



Image Source:

Edmond de Belamy, from La Famille de Belamy ([link](https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2018/10/26/year-old-developed-code-ai-portrait-that-sold-christies/)) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2018/10/26/year-old-developed-code-ai-portrait-that-sold-christies/>



A 19-year-old developed the code for the AI portrait that sold for \$432,000 at Christie's

$$\min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_x [\log(D(x))] + \mathbb{E}_y [\log(1 - D(G(y)))]$$

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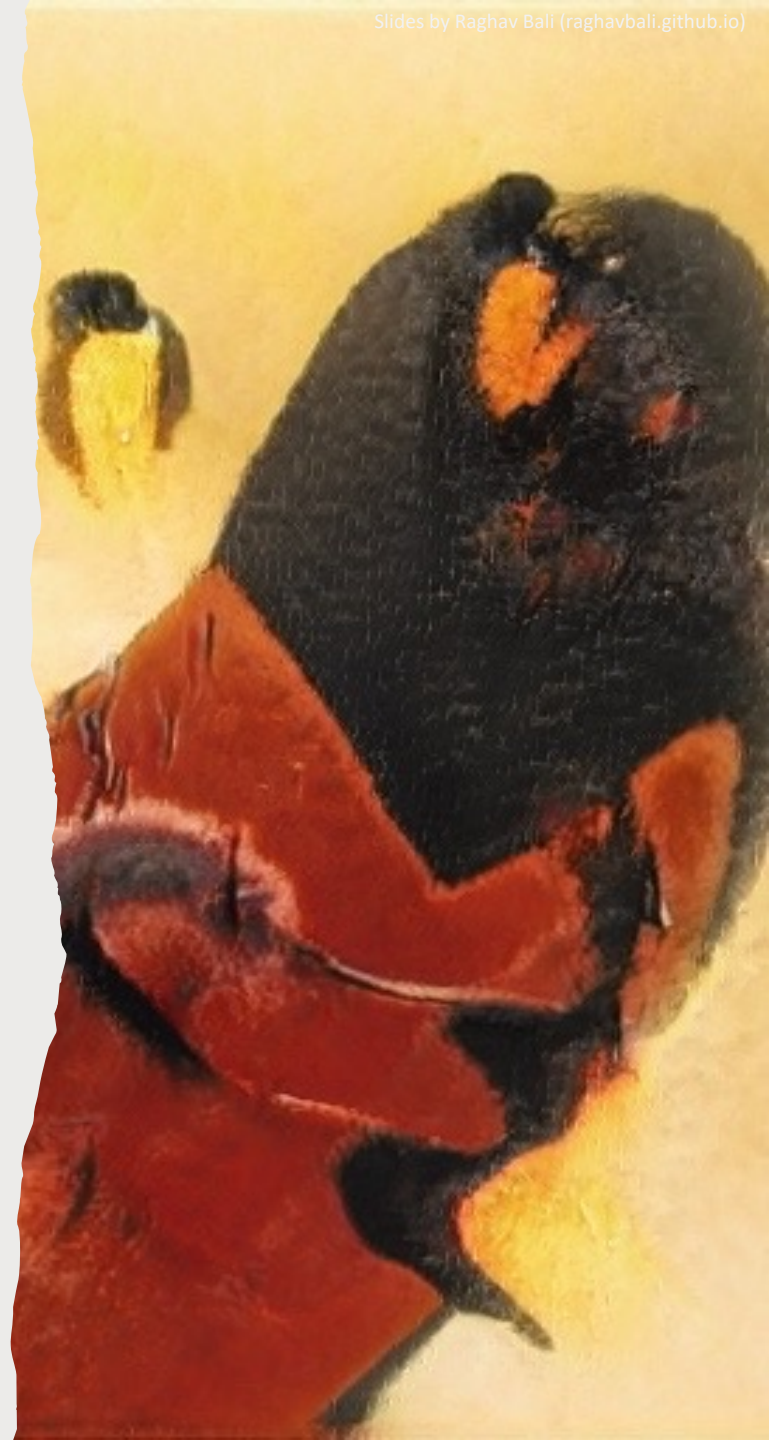




# Generating Images with GANs

**Raghav Bali**

Image Sources: <https://thisartworkdoesnotexist.com/>





# Agenda

- About Me
- Generative Modeling
- Generative Adversarial Networks
- Generate Images : Hands-on
-  Challenges
- Q/A

Image Sources: <https://thisartworkdoesnotexist.com/>

# Raghav Bali

- Staff Data Scientist at DeliveryHero (Berlin)
- A decade's experience involving research & development of enterprise level solutions based on Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Computer Vision, NLP, Generative Models and Augmented Reality for real world use-cases.



Delivery Hero  
2022 - Present



Optum  
2017 - 2022



Intel  
2015 - 2017

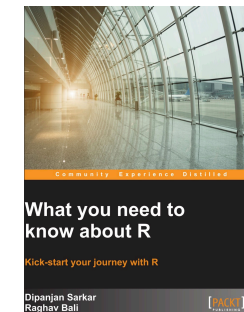
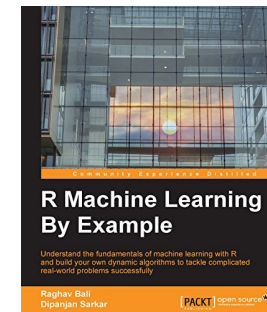
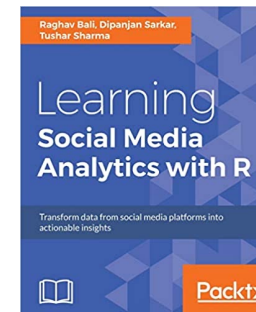
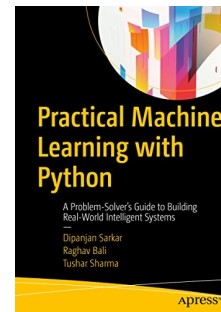
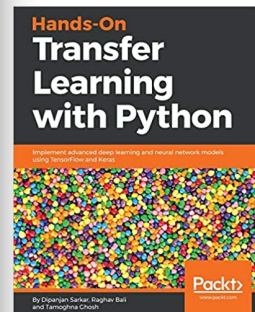
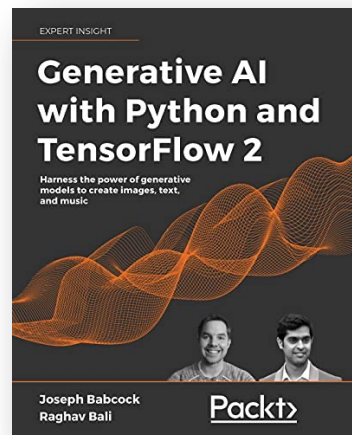


American Express  
2014 - 2015



# Raghav Bali : Publications

- Talks/Workshops at leading conferences such as Analytics Vidhya, SpringBoard, ODSC, etc.
- Patents: 7 patents in the field of healthcare, deep learning, machine learning and NLP
- Papers
  - Preprint 2022: Easter2.0: Improving Convolutional Models for Handwritten Text Recognition
  - IEEE SSCI 2021, An Interpretable Deep Learning System for Automatically Scoring Request for Proposals
  - IEEE ICTAI 2021, Exclusion and Inclusion--A model agnostic approach to feature importance in DNNs
  - CAIAC 2021, EASTER: Simplifying Text Recognition using only 1D Convolutions
  - CAIAC 2021, A Simple and Interpretable Predictive Model for Healthcare
  - IEEE SmartData 2016, Real Time Failure Prediction of Load Balancers and Firewalls
- Books



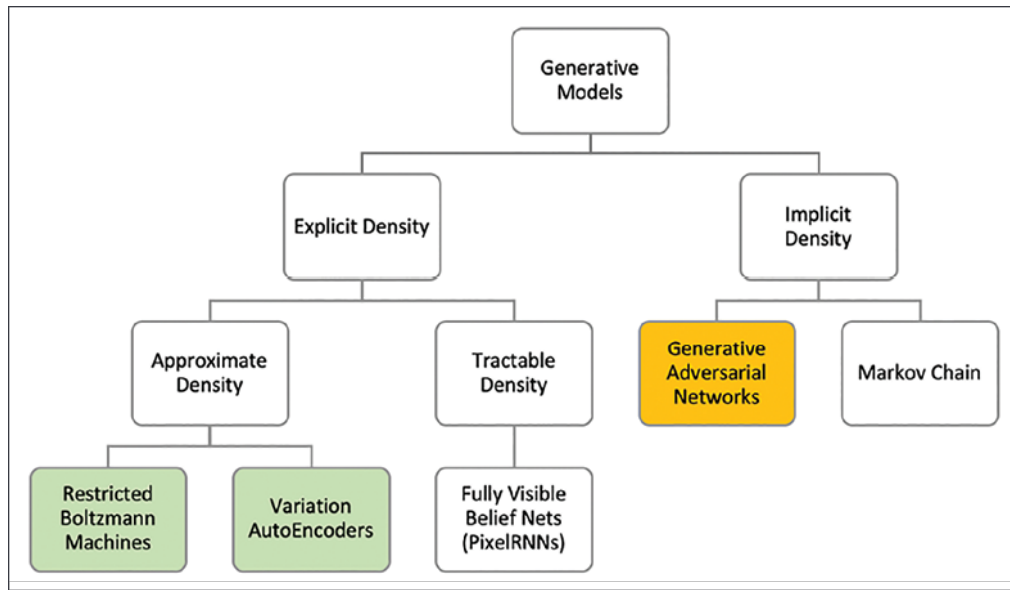
# Generative Modeling

- Generative models are a class of models in the unsupervised machine learning space
- These help us model the underlying distributions responsible for generating the dataset under consideration

“There is tremendous amount of data easily accessible in most cases. Generative models analyze and understand such datasets”



# Generative Modeling: Topology



- **Explicit Density**

- Define an underlying probability distribution function,  $p_{\theta}$
- Objective is to increase the maximum likelihood of sampling from this distribution

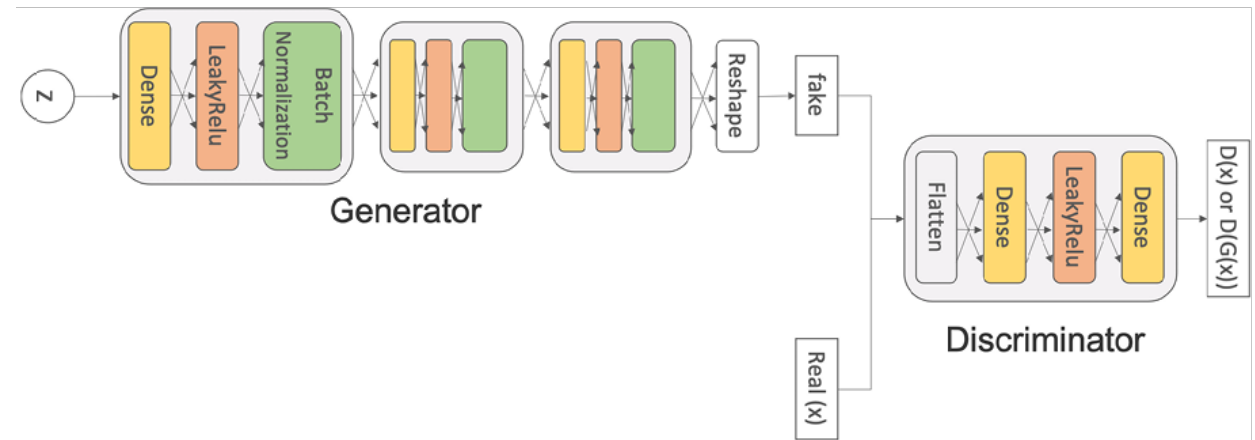
- **Implicit Density**

- Define methods to draw samples from underlying probability distribution function (without defining it explicitly)



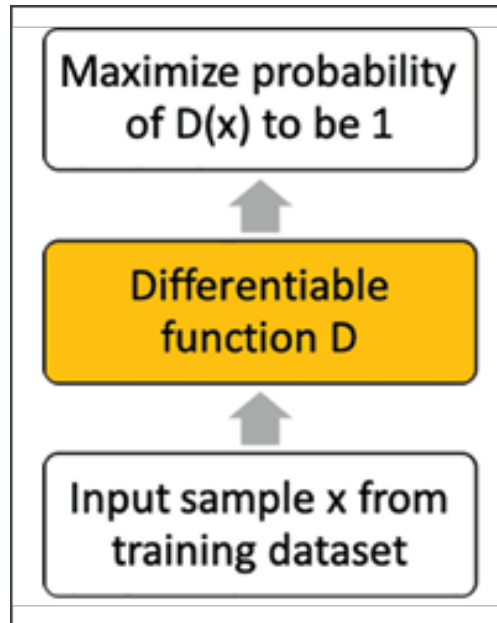
# Generative Adversarial Networks

- GANs are implicit density functions which sample directly from the underlying distribution.
- The adversaries compete against each other under well-defined reward functions and each player tries to maximize its rewards



## Discriminator Vs Generator

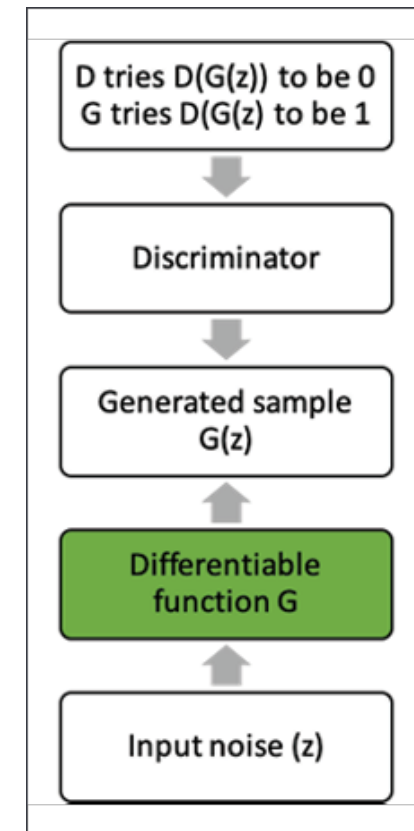
# GAN: Discriminator



- A differentiable function that tries to **maximize a probability of 1** for samples drawn from the training distribution.
- The discriminator is also used to classify whether the output from the generator is **real or fake**.
- We denote the discriminator model as  $D$  and its output as  $D(x)$ .

# GAN: Generator

- This model generates samples that are intended to resemble the samples from our training set.
- The model takes random unstructured noise as input (typically denoted as  $z$ ) and tries to create a varied set of outputs.
- We denote the generator as  $G$  and its output as  $G(z)$ .
- We typically use a lower-dimensional  $z$  as compared to the dimension of the original data,  $x$ , that is,  $z_{dim} \leq x_{dim}$

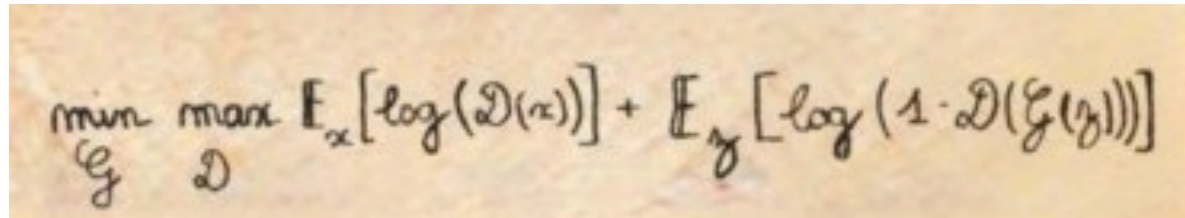




# GAN: Training

- Training a GAN is like playing this game of two adversaries.
- More formally, this is termed as the minimax game, where the value function  $V(G, D)$  is described as follows:

$$\min_G \max_D V(G, D) = \underbrace{E_{x \sim p_{data}} \log \log D(x)}_{\text{Discriminator Loss}} + \underbrace{E_{z \sim p_z} \log \log (1 - D(G(z)))}_{\text{Generator Loss}}$$



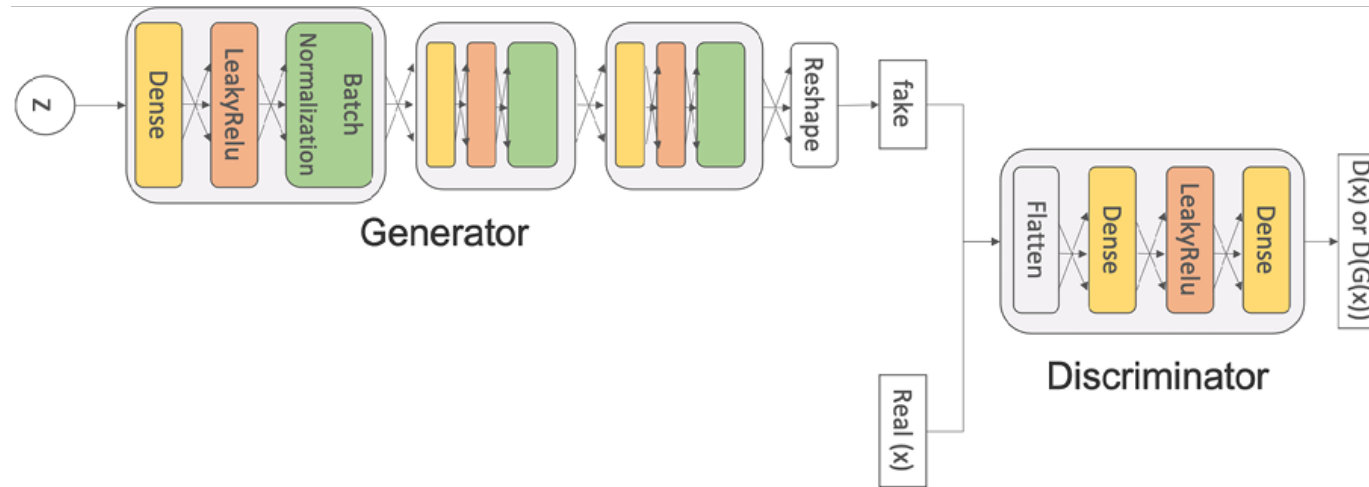
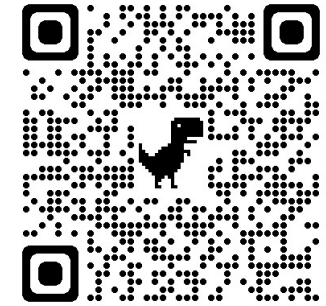
$$\min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_x [\log(D(x))] + \mathbb{E}_z [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

# Hands-on

- Generate Images

Scan Me

GitHub Repo





# Generative Modeling: Applications

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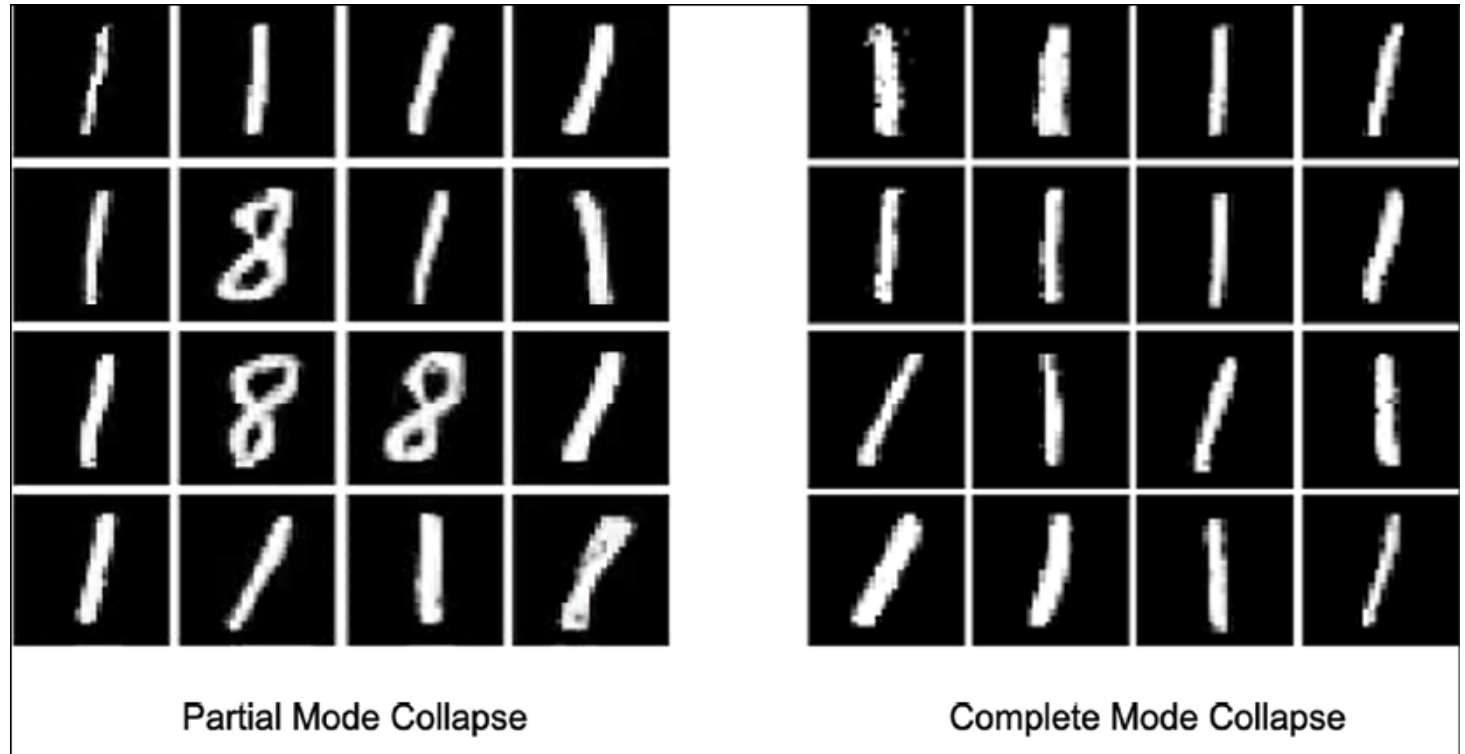
- Productive Applications
  - Image Denoising
  - In-painting
  - Super-resolution
  - Music generation
  - Text generation
  - Style transfers... and many more
- Malicious Applications
  - Pornography & Identity theft
  - Fake-News/Misinformation spread



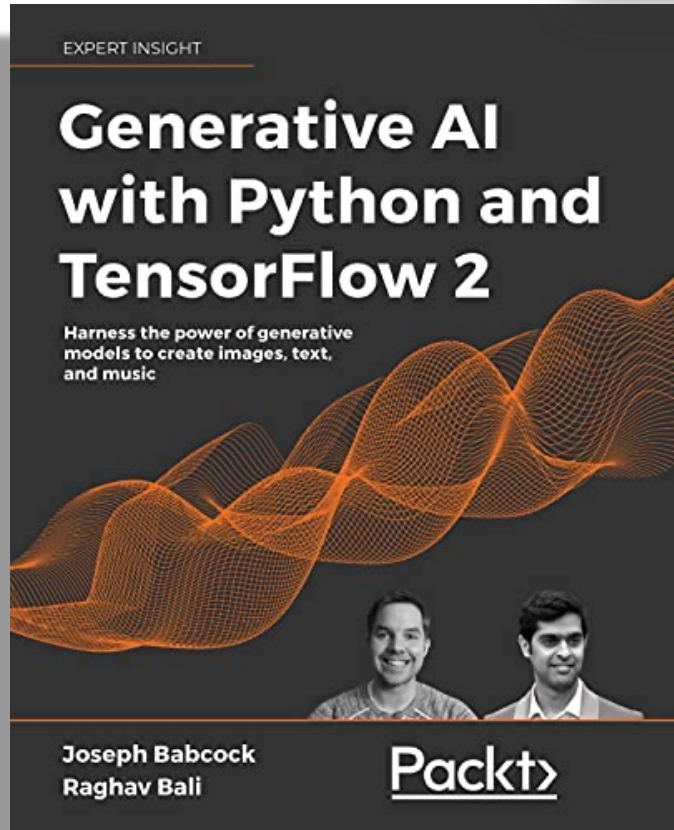
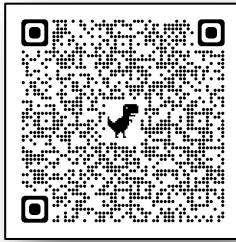
# Challenges

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- Training Instability
- Mode Collapse
- Uninformative Loss



Book Link



Q/A

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For more such interesting and usable generative models, refer to  
**“Generative AI with python and TensorFlow 2”**

Connect with me  
On LinkedIn

