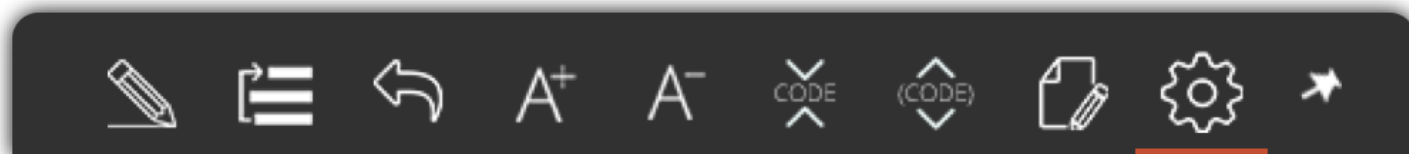
```
define SGD Optimizer (learning rate=0.001, momentum=0.9)
```

```
"""
# 모델의 Optimizer 설정
#optimizer_ft =
```

- Task 3.1  
Read *train\_model()* and *exp\_lr\_scheduler()* in *functions.py*
- Task 3.2  
Write your own codes to train *model\_ft* in *finetuning.py*

# Answer

```
'''  
3. Train & Evaluate  
'''  
# model training  
model_ft = train_model(model_ft, criterion, optimizer_ft, exp_lr_scheduler, use_gpu, dset_loaders, dset_sizes, num_epochs=25)
```



# Fine-tuning & evaluation

---

- Comment
  - `#from feature_extractor import feature_extract`
  - `#feature_extract()`
- Run main.py
  - Check the model predict well on new tasks (Bee / Ant Classification)

# Pre-trained Model as a Feature Extractor

---

# Use ResNet as Feature Extractor

---

- This time, we will use ResNet-18 as a feature extractor.
  - Not fine-tuning existing model, we freeze the ResNet-18 except the last layer..
  - The pre-trained model only act as a feature extractor.
  - The last layer (fully-connected layer) is the only layer to be trained.



# Task #4 feature\_extractor.py

- If *requires\_grad = False* for a certain parameter, the parameter is not affected during backpropagation.
- You can see the parameters of the model through *model.parameters()*

```
'''
2. Model Load and Modify
'''
# Pretrain된 18 layer residual network를 로드
model_conv = torchvision.models.resnet18()
model_conv.load_state_dict(torch.load('./data/models/resnet18-5c106cde.pth'))
# Load한 모델의 파라미터를 train 과정에서 변경하지 않도록 설정 (requires_grad = False)
```

```
'''***TASK #4 ***
Set all params in model_conv, so the params are not affected during training
'''
for param in #here:
    #here
```

# Answer

```
'''
2. Model Load and Modify
'''
# Pretrain된 18 layer residual network를 로드
model_conv = torchvision.models.resnet18()
model_conv.load_state_dict(torch.load('./data/models/resnet18-5c106cde.pth'))

# Load한 모델의 파라미터를 train 과정에서 변경하지 않도록 설정 (requires_grad = False)
for param in model_conv.parameters():
    param.requires_grad = False

# 마지막 레이어를 타겟 task에 맞게 수정
print("Original Fully connected layer of resnet18 (Last layer):", model_conv.fc)
num_fts = model_conv.fc.in_features
model_conv.fc = nn.Linear(num_fts, 2)
print("Modified Fully connected layer of resnet18 (Last layer):", model_conv.fc)
```



# Training the last layer

---

- Comment
  - `#finetuning()`
- Run `main.py`
- Check the model predict well on new tasks (Bee / Ant Classification)

Thank you  
for your attention!!!

**(Q & A)**

hisuk (AT) korea.ac.kr

<http://www.ku-milab.org>