

NNV + GANIntro

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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 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];

What I Did

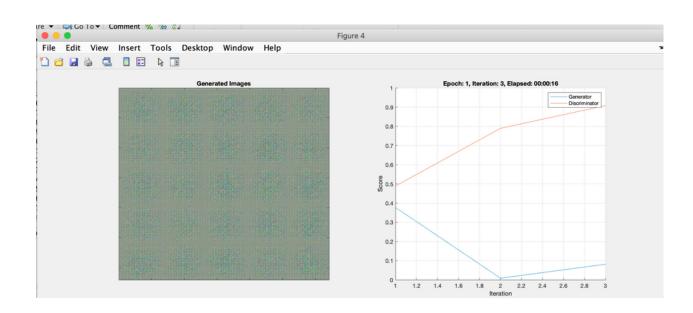
- Learned the basics about neural network verification by finishing an online course
- Created a Deep Learning Network for Classification and tested it with GTSRB (German Traffic Sign Benchmarks) database (Final accuracy ~95.7%), snippet see left.
- Simple neural network: convolution layer + batch normalization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

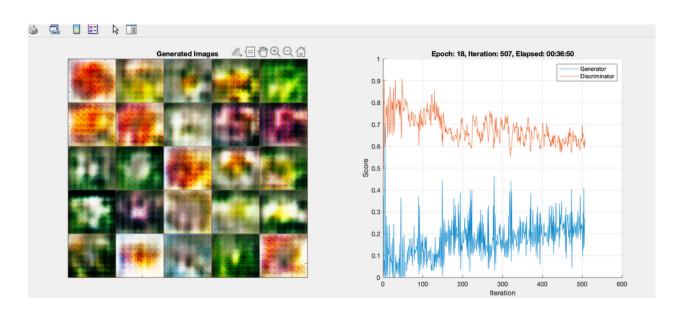
```
layersGenerator = [
   imageInputLayer([1 1 numLatentInputs], 'Normalization', 'none', 'Name', 'in')
    projectAndReshapeLayer(projectionSize,numLatentInputs,'proj');
    transposedConv2dLayer(filterSize, 4*numFilters, 'Name', 'tconv1')
    batchNormalizationLayer('Name', 'bnorm1')
    reluLayer('Name','relu1')
    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);
```

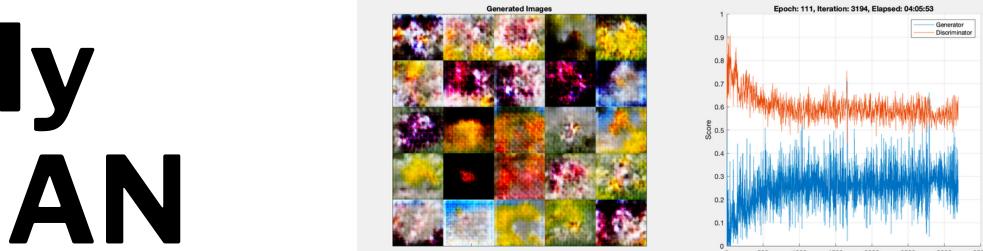
Snippets of My Code for my GAN

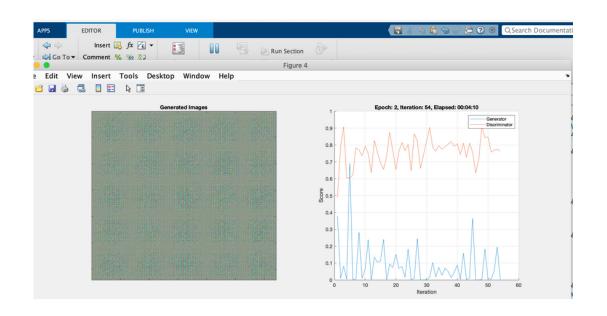
- The <u>generator</u> learns to generate plausible data. The generated instances become negative training examples for the discriminator.
- The <u>discriminator</u> learns to distinguish the generator's fake data from real data. It takes an image as input, passes through convolution stacks and output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

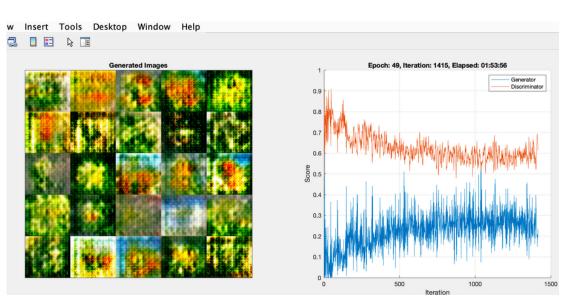


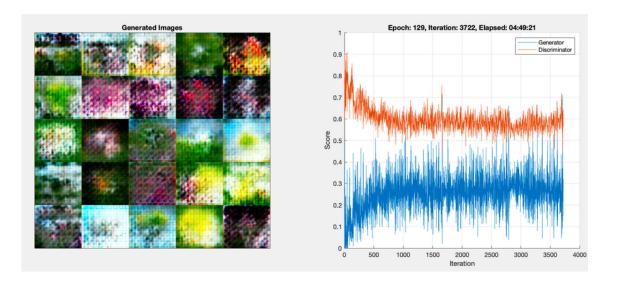












My GAN