Autoencoders Explained Easily

Valerio Velardo

Autoencoders

Autoencoders



Unsupervised learning

Autoencoders



Unsupervised learning



Representation learning



Representation learning



Representation learning

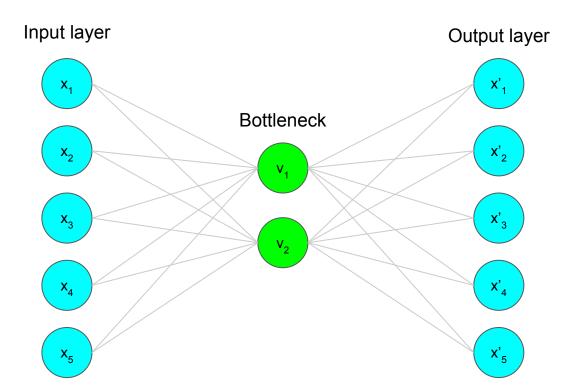
Learning patterns in data

Autoencoders: The sneaky idea

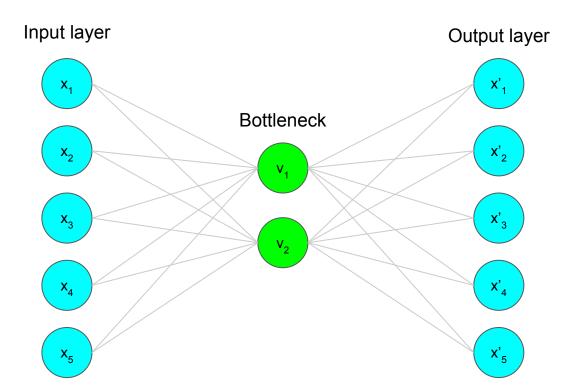
Create an architecture with a bottleneck, which ensures a lower-dimensional representation of the original data.

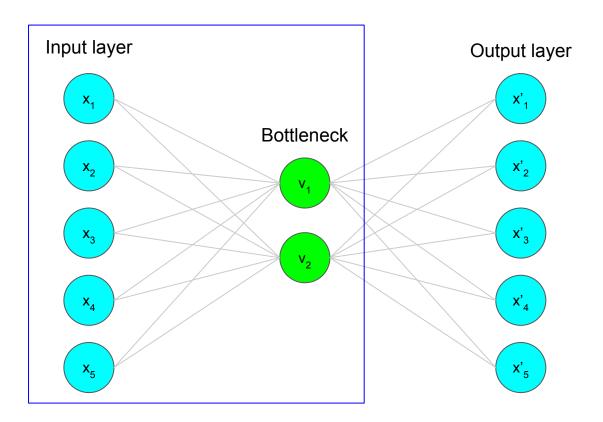
Autoencoders: The sneaky idea

Create an architecture with a bottleneck, which ensures a lower-dimensional representation of the original data.



Autoencoder = Encoder + Decoder





Encoder = compress data into lower-dimensional representation (*latent* space)

Necessary condition to learn a representation

Data should have dependencies across dimensions

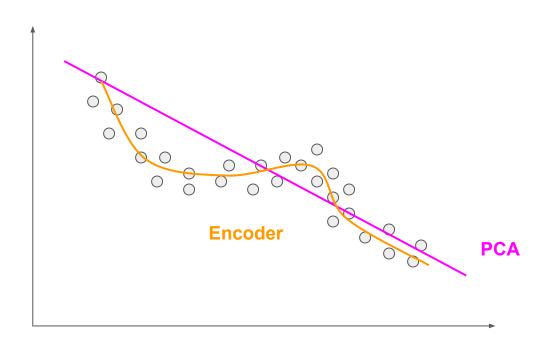
Necessary condition to learn a representation

- Data should have dependencies across dimensions
- If dimensions are all independent -> impossible to learn lower-dimensional representation

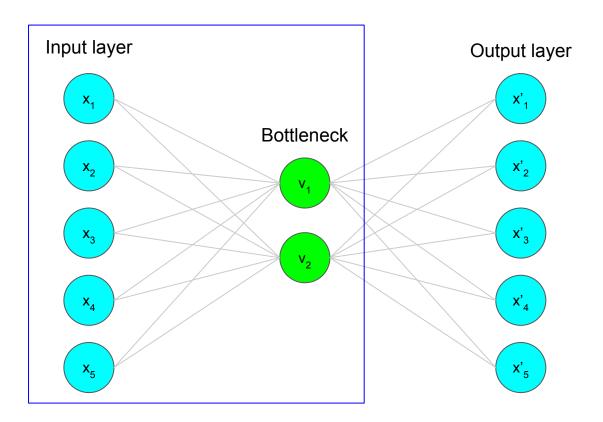
Both perform dimensionality reduction

- Both perform dimensionality reduction
- PCA learns linear relationships

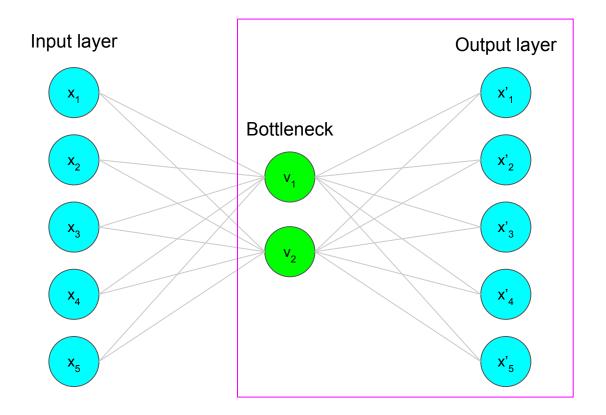
- Both perform dimensionality reduction
- PCA learns linear relationships
- Encoders can learn non-linear relationships



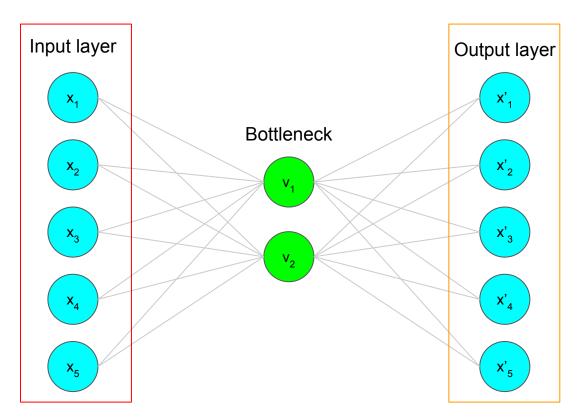
- Both perform dimensionality reduction
- PCA learns linear relationships
- Encoders can learn non-linear relationships
- Encoder = PCA, if it uses linear activation functions



Encoder = compress data into lower-dimensional representation (*latent* space)



Decoder = Decompress representation back to original domain



Original data

Reconstruction

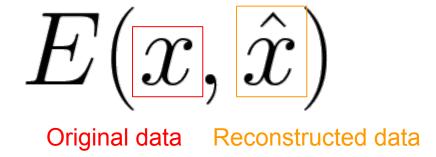
Backpropagation

- Backpropagation
- Minimise reconstruction error

- Backpropagation
- Minimise reconstruction error

$$E(x, \hat{x})$$

- Backpropagation
- Minimise reconstruction error



What we ask an autoencoder...

- Sensitive enough to input data to reconstruct it
- Insensitive enough to input data not to overfit it

What we ask an autoencoder...

- Sensitive enough to input data to reconstruct it
- Insensitive enough to input data not to overfit it

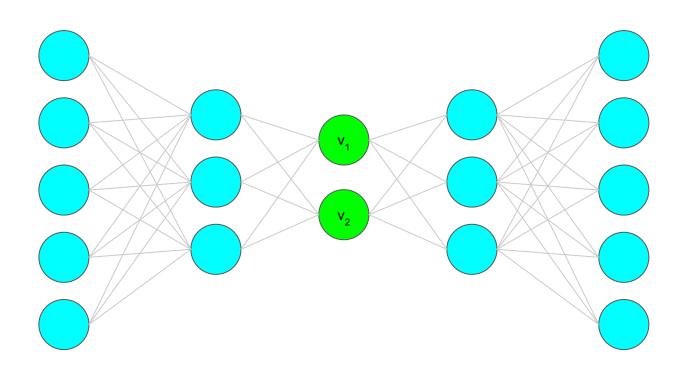
$$E(x, \hat{x}) + regularization$$

What we ask an autoencoder...

- Sensitive enough to input data to reconstruct it
- Insensitive enough to input data not to overfit it

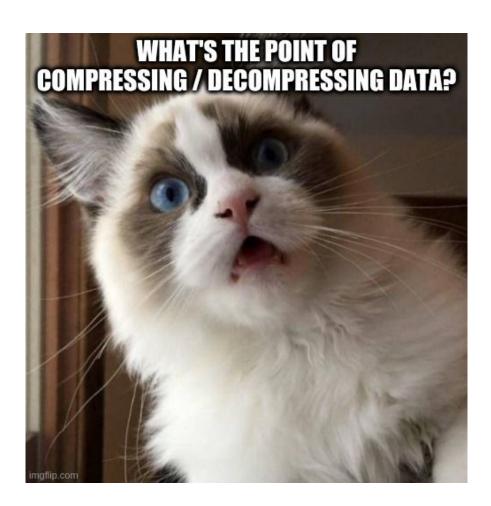
$$E(x,\hat{x}) + regularization$$

Deep Autoencoder



Deep Convolutional Autoencoder

- Similar architecture to AE
- Convolutional layers
- Encoder: Convolution + Leaky Relu +Batch normalization
- Decoder: Convolution transpose + Leaky Relu + Batch normalization



The latent space keeps the most important attributes of the input data

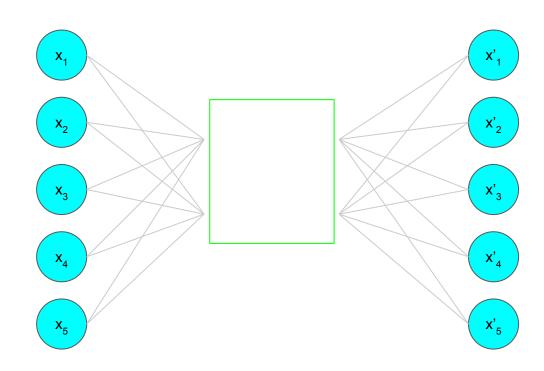
The latent space keeps the most important attributes of the input data

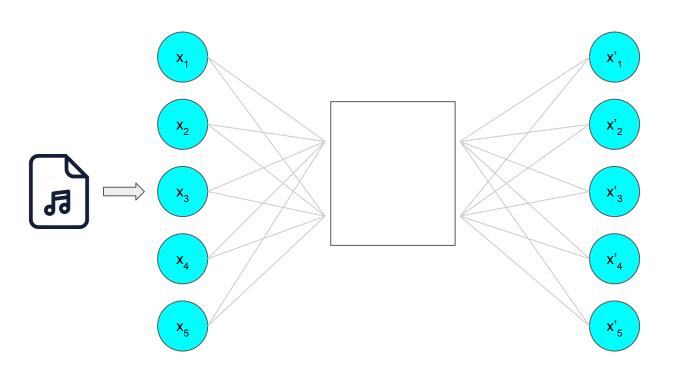


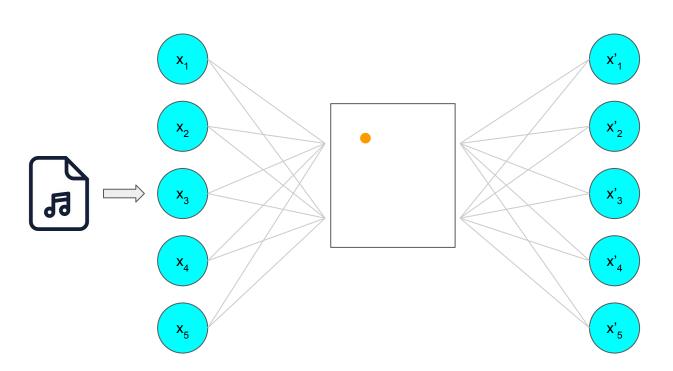
We can leverage the latent space to perform several interesting tasks

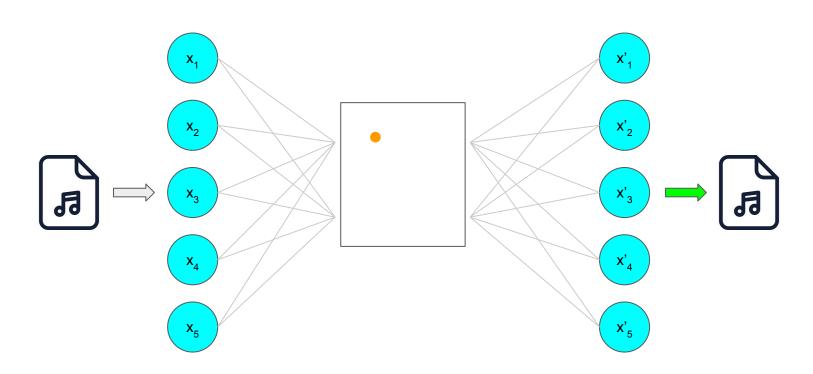
Autoencoder applications

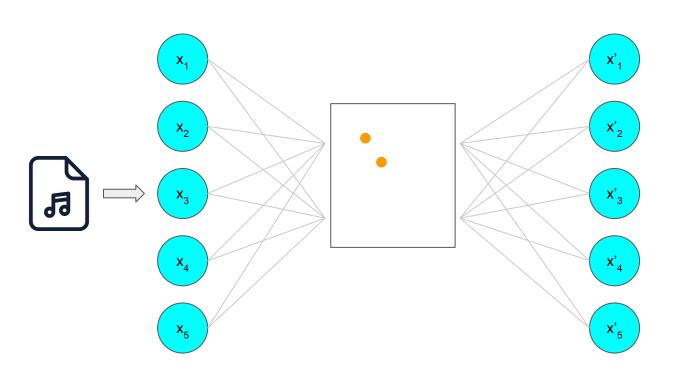
- Generation
- Denoising
- Anomaly detection
- ...

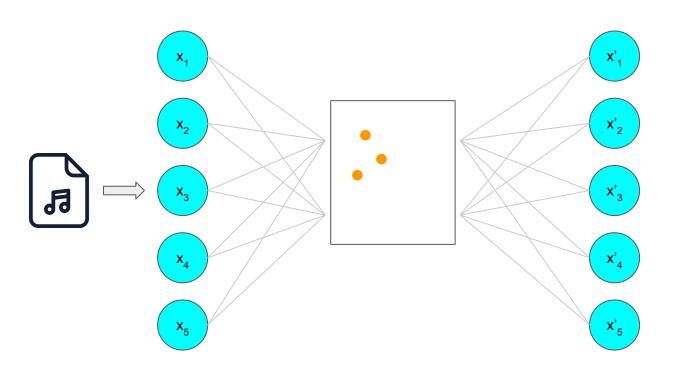


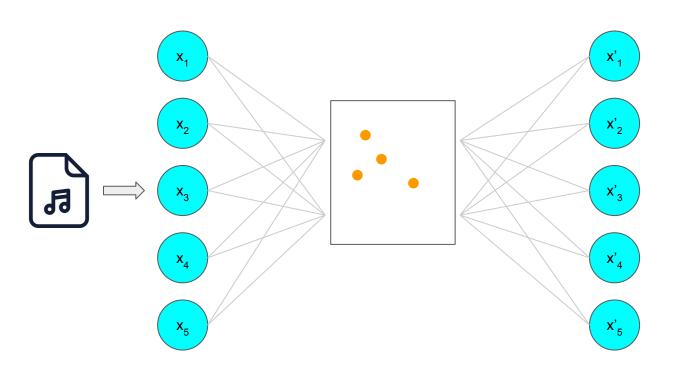


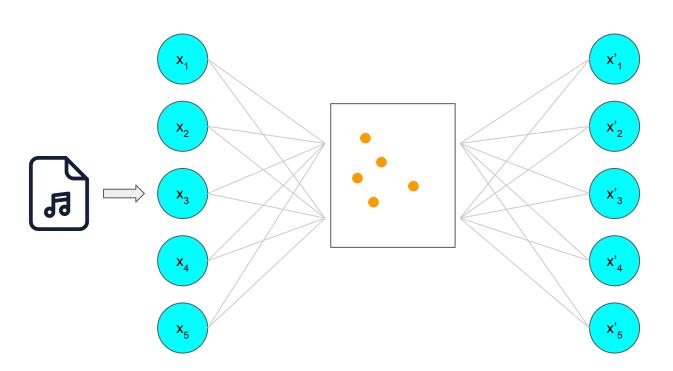


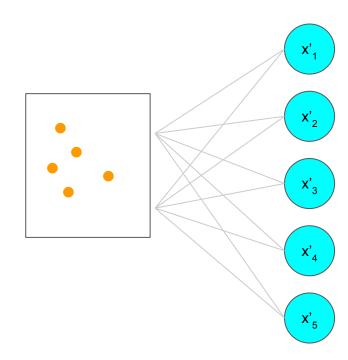




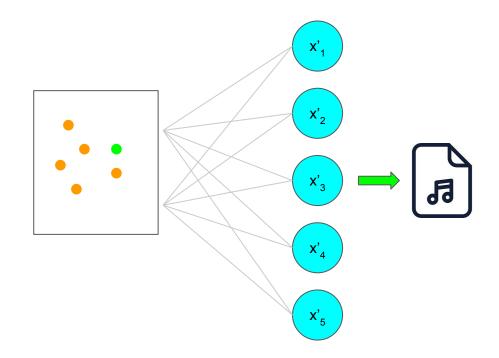


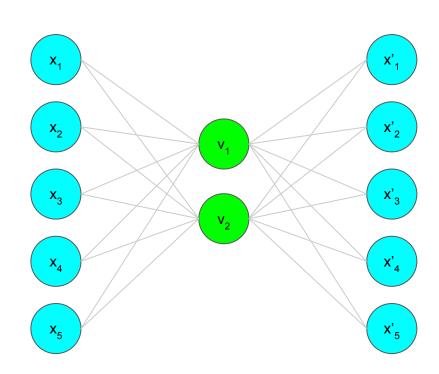


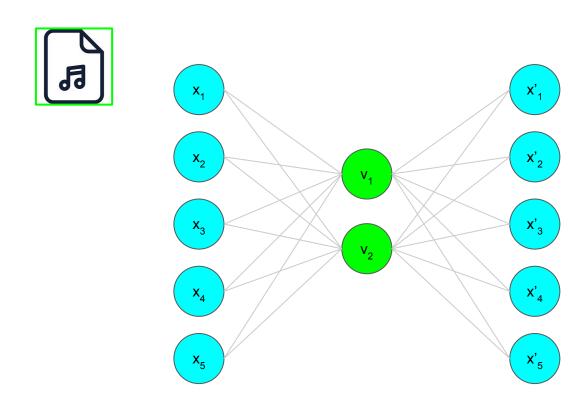


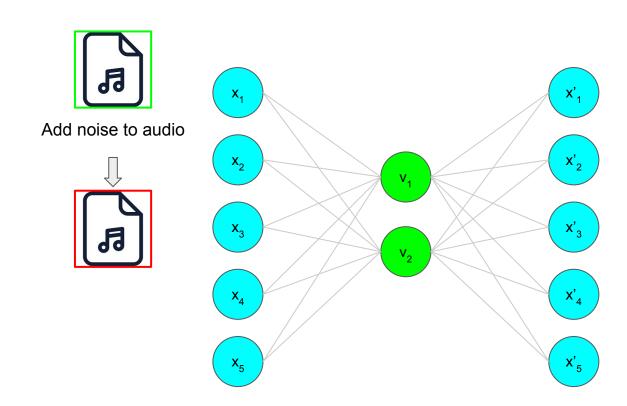


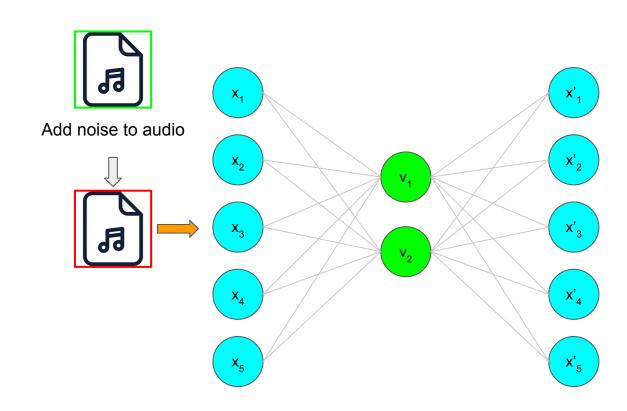
Sample a point in the latent space and pass it through the decoder

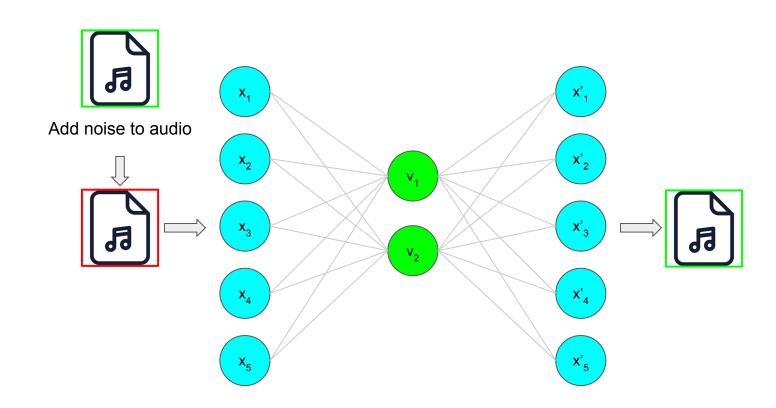


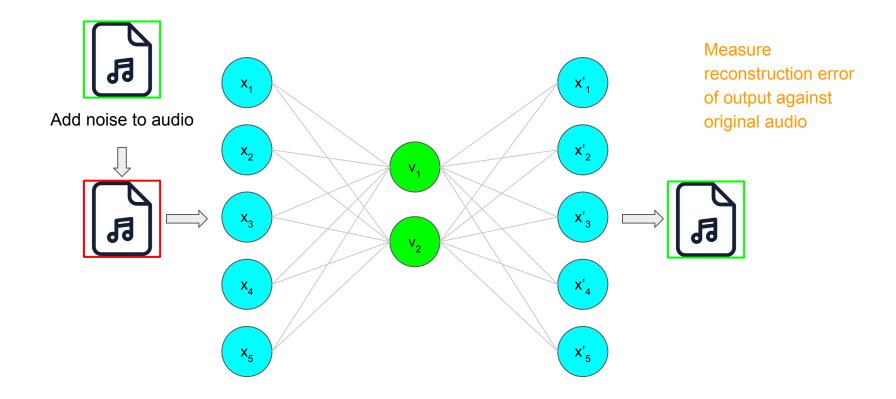




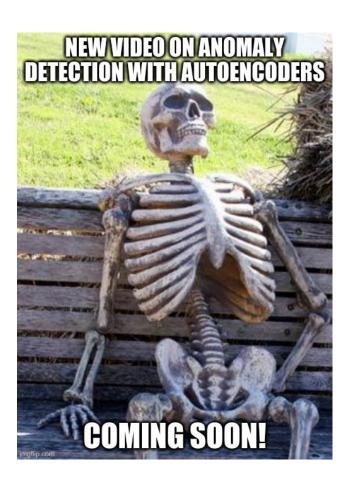








Anomaly detection with AEs



What next?

- Building a Convolutional AE in Keras
- Discuss AE limitations