RETHINKING SUPERVISED PRE-TRAINING FOR BETTER DOWNSTREAM TRANSFERRING

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ABSTRACT

The pretrain-finetune paradigm has shown outstanding performance on many applications of deep learning, where a model is pre-trained on a upstream large dataset (*e.g.* ImageNet), and is then fine-tuned to different downstream tasks. Though for most cases, the pre-training stage is conducted based on supervised methods, recent works on self-supervised pre-training have shown powerful transferability and even outperform supervised pre-training on multiple downstream tasks. It thus remains an open question how to better generalize supervised pre-training model to downstream tasks. In this paper, we argue that the worse transferability of existing supervised pre-training methods arise from the negligence of valuable intra-class semantic difference. This is because these methods tend to push images from the same class close to each other despite of the large diversity in their visual contents, a problem to which referred as "overfit of upstream tasks". To alleviate this problem, we propose a new supervised pre-training method based on Leave-One-Out K-Nearest-Neighbor, or LOOK for short. It relieves the problem of overfitting upstream tasks by only requiring each image to share its class label with most of its k nearest neighbors, thus allowing each class to exhibit a multi-mode distribution and consequentially preserving part of intra-class difference for better transferring to downstream tasks. We developed efficient implementation of the proposed method that scales well to large datasets. Experimental studies on multiple downstream tasks show that LOOK outperforms other state-of-the-art methods for supervised and self-supervised pre-training.

1 INTRODUCTION

Pre-training neural networks on upstream datasets and fine-tuneing the pre-trained model on downstream tasks has been an important methodology in applications of deep learning (Tan et al., 2018). Such a **pretrain-finetune** paradigm generally works with pre-training on large-scale comprehensive datasets and fine-tuning on small-scale specific datasets, and has been widely applied in a number of applications (Devlin et al., 2019; Kolesnikov et al., 2020; Brown et al., 2020). Specifically, in the area of computer vision, we often apply supervised learning method (*e.g.* cross entropy) to pre-train a model from labeled dataset (*e.g.* ImageNet (Deng et al., 2009) and Kinetics (Carreira & Zisserman, 2017)), and fine-tune to downstream tasks such as object detection (Ren et al., 2017), instance segmentation (He et al., 2017), and video understanding (Gu et al., 2018).

Except supervised pre-training, recent works demonstrate that self-supervised pre-training without label information can also learn effective representation from upstream data and even surpass supervised methods when transferring to downstream tasks (Chen et al., 2020a; He et al., 2020; Grill et al., 2020; Chen & He, 2021; Zbontar et al., 2021). Unlike supervised pre-training that focuses on category-level discrimination, self-supervised pre-training is mainly based on instance discrimination, where models are trained to keep each instance and its augmentations close to each other, and at the same time, separated from other instances and their augmentations. It effectively captures many important and discriminative features that are useful for many downstream tasks. However, without appropriate guidance of supervision information, self-supervised pre-training lacks the ability of mining high-level semantic features and may capture detailed but irrelevant features (e.g. visual features related to special background), resulting in unsatisfying performance on challenging downstream tasks, *e.g.* fine-grained classification (Islam et al., 2021).

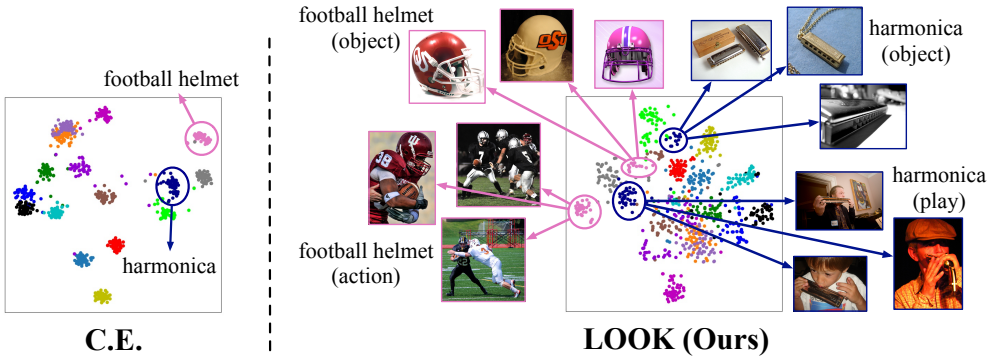


Figure 1: **Visualization of feature distribution pre-trained by C.E. and LOOK on ImageNet.** Taking the "football helmet" category as example, C.E. pushes all the samples into one cluster. However, there exist potential sub-categories representing the helmet iteself and its usage in football match, respectively. The "harmonica" class shows similar cases. Pushing samples from the two sub-category with completely different appearance will damage of representation learning process for downstream transferring. While our LOOK pre-trained model could adaptively separate them into different clusters, and thus preserve more valuable semantic features for better transferring.

Therefore, we aim to improve the downstream transferability for supervised pre-training. Figure 2 illustrates two representative supervised pre-training methods, cross entropy (C.E.) and supervised contrastive learning (SupCon, Khosla et al. (2020)). To distinguish instances from different classes, they are designed to minimize intra-class variance by pushing all the instances of the same class close to each or to certain centers. For a class with diverse visual appearance (e.g. the four cat examples from Figure 2), these approaches may "ruin" the natural representation of images by bringing images with completely different visual appearances next to each other. As a result, they tend to skip features that capture intra-class difference but are less correlated with classes defined in upstream tasks, leading to the problem of overfitting upstream tasks.

In this paper, we propose a new supervised pre-training method based on **Leave-One-Out K-nearest-neighbor** classification, or **LOOK** for short, that effectively alleviates the problem of neglecting intra-class difference and thus significantly improves transferability for downstream tasks. In particular, a weighted kNN classifier is used to replace the linear or MLP predictor in the last layer of deep neural network, and a leave-one-out classification error is used as the loss function for optimization. Because of the nature of kNN classifier, each instance is only required to share the same class with most of its k nearest neighbors, allowing each class to exhibit multi-mode distribution and consequentially better preserving the features related to intra-class difference, as shown in Figure 2. We also develop efficient implementation for LOOK that scales well to large datasets. Extensive empirical studies demonstrated that LOOK has better transferrability for downstream tasks compared to the existing methods for supervised and self-supervised pre-training.

2 Related Works

Pre-training models have achieved remarkable performance on multiple fields of artificial intelligence. In computer vision, various DNN architectures (Krizhevsky et al., 2012; Simonyan & Zisserman, 2014; He et al., 2016; Dosovitskiy et al., 2020) show significant performance improvements on downstream tasks when pre-trained from large labeled datasets, *e.g.*, ImageNet (Deng et al., 2009), JFT-300M (Sun et al., 2017). Pre-trained model provide an essential initialization for complex vision tasks, such as detection, segmentation and *etc.*, which work as a important part for the convergence of the model training. In natural language processing, pre-trained models (Devlin et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020) also have made great progress.

Recently, contrastive learning has made impressive progress in the representation learning task of computer vision. Self-supervised learning methods (Chen et al., 2020a; He et al., 2020) are employed to pre-train on ImageNet dataset and significantly improve the transferability on multiple

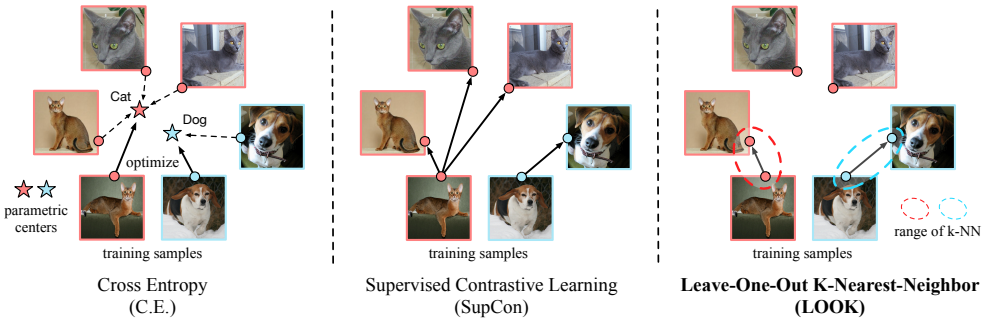


Figure 2: **Comparison of LOOK and existing supervised pre-training methods**. For C.E. and SupCon, they push all samples from the same class to certain centers or closer to each other, respectively, while LOOK only requires samples next to at most their k nearest neighbors.

downstream tasks over supervised C.E. counterparts (Islam et al., 2021). Derived from contrastive learning, more self-supervised learning methods (Chen et al., 2020b; Grill et al., 2020; Zbontar et al., 2021; Chen & He, 2021) also achieve impressive performance on downstream tasks. Unlike earlier studies of contrastive learning, these methods introduce either momentum encoder or additional projector and predictor to avoid the introduction of negative pairs, significantly improving the performance. Apart from self-supervised learning, contrastive learning is also developed in supervised pre-training (Khosla et al., 2020; Islam et al., 2021) and further boost the transferability of the pre-trained model. In addition to self-supervised methods based on contrastive learning, there are also some unsupervised pre-training methods that focus on learning representation features by designing clever pretext tasks (Noroozi & Favaro, 2016; Gidaris et al., 2018; Trinh et al., 2019; Bao et al., 2021) and structure formed clustering (Caron et al., 2018; Asano et al., 2020; Li et al., 2021).

Besides designing pre-training method, there are also works (Ganin & Lempitsky, 2015; Yosinski et al., 2014; Li et al., 2018; 2019; Chen et al., 2019; Tan et al., 2018) focused on designing downstream training methods to improve transferablity through eliminating domain shifts between the upstream and downstream datasets or utilize an inductive bias to improve transferability.

3 LOOK: A Leave-One-Out KNN based Pre-training Method

3.1 Motivation of LOO-kNN

As already discussed in the introduction, existing supervised pre-training methods suffer from the problem of overfitting upstream tasks, *i.e.* they tend to keep instances from the same class close to each other, thus neglecting intra-class difference that may be important for downstream tasks.

We believe that source of this problem arises from simple prediction models (*e.g.* linear classifier with fully-connected layer) are used in supervised pre-training methods. It is the simplicity of these prediction models that results in the negligence of intra-class difference. As a remedy, we propose to replace simple prediction model with kNN classifier. The kNN classifier is much more powerful than a linear prediction model. It can fit almost any decision boundary (e.g. its classification error, in expectation, will no more than twice of that for Bayesian optimal classifier (Bishop, 2006)). Since it conduct prediction without training, kNN has also been used for monitoring model's convergence in the process of self-supervised learning (Wu et al., 2018; Chen & He, 2021).

Compared to the linear prediction model, kNN is advantageous for pre-training because it does not require all the examples of the same class to form one tight cluster. Given one query sample, as long as the number of samples with the same label of query takes the majority of its kNN, the label of query could be correctly predicted. Thus, each sample only need to share the same class with most of its k nearest neighbors, and the resulting distribution can be multi-mode, instead of single-mode. Figure 1 shows the data distributions from a cross entropy (C.E.) based supervised pre-training and the proposed LOOK method, respectively. We can see clearly that for the distribution from LOOK, data points from the same class can be distributed over multiple clusters while, for C.E., data points

from the same class tend to form one cluster. It is this nice property of kNN classifier that allows us to preserve part of intra-class difference, leading to better performance for downstream tasks.

3.2 ALGORITHM LOOK: MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION

As mentioned before, we will use kNN for prediction model, and to facilitate training, a leave-one-out loss is used for optimization. Below we provide detailed description. We start by formulating the pre-training process on visual datasets. Given a set of images $X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$, with corresponding labels $Y = \{y_i\}_{i=1}^N$ when training in supervised scenarios, we aim at training a encoder $f_\theta(\cdot)$, *e.g.* CNN, to map each image x_i into an embedding vector $z_i = f_\theta(x_i)$ in the high-dimension space. The trained parameters generally work as the initialization to fine-tune on downstream datasets.

Specifically, we use the weighted kNN for class prediction. Given sample x_i and its embedding $z_i = f_\theta(x_i)$, suppose the kNN set of z_i in the representation space is $\mathcal{N}_k(z_i)$, then we aggregate of its kNN labels based on the weights of pairwise distance, which is selected as the cosine distance:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{L}}_i = \Sigma_{z_j \in \mathcal{N}_k(z_i)} w_{i,j} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{y_j}, \quad w_{i,j} = \langle z_i, z_j \rangle = \frac{z_i \cdot z_j}{\parallel z_i \parallel \parallel z_j \parallel}, \tag{1}$$

where $\mathbb{1}_{y_j}$ is the one-hot vector in size of total classes C with value 1 only at the position y_j and value 0 at the remaining positions. Then we normalize the aggregated labels with softmax function and feed it into the negative log-likelihood function as the loss of LOOK for the i-th sample:

$$\mathcal{L}_{(x_i,y_i)}^{LOOK} = -log \frac{\exp(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}_{i,y_i}/\tau)}{\Sigma_{c=1}^{C} \exp(\tilde{\mathbf{L}}_{i,c}/\tau)} = -\log \frac{\Sigma_{z_j \in \mathcal{N}_k(z_i)} \exp\left(\langle z_i, z_j \rangle/\tau\right) \cdot 1_{y_j = y_i}}{\Sigma_{z_j \in \mathcal{N}_k(z_i)} \exp\left(\langle z_i, z_j \rangle)/\tau\right)}, \tag{2}$$

where τ is the temperature hyper-parameter of softmax to control the normalization process, and $1_{y_j=y_i}$ equals one when $y_j = y_i$ and otherwise zero.

Despite the simplicity, how to make LOOK work efficiently for large datasets remains a challenge. For large datasets, it is too time consuming to compute kNN for the entire dataset in an online fashion. We will then show our efficient implementation that makes LOOK scale to large datasets.

3.3 MAKING LOO-KNN SCALE TO LARGE DATASETS

The computational challenge of LOOK arises from two aspects. First, since the encoder is updated in an online fashion, we can't afford to update the representation vectors of every instance every time. As a result, we have to handle the discrepancy between the latest updated encoder and the encoder used to map instances into vectors. Second, due to the large data size, we can't afford to find the k nearest neighbors by comparing each instance to the entire dataset. We thus have to approximate the entire dataset by a small number of profiles to make the computation efficient.

How to efficiently construct search space for kNN? Since it is too time consuming to find k nearest neighbors by comparing each instance to the entire database [1], we decide to construct small search space $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{D}$ to approximate the entire dataset $\mathcal{D}$ for kNN search. From our motivation, $\mathcal{S}$ should be large enough for the coverage of the whole dataset, and contain temporally synchronized embeddings that are generated from the training encoder at the same timestamp. Taking two extreme cases as example, we could maintain a memory bank as $\mathcal{S}$ with same size of the dataset and continuously update embeddings of current training samples. The main problem with this approach is to avoid updating the embedding vectors for the entire dataset whenever the encoder is updated, we have to generate non-synchronized embedding for the memory bank, leading to significant error in distance measurements. Another light-weight choice is to adapt the mini-batch as $\mathcal{S}$ with completely synchronized embeddings from the same timestamp. However, since the mini-batch only contains a small number of samples from the entire dataset, leading to a large error in identifying k nearest neighbors and consequentially poor classification compared to other supervised learning methods. To address this problem, we adapt the momentum queue mechanism from MoCo, a queue of size q updated by first-in first-out (FIFO) strategy, containing embeddings from a momentum encoder. Its

[1] We are aware of efficient methods for k nearest neighbors search, such as k-d tree, LSH, and quantization methods. For large-scale training, the overheads of these methods can still be very significant, and we did not fully exploit this line of development in this work

parameter θ_m is updated as $\theta_m^{t+1} = m \cdot \theta_m^t + (1-m) \cdot \theta^t$, where θ_t is the parameter of the original encoder at time t, also known as "online encoder", and $m \in [0, 1]$ is the momentum parameter. The momentum encoder is updated much slower than the online encoder with larger m, *e.g.* 0.999, which helps us to maintain approximated synchronized embeddings in the queue with larger size.

Predictor module for faster convergence. Although using the momentum encoder helps the training process, it still pull embeddings from the online encoder and those from momentum encoders close to each other, leading to slow convergence. To alleviate the convergence problem, we introduce the predictor module to alleviate the discrepancy between the online encoder and momentum encoder, similar to BOYL (Grill et al., 2020). More specifically, an additional MLP module $p(\cdot)$ is appended after the online encoder as the predictor module, and the output $p(z_i)$ is used for searching kNN based on the embedding sets generated from the momentum encoder. With such a module, we provide a buffer from the online encoder to the momentum encoder to achieve faster convergence.

How to set hyper-parameters for weighted kNN? The size k and temperature τ of LOOK decide the range of kNN label aggregation for appropriate prediction, and we observe it is important to adjust them along the training. At the beginning, samples are randomly distributed, requiring larger range of aggregation. When coming to the later stage of training, since multi-mode distribution has already formed, we require smaller range of aggregation to avoid pulling the multiple clusters together. Therefore, we utilize a temperature decaying strategy that decreases τ throughout training to adjust aggregation under fixed k. Also, the decaying of k shows similar performance.

How to avoid gradient explosion problem? We observe gradient explosion at the very beginning of LOOK, which is caused by a cold-start problem that the kNN set $\mathcal{N}_k(z_i)$ contains no samples from the same class of z_i. To address this problem, we first fill the momentum queue without training to ensure the size of searching space. Then we apply extreme value filtering strategy for the LOOK output to be no less than a small value ϵ (*e.g.* $1e-5$) to avoid gradient explosion.

4 EXPERIMENTS

4.1 EXPERIMENTAL SETTINGS

Datasets. For the upstream dataset, we use the ImageNet ILSVRC (Deng et al., 2009) with 1.28M images of 1K categories since most pre-training methods for comparison are trained on ImageNet. For the downstream datasets, we select 9 fine-grained datasets from varying domains to evaluate model's transferability inspired by Islam et al. (2021), including the Aircraft (Maji et al., 2013), Cars (Krause et al., 2013), DTD (Cimpoi et al., 2014), EuroSAT (Helber et al., 2019), Flowers (Nilsback & Zisserman, 2008), ISIC (Codella et al., 2019), Kaokore (Tian et al., 2020), Omniglot (Lake et al., 2015) and Pets (Patino et al., 2016). Dataset statistics are summarized in the appendix.

Upstream Pre-training methods. The compared pre-training methods are under supervised and self-supervised settings. For supervised methods, we reproduce or adapt the cross entropy (C.E.) guided training, supervised contrastive learning (SupCon, Khosla et al. (2020)) and the examplar-based supervised learning Examplar-v2 (Zhao et al., 2020). We also implement a SupCon+SSL version by adding additional MoCo loss to SupCon (Islam et al., 2021). For self-supervised methods, we compare recent representative works including SimCLR (Chen et al., 2020a), MoCo-v2 (Chen et al., 2020b), BYOL (Grill et al., 2020) and SimSiam (Chen & He, 2021). For the implementation of our proposed LOOK, we use queue size $q = 65536$, momentum $m = 0.999$ and $k = 100$ and decaying temperature τ from 1.0 to 0.1. All the implemented methods are trained by 90 epochs with an initial learning rate of 0.1, multiplied by 0.1 for every 30 epochs. We use ResNet-50 (He et al., 2016) as the backbone encoder and train using SGD optimizer with momentum 0.9 and weight decay 0.0001. Since SupCon and all the self-supervised methods are trained with strong augmentation, we implement two versions of C.E. and LOOK with normal and strong data augmentation, respectively. **Downstream Fine-tuning methods.** When evaluating the pre-trained models on downstream datasets, there are various fine-tuning methods to transfer models. In the main experiments, our first evaluations are based on two simple fine-tuning strategies: linear fine-tuning and fully fine-tuning. The linear fine-tuning fixes the parameters of encoder and only trains a new classifier module, while the fully fine-tuning trains the whole model. We further investigate to apply more advanced fine-tuning methods from recent studies of transfer learning. Since some of the pre-trained models are trained without linear classifier on upstream, we follow Islam

Table 1: **Downstream transferring results with linear fine-tuning.** For each method, "epochs" indicates their pre-training epochs and "aug++" indicates whether trained with strong data augmentation. † suggests that models are directly downloaded from official or open-source codebases.

method	**epochs**	**aug++**	**mean**	Aircraft	Cars	DTD	EuroSAT	Flowers	ISIC	Kaokore	Omniglot	Pets
C.E.	90		65.15	31.05	40.68	64.68	93.85	85.20	72.21	76.98	32.95	88.74
C.E.	90	✓	64.13	33.54	41.03	61.49	91.00	82.48	68.72	73.57	37.43	87.93
SupCon	90	✓	59.50	27.21	33.27	59.04	89.88	74.11	68.25	70.04	26.71	86.97
SupCon+SSL	90	✓	67.76	37.11	46.45	66.28	94.86	84.49	71.71	78.08	41.98	88.91
Examplar-v2 †	200	✓	69.64	41.88	47.08	66.65	95.44	85.77	75.47	78.44	53.74	82.28
SimCLR †	200	✓	63.86	32.16	36.80	64.41	95.09	81.77	74.01	77.95	44.31	68.25
MoCo-v2 †	200	✓	69.69	41.01	44.92	68.40	95.56	85.87	76.34	78.44	57.69	79.01
BYOL †	300	✓	70.20	43.71	55.28	68.72	94.62	89.01	72.91	78.20	44.33	85.04
SimSiam †	100	✓	71.73	43.29	53.87	67.29	95.53	88.19	75.24	80.63	60.82	80.68
LOOK (Ours)	90		73.54	46.59	62.08	67.98	95.46	91.25	75.27	78.08	56.12	89.04
LOOK (Ours)	90	✓	**74.65**	51.32	64.33	65.21	94.69	90.58	74.74	78.56	64.49	87.93

Table 2: **Downstream transferring results with fully fine-tuning.** See caption of Table 1 for detail.

method	**epochs**	**aug++**	**mean**	Aircraft	Cars	DTD	EuroSAT	Flowers	ISIC	Kaokore	Omniglot	Pets
C.E.	90		84.31	69.73	83.42	69.20	98.78	91.06	79.60	87.58	89.15	92.04
C.E.	90	✓	84.19	69.67	84.44	68.39	98.67	91.41	78.10	87.70	87.99	91.36
SupCon	90	✓	83.65	70.42	84.85	67.93	98.48	88.70	76.91	88.67	86.04	90.84
SupCon+SSL	90	✓	83.90	68.62	83.83	68.3	98.57	90.5	78.8	86.97	87.86	91.66
Examplar-v2 †	200	✓	84.94	72.91	85.33	69.31	98.81	91.49	79.73	88.19	89.98	88.69
SimCLR †	200	✓	82.31	67.27	81.32	67.18	98.58	88.45	80.17	87.94	89.61	80.35
MoCo-v2 †	100	✓	84.69	72.10	86.05	69.36	98.80	91.77	78.17	88.79	89.76	87.44
BYOL †	300	✓	82.45	65.56	78.82	70.69	98.26	91.27	79.47	86.36	84.65	86.97
SimSiam †	100	✓	84.30	75.01	86.32	67.13	98.79	91.66	74.38	87.45	92.31	85.64
LOOK (Ours)	90		**85.13**	72.10	85.46	67.71	98.68	92.57	80.20	89.16	89.30	90.98
LOOK (Ours)	90	✓	85.05	72.34	86.31	68.03	98.73	92.42	78.84	88.31	89.86	90.65

et al. (2021) to append a batch-normalization layer without affine parameters after the encoder to generate properly distributed features for classification learning. During the fine-tuning stage, we train on the downstream datasets 50 epochs and decay the learning rate at the 25 and 37 epochs by 0.1. For the remaining hyper-parameters of training, we conduct grid search for the initial learning rate of 0.001, 0.01 and 0.1, weight decay of 0, $1e-4$ and $1e-5$, batch size of 32 and 128, and report the downstream performance under the best hyper-parameter configurations of each method.

4.2 Main results of downstream transferring

Linear fine-tuning. The experimental results of linear fine-tuning are provided in Table 1, and we calculate the mean accuracy of the 9 downstream fine-grained datasets. We observe that LOOK outperforms all the compared methods. The existing supervised pre-training, *i.e.* C.E., SupCon and Examplar-v2, show worse transferability compared with self-supervised methods due to their upstream over-fitting problem, where the results of SupCon without SSL are even worse for its stronger requirement of pushing all samples of the same category into one cluster. In contrast, as a supervised pre-training method, LOOK significantly improves the transferring results via alleviating upstream over-fitting, with an improvement to C.E. with 9.5% accuracy. Compared with self-supervised learning, LOOK also surpasses state of the art method, *i.e.* SimSiam, by 2.9% mean accuracy via effectively leveraging the label information. It is also observed that though strong data augmentation boosts the self-supervised pre-training, it may introduce negative influence on supervised C.E. pre-training. Since the encoder for extracting features is frozen in linear fine-tuning, the experimental results indicate that LOOK could present more generalized representation based on pre-training, compared with existing supervised and self-supervised methods.

Fully fine-tuning. Table 2 shows the results of fully fine-tuning. It is worth noting that when coming to fully training of the entire model, the gap is reduced significantly. LOOK still achieves better mean accuracy compared with existing methods. Furthermore, we do observe, for a few datasets, that self-supervised learning indeed outperforms the proposed approach, indicating that we may need to combine the strength of LOOK with that of instance discrimination based methods.

Table 3: **Downstream transferring results of different fine-tuning methods.** The percentage under each dataset indicates the sampling rate of training samples.

pre-train	fine-tune	Cars				Aircraft			
		15%	30%	50%	100%	15%	30%	50%	100%
C.E.	Baseline	41.2	63.8	77.6	88.3	43.8	59.8	70.5	**83.4**
LOOK (Ours)		**46.8**	**69.1**	**80.6**	**89.8**	**48.1**	**64.1**	**72.4**	83.2
C.E.	BSS	42.0	64.8	78.0	88.3	44.1	59.9	71.2	82.1
LOOK (Ours)	(Chen et al., 2019)	**47.4**	**69.7**	**81.3**	**89.7**	**48.7**	**63.6**	**72.7**	**82.9**
C.E.	DELTA	39.9	64.0	78.0	88.7	43.0	60.4	70.3	82.5
LOOK (Ours)	(Li et al., 2019)	**47.0**	**70.4**	**82.1**	**90.3**	**47.7**	**64.8**	**72.3**	**83.8**
C.E.	StochNorm	41.1	65.0	77.8	88.4	43.4	60.3	70.0	82.0
LOOK (Ours)	(Kou et al., 2020)	**47.7**	**69.2**	**80.1**	**89.6**	**48.4**	**63.8**	**71.9**	**82.6**

Table 4: **Linear fine-tuning results of varying hyper-parameters in the LOOK pre-training**, including the queue size q, momentum m and number of nearest neighbors k. Models are trained with the default settings that $q = 65536$, $m = 0.99$ and $k = 200$.

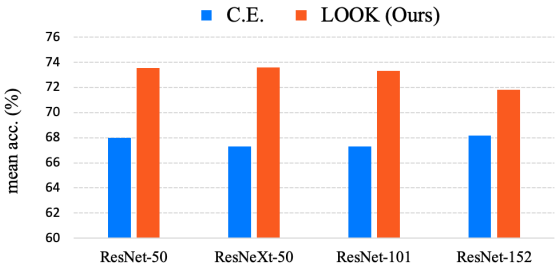
queue size	fine-tuning	momentum m	fine-tuning	k of kNN	fine-tuning
65,536	72.98	0.9999	73.20	400	**73.09**
32,768	73.29	0.999	73.54	200	72.98
16,384	**73.37**	0.99	72.98	100	72.79
8,192	72.98	0.9	**73.57**	50	70.81

Advanced fine-tuning methods. We further investigate the results with advanced fine-tuning methods in recent studies of transfer learning, including the BSS (Chen et al., 2019), DELTA (Li et al., 2019) and StochNorm (Kou et al., 2020), and the naive fully fine-tuning is regarded as the baseline. Following the above methods, we also study the effect of using different sampling rate of downstream training samples based on Cars and Aircraft dataset. The results of C.E. and LOOK are listed in Table 3. We observe three advantages introduced by LOOK. First, compared to C.E., LOOK obtains remarkable improvements on almost all scenarios. Second, LOOK can collaborate and achieve consistency improvements with the advanced fine-tuning methods. Finally, with less training data, LOOK achieves larger gap of improvements, suggesting that generalization ability of LOOK learned representation can reduce the reliance on the amount of downstream training data.

4.3 Ablation Studies

On the configurations of LOOK. We study the influence of hyper-parameters in LOOK on the downstream performance. From the first and second sub-table of Table 4, we show the results of varying queue size q and momentum m of the momentum queue. Experimental results suggest that LOOK show great robustness to the configuration of search space, which is crucial considering the evaluation of transferability is tough during the pre-training stage. The transferring results using different k of kNN are listed in the last sub-table of Table 4, which shows that we could assign a larger k throughout the time, leaving the temperature decaying strategy to control the aggregation range of LOOK. We also monitor the kNN accuracy along the training to investigate the influence the temperature decaying. Results in Figure 3 (right) shows that with a proper value of τ at the beginning time helps the model to converge faster compared with a constant temperature τ.

On the backbone model. We investigate the results of different types of encoder backbone to show the robustness of LOOK. For convenience, we directly compare with C.E. model from the torchvision codebase (Marcel & Rodriguez, 2010). Figure 3 (left) shows the linear fine-tuning results of C.E. and LOOK with the backbone of ResNet-50, ResNet-101, ResNet-152 and ResNeXt-50. The comparison suggests that LOOK could consistently outperform C.E. on varying encoder backbones and show robustness to its applied models as a pre-training method.



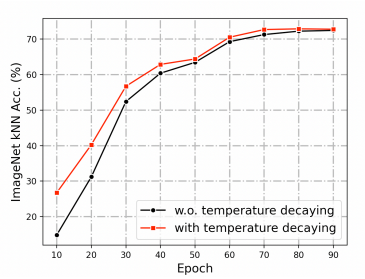


Figure 3: **Left:** Linear fine-tuning results using different types of backbone. **Right:** kNN monitoring accuracy during LOOK training with and without temperature decaying.

Table 5: **Results of memory-based fine-tuning, including voting and clustering.** The linear fine-tuning results of C.E. and LOOK are listed for reference.

pre-train	finetune	# forward	mean	Aircraft	Cars	DTD	EuroSAT	Flowers	ISIC	Kaokore	Omniglot	Pets
C.E.	linear ft.	50	65.15	31.05	40.68	64.68	93.85	85.20	72.21	76.98	32.95	88.74
LOOK	linear ft.	50	73.54	46.59	62.08	67.98	95.46	91.25	75.27	78.08	56.12	89.04
C.E.	voting	1	52.25	17.67	19.91	60.32	81.90	61.26	57.44	59.20	23.37	89.21
C.E.	clustering	1	59.47	23.58	22.11	67.39	90.42	71.15	68.32	74.06	27.52	90.68
LOOK	voting	1	56.91	27.03	27.75	57.77	83.19	75.02	48.42	65.90	37.78	89.32
LOOK	clustering	1	**65.73**	38.61	32.30	64.15	91.94	82.13	69.42	80.51	43.02	89.45

4.4 MEMORY-BASED FINE-TUNING WITHOUT TRAINING

In our main experiments, all the fine-tuning methods is conducted by optimizing a parametric classifier module for the downstream dataset. However, since the classification of LOOK on upstream is conducted in a non-parametric way based on the memory of embeddings and labels, we also explore strategies to follow the same way of non-parametric classification on downstream. Specifically, we aim at transferring to the downstream dataset via updating the embeddings and labels in the memory with the downstream samples. Throughout this way, we only need to forward the encoder function ONCE on the downstream dataset without additional training process. In practical, we first apply a layer-normalization layer without affine parameters after the encoder to directly normalize the output features. We develop two simple but efficient strategies to conduct the memory-based fine-tuing.

Voting. We measure the distance between samples from the training and validation sets of downstream dataset, and let the validation samples vote the most representative training samples as exemplars based on distance measurement. The exemplars are then pushed into the memory with labels to predict the class of query samples. The number of exemplars, size k and temperature τ for the prediction of LOOK are determined based on validation set.

Clustering. For better coverage of the downstream distribution, we further propose to conduct clustering inside each category for generating better memory. The number of clusters is also determined by grid-search based on validation set. With the searched best configuration, we conduct clustering on both the training and validation set to generate the final clusters and push them into the memory.

The results of memory-based fine-tuing are shown in Table 5, together with the linear fine-tuning results of C.E. and LOOK for reference. Though with only 1 time of forward on the downstream datasets, the proposed strategies based on LOOK pre-trained model achieve a comparable result with C.E. linear fine-tuning, which shows the generalization ability of LOOK pre-training and greatly reduces the computation cost of downstream transferring. Our exploration of transferring without training could lay foundations for faster and more convenient transferring in future works.

4.5 WHY LOOK WORKS FOR BETTER TRANSFERRING?

To better understand the transferring and generalization ability of LOOK, we conduct deeper studies on its learned upstream representations. Specifically, we observe the representation distribution

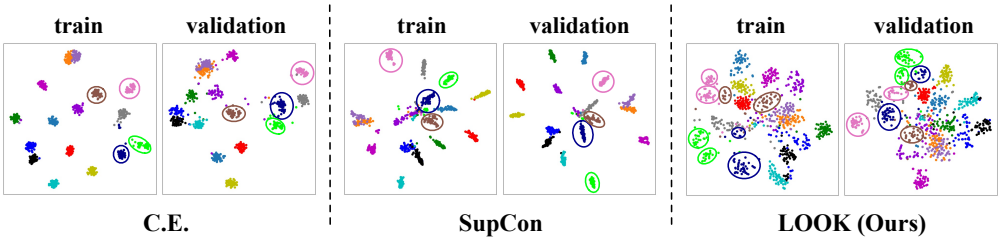


Figure 4: **Visualization of feature distribution on ImageNet using t-SNE.** We draw circles of obvious clusters with the same colors of corresponding categories.

Table 6: **Averaged intra and inter class distance of different pre-training methods,** where larger value indicates higher variance of intra-class or inter-class samples.

method	C.E.	SupCon	MoCo-v2	SimSiam	**LOOK (Ours)**
intra-class	0.275 ± 0.055	0.328 ± 0.123	0.438 ± 0.097	0.398 ± 0.053	0.576 ± 0.058
inter-class	0.549 ± 0.019	0.819 ± 0.021	0.736 ± 0.024	0.574 ± 0.019	0.749 ± 0.020

of LOOK and the compared methods in two way, *i.e.* a **qualitative** observation based on feature visualization and a **quantitative** observation based on similarity measurements.

Feature Visualization. Figure 4 visualizes the features of 10 random classes in the training and validation sets of ImageNet based on t-SNE (Van der Maaten & Hinton, 2008). Compared with visualization results of C.E. and SupCon, it is observed that the LOOK learned features could form multiple clustering distribution inside the same class, which is actually our basic motivation of proposing LOOK. With multiple clustering distribution, more available semantic information are preserved and is proved to provide more generalized features on downstream datasets.

Measurements of intra-class and inter-class similarity. To further prove the distribution characteristics of LOOK, we follow Islam et al. (2021) to compute the intra-class and inter-class similarity as a quantitative result of distribution. Table 6 shows the averaged $1 - cosine(\cdot, \cdot)$ measurement between samples of the same and different classes. C.E. and SupCon maintains smaller intra-class similarity and larger inter-class similarity. Self-supervised pre-training, MoCo-v2 and SimSiam, relax the intra-class tightness without label guidance, while their smaller inter-class similarity compared with SupCon indicate that some high-level semantic information are missing to discriminate categories. LOOK achieves higher intra-class and inter-class similarity at the same time, which suggests that the learned representation generate clearer boundaries both inside and outside categories.

Based on the analysis of feature visualization and intra-class similarity measurement, we conclude that LOOK indeed adaptively learns multi-mode distribution inside categories and preserve more intra-class semantic features for better downstream transferring and generalization.

5 Conclusion

In this paper, we propose a new supervised pre-training method based on Leave-One-Out k-Nearest-Neighbor (LOOK) classifier for better downstream transferring. Compared with self-supervised pre-training, LOOK efficiently leverages the label information, and at the same time alleviate the problem of upstream over-fitting in existing supervised pre-training methods, which ignores intra-class difference semantic features that are valuable for transferring. We conduct extensive experiments on a number of downstream tasks. The experimental results show the superior performance of LOO-kNN against the SoTA supervised and self-supervised pre-training methods. Future works may explore strategies of efficiently combining LOOK and self-supervised methods to train powerful models with better generalized representation for downstream transferring.

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A DATASETS

We present dataset statistics of our downstream transferring task in Table 7, which contains vary types of technical, texture, satellite, natural, medical, illustrative, symbolic and natural visual contents and corresponding categories. For the train/validation/test split of each dataset, we follow the original split for those with official split file, *i.e.* Aircraft, DTD (the first official split), Flowers and Kaokore. For the remaining datasets with only train/test split, we preserve the test set, and randomly split the training set into training and validation sets with the proportion of $7:3$ inside each category.

Table 7: Statistics of downstream tranferring datasets, including the train/validation/test split, number of classes and type of visual contents

Dataset	**# train**	**# val**	**# test**	**# classes**	**type**
Aircraft (Maji et al., 2013)	3,334	3,333	3,333	100	technical
Cars (Krause et al., 2013)	5,700	2,444	8,401	196	technical
DTD (Cimpoi et al., 2014)	1,880	1,880	1,880	47	texture
EuroSAT (Helber et al., 2019)	13,500	5,400	8,100	10	satellite
Flowers (Nilsback & Zisserman, 2008)	1,020	1,020	6,149	102	natural
ISIC (Codella et al., 2019)	5,007	2,003	3,005	7	medical
Kaokore (Tian et al., 2020)	6,568	826	821	8	illustrative
Omniglot (Lake et al., 2015)	6,590	2,636	3,954	1,623	symbolic
Pets (Patino et al., 2016)	2,575	1,105	3,669	37	natural

B DETAILS OF PRE-TRAINING AND FINE-TUNING METHODS

B.1 SUPERVISED PRE-TRAINING.

We present the implementation details or download source of all the compared pre-training methods.

- **Cross Entropy (C.E.)**. The most commonly used C.E. pre-training using a linear or MLP classifier guided by the cross entropy loss function. We implement two version of C.E. with and without strong data augmentation.
- **Supervised Contrastive Learning** (SupCon, Khosla et al. (2020)). SupCon is supervised version of existing self-supervised contrastive learning. Besides the augmentation views of one training sample are regarded as "positive" samples, the other samples with the same label are also regarded as positive ones. SupCon requires training with large batch-size or MoCo trick. Since there is no open-source models with proper training epochs for comparison, we reproduce a 90 epochs pre-trained model with batch-size of 256 based on the MoCo trick, with queue size $8,192$, momentum 0.999 and temperature 0.07 (Khosla et al., 2020), which is reported to show stronger performance the large batch-size training. We also follow Islam et al. (2021) to implement a SupCon+SSL that shows better transferablity, where the SSL method is selected as MoCo-v2.
- **Exemplar-v2** Zhao et al. (2020), which proposed a similar strategy to improve the existing contrastive learning that incorrectly pushing samples with the same label. The proposed Exemplar-v2 is also based on MoCo-v2. We directly utilize the pre-trained model from its official open-source codebase.

B.2 SELF-SUPERVISED PRE-TRAINING.

For MoCo-v2 and SimSiam, we download their official provided pre-trained model based on 200 and 100 epochs of pre-training, respectively. For SimCLR and BYOL, we adapt pre-trained models from an open-source codebase "OpenSelfSup" (https://github.com/open-mmlab/OpenSelfSup), which successfully reproduce the representative self-supervised learning methods. We select the SimCLR and BYOL pre-trained models with best ImageNet accuracy, which are trained for 200 and 300 epochs, respectively.

B.3 FINE-TUNING METHODS

In our main experiments, we compare the performance of pre-trained models with advanced fine-tuning methods on downstream datasets. including BSS (Chen et al., 2019), DELTA (Li et al., 2019) and StochNorm (Kou et al., 2020). The implementation of these fine-tuning methods are based on the open-source transfer learning codebase "Transfer-Learning-Library" (https://github.com/thuml/Transfer-Learning-Library). We also follow the split and subset sampling of the Aircraft and Cars datasets provided in this library. In detail, all the parameters of the model are available for update, similar to the full fine-tuning baseline. A similar configuration of linear and fully fine-tuning are adapted with total epochs of 50 (decaying at epoch 25 and 37, initial learning rate of 0.001 and batch size of 32. It is noted that the official split of the codebase is the train/val split, and we shows the best validation accuracy throughout training.