

# DL Dev Course: Week 08

## GANs

# What is a Generative Adversarial Network?

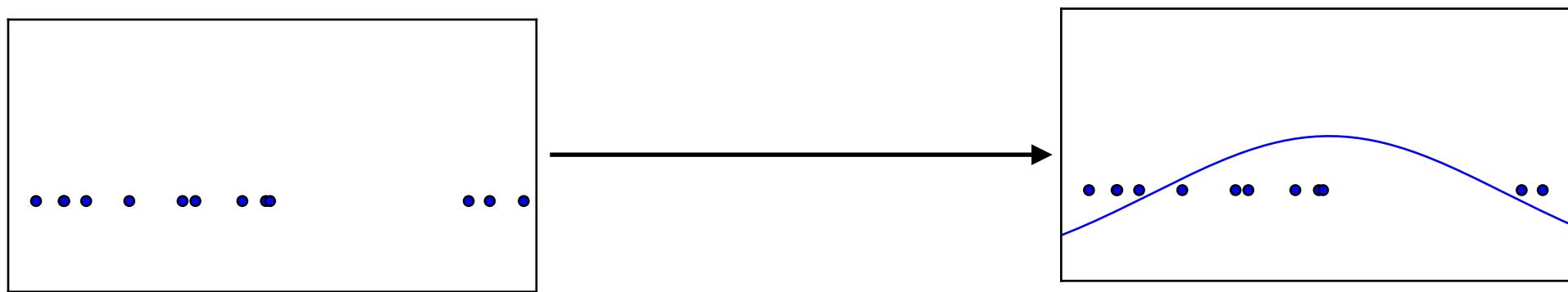
**“is the most interesting idea in the last 10 years  
in ML, in my opinion”**

**Yann LeCun**

# Generative Modeling

- 

Density estimation



(Goodfellow 2016)

# Generative Modeling



Training examples

Model samples

# Supervised Learning

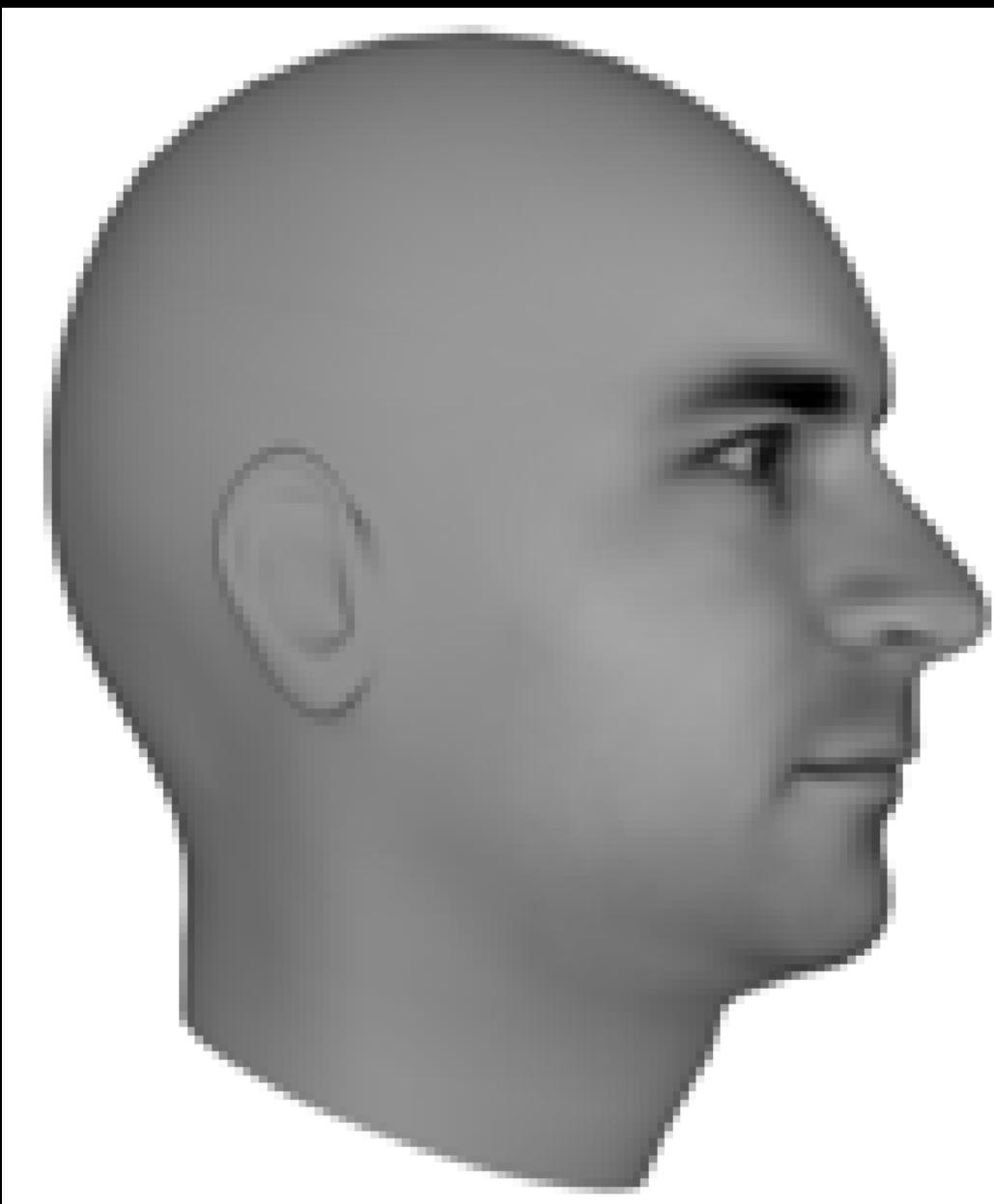
- Creating a function that maps  $x \rightarrow y$ .
- $f(x) = y$
- Conditional Probability  $P(y|x)$
- Standard Classification models
- MNIST  $f(x) = y$

# Pen Fall

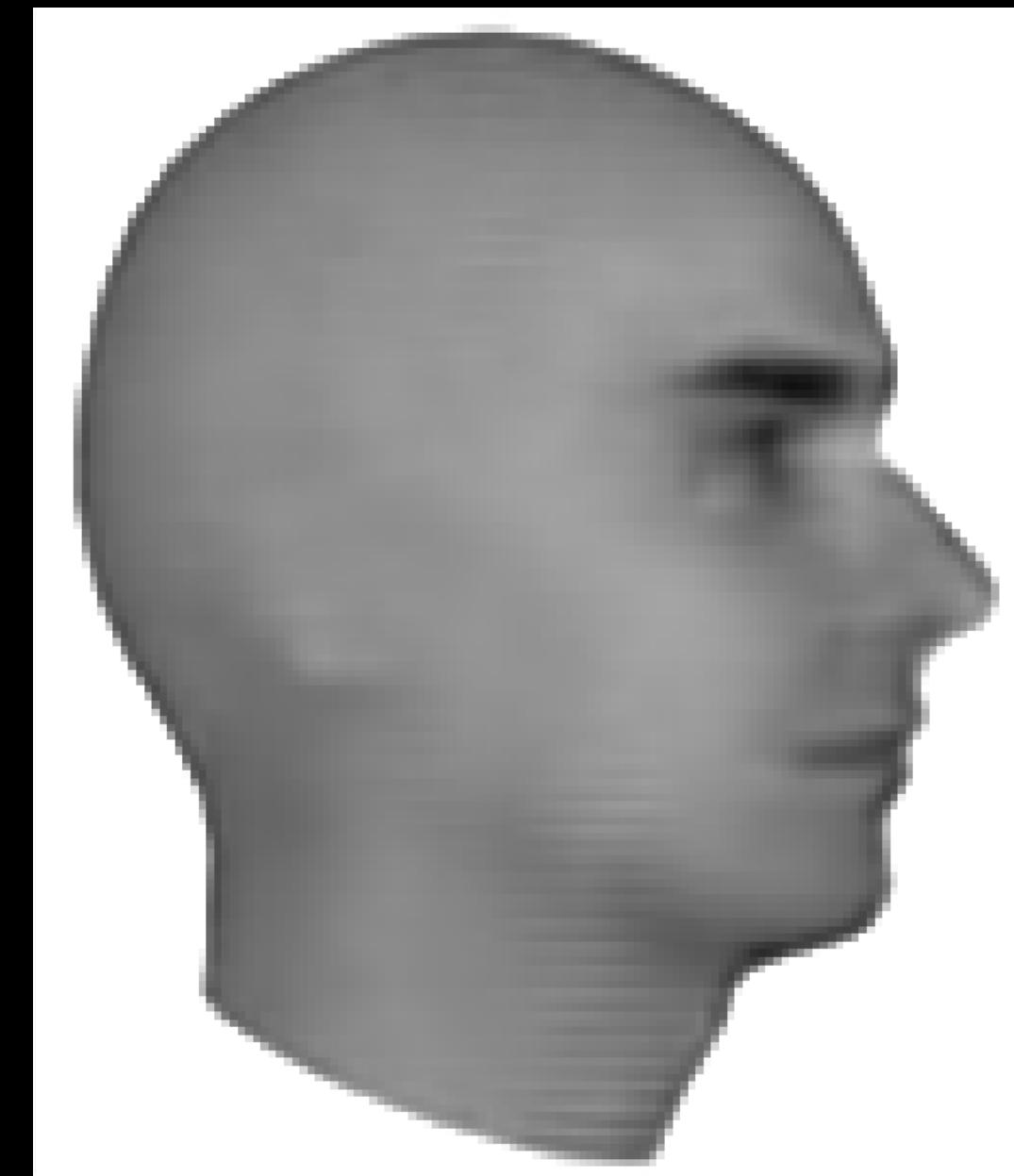


# Next Video Frame Prediction

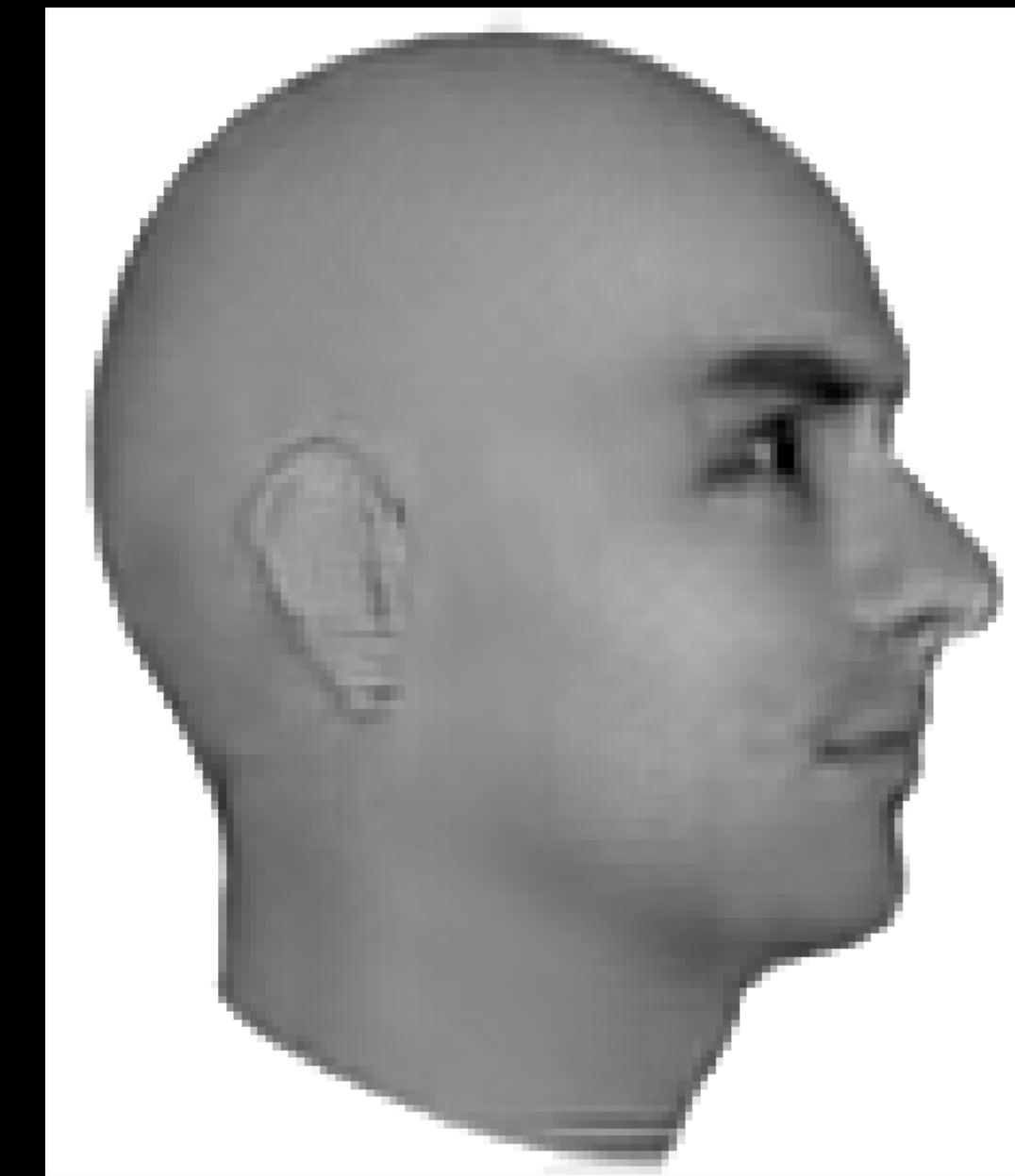
Ground Truth



MSE



Adversarial



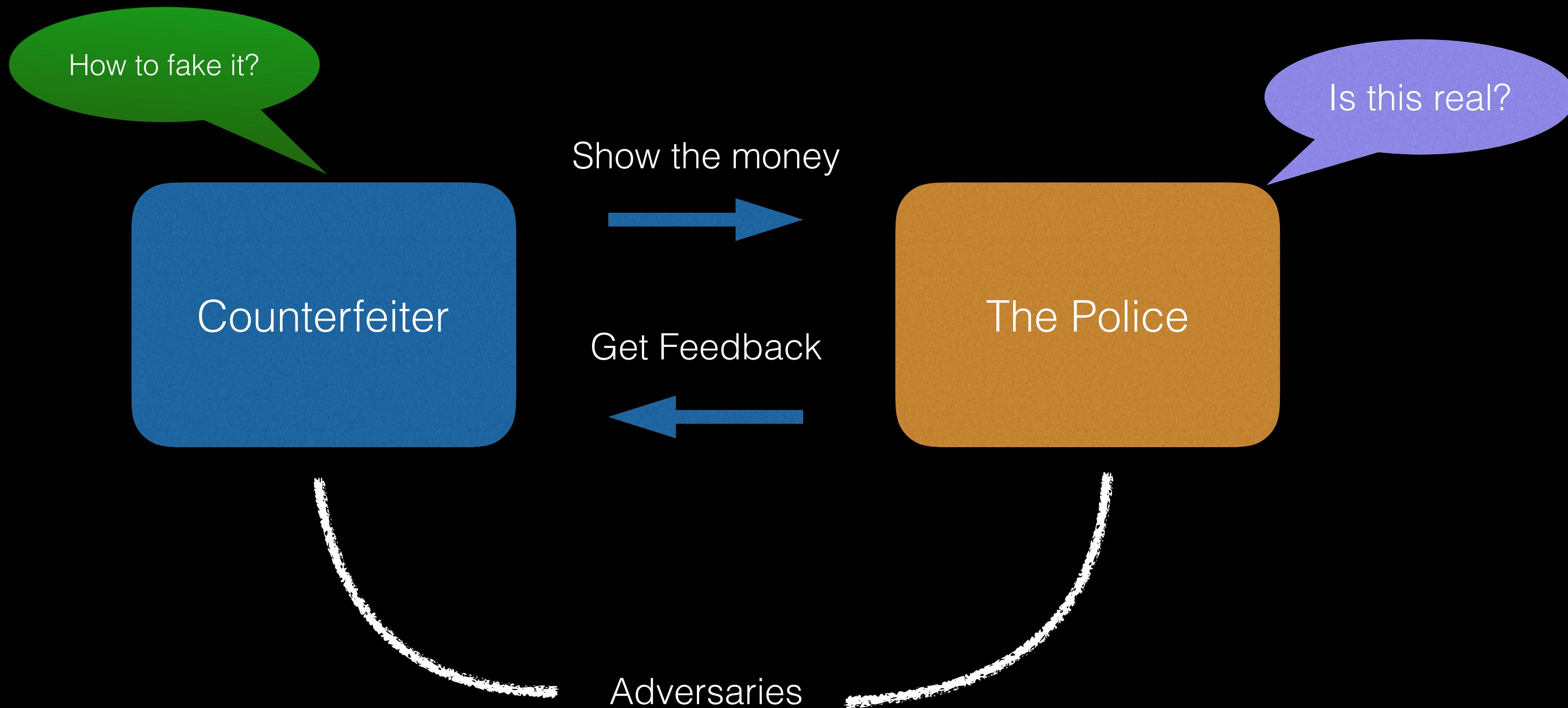
(Lotter et al 2016)

(Goodfellow 2016)

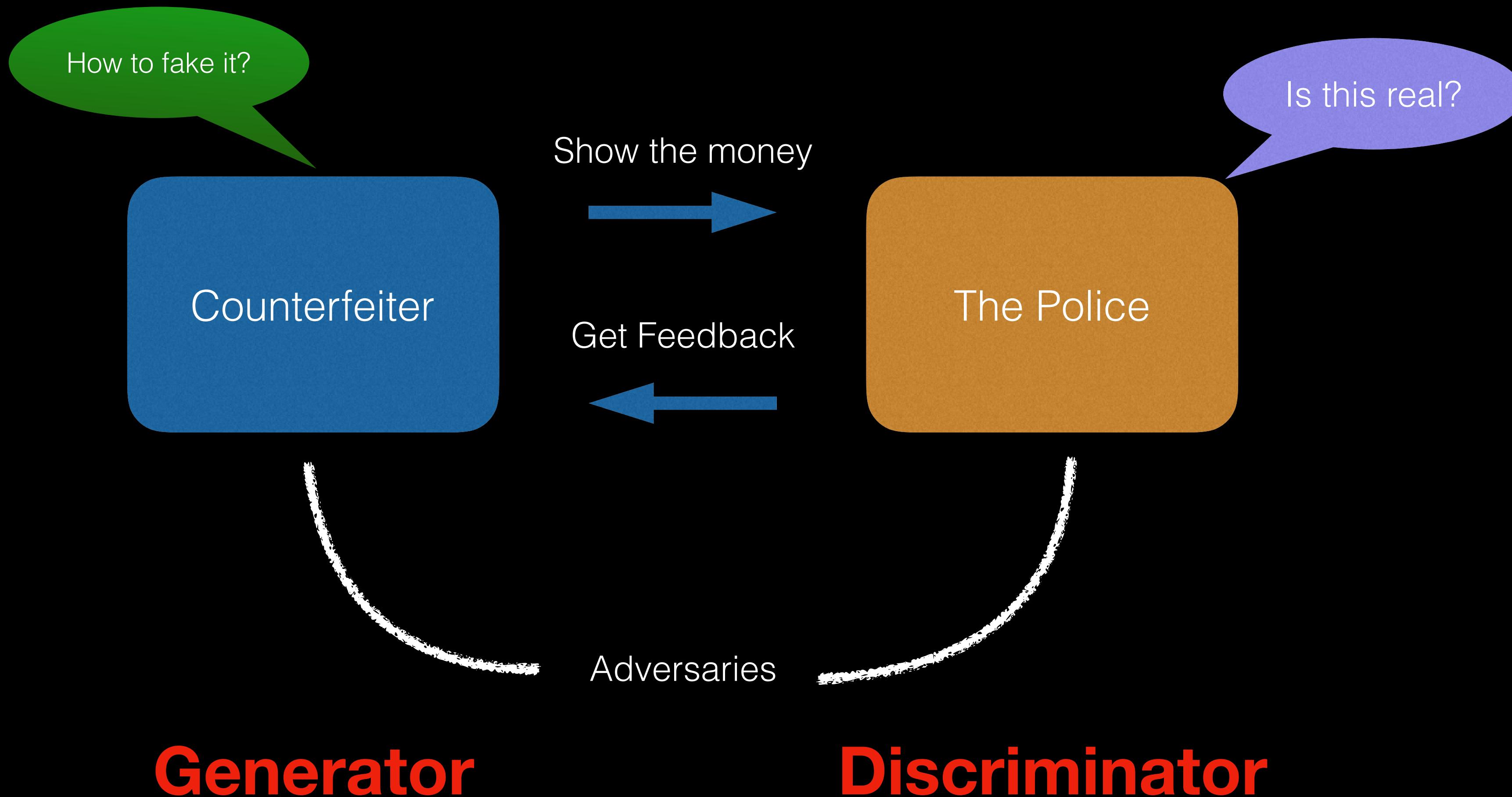
# GANs

- Introduced in by Ian Goodfellow in 2014
- Took off a lot in 2016
- Now lots of type and variations
- DCGAN, Wasserstein GAN, StackGAN, Disco GAN, Progressively Growing GAN etc

# The Analogy



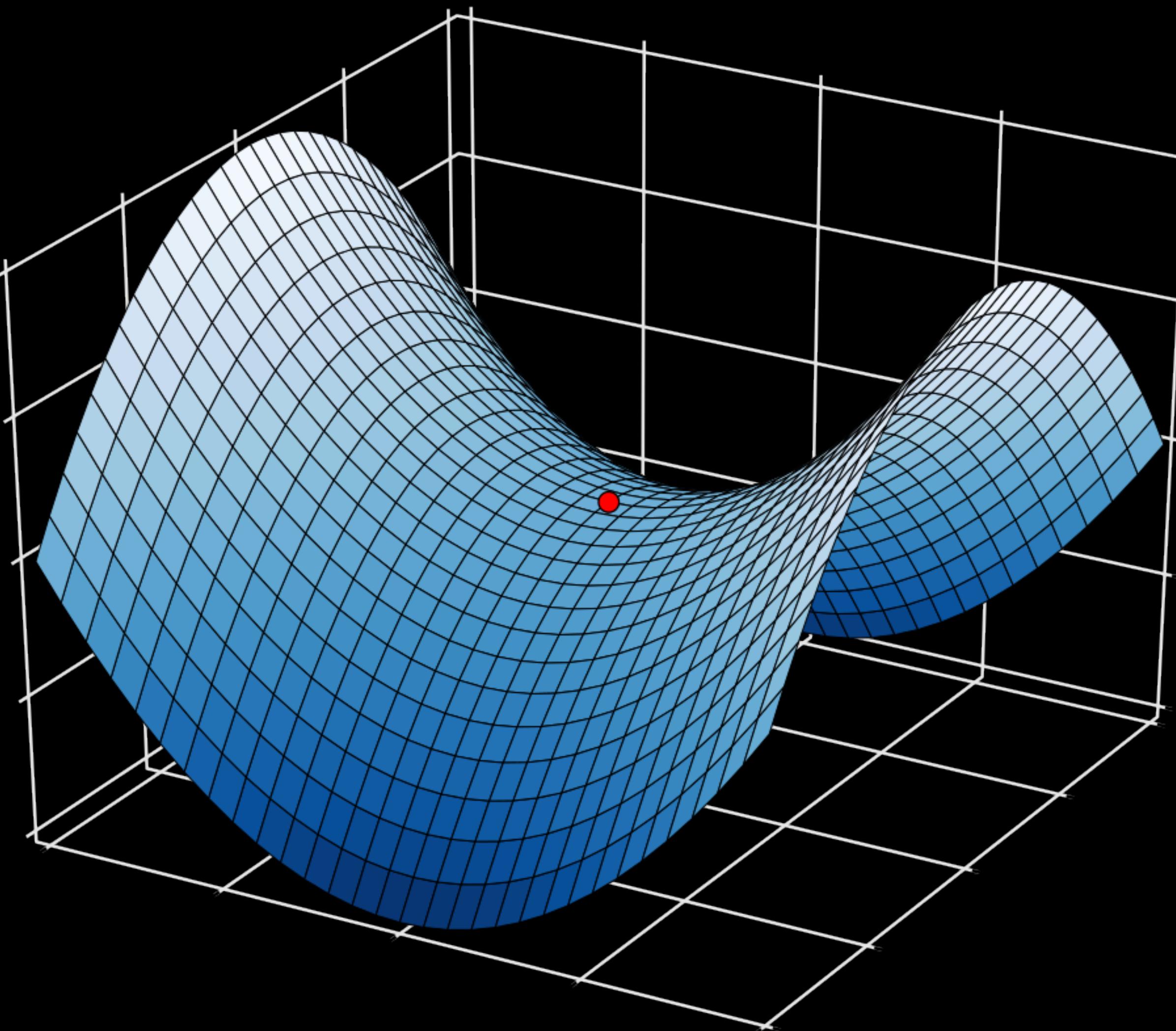
# The Analogy



# Adversarial Networks

- The 2 networks fight it out
- The Discriminator is trying to reduce loss of predicting real vs fake
- The Generator is trying to maximize it's ability to create a fake sample that The Discriminator classifies as real
- It's a Minimax game

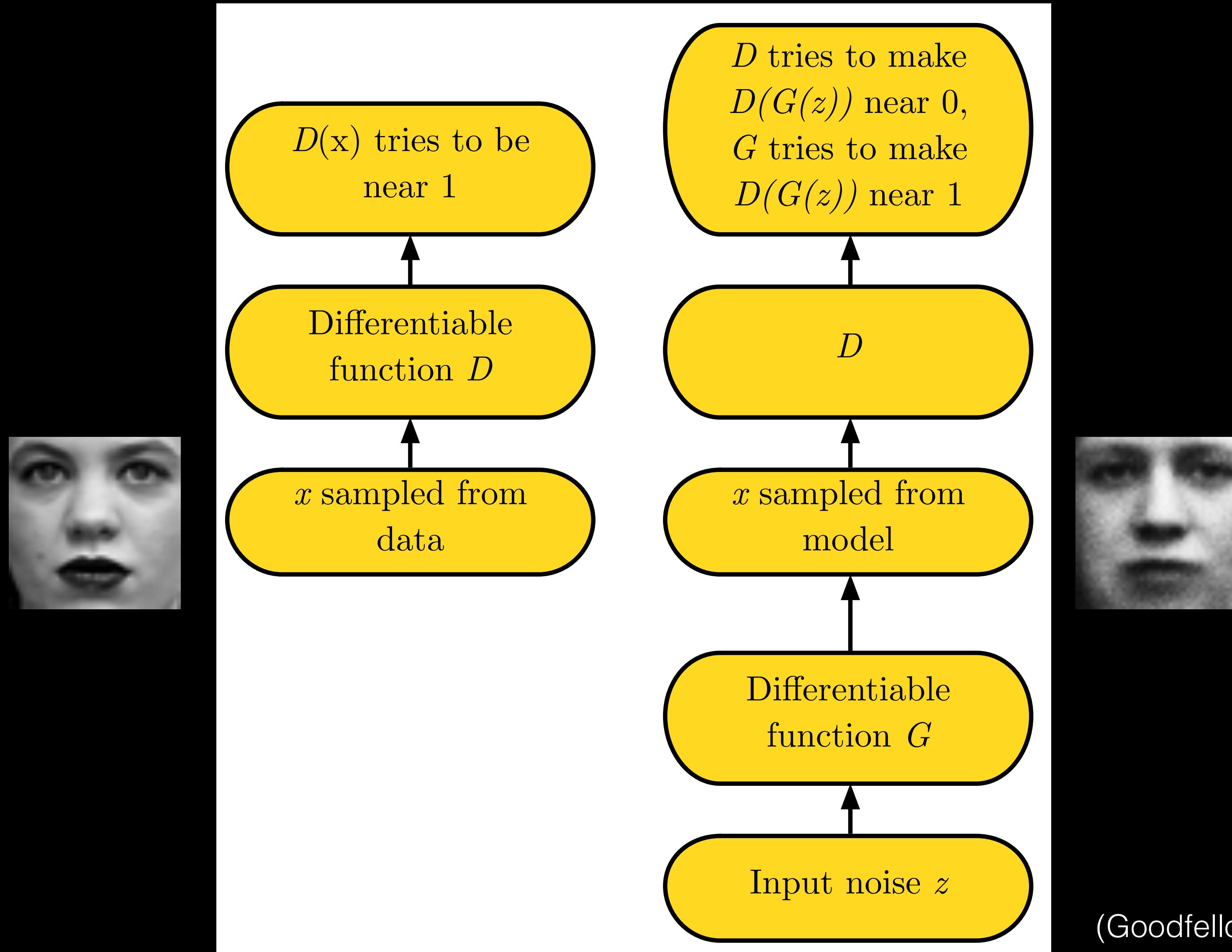
# The Fight of Optimization



# Adversarial Loss

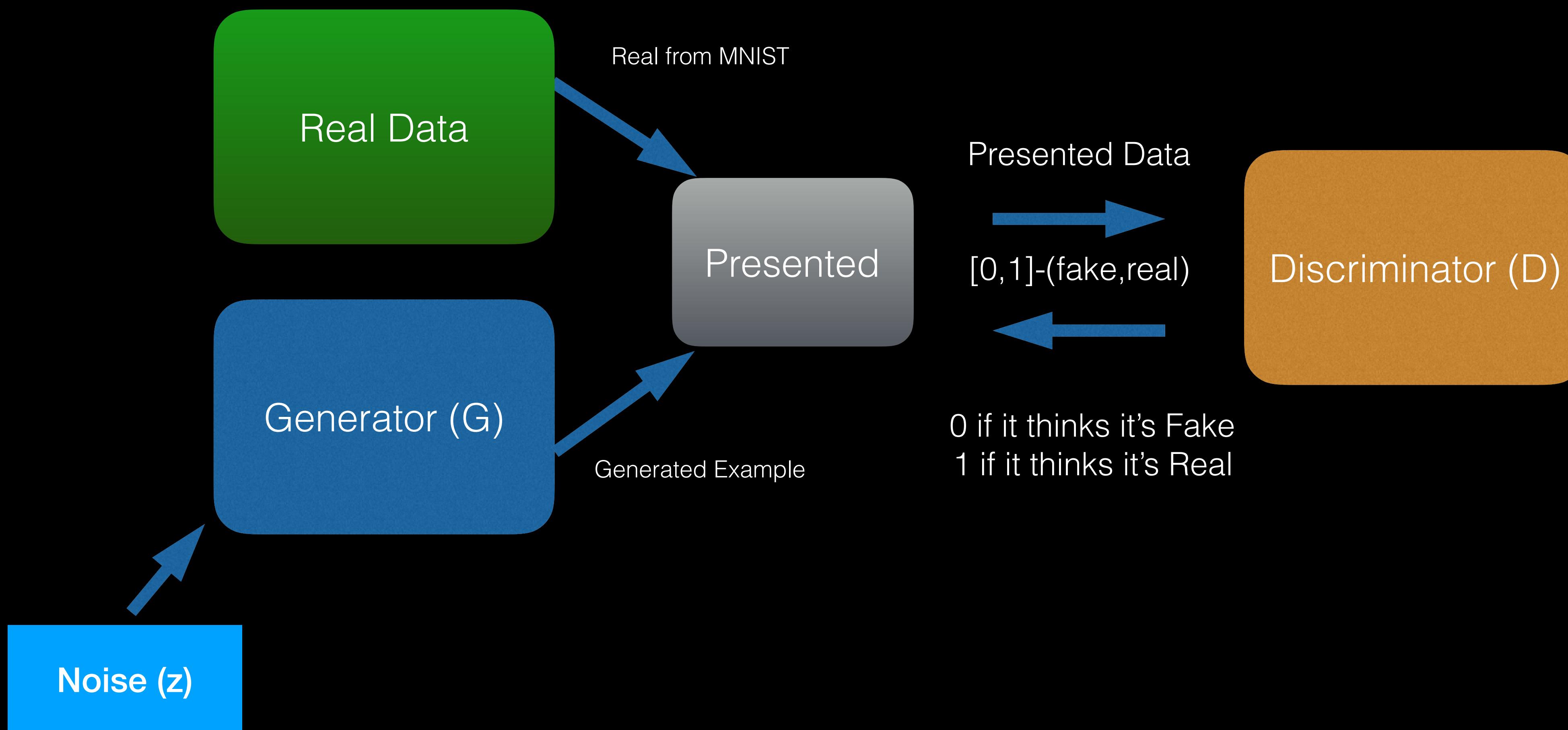
- D Loss = D Loss on training images + D Loss on created images
- G Loss = D Loss on created images
- Total Loss = D Loss + G Loss

# The Framework

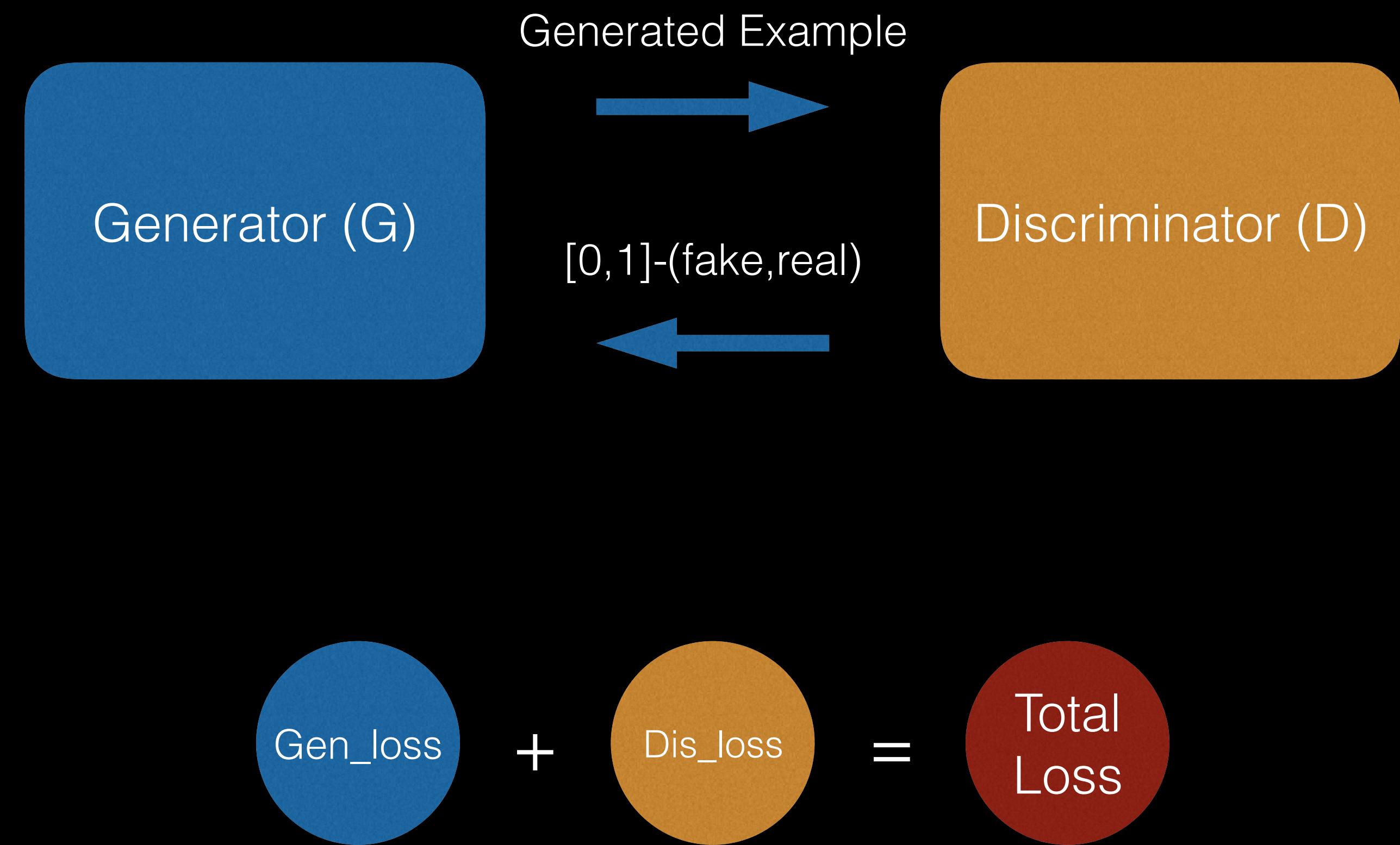


(Goodfellow 2016)

# The Vanilla GAN



# The Network

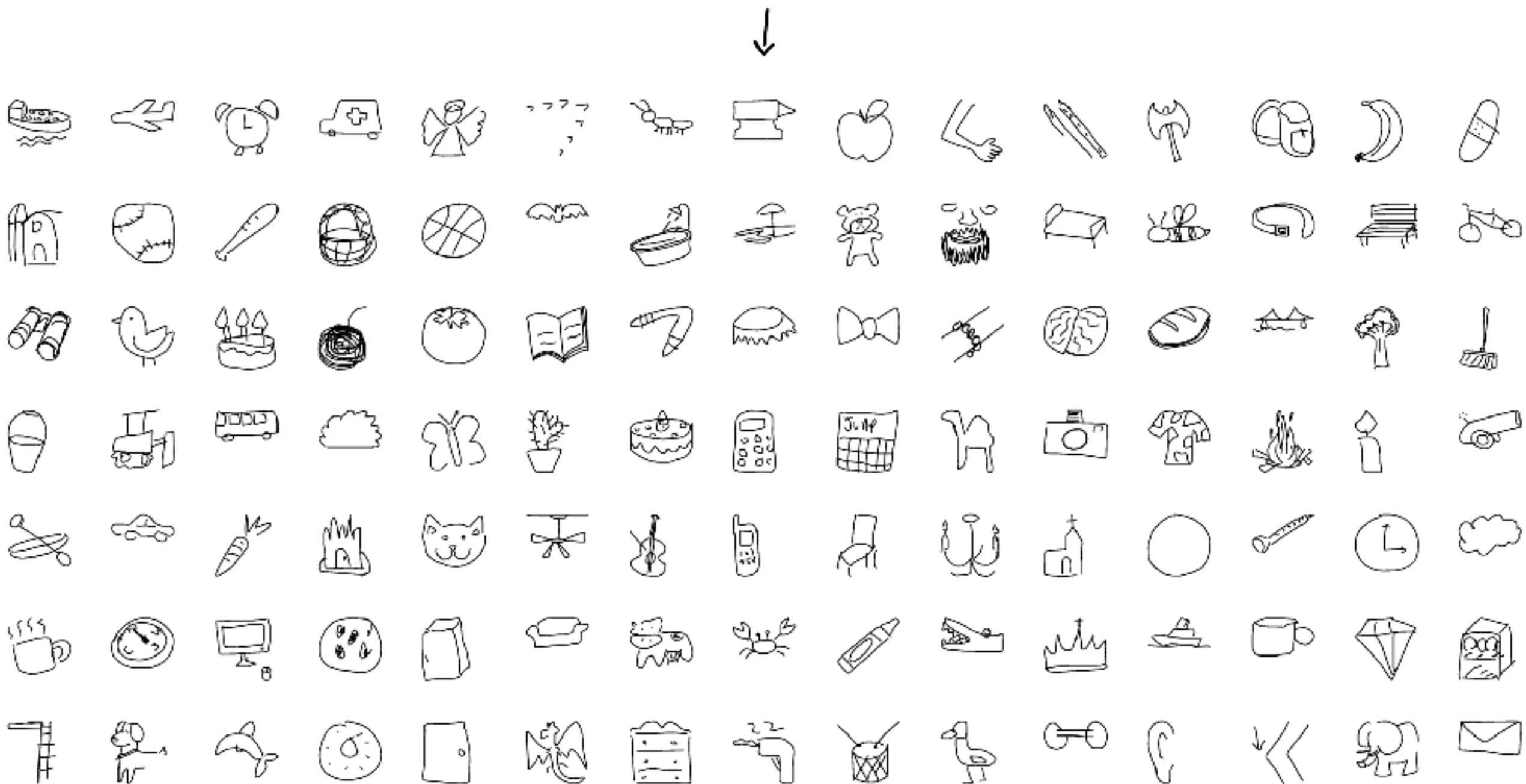


# Quickdraw Dataset

What do 50 million drawings look like?

Over 15 million players have contributed millions of drawings playing [Quick, Draw!](#). These doodles are a unique data set that can help developers train new neural networks, help researchers see patterns in how people around the world draw, and help artists create things we haven't begun to think of. That's why [we're open-sourcing them](#), for anyone to play with.

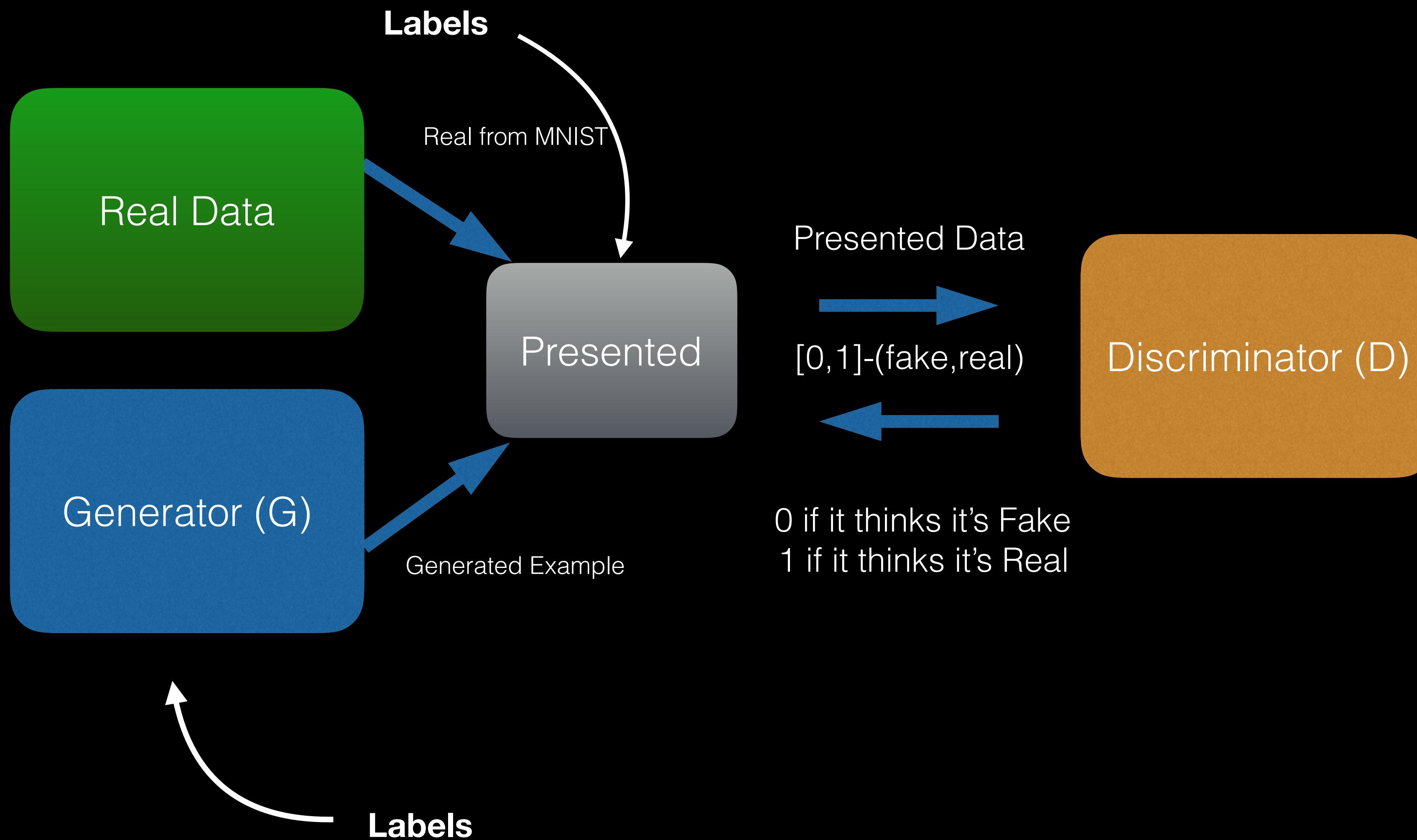
Select a drawing



# Code Time



# The Conditional GAN



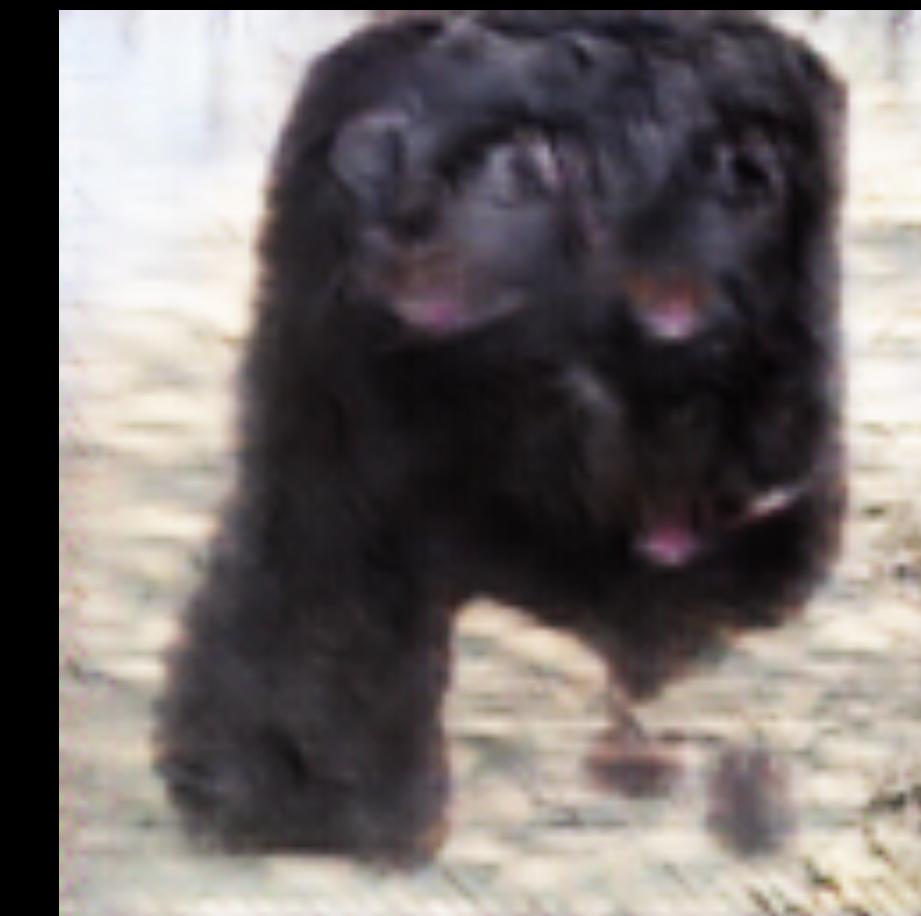
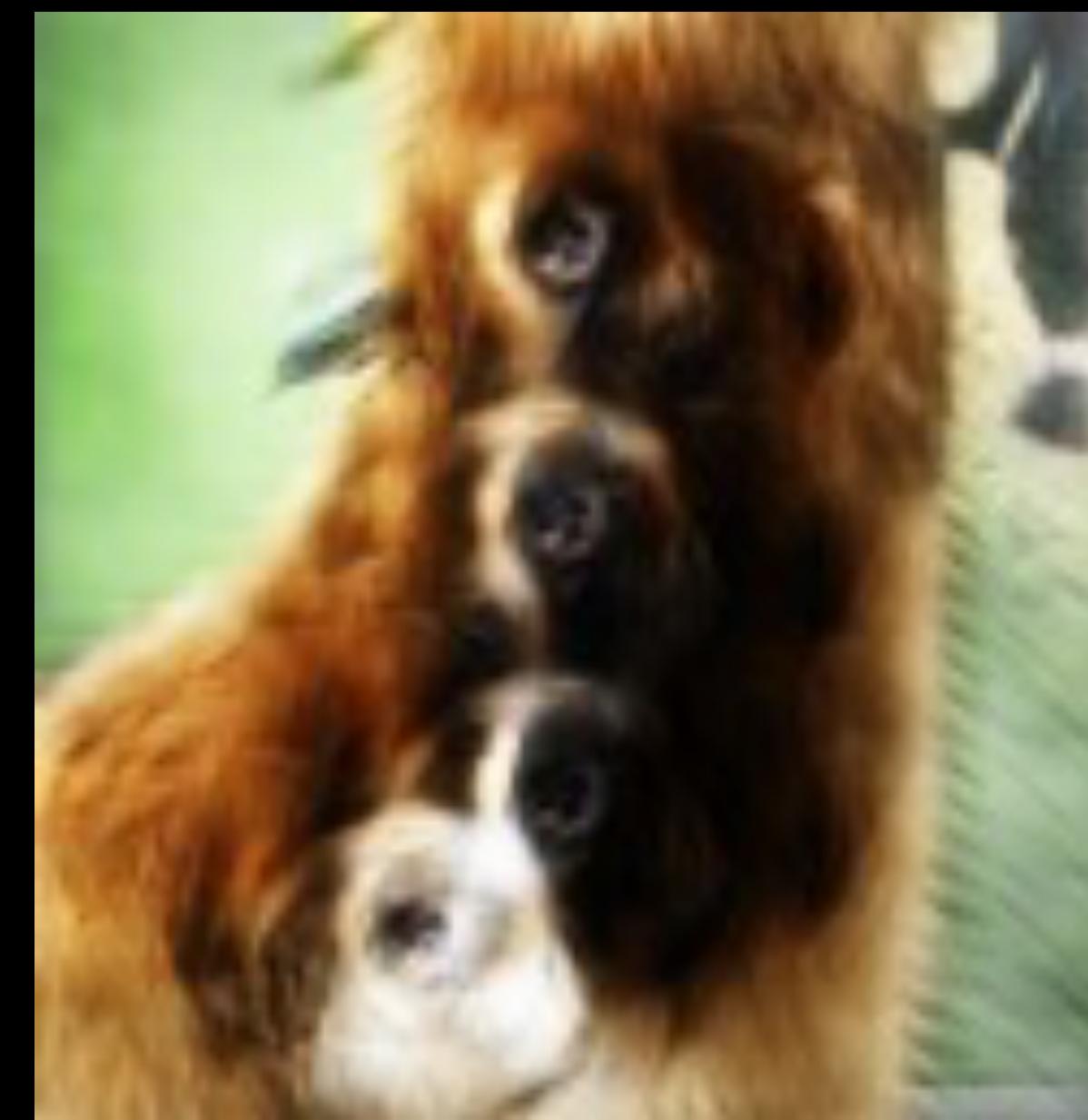
# GANs Avantages

- They can learn to generate realistic samples
- They sample from the original data distribution so they can create examples that are plausible in that distribution
- They allow for many types of correct answers
- They can create never before seen but realistic looking pictures

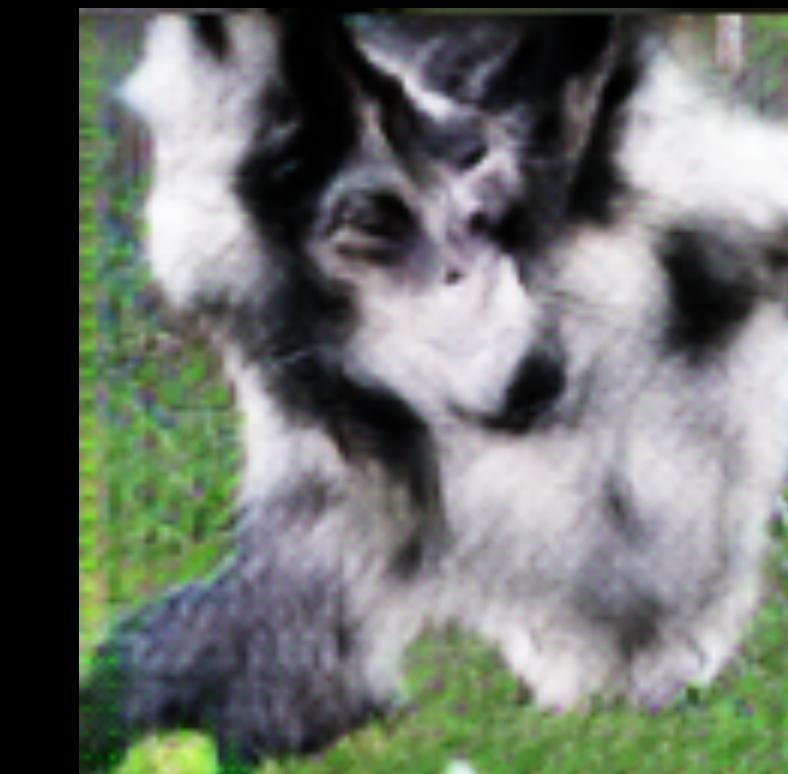
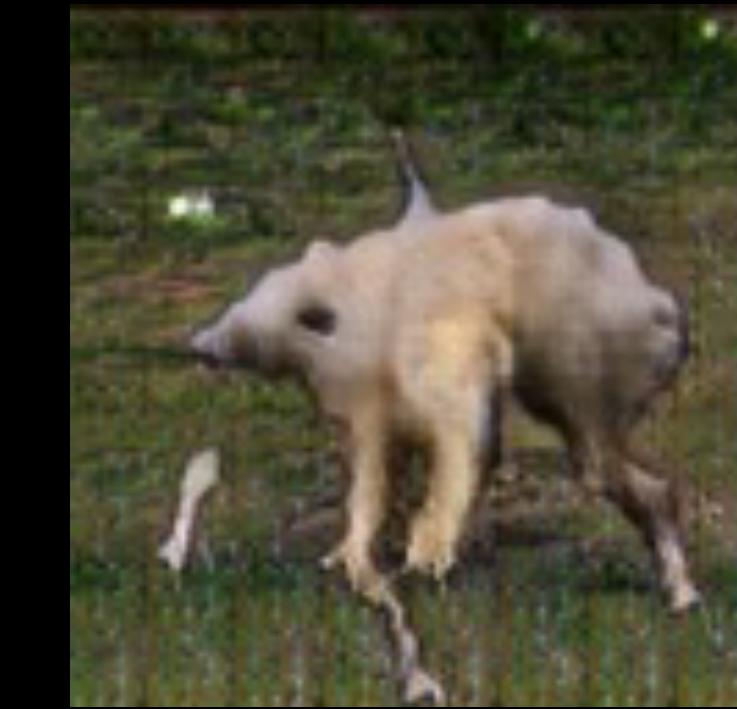
# Disadvantages

- Still a long way to go
- So far haven't been very useful for real world applications.
- Not something that has yet been easy to do with text.
- While they appear to create the best examples, there is no clear way to measure them.

# Problems with Counting



# Problems with Perspective



# Problems of GANs

- Mode Collapse
- Can be much trickier to train than straight predictive networks
- They loose stability
- Hard to work with data like text due to words being discrete
- A lot of these problems are being solved as new papers come out eg. Wasserstein GAN

# Tips & Tricks

- Labels can help learning (CGAN)
- Clipping Weights (WGAN)
- Loss is not always the best indication
- Unequal training of Discriminator vs Generator
- BatchNorm
- Label Smoothing

# Evaluating GANs

- No simple empirical way to evaluate
- Generally it comes to how good are the pics. (Resolution, blurred/clear, defects in image)
- Can use a tool to check for closest match in the training data

# Lots of GANs



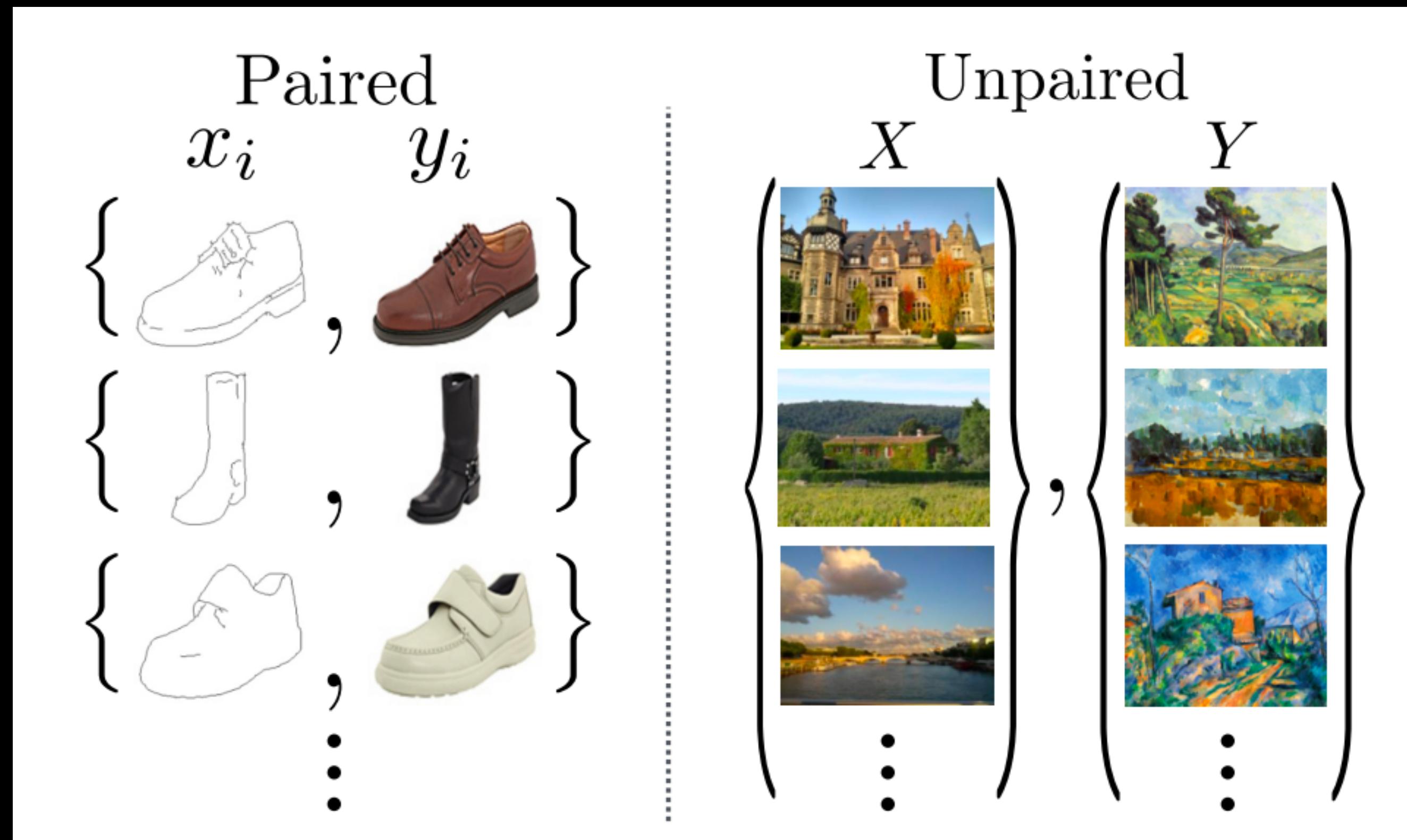
# StackGANs



(Zhang et al 2016)

(Goodfellow 2016)

# CycleGAN



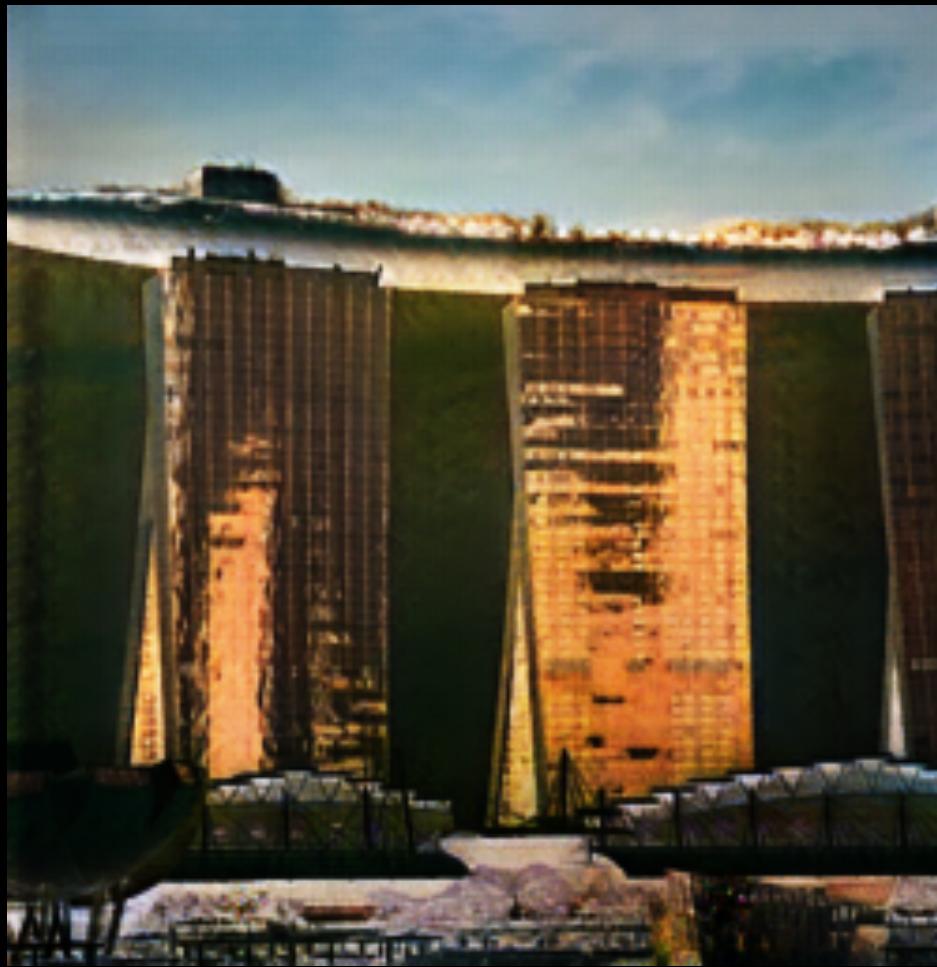
# CycleGAN



# CycleGAN



# CycleGAN



# CycleGAN

