

# A review on Generative Learning in Computer Vision

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*Abstract—*

*Index Terms—component, formatting, style, styling, insert*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence has made it possible for computers to learn from experiences and perform simple tasks which a human can easily do. Visual perception by human-like object recognizing abilities is once such task which scientists have been able to teach computers. In the past few years due to advancement and innovation in computing power especially unlocking GPU based distributed computing, computer scientists have achieved good success in able to teach computers to do complex tasks beyond classification like object detection, image segmentation, object tracking, and event detection. Computer Vision (CV) has since been used in numerous ways ranging from automated cars to quality check at factories which usually required an expert to manually check the production line.

With such advancements, the need for data is never ending. CV models running on neural networks require huge amount labeled training data to train them. But the problem lies in finding suitable high-quality data. Manual scavenging and labelling of data is not an ideal approach as it is costly to do so. The only option left for computer scientists is to produce high quality artificial data either from scratch or by manipulating existing data. Generative learning is one such popular way to generate artificial data. This paper will look at different generative methods introduced lately.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows— Section II will provide an overview of generative learning. Section III will cover recent techniques used for generative learning. Section IV will provide a comparison of different techniques discussed in section III. Finally, section V will provide some remarks to conclude the paper.

## II. GENERATIVE LEARNING

### A. Background

Computer scientists has contributed a lot of research towards generating synthetic visual data. With such techniques, computer scientists has been able to generate data which is almost indistinguishable by a human eye. This fast availability of generated data has made it possible to solve a lot of modern problems in deep learning.

There has been some generative techniques around in this field of deep learning. In 2014, Goodfellow et al. published a paper on Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) [1]. This state-of-the-art technique proved to be a major breakthrough in deep learning especially in CV. GANs has since then been applied in numerous fields including Natural Language Processing (NLP) and computer vision. This family of deep learning methods has become quite popular due to its good results. This review paper provides a survey on recent adaptations of GAN alongwith the first-original version often called as vanilla GAN. Autoencoders is a class of unsupervised neural networks which is also a popular method to generate data with some applications dating back to the 80s [2], [3]. Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) in specific is a generative technique.

### B. Taxonomy

The following Table I presents taxonomy of different generative learning techniques—

## III. TECHNIQUES

### A. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Goodfellow et al. developed this state-of-the-art class of neural networks with two key components; a generator and a discriminator. The generator is a neural network which takes a random vector input usually a noise and generates a new plausible output out of it in the domain. This vector input is taken from a Gaussian distribution. A Gaussian or normal distribution is a probability distribution around a mean, which signifies the data around the mean is more frequent as compared to data points away from the mean. A Gaussian distribution shows a bell curve when plotted. The vector is referred as a latent space which means significant variables but not explicitly visible. Due to the fact that it uses random vector sample every time, the model becomes stochastic, the output will be non-deterministic every time. The generator makes unlimited samples out of it. The discriminator, a classification model, then takes input from the training dataset as well as output from the generator model and attempts to identify source of the input, whether it is from the training dataset or from the generator generated output. Both models are meant to compete with each other, the generator has to fool the discriminator into incorrectly classifying its sample as a real

TABLE I  
TAXONOMY AND CITATIONS OF GENERATIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Technique	Citations
Generative Adversarial Networks	Conditional GAN
	[4]
	Progressive GAN
	[12]
	Deep Convolutional GANs (DCGAN)
	[5]
	Auxiliary Classifier GAN
	[7]
	Info GANs
	[6]
	3D-GAN
	[8]
	PacGAN
	[9]
	Pix2PixGAN
	[10]
	Cycle-GAN
	[11]
	Text-to-Image Synthesis (StackGAN)
	[13]
	Super-Resolution GAN
	[14]
Autoencoders	Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)
	[15]

sample from the training set and the discriminator has to make itself perfect in correctly classifying input samples. The generator and the discriminator are both trained alongwith. When the discriminator predicts the class of the input sample, it is tweaked to perform better for the next sample, likewise the generator is updated to create samples which will fool the discriminator. Even though GAN is an unsupervised learning technique but this architecture of it is designed as a supervised learning technique. The generator model is then used discarding the discriminator model. The following figure 1 describes the working of a GAN.

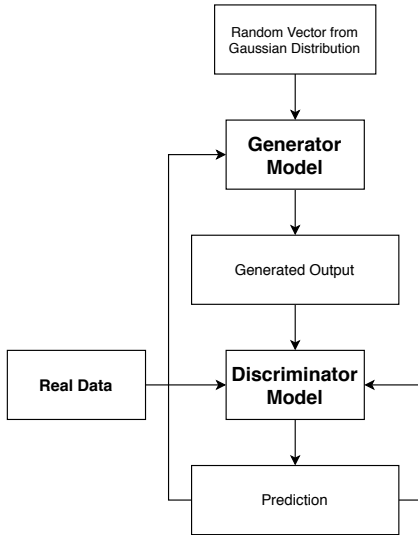


Fig. 1. End-to-end process of the Vanilla GAN

1) *Conditional GAN*: Conditional GAN is an extension of GAN proposed by Mirza et al. in 2014 [4]. It works on the principal of conditional probability which is defined as the probability of an event given another event mathematically represented as  $P(A|B)$  which translates to probability of  $A$  given  $B$ . Conditional GAN is conditioned using extra information which is passed to the generator as well as to the discriminator. This extra information can be any supplementary information like image labels. The discriminator gets

the extra information alongwith the input from generator. One of the applications of conditional GAN is generating image of a person given its gender. The following figure 2 describes the working of a conditional GAN.

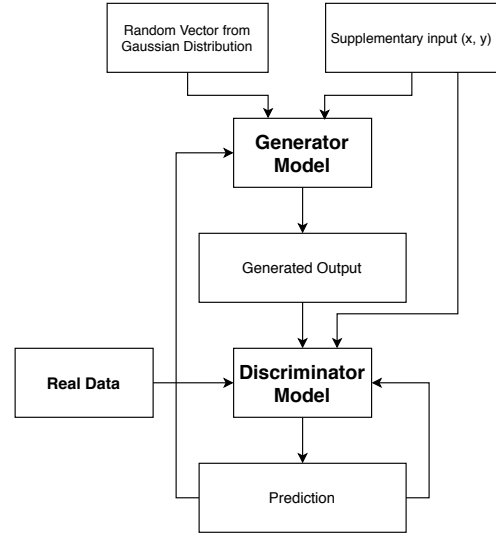


Fig. 2. End-to-end process of the conditional GAN

2) *Progressive GAN*: Karras et al in 2017 published a paper introducing progressive GAN [12]. According to the authors of the paper, they proposed a novel training technique where the generator and discriminator grow progressively as they train themselves. Growing progressively means adding more layers to themselves to fine tune the model. With this approach, the training time decreases. The generator produces low quality images and as more layers are added it fine tunes the model resulting in high quality images. This progressive learning technique allows the model to gradually discover large scale composition of the image and then focus on improving the fine details of the image. New layers are added in such a way that it does not drastically affect the fine tuned network. Figure 3 shows how layers are added to both the generator and discriminator together.

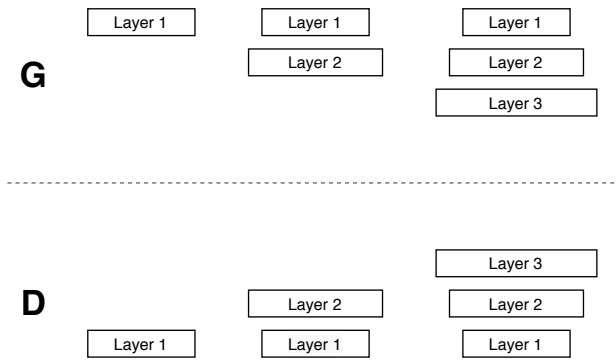


Fig. 3. Addition of layers in every iteration of progressive GAN

3) *Deep Convolutional GAN (DCGAN)*: Deep Convolutional GAN (DCGAN), one of the first convolutional GANs proposed by Radford et al in early 2016 [5], relies on the architecture of CNN. The authors proposed a few architecture guidelines which describes the composition of a DCGAN. They have taken a CNN and replaced the pooling layers with convolutions with fractional-strides in the generator in order to reduce feature maps resulting from the sample Gaussian input. They also have replaced the pooling layers in discriminator with convolutions with strides resulting in more parameters to train the model. They then used batch normalization for both the models resulting in stable training. Then to lower the training parameters, they removed hidden layers. Then finally they have used ReLU and LeakyReLU as the activation function in the generator and the discriminator respectively.

4) *Auxiliary Classifier GAN*: Auxiliary classifier GAN (ACGAN), proposed by Odena et al in 2017 [7], is able to generate high-resolution images using a technique called label conditioning. At that time, the experiment resulted in images of 128 x 128 resolution images. They also were able to identify the collapsing behavior of a GAN. The model presented is a conditional model which was able to take a lot of labels/classes as supplementary input. They were able to create highly different sample spaces at a time. Unlike CGAN, the discriminator in this case learnt the supplementary information on its own, this technique is referred as reconstruction loss.

5) *3D-GAN*: 3D-GAN, is a 3D-object generation GAN proposed by Wu et al [8] in 2016. This was a novel technique which focused on the 3D space generation using GAN using CNN. 3D object generation is not an easy task due to the high-dimensionality of the object. With high dimensionality, a large number of parameters are needed. To solve this high dimensionality problem, CNN is the best bet out there. A CNN with the appropriate configuration helps in increasing the dimensions of the sample space while also being able to reduce the parameters/features. The authors proposed a CNN which is similar to DCGAN. With this architecture they have managed to reduce the features by a great amount. They added a Sigmoid layer in the end. Due to the fact that it is difficult to generate a 3D object as compared to be able to classify them,

the authors had to come up with a simple training method. They used a bigger batch with very low learning rate. This method proved to be able to generate good-quality shapes.

6) *InfoGAN*: InfoGAN was proposed by Chen et al in 2016 [6]. InfoGAN is a GAN which utilises the information shared among a subset of the latent space. It also uses an unsupervised learning technique called disentangled representation which allocated different sets of dimensions by breaking down features of the data. Disentangled information represents a low representation of the data. With the introduction of this technique, it makes the model to be truly unsupervised. InfoGAN as claimed by the authors contributes comparatively less computation cost when used with GAN also making it easier to train.

7) *PacGAN*:

8) *Pix2PixGAN*:

9) *Cycle-GAN*:

10) *Text-to-Image Synthesis (StackGAN)*:

11) *Super-Resolution GAN*:

## B. Autoencoders

Autoencoders are a type of neural networks which learn in an unsupervised way. As the name suggests, it encodes the input and then try to reconstruct the input to generate a similar or better output. This way it learns to reduce unnecessary features while being able to produce the same input data it was fed. This technique is often used for dimension reduction, fix noisy data, or compression without losing significant parts of the data. Autoencoders generally use a feedforward architecture which uses backpropagation while training.

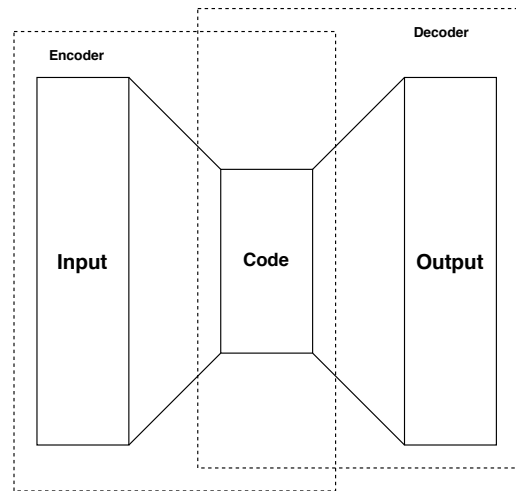


Fig. 4. Architecture of an autoencoder

In the above figure 4, an autoencoder is shown. It has 2 main components: an encoder which takes in the input and encodes it and a decoder which uses the encoded output of the encoder as input and tries to generate the original input of the model. Due to the backpropagation nature of this model, the training is quite fast.

1) *Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)*: Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) are generative models. It is based on vanilla autencoders but with a distinct property of picking up input from a latent space which is continuous in nature. It basically avoids overfitting by regularizing its training. Unlike GAN, where a discriminator is used to classify the data which in turn helps the generator to tune itself to fool the discriminator, VAEs learn how to generate the data. The model first encodes the input over the latent space as distribution, then it picks up a point from the resultant latent space and then decoded. The error in decoding is calculated and backpropagated in the network. It uses Stochastic Gradient descent to train itself. This enables the model to generate distinct samples with similar characteristics to the input. VAEs can work with an surprisingly diverse data forms, continuous or discrete, labelled or unlabelled, sequential or non-sequential, making it an extremely efficient generative learning technique. VAEs has proven to produce images out of latent space but it often performs poorly. This is the reason why VAEs are not used anymore for generative learning in computer vision.

#### IV. COMPARISON

#### V. CONCLUSION

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