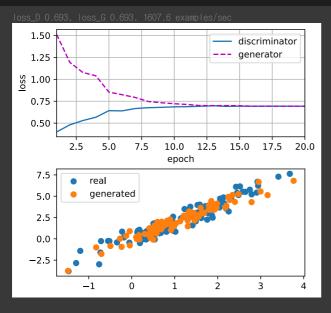
## 20.1 Generative Adversarial Networks

```
!pip install d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0
         Requirement already satisfied: d21==1.0.0-alpha1.post0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.0.0a1.post0)
          Requirement already satisfied:
          Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (3.7.1)
          Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib-inline in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (0.1.6) Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (2.31.0)
          Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (1.5.3) Requirement already satisfied: gym in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (0.25.2)
          Requirement already satisfied: cloudpickle>=1.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from gym->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (2.2.1) Requirement already satisfied: gym-notices>=0.0.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from gym->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (0.0.8)
          Requirement already satisfied: notebook in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter->d21==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (6.5.5)
          Requirement already satisfied: qtconsole in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (5.5.1) Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-console in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (6.1.0)
          Requirement already satisfied: nbconvert in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter->d2!==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (6.5.4) Requirement already satisfied: ipykernel in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter->d2!==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (5.5.6)
          Requirement already satisfied: ipywidgets in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (7.7.1) Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (1.2.0)
          Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (4.44
          Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (1.4.5)
          Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (23.2) Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (9.4.0)
          Requirement already satisfied:
          Requirement already satisfied:
          Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (2023.3.post1)
          Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
          Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (3.4)
          Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (2.0.7 Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->d2|==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (2023.7 december 1) (2023.7 december 2) (2023.7 dec
          Requirement already satisfied:
          Requirement already satisfied: tornado>=4.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from ipykernel->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (6
          Requirement already satisfied:
          Requirement already satisfied: jupyterlab-widgets>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from ipywidgets->jupyter->d21==1.0.0-alp
          Requirement already satisfied: pygments in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jupyter-console->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
          Requirement already satisfied: lxml in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (4.9.3) Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
                                                                     jupyterlab-pygments in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.pos
          Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
          Requirement already satisfied: mistune<2.>=0.8.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0 Requirement already satisfied: nbclient>=0.5.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
          Requirement already satisfied: nbformat>=5.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0) (5 Requirement already satisfied: pandocfilters>=1.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from nbconvert->jupyter->d2l==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
          Requirement already satisfied: Send2Trash>=1.8.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from notebook->jupyter->d2I==1.0.0-alpha1.post0)
%matplotlib inline
import torch
from torch import nn
from d21 import torch as d21
X = torch.normal(0.0, 1, (1000, 2))
d21.set_figsize()
print(f'The covariance matrix is\n{torch.matmul(A.T, A)}')
```

```
7.5
        5.0
        2.5
        0.0
batch_size = 8
net_G = nn.Sequential(nn.Linear(2, 2))
def update_D(X, Z, net_D, net_G, loss, trainer_D):
    """Update discriminator.
    batch_size = X.shape[0]
   ones = torch.ones((batch_size,), device=X.device)
    trainer_D.zero_grad()
    real_Y = net_D(X)
    fake_X = net_G(Z)
    # Do not need to compute gradient for `net_G`, detach it from
    # computing gradients.
    fake_Y = net_D(fake_X.detach())
    loss_D = (loss(real_Y, ones.reshape(real_Y.shape)) +
    loss_D.backward()
    return loss_D
def update_G(Z, net_D, net_G, loss, trainer_G):
    """Update generator."'
    trainer_G.zero_grad()
    # We could reuse `fake_X` from `update_D` to save computation
    fake_X = net_G(Z)
    # Recomputing `fake_Y` is needed since `net_D` is changed
    fake_Y = net_D(fake_X)
    return loss_G
```

```
def train(net_D, net_G, data_iter, num_epochs, lr_D, lr_G, latent_dim, data)
   loss = nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss(reduction='sum')
   for w in net_D.parameters()
       nn.init.normal_(w, 0, 0.02)
   for w in net_G.parameters():
   trainer_D = torch.optim.Adam(net_D.parameters(), Ir=Ir_D)
                            xlim=[1, num_epochs], nrows=2, figsize=(5, 5),
                            legend=['discriminator', 'generator'])
   animator.fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.3)
   for epoch in range(num_epochs):
       # Train one epoch
       metric = d21.Accumulator(3) # loss_D, loss_G, num_examples
       for (X,) in data_iter:
           batch_size = X.shape[0]
                       update_G(Z, net_D, net_G, loss, trainer_G),
       # Visualize generated examples
       Z = torch.normal(0, 1, size=(100, latent_dim))
       fake_X = net_G(Z).detach().numpy()
       animator.axes[1].scatter(fake\_X[:, 0], fake\_X[:, 1]) \\ animator.axes[1].legend(['real', 'generated'])
       # Show the losses
       loss_D, loss_G = metric[0]/metric[2], metric[1]/metric[2]
       animator.add(epoch + 1, (loss_D, loss_G))
   print(f'loss_D {loss_D:.3f}, loss_G {loss_G:.3f},
          f'{metric[2] / timer.stop():.1f} examples/sec')
```



## [Readings]

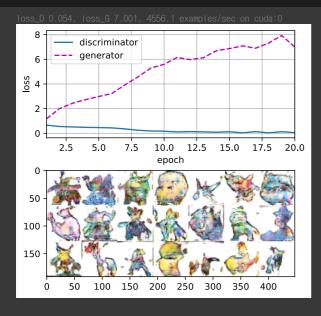
- Generative modeling: label이 없는 large dataset이 주어졌을 때, 이 dataset의 특성을 간결하게 포착하는 모델을 학습한다. 이러한 모델이 주어졌을 때 훈련 데이터의 분포와 유사한 합성 데이터 예시들을 샘플링할 수 있다.
- recurrent neural network language 모델들은 discriminative network의 예시 중에 하나이다. 이것들은 일단 훈련되면 generative 모델처럼 행동할 수 있다.
- GAN은 우리가 fake data와 real data를 분류할 수 없다면, 그 data generator는 좋다는 아이디어에 기반한다.
- GAN은 two-sample test를 이용하여 generative 모델에게 training signal을 준다. 이를 이용하여 real data와 유사한 것을 generate하도록 data generator를 발전시킬 수 있게 한다.
- GAN architecture는 generator network와 discriminator network로 구성된다. 두 개의 network는 서로 대립되는 것으로, generator network는 discriminator network를 속이려고 하고, discriminator network는 새로운 fake data에 적응한다. 이것은 다시 generator network가 발전되게 한다.
- generator는 cross-entropy loss를 maximize하고, disciminator는 cross-entropy loss를 minimize 한다. 이를 minimax game이라 한다.

## 20.2 Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks

```
from torch import nn
from d21 import torch as d21
d21.DATA_HUB['pokemon'] = (d21.DATA_URL + 'pokemon.zip'
                              c065c0e2593b8b161a2d7873e42418bf6a21106c)
data_dir = d21.download_extract('pokemon')
pokemon = torchvision.datasets.ImageFolder(data_dir)
      Downloading ../data/pokemon.zip from <a href="http://d2l-data.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/pokemon.zip">http://d2l-data.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/pokemon.zip</a>...
    torchvision.transforms.Normalize(0.5, 0.5)
data_iter = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
    shuffle=True, num_workers=d21.get_dataloader_workers())
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
class G_block(nn.Module):
                  padding=1, **kwargs)
        super(G_block, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.conv2d_trans = nn.ConvTranspose2d(in_channels, out_channels,
        self.batch_norm = nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
    def forward(self, X):
        return self.activation(self.batch_norm(self.conv2d_trans(X)))
```

```
g_blk = G_block(20, strides=1, padding=0)
net_G = nn.Sequential(
   G_block(in_channels=100, out_channels=n_G*8,
                                                # Output: (64 * 8, 4, 4)
           strides=1, padding=0),
   G_block(in_channels=n_G*8, out_channels=n_G*4), # Output: (64 * 4, 8, 8)
   G_block(in\_channels=n\_G*4, out\_channels=n\_G*2), # Output: (64 * 2, 16, 16)
   G_block(in_channels=n_G*2, out_channels=n_G),
                     kernel_size=4, stride=2, padding=1, bias=False),
net_G(x).shape
x = torch.arange(-2, 1, 0.1)
Y = [nn.LeakyReLU(alpha)(x).detach().numpy() for alpha in alphas]
          1.0
          0.5
          0.0
                                            0
         -0.5
                                        --- 0.2
                                        -- 0.4
         -1.0
                                       .... 0.6
               -2
                                     0
                         -1
                               Х
class D_block(nn.Module):
       super(D_block, self).__init__(**kwargs)
       self.conv2d = nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size,
                             strides, padding, bias=False)
       self.batch_norm = nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
       self.activation = nn.LeakyReLU(alpha, inplace=True)
net_D = nn.Sequential(
   D_block(n_D), # Output: (64, 32, 32)
   net_D(x).shape
```

```
def train(net_D, net_G, data_iter, num_epochs, Ir, latent_dim,
         device=d21.try_gpu())
    for w in net_D.parameters()
       nn.init.normal_(w, 0, 0.02)
        nn.init.normal_(w, 0, 0.02)
    net_D, net_G = net_D.to(device), net_G.to(device)
    trainer_D = torch.optim.Adam(net_D.parameters(), **trainer_hp)
                            xlim=[1, num_epochs], nrows=2, figsize=(5, 5),
legend=['discriminator', 'generator'])
    animator.fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.3)
    for epoch in range(1, num_epochs + 1):
        # Train one epoch
        timer = d21.Timer()
           batch_size = X.shape[0]
            metric.add(d21.update_D(X, Z, net_D, net_G, loss, trainer_D),
                       d21.update_G(Z, net_D, net_G, loss, trainer_G),
                       batch_size)
        # Show generated examples
        Z = torch.normal(0, 1, size=(21, latent_dim, 1, 1), device=device)
                fake_x[i * 7 + j].cpu().detach() for j in range(7)], dim=1)
        animator.axes[1].imshow(imgs)
        # Show the losses
        animator.add(epoch, (loss_D, loss_G))
train(net_D, net_G, data_iter, num_epochs, Ir, latent_dim)
```



## [Readings]

• DCGAN architecture는 Discriminator를 위해 4개의 convolutional layer를 가지고, Generator를 위해서는 4개의 fractionally-strided convolutional layer를 가진다.