



Produsket

“TRANSFORMASI GAMBAR PRODUK DARI SKETSA DENGAN CEPAT”



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Laksmi**



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OVERVIEW



01. Latar Belakang

02. Value to Business

03. Dataset

04. Metode (Model)

05 Modifikasi

06 Cakupan Kasus

07. Hasil & Tingkat Akurasi

08. Hasil Deployment

09. Demo kode & Test Image



LATAR BELAKANG



Latar Belakang

Proporsi Jumlah Transaksi Produk di E-Commerce



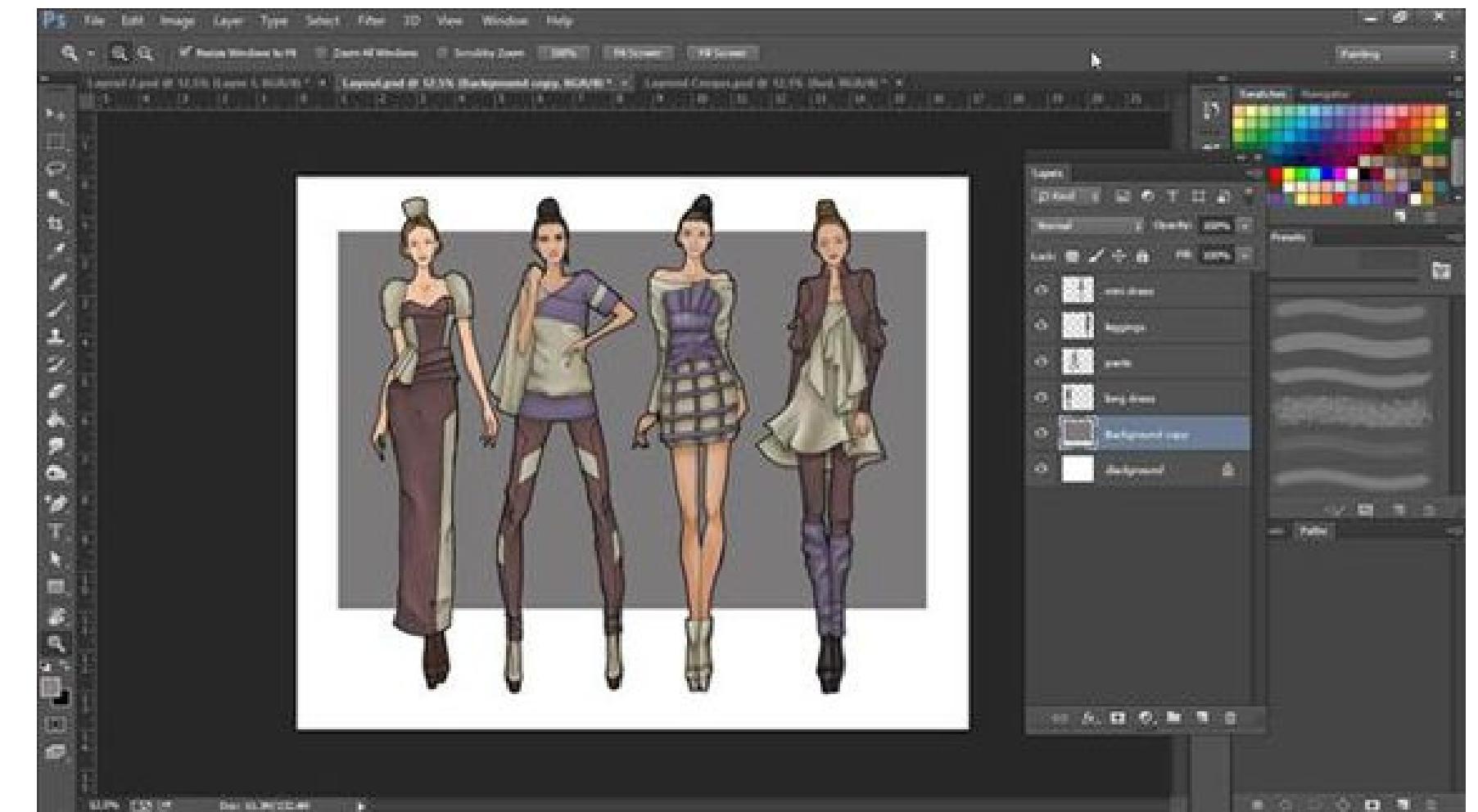
Source:
Lembaga : Katadata Insight Center
(KIC)
Tanggal rilis : 9 Juni 2021

Produk fashion masih menjadi primadona dengan jumlah transaksi mencapai 22%

Transformasi Sketsa

Proses yang lama dan tidak efisien dalam mendesain produk secara manual.

Peningkatan permintaan pasar mendorong kemajuan teknologi desain





VALUE TO BUSINESS

Value To Business

Problem statement

- Desain produk manual dengan waktu cukup lama
- Keterlambatan respon terhadap permintaan pasar
- Biaya operasional yang mahal

Mission Statement

- Mempercepat proses desain
- Menciptakan produk yang lebih personal
- Eksperimen warna dan bahan tanpa prototipe fisik

Value To Business

Stakeholder Customer Segment

- Designer
- Perusahaan fashion
- Enthusiast fashion

Revenue Streams

- Penghasilan adsense dari
- Biaya langganan untuk menggunakan website
- Menyewakan API pada perusahaan



DATASET

Dataset

Dataset bersumber dari kaggle dengan jumlah data 9554

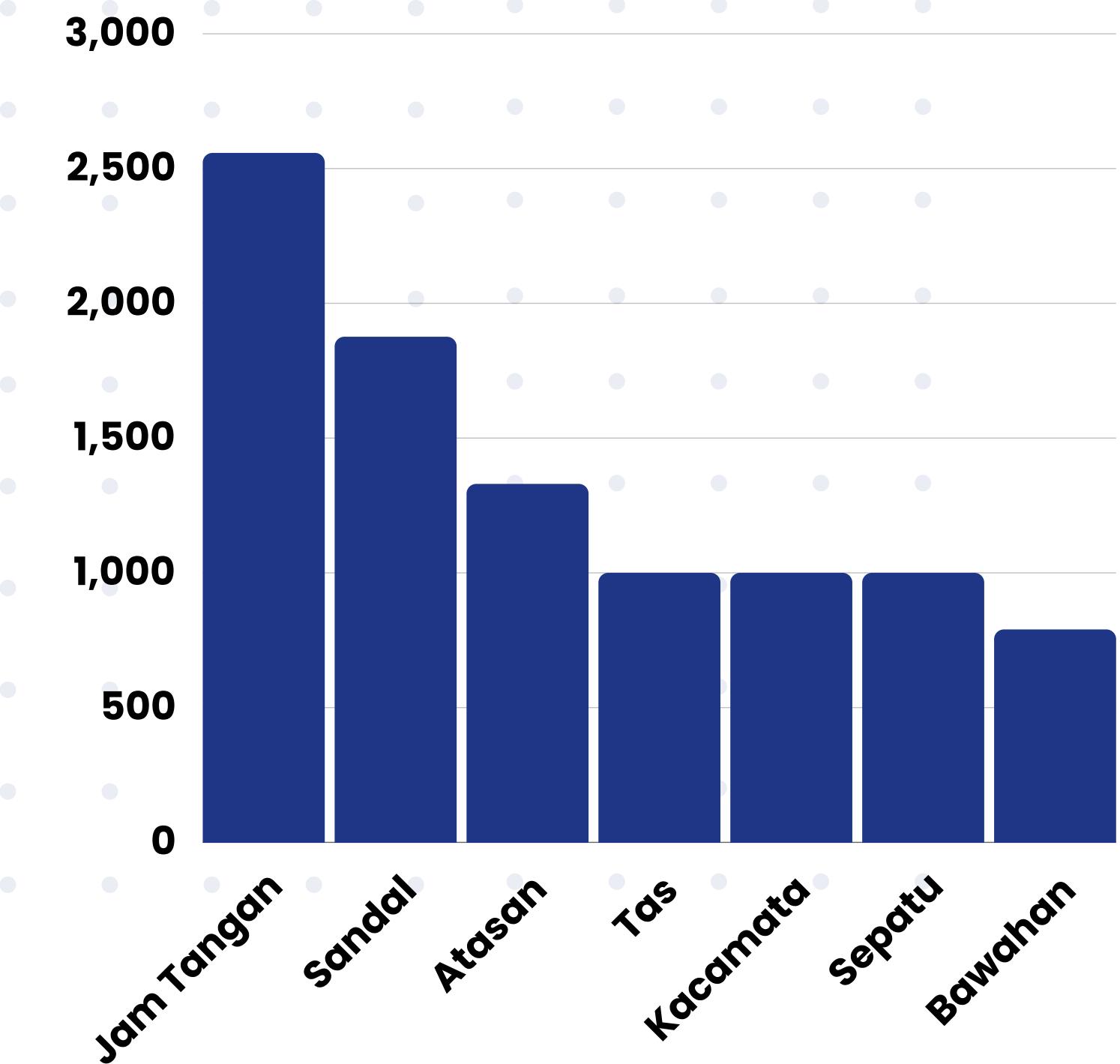
Train :
6691

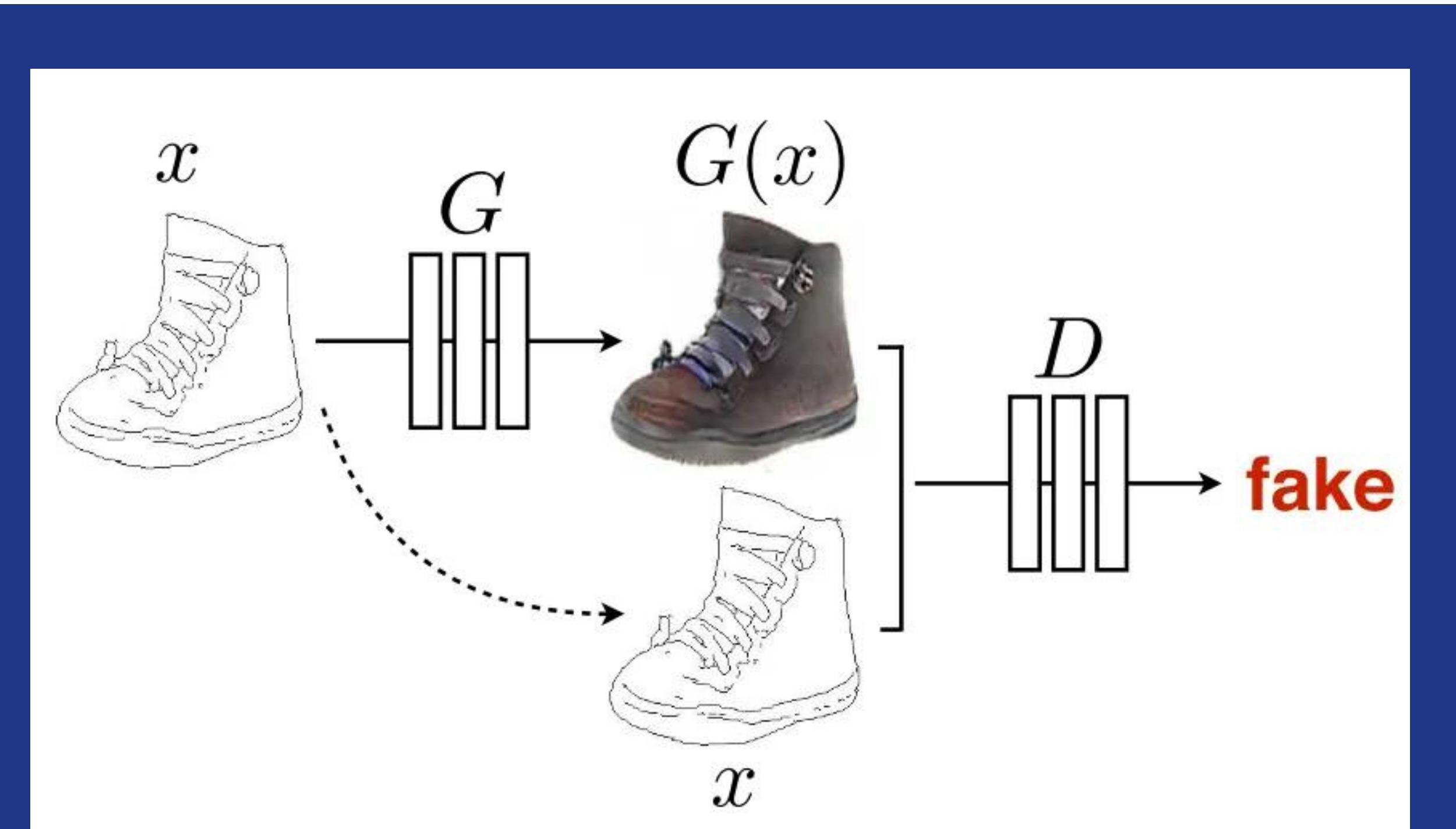


Test :
1906



Valid :
957





METODE (MODEL)



Pix2Pix



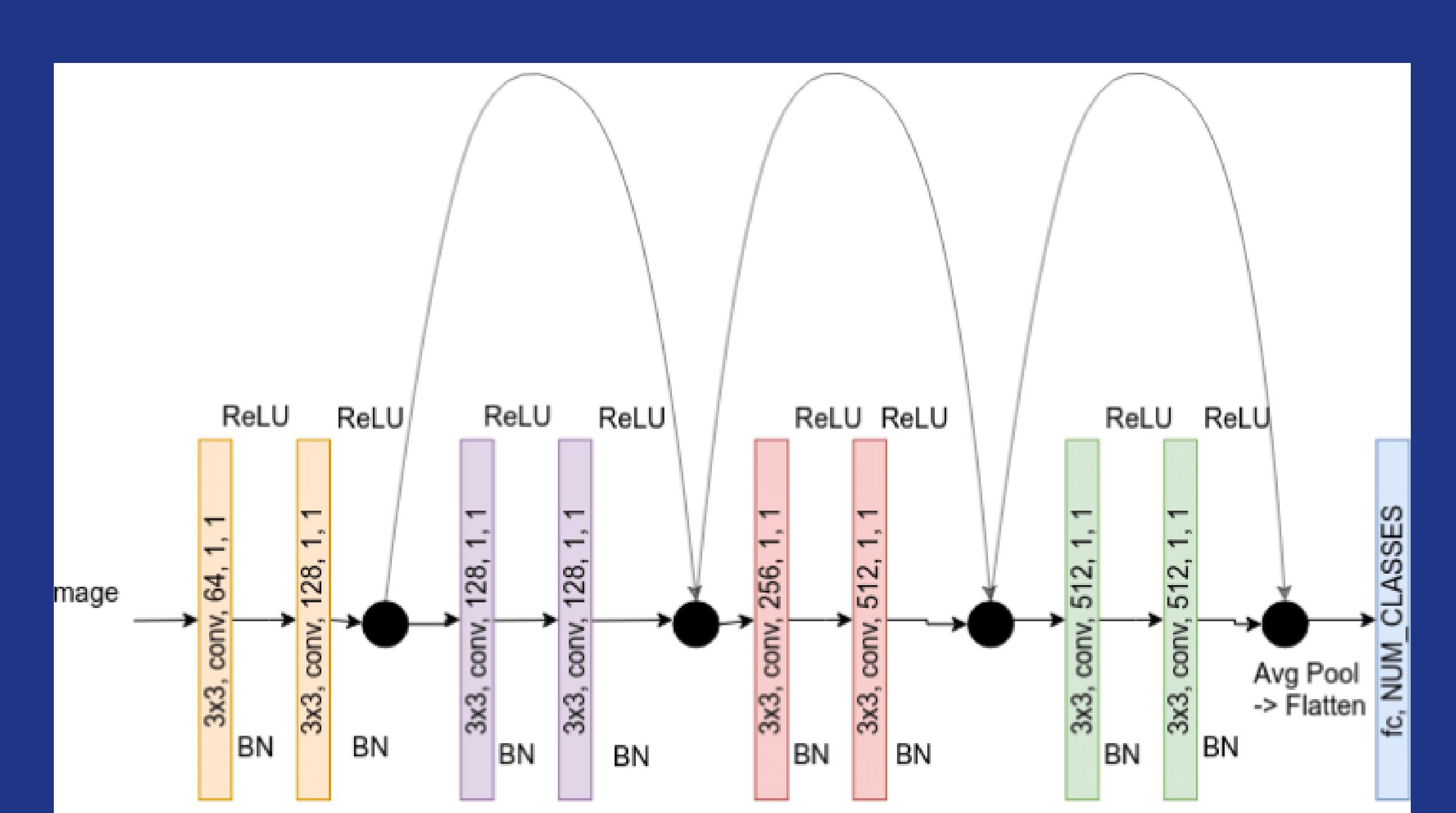
LITERATUR REVIEW

Model pix2pix mempelajari cara mengonversi gambar bertipe "A" menjadi gambar bertipe "B", atau sebaliknya. Sebagai contoh, dimana A adalah gambar hitam putih dan B adalah versi warna RGB dari A.

MENGAPA???

- Model relatif sederhana
- Hasil gambar berkualitas tinggi





MODIFIKASI

Modifikasi

Original

Vanilla GAN +
UNet

Model 1

LSGAN + UNet

Model 2

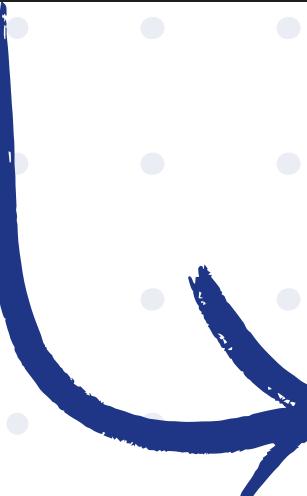
Vanilla GAN+
ResNet



Modifikasi Model 1

```
super(GANLoss, self).__init__()
self.register_buffer('real_label', torch.tensor(target_real_label))
self.register_buffer('fake_label', torch.tensor(target_fake_label))
self.gan_mode = gan_mode
if gan_mode == 'lsgan':
    self.loss = nn.MSELoss()
elif gan_mode == 'vanilla':
    self.loss = nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss()
elif gan_mode in ['wgangp']:
    self.loss = None
else:
    raise NotImplementedError('gan mode %s not implemented' % gan_mode)
```

Before



- Dari Model Arsitektur Vanilla Gan
Dengan U-net Menjadi LS gan dengan
U-net**

```
super(GANLoss, self).__init__()
self.register_buffer('real_label', torch.tensor(target_real_label))
self.register_buffer('fake_label', torch.tensor(target_fake_label))
self.gan_mode = gan_mode
if gan_mode == 'lsgan':
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    self.loss = nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss()
elif gan_mode in ['wgangp']:
    self.loss = None
else:
    raise NotImplementedError('gan mode %s not implemented' % gan_mode)
```

After

Modifikasi Model 2

```
class GeneratorUNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels=3, out_channels=3):
        super(GeneratorUNet, self).__init__()

        self.down1 = UNetDown(in_channels, 64, normalize=False)
        self.down2 = UNetDown(64, 128)
        self.down3 = UNetDown(128, 256)
        self.down4 = UNetDown(256, 512, dropout=0.5)
        self.down5 = UNetDown(512, 512, dropout=0.5)
        self.down6 = UNetDown(512, 512, dropout=0.5)
        self.down7 = UNetDown(512, 512, dropout=0.5)
        self.down8 = UNetDown(512, 512, normalize=False, dropout=0.5)
```

Before



Dari Model Arsitektur Vanilla Gan Menggunakan U-net Menjadi Vanilla Gan dengan Resnet

```
class GeneratorResNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels, num_residual_blocks=9):
        super(GeneratorResNet, self).__init__()

        # Initial convolutional layer
        self.initial = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(in_channels, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=1, padding=3),
            nn.InstanceNorm2d(64),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
        )
```

After



CAKUPAN KASUS



Cakupan Kasus ?

1

Image to image
Translation untuk
produk fashion

2

E-commerce

3

Desain produk
otomatis





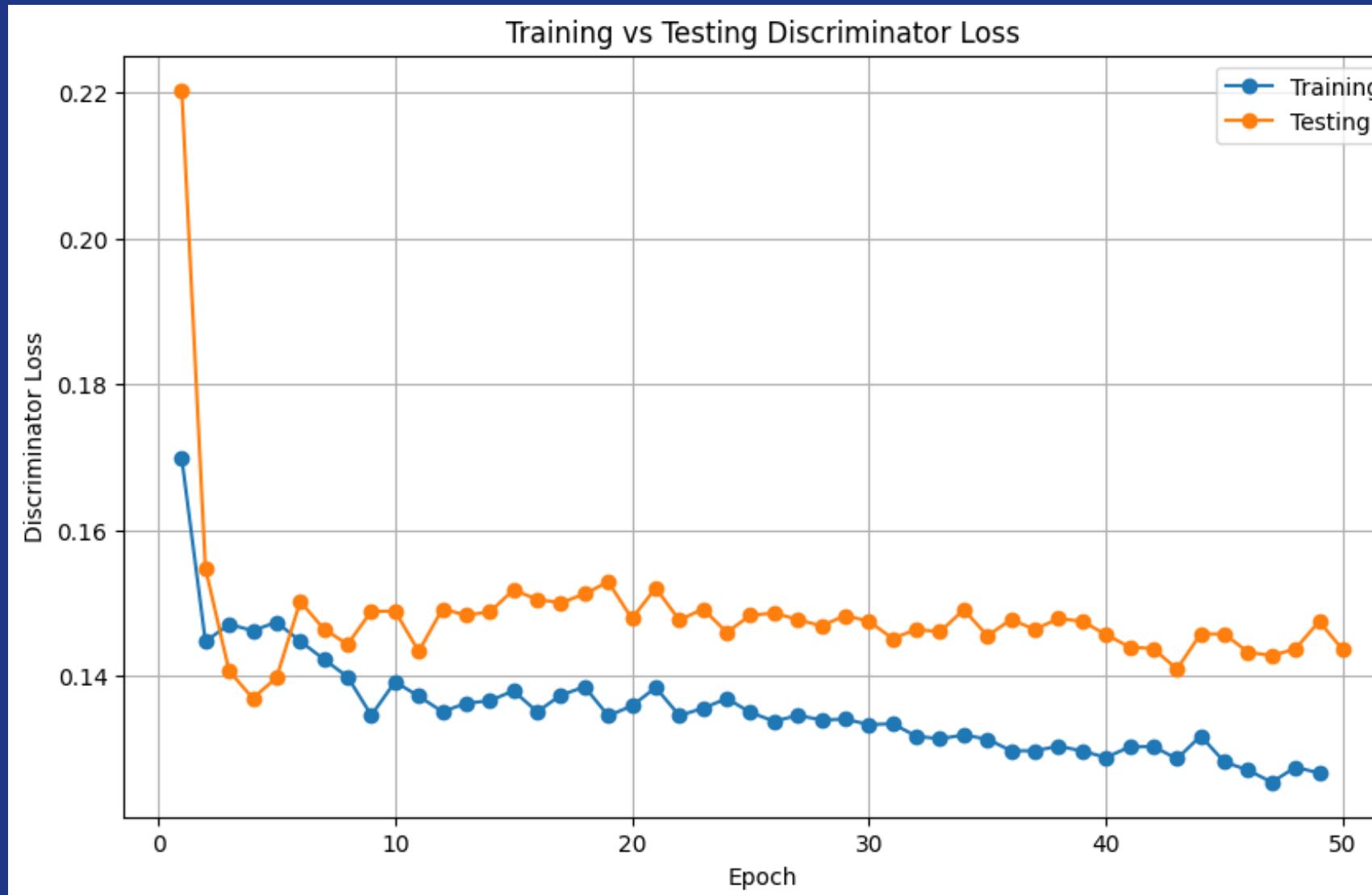
HASIL DAN TINGKAT AKURASI

Hasil & Tingkat Akurasi

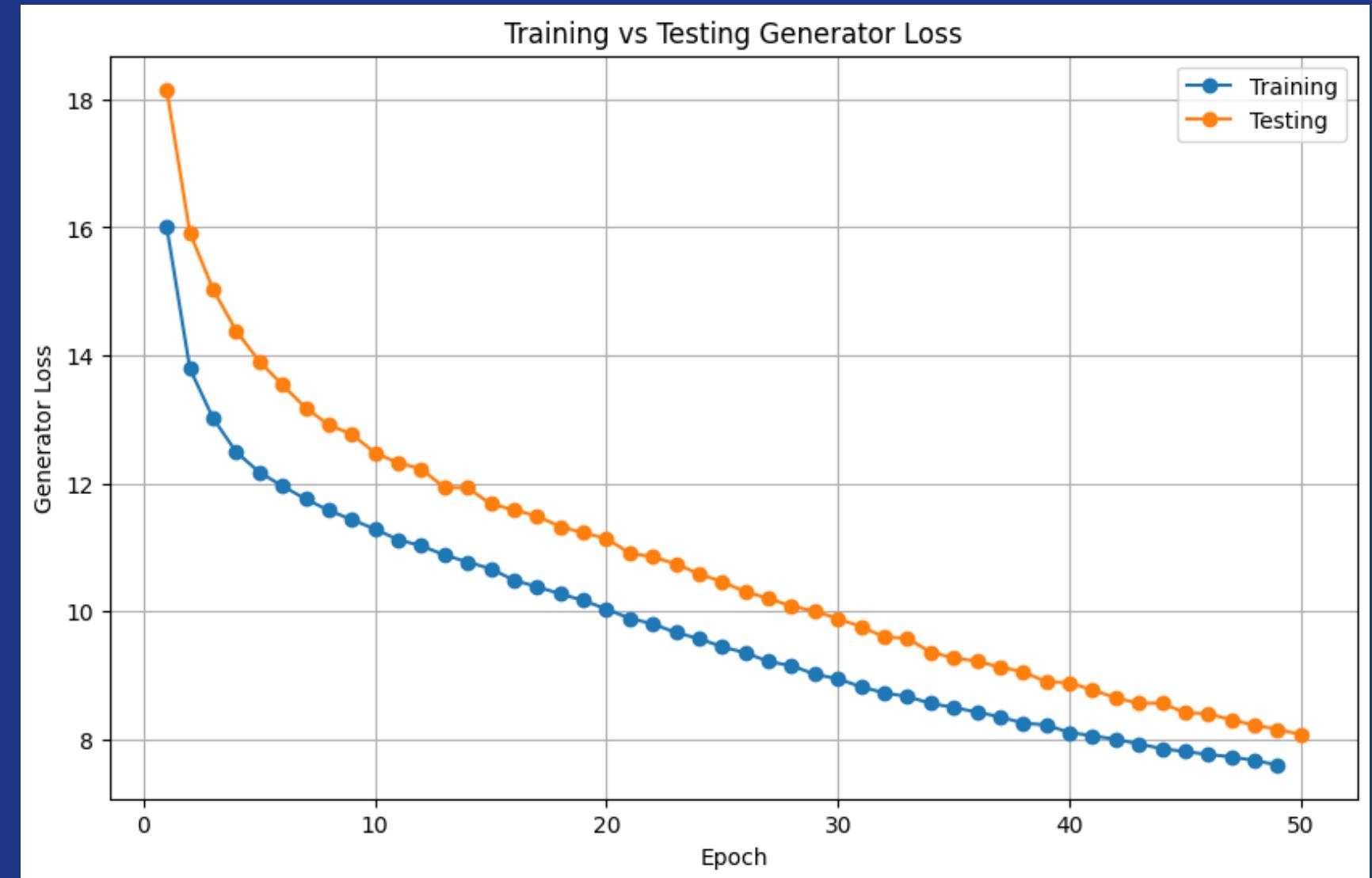
MODEL	EPOCH	LEARNING RATE	BATCH SIZE	INCEPTION SCORE	AVERAGE PSNR
Original	50	0,0002	36	0,657	13,03 DB
ls gan/u-net	50	0,0002	36	0,789	17,21 DB
vanilla gan/resnet	50	0,0002	36	1,307	34,0 DB

Visualisasi Loss Model 2

DISCRIMINATOR LOSS



GENERATOR LOSS

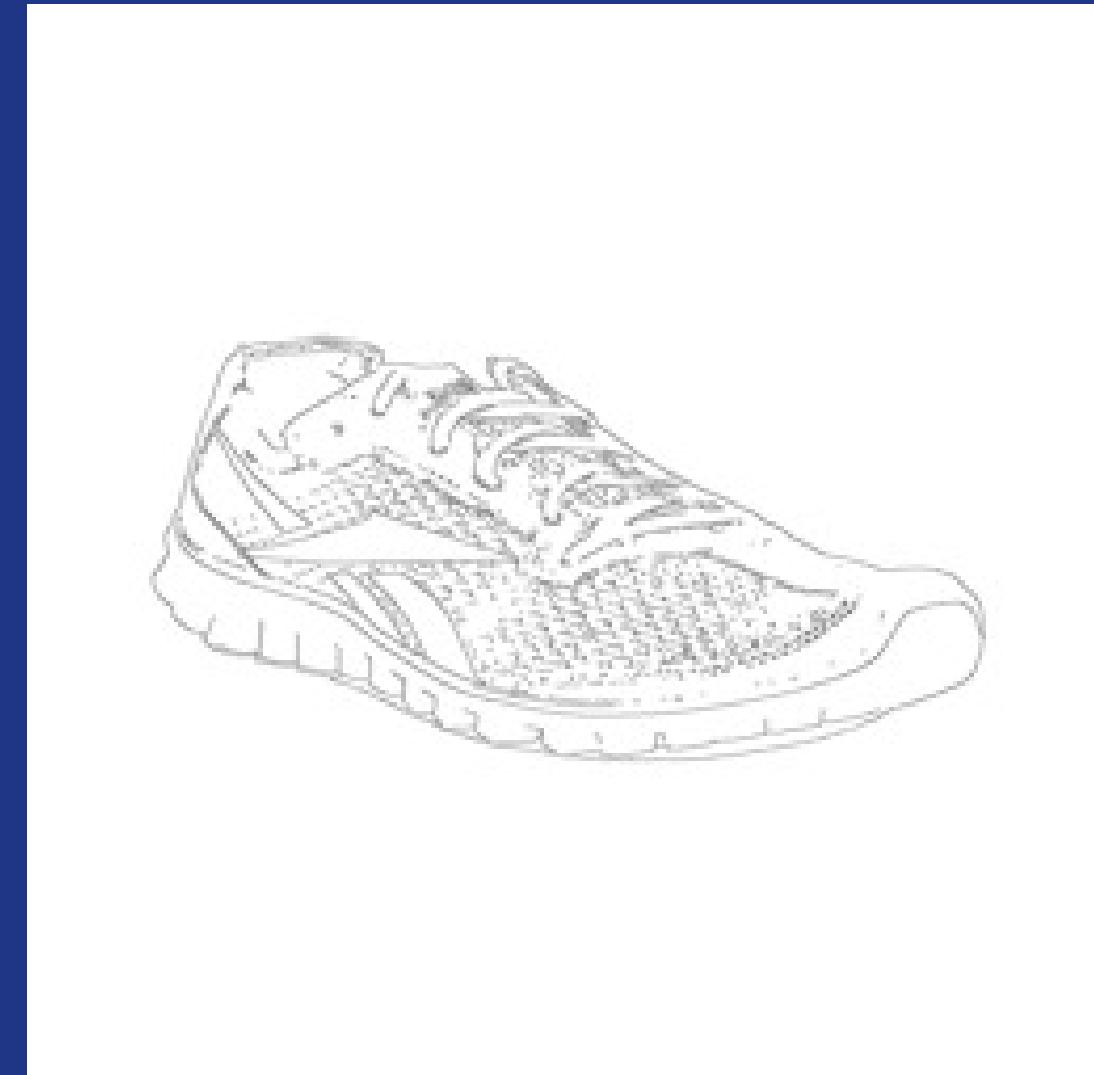


Visualisasi Inference

Ground Truth



Sketch



Visualisasi Inference

Original

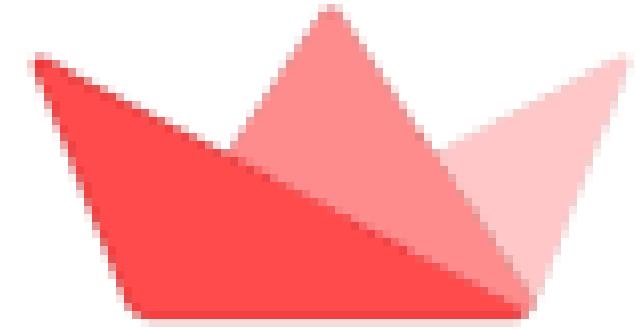


Model 1



Model 2

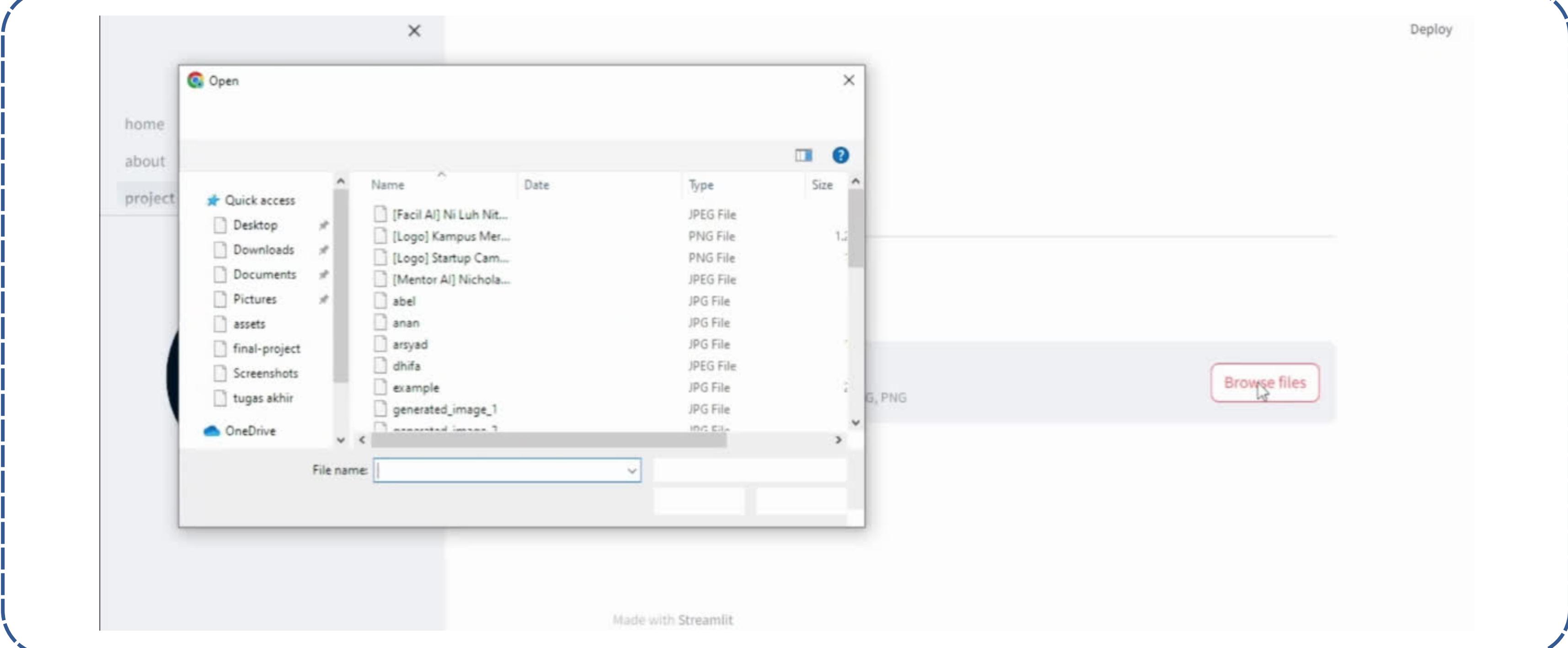




Streamlit

HASIL DEPLOYMENT

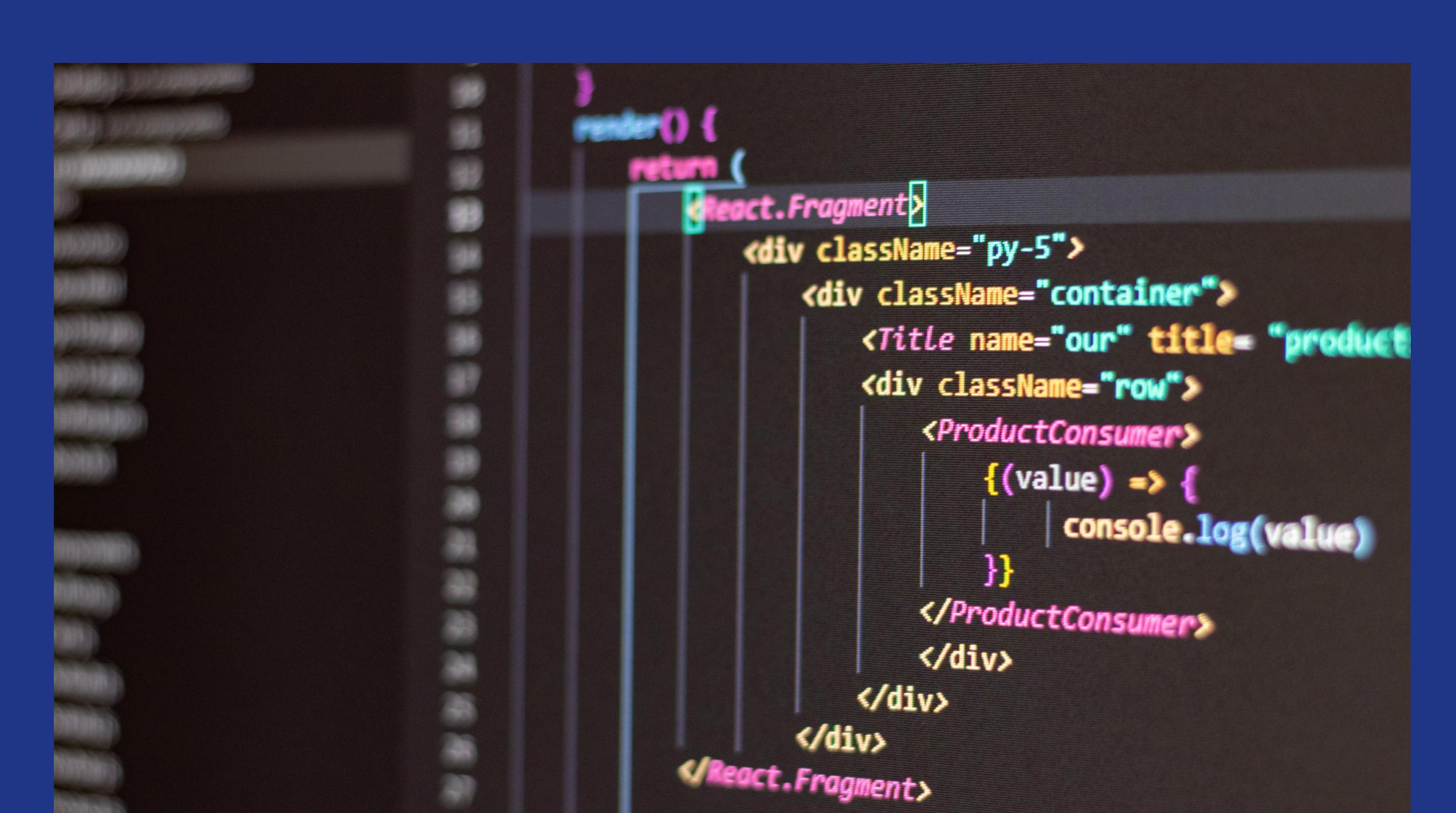
Hasil Deployment



The screenshot shows a Streamlit application interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation links: home, about, and project. The 'project' link is currently selected. Below it is a 'Quick access' sidebar with icons for Desktop, Downloads, Documents, Pictures, assets, final-project, Screenshots, tugas akhir, and OneDrive. In the main content area, there is a 'Browse files' button with a red outline and a tooltip. An 'Open' file dialog is displayed over the Streamlit interface, showing a list of files. The files listed are:

Name	Type	Size
[Facil AI] Ni Luh Nit...	JPEG File	1.2
[Logo] Kampus Mer...	PNG File	
[Logo] Startup Cam...	PNG File	
[Mentor AI] Nichola...	JPEG File	
abel	JPG File	
anan	JPG File	
arsyad	JPG File	
dhifa	JPEG File	
example	JPG File	
generated_image_1	JPG File	
.....	inv. ECA	

At the bottom of the Streamlit interface, it says 'Made with Streamlit'.



```
render() {
  return (
    <React.Fragment>
      <div className="py-5">
        <div className="container">
          <Title name="our" title="product" />
          <div className="row">
            <ProductConsumer>
              {(value) => {
                |   |   |   console.log(value)
              }}
            </ProductConsumer>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    <React.Fragment>
  )
}
```

DEMO KODE DAN TEST IMAGE

Demo kode & Test image



Demo kode & Test image



The image shows a screenshot of a web application interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with two tabs: "home" and "code". The "code" tab is selected, highlighted with a blue background. Below the tabs is a circular logo with a blue and white design, labeled "Vision Gen". At the bottom of the sidebar is a green button with the text "Select a page above.". The main content area has a dark blue header with the text "Modified Architecture (Using ResNet)". Below the header is a large code editor window containing Python code for a neural network architecture. The code defines two classes: "ResidualBlock" and "GeneratorResNet". The "ResidualBlock" class contains a sequential block of layers: Conv2d, InstanceNorm2d, ReLU(inplace=True), Conv2d, and InstanceNorm2d. The "forward" method adds the output of the block to the input. The "GeneratorResNet" class initializes with "num_residual_blocks=9" and defines an initial sequential block with a Conv2d layer, InstanceNorm2d, and ReLU(inplace=True). A comment "# Downsampling" is present at the end of the code.

```
class ResidualBlock(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels):
        super(ResidualBlock, self).__init__()

        self.block = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            nn.InstanceNorm2d(out_channels),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            nn.InstanceNorm2d(out_channels),
        )

    def forward(self, x):
        return x + self.block(x)

class GeneratorResNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels, num_residual_blocks=9):
        super(GeneratorResNet, self).__init__()

        # Initial convolutional layer
        self.initial = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(in_channels, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=1, padding=3),
            nn.InstanceNorm2d(64),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
        )

        # Downsampling
```



Karena dimulai, maka juga akan diakhiri. Jika diakhiri tanpa memulai itu bukan presentasi melainkan masalah hati

THANK YOU