Introduction

本次作業是想要我們透過給定的video frame和其他資訊,訓練一個CVAE,來預測未來的video frame。在這份作業中,我們可以學到如何訓練一個CVAE,和調整teacher forcing和KL weight來進一步提升效能。

• Derivation of CVAE

推導如下:

$$\begin{split} &\log p(x|C;\theta) = \int g(2|x,c;\phi) \log P(x|C;\theta) dz \\ &= Sg(2|x,c;\phi) \log P(x,z|C;\theta) dz - Sg(2|x,c;\phi) \log P(z|x,c;\theta) dz \\ &= \int g(z|x,c;\phi) \log P(x,z|C;\theta) dz - \int g(z|x,c;\phi) \log P(z|x,c;\phi) dz \\ &+ \int g(z|x,c;\phi) \log g(z|x,\phi) dz - \int g(z|x,c;\phi) \log P(z|x,c;\theta) dz \\ &= L(x,g,c;\phi) + KL(g(z|x,c;\phi)||P(z|x,c;\theta) dz \\ &= L(x,g,c;\phi) + KL(g(z|x,c;\phi)||P(z|x,c;\theta) \\ &= L(x,c;\phi) + Sg(z|x,c;\phi) + Sg(z|x,c;$$

跟VAE的推導過程差不多,只差在說CVAE在條件機率的部分多了variable c,也就是附帶的資訊,像這次作業中的兩個.csv。

- Implementation details
- Describe how you implement your model (encoder, decoder, reparame terization trick, dataloader, etc.)

首先需要dataloader讀資料,在初始化的過程中,我將train/test/validate的資料夾目錄全存起來。

然後在gititem時,我return了sequence:[frame num, 3, 64, 64]和condition:[frame num, 7],而condition又分別是action: [frame num, 4]和position: [frame num, 3]合在一起。

```
def __getitem__(self, index):
    self.set_seed(index)
    seq = self.get_seq()
    cond = self.get_csv()
    return seq, cond
```

然後在get_seq和get_csv時,如果是test/validation,就照資料夾目錄順序output,否則就隨便抽一個資料夾output data。

```
def get_seq(self):
    img_list = []
    if (self.mode== 'test') or (self.mode=='validate'):
        self.getitem_dir = self.dir_list[self.count]
        self.count = (self.count+1)%len(self.dir_list)
    else:
        self.getitem_dir = self.dir_list[np.random.randint(len(self.dir_list))]
    for i in range(self.seq_len):
        pre_img = Image.open("%s/%d.png" % (self.getitem_dir, i))
        img = self.transform(pre_img)
        img_list.append(img)
    img_list = torch.stack((img_list))
    return img list
```

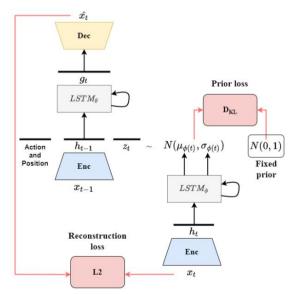
```
def get_csv(self):
    csv list=[]
    with open("%s/%s.csv" % (self.getitem_dir, 'actions'), newline='') as csv_file:
        actions rows = csv.reader(csv file)
        actions rows = list(actions rows)
    with open("%s/%s.csv" % (self.getitem_dir, 'endeffector_positions'), newline='') as csvfile:
        endeffector_positions_rows = csv.reader(csvfile)
endeffector_positions_rows = list(endeffector_positions_rows)
    for i in range(self.seq_len):
        a float = []
        for a in actions rows[i]:
             a_float.append(float(a))
        e float = []
        for e in endeffector_positions_rows[i]:
             e_float.append(float(e))
        cond = torch.Tensor(a float + e float)
        csv_list.append(cond)
    csv list = torch.stack(csv list,0)
    return csv_list
```

處理完dataloader後,接下來要準備encoder,decoder,lstm和gaussian_lstm。而助教很好心,model唯一需要實作的部分只有reparameterize。Reparameterize的原因是因為直接對高斯z分布取值會無法做back propagation。因此要用上reparameterization trick,變成對一個平均值=0變異數=1的隨機變數取值,再乘上變異數加上平均值,實作如下:

```
def reparameterize(self, mu, logvar):
    var = torch.exp(logvar/2)
    eps = torch.normal(0,1,size=logvar.size()).to("cuda")
    return eps*var+mu
```

有了模型,接下來是訓練過程。訓練過程基本上照著下圖跑。

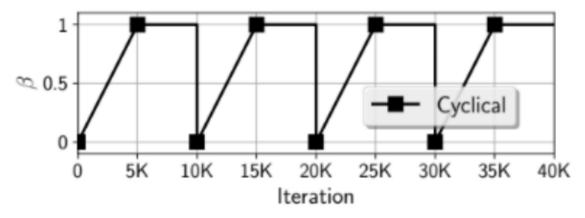
先讓t-1和t時間的x經過encoder分別得到h和h_target,然後讓h_target經過gaussian_lstm得到抽樣後的z,再讓z和h和action,position丟進lstm和decoder中,得到預測pred_x,最後再拿pred_x和t時間x下去算MSE_Loss,然後平均數變異數也要拿去算KL_divergence。最後再做back propagation和gradiant descent。



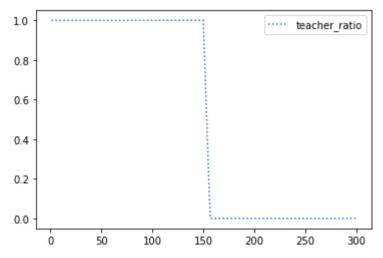
實作如下:

```
x \text{ pred} = x[0]
for i in range(1, args.n_past + args.n_future):
    if random.random() < args.tfr:</pre>
        use_teacher_forcing = True
        use_teacher_forcing = False
    h_target = modules['encoder'](x[i])[0]
    if args.last_frame_skip or i < args.n_past:
        if use_teacher_forcing == True:
            h, skip = modules['encoder'](x[i-1])
        else:
            h, skip = modules['encoder'](x_pred)
    else:
        if use_teacher_forcing == True:
            h = modules['encoder'](x[i-1])[0]
        else:
            h = modules['encoder'](x_pred)[0]
    z_t, mu, logvar = modules['posterior'](h_target)
    h_pred = modules['frame_predictor'](torch.cat([cond[i-1], h, z_t], 1))
x_pred = modules['decoder']([h_pred, skip])
    mse += nn.MSELoss()(x_pred, x[i])
    kld += kl_criterion(mu, logvar, args)
beta = kl_anneal.get_beta()
loss = mse + kld * beta
loss.backward()
optimizer.step()
```

KL annealing的部分,我就照著pdf上的圖,讓KL annealing有cyclical,至於有cyclical的效果好不好,留到後面討論。



Teacher forcing的部分,因為niter我設300,而我在niter=150,直接將teacher forcing ratio從1關成0,至於這種作法好不好,留到後面討論。



hyperparameter的部分,我只讓lr變成5e-4,剩下都照的sample code的參數設。

- Describe the teacher forcing (including main idea, benefits and drawb acks.)

Teacher forcing的想法就像說學生考卷寫個題組題,如果每寫一題,老師都檢討一次,那效果肯定比做完全部題組題後再檢討還好。因為基本上題組題前面錯了,後面題目接續著前面的答案,所以後面題目的答案也不會對。

而teacher forcing也是遵循著這種想法,如果當次epoch有開teacher forcing,那有關上個epoch的output當這個epoch的input時,要把其改成ground truth。

```
if random.random() < args.tfr
    use_teacher_forcing = True
else:
    use_teacher_forcing = False
h_target = modules['encoder'](x[i])[0]

if args.last_frame_skip or i < args.n_past:
    if use_teacher_forcing == True:
        h, skip = modules['encoder'](x[i-1])
    else:
        h, skip = modules['encoder'](x_pred)
else:
    if use_teacher_forcing == True:
        h = modules['encoder'](x[i-1])[0]
    else:
        h = modules['encoder'](x_pred)[0]</pre>
```

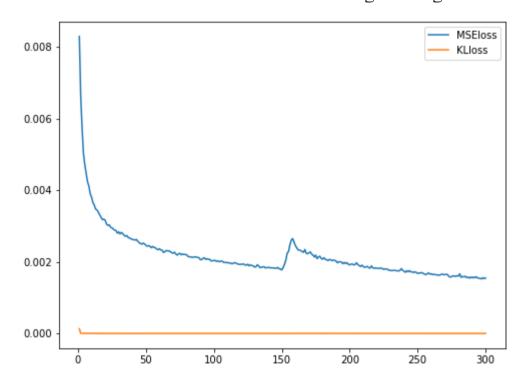
Teacher forcing的好處就是在teacher forcing情況下收斂的很快,而且只要teacher forcing練的夠好,直接關掉teacher forcing效果也會很好,就好比題組題都做對,不管老師是每寫一題檢討一遍,還是全部寫完再檢討,應該都是對的。

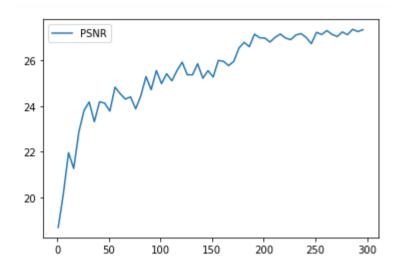
Teacher forcing的缺點就是如果一直開著teacher forcing,那在validation時因為沒有ground truth的支持,會讓模型變得脆弱,導致預測結果和最佳結果有一定的落差。

- Results and discussion
- Show your results of video prediction
- (a) Make videos or gif images for test result (select one sequence)
 PDF我也不知道怎麼上傳gif,所以就麻煩助教自己上去看了,感恩。
 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G11174JeRPZ47GJU4e6_1EojFB4B9TT5/view?usp=sharing
- (b)Output the prediction at each time step (select one sequence)

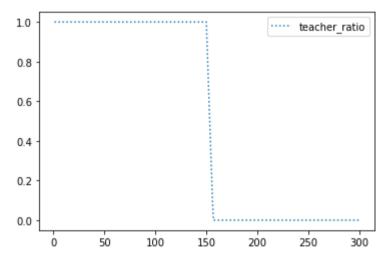


- Plot the KL loss and PSNR curves during training



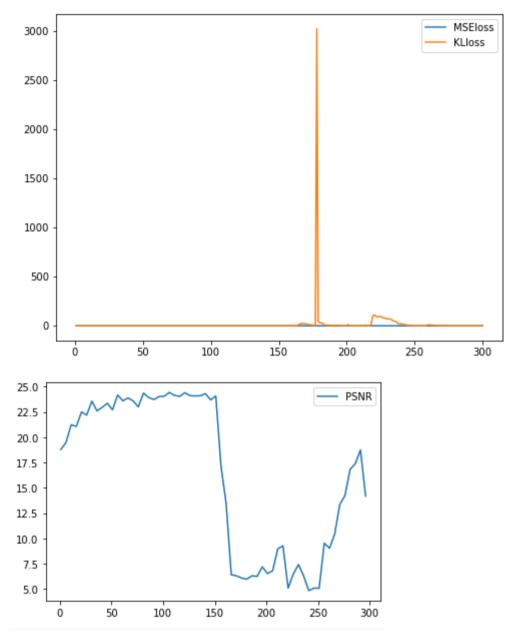


- Discuss the results according to your setting of teacher forcing ratio, K L weight, and learning rate.
- (1)其實上面的結果滿神奇的,前面提到,我的teacher forcing ratio是直接在第150niter時,從1直接降到0。



但關掉teacher forcing後卻沒練爛。我認為這個主要是因為當lr=5e-4時,在niter=150的情況下,PSNR有25。光在全開teacher forcing的情況下,就能練的夠好了,教授上課有提到說,有沒有teacher forcing的情況下,最佳化的那個點應該是相同的。所以結論就是,只要teacher forcing的情況下練的夠好,直接關掉tf應該也能練得還不錯。

當然如果teacher forcing的情況下練的不夠好,直接關掉teacher forcing的話,後面就很容易爛掉。像當lr=2e-3時,在niter=150的情況下,PSNR不到25,結果會如下:



解決方法就是應該把teacher forcing ratio慢慢降低,而不是讓teacher forcing ratio驟降。

(2) 另外,KL annealing可以有效改善kl vanishing的問題。

在lr=2e-3時,打開KL annealing cyclical,結果就會如discussion(1)的圖片,發現雖然突然關掉teacher forcing會讓PSNR掉的很低,不過最後因為有改善kl vanishing,後期PSNR還是有慢慢練回去。

但如果關掉KL annealing cyclical,使其成為monotonic,這樣變相代表說只有在初期才有 KL annealing的效果,後期會關掉KL annealing。最後會發現說關掉teacher forcing後,根 本就沒辦法練起來。就如下圖。

