Deep Learning 2021 Assignment 4

Assignment 4a: Implementing deep generative models in PyTorch

**Goal:** Implement a VAE and a GAN in PyTorch and analyze them.

**Submission**: The assignment consists of two parts: implementation and analysis. You are supposed to present results for both parts in the following manner:

- 1. Upload your code.
- 2. Prepare a report with an analysis of results obtained at home.

The code and the report must be uploaded due to the deadline to Canvas.

UPLOAD A **SINGLE FILE** (a zip file) containing your code and the report. Name your file as follows: [vunetid] [assignment number].

Introduction

In this assignment, we are going to implement a Variational Auto-Encoder (VAE) and Generative Adversarial Network (GAN). A VAE is a likelihood-based deep generative model that consists of a stochastic encoder (a variational posterior over latent variables), and a stochastic decoder, and a marginal distribution over latent variables. A GAN models an implicit distribution (i.e., it does not assume any form of the likelihood function) using a generator (a neural network for generating), and a discriminator (a neural network that mimics the likelihood function).

The goal of this assignment is twofold:

- 1. Implement a VAE and a GAN.
- 2. Analyze them and compare them.

Since this assignment is an advanced one, please think of appropriate architectures.

## Part 1: Descriptions of a VAE and a GAN

#### Please describe both models in the report:

- 1. Write objective functions for VAEs and GANs. Use standard normal prior p(z) for VAE.
- 2. Derive VAE objective with the Normalizing Flow as a prior. What are the advantages of such model formulation?
- 3. Please write down components of VAEs and GANs, and explain their roles.

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4. Please pay attention to the adversarial loss. Please explain which loss you are going to use.

### Part 2: Implementation

#### Implement a VAE and a GAN in PyTorch

- 1. Write a code in Python using PyTorch for:
  - a. VAE + standard Gaussian prior
  - b. VAE + flow-based prior (RealNVP)
  - c. GAN
- 2. Please think of appropriate architectures (e.g., architectures that do not take too long to be trained).
- 3. Please use the ADAM optimizer.
- 4. Please implement the FID score using the pre-trained Inception V3 network from torchvision. Since there is no baseline pre-trained Inception V3 network for MNIST, please resize MNIST images (1x28x28) to appropriate sizes (3x32x32).
- 5. As you know from the lecture, one of the advantages of VAE is that it allows us to approximate the likelihood. Implement a Negative Log Likelihood estimator for VAE. Use Importance Sampling to get the approximation (also referred to as IWAE, see appendix A in this paper).
- 6. Please use the following datasets:
  - a. MNIST
  - b. SVHN: http://ufldl.stanford.edu/housenumbers/ (torchvision: link)

#### **REMARKS**:

- Please do not try to achieve state-of-the-art scores, but still, ensure that the models generate reasonable images.
- Please focus rather on reasonable architectures that you can learn on your machine.
- Please try to keep the number of weights in a VAE and a GAN to be comparable.
- You can use Pytorch Model Summary to calculate the number of weights (and summaries) in your models (<a href="https://pypi.org/project/pytorch-model-summary/">https://pypi.org/project/pytorch-model-summary/</a>).

## Part 3: Analysis

Learn the VAE and the GAN using the ADAM optimizer and analyze their performance:

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- 1. Analyze learning curves during training. If you use separate validation data (NOT test!), please analyze learning curves on it as well.
  - At the end of training (e.g., after a fixed number of epochs), calculate the test FID scores for the VAE and the GAN.
- 2. Sample from the VAE and the GAN. Analyze and compare samples.
- 3. Sample two points in the latent space and linearly interpolate between them. Then, for 10 points between the two original points, generate images. Analyze and compare the interpolations.
- 4. Perform 2 and 3 on MNIST and SVHN.

#### Remarks:

- In order to monitor the progress during training, it is beneficial to observe generations' quality every 10 or so epochs.

# Grading (10pt)

- Proper implementation of a VAE + standard Gaussian prior: 1pt
- Proper implementation of a VAE + RealNVP-based prior: 1.5pt
- Proper implementation of a GAN: 1.5pt
- Analysis on MNIST: 3pt
- Analysis on SVHN: 3pt