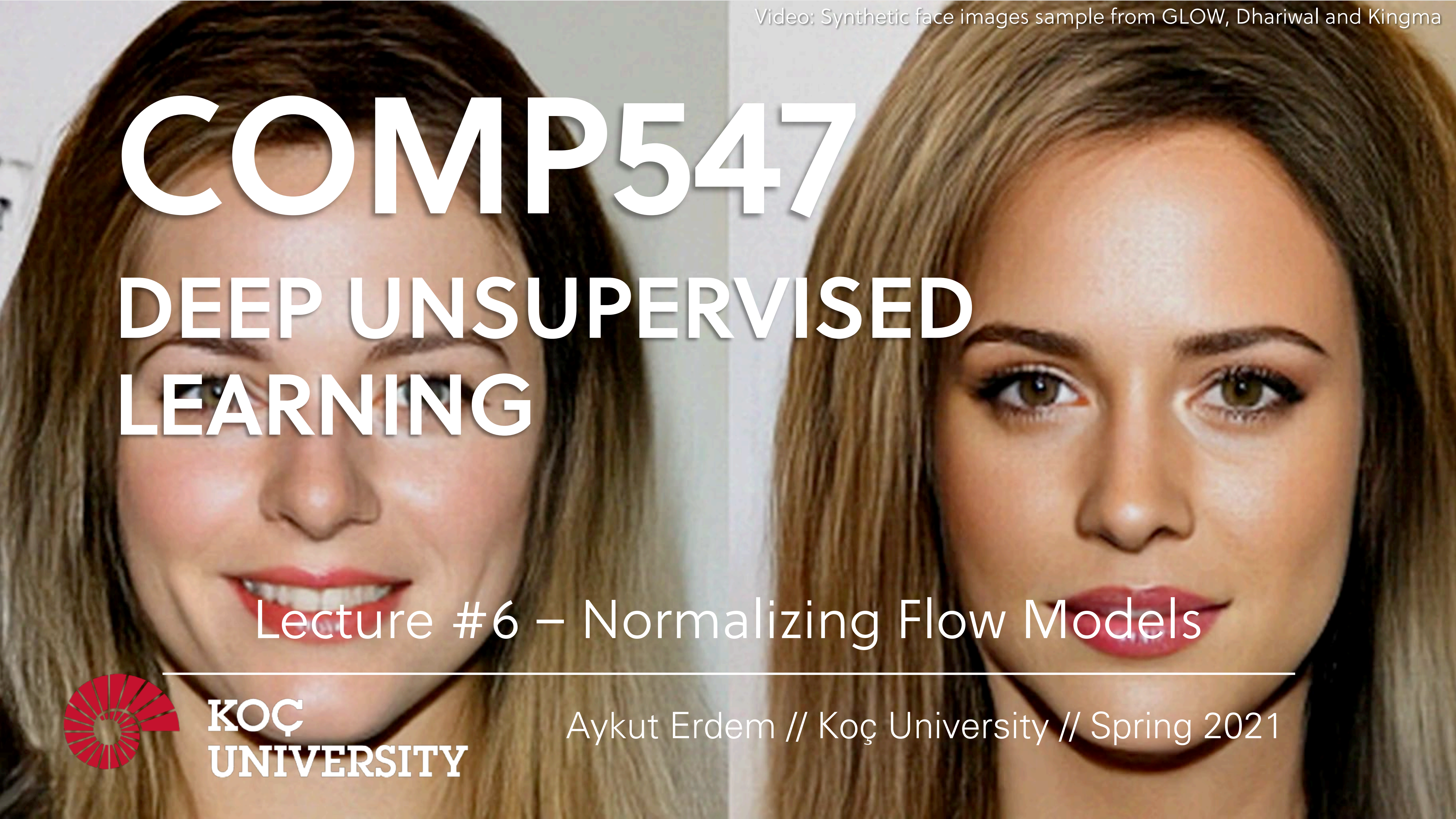

Video: Synthetic face images sample from GLOW, Dhariwal and Kingma

COMP547

DEEP UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

Lecture #6 – Normalizing Flow Models

KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Aykut Erdem // Koç University // Spring 2021

Previously on COMP547

- Motivation
- Simple generative models: histograms
- Parameterized distributions and maximum likelihood
- Autoregressive Models
  - Recurrent Neural Nets
  - Masking-based Models

Our Goal Today

- How to fit a density model $p_\theta(x)$ with continuous $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

- What do we want from this model?
  - Good fit to the training data (really, the underlying distribution!)
  - For new x, ability to evaluate $p_\theta(x)$
  - Ability to sample from $p_\theta(x)$
  - And, ideally, a latent representation that's meaningful

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- Differences from Autoregressive Models from last lecture

Lecture overview

- Foundations of Flows (1-D)
- 2-D Flows
- N-D Flows
- Dequantization

Disclaimer: Much of the material and slides for this lecture were borrowed from
—Pieter Abbeel, Peter Chen, Jonathan Ho, Aravind Srinivas' Berkeley CS294-158 class
—Chin-Wei Huang slides on Normalizing Flows

Lecture overview

- Foundations of Flows (1-D)
- 2-D Flows
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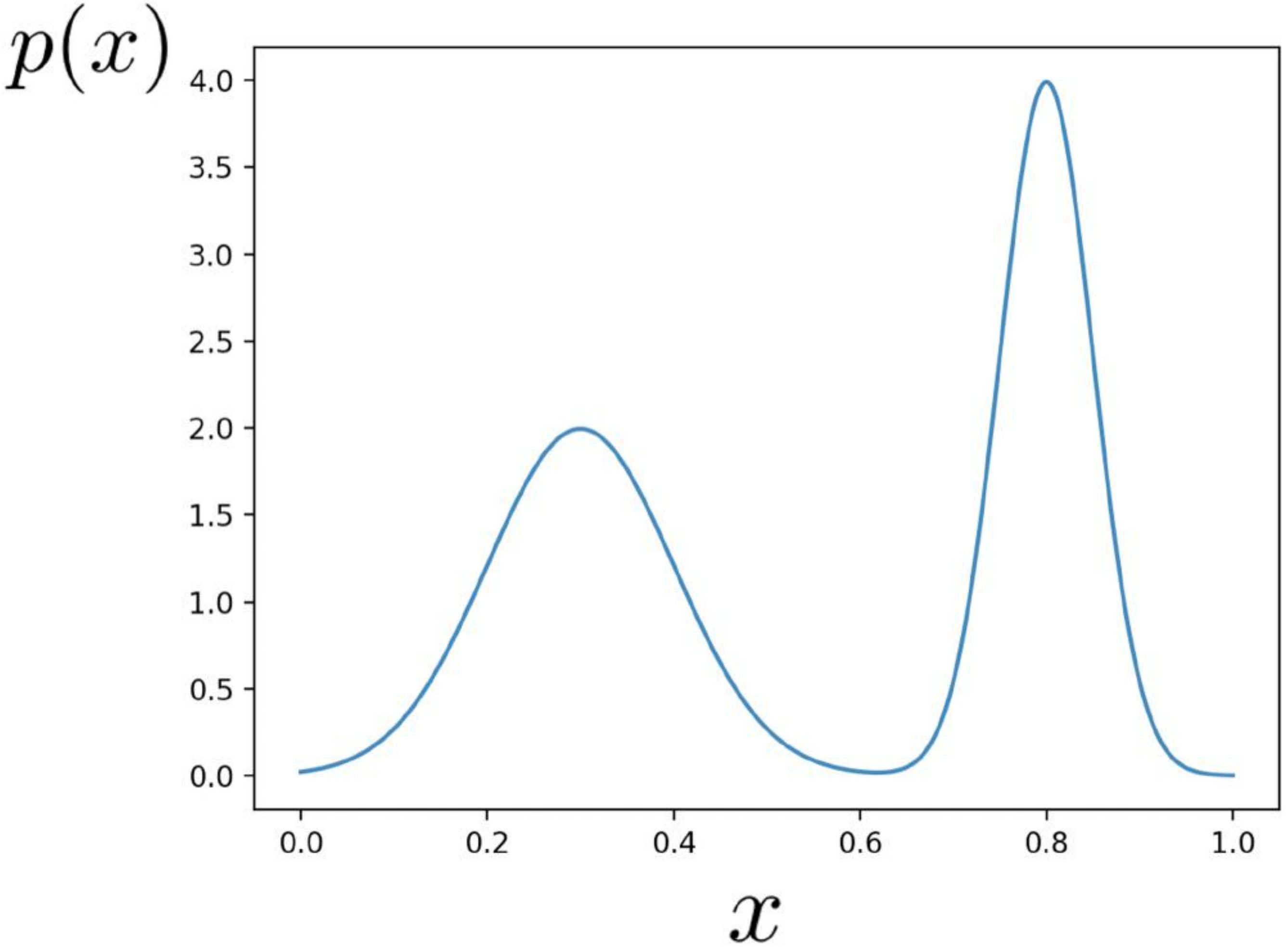
Quick Refresher: Probability Density Models



$$P(x \in [a, b]) = \int_a^b p(x)dx$$

How to fit a density model?

Continuous data

```
0.22159854, 0.84525919, 0.09121633, 0.364252  , 0.30738086,
0.32240615, 0.24371194, 0.22400792, 0.39181847, 0.16407012,
0.84685229, 0.15944969, 0.79142357, 0.6505366 , 0.33123603,
0.81409325, 0.74042126, 0.67950372, 0.74073271, 0.37091554,
0.83476616, 0.38346571, 0.33561352, 0.74100048, 0.32061713,
0.09172335, 0.39037131, 0.80496586, 0.80301971, 0.32048452,
0.79428266, 0.6961708 , 0.20183965, 0.82621227, 0.367292  ,
0.76095756, 0.10125199, 0.41495427, 0.85999877, 0.23004346,
0.28881973, 0.41211802, 0.24764836, 0.72743029, 0.20749136,
0.29877091, 0.75781455, 0.29219608, 0.79681589, 0.86823823,
0.29936483, 0.02948181, 0.78528968, 0.84015573, 0.40391632,
0.77816356, 0.75039186, 0.84709016, 0.76950307, 0.29772759,
0.41163966, 0.24862007, 0.34249207, 0.74363912, 0.38303383, …
```

Maximum Likelihood:

$$\max_\theta \sum_i \log p_\theta(x^{(i)})$$

Equivalently:

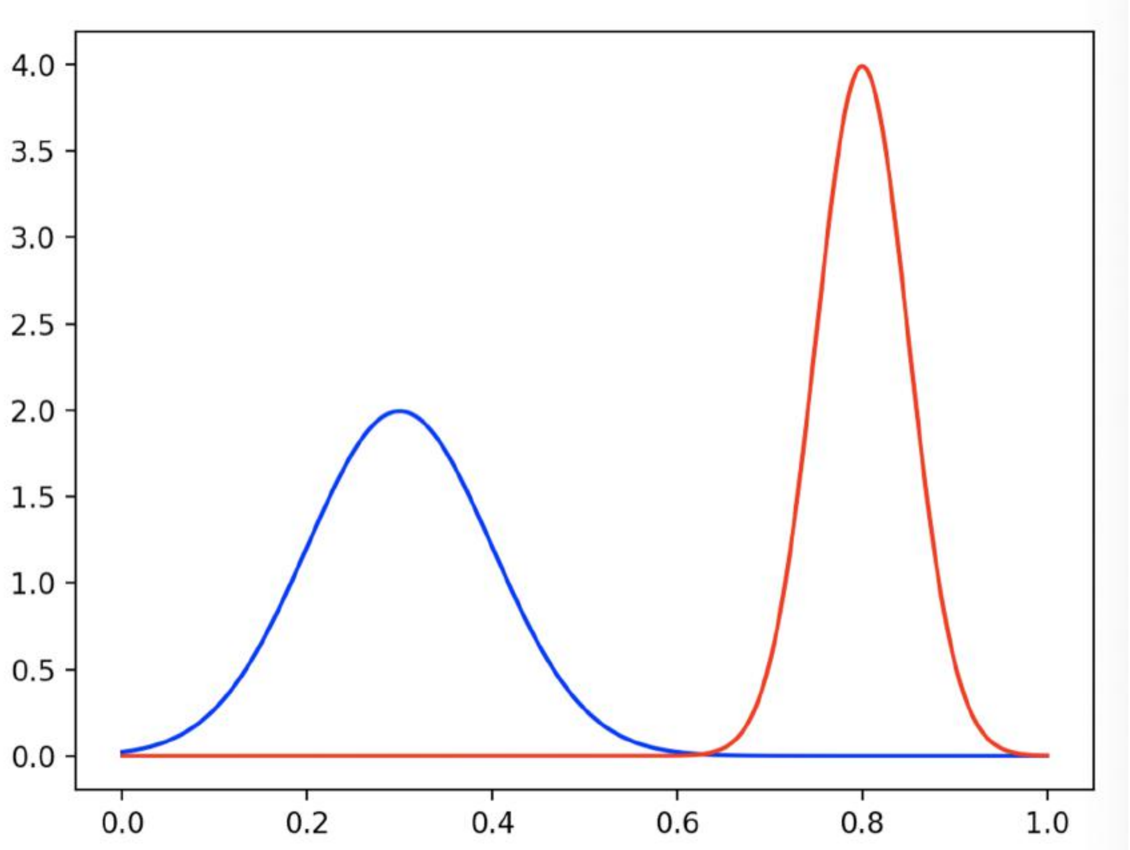
$$\min_\theta \mathbb{E}_x \left[- \log p_\theta(x)\right]$$

Example Density Model: Mixtures of Gaussians

$$p_\theta(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \pi_i \mathcal{N}(x; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$$

Parameters: means and variances of components, mixture weights

$$\theta = (\pi_1, \ldots, \pi_k, \mu_1, \ldots, \mu_k, \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_k)$$



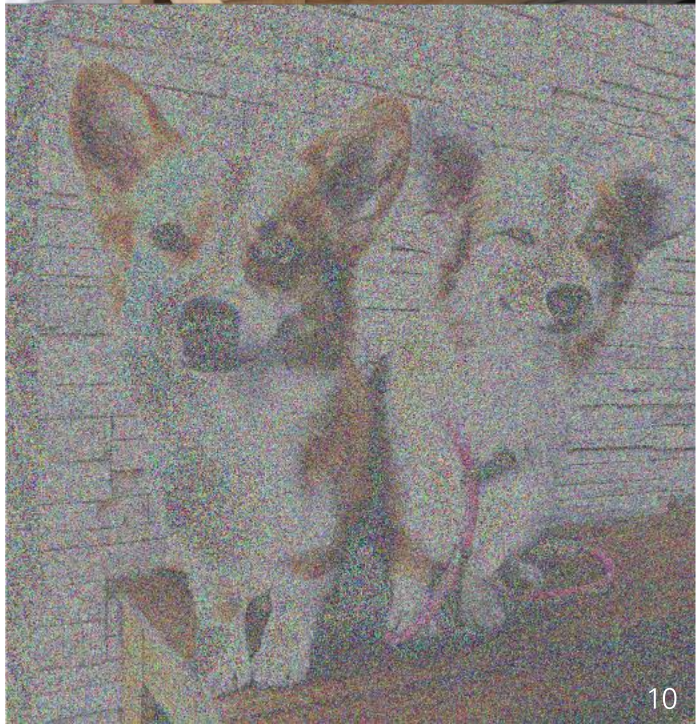
Aside on Mixtures of Gaussians

Do mixtures of Gaussians work for high-dimensional data?

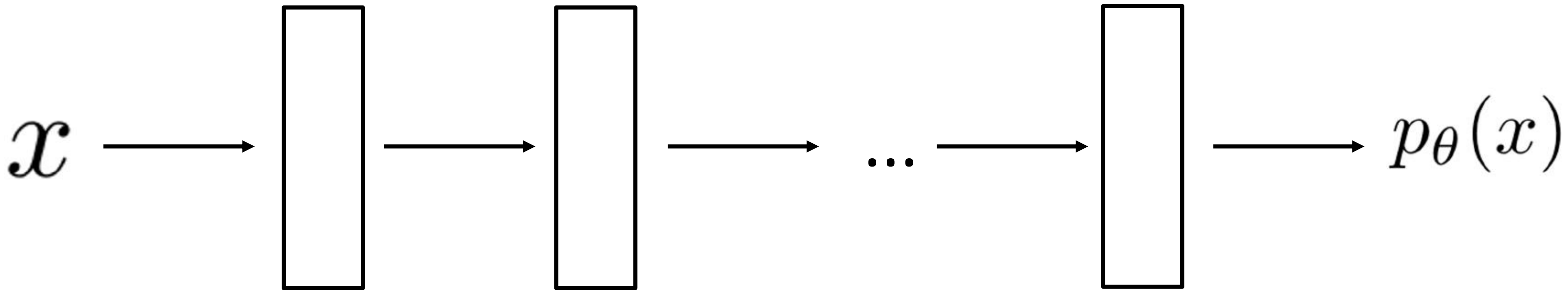
Not really. The sampling process is:

1. Pick a cluster center
2. Add Gaussian noise

Imagine this for modeling natural images! The only way a realistic image can be generated is if it is a cluster center, i.e. if it is already stored directly in the parameters.



How to fit a general density model?



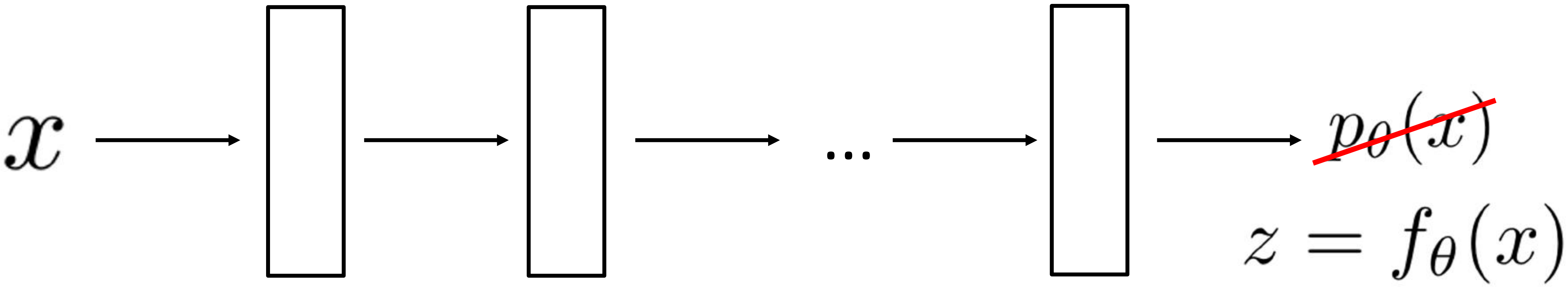
- How to ensure proper distribution?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_\theta(x)dx = 1 \qquad p_\theta(x) \geq 0 \ \ \forall x$$

- How to sample?
- Latent representation?

Easily achieved for discrete data, using softmax
What about continuous data?

Flows: Main Idea

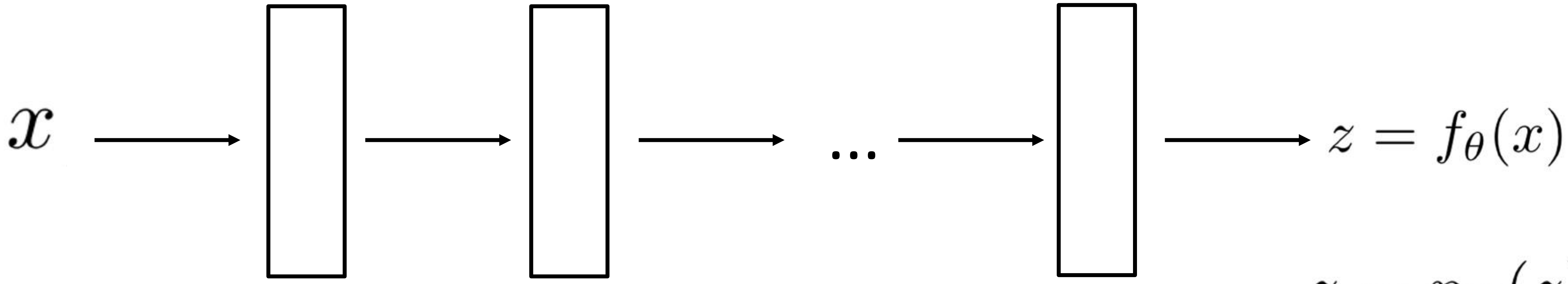


Generally: $z \sim p_Z(z)$

Normalizing Flow: $z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

How to train? How to evaluate $p_\theta(x)$? How to sample?

Flows: Training



$$z \sim p_Z(z)$$

$$\max_\theta \sum_i \log p_\theta(x^{(i)})$$

Change of Variables

$$z = f_\theta(x)$$

$$p_\theta(x)\, dx = p(z)\, dz$$

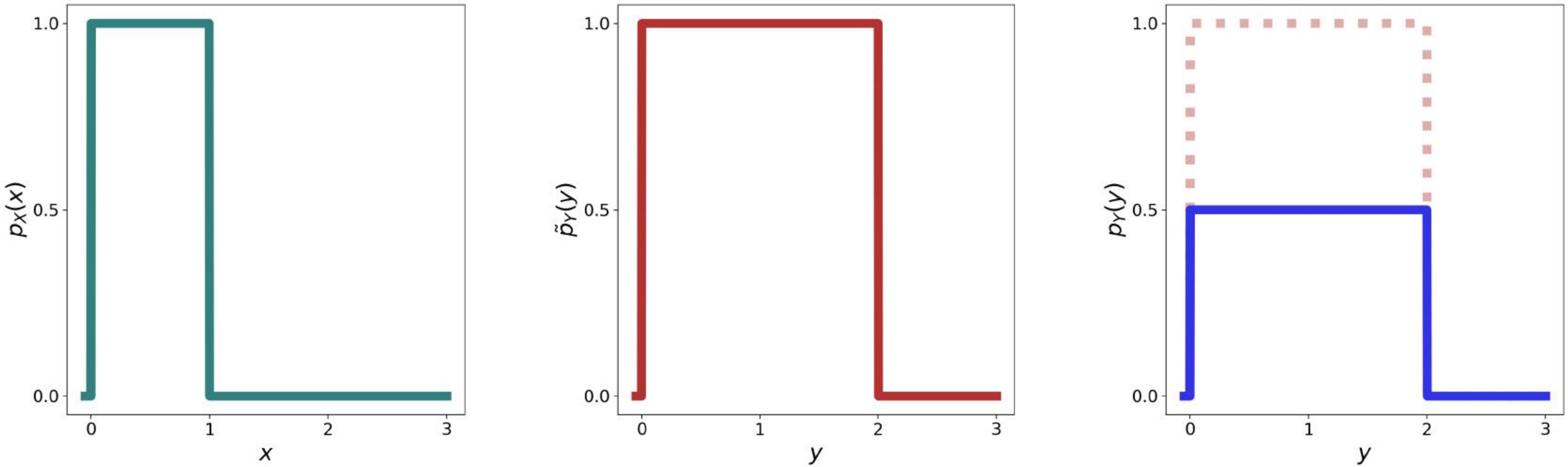
$$p_\theta(x) = p(f_\theta(x)) \left| \frac{\partial f_\theta(x)}{\partial x} \right|$$

Note: requires f_θ invertible & differentiable

Change of Variable Density Needs to Be Normalized

$$X \sim p_X \qquad\qquad Y := 2X$$

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \qquad \tilde{p}_Y(y) = p_X(y/2) \qquad p_Y(y) = p_X(y/2)/2$$



Flows: Training

$$\max_{\theta} \sum_{i} \log p_\theta(x^{(i)})$$

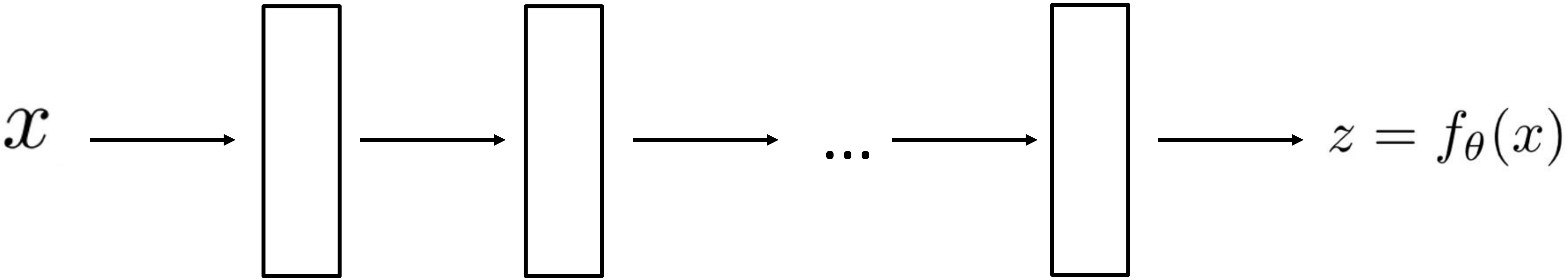
$$z^{(i)} = f_\theta(x^{(i)})$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_\theta(x^{(i)}) &= p_Z(z^{(i)}) \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x^{(i)}) \right| \\ &= p_Z(f_\theta(x^{(i)})) \left| \frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial x}(x^{(i)}) \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{\theta} \sum_{i} \log p_\theta(x^{(i)}) = \max_{\theta} \sum_{i} \log p_Z(f_\theta(x^{(i)})) + \log \left| \frac{\partial f_\theta}{\partial x}(x^{(i)}) \right|$$

→ assuming we have an expression for p_Z ,
this can be optimized with Stochastic Gradient Descent

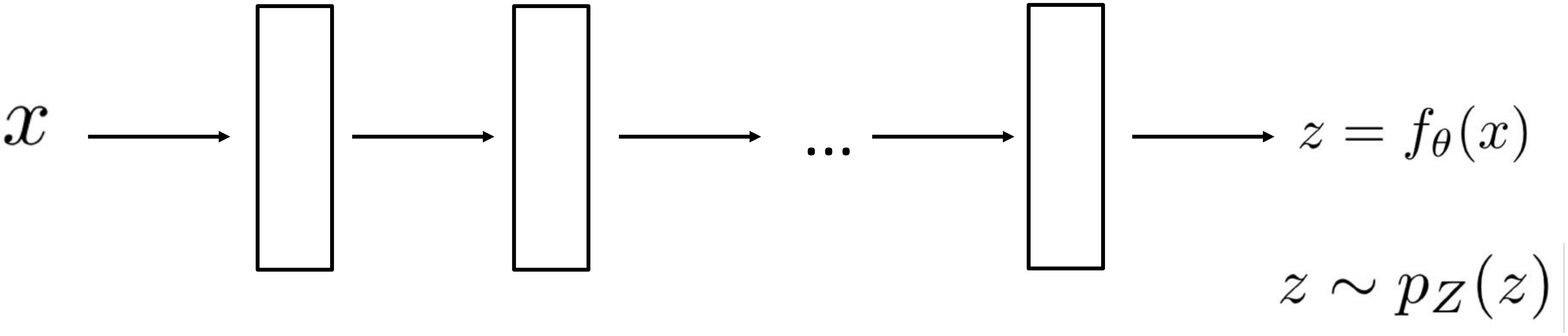
Flows: Sampling



Step 1: sample $z \sim p_Z(z)$

Step 2: $x = f_\theta^{-1}(z)$

What do we need to keep in mind for f?



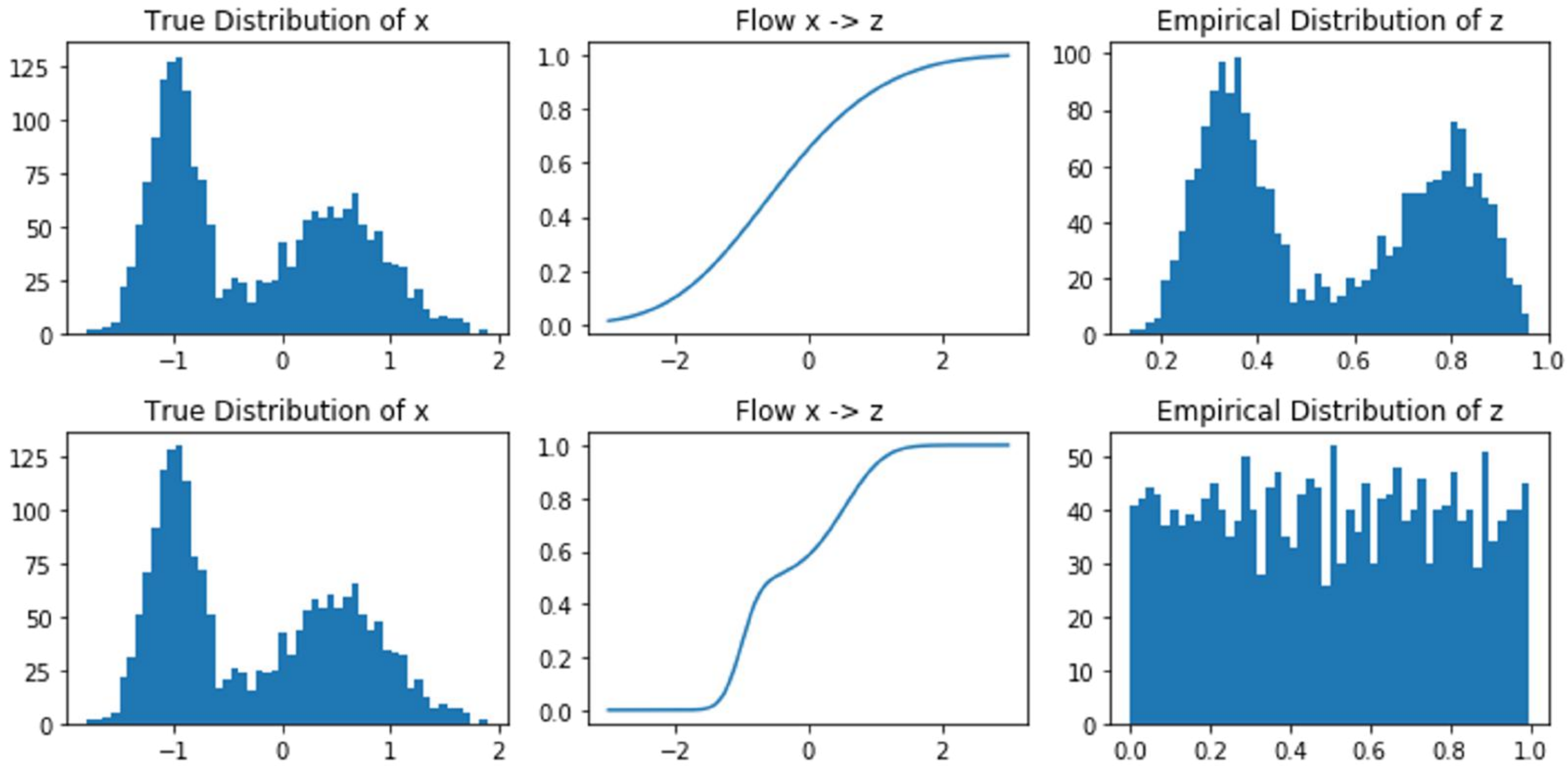
Recall, change of variable formula requires

- f_θ Invertible & differentiable

Example: Flow to Uniform z

Before training

After training

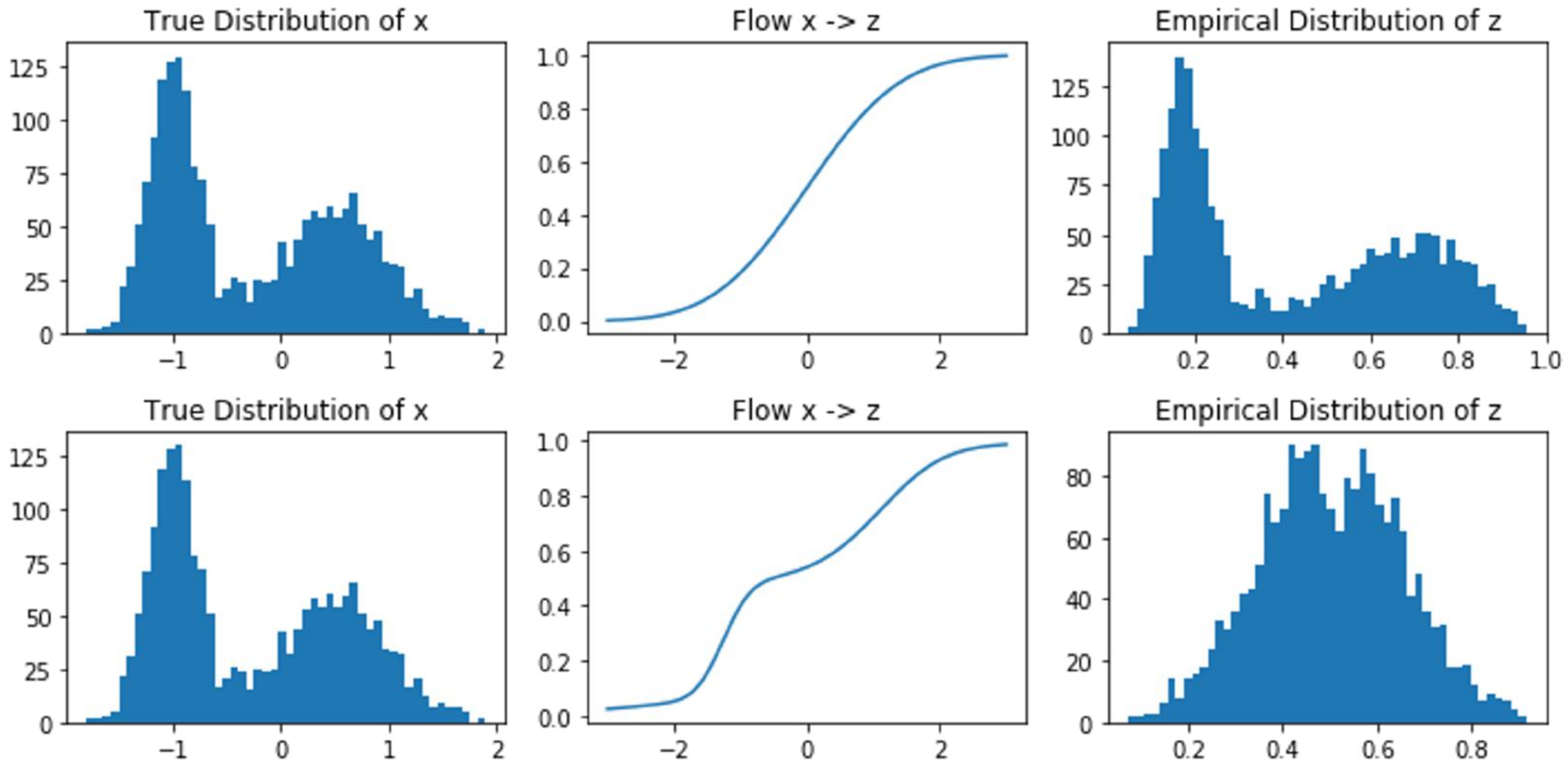


True distribution of x   Flow x → z   Empirical distribution of z

Example: Flow to Beta(5,5) z

Before training

After training

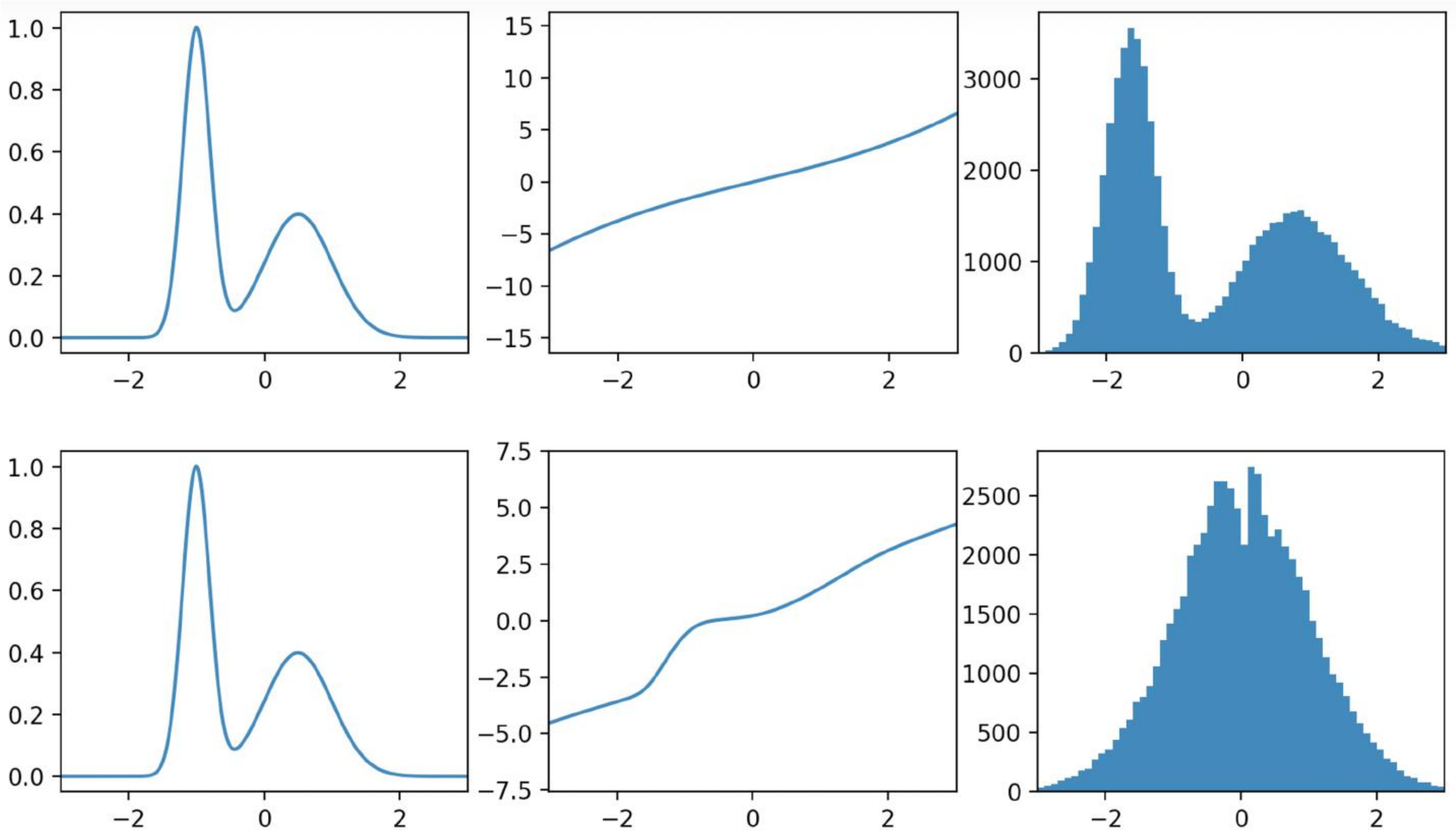


True distribution of x | Flow x → z | Empirical distribution of z

Example: Flow to Gaussian z

Before training

After training



True distribution of x

Flow x → z

Empirical distribution of z

Practical Parameterizations of Flows

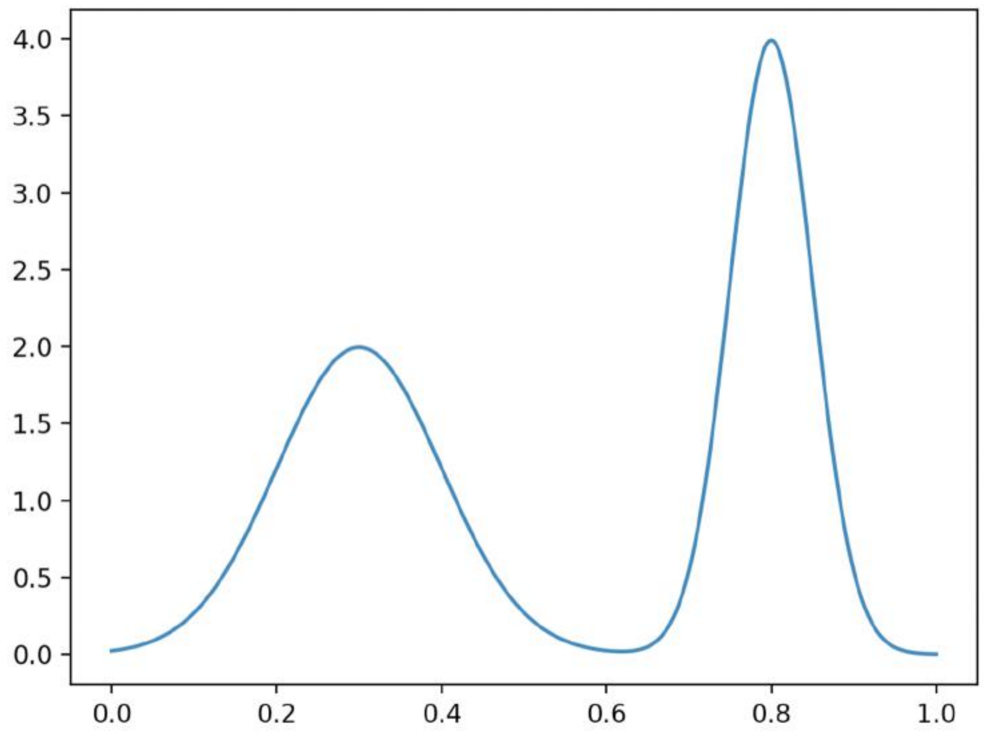
Requirement: Invertible and Differentiable

- Cumulative Density Functions
  - E.g. Gaussian mixture density, mixture of logistics
- Neural Net
  - If each layer flow, then sequencing of layers = flow
  - Each layer:
    - ReLU?
    - Sigmoid?
    - Tanh?

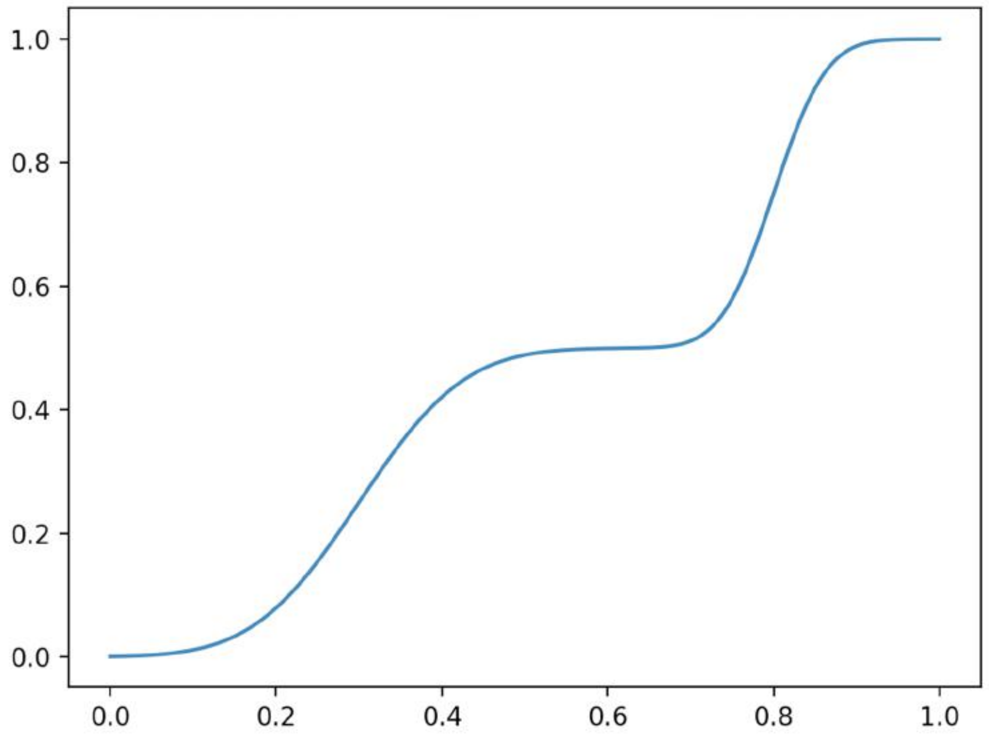
How general are flows?

- Can every (smooth) distribution be represented by a (normalizing) flow? [considering 1-D for now]

Refresher: Cumulative Density Function (CDF)



$$p_\theta(x)$$



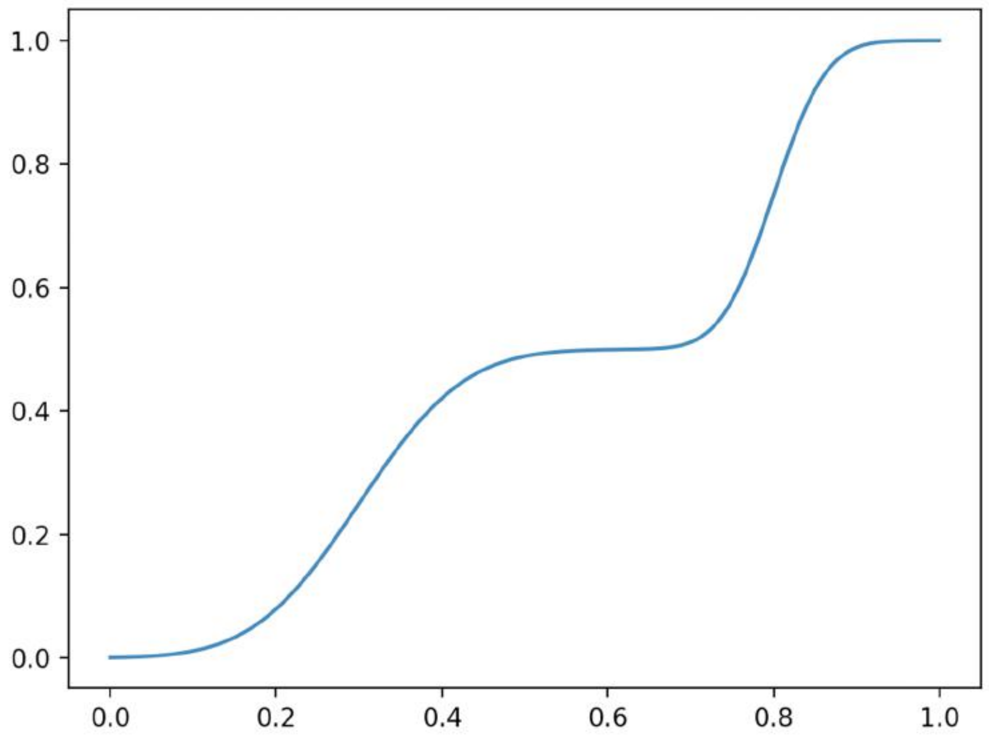
$$f_\theta(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} p_\theta(t)\, dt$$

Sampling via inverse CDF

Sampling from the model:

$$z \sim \text{Uniform}([0, 1])$$
$$x = f_\theta^{-1}(z)$$

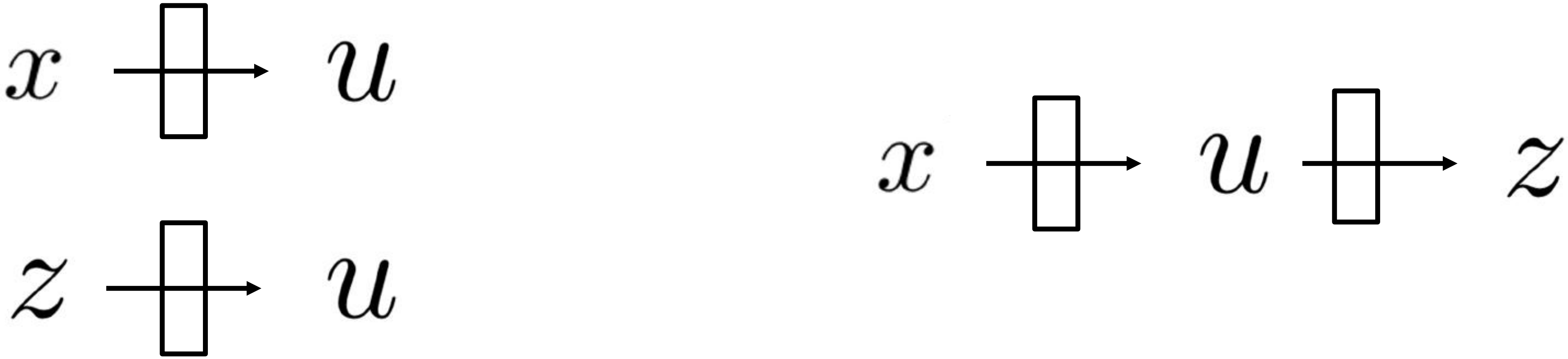
The CDF is an invertible, differentiable map from data to [0, 1]



$$f_\theta(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} p_\theta(t)\, dt$$

How general are flows?

- CDF turns any density into uniform
- Inverse flow is flow



→ can turn any (smooth) p(x) into any (smooth) p(z)

Lecture overview

- Foundations of Flows (1-D)
- **2-D Flows**
- N-D Flows
- Dequantization

2-D Autoregressive Flow

$$x_1 \to z_1 = f_\theta(x_1)$$

$$x_2 \to z_2 = f_\phi(x_1, x_2)$$

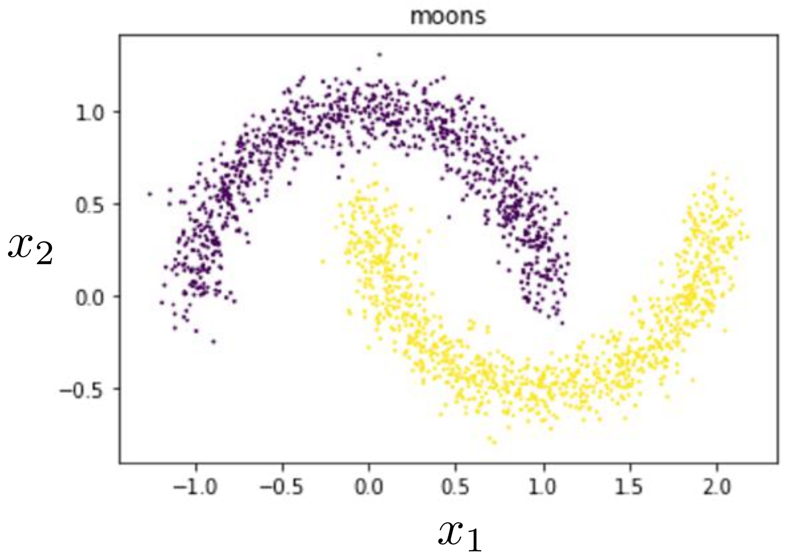
$$\max_{\theta,\phi} \sum_i \log p_{z_1}(f_\theta(x_1)) + \log\left|\frac{dz_1}{dx_1}\right| + \log p_{z_2}(f_\phi(x_1, x_2)) + \log\left|\frac{dz_2}{dx_2}\right|$$

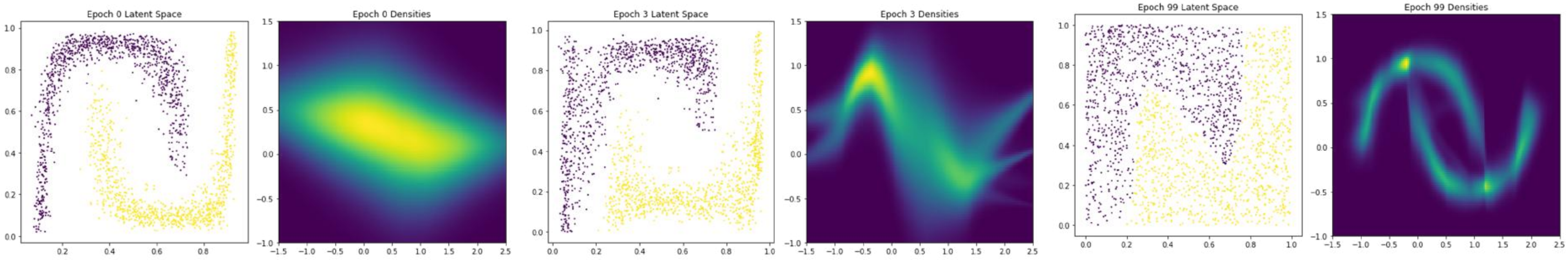
$$\frac{dz_1}{dx_1} = \frac{df_\theta(x_1)}{dx_1}, \frac{dz_2}{dx_2} = \frac{df_\phi(x_1, x_2)}{dx_2}$$

2-D Autoregressive Flow: Two Moons

Architecture:

- Base distribution: Uniform$[0,1]^2$
- x_1: mixture of 5 Gaussians
- x_2: mixture of 5 Gaussians, conditioned on x_1

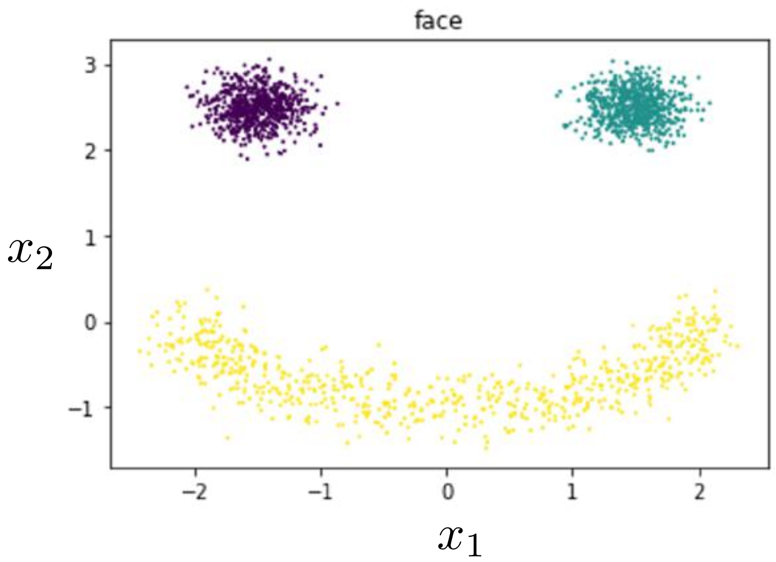


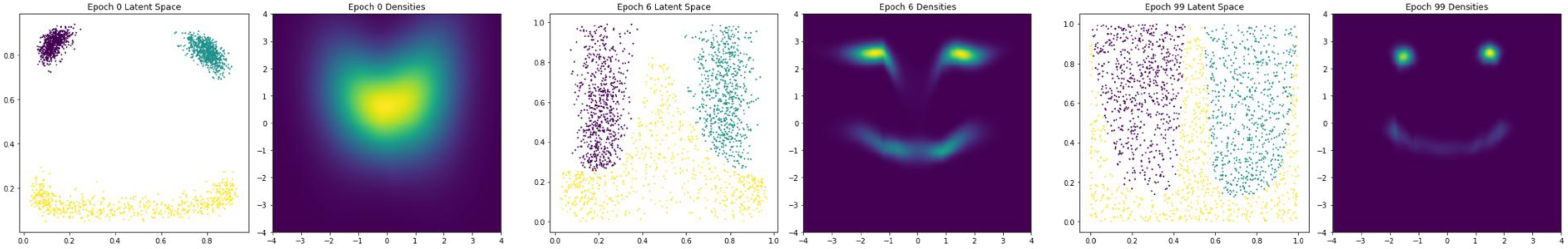


2-D Autoregressive Flow: Face

Architecture:

- Base distribution: Uniform$[0,1]^2$
- x_1: mixture of 5 Gaussians
- x_2: mixture of 5 Gaussians, conditioned on x_1





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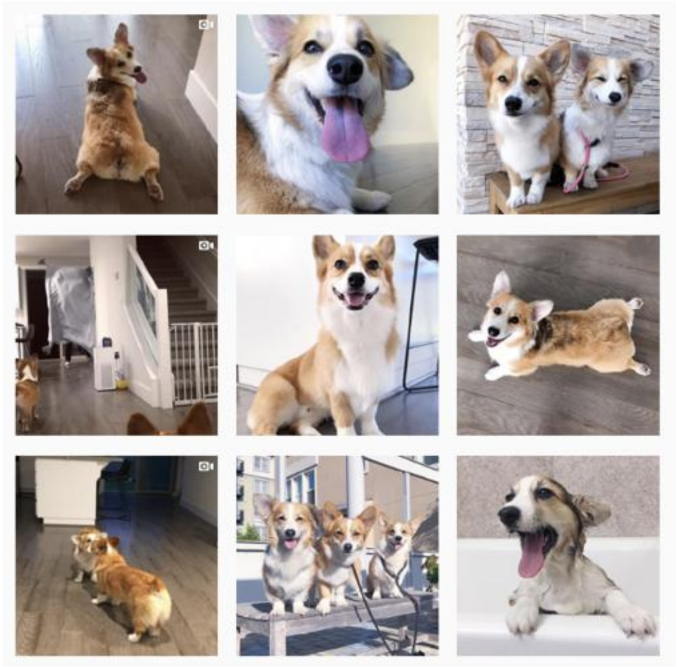
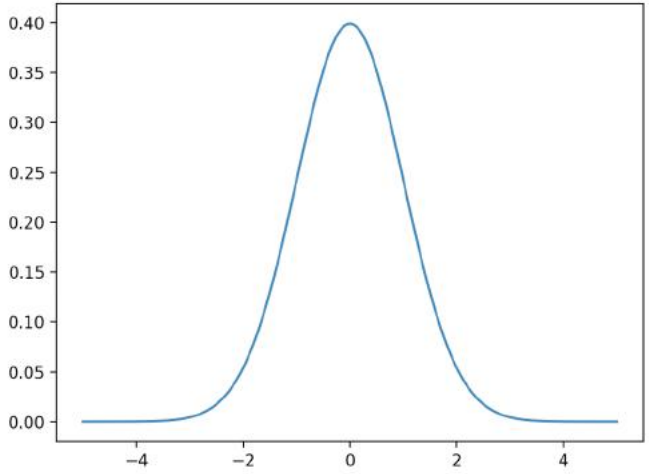
High-dimensional data



f (inference)

f^{-1} (sampling)



x and z must have the same dimension

Lecture overview

- Foundations of Flows (1-D)
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- **N-D Flows**
  - **Autoregressive Flows and Inverse Autoregressive Flows**
  - RealNVP (like) architectures
  - Glow, Flow++, FFJORD
- Dequantization

Pathways to Designing a Normalizing Flow

1. Require an invertible architecture.
   - Coupling layers, autoregressive, etc.

2. Require efficient computation of a change of variables equation.

$$\log p(x) = \log p(f(x)) + \log \left| \det \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|$$

Model distribution   Base distribution

$\mathcal{O}(m^3)$

(or a continuous version) $\log p(x(t_N)) = \log p(x(t_0)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_N} \operatorname{tr}\left(\frac{\partial f(x(t), t)}{\partial x(t)}\right) dt$

Slide by Ricky Chen

Architectural Taxonomy

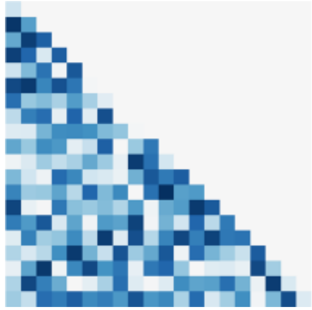
Sparse connection

$$f(\boldsymbol{x})_t = g(\boldsymbol{x}_{1:t})$$

1. Autoregressive

IAF/MAF/NAF
SOS polynomial
UMNN

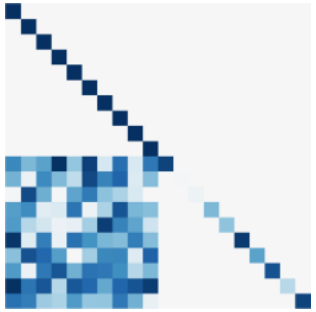
Jacobian



(Lower triangular)

2. Block coupling

NICE/RealNVP/Glow
Cubic Spline Flow
Neural Spline Flow



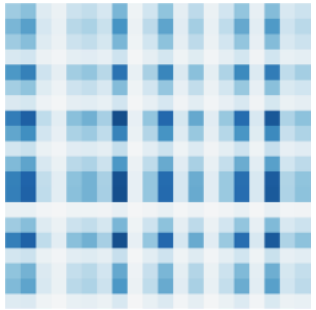
(Lower triangular + structured)

Residual Connection

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{x} + g(\boldsymbol{x})$$

3. Det identity

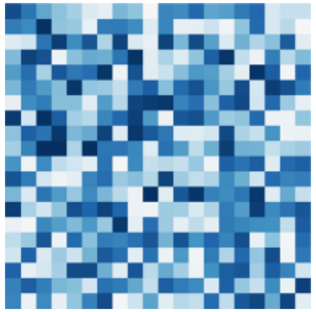
Planar/Sylvester flows
Radial flow



(Low rank)

4. Stochastic estimation

Residual Flow
FFJORD



(Arbitrary)

Figures from Ricky Chen

Autoregressive flows

- The sampling process of a Bayes net is a flow
  - If autoregressive, this flow is called an **autoregressive flow**

$$x_1 \sim p_\theta(x_1) \qquad x_1 = f_\theta^{-1}(z_1) \qquad z_1 = f_\theta(x_1)$$
$$x_2 \sim p_\theta(x_2|x_1) \qquad x_2 = f_\theta^{-1}(z_2; x_1) \qquad z_2 = f_\theta(x_1, x_2)$$
$$x_3 \sim p_\theta(x_3|x_1, x_2) \qquad x_3 = f_\theta^{-1}(z_3; x_1, x_2) \qquad z_3 = f_\theta(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

- Sampling is an **invertible** mapping from z to x

Autoregressive flows

- How to fit autoregressive flows?
  - Map **x** to z
  - Fully parallelizable

$$p_\theta(\mathbf{x}) = p(f_\theta(\mathbf{x})) \left|\det \frac{\partial f_\theta(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}\right|$$

- Notice
  - **x** → **z** has the same structure as the **log likelihood** computation of an autoregressive model
  - **z** → **x** has the same structure as the **sampling** procedure of an autoregressive model

$$z_1 = f_\theta(x_1) \qquad x_1 = f_\theta^{-1}(z_1)$$
$$z_2 = f_\theta(x_2; x_1) \qquad x_2 = f_\theta^{-1}(z_2; x_1)$$
$$z_3 = f_\theta(x_3; x_1, x_2) \qquad x_3 = f_\theta^{-1}(z_3; x_1, x_2)$$

Inverse autoregressive flows

- The inverse of an autoregressive flow is also a flow, called the **inverse autoregressive flow (IAF)**
  - x → z has the same structure as the **sampling** in an autoregressive model
  - z → x has the same structure as **log likelihood** computation of an autoregressive model. So, **IAF sampling is fast**

$$
\begin{aligned}
z_1 &= f_\theta^{-1}(x_1) \\
z_2 &= f_\theta^{-1}(x_2; z_1) \\
z_3 &= f_\theta^{-1}(x_3; z_1, z_2)
\end{aligned}
\qquad\qquad
\begin{aligned}
x_1 &= f_\theta(z_1) \\
x_2 &= f_\theta(z_2; z_1) \\
x_3 &= f_\theta(z_3; z_1, z_2)
\end{aligned}
$$

AF vs IAF

- Autoregressive flow
  - Fast evaluation of p(x) for arbitrary x
  - Slow sampling
- Inverse autoregressive flow
  - Slow evaluation of p(x) for arbitrary x, so training directly by maximum likelihood is slow.
  - Fast sampling
  - Fast evaluation of p(x) if x is a sample
- There are models (Parallel WaveNet, IAF-VAE) that exploit IAF’s fast sampling

AF and IAF

Naively, both end up being as deep as the number of variables!

- E.g. 1MP image → 1M layers…

Can do parameter sharing as in Autoregressive Models from previous lecture [e.g. RNN, masking]

Lecture overview

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- **N-D Flows**
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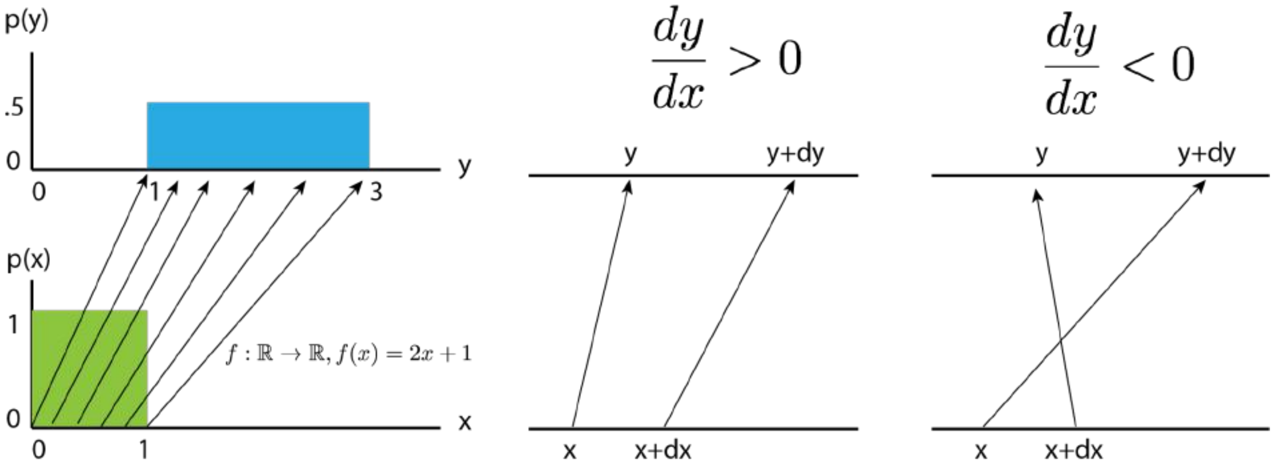
Change of MANY variables

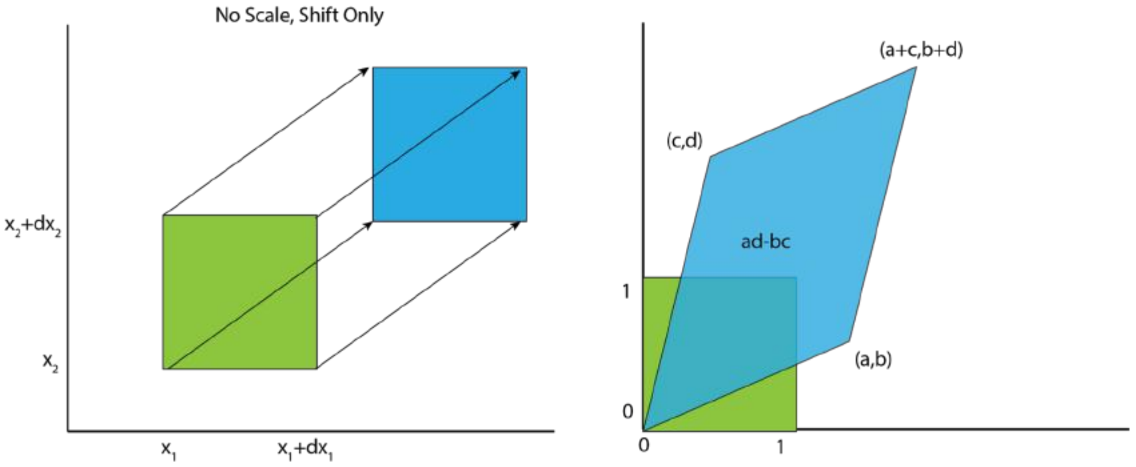
For a multivariable invertible mapping $f : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m \quad X \sim p_X \quad Y := f(X)$

$$p_Y(y) = p_X(f^{-1}(y)) \left| \det \frac{\partial f^{-1}(y)}{\partial y} \right|$$

1-D



2-D



Figures from blog post: Normalizing Flows Tutorial, Part 1: Distributions and Determinants by Eric Jang

Flow models: training

Change-of-variables formula lets us compute the density over x:

$$p_\theta(\mathbf{x}) = p(f_\theta(\mathbf{x})) \left| \det \frac{\partial f_\theta(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right|$$

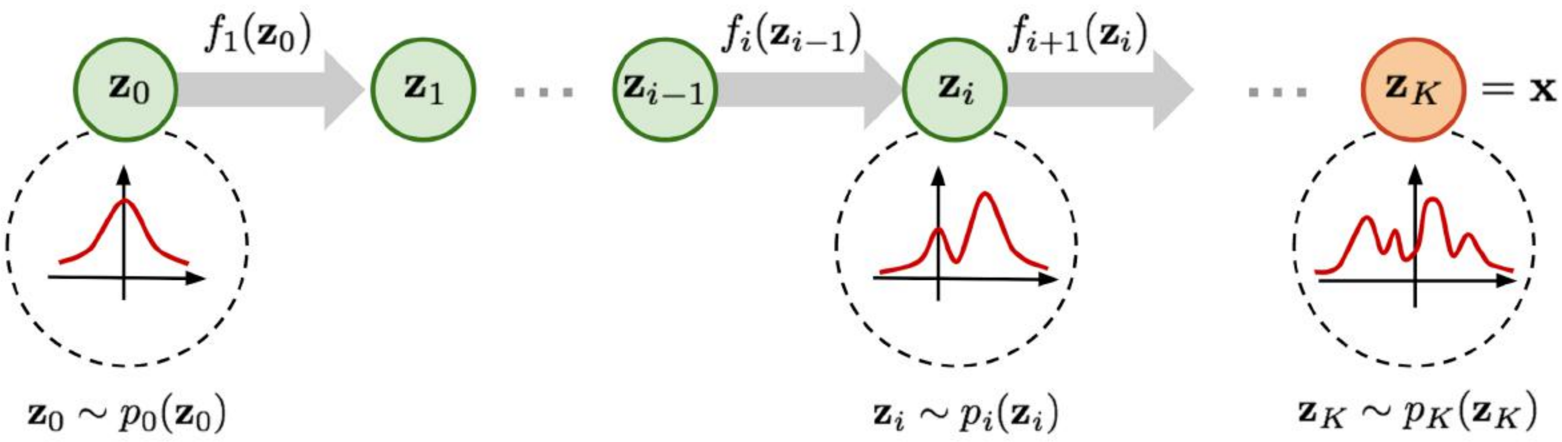
Train with maximum likelihood:

$$\arg\min_\theta \mathbb{E}_\mathbf{x} \left[-\log p_\theta(\mathbf{x}) \right] = \mathbb{E}_\mathbf{x} \left[-\log p(f_\theta(\mathbf{x})) - \log \det \left| \frac{\partial f_\theta(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right| \right]$$

New key requirement: the Jacobian determinant must be easy to calculate and differentiate!

Chaining Invertible Mappings (Composition)

$$f = f_S \circ \cdots \circ f_2 \circ f_1 \qquad f(x) = f_S(\cdots f_2(f_1(x)))$$



$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_S(x_{S-1})}{\partial x_{S-1}} \cdots \frac{f_2(x_1)}{\partial x_1} \frac{f_1(x_0)}{\partial x_0} \qquad \begin{aligned} x_s &= f_s(x_{s-1}) \\ x_0 &= x \end{aligned}$$

Chain rule

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}\right) = \det\left(\frac{f_S(x_{S-1})}{\partial x_{S-1}}\right) \cdots \det\left(\frac{f_2(x_1)}{\partial x_1}\right) \det\left(\frac{f_1(x_0)}{\partial x_0}\right)$$

Determinant of matrix product

Figure from blog post: Flow-based Deep Generative Models by Lilian Weng, 2018

Affine flows

- Another name for affine flow: multivariate Gaussian.
  - Parameters: an invertible matrix A and a vector b
  - $f(x) = A^{-1}(x - b)$
- Sampling: $x = Az + b$, where $z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$ $x \sim \mathcal{N}(b, AA^T)$
- Log likelihood is expensive when dimension is large.
  - The Jacobian of f is A^{-1}
  - Log likelihood involves calculating $\det(A)$

Elementwise flows

$$f_\theta((x_1, \ldots, x_d)) = (f_\theta(x_1), \ldots, f_\theta(x_d))$$

- Lots of freedom in elementwise flow
  - Can use elementwise affine functions or CDF flows.
- The Jacobian is diagonal, so the determinant is easy to evaluate.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathrm{diag}(f'_\theta(x_1), \ldots, f'_\theta(x_d))$$

$$\det \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \prod_{i=1}^{d} f'_\theta(x_i)$$

NICE/RealNVP

Affine coupling layer

- Split variables in half: $x_{1:d/2}$, $x_{d/2+1:d}$

$$\mathbf{z}_{1:d/2} = \mathbf{x}_{1:d/2}$$
$$\mathbf{z}_{d/2:d} = \mathbf{x}_{d/2:d} \cdot s_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{1:d/2}) + t_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{1:d/2})$$

- Invertible! Note that s_θ and t_θ can be arbitrary neural nets with **no restrictions**.
  - Think of them as **data-parameterized elementwise flows.**

NICE/RealNVP

- It also has a tractable Jacobian determinant

$$\mathbf{z}_{1:d/2} = \mathbf{x}_{1:d/2}$$
$$\mathbf{z}_{d/2:d} = \mathbf{x}_{d/2:d} \cdot s_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{1:d/2}) + t_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{1:d/2})$$

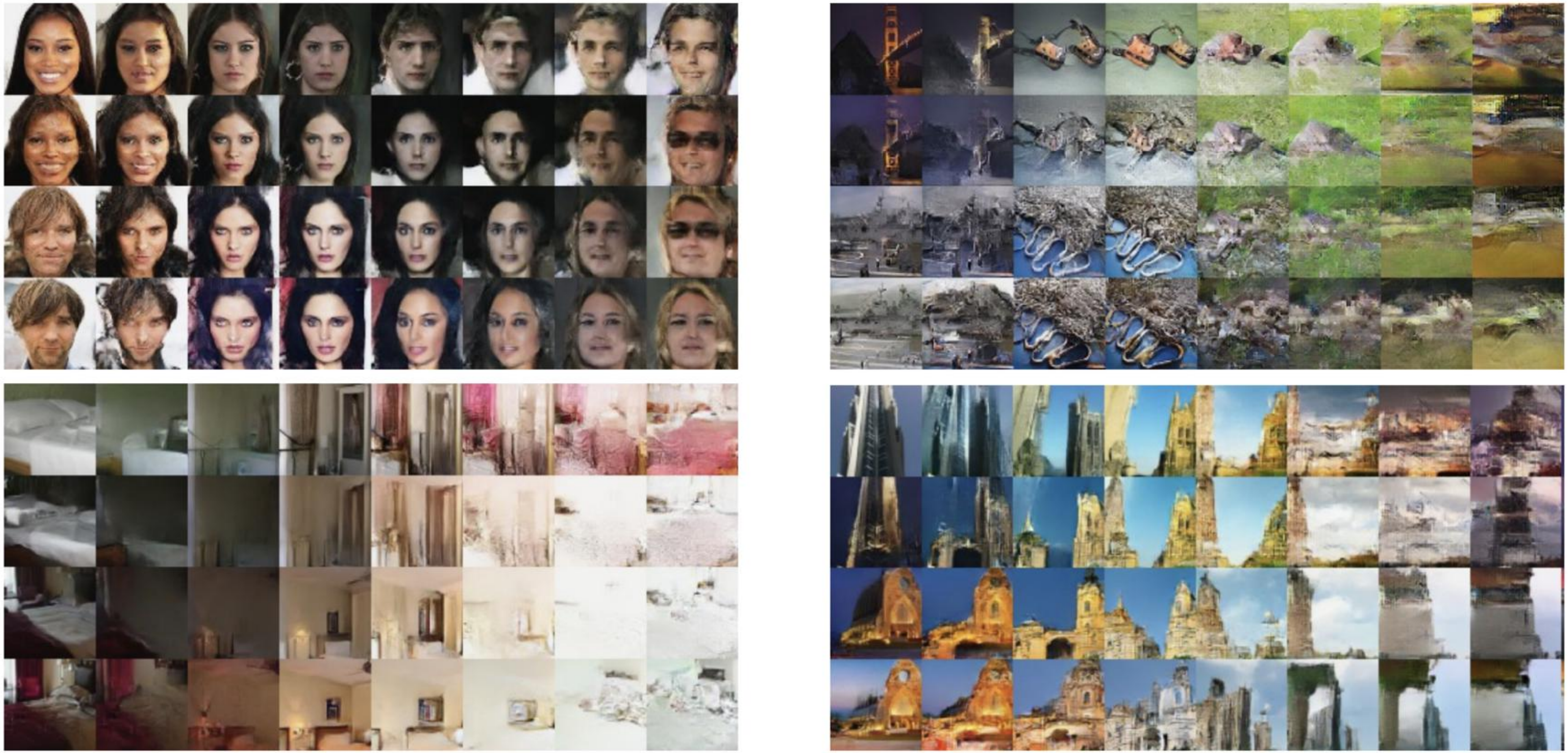
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}_{d/2:d}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{1:d/2}} & \operatorname{diag}(s_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{1:d/2})) \end{bmatrix}$$

- The Jacobian is triangular, so its determinant is the product of diagonal entries.

$$\det \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \prod_{k=1}^{d} s_\theta(\mathbf{x}_{1:d/2})_k$$

RealNVP

- Takeaway: coupling layers allow unrestricted neural nets to be used in flows, while preserving invertibility and tractability



[Dinh et al. Density estimation using Real NVP. ICLR 2017]

RealNVP Architecture

Input x: 32×32×c image

- Layer 1: (Checkerboard ×3, channel squeeze, channel ×3)
  - Split result to get x_1: 16×16×2c and z_1: 16×16×2c (fine-grained latents)
- Layer 2: (Checkerboard ×3, channel squeeze, channel ×3)
  - Split result to get x_2: 8×8×4c and z_2: 8×8×4c (coarser latents)
- Layer 3: (Checkerboard ×3, channel squeeze, channel ×3)
  - Get z_3: 4×4×16c (latents for highest-level details)

Can be better??

RealNVP: How to partition variables?

Partitioning can be implemented using a binary mask b, and using the functional form for y

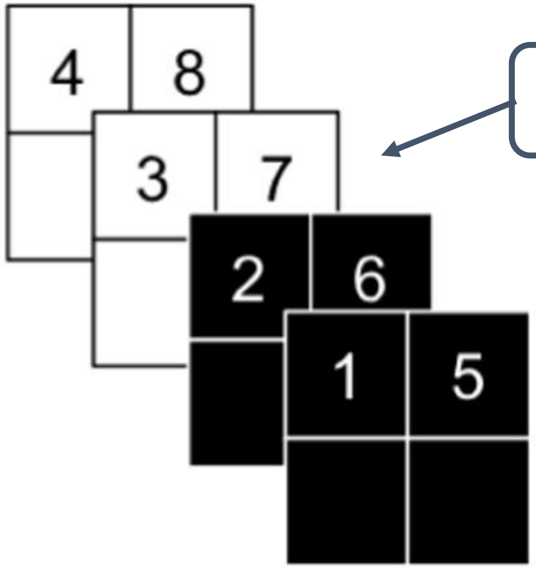
$$f(x) = b \odot x + (1 - b) \odot (x \odot \exp(s\_(b \odot x)) + m(b \odot x))$$

RealNVP: How to partition variables?

Partitioning can be implemented using a binary mask b, and using the functional form for y

$$f(x) = b \odot x + (1-b) \odot (x \odot \exp(s\_(b \odot x)) + m(b \odot x))$$

The **spatial checkerboard pattern mask** has value 1 where the sum of spatial coordinates is odd, and 0 otherwise.



After a "**squeeze**" operation

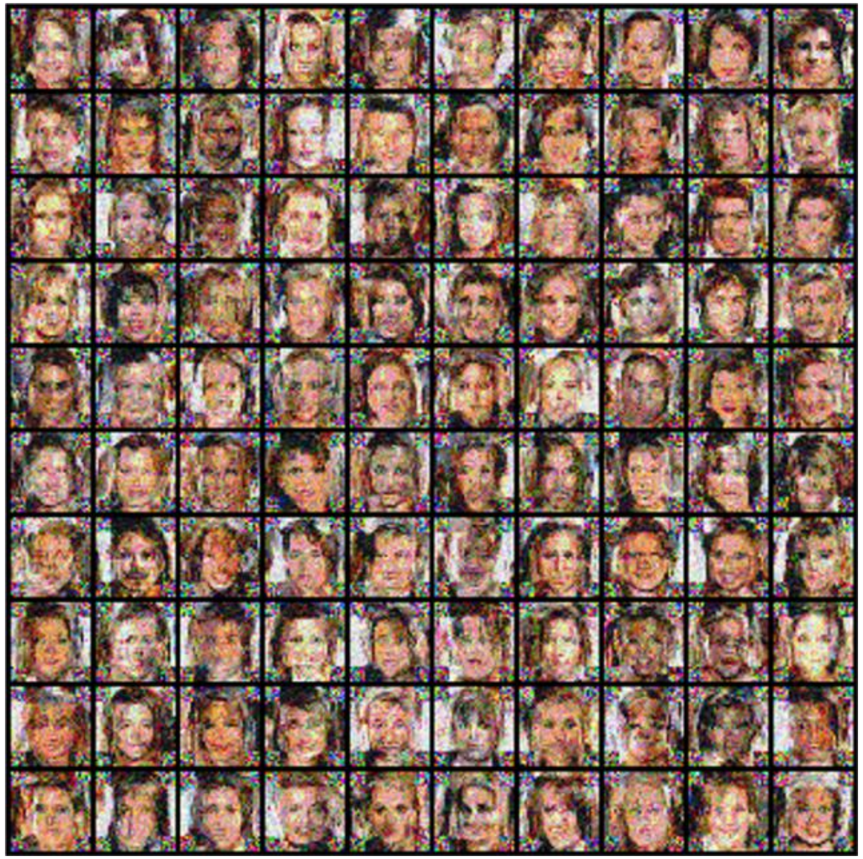
The channel-wise mask b is 1 for the first half of the channel dimensions and 0 for the second half.

Figures from Density Estimation Using Real NVP by Dinh et al., 2017

Good vs Bad Partitioning

Checkerboard ×4; channel squeeze; channel ×3; channel unsqueeze; checkerboard ×3

(Mask top half; mask bottom half; mask left half; mask right half) ×2



Lecture overview

- Foundations of Flows (1-D)
- 2-D Flows
- **N-D Flows**
  - Autoregressive Flows and Inverse Autoregressive Flows
  - RealNVP (like) architectures
  - **Glow, Flow++, FFJORD**
- Dequantization

Choice of coupling transformation

- A Bayes net defines coupling dependency, but what invertible transformation f to use is a design question

$$\mathbf{x}_i = f_\theta(\mathbf{z}_i; \text{parent}(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

- Affine transformation is the most commonly used one (NICE, RealNVP, IAF-VAE, …)

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{z}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_\theta(\text{parent}(\mathbf{x}_i)) + \mathbf{b}_\theta(\text{parent}(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

- More complex, nonlinear transformations -> better performance
  - CDFs and inverse CDFs for Mixture of Gaussians or Logistics (Flow++)
  - Piecewise linear/quadratic functions (Neural Importance Sampling)

NN architecture also matters

- Flow++ = MoL transformation + self-attention in NN
  - Bayes net (coupling dependency), transformation function class, NN architecture all play a role in a flow's performance.

Table 2. CIFAR10 ablation results after 400 epochs of training. Models not converged for the purposes of ablation study.

Ablation	bits/dim	parameters
uniform dequantization	3.292	32.3M
affine coupling	3.200	32.0M
no self-attention	3.193	31.4M
Flow++ (not converged for ablation)	**3.165**	**31.4M**

Other classes of flows

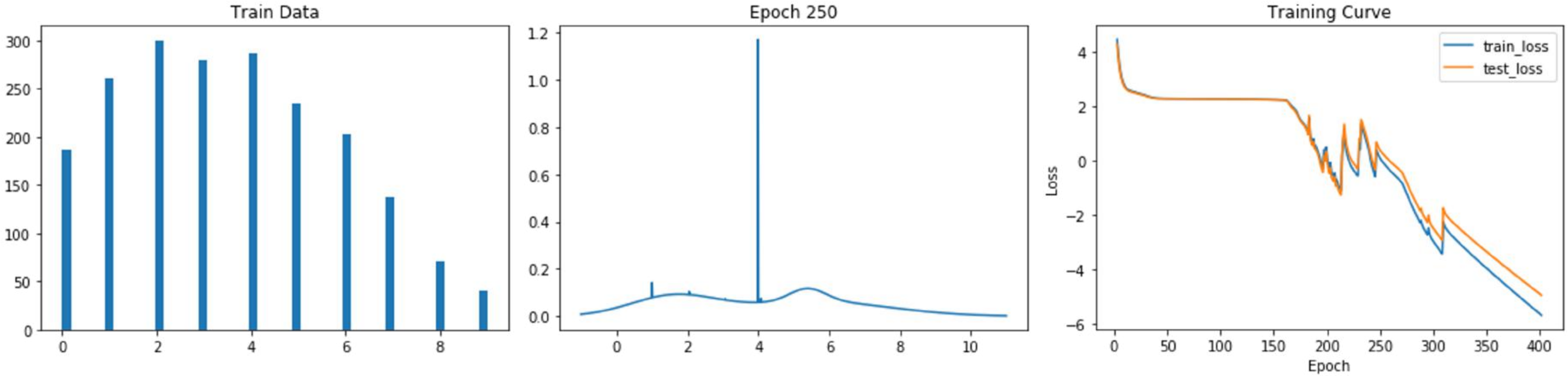
- Glow (link)
  - Replacing permutation with 1x1 convolution (soft permutation)
  - Large-scale training

- Continuous time flows (FFJORD)
  - Allows for unrestricted architectures. Invertibility and fast log probability computation guaranteed.

Lecture overview

- Foundations of Flows (1-D)
- 2-D Flows
- N-D Flows
- **Dequantization**

Flow on Discrete Data Without Dequantization...



Continuous flows for discrete data

- A problem arises when fitting continuous density models to discrete data: degeneracy
  - When the data are 3-bit pixel values, $\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 255\}$
  - What density does a model assign to values between bins like 0.4, 0.42…?
- Correct semantics: we want the integral of probability density within a discrete interval to approximate discrete probability mass

$$P_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x}) := \int_{[0,1)^D} p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u})\, d\mathbf{u}$$

Continuous flows for discrete data

- Solution: **Dequantization**. Add noise to data.

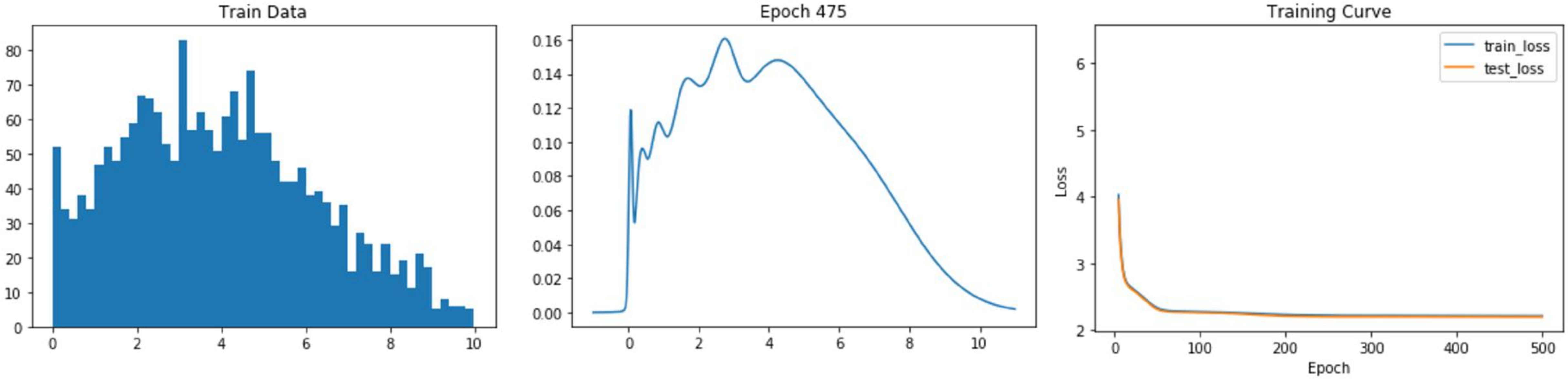
$$\mathbf{x} \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 255\}$$

  – We draw noise u uniformly from $[0, 1)^D$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y}\sim p_{\text{data}}}\left[\log p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{y})\right] &= \sum_{\mathbf{x}} P_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x}) \int_{[0,1)^D} \log p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{u})\, d\mathbf{u} \\ &\leq \sum_{\mathbf{x}} P_{\text{data}}(\mathbf{x}) \log \int_{[0,1)^D} p_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{u})\, d\mathbf{u} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}\sim P_{\text{data}}}\left[\log P_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{x})\right]\end{aligned}$$

[Theis, Oord, Bethge, 2016]

Flow on Discrete Data With Dequantization



Applications

- FloWaveNet
  - A flow-based generative model for raw audio synthesis
  - Efficiently samples raw audio in real-time

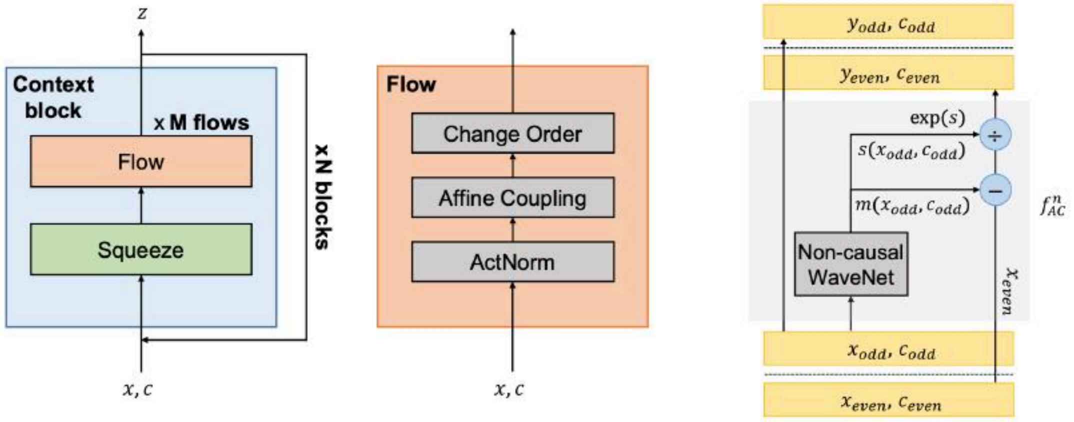


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of FloWaveNet. Left: an entire forward pass of the FloWaveNet consisting of N context blocks. Middle: an abstract diagram of the flow operation. Right: a detailed version of the affine coupling operation.

- SRFlow
  - A normalizing flow based super-resolution method, allowing diversity
  - Outperforms state-of-the-art GAN-based approaches

Future directions

- The ultimate goal: a likelihood-based model with
  - fast sampling
  - fast inference
  - fast training
  - good samples
  - good compression
- Flows seem to let us achieve some of these criteria.
- But how exactly do we design and compose flows for great performance? That’s an open question.

Next lecture:
Variational Autoencoders