

Introduction to Deep Generative Modeling

Lecture #1

HY-673 – Computer Science Dept, University of Crete

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TAs: Michail Raptakis

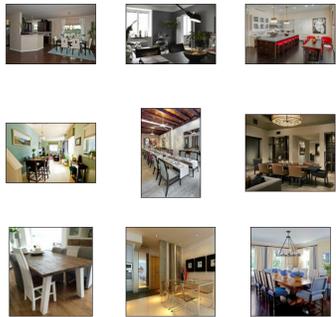
What is this course about?

✓ Statistical Generative Models

- ✓ A Generative Model (GM) is defined as a **probability distribution**, $p(x)$.
 - ✓ A statistical GM is a trainable probabilistic model, $p_{\theta}(x)$.
 - ✓ A deep GM is a statistical generative model parametrized by a neural network.
 - ✓ $p(x)$ and in many cases $p_{\theta}(x)$ are not analytically known. Only samples are available!
- ✓ **Data** (x): complex, (un)structured samples (e.g., images, speech, molecules, text, etc.)
- ✓ **Prior knowledge**: parametric form (e.g., Gaussian, mixture, softmax), neural architecture, loss function (e.g., maximum likelihood, divergence), optimization algorithm, invariance/equivariance, laws of physics, prior distribution, etc.

What is this course about?

- ✓ A dataset with images e.g., of bedrooms (LSUN dataset)



data distribution
 $p(x)$ or $p_{data}(x)$ or $p_d(x)$



GM's distribution
 $p_\theta(x)$ or $p_g(x)$

- ✓ Goal: Find $\theta \in \Theta$ such that $p_\theta(x) \approx p_d(x)$.

- ✓ It is generative because *sampling from $p_\theta(x)$ generates new unseen images.*



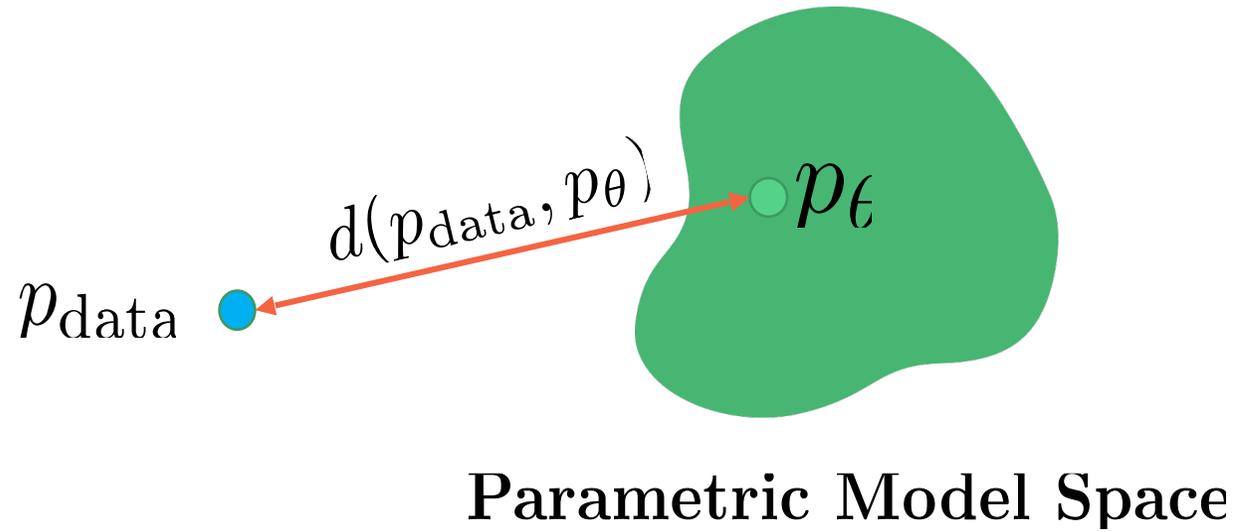
...



$\sim p_\theta(x)$

What is this course about?

$$x_i \sim p_{\text{data}} \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$



We will study:

- ✓ Families of Generative Models
- ✓ Algorithms to train these GMs
- ✓ Network architectures
- ✓ Loss functions & distances between probability density functions

What is this course about?

✓ Conditional Generative Models

- ✓ A conditional GM is defined as a **conditional probability distribution**, $p(x | y)$.
- ✓ y : conditioning variable(s) (e.g., label/class, text, captions, speaker id, style, rotation, thickness, ...)



$$\sim p_{\theta}(x | y), \quad y: \text{digit label}$$

Discriminative vs Generative Models

Data: x



Label: y

“Cat”

✓ Discriminative Model

✓ Learn the probability distribution

$$p(y|x)$$

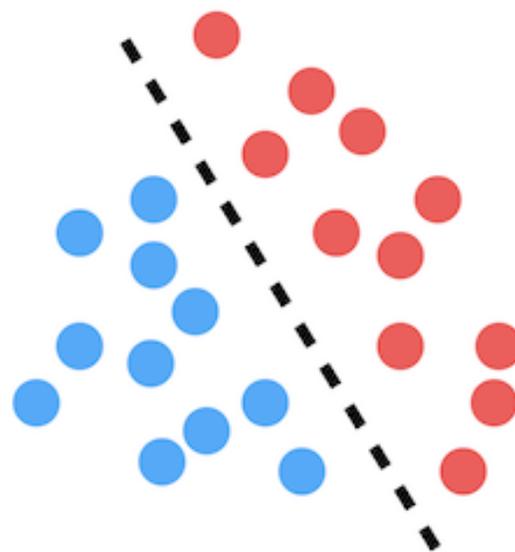
✓ Generative Model

✓ Learn the probability distribution $p(x)$

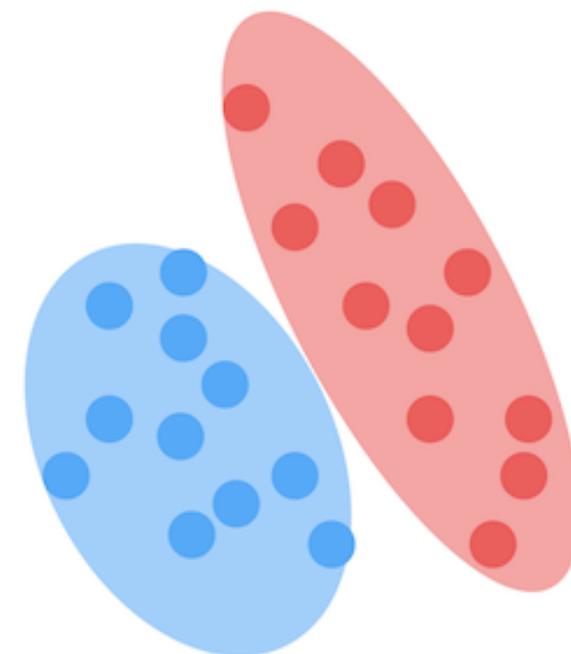
✓ Conditional GM

✓ Learn $p(x|y)$

Discriminative

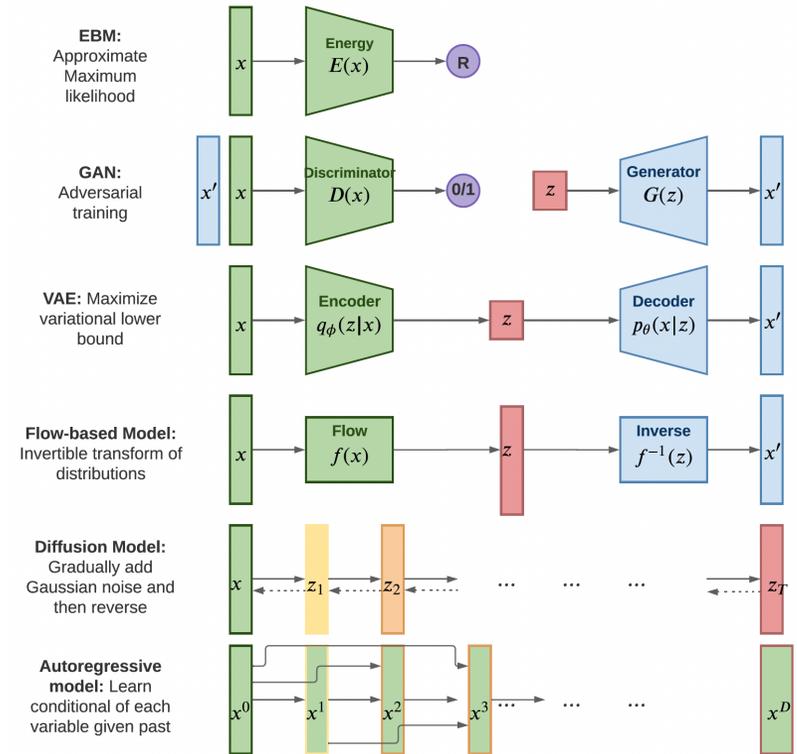


Generative

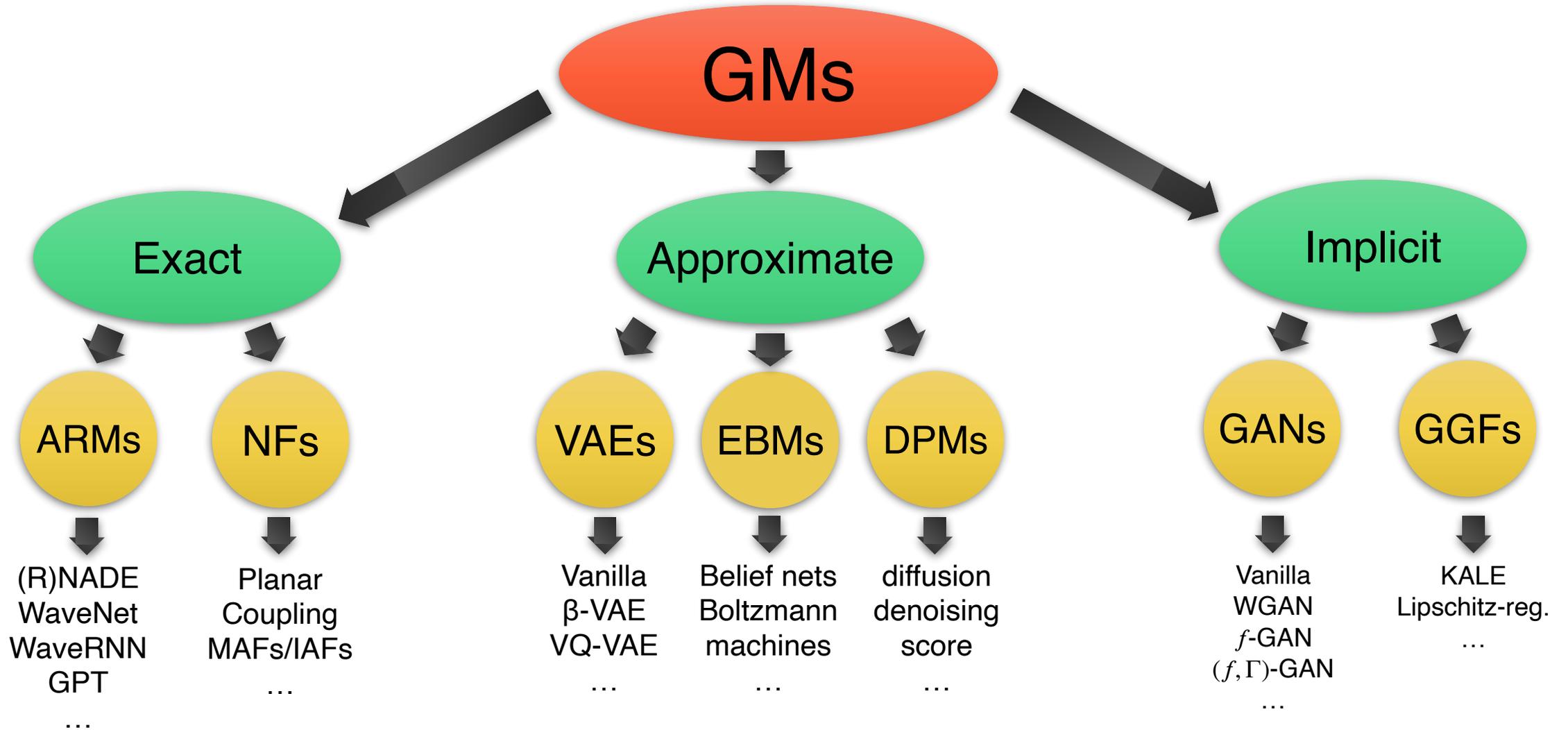


Families of Generative Models

- ✓ Energy-based Models (EBMs)
- ✓ Generative Adversarial Nets (GANs)
- ✓ Variational Auto-Encoders (VAEs)
- ✓ Normalizing Flows (NFs)
- ✓ Diffusion Probabilistic Models (DPMs)
- ✓ Deep Autoregressive Models (ARMs)



Families of Generative Models

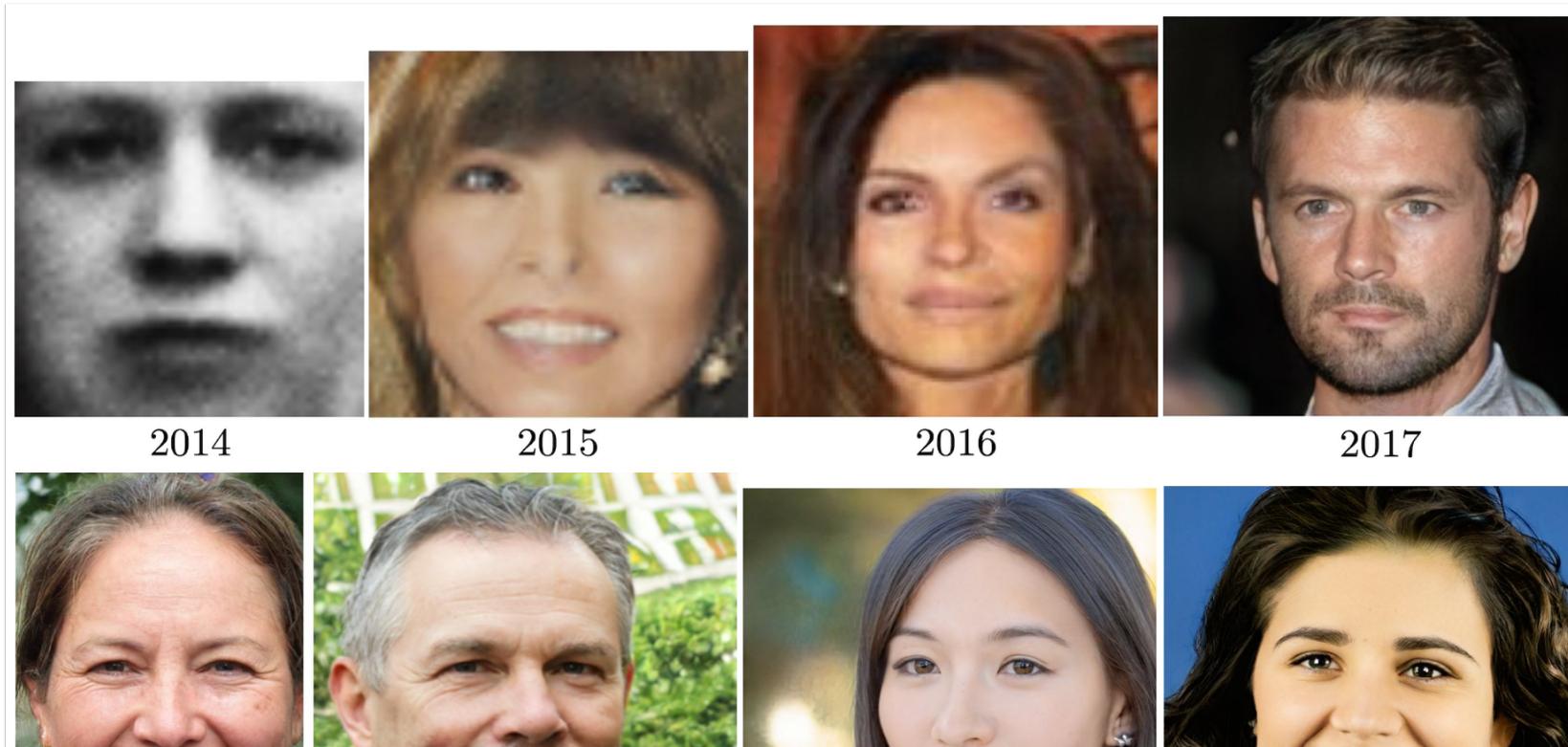


Less known Families of GMs

- ✓ Generative Stochastic Networks (GSNs)
- ✓ Generative Gradient Flows (GGFs)
- ✓ Flow Matching
- ✓ Specific EBMs
 - ✓ Deep Belief Networks
 - ✓ Deep Boltzmann Machines
 - ...
- ✓ Generative Flow Networks (GFlowNets)
- ...

Progress in Image Generation

GAN Era



✓ Face generation: Rapid progress in image quality

Diffusion Models Era



✓ Emerging as very powerful alternative generative model family

Image Super Resolution

- ✓ Several inverse problems can be solved with ***conditional GMs***.
- ✓ *Inverse problems*: From measurements, calculate/infer the causes.

✓ *$P(\text{high resolution} \mid \text{low resolution})$*

✓ *Photo-Realistic Single Image Super-Resolution Using a Generative Adversarial Network* - Ledig et al. - CVPR 2017

✓ https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_cvpr_2017/html/Ledig_Photo-Realistic_Single_Image_CVPR_2017_paper.html



Image Inpainting

✓ $P(\text{full image} | \text{masked image})$

✓ DeepFill (v2): Free-Form Image Inpainting With Gated Convolution – Yu et al. - ICCV 2019

✓ https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_ICCV_2019/html/Yu_Free-Form_Image_Inpainting_With_Gated_Convolution_ICCV_2019_paper.html

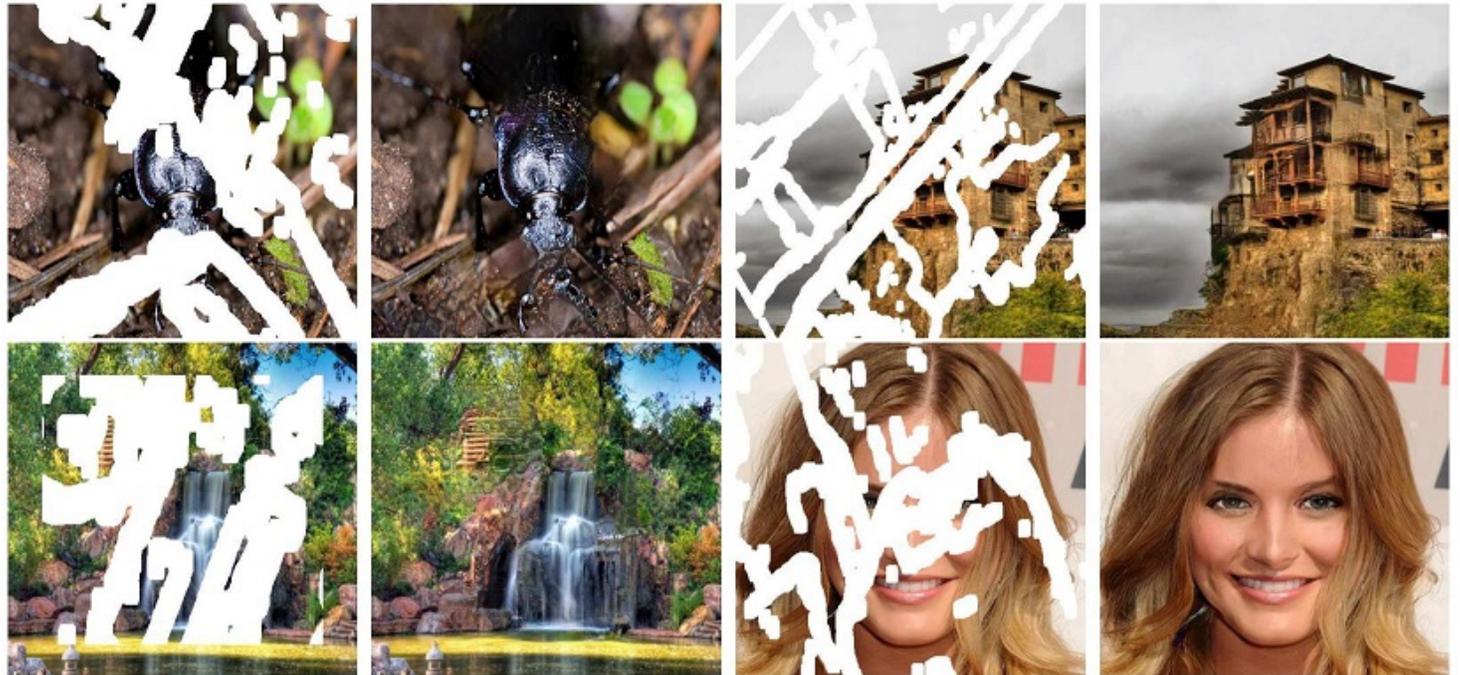


Image Colorization

✓ $P(\text{colored image} | \text{grayscale image})$

✓ *PalGAN: Image Colorization with Palette Generative Adversarial Networks* – Wang et al. - ECCV 2022

✓ https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-19784-0_16



Text2Image Translation

Lecture
#1

✓ Recent advancements:

- ✓ DALL-E 2
- ✓ Stable Diffusion
- ✓ Imagen
- ✓ GLIDE
- ✓ Midjourney

✓ $P(\text{image}|\text{text})$



Théâtre D'opéra Spatial by Jason Allen and Midjourney

OpenAI's DALL-E 2

✓ Text → Text embedding → Image embedding → low resolution image → medium resolution image → high resolution image

$$\checkmark P(\text{high res image} \mid \text{text caption}) = P(\text{image emb} \mid \text{text caption}) \times P(\text{high res image} \mid \text{image emb})$$

✓ *Hierarchical Text-Conditional Image Generation with CLIP Latents* - Ramesh et al. - 2022

✓ <https://cdn.openai.com/papers/dall-e-2.pdf>

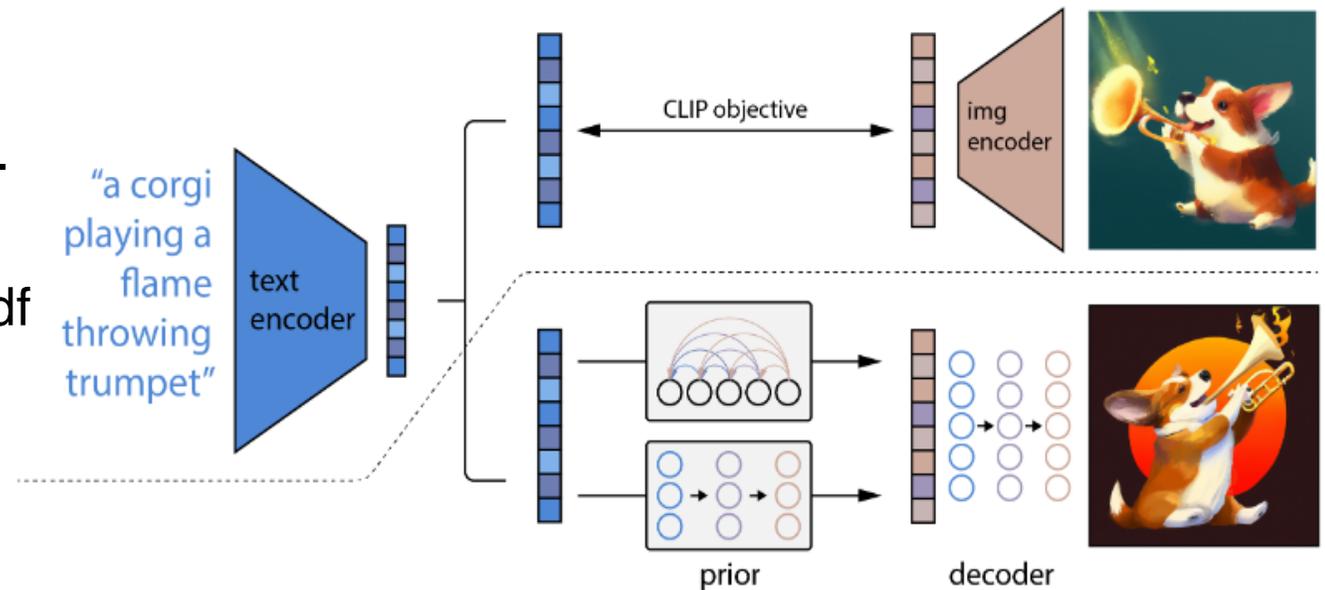


Image2Image Translation



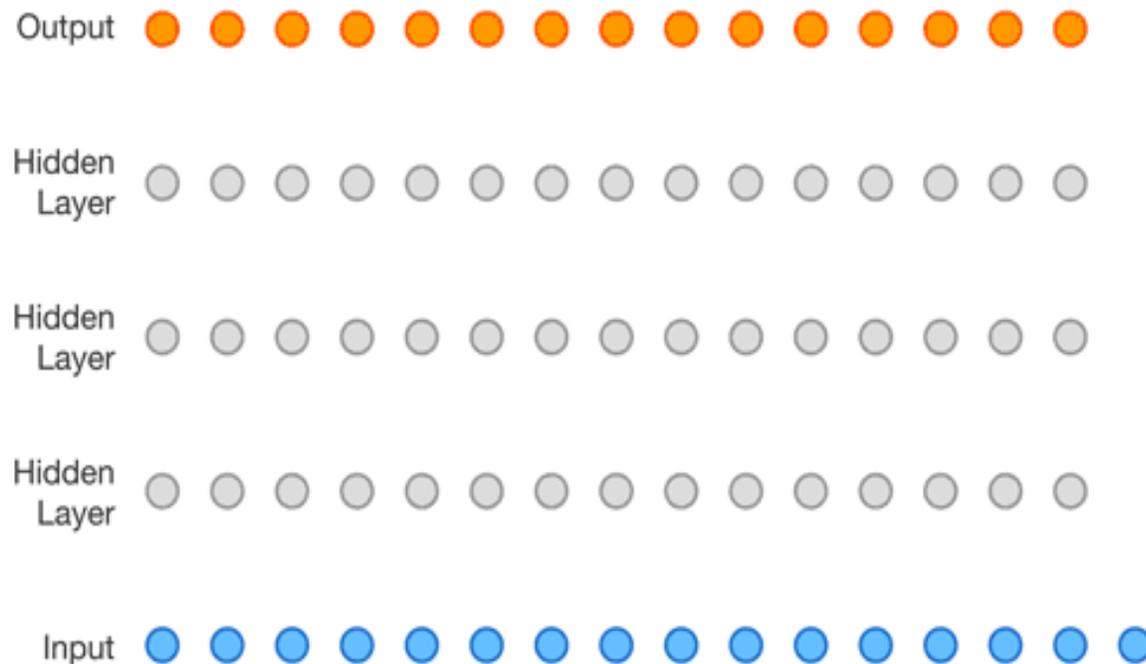
✓ *Unpaired Image-To-Image Translation Using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks (CycleGAN) – Zhu et al. - ICCV 2017*

✓ https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_iccv_2017/html/Zhu_Unpaired_Image-To-Image_Translation_ICCV_2017_paper.html

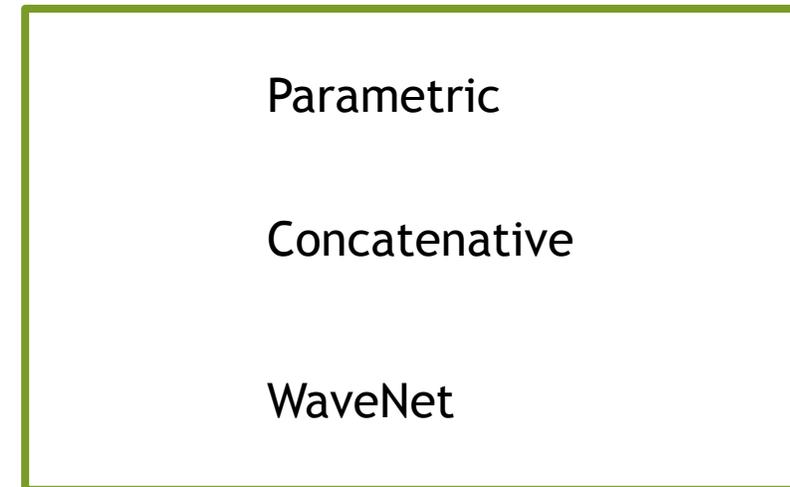
Speech & Audio Synthesis

$$\sqrt{P(x_{t+1} | x_t, x_{t-1}, \dots, \text{text})}$$

✓ WaveNet, WaveRNN, Parallel Wavenet, MelGAN, WaveDiff, ...



Text to Speech Synthesis



Unconditional

Music

van den Oord et al., 2016

(Natural) Language Generation

Lecture
#1

✓ $P(\text{next word} \mid \text{previous words})$

✓ <https://app.inferkit.com/demo>

✓ GPT-3

✓ Generative Pre-trained
Transformer

✓ [https://deepai.org/
machine-learning-model/
text-generator](https://deepai.org/machine-learning-model/text-generator)

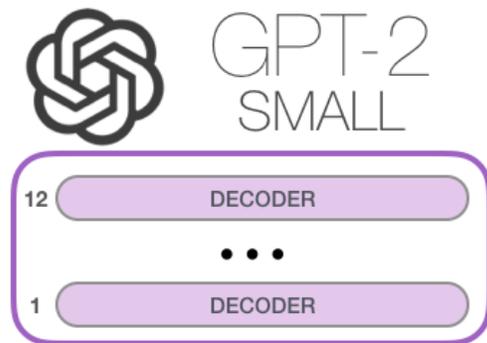
The screenshot shows the InferKit DEMO interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the text "InferKit DEMO". Below the header, the "Generate Options" section is visible. It includes a link to "the docs", a "Length to generate" slider set to 600, a "Try to include these words" field containing "drug design", and checkboxes for "Start at beginning" and "Pause at end". Under "Advanced Settings", there are sliders for "Nucleus sampling top p" (set to 0.95) and "Sampling temperature" (set to 0.5), along with a "Reset" button. To the right of the settings, there is a text area containing several paragraphs of generated text, each starting with a vertical line. The text includes phrases like "Generative models have the potential to drastically change the landscape of scientific discovery..." and "The art of design". At the bottom right, there is a blue "Generate Text" button, a close button (X), and a copy icon.

(Natural) Language Generation

GPT released June 2018

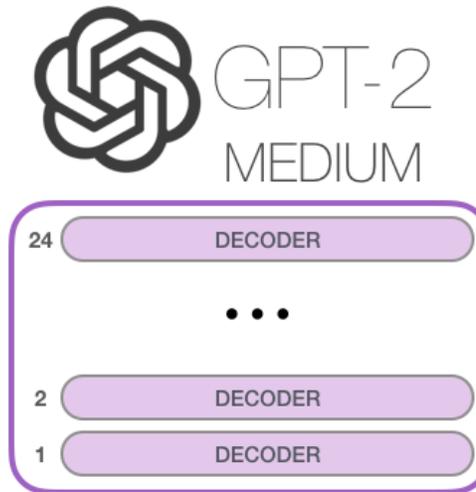
GPT-2 released Nov. 2019 with 1.5B
parameters

GPT-3: 175B parameters trained on 45TB texts



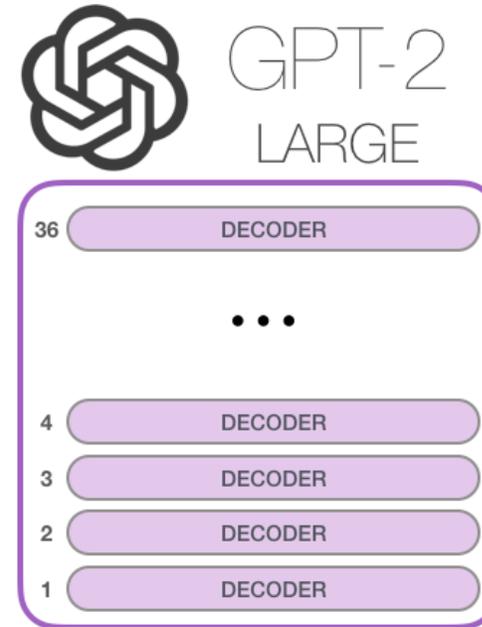
Model Dimensionality: 768

117M parameters



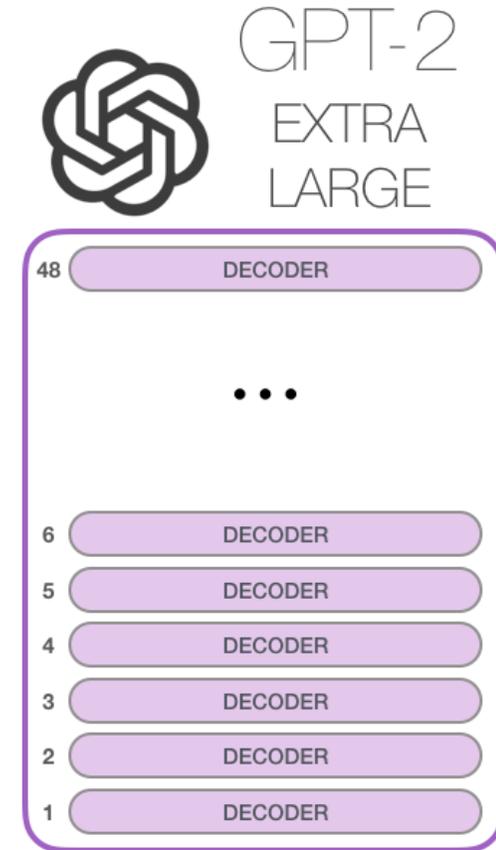
Model Dimensionality: 1024

345M



Model Dimensionality: 1280

762M

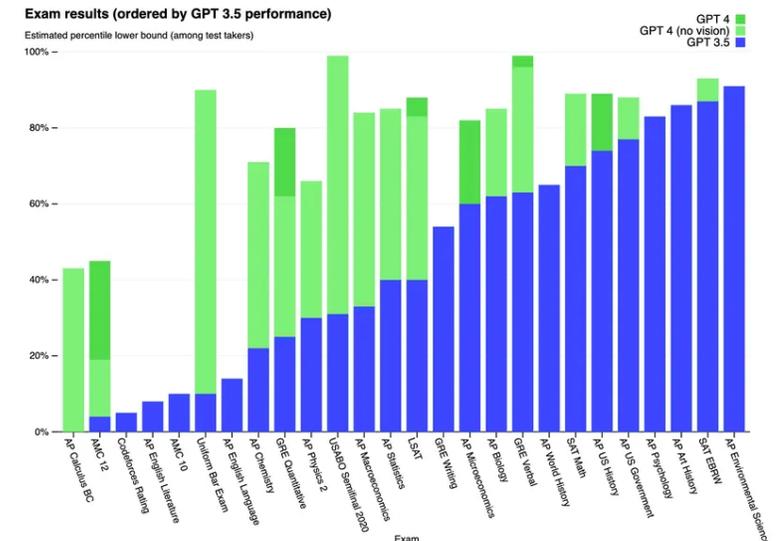


Model Dimensionality: 1600

1542M

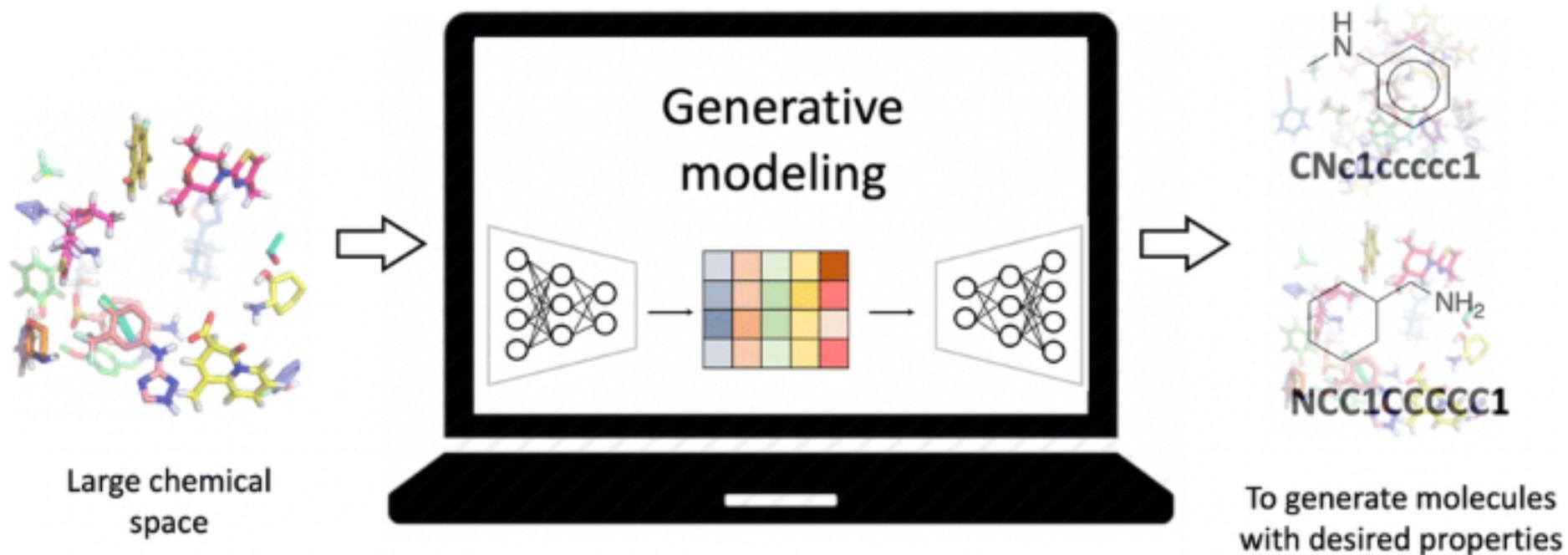
(Natural) Language Generation

- ✓ Enormous model size (Trillion parameters?)
- ✓ Enormous & diverse training data
- ✓ In Context learning (a.k.a. prompting)
- ✓ Reinforcement learning (with Human in the loop)
- ✓ Multimodal capabilities
- ✓ Reasoning capacity
- ✓ Enormous performance
 - ✓ Coherence, relevance, proficiency
 - ✓ Agentic AI
 - ✓ Safety & Ethics
 - ✓ Few steps from AGI



Molecule/Drug/Protein Design

✓ *MolGAN: An implicit generative model for small molecular graphs* – De Cao & Kipf – ICML 2018



Geometric Design

✓ Just meshing around with GPT4 (ESA proposal)



Driving forces in GM progress

- ✓ Representation learning
 - ✓ Leveraging the exponential growth of data & of model's parameters via self-supervised learning
 - ✓ Gave rise to the so-called Foundation Models
- ✓ Computational resources are also exponentially increasing
 - ✓ Gave rise to Scaling Laws
- ✓ Better understanding of the models, algorithms act as key enablers
- ✓ Unlocks *human* productivity & *creativity*.
- ✓ Ideally, it will accelerate the *scientific discovery process*.

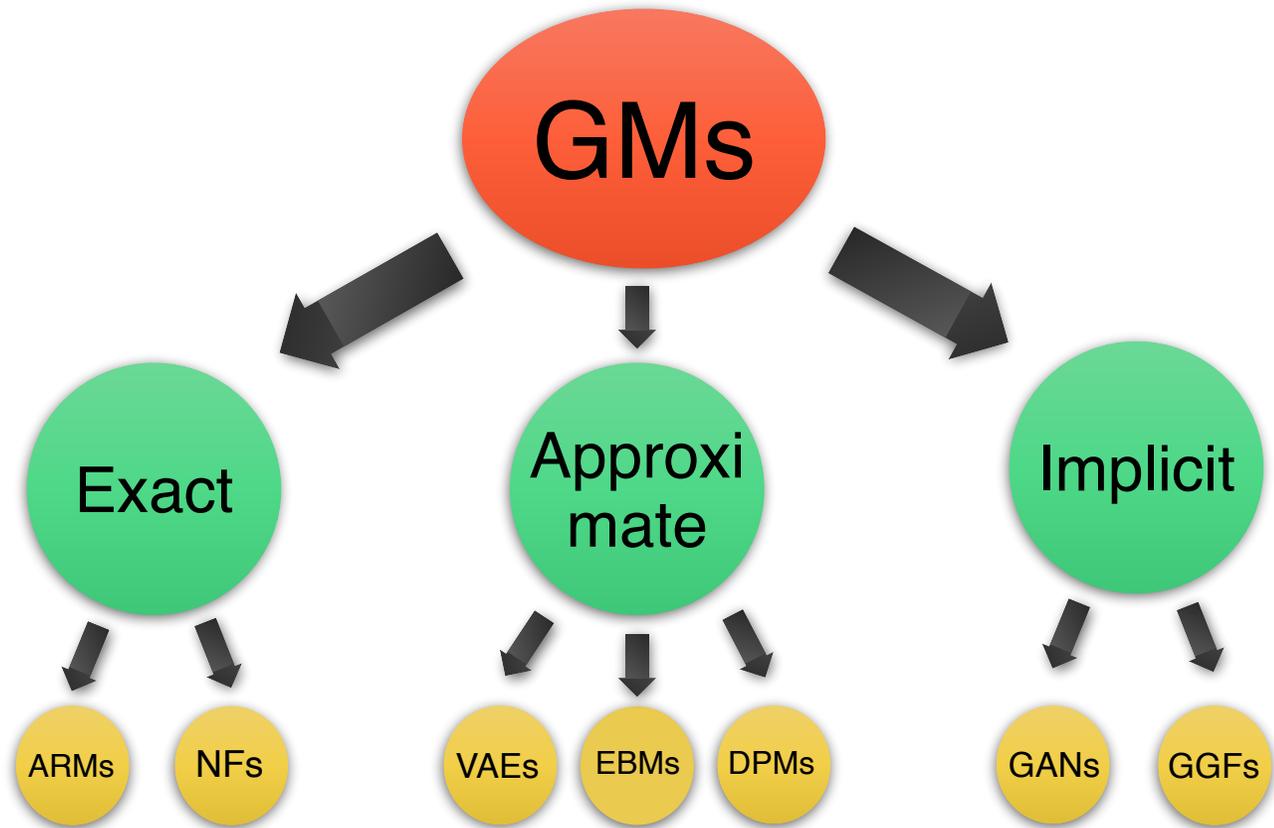
- ✓ ***Representation***: How do we model the joint distribution of many random variables?
 - ✓ Need compact & meaningful representations
- ✓ ***Learning (a.k.a. quality assessment)***: What is the proper comparison metrics between probability distributions?
- ✓ ***Reliability***: Can we trust the generated outcomes? Are they consistent?
- ✓ ***Alignment***: Do they perform according to the input of the user?

Prerequisites

- ✓ Very good knowledge of *probability theory, multivariate calculus & linear algebra*.
- ✓ Intermediate knowledge regarding *machine learning & neural networks*.
- ✓ Proficiency in some *programming language*, preferable *Python*, is required.

Course Syllabus

- ✓ Basics in probability theory (1W)
 - ✓ Shallow generative models - GMMs (1W)
- ✓ Exact (i.e., fully-observed) likelihood
 - ✓ AR models (2W)
 - ✓ Normalizing flows (1W)
- ✓ Approximate likelihood
 - ✓ VAEs (2W)
 - ✓ Diffusion/Score-based models (2W)
- ✓ Implicit
 - ✓ GANs (2W)
- ✓ Recap (1W)



- ✓ Teaching Assistant: Michail Raptakis (PhD candidate)
- ✓ Weekly Tutorial (Friday 11:00-13:00): Python/PyTorch basics, neural network architectures and training, solve problems to assist with homework, solve selected homework's problems
- ✓ Textbooks
 - ✓ **Probabilistic Machine Learning: Advanced Topics** by Kevin P. Murphy
 - ✓ <https://probml.github.io/pml-book/book2.html>
 - ✓ **Deep Learning: Foundations and Concepts** by Christofer M. Bishop
- ✓ Seminal papers will be distributed

✓ *No Final Exam*

✓ 6-8 series of *Homework* (**60%** of total grade)

✓ Mix of theoretical and programming problems and challenges

✓ Equally weighted

✓ *Project*: implementation & presentation (**40%** of total grade)

✓ Implementation: **20%**

✓ Final report: **10%**

✓ Presentation: **10%**

- ✓ Select from a given list of papers or propose a paper (which has to be approved) or open research questions/challenges
- ✓ Categories of papers or an open research question:
 - ✓ Application of deep generative models on a novel task/dataset
 - ✓ Algorithmic improvements into the learning, inference and/or evaluation of deep generative models
 - ✓ Theoretical analysis of any aspect of existing deep generative models
- ✓ Groups of **up to 2 students** per project
- ✓ Computational resources might be provided (colab, local GPUs, etc.)

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