

WK5 Report

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
















Yunting Chiu



Note

1. Now in HPC domain •
2. Start to use py script instead of py notebook (Colab)
3. Study PyTorch

Code Debugging via HPC

..			
 13886.err	hpc test		15 hours ago
 13886.out	hpc test		15 hours ago
 13888.err	HPC record		12 hours ago
 13888.out	HPC record		12 hours ago
 13895.err	HPC record		12 hours ago
 13895.out	HPC record		12 hours ago
 13902.err	HPC record		12 hours ago
 13902.out	HPC record		12 hours ago
 13905.err	record update		24 minutes ago
 13905.out	record update		24 minutes ago
 13908.err	record update		24 minutes ago
 13908.out	record update		24 minutes ago
 13913.err	record update		24 minutes ago
 13913.out	record update		24 minutes ago
 13914.err	record update		24 minutes ago
 13914.out	record update		24 minutes ago
 13915.err	record update		24 minutes ago

Algorithm 1 DeepFake Detection Algorithm

Input : D_{real} , D_{fake} were centered by subtracting the mean of the real training data,

```
def meanSubtraction(arr):  
    new_arr = []  
    for i in range(len(arr)):  
        img = arr[i]  
        img = img.astype(np.float32) # convert from integers to floats  
        mean = img.mean() # calculate global mean  
        img = img - mean # centering of pixels  
        #img /= img.std()  
        #img = [np.round(img, 2) for i in range(len(arr))]  
        new_arr.append(img)  
    new_arr = np.array(new_arr, dtype=object)  
    return new_arr  
  
img_real = meanSubtraction(img_real)  
# print(len(img_real))  
# print(img_real[0])
```

Algorithm 1 DeepFake Detection Algorithm

Input : D_{real} , D_{fake} were centered by subtracting the mean of the real training data.

(1) Preprocessing and data tensor organization:

$$[U_{\text{real}}, S_{\text{real}}, V_{\text{real}}] \leftarrow \text{svd}(D_{\text{real}})$$

$$[U_{\text{fake}}, S_{\text{fake}}, V_{\text{fake}}] \leftarrow \text{svd}(D_{\text{fake}})$$

$$\mathcal{D}(:, :, 1) = [U_{\text{real}} S_{\text{real}}]$$

$$\mathcal{D}(:, :, 2) = [U_{\text{fake}} S_{\text{fake}}]$$

One of the shape in U_{real} is (480, 720, 3)

One of the shape in S_{real} is (480, 3)

One of the shape in V_{real} is (720, 3, 3)

Successfully completed.

Resource usage summary:

CPU time :	250.34 sec.
Max Memory :	77052 MB
Average Memory :	33048.55 MB
Total Requested Memory :	-
Delta Memory :	-
Max Swap :	2834 MB
Max Processes :	4
Max Threads :	28
Run time :	388 sec.
Turnaround time :	388 sec.

The output (if any) follows:

Total image is 7000

U_{real} is

```
[array([[[-0.04080221,  0.01320603, -0.04130071],
         [-0.03989985,  0.01289491, -0.04052035],
         [-0.03989985,  0.01289491, -0.04052035],
         ...,
         [-0.04226176,  0.00201746, -0.02599541],
         [-0.04226176,  0.00201746, -0.02599541],
         ...]])]
```

Algorithm 1 DeepFake Detection Algorithm

Input : $D_{\text{real}}, D_{\text{fake}}$ were centered by subtracting the mean of the real training data,

(1) Preprocessing and data tensor organization:

$$[U_{\text{real}}, S_{\text{real}}, V_{\text{real}}] \leftarrow \text{svd}(D_{\text{real}})$$

$$[U_{\text{fake}}, S_{\text{fake}}, V_{\text{fake}}] \leftarrow \text{svd}(D_{\text{fake}})$$

$$\mathcal{D}(:, :, 1) = [U_{\text{real}} S_{\text{real}}]$$

$$\mathcal{D}(:, :, 2) = [U_{\text{fake}} S_{\text{fake}}]$$

One of the shape in U_{fake} is (480, 640, 3)

One of the shape in S_{fake} is (480, 3)

One of the shape in V_{fake} is (480, 3, 3)

```
/app/python3/bin/python3 D_fake.py
```

```
Successfully completed.
```

```
Resource usage summary:
```

CPU time :	157.91 sec.
Max Memory :	77970 MB
Average Memory :	25947.52 MB
Total Requested Memory :	-
Delta Memory :	-
Max Swap :	-
Max Processes :	4
Max Threads :	28
Run time :	184 sec.
Turnaround time :	184 sec.

```
The output (if any) follows:
```

```
Total image is 7000
[array([[33, 38, 36],
       [33, 38, 36],
       [33, 38, 36],
       ...,
       [33, 38, 36],
       [33, 38, 36],
       [33, 38, 36],
       ...,
       [33, 38, 36],
       [33, 38, 36],
       [33, 38, 36]])]
```

Creates a Tensor from a numpy.ndarray

When an array has three or more than three dimensions, we call it a tensor

PyTorch is a library for Python programs that facilitates building deep learning projects

Credit: <https://towardsdatascience.com/what-is-pytorch-a84e4559f0e3>

Algorithm 1 DeepFake Detection Algorithm

Input : $\mathbf{D}_{\text{real}}, \mathbf{D}_{\text{fake}}$ were centered by subtracting the mean of the real training data,

(1) Preprocessing and data tensor organization:

$$[\mathbf{U}_{\text{real}}, \mathbf{S}_{\text{real}}, \mathbf{V}_{\text{real}}] \leftarrow \text{svd}(\mathbf{D}_{\text{real}})$$

$$[\mathbf{U}_{\text{fake}}, \mathbf{S}_{\text{fake}}, \mathbf{V}_{\text{fake}}] \leftarrow \text{svd}(\mathbf{D}_{\text{fake}})$$

$$\mathcal{D}(:, :, 1) = [\mathbf{U}_{\text{real}} \mathbf{S}_{\text{real}}]$$

$$\mathcal{D}(:, :, 2) = [\mathbf{U}_{\text{fake}} \mathbf{S}_{\text{fake}}]$$