

A decorative banner featuring five large, bold, red letters stacked vertically. The letters spell out "INDEED". Each letter is set against a white rectangular background, which is itself mounted on a dark red rectangular base. The letters are slightly tilted, giving them a dynamic appearance.

NAME : Tamil Selvan M STD : _____ SEC : _____ ROLL NO.: _____ SUB _____

Session 12

Implementation of Deep Learning Convolutional GAN to generate Complex Color Images

Objectives:

- To implement a deep convolutional GAN.
- To generate Adversarial Network (DCGAN) using PyTorch to generate Complex Color Images from the Noise.

OBJECTIVES:

- To implement GAN and adversarial loss.
- To design a DCGAN architecture at generating RGB images.
- To evaluate the learning progress through generator and discriminator loss.

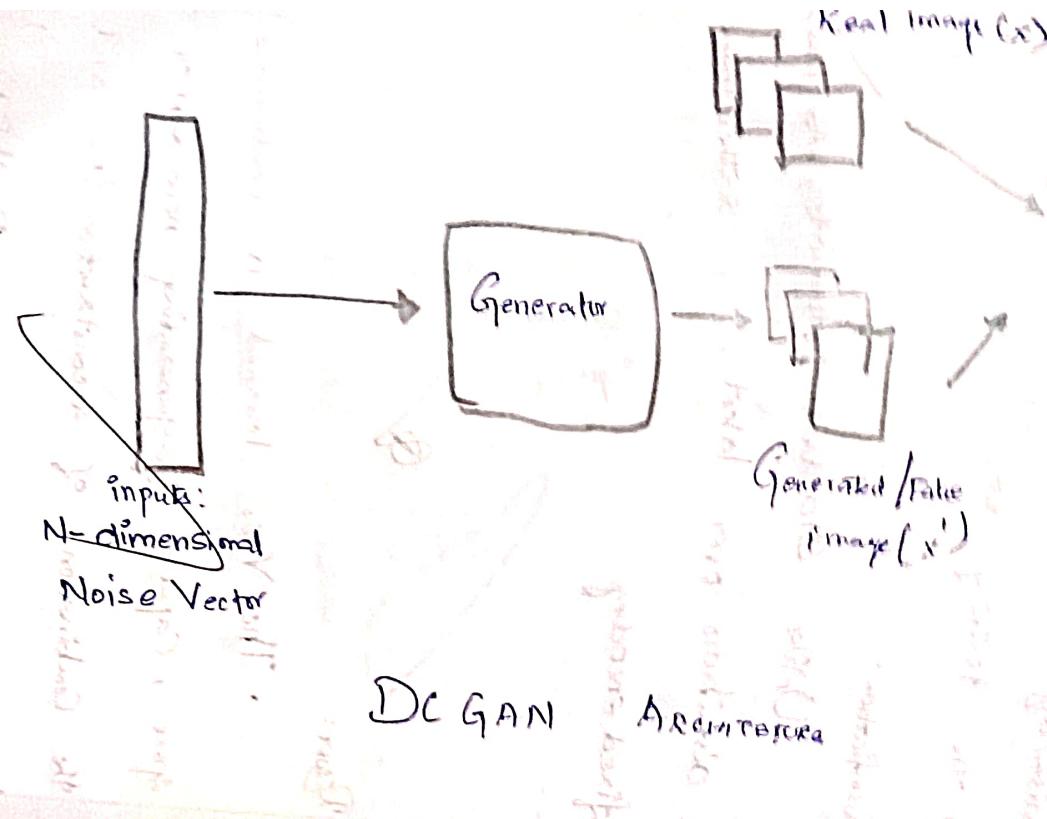
Pseudocode:

- Import required libraries
- Load a Color Image.
- Define:

• Generator

• Discriminator

- Initialize both networks with Xavier Initialization.
- Train with Adversarial loss.



1. 372

0.873

2. 1.102
3. 0.9184

0.2394

4. 0.874

0.2394

5. 0.75

0.1.6

6. 0.70

0.1.6

7. 0.66

0.1.6

8. 0.64

0.1.6

9. 0.61

0.1.6

10. 0.59

0.1.6

11. 0.56

0.1.6

12. 0.53

0.1.6

13. 0.50

0.1.6

14. 0.47

0.1.6

15. 0.44

0.1.6

16. 0.41

0.1.6

17. 0.38

0.1.6

18. 0.35

0.1.6

19. 0.32

0.1.6

20. 0.29

0.1.6

21. 0.26

0.1.6

22. 0.23

0.1.6

23. 0.20

0.1.6

24. 0.17

0.1.6

25. 0.14

0.1.6

26. 0.11

0.1.6

27. 0.08

0.1.6

28. 0.05

0.1.6

29. 0.02

0.1.6

30. 0.00

0.1.6

- Generator: learn to fool the discriminator.
- b. After training, generating new fake images using random noise.
- c. Visualize generated color images.

Observations:

→ The generator progressively learns to produce more realistic color images as epochs increase.

→ The discriminator loses oscillate & indicate healthy adversarial competition.

→ DCGAN employ convolutional layers for spatial feature learning and hierarchical generation, enabling them to synthesize complex color patterns.

Result:



DCGAN successfully Generated Synthetic Color Images assembling the CIFAR-10 dataset.

Final

Observation

Top No: 13 Understand the Architecture of
11/01/25 Pre - Trained Models.

Aim:

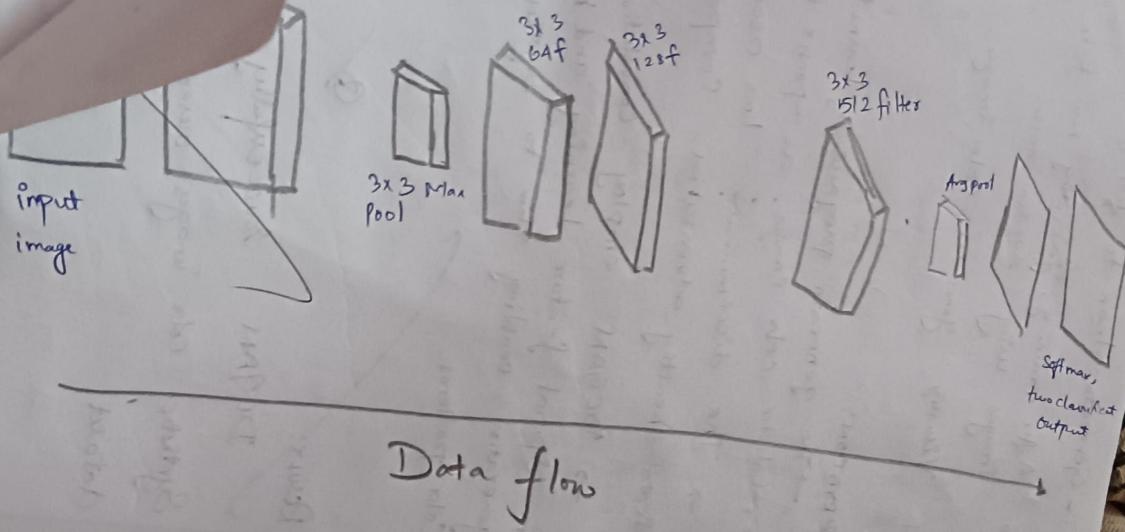
To analyse and understand the architecture and feature extraction of a Pre-trained deep learning model in PyTorch.

OBJECTIVES:

- To load and explore a pre-trained CNN model from PyTorch's model Zoo.
- To understand the structure of Convolutional Pooling, fully connected layers.
- To visualize intermediate feature maps and comprehend learned representation.

Pseudocode:

1. Import library
2. Print model architecture layer-wise
3. Pass a sample image through a model.
4. Visualize the feature map
5. Observe how filters detect low to high level features.



Understand the Architecture of Pre-Trained Models

Exp No: 13
17/10/25

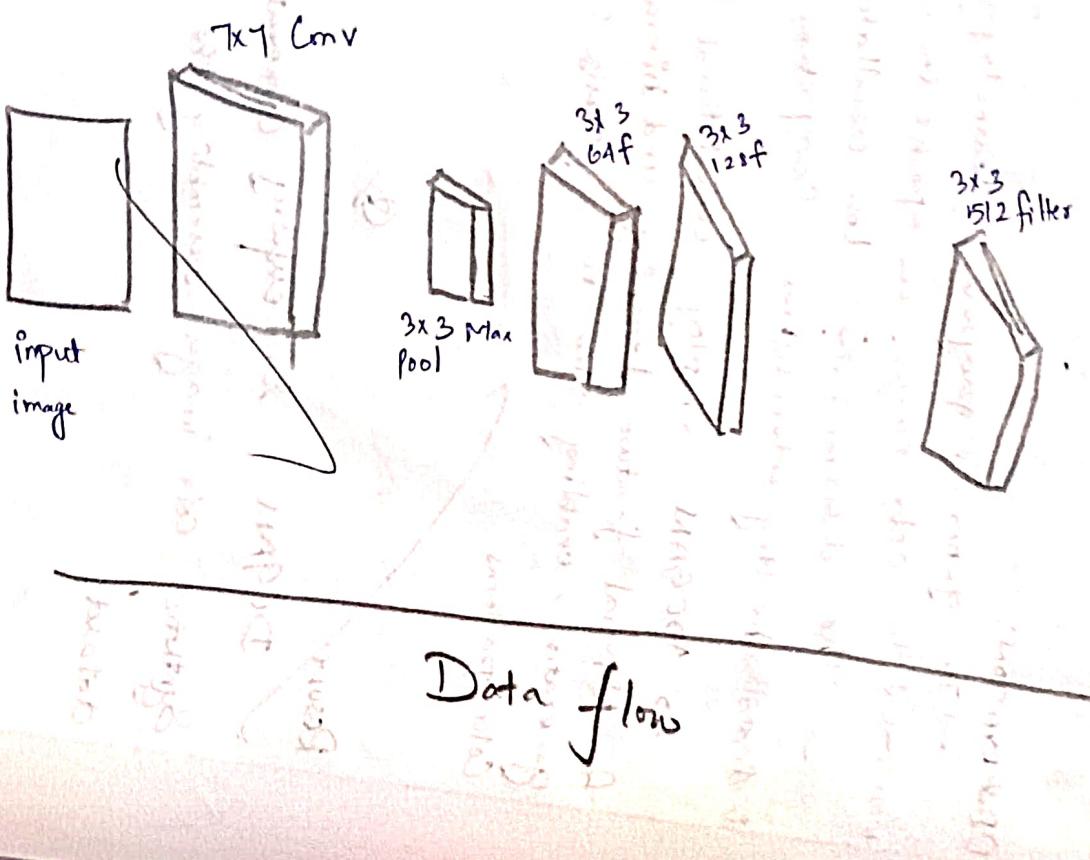
Aim:
To analyse and understand the architecture and feature extraction of a Pre-trained and deep learning model in PyTorch.

Objectives:

- To load and explore a pre-trained CNN model from Pytorch's model zoo.
- To understand the structure of the trained convolutional Pooling, fully connected layers.
- To visualized intermediate feature maps and comprehend learned representation.

Pseudocode:

- Import library
- Print model as architecture layer-wise
- Pass a sample image through a model.
- Visualize the feature map
- Observe how filters detect low to high level features.



Epoch

Discriminator

Layer 1

Conv

Layer 2

Layer 3

Layer 4

layer 1

layer 2

layer 3

layer 4

layer 1

layer 2

layer 3

layer 4

Feature type	Description
Edges, Colors	Basic visual features edges and color gradient
Textures	Like shapes and textures. → Deeper layers capture complex features
Shapes	Detect shapes
Object	Recognize pattern like objects
Semantics	High level context semantic segmentation and object detection

OBSERVATION:

- The initial Convolution layers detect edges and color gradient
- Deeper layers Capture Complex features like shapes and textures.
- The hierarchical structure helps the network learn from low-level to semantic separation.
- Pre Trained models like ResNet, VGG are rich hierarchical feature extraction

Result:

A pre trained ResNet 18 model was successfully analyzed and used to visualize internal features map.

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