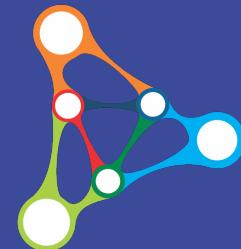


Improving Deep Learning by Exploiting Synthetic Images



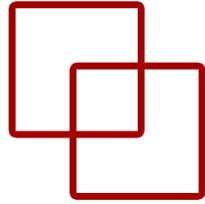
UNICTEC



Dr. Manuel Castillo-Cara
www.manuelcastillo.eu

Departamento de Inteligencia Artificial
Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería Informática
Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)

Preliminar



- Improving Deep Learning by Exploiting Synthetic Images © 2024 by Manuel Castillo-Cara is licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International

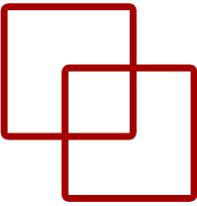
UNED



Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0
International (CC BY-NC 4.0)

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

Índice



- Estudiar en la UNED
- Ciencia de datos
- Datos... ¿Por qué ahora?
- Avances del Deep Learning
- Arquitecturas neuronales
- Fundamentos de imágenes sintéticas
- Métodos de transformación
- Arquitecturas con imágenes sintéticas
- Casos de uso

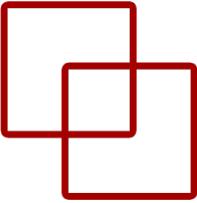
Curriculum Vitae

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

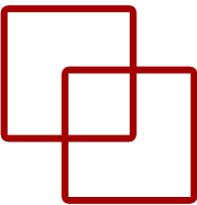


UNED

Almería



Almería



Nicolás Salmerón fotografiado por Compañy,
publicado en la revista *Nuevo Mundo*
el 24 de septiembre de 1908.



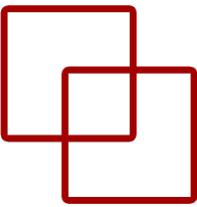
Presidente del Poder Ejecutivo de la
República Española

18 de julio de 1873-7 de septiembre de 1873

Predecesor Francisco Pi y Margall

Sucesor Emilio Castelar

Almería



José Salmerón fotografiado por Compañy,
publicado en la revista *Nuevo Mundo*
el 24 de septiembre de 1908.



diente del Poder Ejecutivo de la
República Española

io de 1873-7 de septiembre de 1873

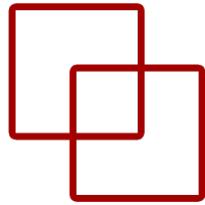
or Francisco Pi y Margall

Emilio Castelar

Sucesor

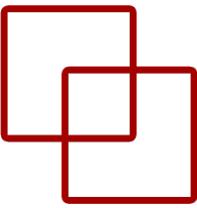
Imágenes tomadas de diferentes sitios de internet para una finalidad interna y no pública

Doctorado – UCLM Albacete



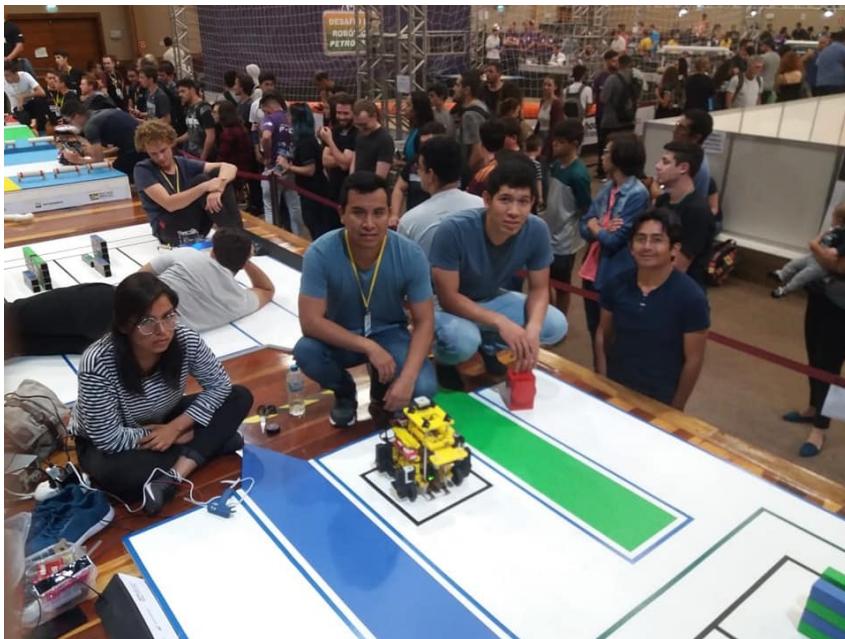
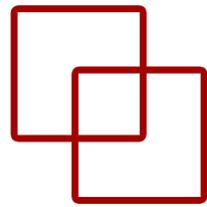
Imágenes tomadas de diferentes sitios de internet para una finalidad interna y no pública

UNI

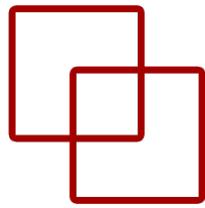


Imágenes tomadas de diferentes sitios de internet para una finalidad interna y no pública

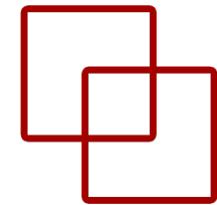
IUT-SCi



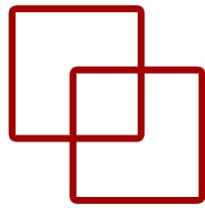
Imágenes tomadas de diferentes sitios de internet para una finalidad interna y no pública



OEG - UPM



UNED

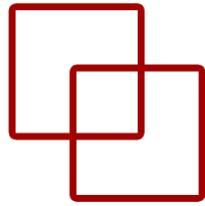


Estudiar en
la UNED

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

UNED

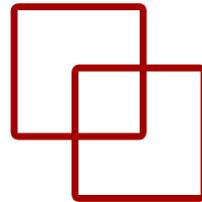
La UNED



Mayor
campus
de
Europa

Univ.
pública
más
grande
de
España

UNED en números



+ 30 grados



+20 grados
combinados



+80 Másteres
EEES



20 Programas
Doctorado
Internacional



+16 microtítulos



+800 títulos
propios



+500 cursos
online gratuitos



+3'5 millones de
€ en contratos de
Transferencia



+150.000
estudiantes
en enseñanzas
regladas



+3.000.000
alumni

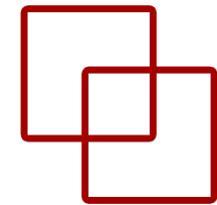


+100 sedes UNED



17 países

Dimensión Geográfica Internacional



América

Centros de la UNED

- [Centro en Buenos Aires](#)
- [Centro en Caracas](#)
- [Centro en Lima](#)
- [Centro en México](#)
- [Centro en Sao Paulo](#)

Aula de examen de la UNED

- [Aula en Bogotá](#)
- [Aula en Nueva York](#)
- [Aula en Quito](#)
- [Aula en Santiago de Chile](#)
- [Aula en Seattle](#)

Europa

Centros de la UNED

- [Centro en Berlín](#)
- [Centro en Berna](#)
- [Centro en Bruselas](#)
- [Centro en Gjirokaster \(Albania\)](#)
- [Centro en Lisboa](#)
- [Centro en Londres](#)
- [Centro en París](#)

Aula de examen de la UNED

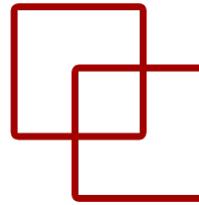
- [Aula en Frankfurt](#)
- [Aula en Munich](#)
- [Aula en Oporto](#)
- [Aula en Roma](#)
- [Aula en Varsovia y Europa del este](#)

África

Centros de la UNED

- [Centro en Bata](#)
- [Centro en Malabo](#)

UNED – Perú



- Universidad pública con representación internacional.
 - Tasas muy bajas con una exigencia alta.
 - Títulos europeos oficiales
- En Lima, hay centro [UNED](#).
- Centro Español en Salaverry. [Ubicación](#).
- Posibilidad de estudiar pregrado y posgrado:
 - [Máster de Inteligencia Artificial](#)
 - [Máster en Ciencia e Ingeniería de Datos](#)
 - [Más masters en diferentes áreas.](#)



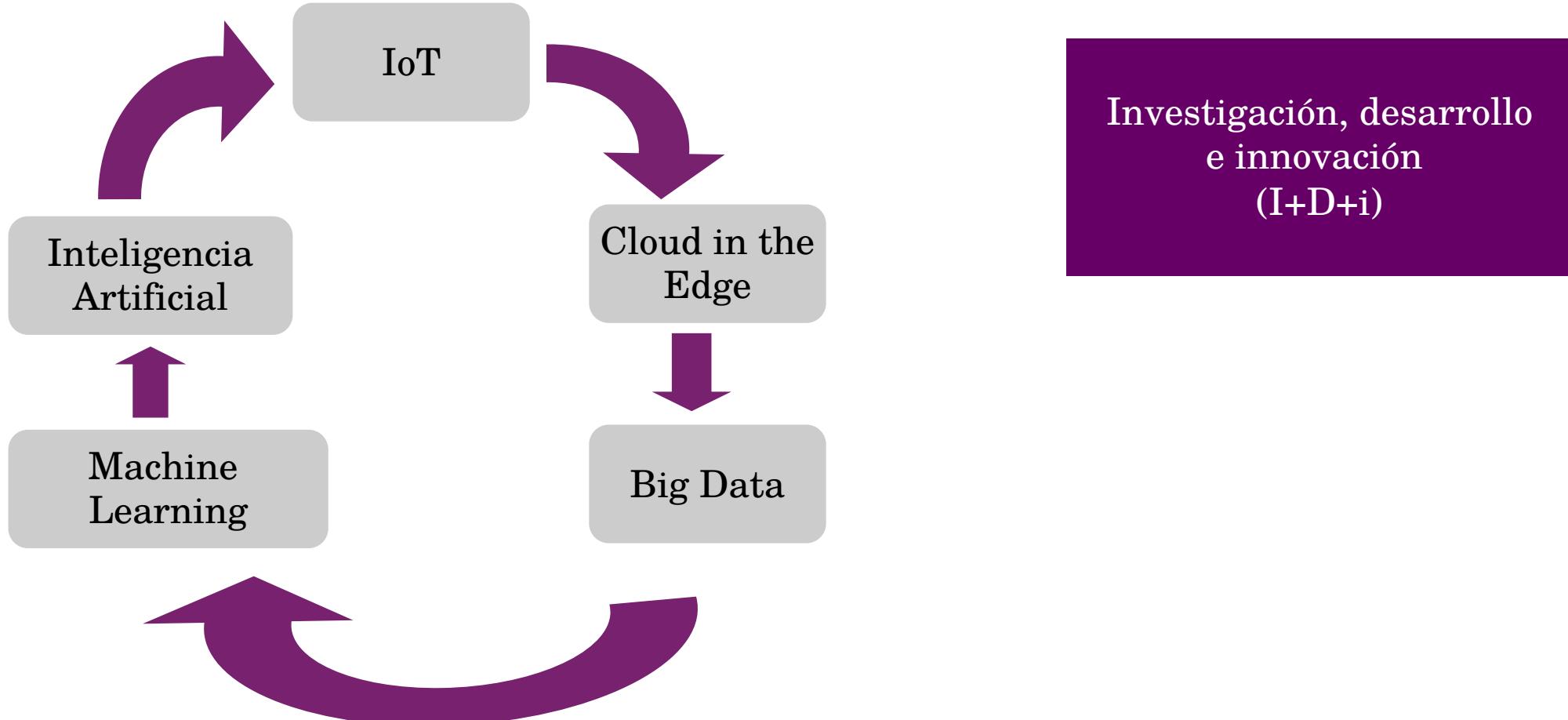
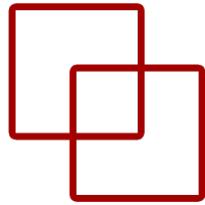
Líneas de investigación

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



UNED

ICBM-AI



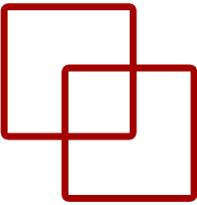
Ciencia de datos

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



UNED

Noticias



Armas digitales contra el fraude económico

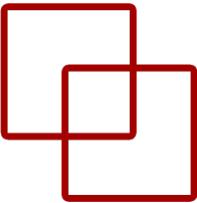
Un futuro alimentario en manos de la tecnología (pero no solo)

Big Data contra la pesca ilegal

Facebook desarrolla un algoritmo para detectar conductas suicidas antes que los humanos

Grandes oportunidades para avanzar en la investigación sanitaria gracias al 'big data'

Noticias



Armas digitales contra el fraude económico

Un futuro alimentario en manos de la tecnología (pero no solo)

El mundo de los datos necesita ingenieros

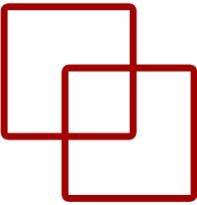
Big Data contra la pesca ilegal

Facebook desarrolla un algoritmo para detectar conductas suicidas antes que los humanos

La fiebre del 'Big Data' llega al empleo

Grandes oportunidades para avanzar en la investigación sanitaria gracias al 'big data'

Noticias



Armas digitales contra el fraude económico

Un futuro alimentario en manos de la tecnología (pero no solo)

El mundo de los datos necesita ingenieros

La guerra por nuestros datos

Big Data contra la pesca ilegal

Facebook desarrolla un algoritmo para detectar conductas suicidas antes que los humanos

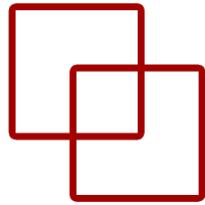
La fiebre del 'Big Data' llega al empleo

La era del algoritmo ha llegado y tus datos son un tesoro

Grandes oportunidades para avanzar en la investigación sanitaria gracias al 'big data'

“La mayor parte de las veces que nos analizan en Internet ni nos enteramos”

Noticias



Armas digitales contra el fraude económico

Un futuro alimentario en manos de la tecnología (pero no solo)

El mundo de los datos necesita ingenieros

La guerra por nuestros datos

Big Data contra la pesca ilegal

Facebook desarrolla un algoritmo para detectar conductas suicidas antes que los humanos

La fiebre del 'Big Data' llega al empleo

La era del algoritmo ha llegado y tus datos son un tesoro

Grandes oportunidades para avanzar en la investigación sanitaria gracias al 'big data'

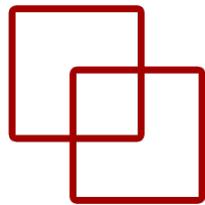
“La mayor parte de las veces que nos analizan en Internet ni nos enteramos”

Algoritmo: ángel o demonio
Los salarios en Google los programa un algoritmo

“Los algoritmos reproducen las desigualdades del mundo real”

Google arregla su algoritmo ‘racista’ borrando a los gorilas

Noticias



Armas digitales contra el fraude económico

Un futuro alimentario en manos de la tecnología (pero no solo)

El mundo de los datos necesita ingenieros

La guerra por nuestros datos

Big Data contra la pesca ilegal

Facebook desarrolla un algoritmo para detectar conductas suicidas antes que los humanos

La fiebre del 'Big Data' llega al empleo

La era del algoritmo ha llegado y tus datos son un tesoro

Grandes oportunidades para avanzar en la investigación sanitaria gracias al 'big data'

“La mayor parte de las veces que nos analizan en Internet ni nos enteramos”

Se rompe la fe ciega en el Big Data

El 'big data' es el pulpo Paul del Mundial de Rusia 2018 y dice que España será subcampeona

Cambridge Analytica ofreció sus servicios en España

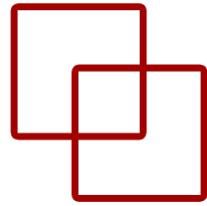
El algoritmo que 'adivina' los delitos futuros falla tanto como un humano

Algoritmo: ángel o demonio
Los salarios en Google los programa un algoritmo

“Los algoritmos reproducen las desigualdades del mundo real”

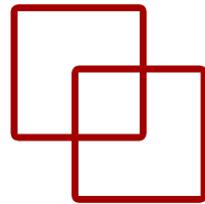
Google arregla su algoritmo ‘racista’ borrando a los gorilas

Objetivo común

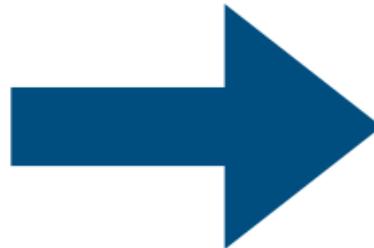


Datos

Objetivo común



Datos



Conocimiento

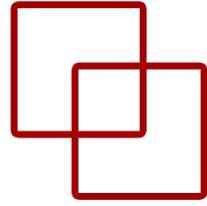
Datos... ¿Por
qué ahora?

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



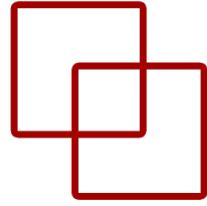
UNED

Avances



- ## • Producción de datos.

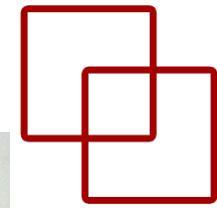
Avances



- Producción de datos.
 - Capacidad de almacenamiento.



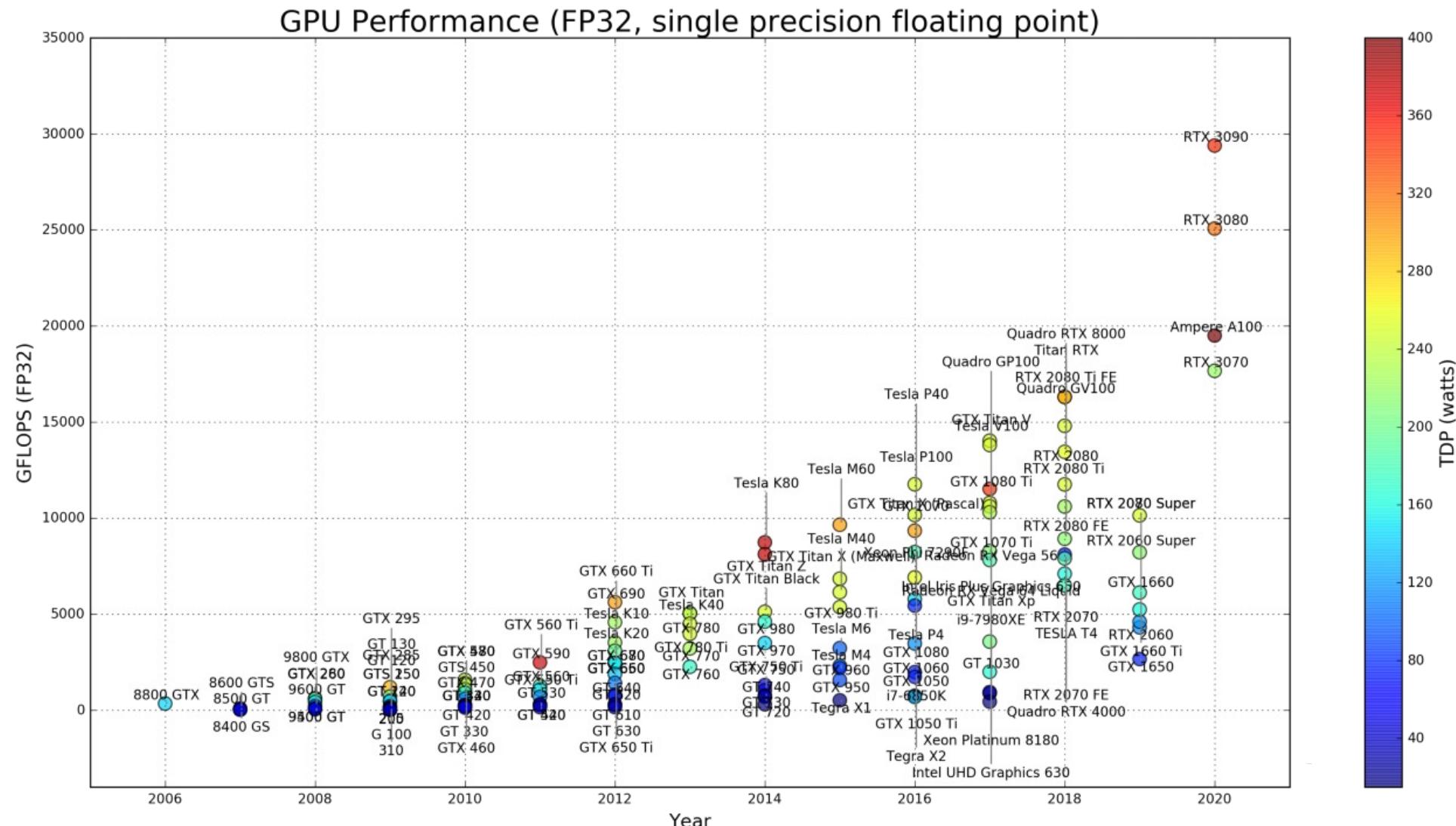
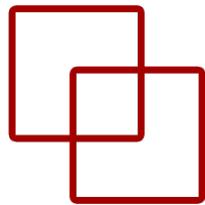
Avances

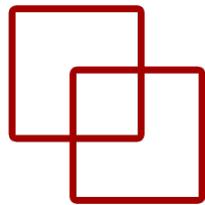


- Producción de datos.
 - Capacidad de almacenamiento.
 - Capacidad de procesamiento.



Comparativa GPUs

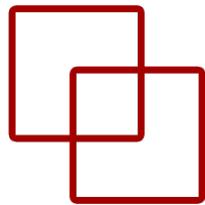




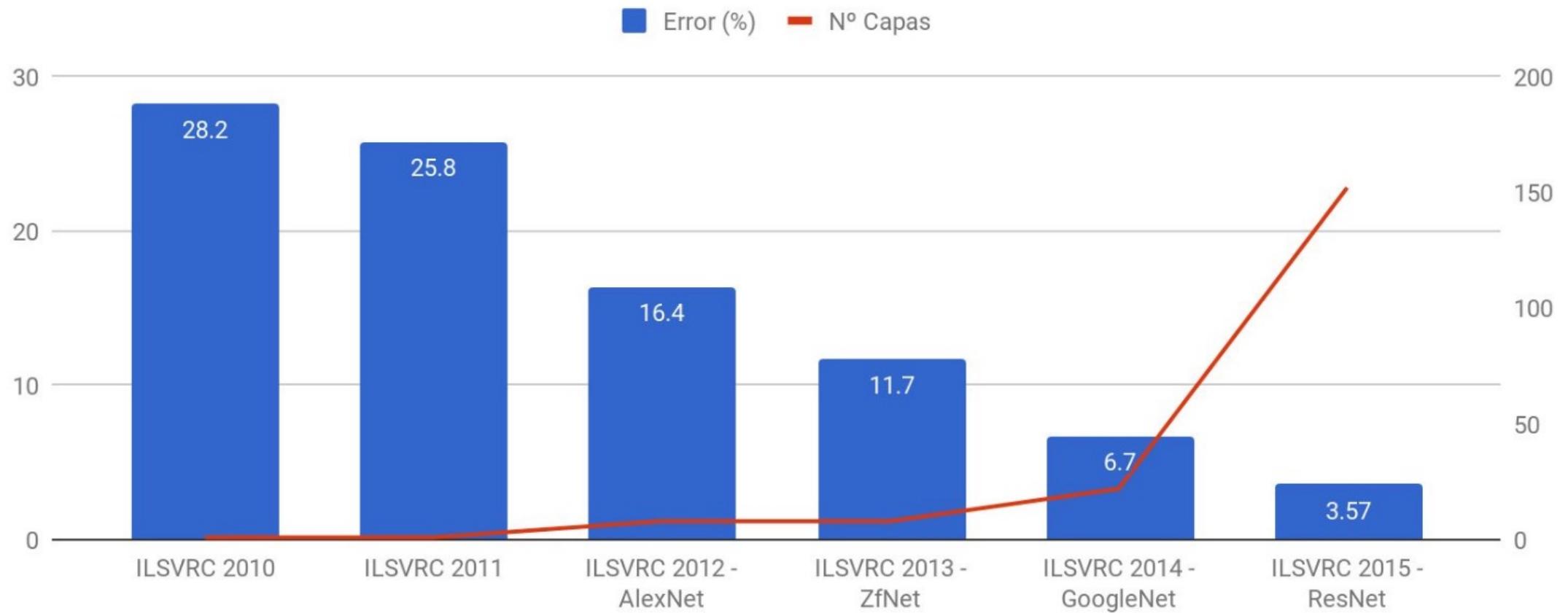
LOS DATOS SON EL NUEVO PETRÓLEO

- **ADQUIEREN** un valor estratégico para las empresas
- **UNA NUEVA** clase de activo

Evolución de los modelos

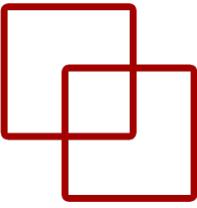


Evolución de la competición ILSVRC



The sexiest job of the century!!

Harvard Business Review



MODERN DATA SCIENTIST

Data Scientist, the sexiest job of the 21th century, requires a mixture of multidisciplinary skills ranging from an intersection of mathematics, statistics, computer science, communication and business. Finding a data scientist is hard. Finding people who understand who a data scientist is, is equally hard. So here is a little cheat sheet on who the modern data scientist really is.



MATH & STATISTICS <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Machine learning★ Statistical modeling★ Experiment design★ Bayesian inference★ Supervised learning: decision trees, random forests, logistic regression★ Unsupervised learning: clustering, dimensionality reduction★ Optimization: gradient descent and variants	PROGRAMMING & DATABASE <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Computer science fundamentals★ Scripting language e.g. Python★ Statistical computing packages, e.g., R★ Databases: SQL and NoSQL★ Relational algebra★ Parallel databases and parallel query processing★ MapReduce concepts★ Hadoop and Hive/Pig★ Custom reducers★ Experience with xaaS like AWS
DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE & SOFT SKILLS <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Passionate about the business★ Curious about data★ Influence without authority★ Hacker mindset★ Problem solver★ Strategic, proactive, creative, innovative and collaborative	COMMUNICATION & VISUALIZATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Able to engage with senior management★ Story telling skills★ Translate data-driven insights into decisions and actions★ Visual art design★ R packages like ggplot or lattice★ Knowledge of any of visualization tools e.g. Flare, D3.js, Tableau

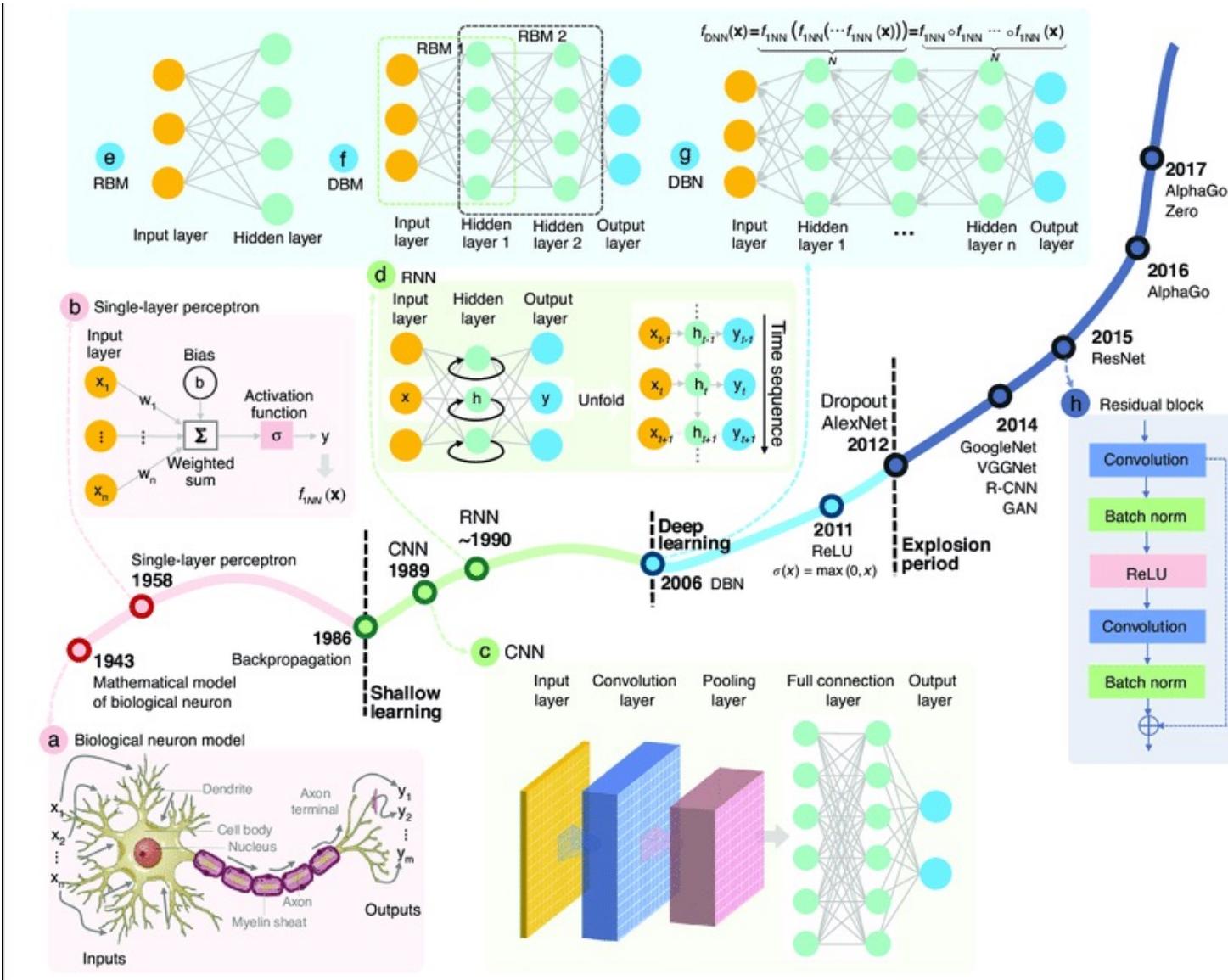
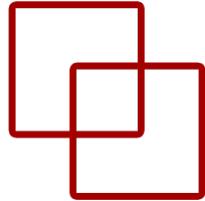
Deep Learning

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

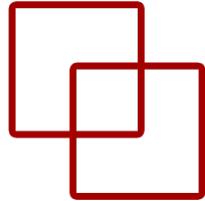


UNED

Evolución de DNN



Generación de texto



at first:

```
tyntd-iafhatawiaoahrdemot lytdws e ,tfti, astai f ogoh eoase rrranbyne 'nhthnee e  
plia tkldrgd t o idoe ns,smtt h ne etie h,hregtrs nigtike,aoaenns lng
```

↓ train more

```
"Tmont thithey" fomesscerliund  
Keushey. Thom here  
sheulke, anmerenith ol sivh I lalterthend Bleipile shuwy fil on aseterlome  
coaniogennc Phe lism thond hon at. MeiDimorotion in ther thize."
```

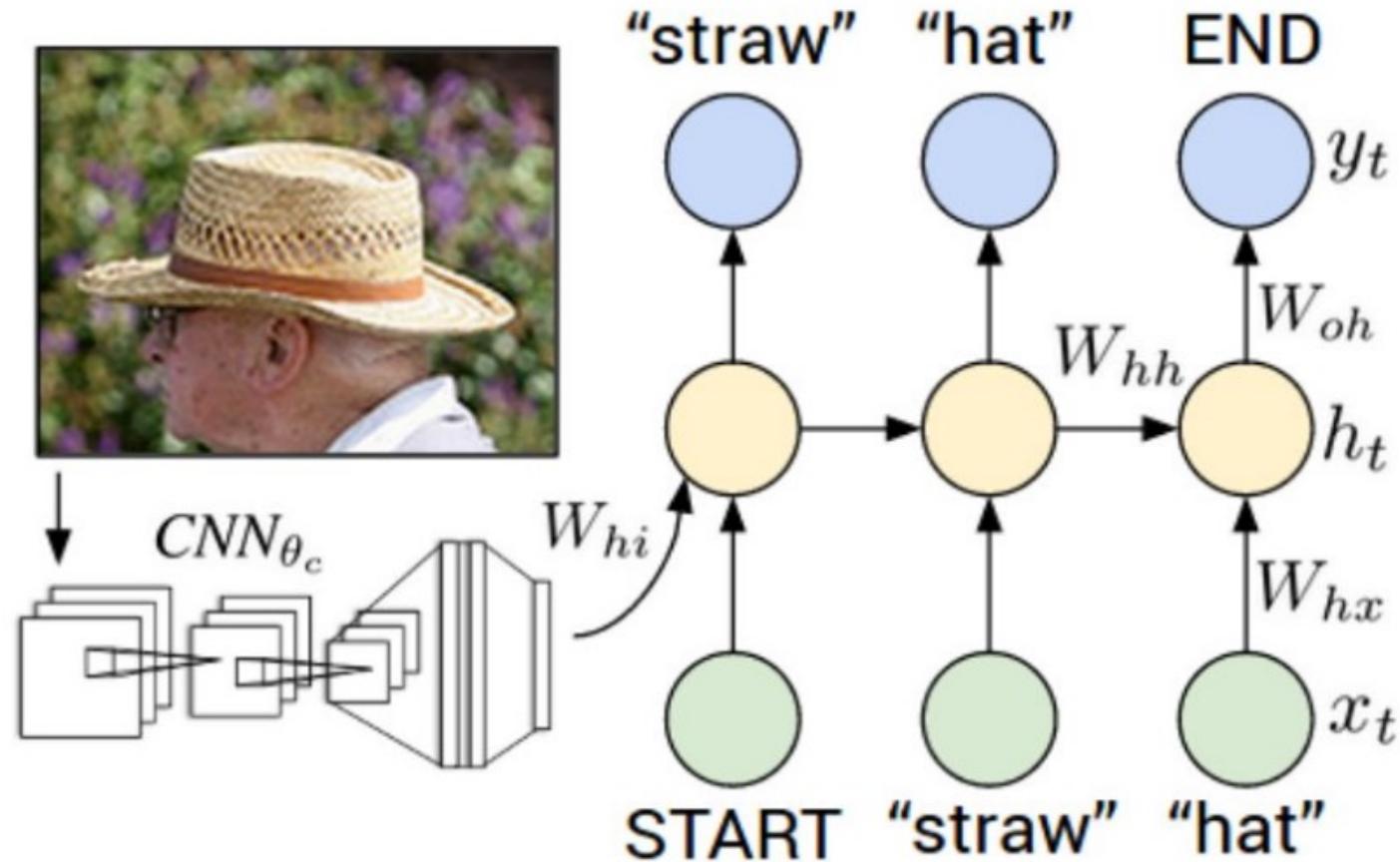
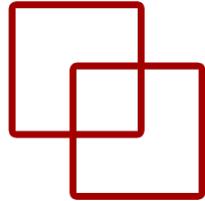
↓ train more

```
Aftair fall unsuch that the hall for Prince Velzonski's that me of  
her hearly, and behs to so arwage fiving were to it beloge, pavu say falling misfort  
how, and Gogition is so overelical and ofter.
```

↓ train more

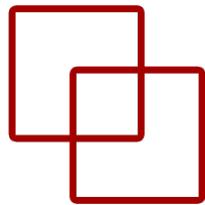
```
"Why do what that day," replied Natasha, and wishing to himself the fact the  
princess, Princess Mary was easier, fed in had oftened him.  
Pierre aking his soul came to the packs and drove up his father-in-law women.
```

Captar imagen



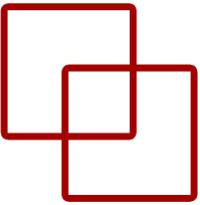
Fuente: Karpathy, A., & Fei-Fei, L. (2015). Deep visual-semantic alignments for generating image descriptions. In Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition.

Síntesis de imágenes



- Salas amuebladas con suelos de madera



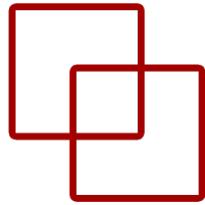


Síntesis de imágenes

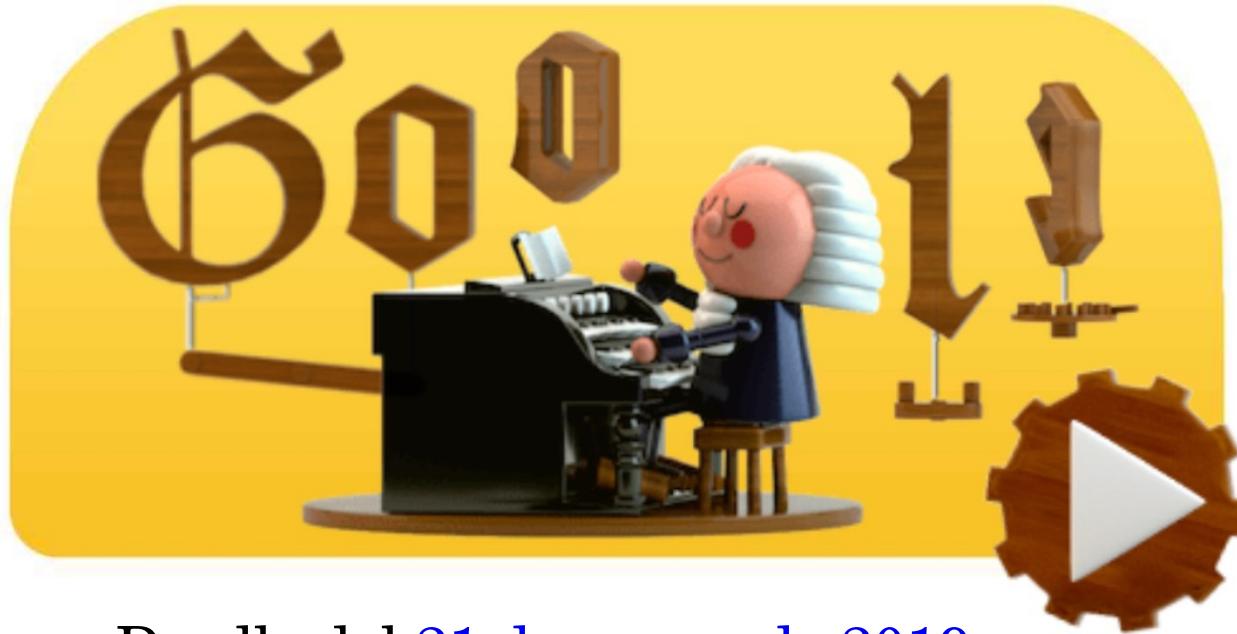
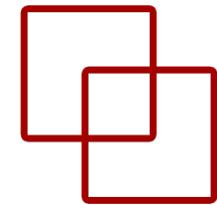
- Un pequeño pájaro con cabeza roja cuyas alas van desde el gris en la raíz hasta el rojo de las puntas



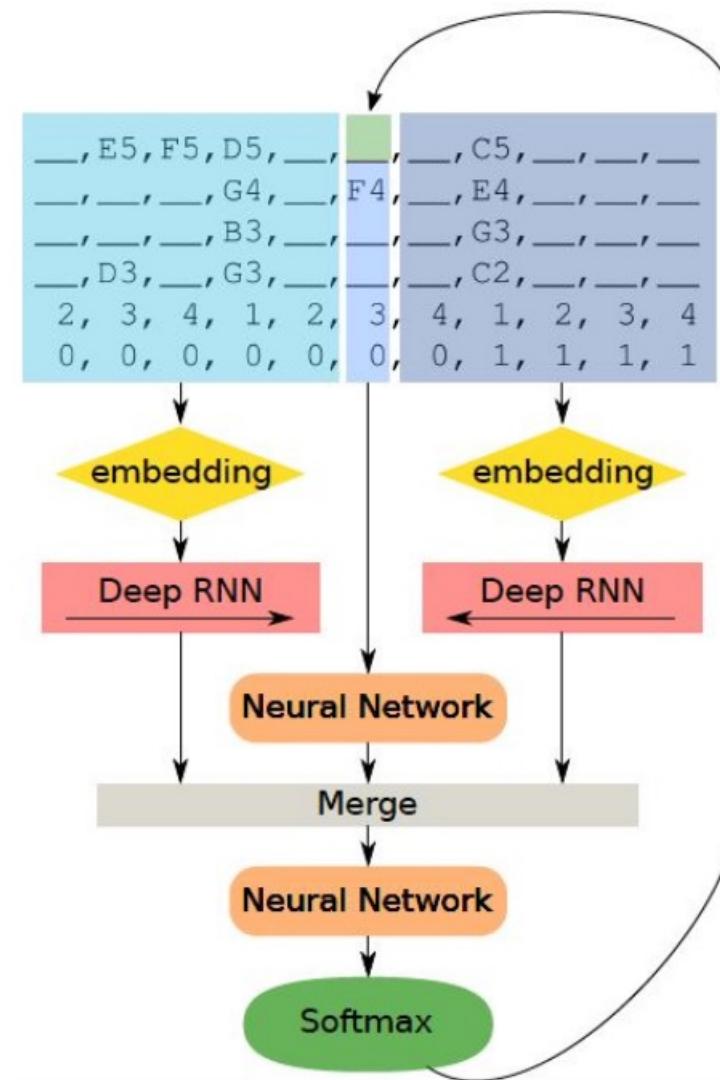
Imágenes de caras sintéticas



DeepBach

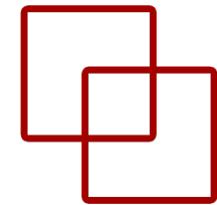


Doodle del 21 de marzo de 2019
¡Funcionaba con CNNs!

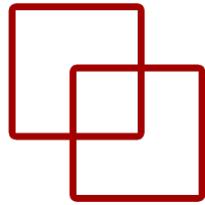


Fuente: Hadjeres, G., Pachet, F., & Nielsen, F. (2017). DeepBach: a steerable model for Bach chorales generation. In Proceedings of the 34th International Conference on Machine Learning

¡Como pasa el tiempo!



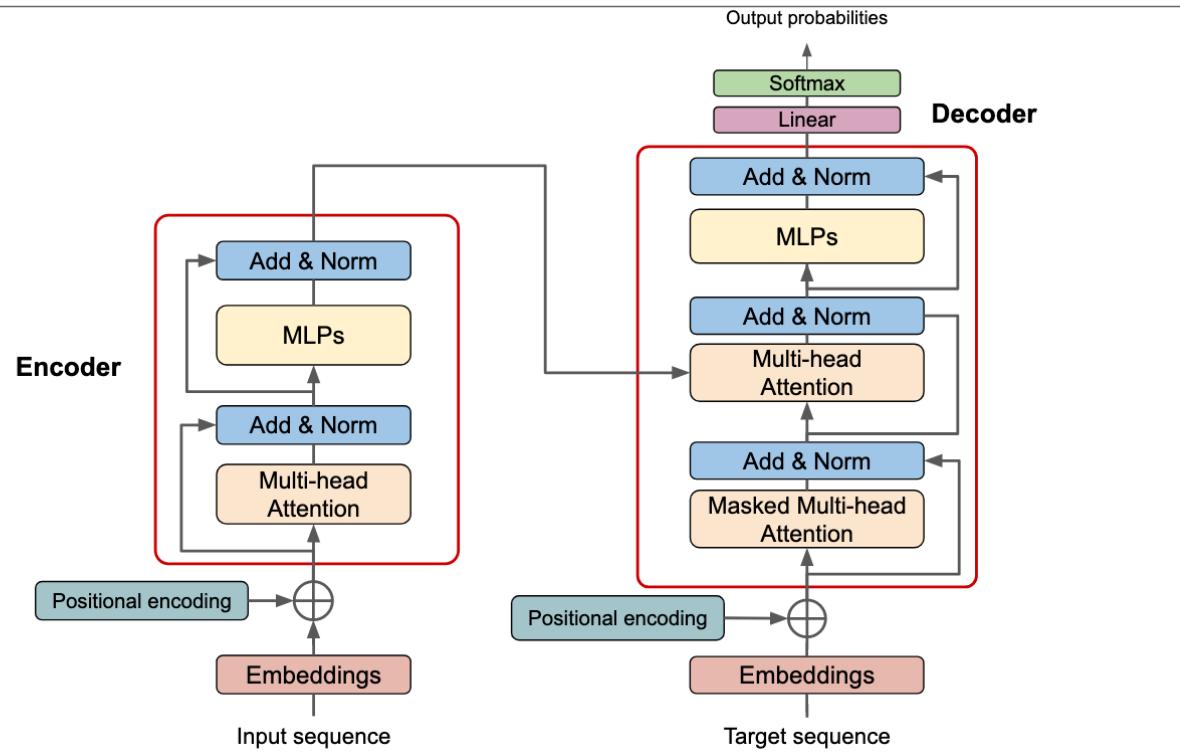
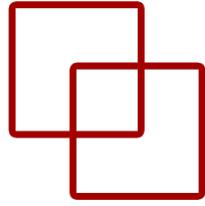
¡Como pasa el tiempo!



PUES SOLO
HAN PASADO
UNOS CUANTOS
AÑOS
¡3-5 AÑOS!

A large blue five-pointed star is positioned in the center of the slide. It obscures a photograph of a shovel standing upright in a field of small, light-colored rocks. The background of the slide is a dark, slightly blurred image of the same rocky terrain under a cloudy sky.

La guerra de los LLM



La guerra de los LLM

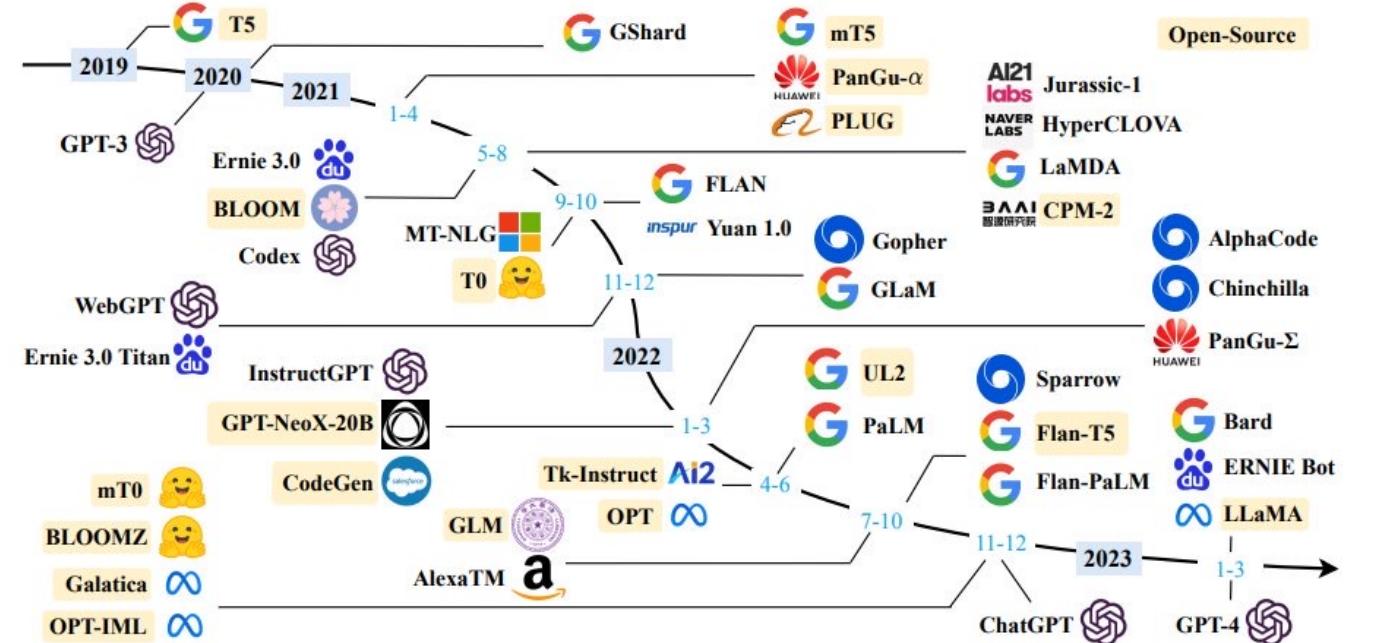
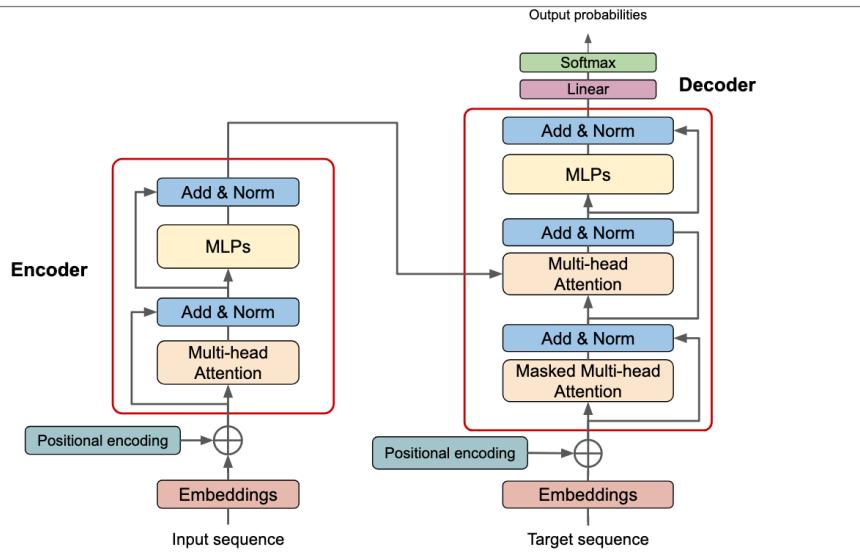
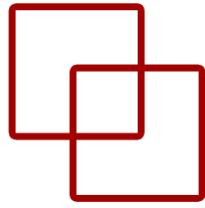


Fig. 1. A timeline of existing large language models (having a size larger than 10B) in recent years. We mark the open-source LLMs in yellow color.

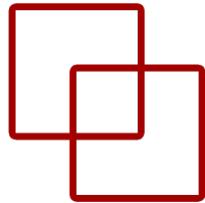
Pero
volvamos al
inicio

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



UNED

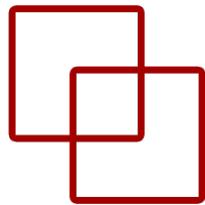
Regression vs. Classification



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	preg	plas	pres	skin	insu	mass	pedi	age	class	
2	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	351	31	tested_negative	
3	5	116	74	0	0	25.6	201	30	tested_negative	
4	10	115	0	0	0	35.3	134	29	tested_negative	
5	4	110	92	0	0	37.6	191	30	tested_negative	
6	10	139	80	0	0	27.1	1441	57	tested_negative	
7	8	99	84	0	0	35.4	388	50	tested_negative	
8	5	117	92	0	0	34.1	337	38	tested_negative	
9	5	109	75	26	0	36	546	60	tested_negative	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	class
2	0.00632		18.231		0	538	6575	65.2	4.09	1	296	15.3	396.9	4.98
3	0.02731		0.707		0	469	6421	78.9	4.9671	2	242	17.8	396.9	9.14
4	0.02729		0.707		0	469	7185	61.1	4.9671	2	242	17.8	392.83	4.03
5	0.03237		0.218		0	458	6998	45.8	6.0622	3	222	18.7	394.63	2.94
6	0.06905		0.218		0	458	7147	54.2	6.0622	3	222	18.7	396.9	5.33
7	0.02985		0.218		0	458	6.43	58.7	6.0622	3	222	18.7	394.12	5.21

Regression vs. Classification



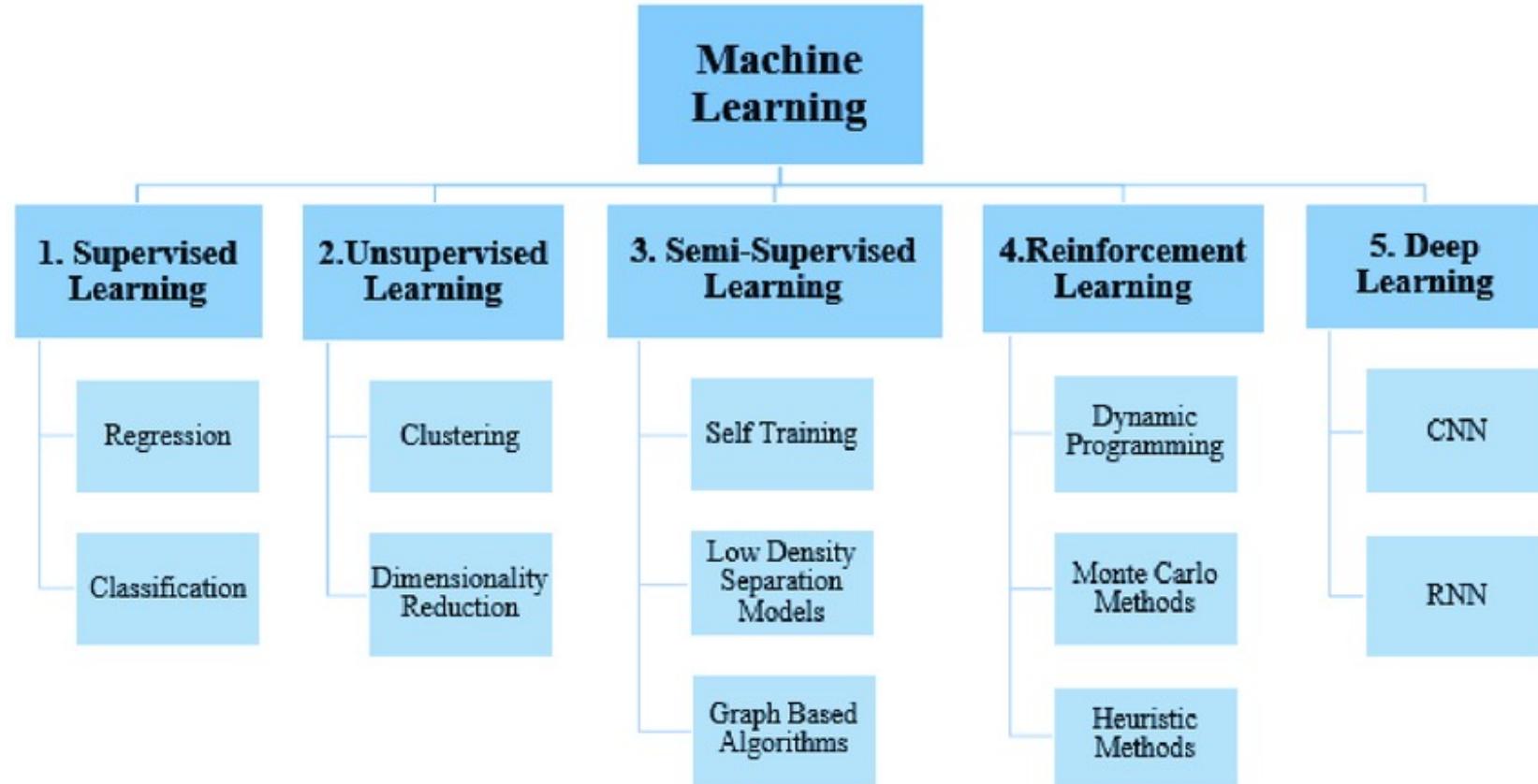
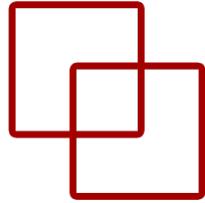
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	preg	plas	pres	skin	insu	mass	pedi	age	class	
2	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	351	31	tested_negative	
3	5	116	74	0	0	25.6	201	30	tested_negative	
4	10	115	0	0	0	35.3	134	29	tested_negative	
5	4	110	92	0	0	37.6	191	30	tested_negative	
6	10	139	80	0	0	27.1	1441	57	tested_negative	
7	8	99	84	0	0	35.4	388	50	tested_negative	
8	5	117	92	0	0	34.1	337	38	tested_negative	
9	5	109	75	26	0	36	546	60	tested_negative	

Classification

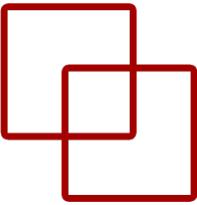
Regression

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	class
2	0.00632	18.231		0	538	6575	65.2	4.09	1	296	15.3	396.9	4.98	24
3	0.02731	0.707		0	469	6421	78.9	4.9671	2	242	17.8	396.9	9.14	21.6
4	0.02729	0.707		0	469	7185	61.1	4.9671	2	242	17.8	392.83	4.03	34.7
5	0.03237	0.218		0	458	6998	45.8	6.0622	3	222	18.7	394.63	2.94	33.4
6	0.06905	0.218		0	458	7147	54.2	6.0622	3	222	18.7	396.9	5.33	36.2
7	0.02985	0.218		0	458	6.43	58.7	6.0622	3	222	18.7	394.12	5.21	28.7

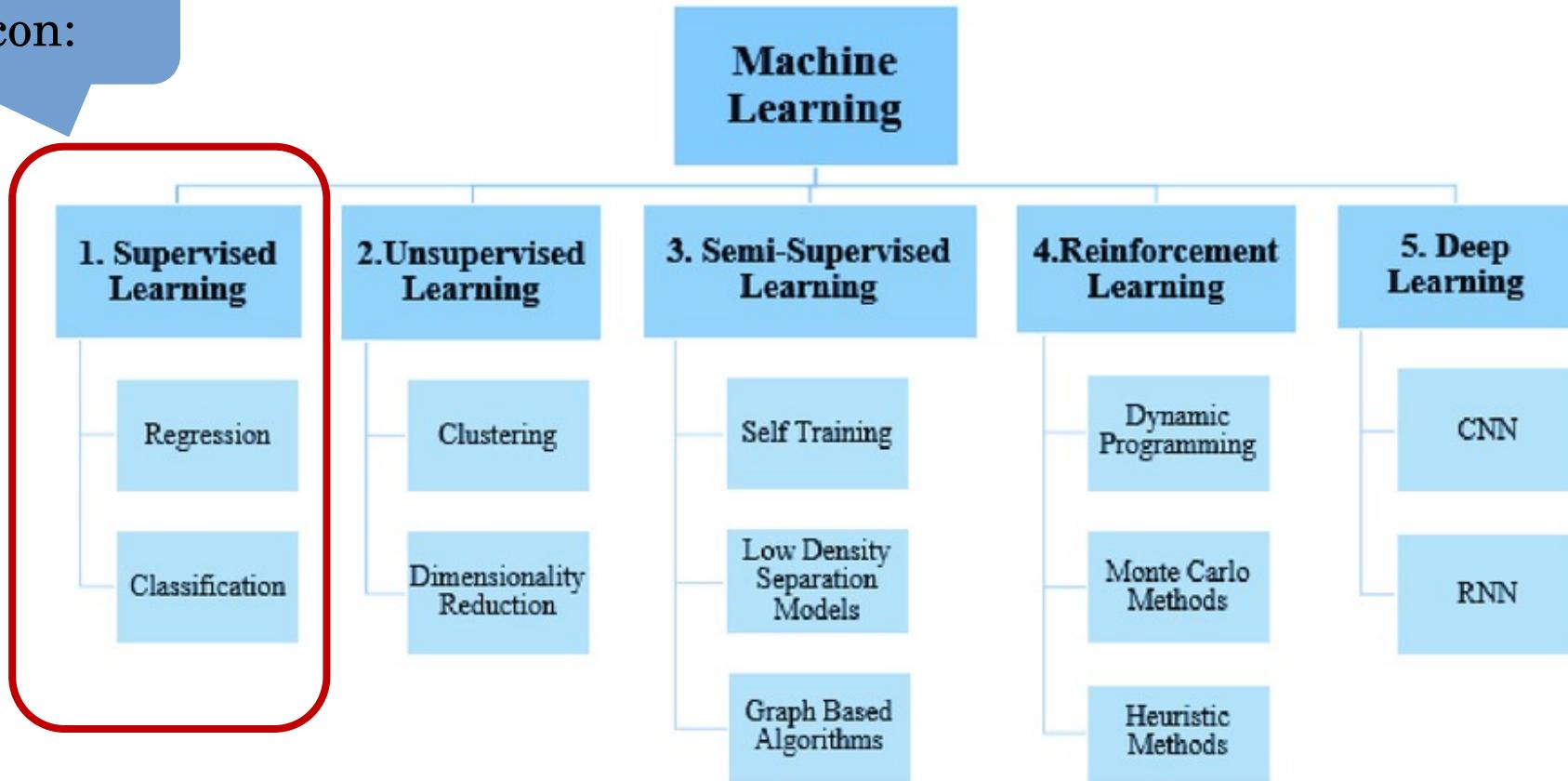
Machine Learning



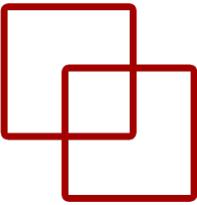
Machine Learning



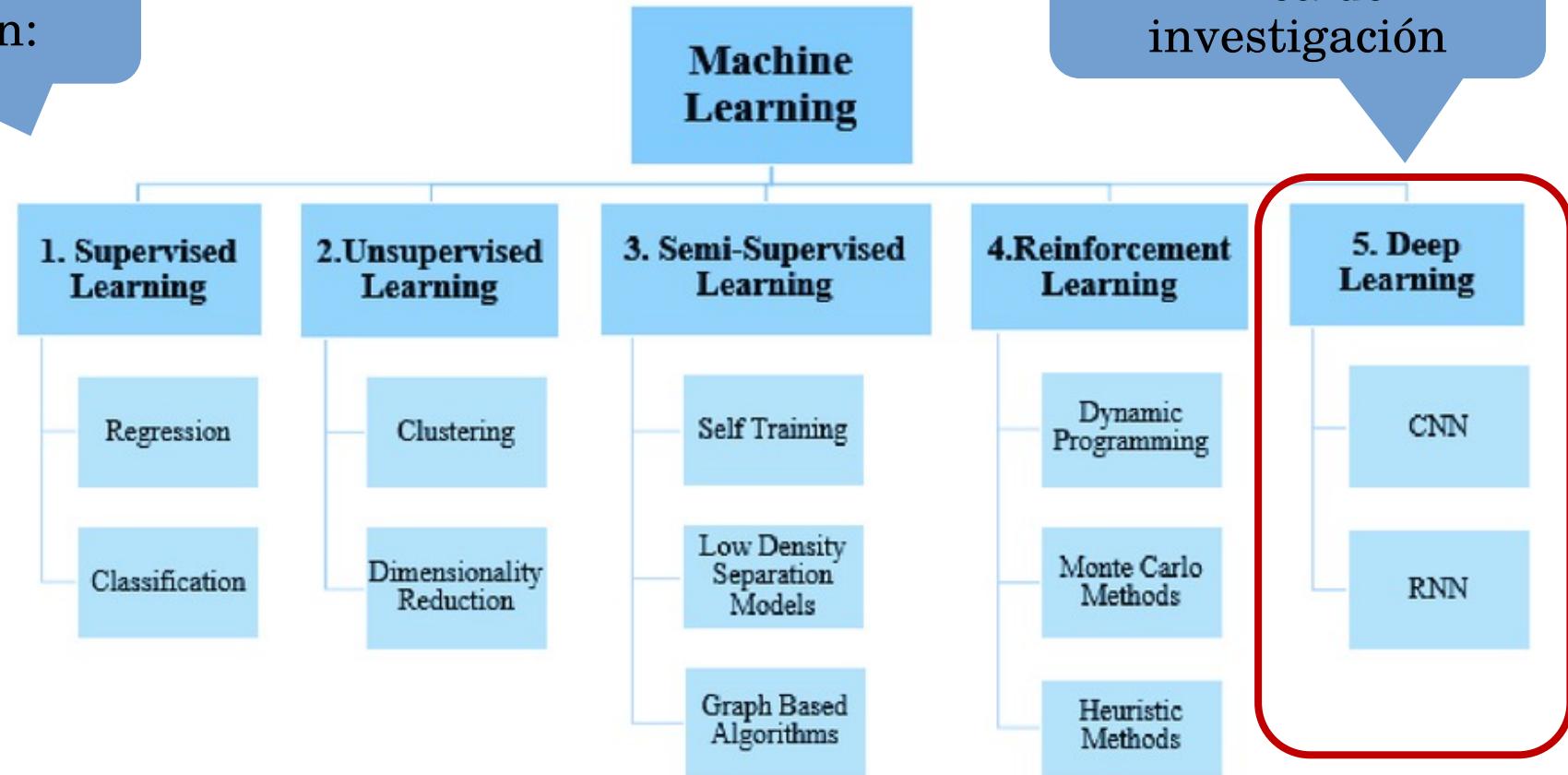
Normalmente se resuelven con:



Machine Learning



Normalmente se resuelven con:



Pero hay una nueva línea de investigación

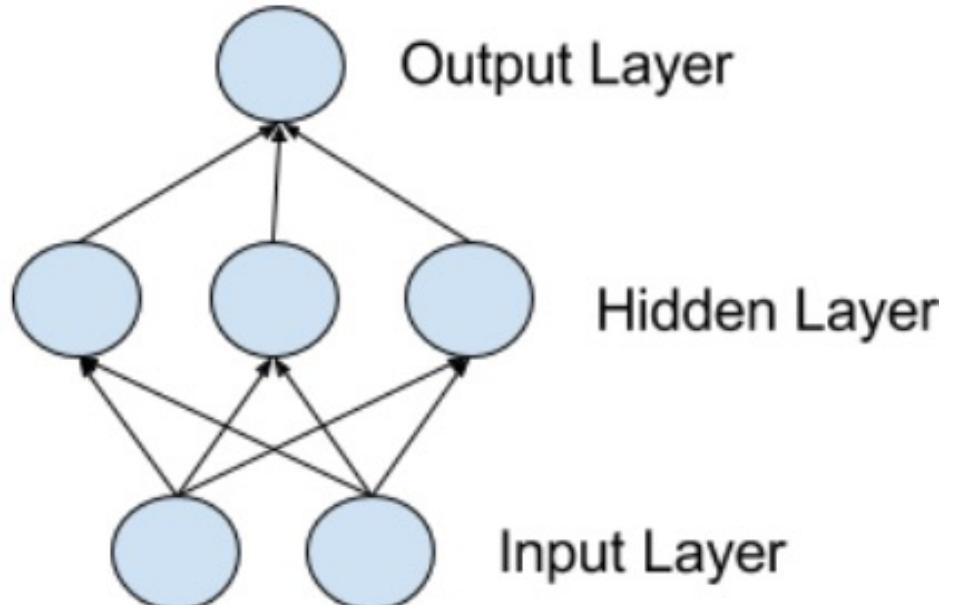
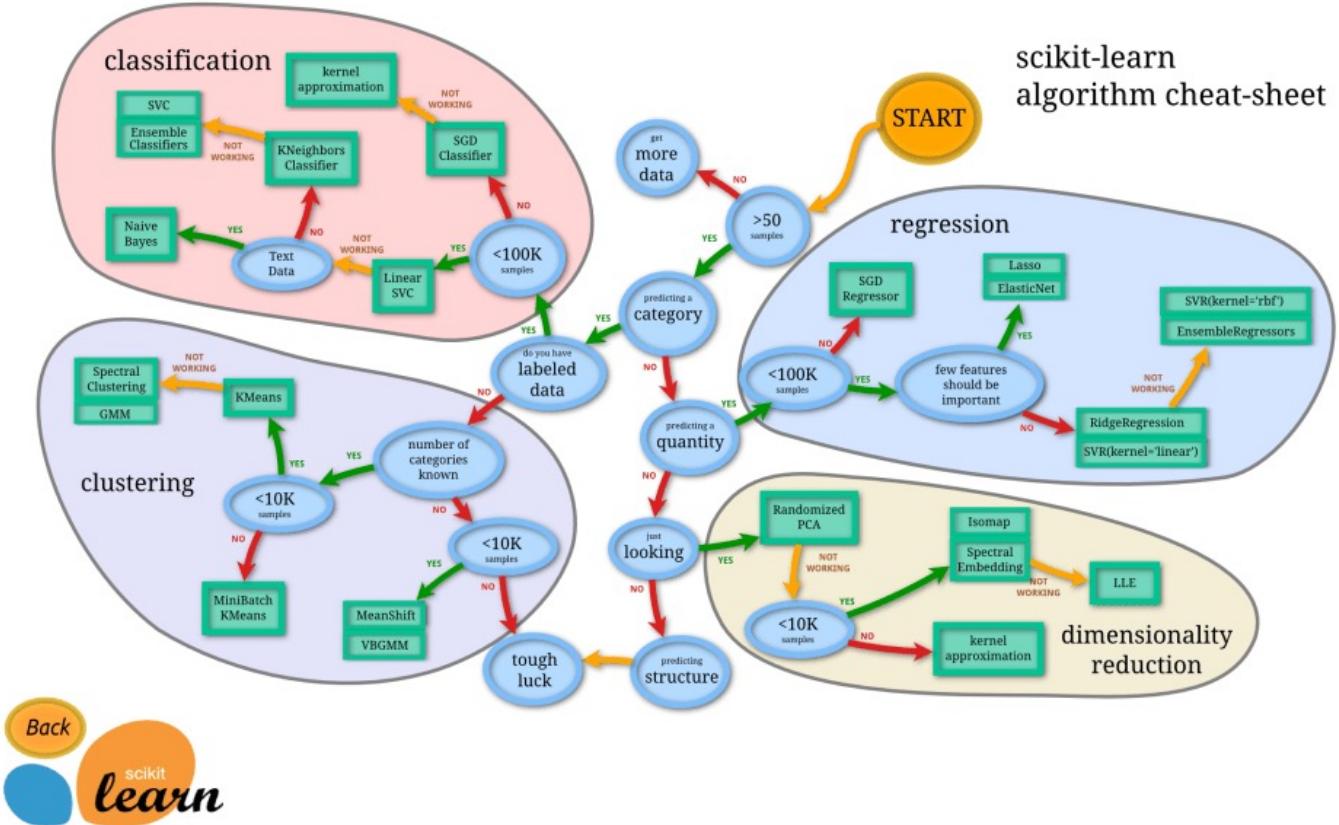
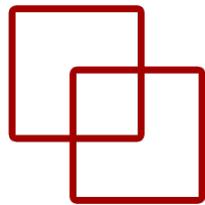
\Arquitecturas neuronales

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

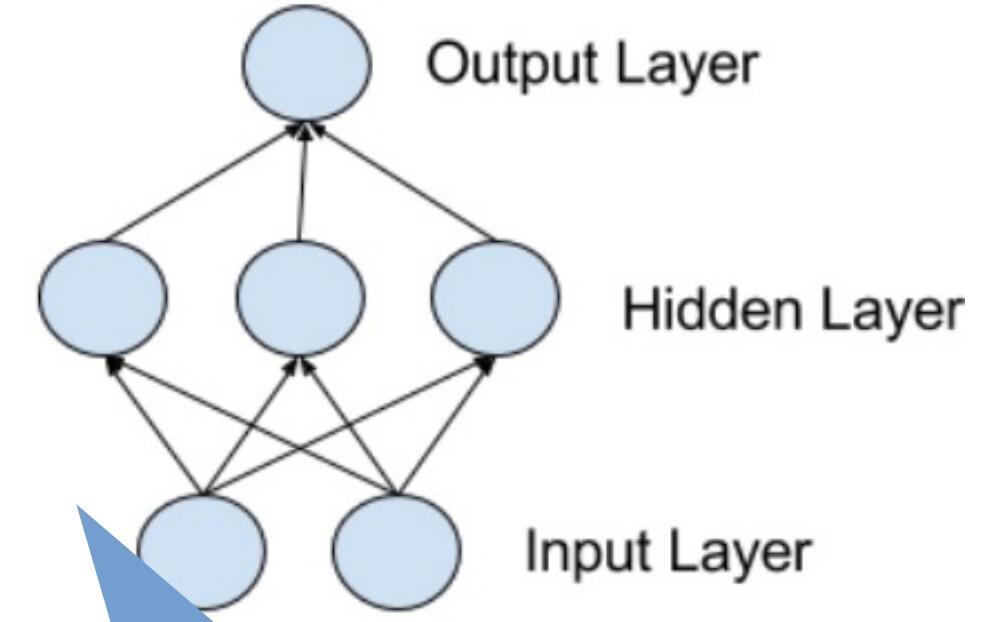
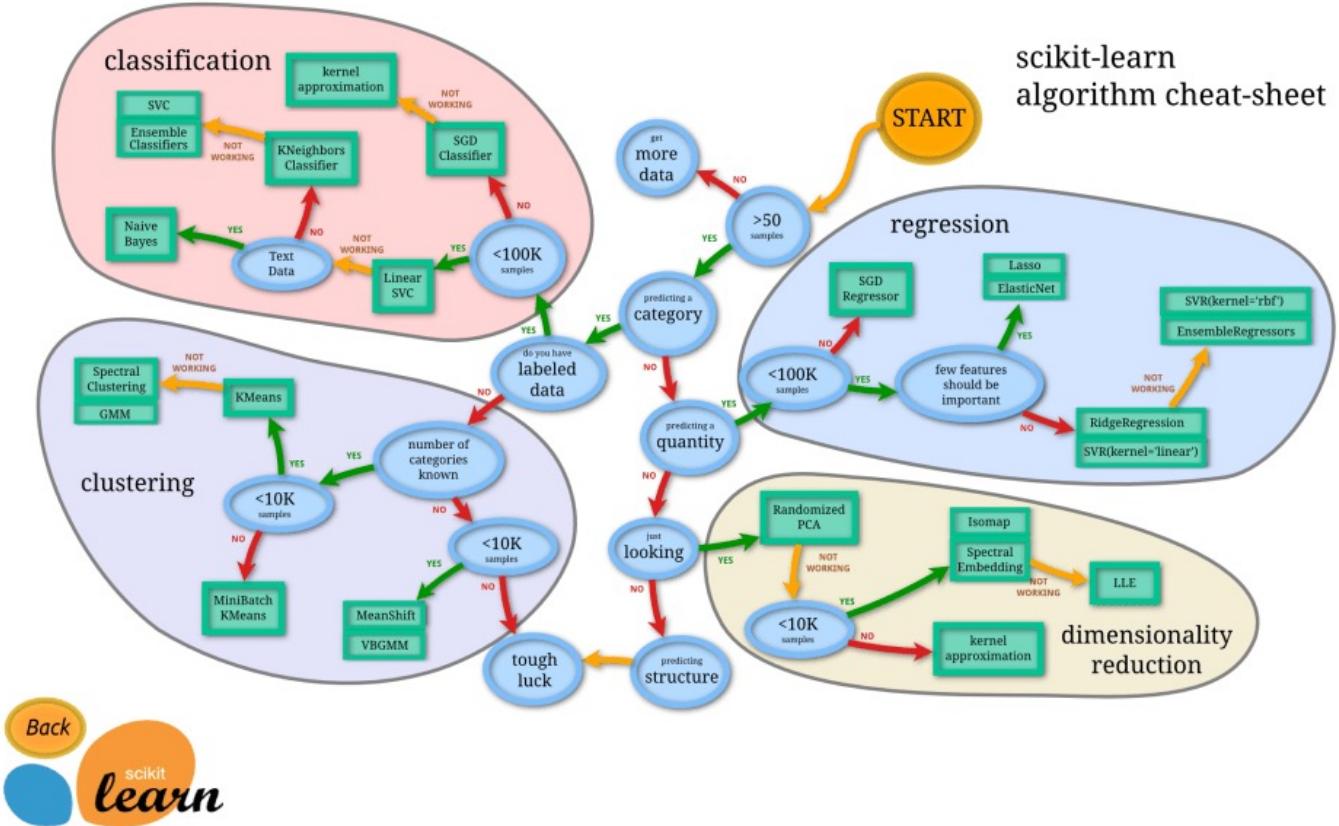
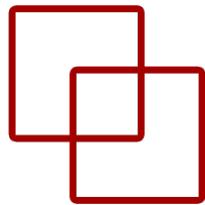


UNED

Algoritmos clásicos Vs. Multilayer Perceptrón

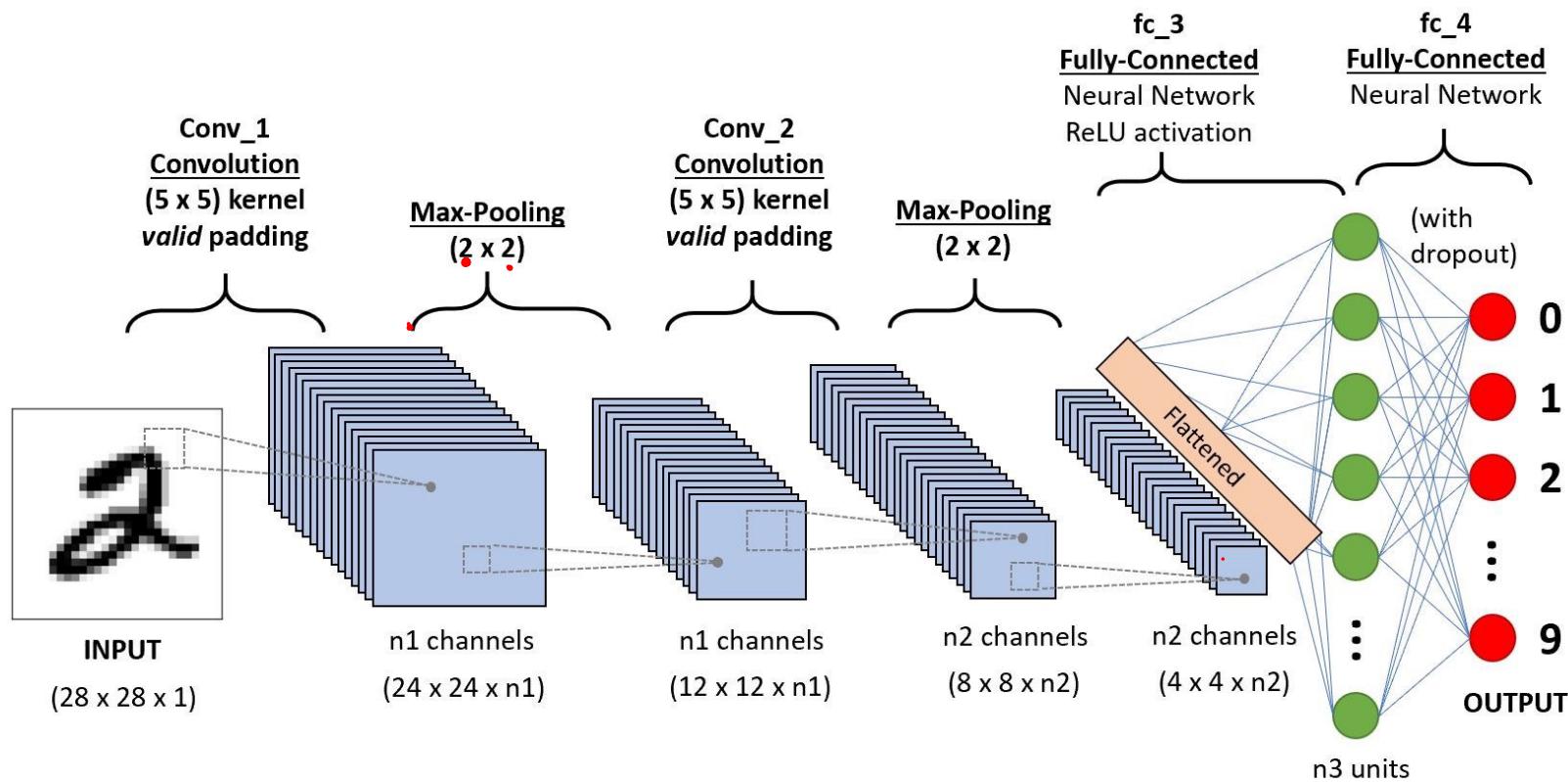
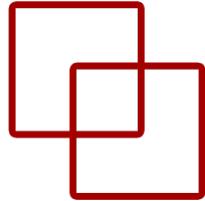


Algoritmos clásicos Vs. Multilayer Perceptrón



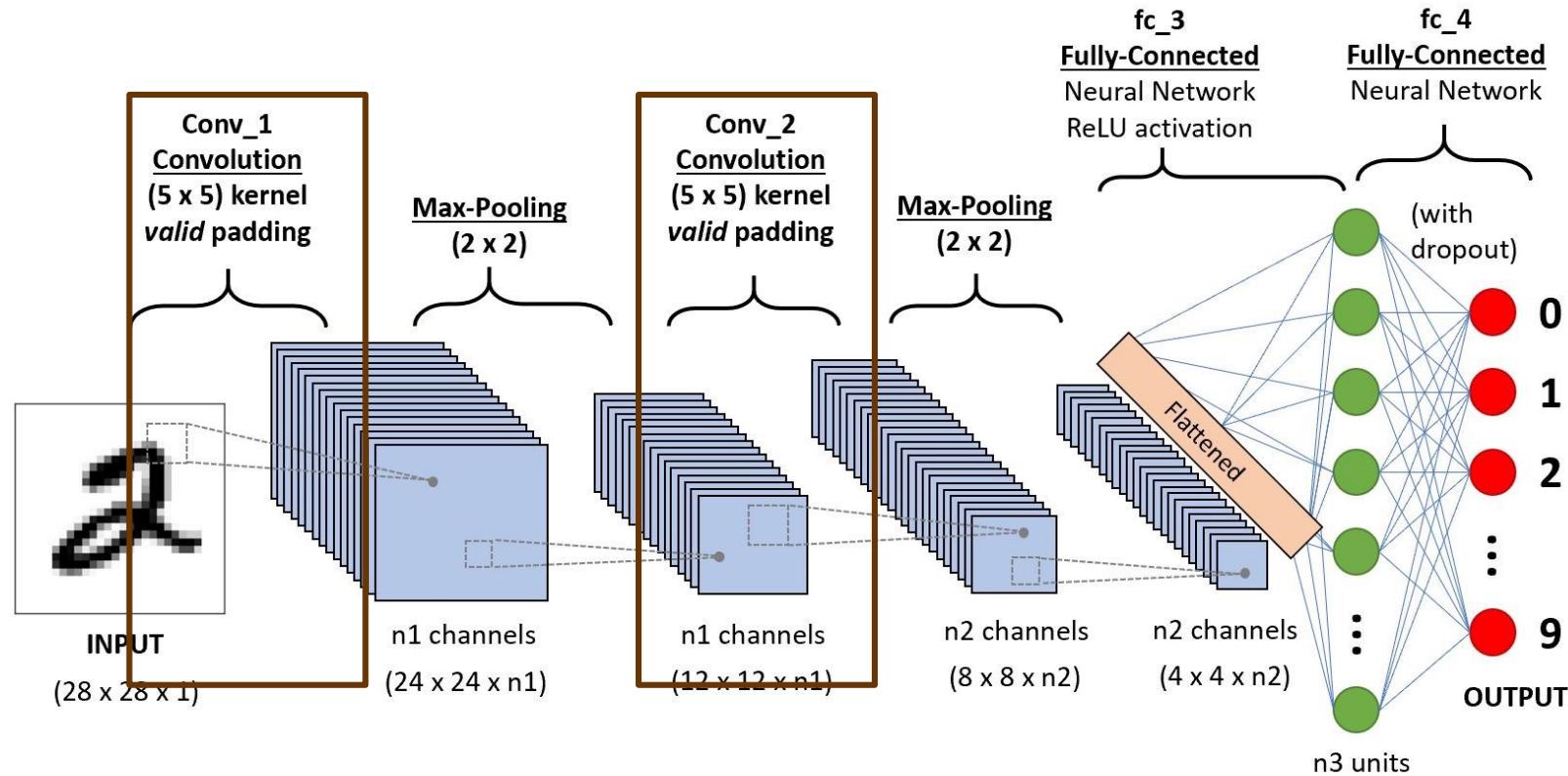
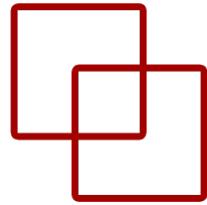
¡Para datos tabulares!

Redes Neuronales Convolucionales



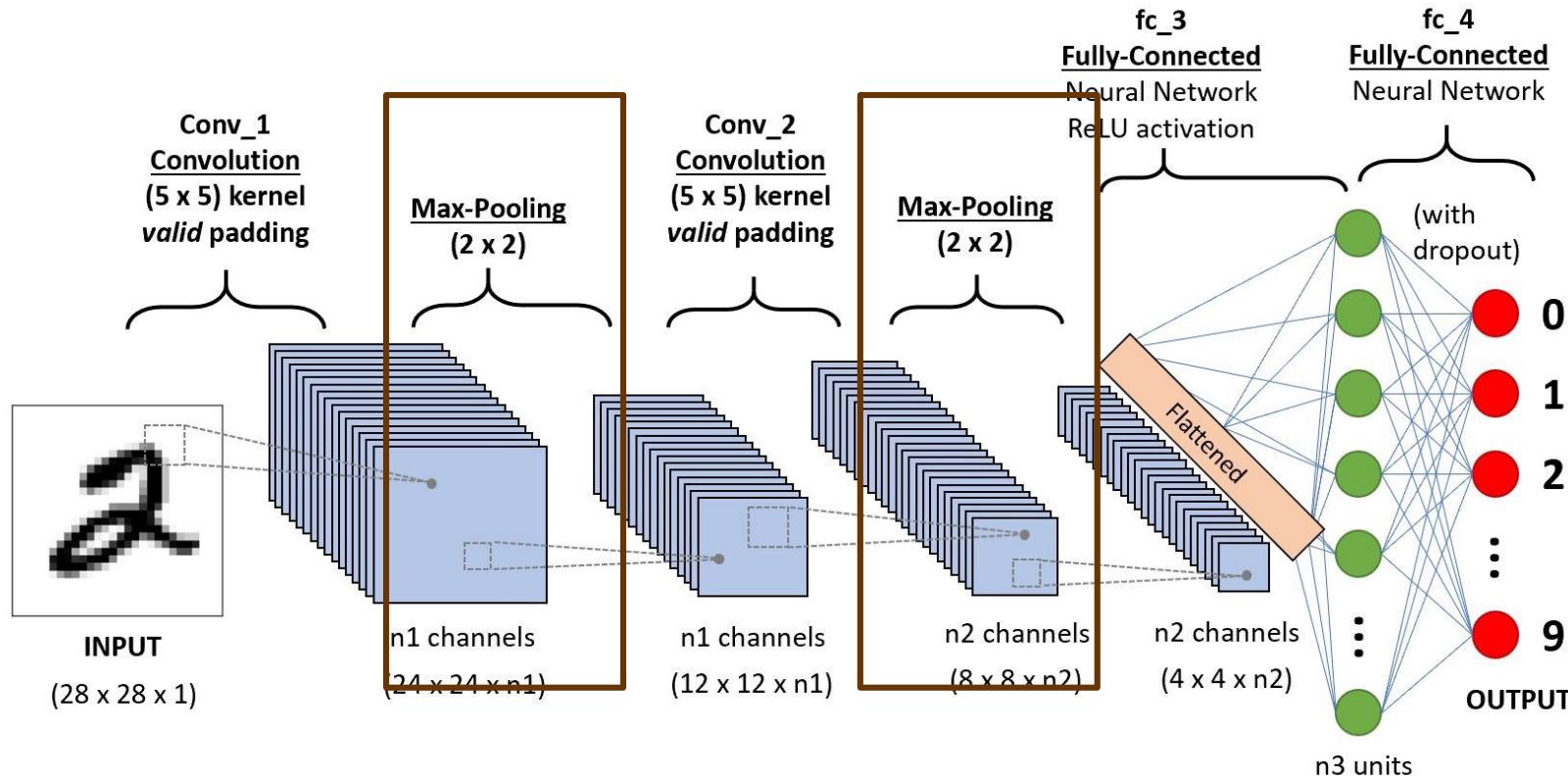
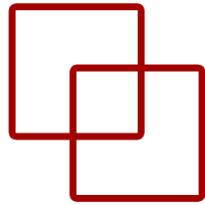
Redes Neuronales Convolucionales

Capas convolucionales



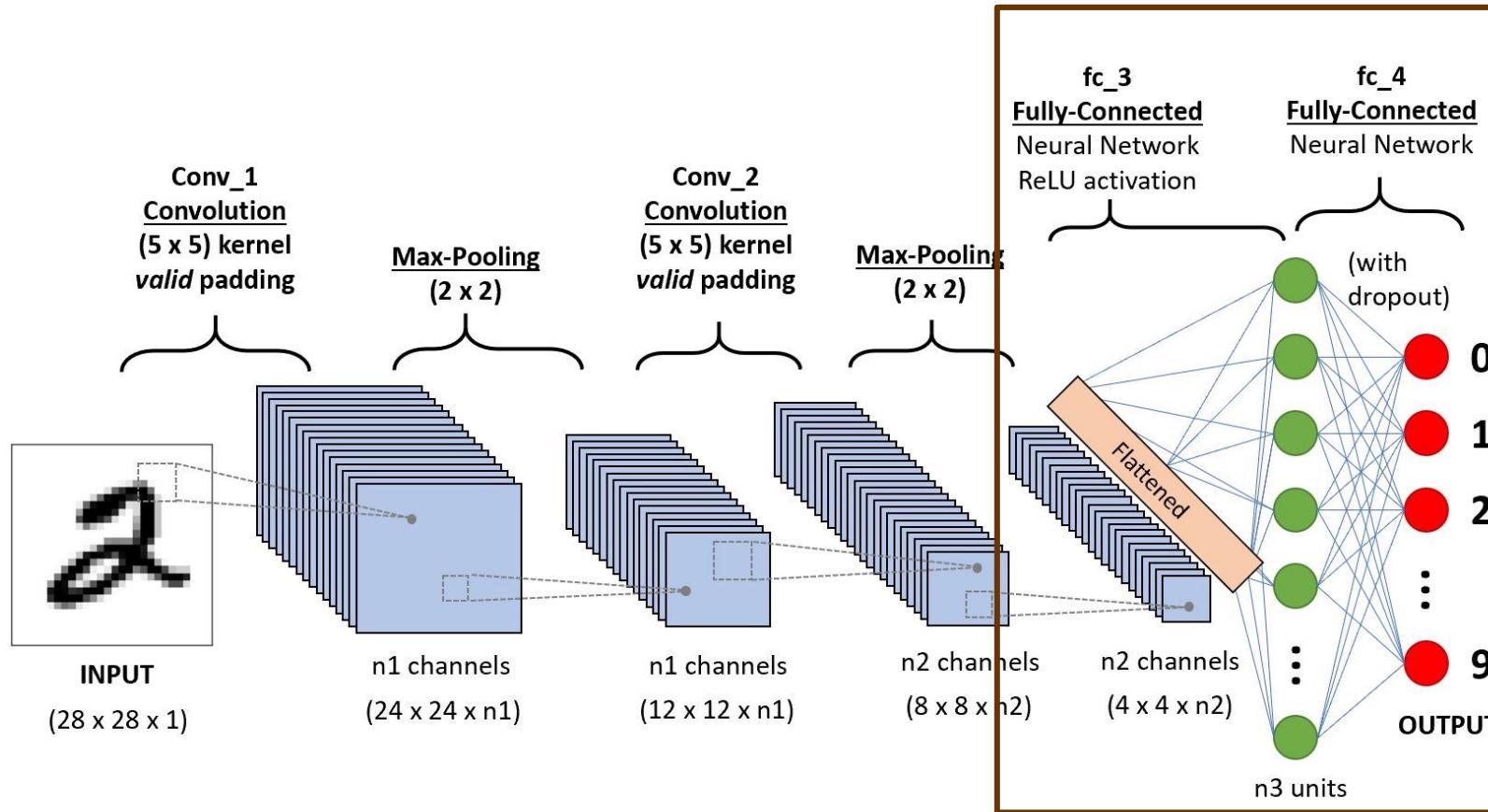
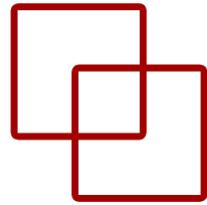
Redes Neuronales Convolucionales

Capas de agrupación (*pooling*)



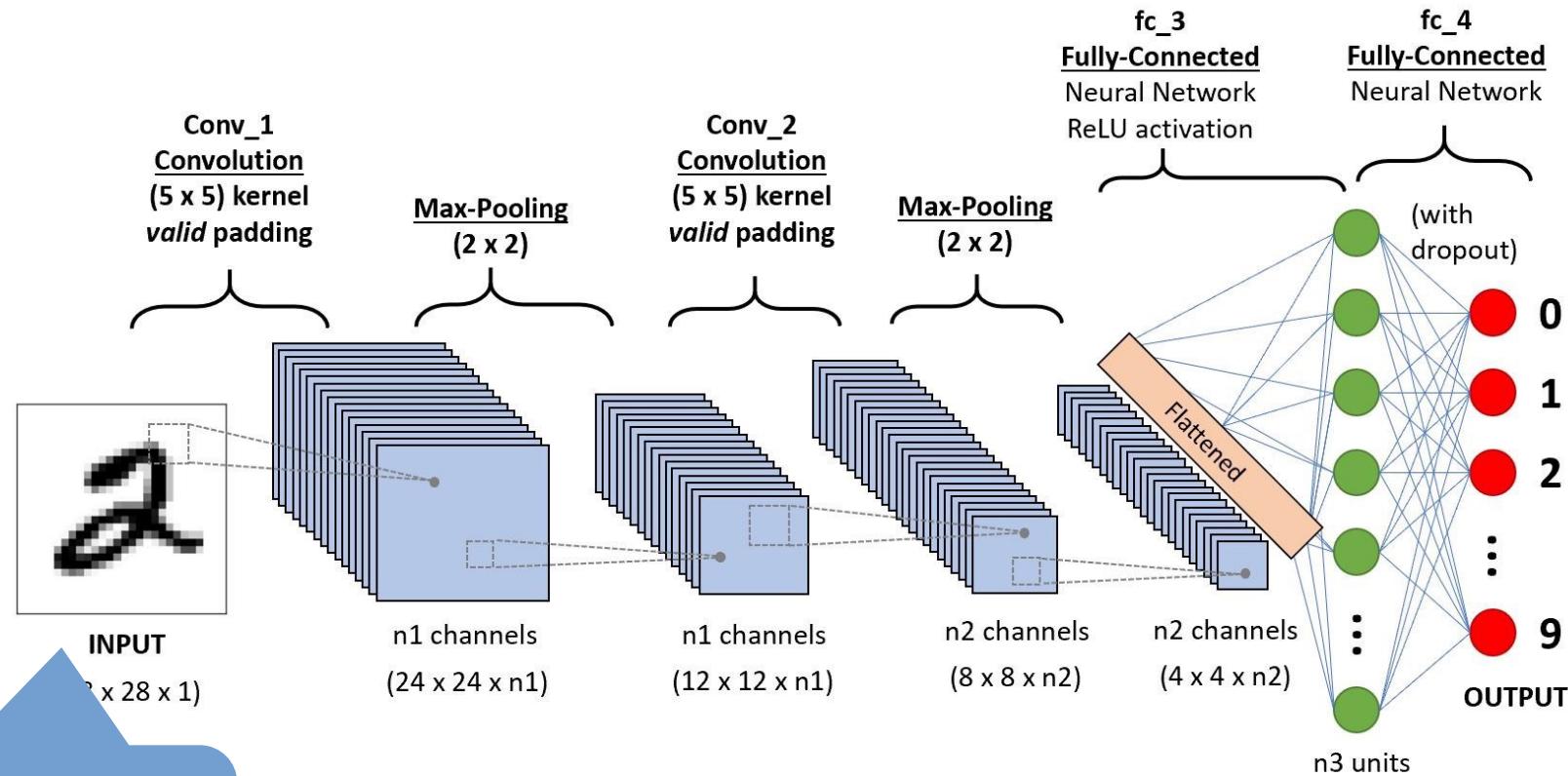
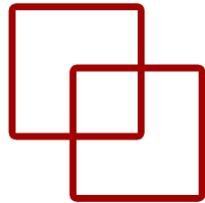
Redes Neuronales Convolucionales

Capas completamente conectadas



Redes Neuronales Convolucionales

Capas completamente conectadas



¡Para imágenes!



Vision Transformer (ViT)



¡Para imágenes!

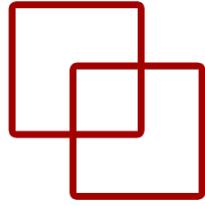
/ Fundamentos de imágenes sintéticas

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



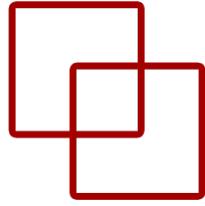
UNED

Transformación de datos

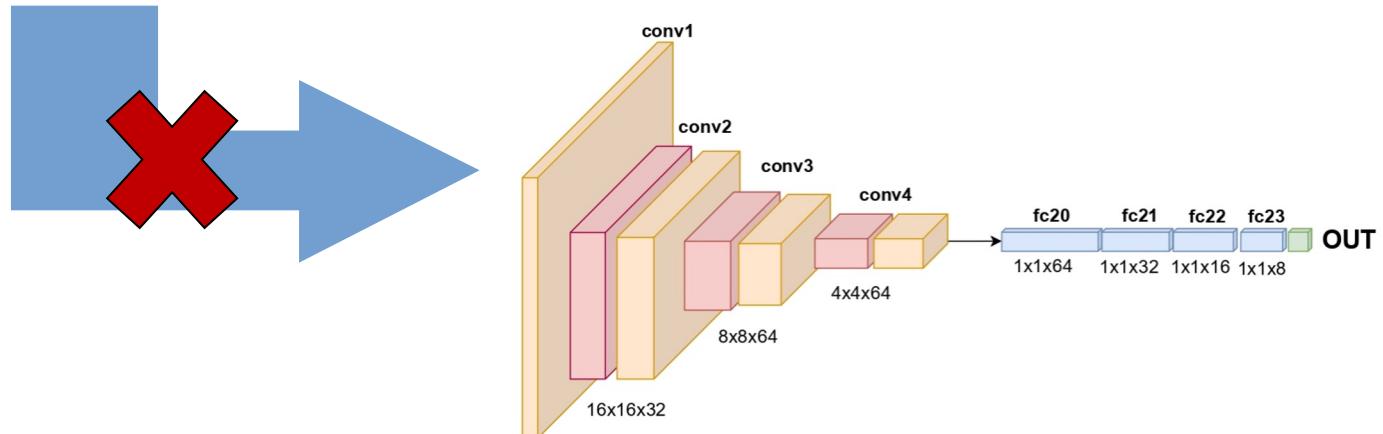


Be07	Be08	Be09	Be10	Be11	Sector
-65	-61	-74	-73	-67	1
-60	-57	-83	-62	-69	2
-66	-70	-78	-63	-73	3
...
-58	-66	-71	-73	-69	14
-60	-62	-73	-69	-57	15

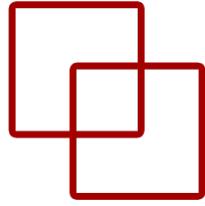
Transformación de datos



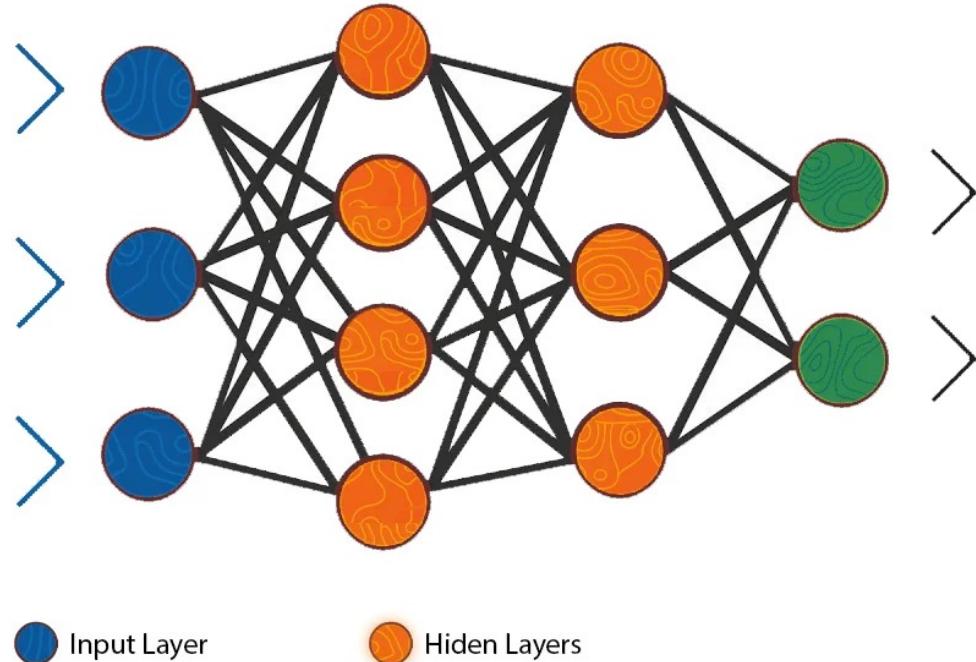
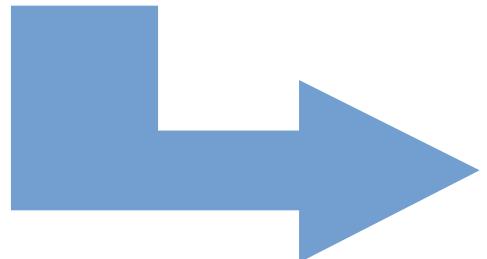
Be07	Be08	Be09	Be10	Be11	Sector
-65	-61	-74	-73	-67	1
-60	-57	-83	-62	-69	2
-66	-70	-78	-63	-73	3
...
-58	-66	-71	-73	-69	14
-60	-62	-73	-69	-57	15



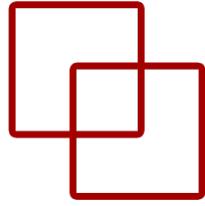
Transformación de datos



Be07	Be08	Be09	Be10	Be11	Sector
-65	-61	-74	-73	-67	1
-60	-57	-83	-62	-69	2
-66	-70	-78	-63	-73	3
...
-58	-66	-71	-73	-69	14
-60	-62	-73	-69	-57	15

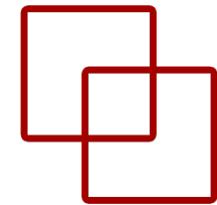


Transformación de datos

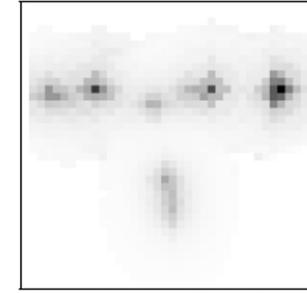
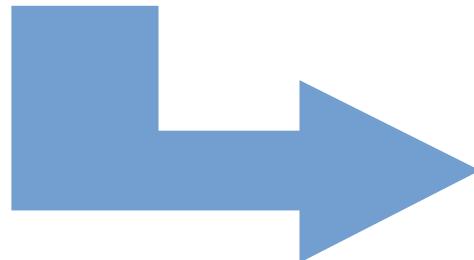


Be07	Be08	Be09	Be10	Be11	Sector
-65	-61	-74	-73	-67	1
-60	-57	-83	-62	-69	2
-66	-70	-78	-63	-73	3
...
-58	-66	-71	-73	-69	14
-60	-62	-73	-69	-57	15

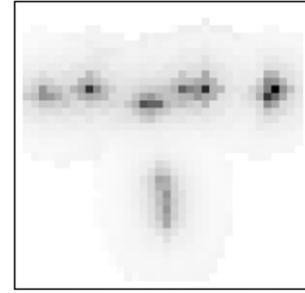
Transformación de datos



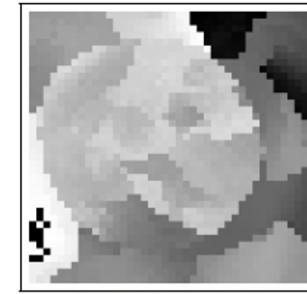
Be07	Be08	Be09	Be10	Be11	Sector
-65	-61	-74	-73	-67	1
-60	-57	-83	-62	-69	2
-66	-70	-78	-63	-73	3
...
-58	-66	-71	-73	-69	14
-60	-62	-73	-69	-57	15



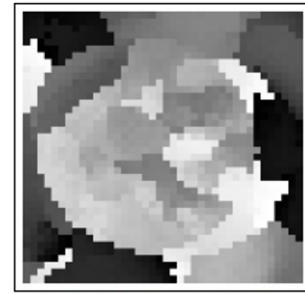
(a) TINTO - Sample 1.



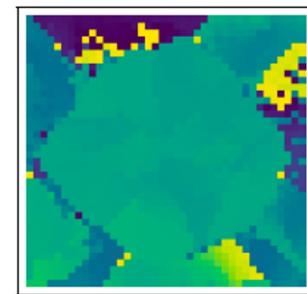
(b) TINTO - Sample 50,000.



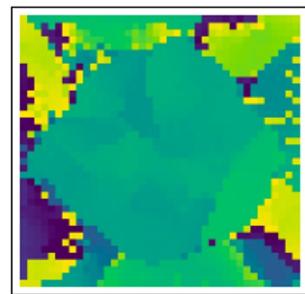
(c) IGTD - Sample 1.



(d) IGTD - Sample 50,000.

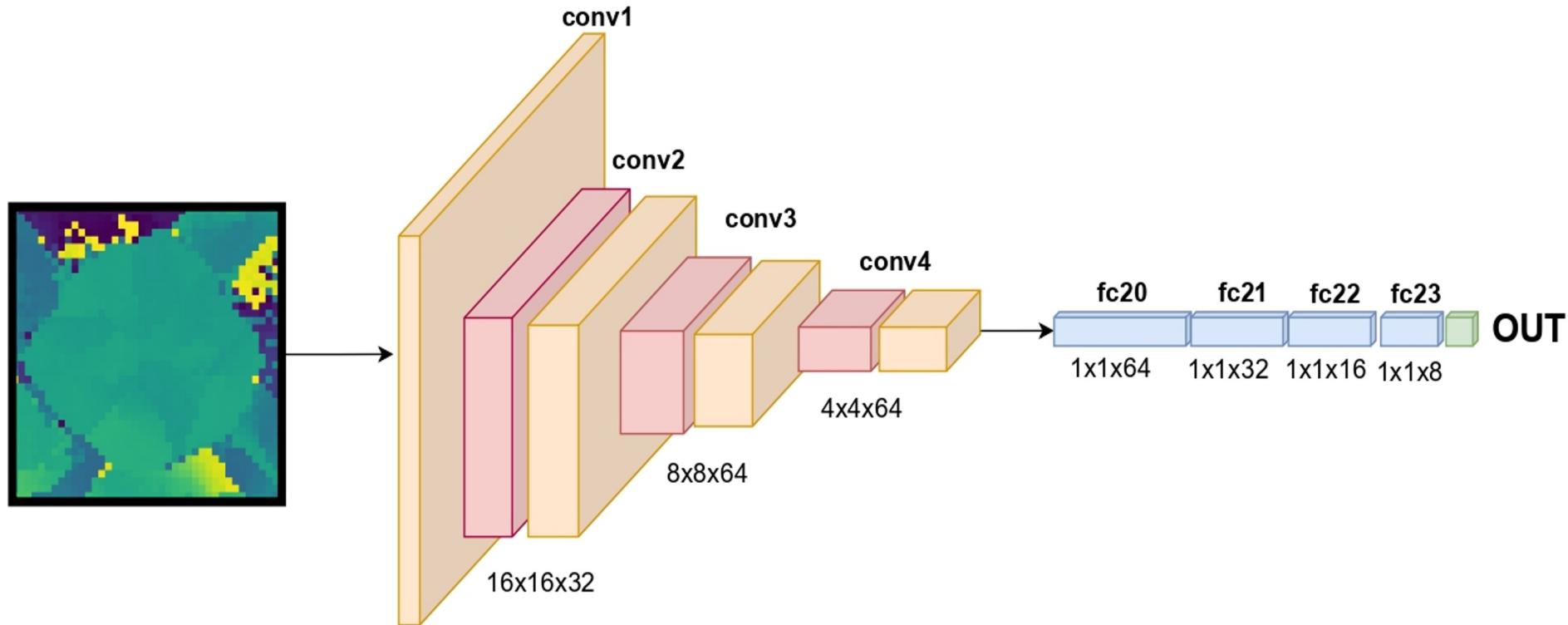
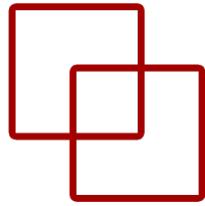


(e) REFINED - Sample 1.

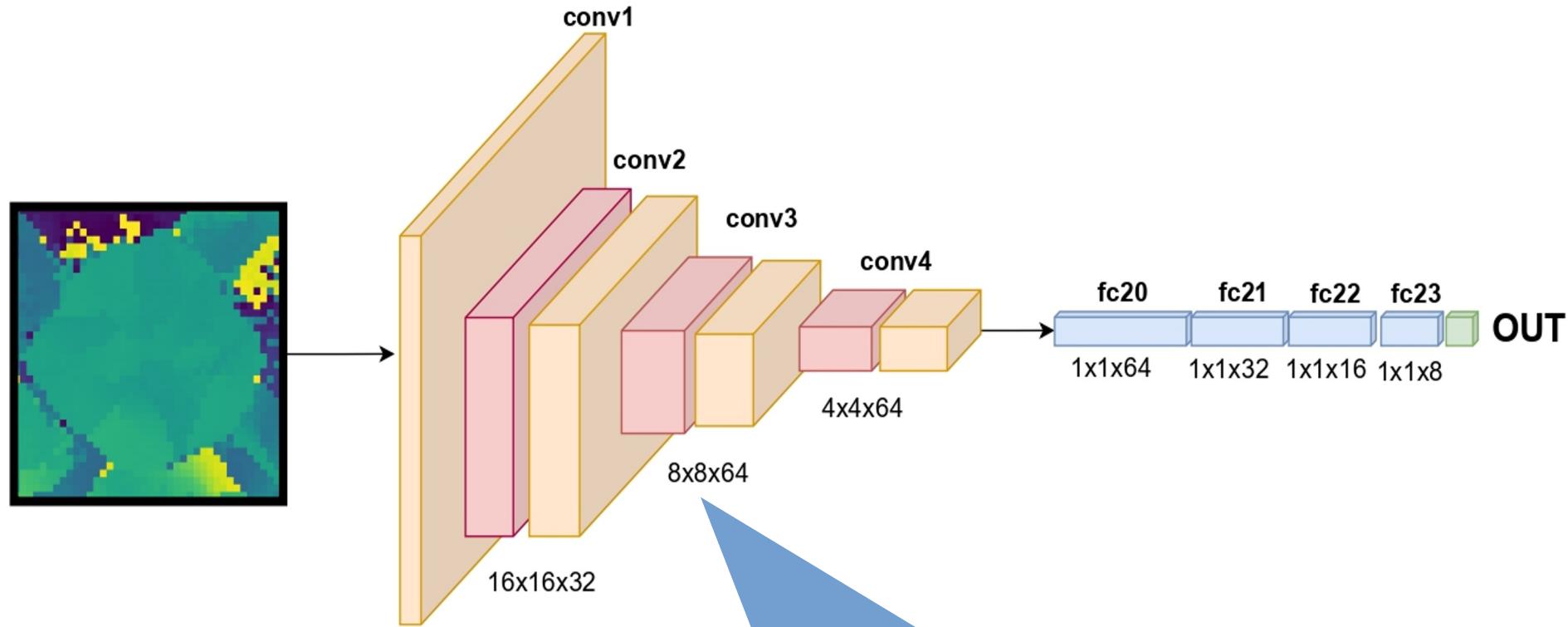
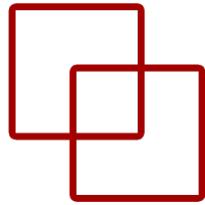


(f) REFINED - Sample 50,000.

CNN Puras

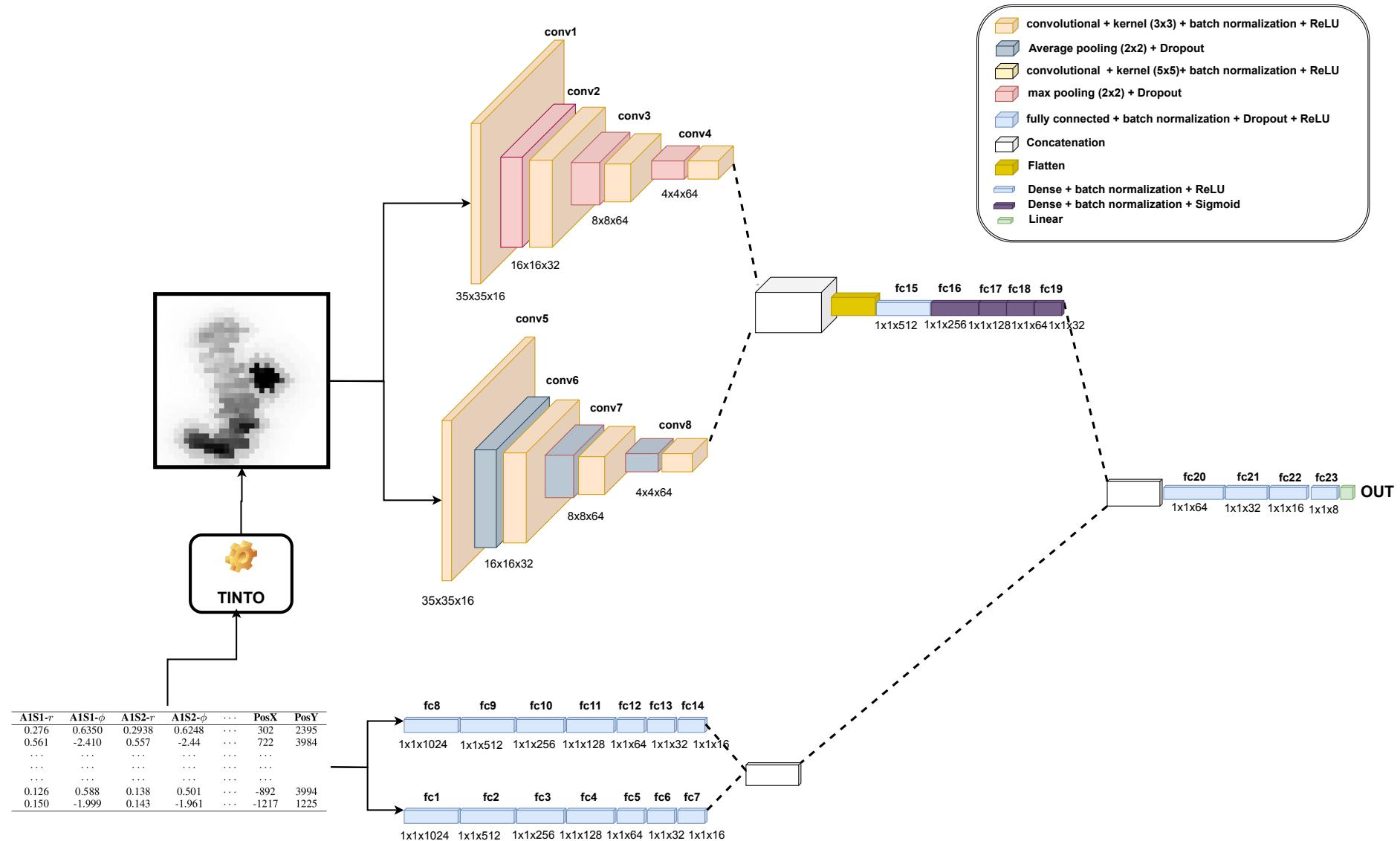
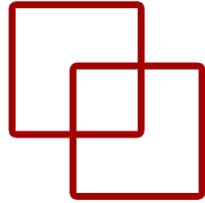


CNN Puras

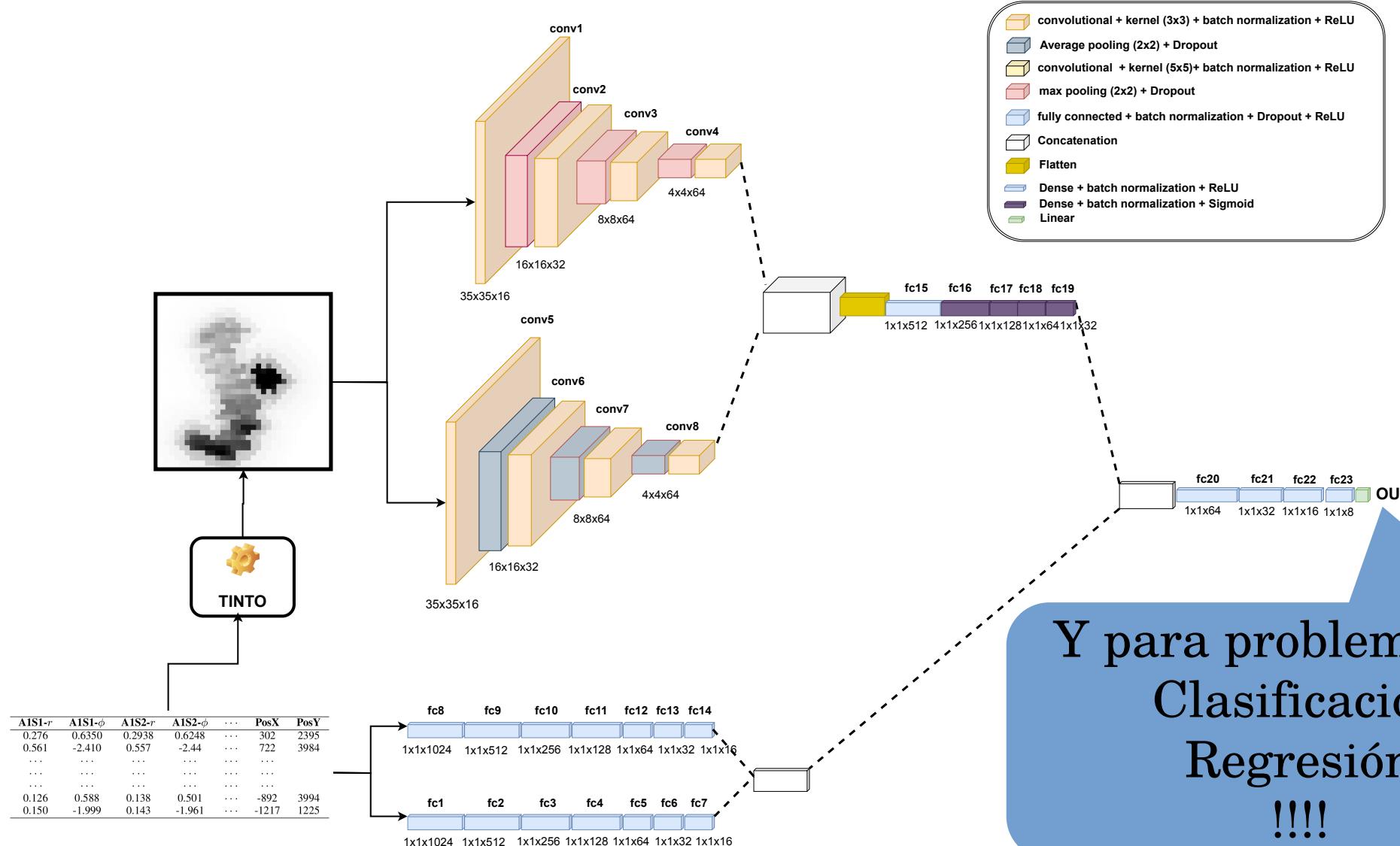
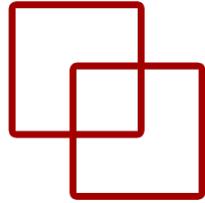


Pero no solamente
CNNs

Hybrid Neural Network



Hybrid Neural Network



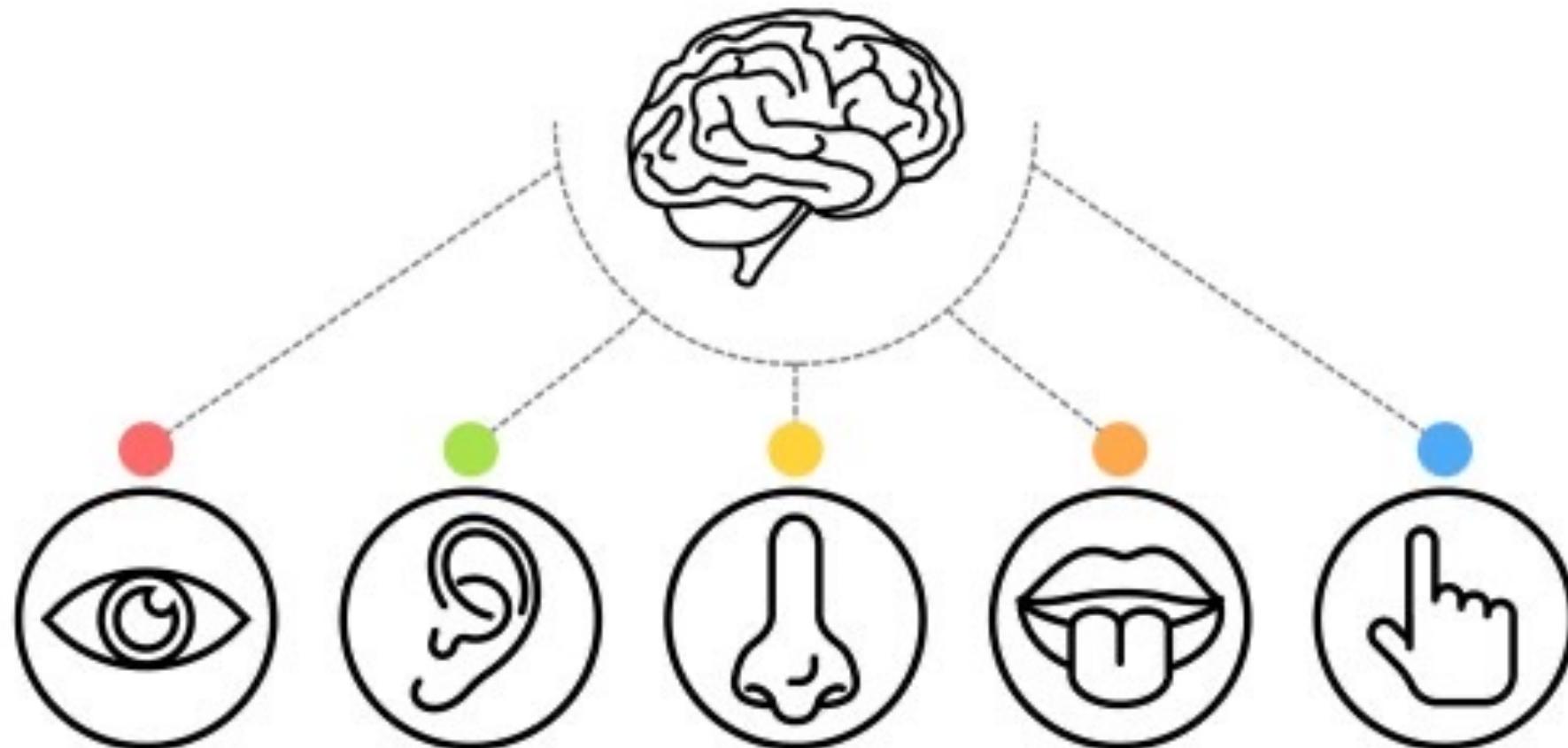
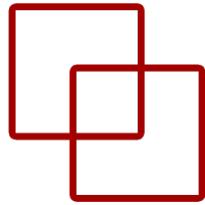
Redes Multimodales

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

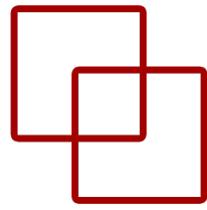


UNED

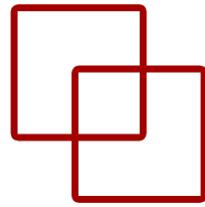
Basadas en el ser humano

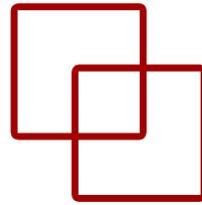


Basadas en el ser humano

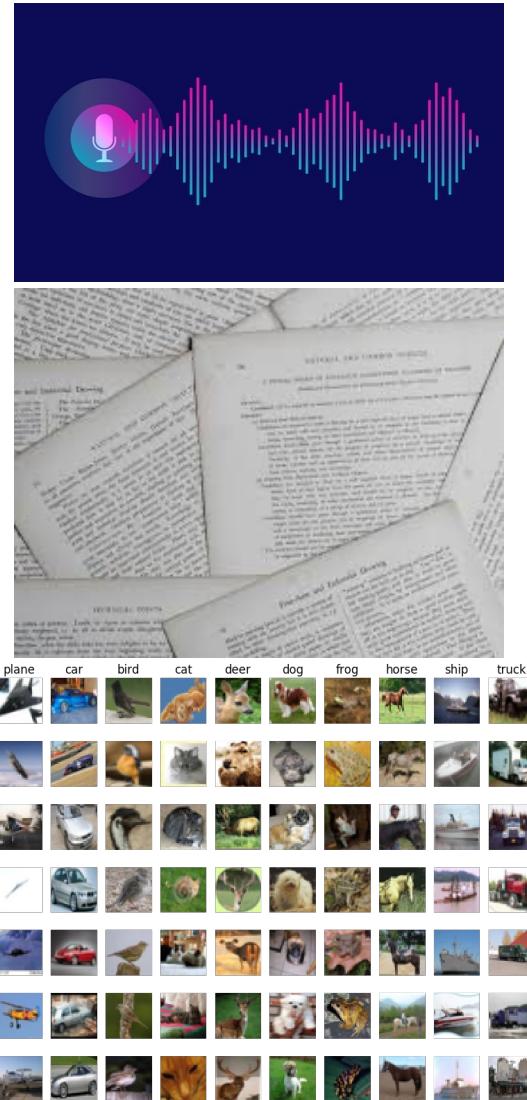


Basadas en el ser humano

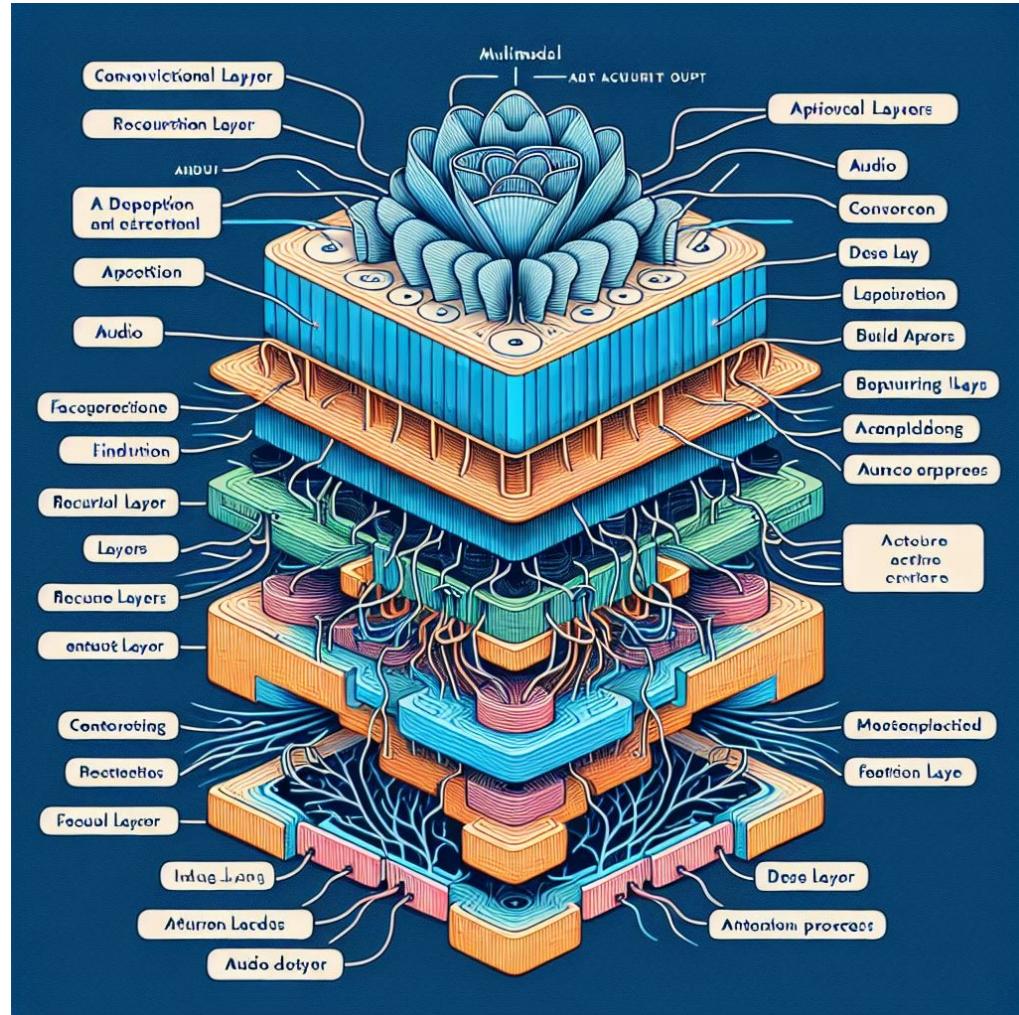
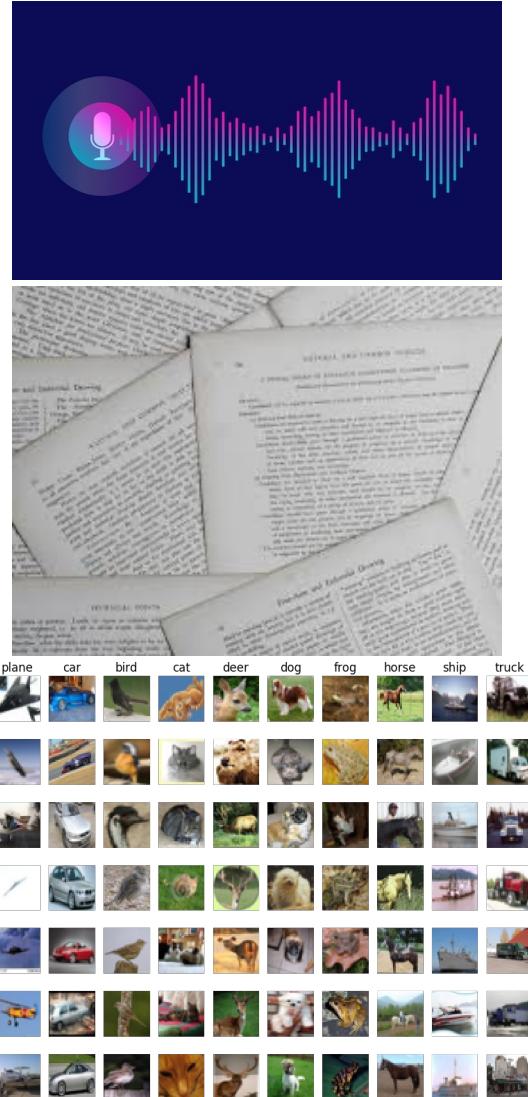
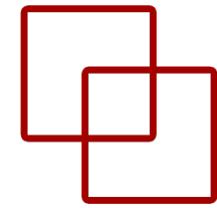




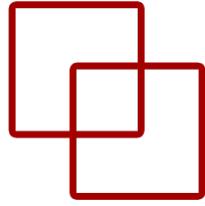
Basadas en el ser humano



Basadas en el ser humano

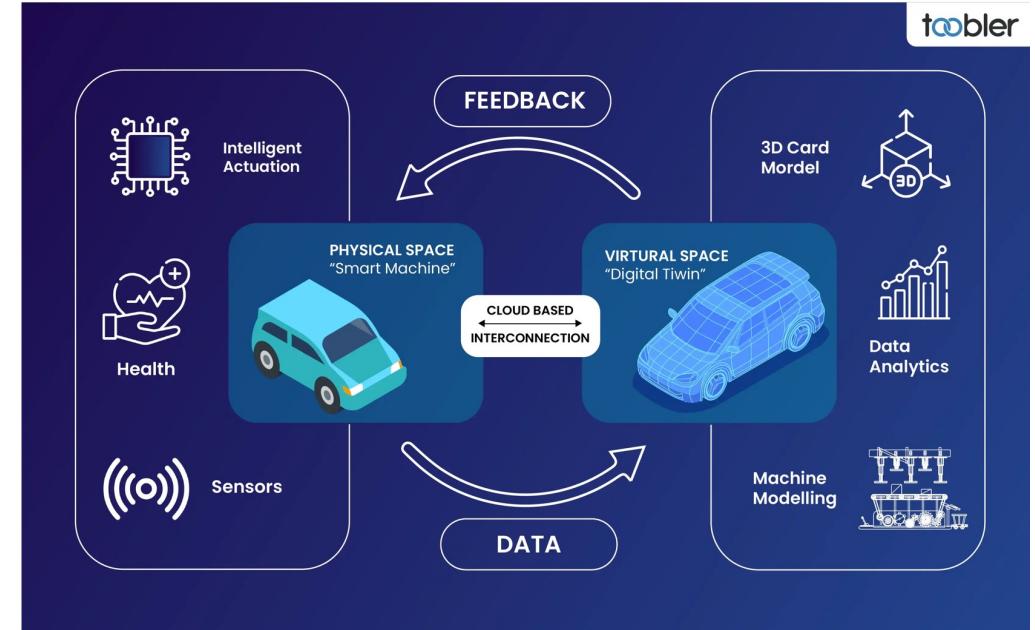
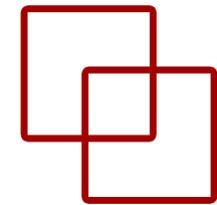


Por poner un ejemplo

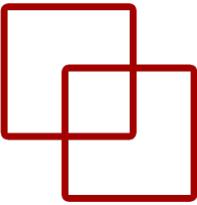


The screenshot displays the PathChat application interface. On the left, a sidebar titled "Viewer" contains buttons for "Select Category" (set to "All"), "Select Image" (showing "TCGA-4P-AA8J-01Z-00..."), "Annotate", "Parse Slide", "Theme" (with a toggle switch), "Settings", and "Logout". Below the sidebar is a user profile icon with the text "pathchat.user". The main area features a histology image of a tissue sample with pink-stained nuclei and blue-stained collagen fibers. To the right of the image, the text "Welcome to PathChat!" is displayed above a circular profile picture. At the bottom, there is a messaging input field with a placeholder "Type your message here..." and a send button.

Pero aplicado a todo



Pero sobre todo a...



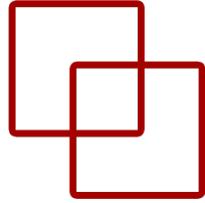
Métodos de transformación

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



UNED

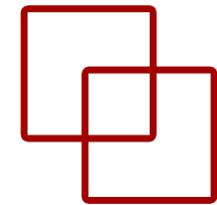
TINTOlib



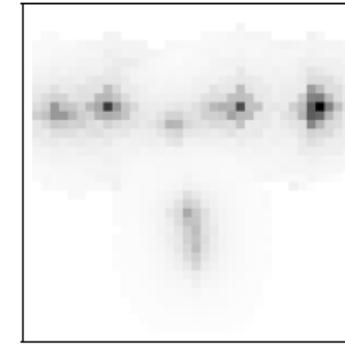
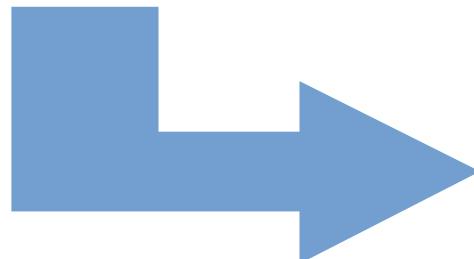
POLITÉCNICA



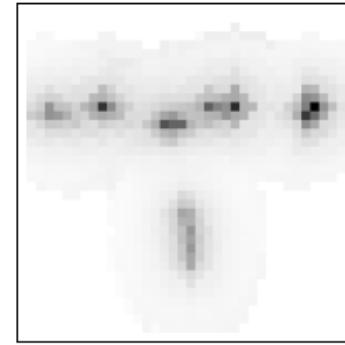
Transformación de datos



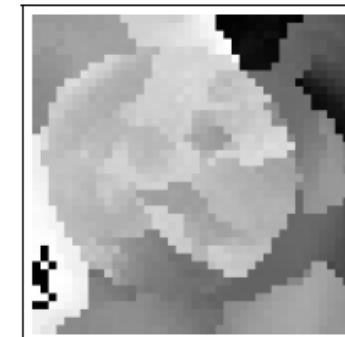
Be07	Be08	Be09	Be10	Be11	Sector
-65	-61	-74	-73	-67	1
-60	-57	-83	-62	-69	2
-66	-70	-78	-63	-73	3
...
-58	-66	-71	-73	-69	14
-60	-62	-73	-69	-57	15



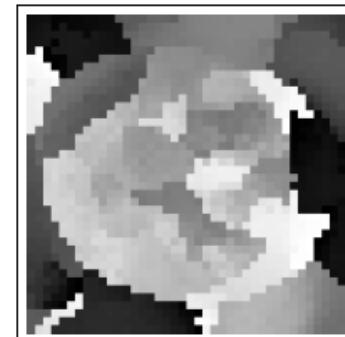
(a) TINTO - Sample 1.



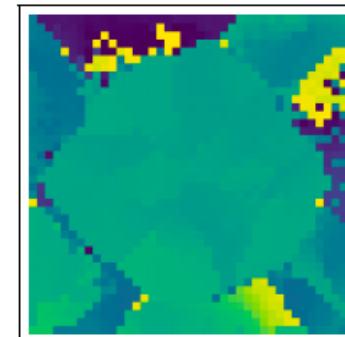
(b) TINTO - Sample 50,000.



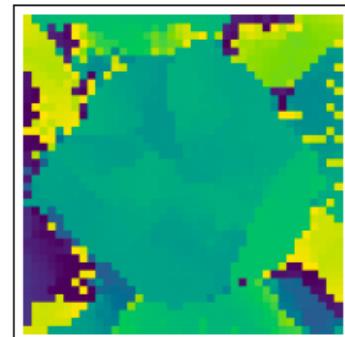
(c) IGTD - Sample 1.



(d) IGTD - Sample 50,000.

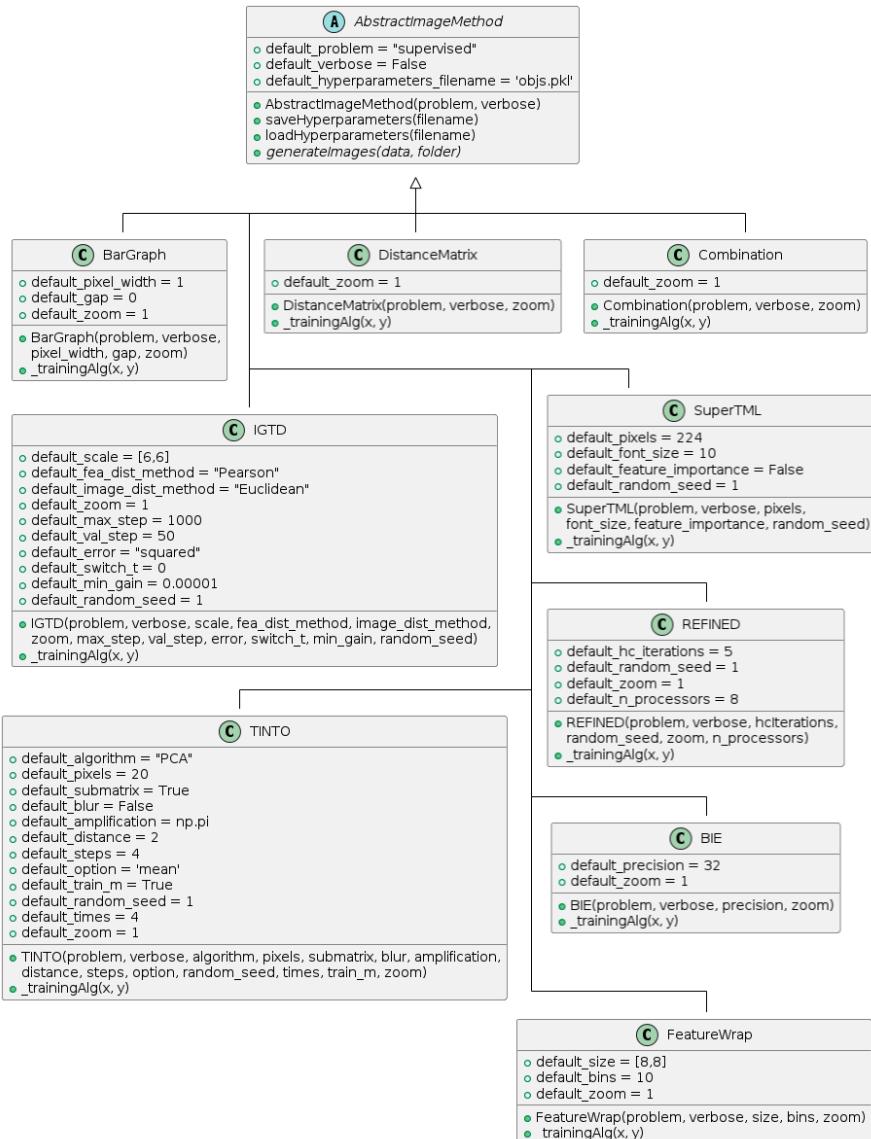
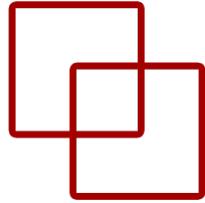


(e) REFINED - Sample 1.

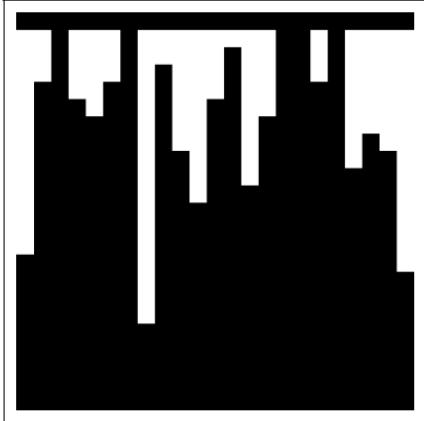
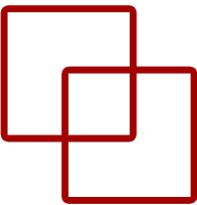


(f) REFINED - Sample 50,000.

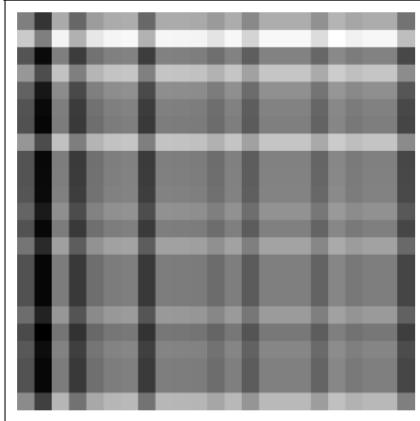
Métodos de transformación



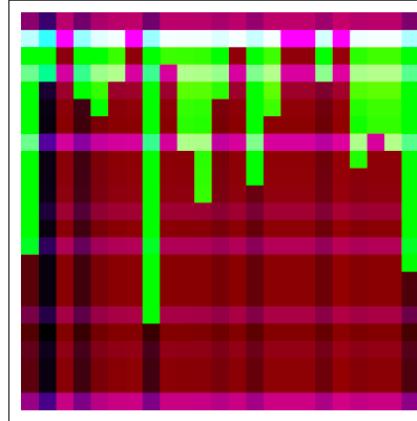
Métodos de transformación



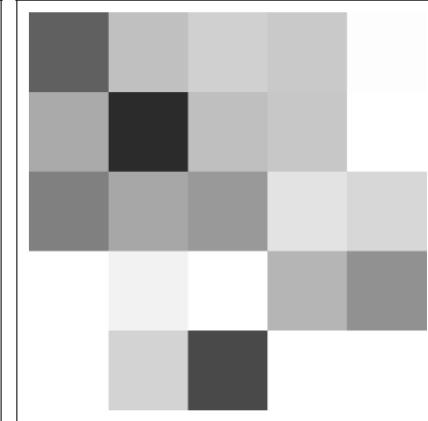
BarGraph



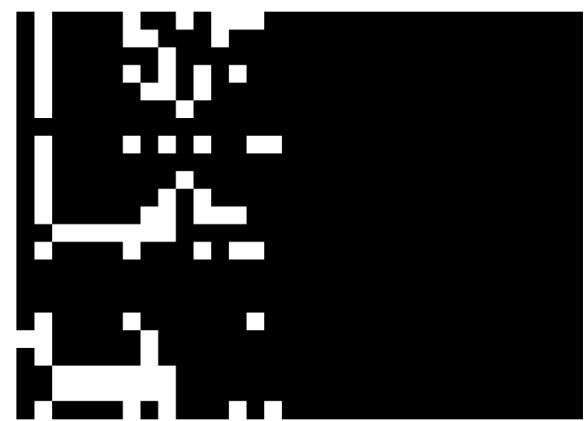
DistanceMatrix



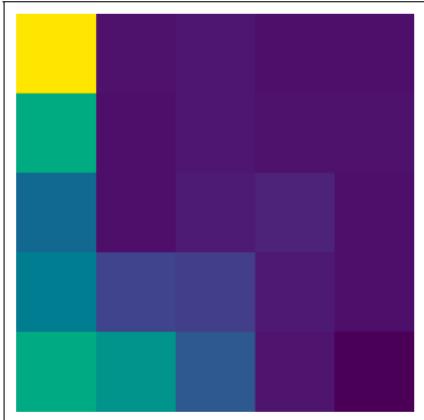
Combination



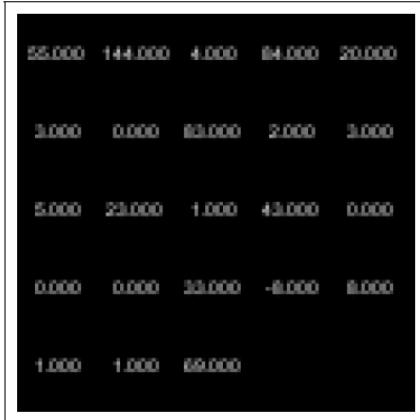
IGTD



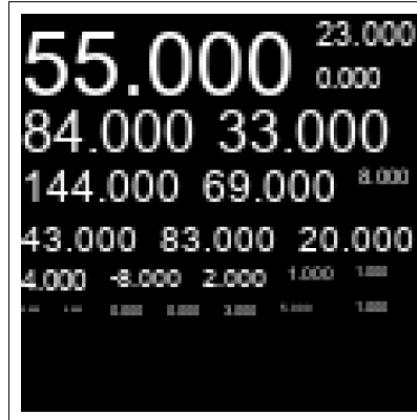
BIE



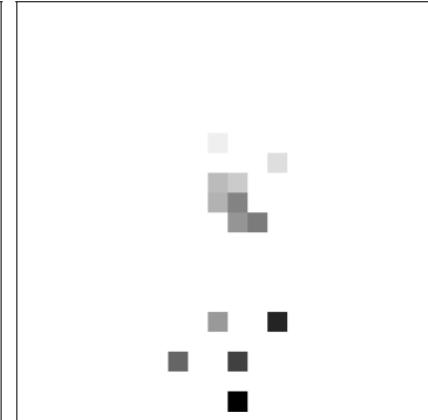
REFINED



SuperTML-EF



SuperTML-VF



TINTO



Feature Wrap

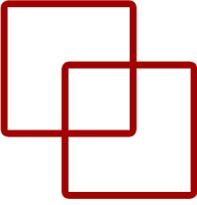
Problema de
investigación
abierto

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



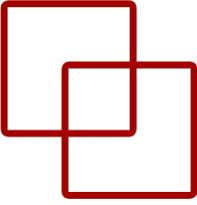
UNED

Problema de investigación abierto



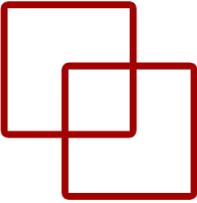
- Kadra et al. nombró datasets como “***last unconquered castle***” para modelos basados en Deep Neural Networks (DNN).
- La adaptación de las DNN a Datos Tabulares (TD) para tareas de inferencia o generación de datos sigue siendo un **gran desafío**.

Problema de investigación abierto



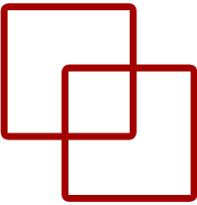
- Kadra et al. nombró datasets como “***last unconquered castle***” para modelos basados en Deep Neural Networks (DNN).
- La adaptación de las DNN a Datos Tabulares (TD) para tareas de inferencia o generación de datos sigue siendo un **gran desafío**.
- Vadim Borísov et al. hacen un benchmark de diferentes métodos/datasets entre ensembles vs. DNN y **ganar los ensembles**. De hecho, afirman:
 - “El progreso de la investigación sobre modelos competitivos de aprendizaje profundo para datos tabulares **se está estancando**”.
 - “Es un **área de investigación abierta**”.

Problema de investigación abierto



- [Kadra et al.](#) nombró datasets como “***last unconquered castle***” para modelos basados en Deep Neural Networks (DNN).
- La adaptación de las DNN a Datos Tabulares (TD) para tareas de inferencia o generación de datos sigue siendo un **gran desafío**.
- [Vadim Borísov et al.](#) hacen un benchmark de diferentes métodos/datasets entre ensembles vs. DNN y **ganar los ensembles**. De hecho, afirman:
 - “El progreso de la investigación sobre modelos competitivos de aprendizaje profundo para datos tabulares **se está estancando**”.
 - “Es un **área de investigación abierta**”.
- [Shwartz Ziv & Armon](#) en su artículo “*Tabular data: Deep learning is not all you need*”, compararon enfoques de DNN vs. árbol de decisión de aumento de gradiente (GBDT). **Los GBDT cuestionaron los DNN**, lo que concluyeron que el modelado de datos tabulares utilizando DNN sigue siendo un **problema de investigación abierto**.

Problema de investigación abierto



- Kadra et al. nombró datasets como “***last unconquered castle***” para modelos basados en Deep Neural Networks (DNN).
- La adaptación de las DNN a Datos Tabulares (TD) para tareas de inferencia o generación de datos sigue siendo un **gran desafío**.
- Vadim Borísov et al. hacen un benchmark de diferentes métodos/datasets entre ensembles vs. DNN y **ganar los ensembles**. De hecho, afirman:
 - “El progreso de la investigación sobre modelos competitivos de aprendizaje profundo para datos tabulares **se está estancando**”.
 - “Es un **área de investigación abierta**”.
- Shwartz Ziv & Armon en su artículo “*Tabular data: Deep learning is not all you need*”, compararon enfoques de DNN vs. árbol de decisión de aumento de gradiente (GBDT). **Los GBDT cuestionaron los DNN**, lo que concluyeron que el modelado de datos tabulares utilizando DNN sigue siendo un **problema de investigación abierto**.
- Las implementaciones exitosas de aplicaciones basadas en datos requieren resolver varias tareas, entre las cuales identificamos **3 desafíos centrales: (1) Inferencia; (2) Generación de datos; y (3) Interpretabilidad**.
 - La **tarea más crucial es la inferencia**, que se ocupa de hacer predicciones basadas en observaciones pasadas.

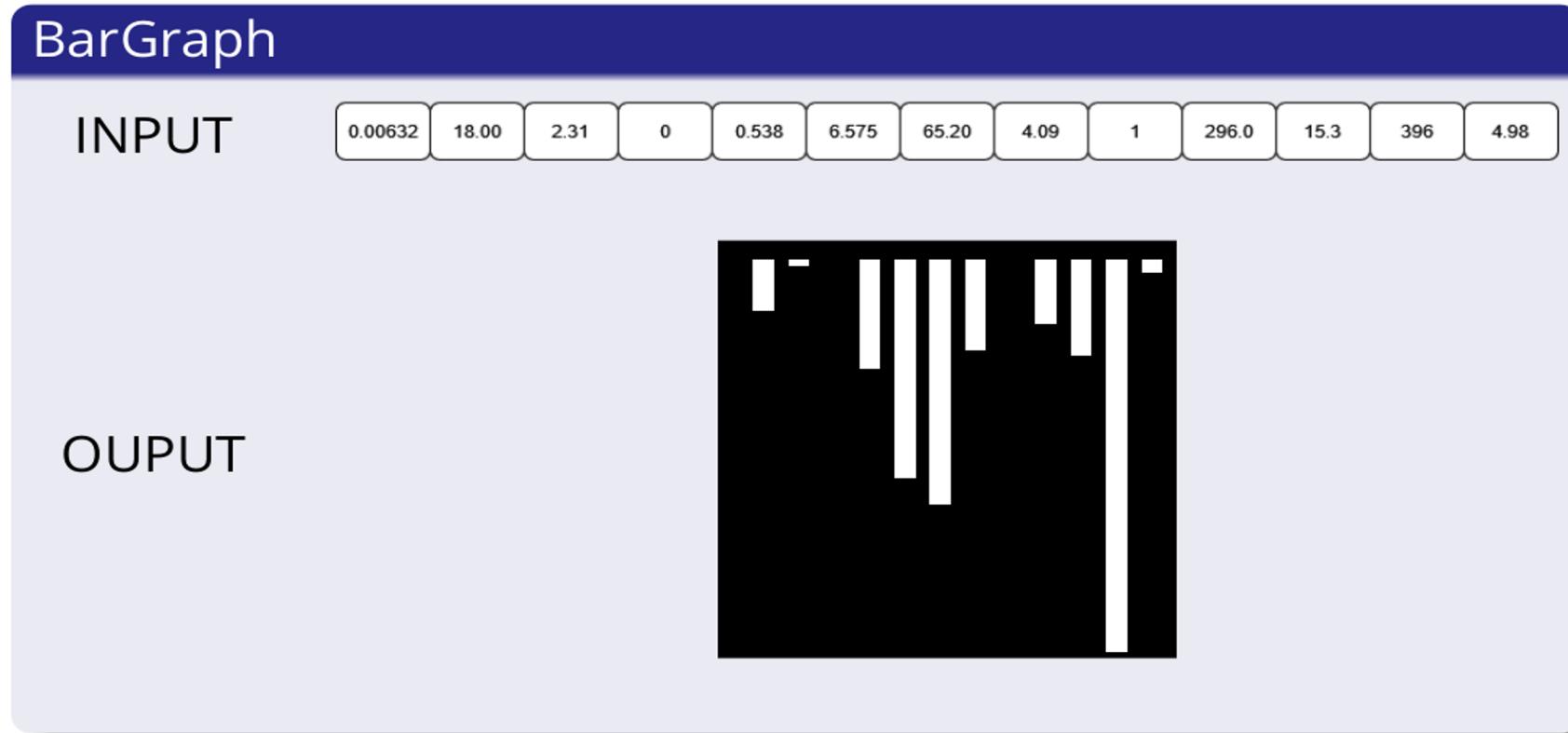
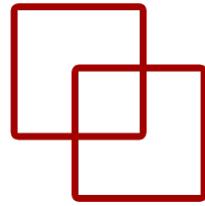
Métodos no paramétricos

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

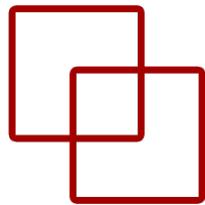


UNED

BarGraph

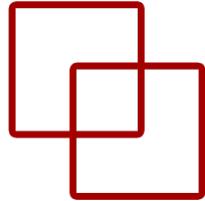


BarGraph



Parameters	Description	Default value	Valid values
problem	Defines the problem type for grouping images.	'supervised'	['supervised', 'unsupervised', 'regression']
pixel_width	The width (in pixels) for each column.	1	integer
gap	The separation (in pixels) between each column.	0	integer
zoom	Factor to scale the saved image size	1	int
verbose	Show in terminal the execution.	False	[True, False]

DistanceMatrix



Parameter	Description	Default	Valid Values
zoom	Scale factor for saved image size	1	int
random_seed	Seed for reproducibility	1	int
verbose	Show execution details	False	[True, False]

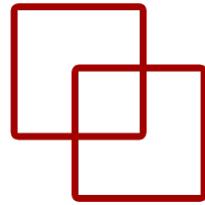
DistanceMatrix

INPUT

0.00632 18.00 2.31 0 0.538 6.575 65.20 4.09 1 296.0 15.3 396 4.98

OUTPUT

Combination



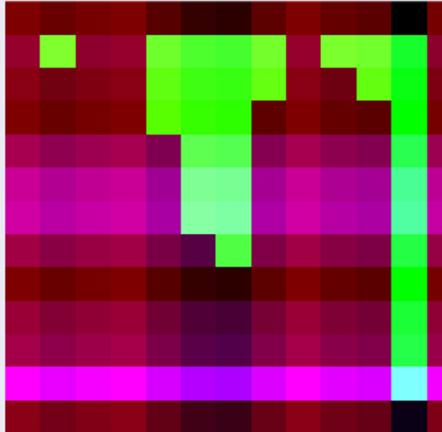
Parameter	Description	Default	Valid Values
zoom	Scale factor for saved image size	1	int
random_seed	Seed for reproducibility	1	int
verbose	Show execution details	False	[True, False]

Combination

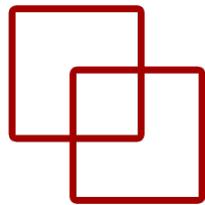
INPUT

0.00632 18.00 2.31 0 0.538 6.575 65.20 4.09 1 296.0 15.3 396 4.98

OUTPUT

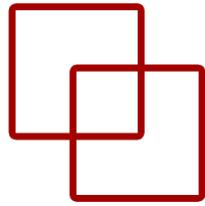


SuperTML



Parameters	Description	Default value	Valid values
problem	Defines how images are grouped	'supervised'	['supervised', 'unsupervised', 'regression']
image_pixels	Number of pixels per side (total pixels = pixels × pixels)	224	integer
feature_importance	If False, uses equal font sizes (SuperTML-EF); if True, font size is proportional to feature importance (SuperTML-VF)	False	[True, False]
font_size	Font size used to render text on images	10	integer
random_seed	Seed for reproducibility	1	integer
verbose	Show execution details	False	[True, False]

SuperTML



SuperTML

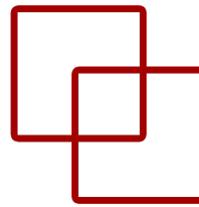
INPUT

0.00632	18.00	2.31	0	0.538	6.575	65.20	4.09	1	296.0	15.3	396	4.98
---------	-------	------	---	-------	-------	-------	------	---	-------	------	-----	------

OUPUT

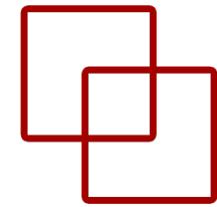
0.006	18.000	2.310	0.000
0.538	6.575	65.200	4.090
1.000	296.000	15.300	396.900
4.980			

FeatureWrap



Parameters	Description	Default value	Valid values
problem	Defines how images are grouped	'supervised'	['supervised', 'unsupervised', 'regression']
size	Image dimensions in pixels (rows × columns)	[8,8]	[int, int]
bins	Number of bins for grouping numeric data	10	int
zoom	Factor to scale the saved image size	1	int
verbose	Show execution details	False	[True, False]

FeatureWrap



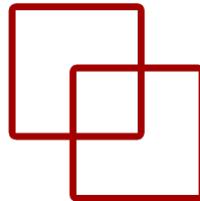
FeatureWrap

INPUT

0.00632	18.00	2.31	0	0.538	6.575	65.20	4.09	1	296.0	15.3	396	4.98
---------	-------	------	---	-------	-------	-------	------	---	-------	------	-----	------

OUTPUT

A 4x4 pixel grayscale image showing a stylized letter 'P' shape, rendered in shades of gray against a black background.



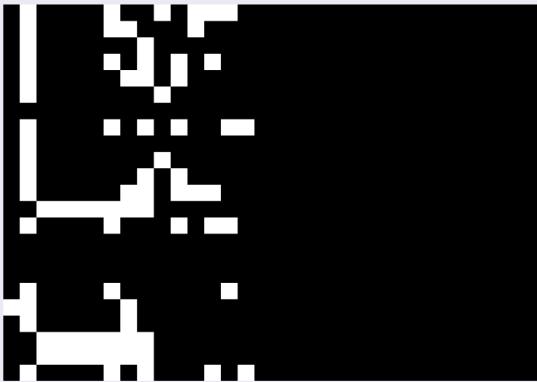
Parameters	Description	Default value	Valid values
problem	The type of problem, this will define how the images are grouped.	'supervised'	['supervised', 'unsupervised', 'regression']
precision	Number of bits used to represent each feature.	32	[32, 64]
zoom	Factor to scale the saved image size	1	Positive integer
verbose	Show in terminal the execution.	False	[True, False]

BIE

INPUT

0.00632 18.00 2.31 0 0.538 6.575 65.20 4.09 1 296.0 15.3 396 4.98

OUPUT



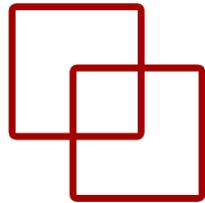
Métodos paramétricos

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



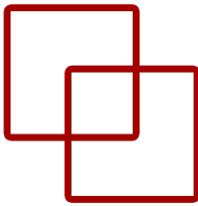
UNED

TINTO



Parameter	Description	Default	Valid Values
<code>problem</code>	Defines the problem type for grouping images	'supervised'	['supervised', 'unsupervised', 'regression']
<code>scale</code>	Image size (rows × columns); must be \geq number of features	[6, 6]	[int, int]
<code>fea_dist_method</code>	Method to evaluate feature similarity	'Pearson'	['Pearson', 'Spearman', 'set', 'Euclidean']
<code>image_dist_method</code>	Method to calculate distances	'Euclidean'	['Euclidean', 'Manhattan']
<code>max_step</code>	Max steps before algorithm stops if not converged	1000	int
<code>val_step</code>	Steps between convergence checks	50	int
<code>error</code>	Function to evaluate the difference between feature distance ranking and pixel distance ranking	'squared'	['squared', 'abs']
<code>switch_t</code>	Threshold to decide when to switch elements	0	int
<code>min_gain</code>	Minimum improvement needed to continue; else, algorithm stops	0.00001	float
<code>zoom</code>	Scale factor for saved image size	1	int
<code>random_seed</code>	Seed for reproducibility	1	int
<code>verbose</code>	Show execution details	False	[True, False]

TINTO



TINTO

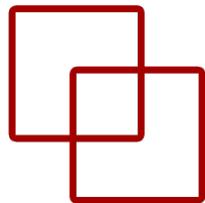
INPUT

0.00632	18.00	2.31	0	0.538	6.575	65.20	4.09	1	296.0	15.3	396	4.98
---------	-------	------	---	-------	-------	-------	------	---	-------	------	-----	------

OUTPUT

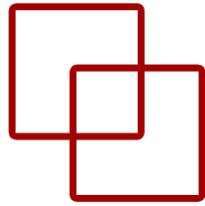
A 28x28 pixel grayscale image showing a highly pixelated version of the number '4'. The image is rendered in a blocky, low-resolution style with varying shades of gray.

REFINED



Parameter	Description	Default	Valid Values
problem	Defines the problem type for grouping images	'supervised'	['supervised', 'unsupervised', 'regression']
n_processors	Number of processors to use (must be ≥ 2)	8	int (≥ 2)
hcIterations	Iterations of the hill climbing algorithm	5	int
zoom	Factor to scale the saved image size	1	int
random_seed	Seed for reproducibility	1	int
verbose	Show execution details in terminal	False	[True, False]

REFINED

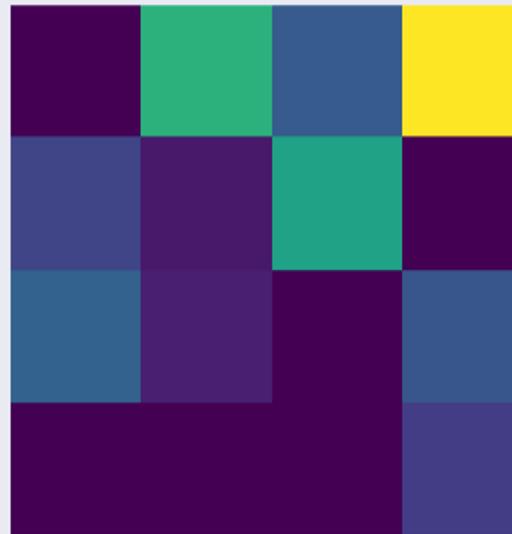


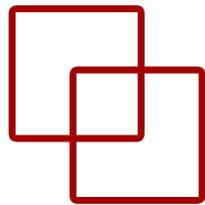
REFINED

INPUT

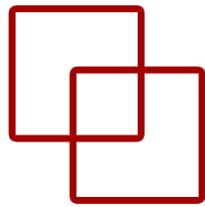
0.00632	18.00	2.31	0	0.538	6.575	65.20	4.09	1	296.0	15.3	396	4.98
---------	-------	------	---	-------	-------	-------	------	---	-------	------	-----	------

OUTPUT





Parameters	Description	Default value	Valid values
<code>problem</code>	Defines the problem type for grouping images	'supervised'	['supervised', 'unsupervised', 'regression']
<code>algorithm</code>	Chooses the dimensionality reduction algorithm	PCA	[PCA, t-SNE]
<code>pixels</code>	Sets the image size by specifying pixels per side (total pixels = pixels × pixels)	20	integer
<code>submatrix</code>	Determines if a submatrix is used for blurring	True	[True, False]
<code>blur</code>	Enables or disables blurring	False	[True, False]
<code>amplification</code>	Only with blur=true, blurring amplification	<code>np.pi</code>	float
<code>distance</code>	Only with blur=true, blurring distance in pixels	2	integer
<code>steps</code>	Only with blur=true, blurring steps	4	integer
<code>option</code>	Only with blur=true, method for handling overlapping pixels	mean	[mean, maximum]
<code>times</code>	Only with algorithm=t-SNE, times replication in t-SNE	4	integer
<code>zoom</code>	Factor to scale the saved image size	1	int
<code>random_seed</code>	Seed for reproducibility	1	integer
<code>verbose</code>	Show in terminal the execution	False	[True, False]



IGTD

INPUT

0.00632	18.00	2.31	0	0.538	6.575	65.20	4.09	1	296.0	15.3	396	4.98
---------	-------	------	---	-------	-------	-------	------	---	-------	------	-----	------

OUTPUT

A 4x4 grid of colored squares. The colors transition from white to dark gray across the rows and columns. The bottom-right square is solid black, while all other squares are white, light gray, or medium gray.

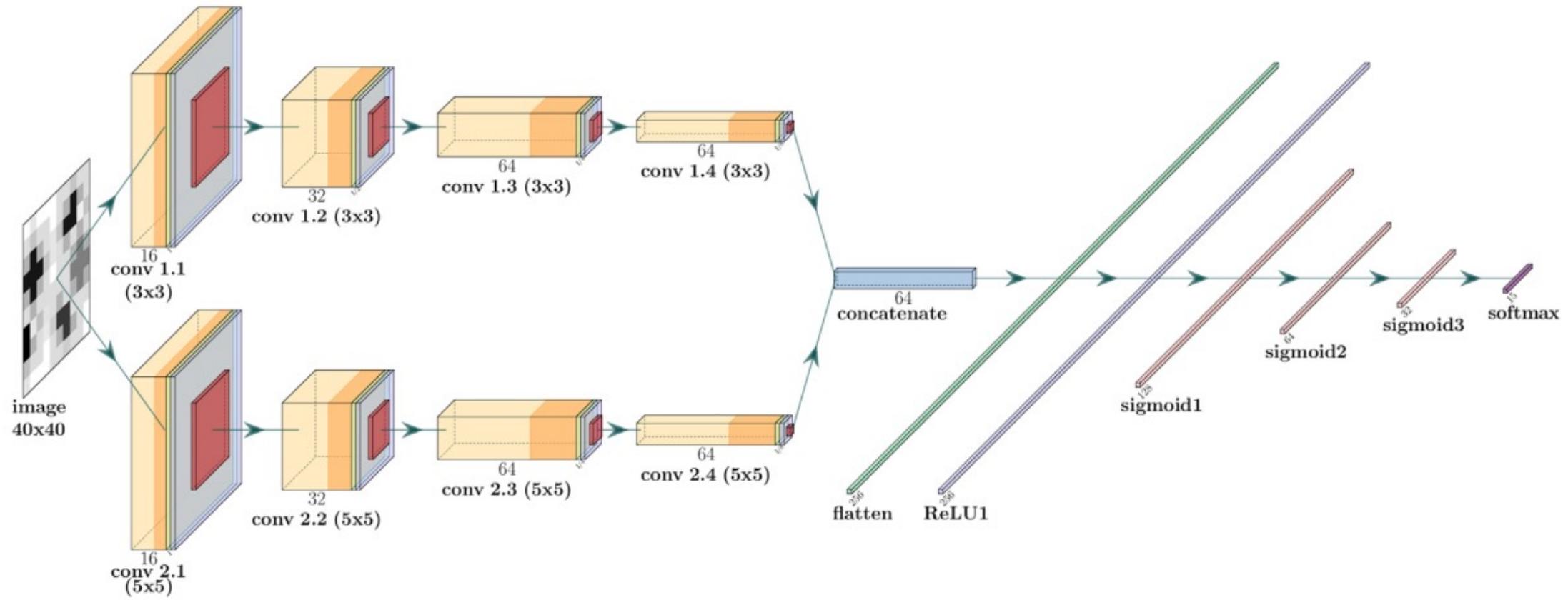
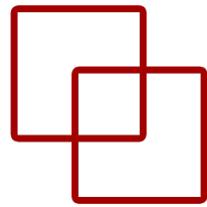
Arquitecturas con imágenes sintéticas

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática

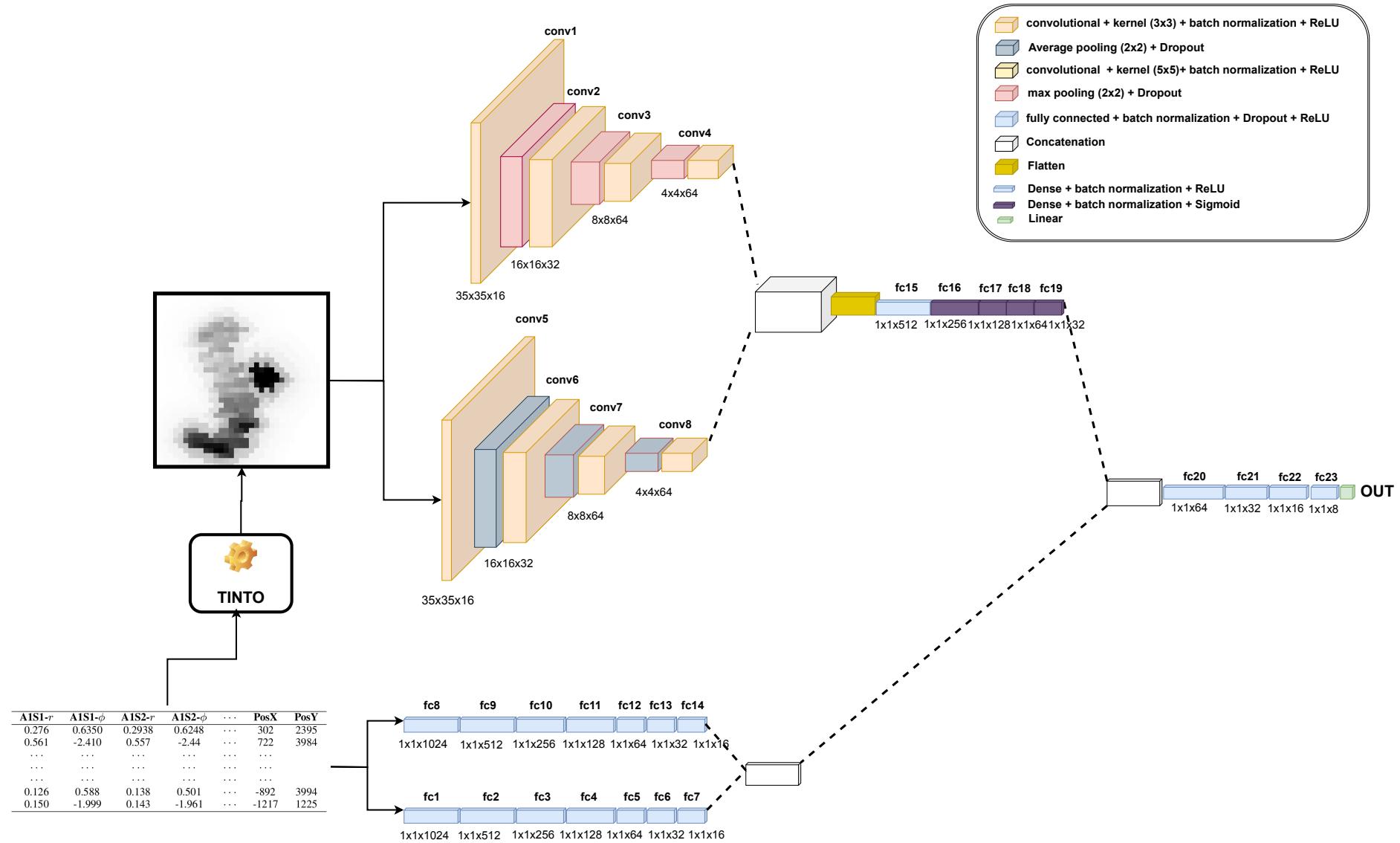
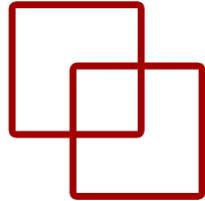


UNED

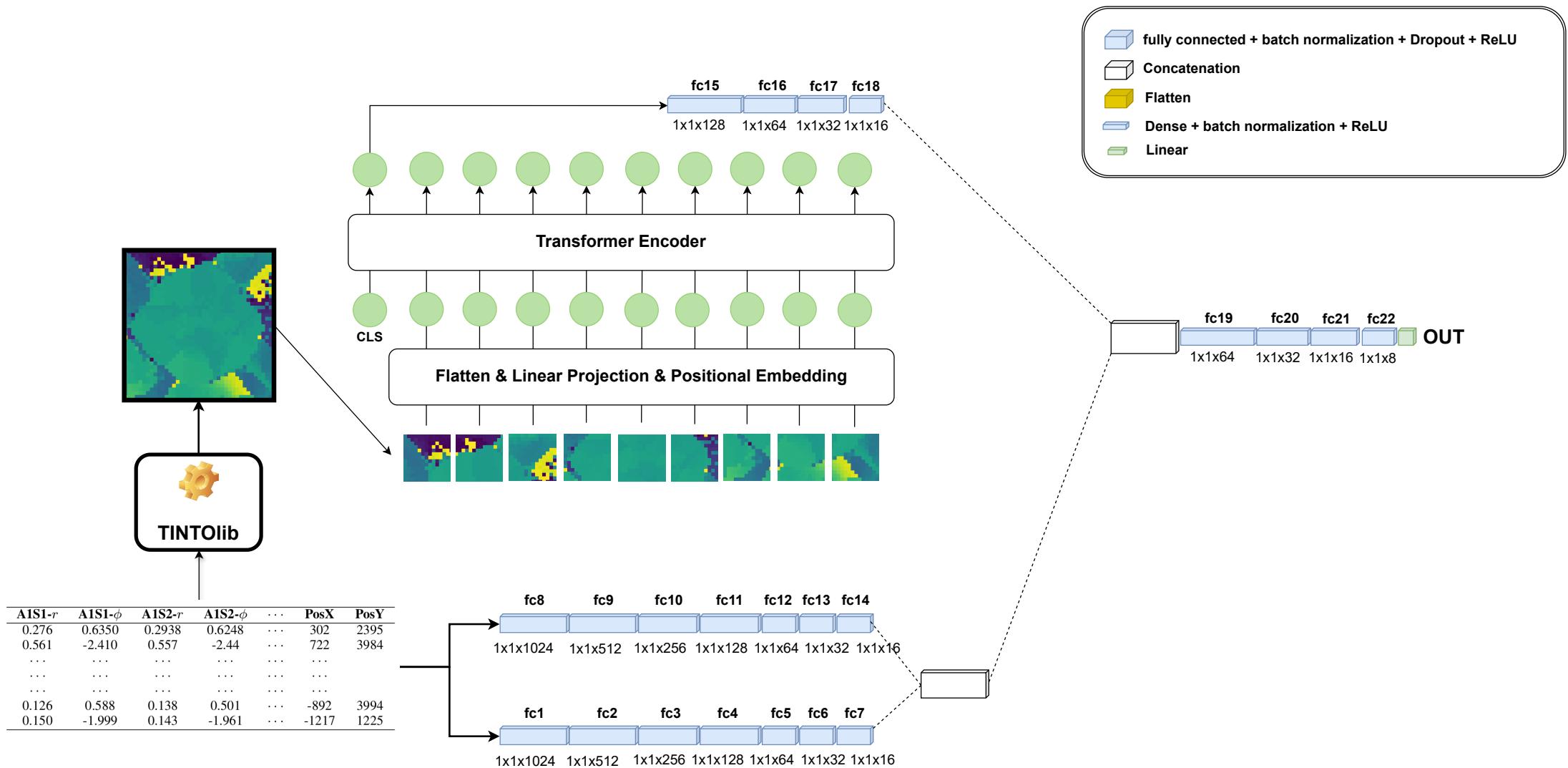
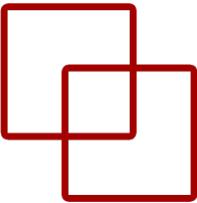
CNN



HyNN



HyViT



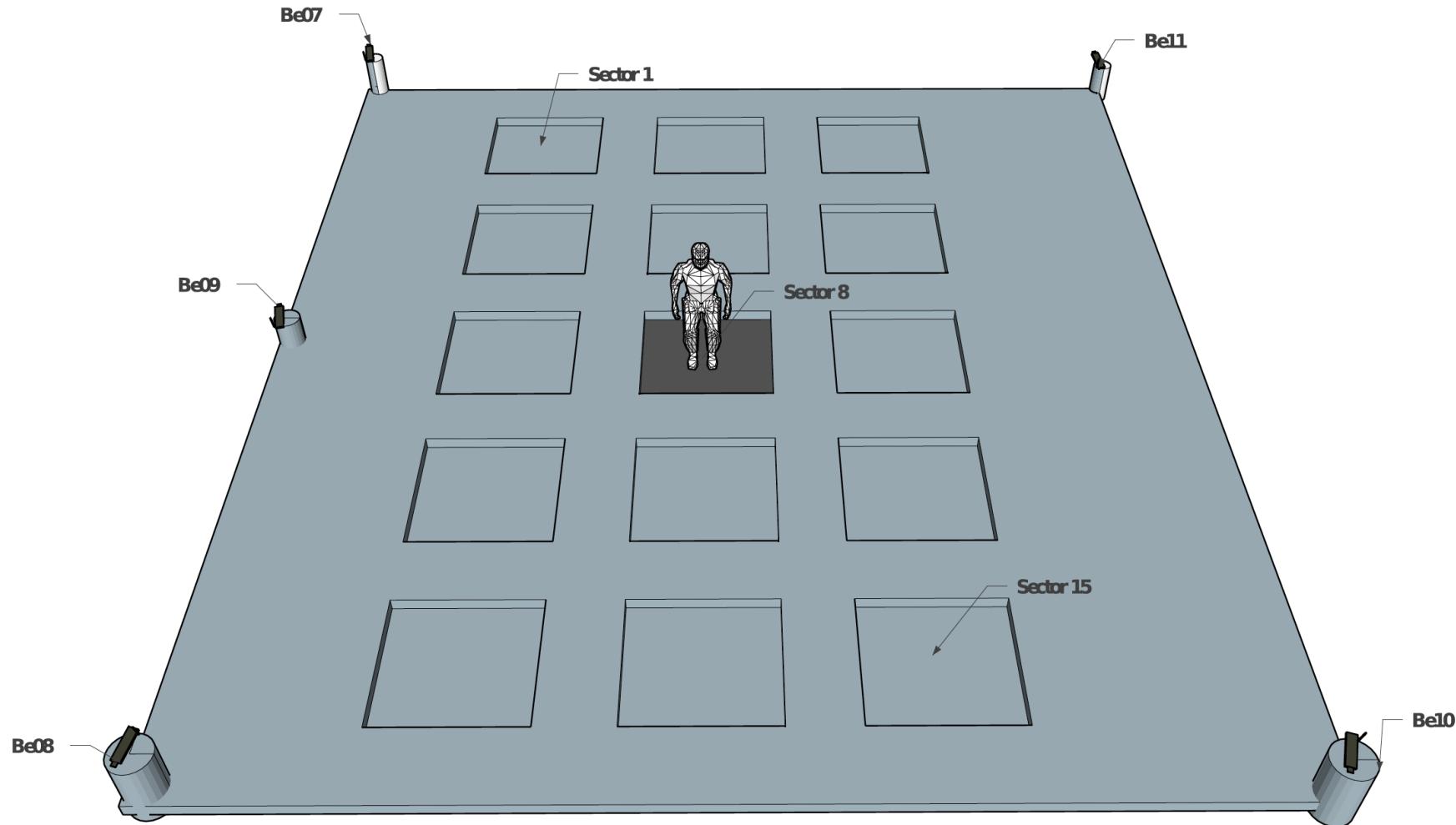
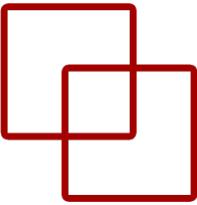
‘Caso de uso 1: Localización en interiores con MIMO

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



UNED

Escenario



Escenario

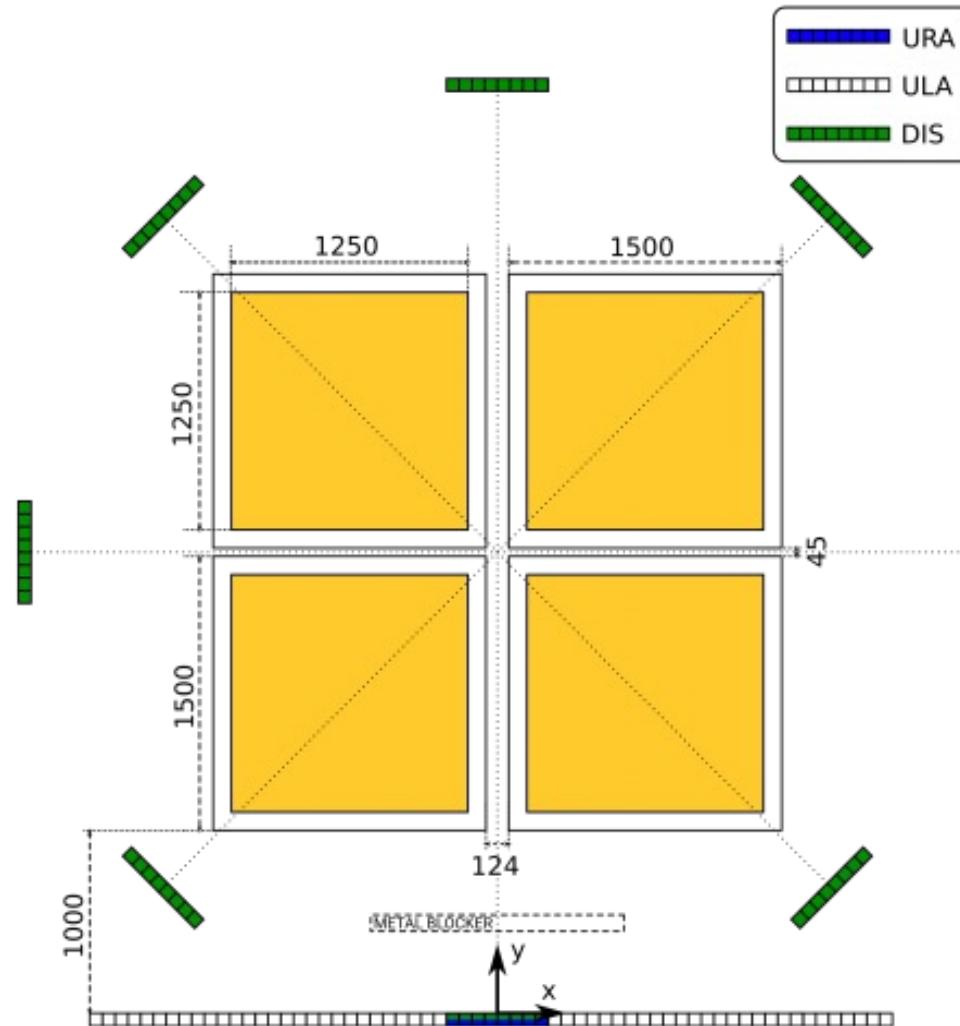
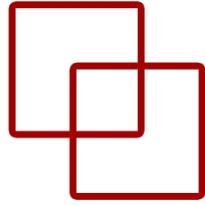
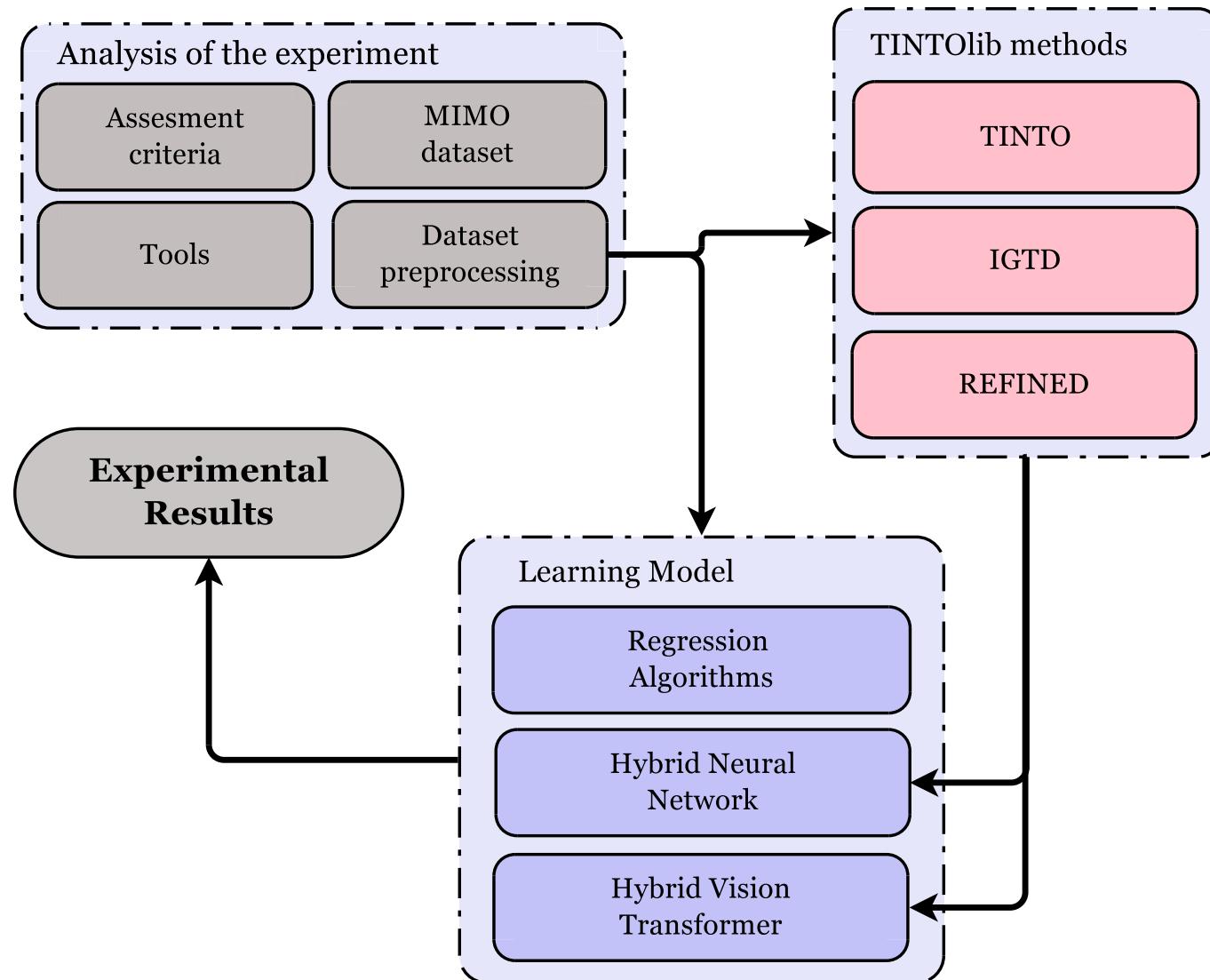
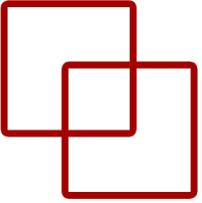
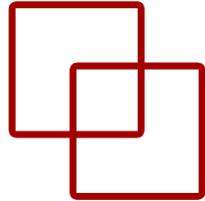


Figure taken from the paper: S. D. Bast, A. P. Guevara and S. Pollin, "CSI-based Positioning in Massive MIMO systems using Convolutional Neural Networks," 2020 IEEE 91st Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC2020-Spring), Antwerp, Belgium, 2020, pp. 1-5

Metodología



Imágenes sintéticas



A1C1- <i>m</i>	A1C1- ϕ	A1C2- <i>m</i>	A1C2- ϕ	...	PosX	PosY
0.276	0.6350	0.2938	0.6248	...	302	2395
0.561	-2.410	0.557	-2.44	...	722	3984
...
...
...
0.126	0.588	0.138	0.501	...	-892	3994
0.150	-1.999	0.143	-1.961	...	-1217	1225

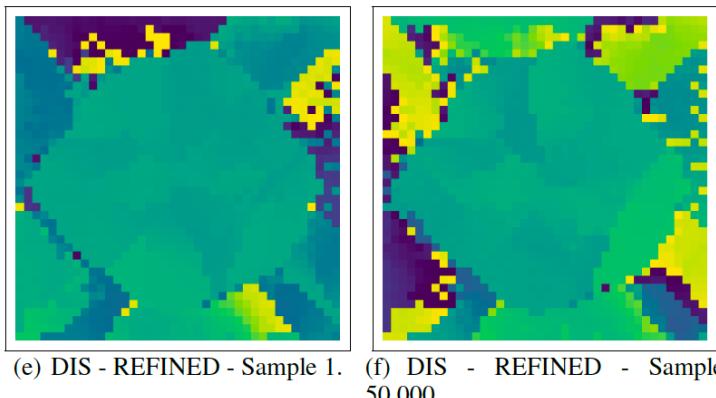
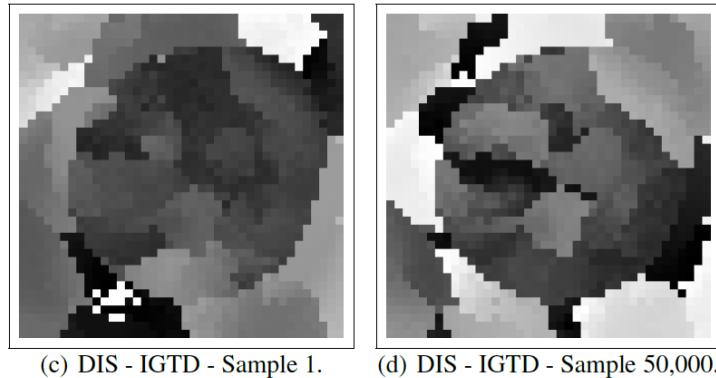
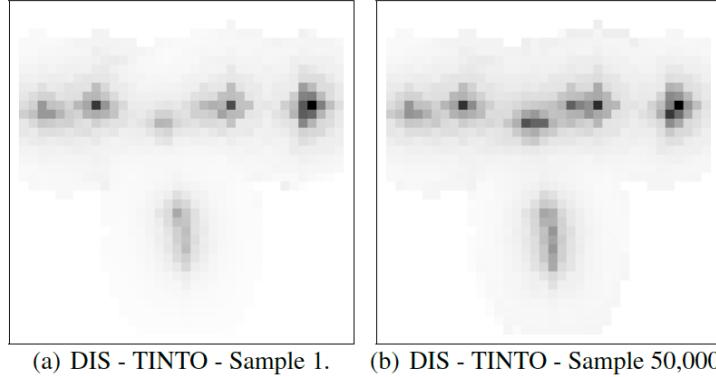
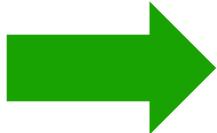
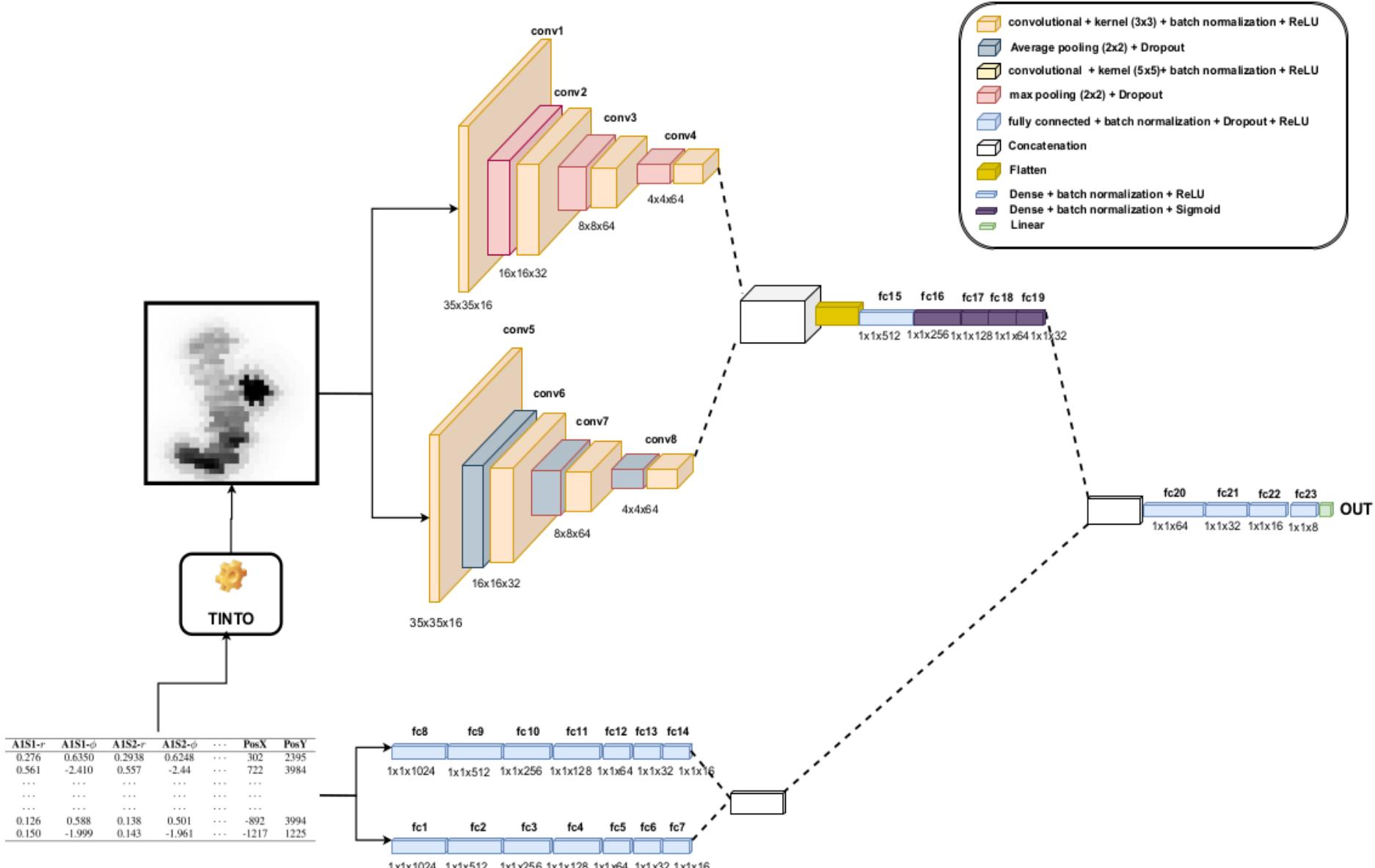
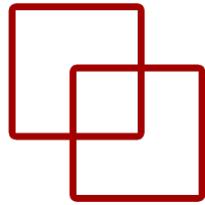
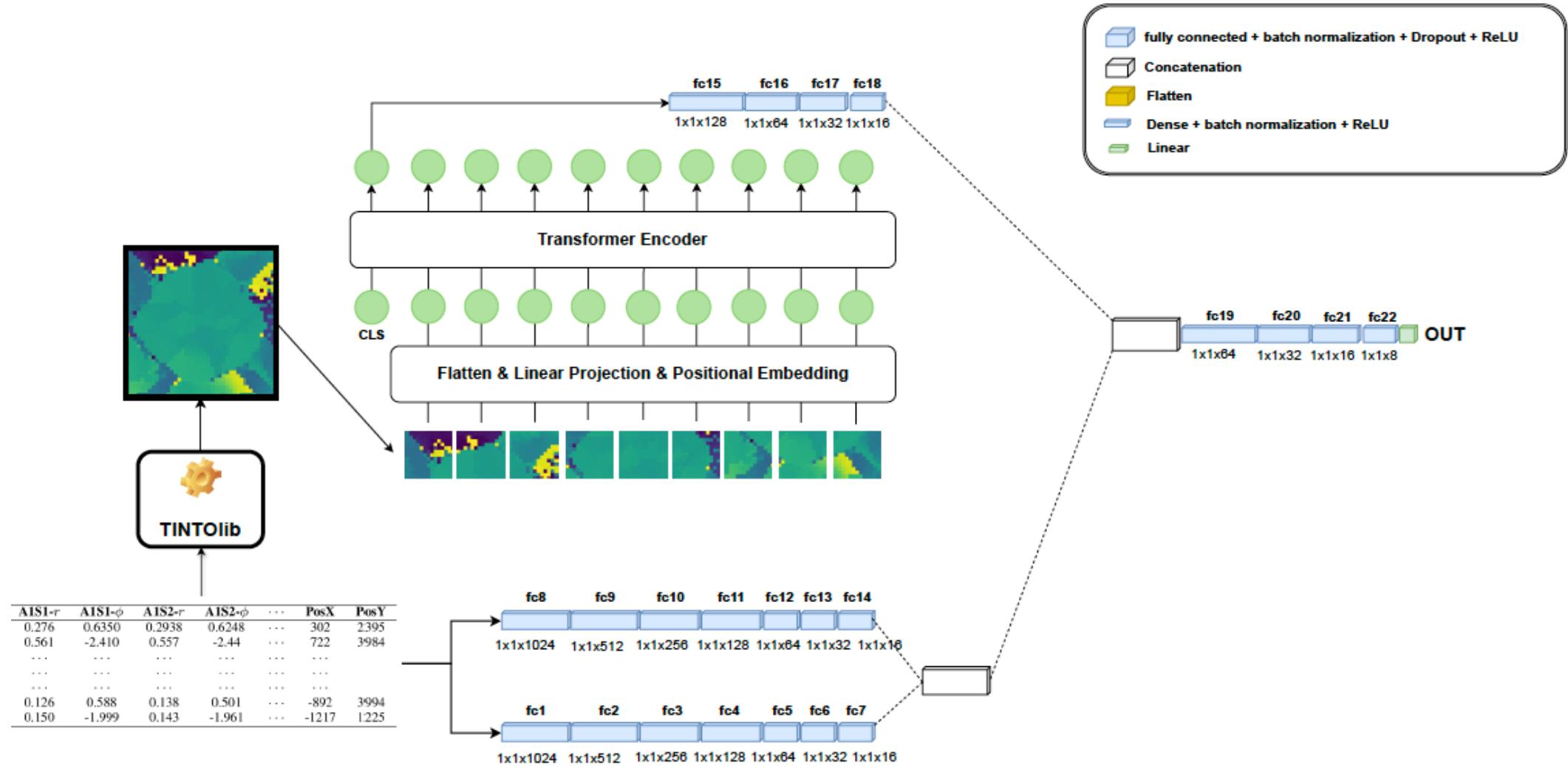
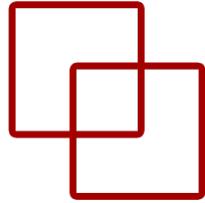


Figure 3. Synthetic image samples generated by TINTOlib for different samples in 8 antennas DIS scenario.

HyNN → CNN+MLP



HyViT → ViT+MLP



Baseline Results

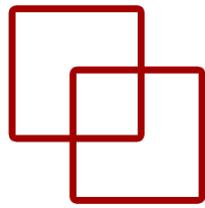


Table 2. RMSE (in mm) in validation (Val) and test split. Best results are shown in bold.

Algorithm	PosX		PosY	
	Val	Test	Val	Test
BR	226.05	225.00	251.43	255.54
ET	163.15	161.65	180.00	185.70
HGB	194.10	194.97	236.55	236.46
KNN	110.50	110.54	133.70	140.16
LiR	383.05	386.95	432.83	439.10
MLP	179.80	178.82	326.11	334.76
RF	226.09	225.18	251.37	255.62
RCV	383.04	386.94	432.80	439.06
XGB	178.41	180.03	202.45	201.66
LGB	194.14	194.15	231.19	232.89

Hybrid Neural Networks Results

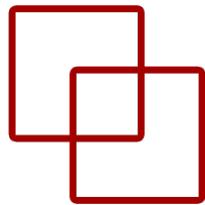


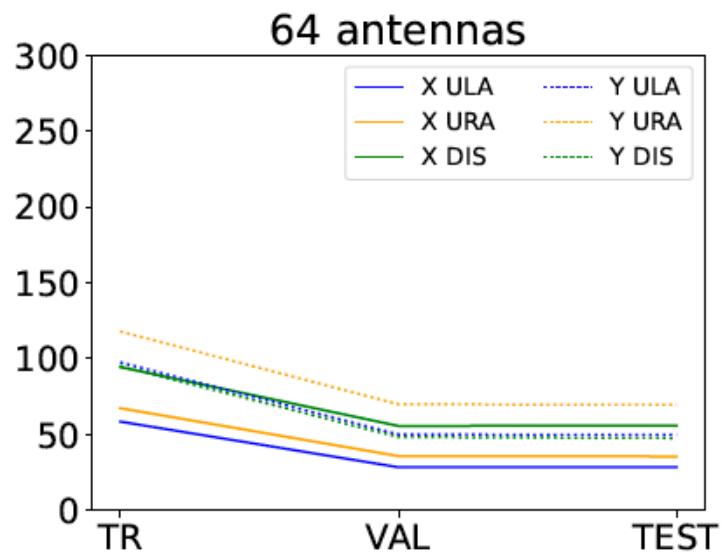
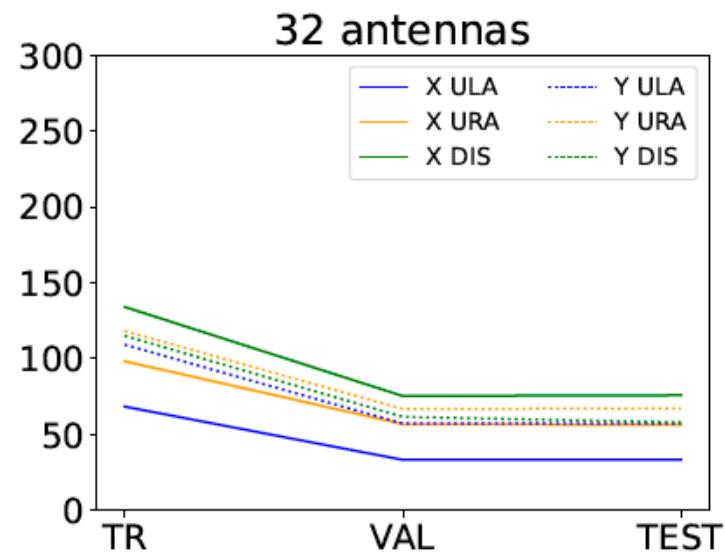
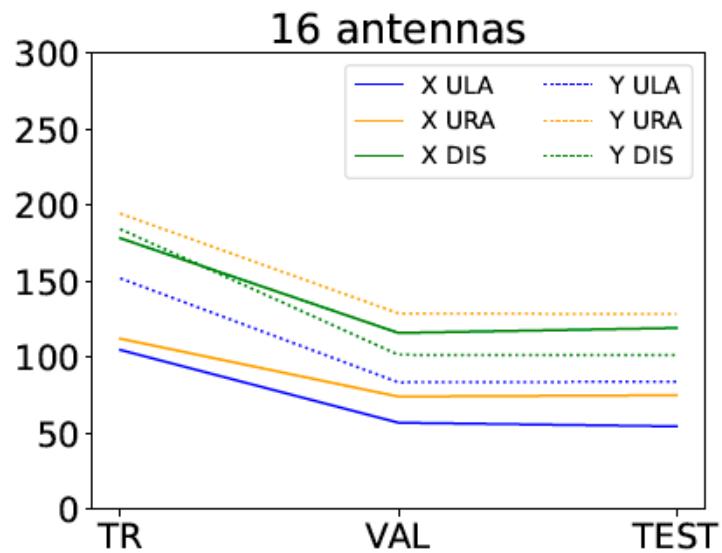
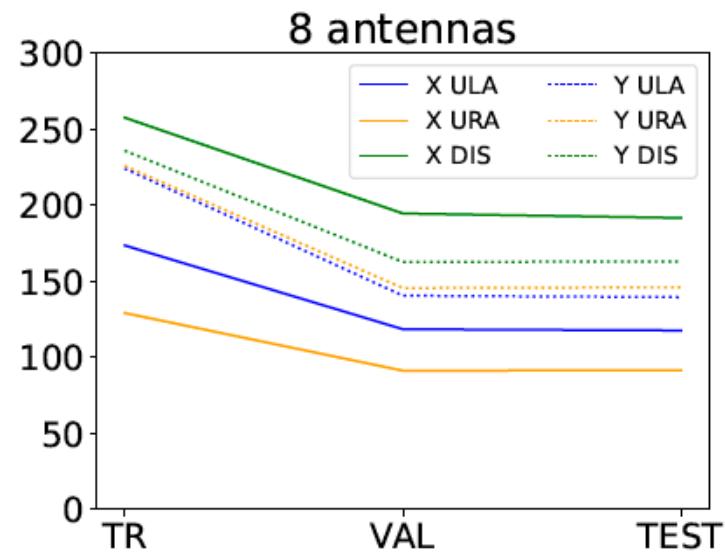
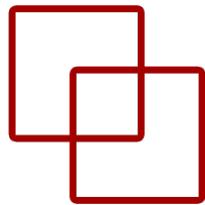
Table 2. RMSE (in mm) in validation (Val) and test split. Best results are shown in bold.

Algorithm	PosX		PosY	
	Val	Test	Val	Test
BR	226.05	225.00	251.43	255.54
ET	163.15	161.65	180.00	185.70
HGB	194.10	194.97	236.55	236.46
KNN	110.50	110.54	133.70	140.16
LiR	383.05	386.95	432.83	439.10
MLP	179.80	178.82	326.11	334.76
RF	226.09	225.18	251.37	255.62
RCV	383.04	386.94	432.80	439.06
XGB	178.41	180.03	202.45	201.66
LGB	194.14	194.15	231.19	232.89

Table 3. RMSE (in mm) for the different HyNNs architectures and HyViT in Validation (Val) and test. Best results are shown in bold.

Position	Model	TINTO		IGTD		REFINED	
		Val	Test	Val	Test	Val	Test
PosX	HyCNN	187.10	188.10	92.8	92.21	105.69	105.38
	HyTNN	178.28	179.25	119.59	119.62	115.90	114.98
	HyTTNN	181.96	184.19	179.01	180.05	193.56	196.09
	HyGTNN	176.71	176.43	173.42	174.20	173.38	174.02
	HyViT	103.27	104.17	46.57	45.77	41.38	41.84
PosY	HyCNN	152.19	151.94	101.01	99.45	115.40	114.69
	HyTNN	143.10	143.29	95.95	95.83	112.27	112.02
	HyTTNN	151.35	151.97	155.35	154.12	147.22	146.01
	HyGTNN	155.06	153.40	154.68	154.50	157.10	155.39
	HyViT	121.77	123.90	70.84	68.93	90.11	90.56

Inferencia



Trabajo
futuro

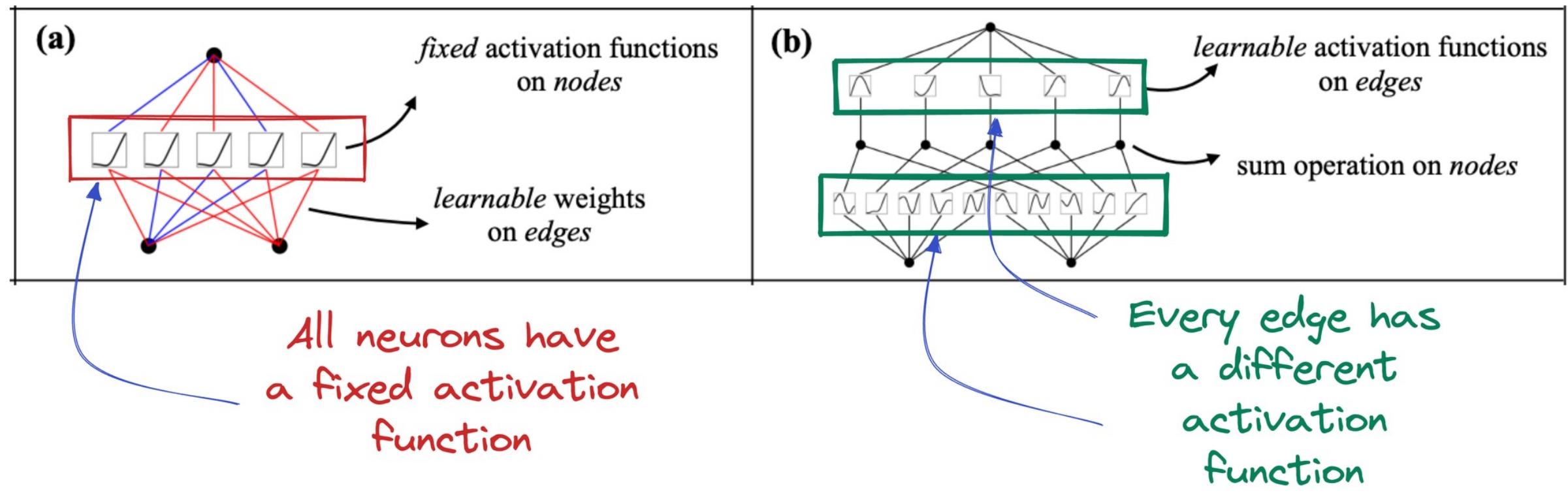
ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



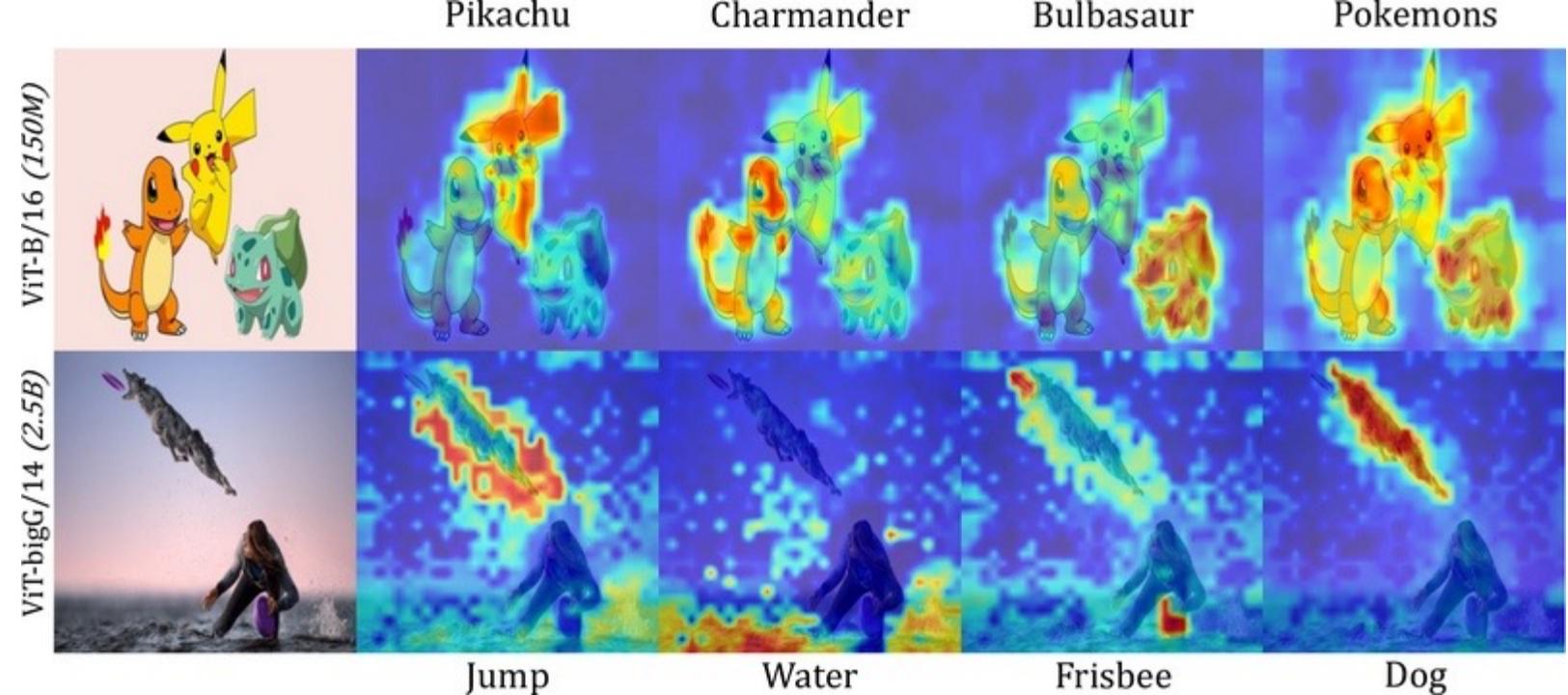
UNED

KAN: Kolmogorov-Arnold Networks

Neural Network



Explicabilidad



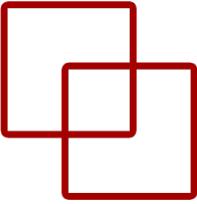
Más
información

ETS de
Ingeniería
Informática



UNED

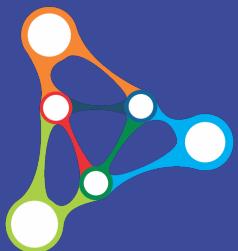
Más información



- Documentación oficial de TINTOlib:
<https://tintolib.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>
- TINTOlib Crash Course: https://github.com/oeg-upm/TINTOlib-Crash_Course
- Librería TINTOlib en PyPI: <https://pypi.org/project/TINTOlib/>
- GitHub con el código de TINTOlib: <https://github.com/oeg-upm/TINTOlib>
- GitHub con el código de TINTO: <https://github.com/oeg-upm/TINTO>
- Artículo sobre TINTO y su aplicación en indoor localization. Incluye la definición formal matemática: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2022.10.011>
- Artículo sobre TINTO: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.softx.2023.101391>



¡Gracias!



UNICTEC



Dr. Manuel Castillo-Cara
www.manuelcastillo.eu

Departamento de Inteligencia Artificial
Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería Informática
Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)