LEMANS SCHOOL OF AI | SESSION 4.03

SESSION D'INITITATION AUX

## GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

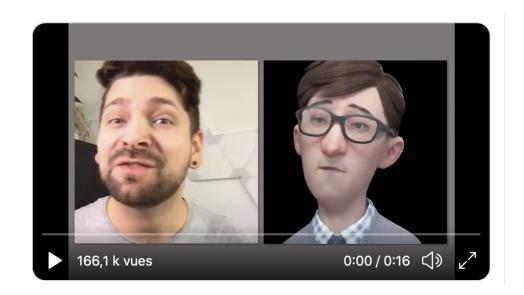


JEUDI 15 OCTOBRE 2020 | 18H30 | LE MANS INNOVATION



NVIDIA <a> @nvidia · 7 oct.</a>

NVIDIA Maxine will be making an appearance on @BBCClick with @thisisFoxx this weekend! Can't wait that long? Get a sneak peek of how this new #AI platform transforms video conferencing in the #GTC20 keynote: nvda.ws/3jEH5Zn



#### Sender Receiver Keyframe Keyframe Output NVIDIA Al Video Compression Webcam Neural Network Keypoint Extraction Keypoints

#### **Sommaire**

- 1/ intro (5 min)
- 2/ exemples d'application (15 min)
- 3/ comment ça marche (25 min)
- 4/ un programme exemple (15 min)
- 5/ quelques considérations (15min)

# intro



La technologie GAN est introduite en 2014

par lan Goodfellow (OpenAl Institute -> Google -> Apple (directeur ML))

#### Yann LeCun



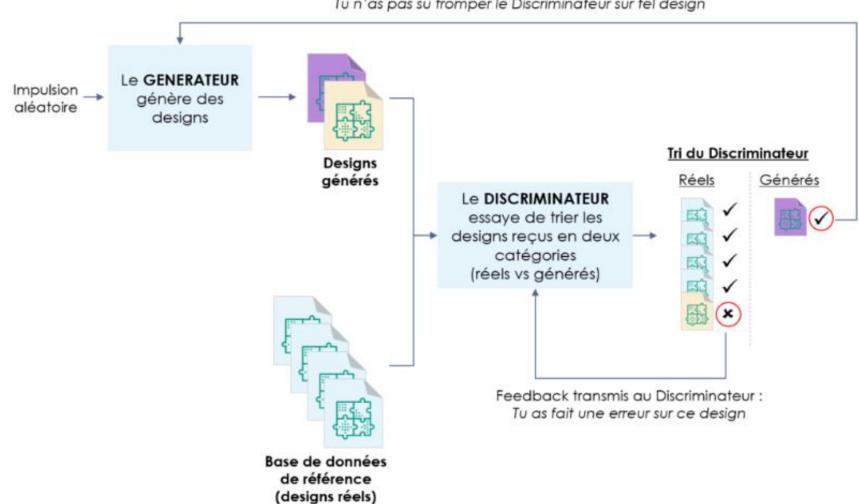
### de quoi s'agit-il?

• GAN = type de modèle de DL

 la particularité : compétition entre deux <u>réseaux de</u> <u>neurones</u> :

un générateur contre un discriminateur.

#### Feedback transmis au Générateur : Tu n'as pas su tromper le Discriminateur sur tel design



# quelques exemples d'application

### StyleGAN: génération d'images

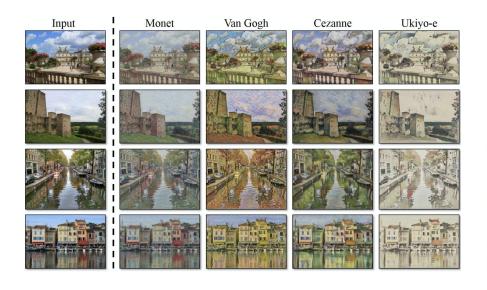


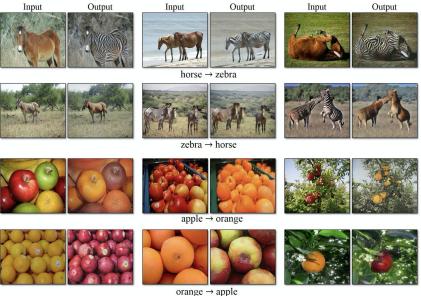




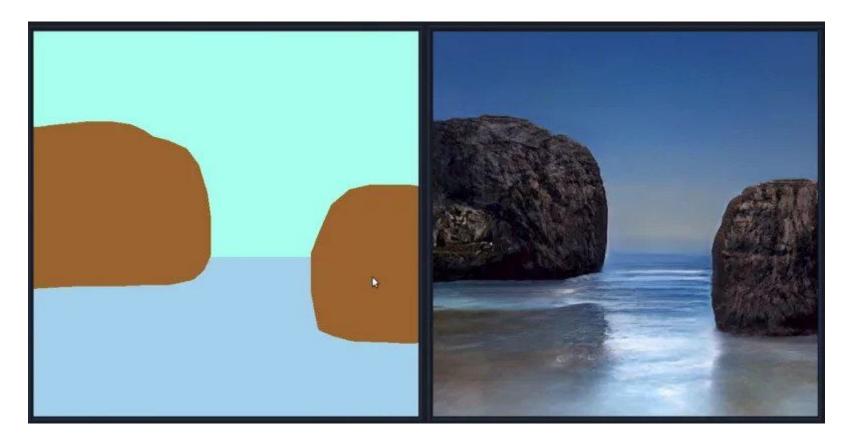
https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/

### CycleGAN: transfert d'images/vidéos





#### GauGAN - NVIDIA





#### **3D GAN**

#### http://3dgan.csail.mit.edu

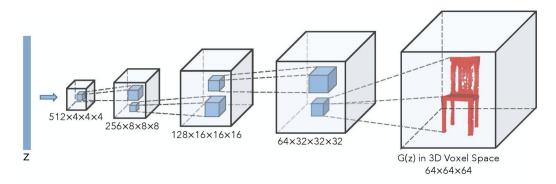


Figure 1: The generator of 3D Generative Adversarial Networks (3D-GAN)



Figure 2: Shapes synthesized by 3D-GAN

#### Entreprise utilisant les GANs



Nouvelle génération de Photoshop



Augmentation de données





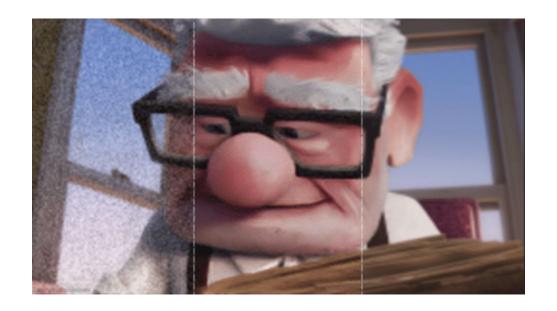


Filtres sur les images





vidéo



retirer le bruit d'une image





https://colourise.sg/



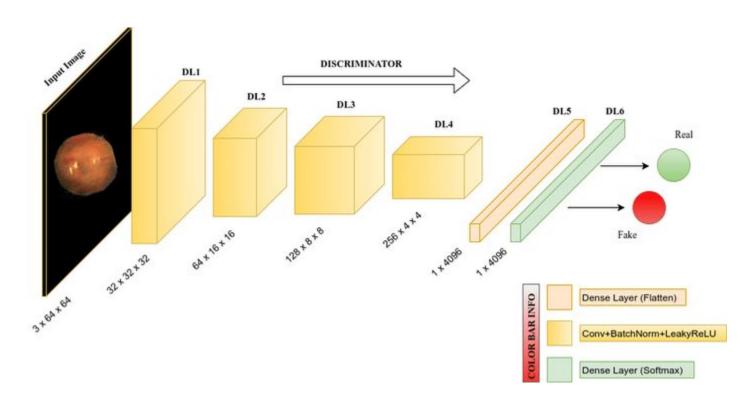
Pour votre santé, évitez de manger trop gras, trop sucré, trop salé, www.mangerbouger.fr SCREENCAST @ MATIC



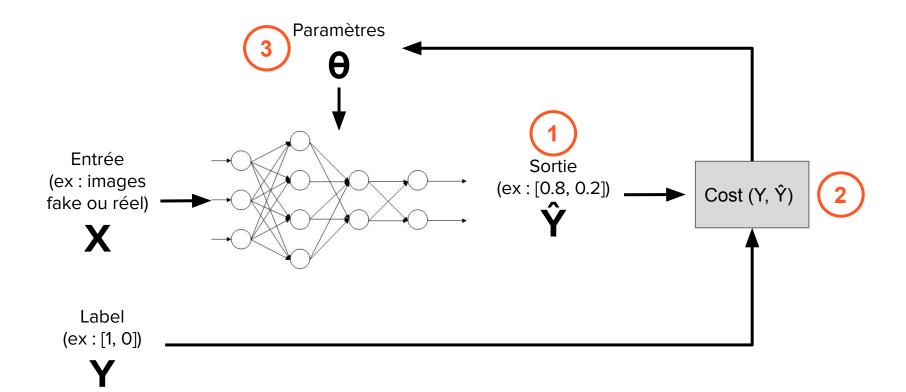
Pour votre santé, mangez au moins cinq fruits et légumes par jour. www.mangerbouger.fr

# comment ça marche

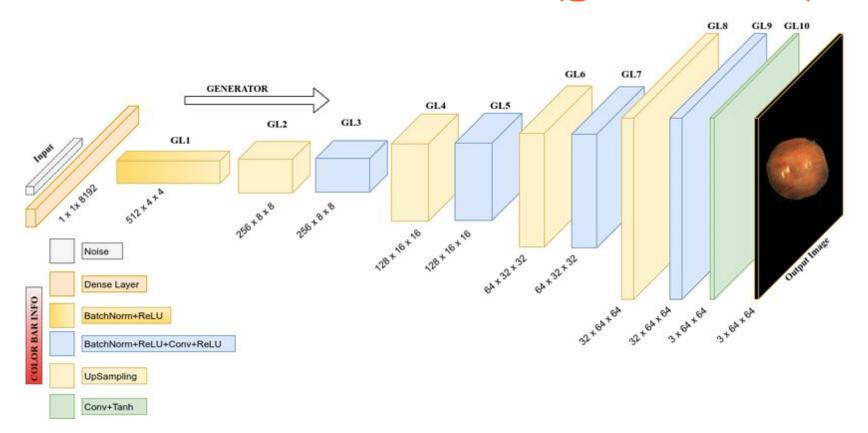
### Réseaux à convolution (discriminateur)



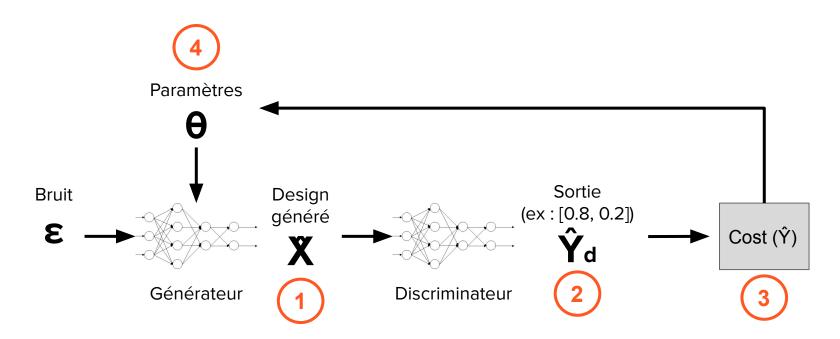
#### Entrainement du discriminateur



## Réseaux à déconvolution (générateur)



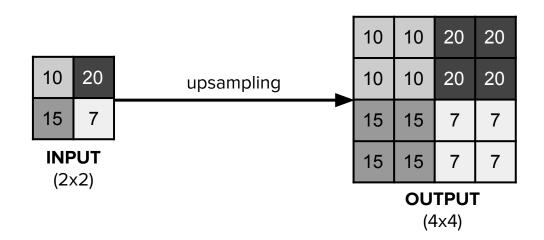
## Entrainement du générateur



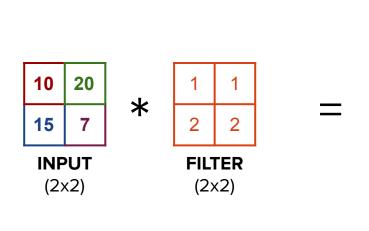
#### Objectif pour:

- le Générateur : Ŷd = [1, 0]
- le Discriminateur : Ŷd =[0, 1]

# Upsampling techniques (le plus proche voisin)



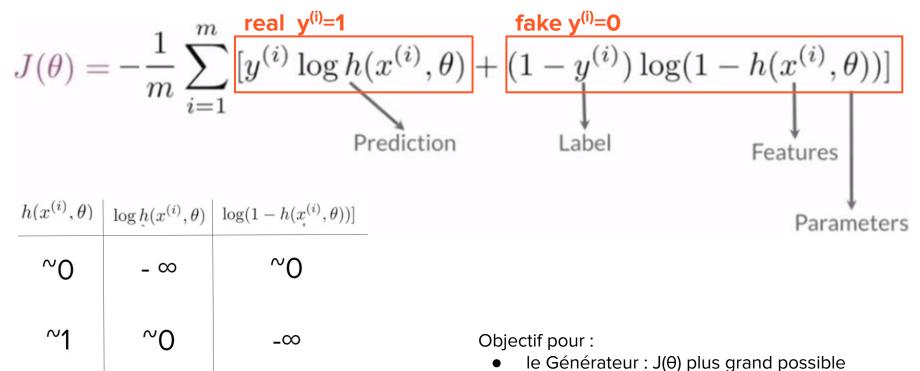
## Upsampling techniques (déconvolution)



<b>10</b> *1	<b>10</b> *1 <b>+2</b> 0*1	20*1
<b>10</b> *2 <b>+15</b> *1	<b>10</b> *2+ <b>15</b> *1 +20*2+7*1	20* <mark>2+7*1</mark>
<b>15*2</b>	<b>15</b> *2+ <b>7</b> *2	<b>7*2</b>

pas = 1

## **Binary cross-entropy cost function**

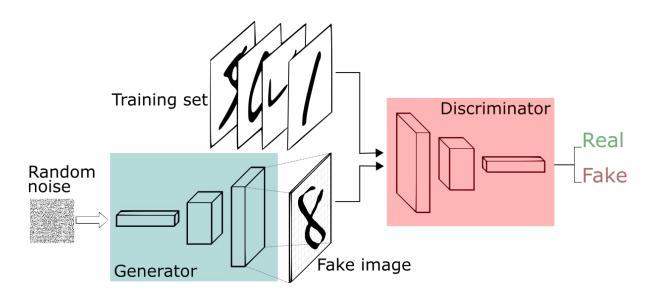


• le Discriminateur :  $J(\theta)$  plus proche de 0 possible

# um programme exemple

#### mon premier GAN

- avec Keras, tensorflow
- dataset de chiffres manuscrits de MNIST
- objectif: générer une image synthétique d'un chiffre



## le générateur

#### entrée:

100-dimensional noise

#### sortie:

vector of the size 784

(28x28 the original size

*of the images)* 

```
class Generator(keras.Model):
   def __init (self, random noise size = 100):
        super().__init__(name='generator')
       #layers
        self.input layer = keras.layers.Dense(units = random noise size)
        self.dense_1 = keras.layers.Dense(units = 128)
        self.leaky 1 = keras.layers.LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.01)
        self.dense_2 = keras.layers.Dense(units = 128)
        self.leaky 2 = keras.layers.LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.01)
        self.dense_3 = keras.layers.Dense(units = 256)
        self.leaky 3 = keras.layers.LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.01)
        self.output layer = keras.layers.Dense(units=784, activation = "tanh")
   def call(self, input_tensor):
       ## Definition of Forward Pass
       x = self.input_layer(input_tensor)
       x = self.dense 1(x)
       x = self.leaky 1(x)
       x = self.dense 2(x)
       x = self.leaky 2(x)
       x = self.dense 3(x)
       x = self.leaky 3(x)
        return self.output_layer(x)
   def generate_noise(self,batch_size, random_noise_size):
        return np.random.uniform(-1,1, size = (batch size, random noise size))
```

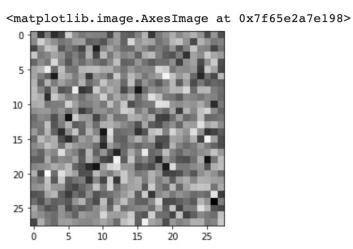
### fonction de coût pour le générateur

cross\_entropy = tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(from\_logits = True)

```
def generator_objective(dx_of_gx):
    # Labels are true here because generator thinks he produces real images.
    return cross_entropy(tf.ones_like(dx_of_gx), dx_of_gx)
```

#### Génération sans entraînement

```
generator = Generator()
fake_image = generator(np.random.uniform(-1,1, size =(1,100)))
fake_image = tf.reshape(fake_image, shape = (28,28))
plt.imshow(fake_image, cmap = "gray")
```



## le discrimi -nateur

```
entrée:
784-dimensional
vector(28*28 = 784)
sortie:
1 neurone
```

a fake or a real image

```
class Discriminator(keras Model):
   def __init__(self):
        super().__init__(name = "discriminator")
       #Layers
        self.input_layer = keras.layers.Dense(units = 784)
        self.dense_1 = keras.layers.Dense(units = 128)
        self.leaky 1 = keras.layers.LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.01)
        self.dense 2 = keras.layers.Dense(units = 128)
        self.leaky_2 = keras.layers.LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.01)
        self.dense_3 = keras.layers.Dense(units = 128)
        self.leaky_3 = keras.layers.LeakyReLU(alpha = 0.01)
       # This neuron tells us if the input is fake or real
        self.logits = keras.layers.Dense(units = 1)
   def call(self, input tensor):
         ## Definition of Forward Pass
       x = self.input_layer(input_tensor)
       x = self.dense 1(x)
       x = self.leaky 1(x)
       x = self.leaky_2(x)
       x = self.leaky_3(x)
       x = self.leaky 3(x)
       x = self.logits(x)
        return x
```

#### fonction de coût pour le discriminateur

```
def discriminator objective(d x, q z, smoothing factor = 0.9):
    d_x = real output
    g_z = fake output
    # If we feed the discriminator with real images,
    # we assume they all are the right pictures --> Because of that label == 1
    real loss = cross entropy(tf.ones like(d x) * smoothing factor, d x)
    # Each noise we feed in are fakes image --> Because of that labels are 0
    fake_loss = cross_entropy(tf.zeros_like(q_z), q_z)
    total loss = real loss + fake loss
    return total_loss
```

remarque: smoothing\_factor is to avoid overfitting

#### **Entrainement**

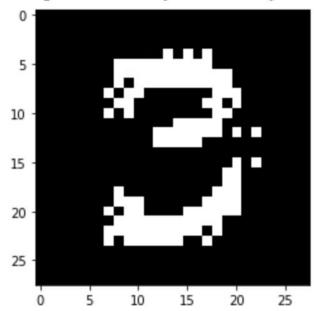
```
BATCH_SIZE = 256
BUFFER_SIZE = 60000
EPOCHES = 300
```

```
@tf.function()
def training step(generator: Discriminator, discriminator: Discriminator, images:np.ndarray , k:int =1, batch_size = 32):
    for _ in range(k):
         with tf.GradientTape() as gen_tape, tf.GradientTape() as disc_tape:
            noise = generator.generate_noise(batch_size, 100)
           g z = generator(noise)
           d x true = discriminator(images) # Trainable?
            d_x_fake = discriminator(q_z) # dx_of_gx
            discriminator_loss = discriminator_objective(d_x_true, d_x_fake)
           # Adjusting Gradient of Discriminator
            gradients of discriminator = disc tape.gradient(discriminator loss, discriminator.trainable variables)
            discriminator optimizer apply gradients (zip(gradients of discriminator, discriminator trainable variables)) # Takes a list of gradient and variables pairs
            generator_loss = generator_objective(d_x_fake)
            # Adjusting Gradient of Generator
            gradients of generator = gen_tape.gradient(generator loss, generator trainable variables)
            generator_optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients_of_generator, generator.trainable_variables))
```

#### résultat

```
fake_image = generator(np.random.uniform(-1,1, size = (1, 100))) plt.imshow(tf.reshape(fake_image, shape = (28,28)), cmap="gray")
```

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f65e0f7db70>



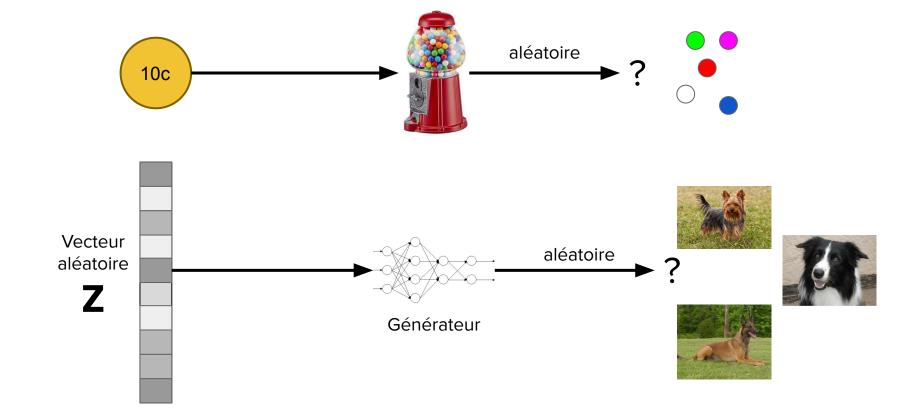
# quelques considérations...

# **Conditional GANs**

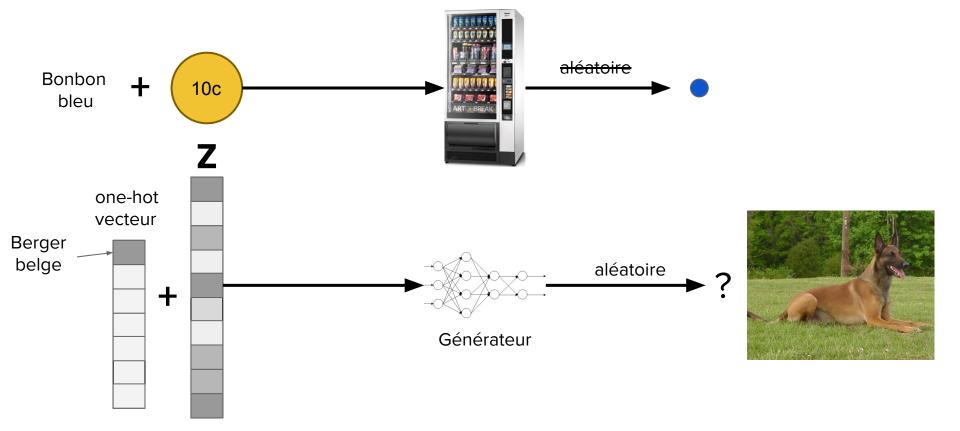




# **Unconditional GANs**



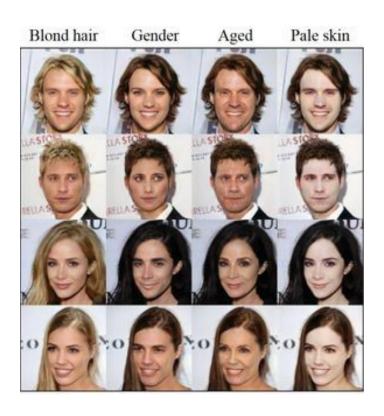
# **Conditional GANs**



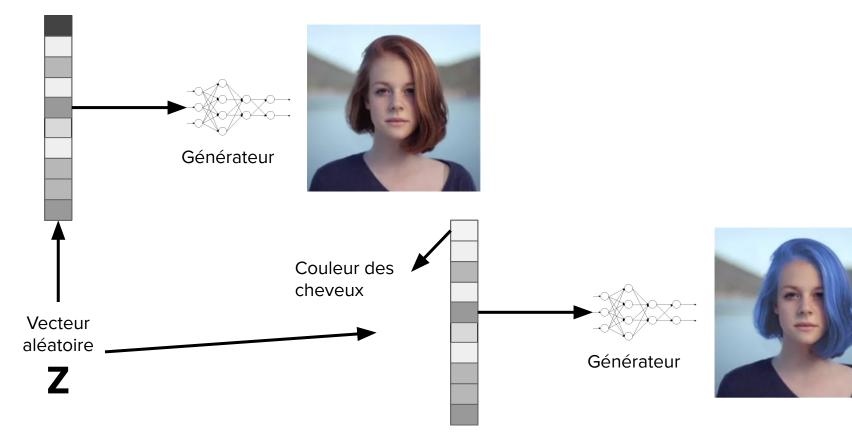
# **Conditional vs Unconditional GANs**

Conditional	Unconditional
<ul> <li>Génère la classe qu'on souhaite</li> <li>Les données d'entraînement doivent être annotées</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Génère une classe aléatoirement</li> <li>Les données d'entraînement ne doivent pas être libellées</li> </ul>

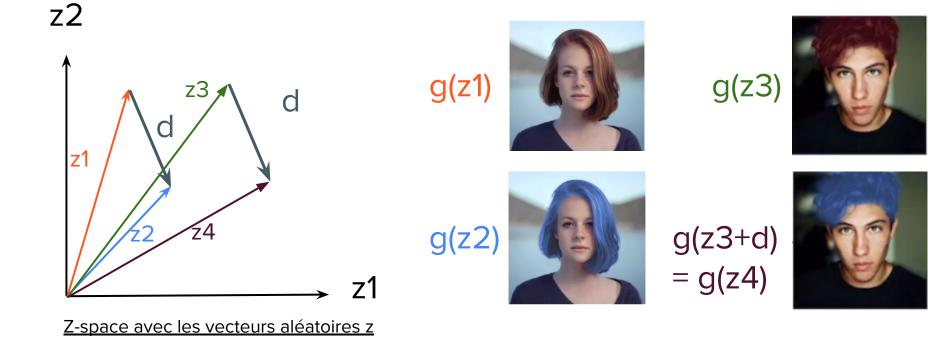
#### **Controllable GANs**



# **Controllable GANs**



# **Z-space and controllable generation**



# **Controllable vs Conditional GANs**

Controllable	Conditional
<ul> <li>Génère des images avec la caractéristique qu'on souhaite</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Génère la classe qu'on souhaite</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Les données d'entraînement ne doivent pas être annotées</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Les données d'entraînement doivent être annotées</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>On manipule le vecteur ε en entrée</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>On concatène le vecteur ε avec une vecteur de classe</li> </ul>

# et pour la session 2

sur la base d'un exemple, on rentrera dans le détail de l'implémentation d'un modèle :

les problèmes rencontrés et leurs solutions

- les limites
  - les illilles