

MaskGIT for Image Inpainting  
Lab Report # 5

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Problem Statement

在本次實驗中，我們需要完成MaskGIT中對於Bidirectional Transformer的訓練，並利用其來解決Inpainting的任務。而在實作上，我們需要完成三個部分，分別Multi-head Attention Layer，對於Bidirectional Transformer的Training Strategy與最後用於Inpainting的Iterative Decoding。最後再比較不同的Decoding方式對於Inpainting後的結果是否有影響，並以FID作為衡量指標。

## 2 Implementation Details

### 2.1 The details of your model

#### 2.1.1 Multi-Head Self-Attention

對於Multi-Head Self-Attention的部分，我們先計算出每個QKV的大小( $768 / 16 = 48$ )，我們只需要使用一個Linear Layer，設定其輸入與輸出的維度是( $768, 3 * \text{num\_heads} * \text{head\_dim}$ )，3代表之後要將輸出reshape成同樣大小並分配給QKV。而在Forward時，將其透過reshape與permute讓輸出的維度是( $3, \text{batch\_size}, \text{num\_heads}, n, \text{head\_dim}$ )，並將第一個dim分別分配給QKV即可之後就如原始計算Attention的作法，只是針對不同的head各自計算。最後再透過一個Linear來將每個head計算出的結果做合併，如程式碼1所示。

```
1 class MultiHeadAttention(nn.Module):
2     def __init__(self, dim=768, num_heads=16, attn_drop=0.1):
3         super(MultiHeadAttention, self).__init__()
4         self.num_heads = num_heads
5         self.head_dim = dim // num_heads
6
7         self.scale = self.head_dim ** -0.5
8         self.to_qkv = nn.Linear(dim, 3 * self.num_heads * self.head_dim, bias=False)
9         self.attn_drop = nn.Dropout(attn_drop)
10        self.proj = nn.Linear(dim, dim)
11
12    def forward(self, x):
```

```

13     b, n, c = x.shape
14     qkv = self.to_qkv(x)
15     q, k, v = qkv.reshape(b, n, 3, self.num_heads, self.head_dim).permute(2, 0, 3,
16     1, 4)
17
18     attn = (q @ k.transpose(-2, -1)) * self.scale
19     attn = attn.softmax(dim=-1)
20     attn = self.attn_drop(attn)
21
22     o = (attn @ v).transpose(1, 2).reshape(b, n, c)
23     o = self.proj(o)
24     return o

```

Listing 1: Multi-Head Self-Attention

## 2.2 The details of your stage2 training

### 2.2.1 Basic Function

在實作中，有幾個function需要實作，分別為如何從VQGAN中獲得影像產生的token，與在inpainting時所使用的mask scheduling。

**encode\_to\_z:** 此function是用來將影像透過VQGAN產生成token，如程式碼2所示。

```

1 @torch.no_grad()
2 def encode_to_z(self, x):
3     codebook_mapping, codebook_indices, _ = self.vqgan.encode(x)
4     return codebook_mapping, codebook_indices.reshape(codebook_mapping.shape[0], -1)

```

Listing 2: encode\_to\_z

**gamma\_func:** 此function會回傳要使用哪種mask scheduling，如程式碼3所示。

```

1 def gamma_func(self, mode="cosine"):
2     if mode == "linear":
3         return lambda r: 1 - r
4     elif mode == "cosine":
5         return lambda r: np.cos(r * np.pi / 2)
6     elif mode == "square":
7         return lambda r: 1 - r ** 2
8     elif mode == "sqrt":
9         return lambda r: 1 - np.sqrt(r)

```

```

10     elif mode == "constant":
11         return lambda r: 1
12     else:
13         raise NotImplementedError

```

Listing 3: mask scheduling

### 2.2.2 MVTM

在MVTM的實作上，首先對於影像輸入 $x$ ，我先將將其經過VQGAN獲得其token。接著sample一組binary mask(利用bernoulli來sample)，接著只需要將原始的token中binary mask是True的位置更改為mask\_token，接著就將其經過Transformer後回傳模型預測的結果與原始的tokens即可，如程式碼4所示。

```

1 def forward(self, x):
2     # x: (b, c, h, w)
3     _, z_indices = self.encode_to_z(x)
4
5     mask_token = torch.ones(z_indices.shape, device=z_indices.device).long() * self.
6     mask_token_id
7     mask = torch.bernoulli(0.5 * torch.ones(z_indices.shape, device=z_indices.device))
8     .bool()
9
10    new_indices = mask * mask_token + (~mask) * z_indices
11    logits = self.transformer(new_indices)
12    z_indices=z_indices # ground truth
13    logits = logits # transformer predict the probability of tokens
14    return logits, z_indices

```

Listing 4: MVTM

### 2.2.3 Forward and Loss

在Training的部分，其實可以將其視為一個簡單的分類的問題，我們所要預測的就是在MVTM中token被mask的位置原始的值，因此在Training時，對於影像資料 $x$ ，我們先將其進行MVTM，接著就是將模型預測的結果與原始的token做Cross Entropy，以此來更新模型，如程式碼5所示。

```

1 def train_one_epoch(self, train_loader, epoch, args):
2     losses = []

```

```

3 progress = tqdm(enumerate(train_loader))
4 self.model.train()
5 for i, x in progress:
6     x = x.to(args.device)
7     logits, z_indices = self.model(x)
8     loss = F.cross_entropy(logits.reshape(-1, logits.size(-1)), z_indices.reshape
9         (-1))
10    loss.backward()
11    losses.append(loss.item())
12    if i % args.accum_grad == 0:
13        self.optim.step()
14        self.optim.zero_grad()
15        progress.set_description_str(f"epoch: {epoch} / {args.epochs}, iter: {i} / {
16            len(train_loader)}, loss: {np.mean(losses)}")
17    self.writer.add_scalar("loss/train", np.mean(losses), epoch)
18    return np.mean(losses)

```

Listing 5: Training

## 2.3 The details of your inference for inpainting task

在Inpainting的部分，對於每個iter，分別會輸入此iteration的token、此時的mask、一開始被mask的數量、目前的ratio與要使用何種mask function。而在一開始，會先將token 經由輸入的mask將某些部分mask起來，並由transformer預測被mask起來的位置是何種數值的機率，之後會根據此機率去sample去一組token，並會透過ratio與mask function來決定此iter要留下的數值數量(此部分指的是原始mask為True的部分)，透過排序的方式去把confident較小的值繼續mask起來，最後就只需要回傳一開始sample的token與新的mask即可，如程式碼6所示。

```

1 @torch.no_grad()
2 def inpainting(self, z_indices, mask, mask_num, ratio, mask_func):
3     z_indices_with_mask = mask * self.mask_token_id + (~mask) * z_indices
4     logits = self.transformer(z_indices_with_mask)
5     probs = torch.softmax(logits, dim=-1)
6
7     # make sure the predict token is not mask token
8     z_indices_predict = torch.distributions.categorical.Categorical(logits=logits).
9         sample()
10    while torch.any(z_indices_predict == self.mask_token_id):

```

```

10     z_indices_predict = torch.distributions.categorical.Categorical(logits=logits)
11     .sample()
12
13     z_indices_predict = mask * z_indices_predict + (~mask) * z_indices
14
15     # get prob from predict z_indices
16     z_indices_predict_prob = probs.gather(-1, z_indices_predict.unsqueeze(-1)).squeeze(-1)
17
18     z_indices_predict_prob = torch.where(mask, z_indices_predict_prob, torch.zeros_like(z_indices_predict_prob) + torch.inf)
19
20     mask_ratio = self.gamma_func(mask_func)(ratio)
21
22     mask_len = torch.floor(mask_num * mask_ratio).long()
23
24     g = torch.distributions.gumbel.Gumbel(0, 1).sample(z_indices_predict_prob.shape).to(z_indices_predict_prob.device)
25     temperature = self.choice_temperature * (1 - mask_ratio)
26     confidence = z_indices_predict_prob + temperature * g
27     sorted_confidence = torch.sort(confidence, dim=-1)[0]
28     cut_off = sorted_confidence[:, mask_len].unsqueeze(-1)
29     new_mask = (confidence < cut_off)
30     return z_indices_predict, new_mask

```

Listing 6: Inpainting

## 3 Experimental results

### 3.1 The best testing fid

#### 3.1.1 Screenshot

經過測試，當total-iter與sweet-spot皆為10，並使用cosine作為mask function時可以產生最好的FID，為**26.4074**，測試結果如表1。

FID	
747it [01:38, 7.57it/s]	
747	
100%	15/15 [00:01<00:00, 13.87it/s]
100%	15/15 [00:00<00:00, 18.25it/s]
FID: 26.407400897859958	

Table 1: The best testing FID



### 3.1.2 Predicted image, Mask in latent domain with mask scheduling

此時的Predict Image與Mask in latent domain如表2，我們可以觀察到Mask的位置會依照iter而逐漸變少，直至最後完全沒有mask，而Predict Image的部分也確實成功的將mask的部分給去除。










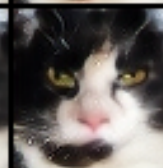




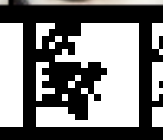


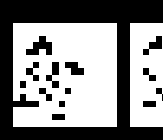
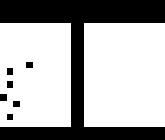
Image								
								
Mask								

Table 2: Result of Best FID

### 3.1.3 The setting about training strategy, mask scheduling parameters

經過測試，產生best FID的一些超參數設定如下：

- Learning Rate of training Transformer:  $1e^{-4}$
- epoch of training Transformer: 200
- training strategy: mask about 50% image latent in training
- sweet-spot: 10
- total-iter: 10
- mask-func: cosine

### 3.2 Comparison figures with different mask scheduling parameters setting

不同mask scheduling的測試結果如表3，超參數的設定如section 3.1.3，只有改變mask-func的設定(cosine, linear, square)。從結果中我們可以觀察到Cosine與Square的在mask scheduling的結果較為類似，在前期的mask改變的較少，而到後期則會逐漸增加，而Linear則是每步都改變相同數量。

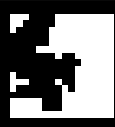


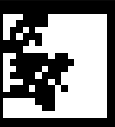
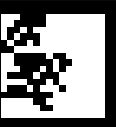
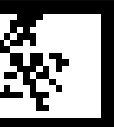
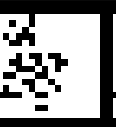
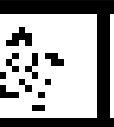
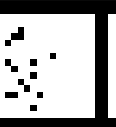




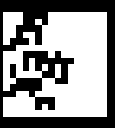
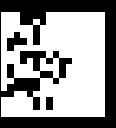
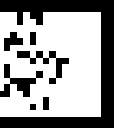
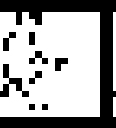
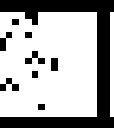
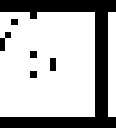

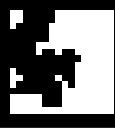





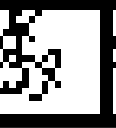
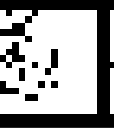
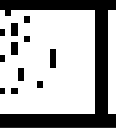

Cosine										
Linear										
Square										

Table 3: Mask scheduling comparison

FID的測試結果如表4，每個configurations皆執行30次inpainting的實驗並計算其FID的平均與標準差，可以觀察到Cosine的結果在平均上是最好的，Square則略差，而Linear則是表現最差。

Configurations	$FID \downarrow$
<b>cosine</b>	<b><math>26.724 \pm 0.267</math></b>
linear	$26.852 \pm 0.293$
square	$26.757 \pm 0.331$

Table 4: FID comparison on different mask scheduling

## 4 Discussion

### 4.1 Details of training Transformer

在訓練Transformer時，我使用固定的Learning Rate為 $1e^{-4}$ ，並訓練了300個epoch，

經過實驗發現約訓練到200 epoch後valid loss就開始上升，可見其已開始overfitting，因此在我所設定的超參數下，最好的model weights應該在epoch為200左右，如表5所示。

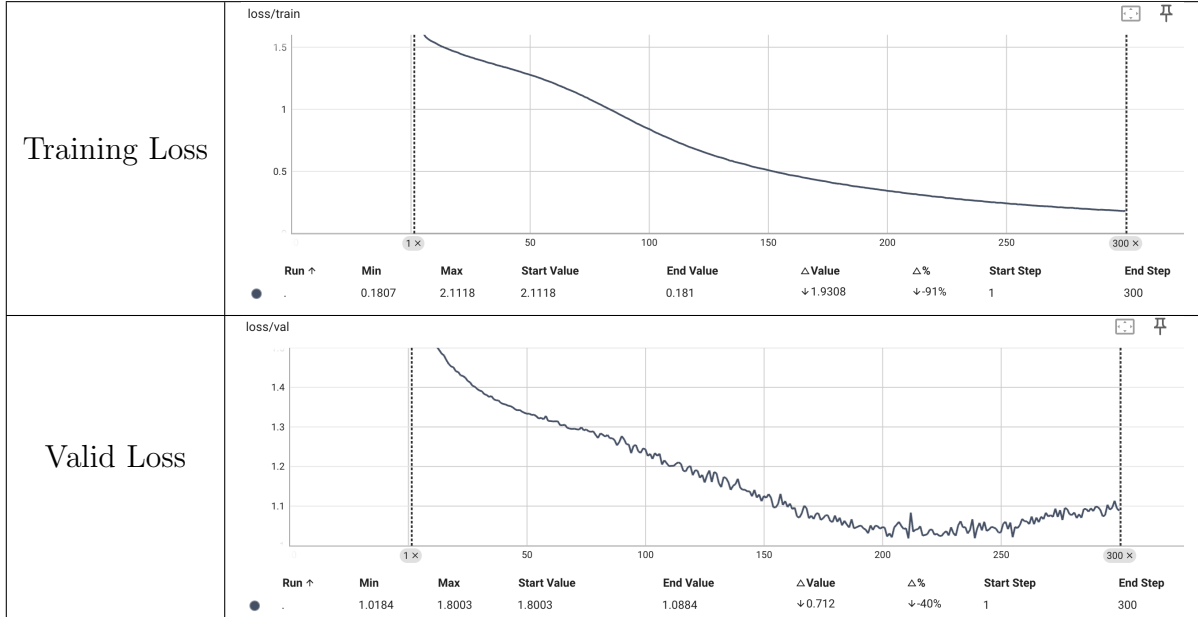


Table 5: Loss curve of training transformer

## 4.2 Comparison of other mask strategies

在Mask Scheduling的方式上，除了原始的三種方法外，我另外比較了直接將結果一步到位產生(一開始就直接預測所有被mask的token)，與圖形為convex的Square Root，此方式在前期需保留較多mask的預測結果，後期則會逐漸減少。

### 4.2.1 Comparison on Difference Iteration

我們共比較了三種不同的iteration( $T$ )，分別為8、10、12，我們可以觀察到在不同的iteration中，cosine的結果皆是最好的，而在 $T$ 為10時與使用cosine時，則有最佳的結果，實驗結果如表6所示。

$T$	Configurations	$FID \downarrow$
-	Baseline	$28.078 \pm 0.254$
8	Cosine	$26.764 \pm 0.343$
	Linear	$26.887 \pm 0.310$
	Square	$26.787 \pm 0.309$
	Sqrt	$27.023 \pm 0.300$
10	<b>Cosine</b>	<b><math>26.724 \pm 0.267</math></b>
	Linear	$26.852 \pm 0.293$
	Square	$26.757 \pm 0.331$
	Sqrt	$26.935 \pm 0.305$
12	Cosine	$26.746 \pm 0.368$
	Linear	$26.840 \pm 0.244$
	Square	$26.807 \pm 0.367$
	Sqrt	$26.905 \pm 0.306$

Table 6: FID comparison on different iteration

另外，我也嘗試比較了固定iteration，並設定不同的sweet spot( $Stop$ )，實驗結果如表7。我們可以觀察到最好的結果是發生在sweet spot為10，而total iteration為12，一樣是使用Cosine。另外我們也可以發現，在sweet spot較小時，使用Linear與Sqrt的結果反而比Cosine與Square好，原因是因為前兩者在前期會保留較多預測的結果，而後兩者則是後期才會逐漸增加，因此才会有此現象。

$T$	$Stop$	Configurations	$FID \downarrow$
-	-	Baseline	$28.078 \pm 0.254$
12	8	Cosine	$27.020 \pm 0.328$
		Linear	$26.876 \pm 0.281$
		Square	$27.042 \pm 0.229$
		Sqrt	$26.978 \pm 0.264$
12	10	<b>Cosine</b>	<b><math>26.803 \pm 0.346</math></b>
		Linear	$26.858 \pm 0.266$
		Square	$26.870 \pm 0.288$
		Sqrt	$27.059 \pm 0.270$

Table 7: FID comparison on different sweet spot