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Review Article

Transfer Learning: A New Promising Techniques

Ahmed Hussein Ali,*[1,2], Mohanad G. Yaseen[1], Mohammad Aljanabi[1,2], Saad Abbas Abed[1],

[1] *Department of Computer, College of Education, AL-Iraqia University, Baghdad, Iraq.*

[2] *Alsalam University College, Baghdad, Iraq.*

To enhance performance on a second task that is similar to the first is the goal of Transfer Learning[1], a machine learning technique. Numerous disciplines, including computer vision, natural language processing, and speech recognition, have embraced this method. The purpose of this paper is to review the history and current state of transfer learning. When there is a dearth of labelled data for a specific job, transfer learning comes in handy. In such situations, the model can make use of its prior experience with a task for which a greater quantity of labelled data is available. As a result, the model is better able to avoid overfitting and complete the intended task.

Using features learnt on a source task to improve performance on a target task is an example of feature-based transfer learning[2], an early type of transfer learning. In computer vision, for instance, characteristics learnt from a pre-trained model on the ImageNet dataset[3] can be applied to a target job, such object detection, to boost performance. Fine-tuning is another type of transfer learning in which a previously-trained model is trained on a target task using a reduced training dataset. Both feature-based and end-to-end models can benefit from fine-tuning[4]. Improving the performance of a pre-trained transformer model on a target job, like sentiment analysis, is a common practise in natural language processing, for instance.

Multi-task learning[5] has recently gained popularity since it allows a model to be trained on numerous tasks at once. In multi-task learning, the model is trained to find and apply generalizable representations across tasks. In computer vision, for instance, a model trained on several tasks like object detection and semantic segmentation can learn features that are applicable to both tasks. To do instance-based transfer learning, data is moved from one job to another. Domain adaptation is a common use of this form of transfer learning, in which a model learned on a source domain is adapted for usage in a target domain. In computer vision, for instance, moving instances from one dataset to another allows a model trained on photos of automobiles to be adapted to images of trucks.

Learning features from one activity and applying them to another is what feature-based transfer learning is all about. Pre-training is a common use of this form of transfer learning, in which a model is initially trained on a large dataset before being fine-tuned on a smaller dataset specific to the target task. Features gained by a pre-trained transformer model on a huge dataset of text data, for instance, could be utilised to enhance performance on a target job, like sentiment analysis, in natural language processing. The parameters of a model trained on the source task can be transferred to the target task in parameter-based transfer learning. A pre-trained model is fine-tuned by being trained again, this time on a smaller dataset specific to the target task; this is an example of transfer learning. In the field of computer vision, for instance, a convolutional neural network (CNN) model could be fine-tuned for the job of object detection by being applied to an existing dataset of images. Transfer learning methods can also be broken down according to the quantity of tasks they're designed to complete. Single-task transfer learning and multi-task transfer learning are the two most common types. Knowledge is transferred from one single source task to one single target task in single-task transfer learning. Single-task transfer learning encompasses instance-based, feature-based, and parameter-based approaches. Instead, in multi-task transfer learning, information is transferred from several different source tasks to one or more target tasks. It is common to employ multi-task transfer learning when training a model to handle numerous tasks simultaneously. In computer vision, for instance, a model trained on several tasks like object detection and semantic segmentation can learn features that are applicable to both tasks.

Ultimately, transfer learning is an effective method that has been widely utilised in many different areas. Models can use information gleaned from other tasks, such as fine-tuning and multi-task learning, to enhance their performance on the primary task. Machine learning model building will become increasingly dependent on transfer learning as the availability of both data and computer power grows.Someone eventually came up with a way to reduce the complexity of the kernel matrix. Similarly, the size of the kernel matrix increases dramatically when the training set is very large. Having all of your files housed at one office is a risky move under these conditions. We proposed a brand new distributed approach for this situation. In this method, the dataset is split up into pieces at random and each piece is processed independently. Site-to-site

*Corresponding author. Email: ahmed.h.ali@gmail.com

communication is determined not by the data set but by the network's design. The problem of the kernel function growing in size at an exponential pace with the size of the data set may be avoided by employing this method.

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Conflicts of Interest

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