


```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%%matplotlib inline
import keras
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Input
from keras.models import Model, Sequential
from keras.datasets import mnist
from tqdm import tqdm
from keras.layers.advanced_activations import LeakyReLU
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam

def load_data():
    (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
    x_train = (x_train.astype(np.float32) - 127.5)/127.5

    # convert shape of x_train from (60000, 28, 28) to (60000, 784)
    # 784 columns per row
    x_train = x_train.reshape(60000, 784)
    return (x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test)
(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test)=load_data()
print(X_train.shape)
```

 (60000, 784)

We will use Adam optimizer as it is computationally efficient and has very little memory requirement. Adam is a combination of Adagrad and RMSprop.

```
def adam_optimizer():
    return Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
```

We create Generator which uses MLP using simple dense layers activated by tanh

```
def create_generator():
    generator=Sequential()
    generator.add(Dense(units=256,input_dim=100))
    generator.add(LeakyReLU(0.2))

    generator.add(Dense(units=512))
    generator.add(LeakyReLU(0.2))

    generator.add(Dense(units=1024))
    generator.add(LeakyReLU(0.2))

    generator.add(Dense(units=784, activation='tanh'))
```



```
generator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=adam_optimizer())
return generator
g=create_generator()
g.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====	=====	=====
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	25856
leaky_re_lu (LeakyReLU)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	131584
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 512)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	525312
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 784)	803600
=====	=====	=====
Total params: 1,486,352		
Trainable params: 1,486,352		
Non-trainable params: 0		

C:\anaconda3\envs\aaic\lib\site-packages\keras\optimizer_v2\optimizer_v2.py:356: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning_rate` instead.)

We now create the Discriminator which is also MLP. Discriminator will take the input from real data which is of the size 784 and also the images generated from Generator.

```
def create_discriminator():
    discriminator=Sequential()
    discriminator.add(Dense(units=1024,input_dim=784))
    discriminator.add(LeakyReLU(0.2))
    discriminator.add(Dropout(0.3))

    discriminator.add(Dense(units=512))
    discriminator.add(LeakyReLU(0.2))
    discriminator.add(Dropout(0.3))

    discriminator.add(Dense(units=256))
    discriminator.add(LeakyReLU(0.2))

    discriminator.add(Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid'))

    discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=adam_optimizer())
```

```

        model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
    return discriminator
d = create_discriminator()
d.summary()

```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	803840
leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 1024)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 512)	524800
leaky_re_lu_4 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 512)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
leaky_re_lu_5 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 256)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 1)	257
=====		
Total params: 1,460,225		
Trainable params: 1,460,225		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		

We now create the GAN where we combine the Generator and Discriminator. When we train the generator we will freeze the Discriminator.

We will input the noised image of shape 100 units to the Generator. The output generated from the Generator will be fed to the Discriminator.

```

def create_gan(discriminator, generator):
    discriminator.trainable=False
    gan_input = Input(shape=(100,))
    x = generator(gan_input)
    gan_output= discriminator(x)
    gan= Model(inputs=gan_input, outputs=gan_output)
    gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam')
    return gan
gan = create_gan(d,g)
gan.summary()

```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
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Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 100)]	0
sequential (Sequential)	(None, 784)	1486352
sequential_1 (Sequential)	(None, 1)	1460225
Total params: 2,946,577		
Trainable params: 1,486,352		
Non-trainable params: 1,460,225		

Before we start training the model, we will write a function `plot_generated_images` to plot the generated images. This way we can see how the images are generated. We save the generated images to file that we can view later

```
def plot_generated_images(epoch, generator, examples=100, dim=(10,10), figsize=(10,10)):
    noise= np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=1, size=[examples, 100])
    generated_images = generator.predict(noise)
    generated_images = generated_images.reshape(100,28,28)
    plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
    for i in range(generated_images.shape[0]):
        plt.subplot(dim[0], dim[1], i+1)
        plt.imshow(generated_images[i], interpolation='nearest')
        plt.axis('off')
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.savefig('gan_generated_image %d.png' %epoch)
```

We finally start to train GAN. We will first have the full code for training GAN and then break it step by step for understanding how the training happens

```
def training(epochs=1, batch_size=128):

    #Loading the data
    (X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test) = load_data()
    batch_count = X_train.shape[0] / batch_size

    # Creating GAN
    generator= create_generator()
    discriminator= create_discriminator()
    gan = create_gan(discriminator, generator)

    for e in range(1,epochs+1 ):
        print("Epoch %d" %e)
        for _ in tqdm(range(batch_size)):
            #generate random noise as an input to initialize the generator
            noise= np.random.normal(0,1, [batch_size, 100])
```