

Jupyter Hub

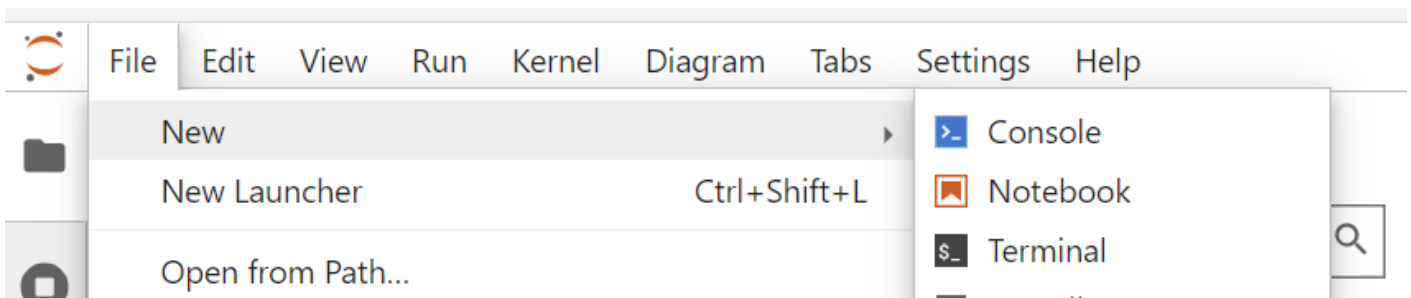
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Stable Diffusion

Stable diffusion webui by automatic1111 (with deforum installation)

Stable Diffusion WebUI by Automatic1111

1. Open a Terminal



execute the following commands in terminal in this order:

```
git clone https://github.com/AUTOMATIC1111/stable-diffusion-webui.git
```

```
cd stable-diffusion-webui/models/Stable-diffusion
```

download models

download stable-diffusion-v5 from [KISD MODEL ZOO](#)

```
wget --no-check-certificate --content-disposition https://th-koeln.sciebo.de/s/LwN49UHfYkVH2zE/download -O v1-5-pruned-emaonly.ckpt
```

download protogen-v4.3 from [KISD MODEL ZOO](#)

```
wget --no-check-certificate --content-disposition https://th-koeln.sciebo.de/s/2MTmmPTeuSu20MY/download -O  
ProtoGen_X3.4.ckpt
```

```
cd -
```

install the deforum extension:

```
git clone https://github.com/deforum-art/deforum-for-automatic1111-webui/ extensions/deforum
```

```
chmod +x webui.sh
```

```
./webui.sh --share
```

(**--share** in case you want to stream to a public url)

copy the `public URL` to your Browser - it looks like this:

Running on public URL: `https://c84205e9-785c-4b6e.gradio.live`

Stable Diffusion checkpoint

txt2imgimg2imgExtrasPNG InfoCheckpoint MergerTrainDeformSettingsExtensions

Info and links

RunKeyframesPromptsInitHybrid VideoVideo output

Run settings

Import settings from file

☐ Override settings

Custom settings file

Sampling settings

W

512

H

512

☐ Restore faces

☐ Tiling

☐ Highres. fix

seed

-1

sampler

Euler a

☐ Enable extras

subseed

-1

subseed.

0

Resize seed from width

0

Resize seed from height

0

steps

21

ddim_eta

0

n_batch

1

☐ make_grid

grid_rows

1

Click here after the generation to show the video

Deform v0.5-webui-beta

Skip

Interrupt

Generate

NOTE: If the 'Generate' button doesn't work, go in Settings and click 'Restart Gradio and Refresh...!'

Save Settings

Load Settings

Path relative to the webui folder

Textbox

deform_settings.txt

Save Video Settings

Load Video Settings

Path relative to the webui folder

Textbox

deform_video-settings.txt

Getting started at home

```
cd stable-diffusion-webui
```

```
./webui.sh --share
```

----- Work in progress -----

Stable-diffusion 2 by Stability AI

configure and activate environment Idm (environment.yaml)

```
cd stablediffusion
```

```
python scripts/gradio/depth2img.py configs/stable-diffusion/v2-midas-inference.yaml ./models/512-depth-  
ema.ckpt
```

stable diffusion lokal

"Ubuntu" Windows App oeffnen



conda umgebung aktivieren

```
conda activate ldm
```

stable-diffusion ordner oeffnen

```
cd stable-diffusion
```

stable-diffusion ordner oeffnen

```
python scripts/txt2img.py --prompt "a photograph of an astronaut riding a horse" --plms
```

<https://github.com/CompVis/stable-diffusion>

Ergebnisse findest du unter: **Linux/home/student/stable-diffusion/outputs**

custom environments

Creating the environment

1. Open a new Terminal

2. in case the environment should be available permanently

```
conda config --add envs_dirs /home/jovyan/.conda_envs
```

3. create environment with conda

```
conda create --name myenv
```

4. initialize bash shell

```
conda init bash
```

5. restart shell

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

6. activate environment:

```
conda activate myenv
```

Activating an environment

these steps need to be executed to activate an environment

1. initialize bash shell

```
conda init bash
```

2. restart shell


```
source ~/.bashrc
```

3. activate environment:

```
conda activate myenv
```

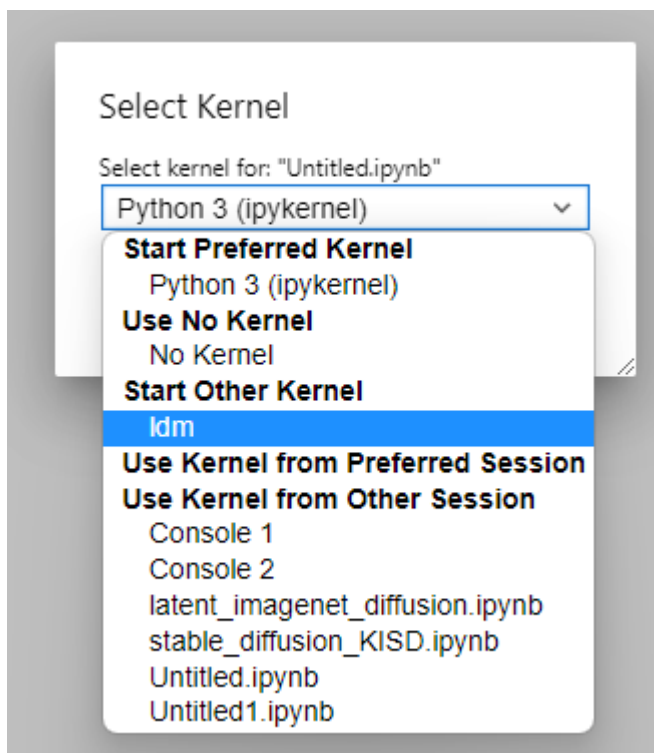
Exporting environment to custom Kernel image

First, **activate** your virtual environment *previous step* and install ipykernel:

```
pip install --user ipykernel
```

We need to **manually add the kernel** if we want to have the virtual environment in the Jupyter Notebook. That is why we need to add it by running this code.

```
python -m ipykernel install --user --name=myenv
```



when creating a new notebook, you can choose your new kernel image

If you have finished with the virtual environment and did not need it anymore, you could **remove** it using this command:

```
jupyter kernelspec uninstall myenv
```

Installing packages in user space

So that pip installs don't get lost after restart

```
pip install --user package_name
```

Jupyter Notebooks

custom environments

open new Terminal

```
conda create --name myenv
```

initialize bash shell

```
conda init bash
```

restart shell

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

then:

```
conda activate myenv
```

downloading entire folders

if you want to download an entire folder you need to zip it first:

```
zip -r example.zip PATH_TO_THE_FOLDER_YOU_WANT_TO_DOWNLOAD
```

endowing file with right to execute

```
chmod +x the_file_name
```

Hidden Layers Workshop

commands

Participants' credentials

Isabela Dimarco	ws_01
Hartmut Bohnacker	ws_02
Maika Dieterich	ws_03
Julius Walsch	ws_04
Alexander Bauer	ws_05
Francesco Scheffczyk	ws_06
Jada Jui Yu Hung	ws_07
Inca Jentsch	ws_08
Polina Toumey	ws_09
	ws_10

Password:

CMD Commands for JupyterHub

endow bash file right to execute

```
chmod +x install.sh
```

installations...

```
./install.sh
```

initialize bash shell

```
conda init bash
```

restart shell

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

then:

```
conda activate myenv
```

downloading an entire folder from Jupyter Hub

```
zip -r example.zip original_folder
```


stable diffusion

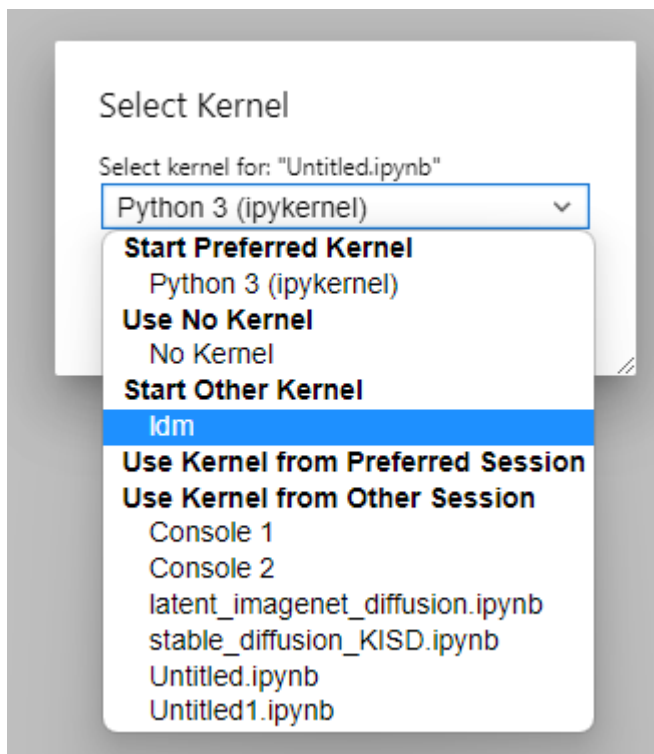
Adding a virtual environment in Jupyter notebook

First, **activate** your virtual environment (shell) and run this:

```
pip install --user ipykernel
```

We need to **manually add the kernel** if we want to have the virtual environment in the Jupyter Notebook. That is why we need to add it by running this code.

```
python -m ipykernel install --user --name=myenv
```



when creating a new notebook, you can choose your new kernel image

If you have finished with the virtual environment and did not need it anymore, you could **remove** it using this code.

```
jupyter kernelspec uninstall myenv
```

Deform Stable Diffusion

Animation parameters

Executing run.py with an animation settings file

if you want to animate you append the flag '--enable_animation_mode' to the run.py command. The '--settings flag' should point to a file that has the structure of the animation template that can be found in:

```
/home/jovyan/DeformStableDiffusionLocal/examples/runSettings_Animation.txt
```

or

```
./examples/runSettings_Animation.txt
```

in our example the command could be this:

```
python run.py --settings experiments/YOUR_NAME/runSettings_Animation.txt --enable_animation_mode
```

Configuration of the settings file

"animation_mode":

Interpolation

Interpolation

the animation prompts will be used. stable diffusion will interpolate between these prompts. Interpolation can be used with an "init_image " . optional 2D motion parameters will apply

2D Motion (optional)

- **angle**, 2D operator to rotate canvas clockwise/anticlockwise in degrees per frame
- **zoom**, 2D operator that scales the canvas size, multiplicatively [static = 1.0]
- **translation_x**, 2D & 3D operator to move canvas left/right in pixels per frame
- **translation_y**, 2D & 3D operator to move canvas up/down in pixels per frame
- **flip_2D_perspective**, enables 2D mode functions to simulate “faux” 3D movement
- **perspective_flip_theta**, the “roll” effect angle
- **perspective_flip_phi**, the “tilt” effect angle
- **perspective_flip_gamma**, the “pan” effect angle
- **perspective_flip_fv**, the 2D vanishing point of perspective (rec’d range 30-160)
- **noise_schedule**, amount of graininess to add per frame for diffusion diversity
- **strength_schedule**, amount of presence of previous frame to influence next frame, also controls steps in the following formula [steps - (strength_schedule * steps)] (more details under: “steps”)

- **contrast_schedule**, adjusts the overall contrast per frame [default neutral at 1.0]

init_image (optional)

"init_image": "PATH TO INIT IMAGE HERE! ",

Video Input

Video Input

When selected, will ignore all motion parameters and attempt to reference a video loaded into the runtime, specified by the **video_init_path**. Video Input mode will ignore the “none mode” prompts and refer to the prompts that are scheduled with a frame number before them. “Max_frames” is ignored during video_input mode, and instead, follows the number of frames pulled from the video’s length. The notebook will populate images from the video into the selected drive as a string of references to be impacted. The number of frames to be pulled from the video is based on “extract_nth_frame”. Default of 1 will extract every single frame of the video. A value of 2 will skip every other frame. Values of 3 and higher will effectively skip between those frames yielding a shorter batch of images. Currently, video_input mode will ignore all other coherence parameters, and only affect each frame uniquely. Resume_from_timestring is NOT available with Video_Input mode.

additional video input parameters

- **video_init_path**, the directory at which your video file is located for Video Input mode only.
- **extract_nth_frame**, during the run sequence, only frames specified by this value will be extracted, saved, and diffused upon. A value of 1 indicates that

every frame is to be accounted for. Values of 2 will use every other frame for the sequence. Higher values will skip that number of frames respectively.

- **overwrite_extracted_frames**, when enabled, will re-extract video frames each run.

When using video_input mode, the run will be instructed to write video frames to the drive. If you've already populated the frames needed, uncheck this box to skip past redundant extraction, and immediately start the render. If you have not extracted frames, you must run at least once with this box checked to write the necessary frames.

- **use_video_mask**, video_input mode only, enables the extraction and use of a separate video file intended for use as a mask. White areas of the extracted video frames will not be affected by diffusion, while black areas will be fully effected. Lighter/darker areas are affected dynamically.
- **video_mask_path**, the directory in which your mask video is located.

3D

3D

When selected will ignore the “none mode” prompts and refer to the prompts that are scheduled with a frame number before them. 3D mode will attempt to string the images produced in a sequence of coherent outputs. The number of output images to be created is defined by “max_frames”. The motion operators that control 3D mode are as follows:

“Border, translation_x, translation_y, rotation_3d_x, rotation_3d_y, rotation_3d_z, noise_schedule, contrast_schedule, color_coherence, diffusion_cadence, 3D depth warping, midas_weight, fov, padding_mode, sampling_mode, and save_depth_map. Resume_from_timestring is available during 3D mode.

3D Motion parameters

- **translation_x**, 2D & 3D operator to move canvas left/right in pixels per frame
- **translation_y**, 2D & 3D operator to move canvas up/down in pixels per frame
- **translation_z**, 3D operator to move canvas towards/away from view [speed set by FOV]
- **rotation_x**, 3D operator to tilt canvas up/down in degrees per frame
- **rotation_y**, 3D operator to pan canvas left/right in degrees per frame
- **rotation_z**, 3D operator to roll canvas clockwise/anticlockwise

3D depth

- **use_depth_warping**, enables instructions to warp an image dynamically in 3D mode only.
- **midas_weight**, sets a midpoint at which a depthmap is to be drawn: range [-1 to +1]
-

fov, adjusts the scale at which a canvas is moved in 3D by the translation_z value

FOV (field of view/vision) in deforum, will give specific instructions as to how the translation_z value affects the canvas. Range is -180 to +180. The value follows the inverse square law of a curve in such a way that 0 FOV is undefined and will produce a blank image output. A FOV of 180 will flatten and place the canvas plane in line with the view, causing no motion in the Z direction. Negative values of FOV will cause the translation_z instructions to invert, moving in an opposite direction to the Z plane, while retaining other normal functions. A value of 30 fov is default whereas a value of 100 would cause transition in the Z direction to be more smooth and slow. Each type of art and context will benefit differently from different FOV values. (ex. "Still-life photo of an apple" will react differently than "A large room with plants")

FOV also lends instruction as to how a midas depth map is interpreted. The depth map (a greyscale image) will have its range of pixel values stretched or compressed in accordance with the FOV in such a fashion that the illusion of 3D is more pronounced at lower FOV values, and more shallow at values closer to 180. At full FOV of 180, no depth is perceived, as the midas depth map has been compressed to a single value range.

- **padding_mode**, instructs the handling of pixels outside the field of view as they come into the scene. 'Border' will attempt to use the edges of the canvas as the pixels to be drawn. "Reflection" will attempt to approximate the image and tile/repeat pixels, whereas "Zeros" will not add any new pixel information.
- **sampling_mode**, choose from Bicubic, Bilinear or Nearest modes.

In image processing, bicubic interpolation is often chosen over bilinear or nearest-neighbor interpolation in image resampling, when speed is not an issue. In contrast to bilinear interpolation, which only takes 4 pixels (2×2) into account, bicubic interpolation considers 16 pixels (4×4). Images resampled with bicubic

interpolation are smoother and have fewer interpolation artifacts.

- **save_depth_map**, will output a greyscale depth map image alongside the output images.

2D

2D

will ignore the “none mode” prompts and refer to the prompts that are scheduled with a frame number before them. 2D mode will attempt to string the images produced in a sequence of coherent outputs. The number of output images to be created is defined by “max_frames”. The motion operators that control 2D mode are as follows: “Border, angle, zoom, translation_x, translation_y, noise_schedule, contrast_schedule, color_coherence, diffusion_cadence, and save depth maps”. Other animation parameters have no effect during 2D mode. Resume_from_timestring is available during 2D mode.

2D Motion

- **angle**, 2D operator to rotate canvas clockwise/anticlockwise in degrees per frame
- **zoom**, 2D operator that scales the canvas size, multiplicatively [static = 1.0]
- **translation_x**, 2D & 3D operator to move canvas left/right in pixels per frame
- **translation_y**, 2D & 3D operator to move canvas up/down in pixels per frame
- **flip_2D_perspective**, enables 2D mode functions to simulate “faux” 3D movement
- **perspective_flip_theta**, the “roll” effect angle
- **perspective_flip_phi**, the “tilt” effect angle
- **perspective_flip_gamma**, the “pan” effect angle
- **perspective_flip_fv**, the 2D vanishing point of perspective (rec’d range 30-160)
- **noise_schedule**, amount of graininess to add per frame for diffusion diversity
- **strength_schedule**, amount of presence of previous frame to influence next frame, also controls steps in the following formula [steps - (strength_schedule * steps)] (more details under: “steps”)
- **contrast_schedule**, adjusts the overall contrast per frame [default neutral at 1.0]

Coherence

"seed_behavior":

- **iter** = incremental change (ex 77, 78, 79 ,80, 81, 82, 83...)
- **fixed** = no change in seed (ex 33, 33, 33, 33, 33, 33...)
- **random** = random seed (ex 472, 12, 927812, 8001, 724...)

Note: seed -1 will choose a random starting point, following the seed behavior thereafter

Troubleshoot: a “fixed” seed in 2D/3D mode will overbloom your output. Switch to “iter”

Setting seed behaviour to fixed is very important for consistency - if set to 'fixed', the same seed will be used for all the frames.

- **color_coherence**, select between NONE, LAB, HSV, RGB
 - **LAB**: Perceptual **L**ightness* **A** * **B** axis color balance (search “cielab”)
 - **HSV**: **H**ue **S**aturation & **V**alue color balance.

o

RGB: Red **G**reen & **B**lue color balance.

The color coherence will attempt to sample the overall pixel color information, and trend those values analyzed in the 0th frame, to be applied to future frames. LAB is a more linear approach to mimic human perception of color space - a good default setting for most users.

HSV is a good method for balancing presence of vibrant colors, but may produce unrealistic results - (ie. blue apples) RGB is good for enforcing unbiased amounts of color in each red, green and blue channel - some images may yield colorized artifacts if sampling is too low.

•

diffusion_cadence, controls the frequency of frames to be affected by diffusion [1-8]

The diffusion cadence will attempt to follow the 2D or 3D schedule of movement as per specified in the motion parameters, while enforcing diffusion on the frames specified. The default setting of 1 will cause every frame to receive diffusion in the sequence of image outputs. A setting of 2 will only diffuse on every other frame, yet motion will still be in effect. The output of images during the cadence sequence will be automatically blended, additively and saved to the specified drive. This may improve the illusion of coherence in some workflows as the content and context of an image will not change or diffuse during frames that were skipped. Higher values of 4-8 cadence will skip over a larger amount of frames and only diffuse the “Nth” frame as set by the diffusion_cadence value. This may produce more continuity in an animation, at the cost of little opportunity to add more diffused content. In extreme examples, motion within a frame will fail to produce diverse prompt context, and the space will be filled with lines or approximations of content - resulting in unexpected animation patterns and artifacts. Video Input & Interpolation modes are not affected by diffusion_cadence.

Downloading an image sequence

if you want to download an entire folder you need to zip it first:

```
zip -r example.zip PATH_TO_THE_FOLDER_YOU_WANT_TO_DOWNLOAD
```

I

Stable Diffusion v2

Installing stable diffusion v2

important

Xformers

```
export CUDA_HOME=/usr/local/cuda
```