Generate Faces

REVIEW

CODE REVIEW

HISTORY

Meets Specifications

Congratulations on completing the GAN project. You are getting good results. As you might have experienced GANs are advanced and complex topic. In this project a few more changes will get you better results. You have done an awesome job so far. I have mentioned some suggestions to make it improve.

Here some links to know GAN's better:
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1511.06434.pdf
https://blog.openai.com/generative-models/
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpdP_0-IEOw
https://medium.com/@devnag/generative-adversarial-networks-gans-in-50-lines-of-code-pytorch-e81b79659e3f
https://deephunt.in/the-gan-zoo-79597dc8c347
http://guimperarnau.com/blog/2017/03/Fantastic-GANs-and-where-to-□nd-them
Image Completion with Deep Learning in TensorFlow
http://bamos.github.io/2016/08/09/deep-completion/
Wasserstein GAN implementation in TensorFlow and Pytorch
https://wiseodd.github.io/techblog/2017/02/04/wasserstein-gan/
Stability of GAN
http://www.araya.org/archives/1183
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) - Computerphile
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sw9r8CL98N0
GAN - intro Ian Goodfellow
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpdP_0-IEOw&t=250s

Required Files and Tests

✓

The project submission contains the project notebook, called "dlnd_face_generation.ipynb".

✓

All the unit tests in project have passed.

Data Loading and Processing

✓

The function `get_dataloader` should transform image data into resized, Tensor image types and return a DataLoader that batches all the training data into an appropriate size.

Nice job resizing the images and creating a DataLoader.

✓

Pre-process the images by creating a `scale` function that scales images into a given pixel range. This function should be used later, in the training loop.

Images are scaled correctly. We are scaling the images because we want both set of images (generated images and real images) in the same scale. The real images are in the range of 0.0 to 1.0 while the generated images are in the range of -1.0 to 1.0 because of the tanh activation in the last layer.

Build the Adversarial Networks

✓

The Discriminator class is implemented correctly; it outputs one value that will determine whether an image is real or fake.

Good

- Used a sequence of convolutional layers.
- Used batch normalization starting from second layer.
- Used strided convolution instead of max pooling to downsample making the network to learn itsown pooling function.
- Leaky relu and batch norm promote healthy gradient flow.

Suggestion:

- Use dropout layer to generalize it better. Add dropouts after leaky relu layer following each conv2d layer.

The Generator class is implemented correctly; it outputs an image of the same shape as the processed training data.

Good:

- Used a series of strided covolutional transpose layers.
- Relu activation paired with batch norm help in smooth flow of gradients.
- Used tanh at the output to return in the range -1 to 1.

Suggestion:

- Make the generator more powerfull. You can do this by making the generator slightly bigger compared to discriminator. Make it at least one layer bigger. You already have `g_conv_dim` value double the size of discriminator, that also help generator.

Tips and Tricks to make GANs work.
https://github.com/soumith/ganhacks

This function should initialize the weights of any convolutional or linear layer with weights taken from a normal distribution with a mean = 0 and standard deviation = 0.02.

Nice job initializing the weights as per the DCGAN paper.

Optimization Strategy

The loss functions take in the outputs from a discriminator and return the real or fake loss.

Nice job calculating the losses.

Suggestion

- Try label smoothing on calculating real_loss. This will prevent discriminator from being too strong by encouraging it to estimate soft probabilities.
  Example:
  `labels = torch.ones(batchsize)*0.9`

More info:
http://www.inference.vc/instance-noise-a-trick-for-stabilising-gan-training/

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✓

There are optimizers for updating the weights of the discriminator and generator. These optimizers should have appropriate hyperparameters.

Nice choice of Adam, best optimizer for this scenario. Check this article to know more about optimization in GAN.
https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-and-optimizing-gans-going-back-to-first-principles-e5df8835ae18

Training and Results

✓

Real training images should be scaled appropriately. The training loop should alternate between training the discriminator and generator networks.

Nice job putting together all the components and make it work.

✓

There is not an exact answer here, but the models should be deep enough to recognize facial features and the optimizers should have parameters that help wth model convergence.

The hyper parameters chosen are good enough for a stable training, the generator and discriminator doesn't overpower each other.

✓

The project generates realistic faces. It should be obvious that generated sample images look like faces.

The generated images look like faces. Well done! Try the suggestions mentioned above (especially label smoothing and bigger generator) for better results.

✓

The question about model improvement is answered.

Good observations on experimenting with different number of epochs. Experimenting with `z_size` with values between 64-256 can create varied faces.

The results most reflecting the dataset. The racial bias is a huge concern in the AI community, check out the news articles below:
https://www.forbes.com/sites/parmyolson/2018/02/26/artificial-intelligence-ai-bias-google/#6303f72b1a01
https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05707-8
https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/gadgets-and-tech/amazon-ai-sexist-recruitment-tool-algorithm

https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/gadgets-and-tech/amazon-ai-sexist-recruitment-tool-algorithm-a8579161.html
https://www.theverge.com/2018/7/26/17615634/amazon-rekognition-aclu-mug-shot-congress-facial-recognition

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