



# **NNV + GAN Intro**

STUDENT: CHRISTINE ZHOU

PI: TAYLOR JOHNSON

# NNV = Neural Network Verification

- *verify* the behavior learned by deep neural networks
- detect or prove the absence of perturbations that can cause various computer vision and machine perception tasks to *misbehave*

## Goal for Project

- Develop *scripts* in Matlab for performing benchmarking of Professor Johnson's recent research
- *Verifying* these scripts with famous neural network databases
- Train a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) in MATLAB that can generate data with similar characteristics as the input real data



# What I Did



What did I do?

```
layers = [  
    imageInputLayer([30 29 3])  
  
    convolution2dLayer(3,8, 'Padding', 'same')  
    batchNormalizationLayer  
    reluLayer  
  
    maxPooling2dLayer(2, 'Stride', 2)  
  
    convolution2dLayer(3,16, 'Padding', 'same')  
    batchNormalizationLayer  
    reluLayer  
  
    maxPooling2dLayer(2, 'Stride', 2)  
  
    convolution2dLayer(3,32, 'Padding', 'same')  
    batchNormalizationLayer  
    reluLayer  
  
    fullyConnectedLayer(43)  
    softmaxLayer  
    classificationLayer];
```

- Learned the basics about neural network verification by finishing an online course
- Created a Deep Learning Network for Classification and tested it with GTSRB (German Traffic Sign Benchmarks) database (Final accuracy ~95.7%), snippet see left.
- Simple neural network: convolution layer + batch normalization + relu activation layer (increasing popularity, reduces overfitting)+pooling
- Trained a generative adversarial network (GAN) to generate images in MATLAB

# Snippets of My Code for my GAN

```
layersGenerator = [  
    imageInputLayer([1 1 numLatentInputs], 'Normalization', 'none', 'Name', 'in')  
    projectAndReshapeLayer(projectionSize, numLatentInputs, 'proj');  
    transposedConv2dLayer(filterSize, 4*numFilters, 'Name', 'tconv1')  
    batchNormalizationLayer('Name', 'bnorm1')  
    reluLayer('Name', 'relu1')  
    transposedConv2dLayer(filterSize, 2*numFilters, 'Stride', 2, 'Cropping', 'same', 'Name', 'tconv2')  
    batchNormalizationLayer('Name', 'bnorm2')  
    reluLayer('Name', 'relu2')  
    transposedConv2dLayer(filterSize, numFilters, 'Stride', 2, 'Cropping', 'same', 'Name', 'tconv3')  
    batchNormalizationLayer('Name', 'bnorm3')  
    reluLayer('Name', 'relu3')  
    transposedConv2dLayer(filterSize, 3, 'Stride', 2, 'Cropping', 'same', 'Name', 'tconv4')  
    tanhLayer('Name', 'tanh')];  
  
lgraphGenerator = layerGraph(layersGenerator);  
  
dlnetGenerator = dlnetwork(lgraphGenerator);  
  
dropoutProb = 0.5;  
numFilters = 64;  
scale = 0.2;  
  
inputSize = [64 64 3];
```

```
layersDiscriminator = [  
    imageInputLayer(inputSize, 'Normalization', 'none', 'Name', 'in')  
    dropoutLayer(0.5, 'Name', 'dropout')  
    convolution2dLayer(filterSize, numFilters, 'Stride', 2, 'Padding', 'same', 'Name', 'conv1')  
    leakyReluLayer(scale, 'Name', 'lrelu1')  
    convolution2dLayer(filterSize, 2*numFilters, 'Stride', 2, 'Padding', 'same', 'Name', 'conv2')  
    batchNormalizationLayer('Name', 'bn2')  
    leakyReluLayer(scale, 'Name', 'lrelu2')  
    convolution2dLayer(filterSize, 4*numFilters, 'Stride', 2, 'Padding', 'same', 'Name', 'conv3')  
    batchNormalizationLayer('Name', 'bn3')  
    leakyReluLayer(scale, 'Name', 'lrelu3')  
    convolution2dLayer(filterSize, 8*numFilters, 'Stride', 2, 'Padding', 'same', 'Name', 'conv4')  
    batchNormalizationLayer('Name', 'bn4')  
    leakyReluLayer(scale, 'Name', 'lrelu4')  
    convolution2dLayer(4, 1, 'Name', 'conv5')];
```

```
lgraphDiscriminator = layerGraph(layersDiscriminator);  
dlnetDiscriminator = dlnetwork(lgraphDiscriminator);
```

- The generator learns to generate plausible data. The generated instances become negative training examples for the discriminator.
- The discriminator learns to distinguish the generator's fake data from real data. It takes an image as input, passes through convolution stacks and output a probability (sigmoid value). The discriminator penalizes the generator for producing implausible results (0.5 as threshold).
- Backpropagation: adjusts each weight and bias by calculating the weight's impact on the output
- Competing (thus "adversarial"). The discriminator trains the generator.



# My GAN

