

Magic Un-Eraser

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# Chapter 1

## Magic Un-Eraser

### 1.1 Description

In this project we train a diffusion model to generate handwritten digits by reversing the custom 'Eraser' image degradation process. As a baseline, we also train two denoising diffusion probabilistic models (DDPM - standard diffusion).

#### Toggle Degradation/Reconstruction

Degradation

Generation

#### Project structure

- `configs/` - Contains model configurations of the 3 models trained in this project.
- `data/` - Contains the MNIST dataset.
- `docs/` - Contains documentation for the project.
- `models/` - Contains subdirectories for each trained model (automatically generated by the `train.py` script). Each sub-directory contains the model state dictionary, the configuration used to train it, the metric logger, and a subdirectory of samples generated throughout the training process.
- `plots/` - Contains the plots used in the report, and other visualisations.
- `src/` - Contains the source code for the project. (Re-usable components that are used by the scripts in the root directory)
- `eval.py` - Script for evaluating the trained models.
- `make_plots.py` - Script for generating plots used in the report.
- `train.py` - Script for training the models.
- `.gitignore` - Tells git which files to ignore
- `.pre-commit-config.yaml` - Specifies pre-commit hooks to protect the `main` branch
- `Dockerfile` - Dockerfile to generate docker image
- `requirements.txt` - List of packages/versions to re-create the environment for the project.
- `LICENSE` - MIT license.

## 1.2 Usage / Re-Production

Note: All commands assume they are being run from the root directory of the project.

### 1.2.1 1. Set-up

To re-create the environment used for the project, use the `requirements.txt` file. This can be done with `pip`, `conda` or `docker`. The `docker` container will not naturally have access to the `mps` device on Mac laptops (which was used to train the models), thus for best performance it is recommended to use `pip` or `conda` to re-createe the environment.

#### **pip**

```
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

#### **Using conda**

```
$ conda create --name <env-name> python
$ conda activate <env-name>
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

#### **Docker (not recommended)**

```
$ docker build -t <image-name> .
$ docker run -ti <image-name> bash
```

### 1.2.2 2. Training

We trained three models: DDPM model with default hyperparameters (low-capacity), DDPM model with high-capacity (twice the number of trainable parameters) and a Cold diffusion model (termed the 'Magic Un-Eraser') using the 'Eraser' degradation strategy. The Cold diffusion model had all the same hyperparameters as the default DDPM.

```
$ python train.py ./configs/ddpm_default.ini      # default DDPM model
$ python train.py ./configs/ddpm_high.ini         # high capacity DDPM model
$ python train.py ./configs/magic_uneraser.ini    # Cold diffusion model ("Magic Un-Eraser")
```

### 1.2.3 3. Evaluation & Plotting

To evaluate the models, we generate 100 samples and calculate the FID score between the samples and 500 images from the MNIST test set. Use the following commands:

```
$ python eval.py --model_dir ./models/ddpm_default --output_dir ./plots
$ python eval.py --model_dir ./models/ddpm_high --output_dir ./plots
$ python eval.py --model_dir ./models/magic_uneraser --output_dir ./plots
```

To make the plots, use

```
$ python make_plots.py --models ./models --output_dir ./plots
```

## 1.3 Timing

Times to run each script:

- `train.py` - Using the `mps` device, it took ~25 minutes to train the high-capacity DDPM model, and ~15 minutes to train the other two models.
- `eval.py` - No more than 200 seconds for each trained model. (Used the `cpu` only)
- `make_plots.py` - No more than 1-2 minutes.

I ran all scripts on my personal laptop. The `train.py` script used the `mps` device, which is essentially the macbook GPU. The specifications are:

- Operating System: macOS Sonoma v14.0

CPU:

- Chip: Apple M1 Pro
- Total Number of Cores: 8 (6 performance and 2 efficiency)
- Memory (RAM): 16 GB

GPU (`mps`):

- Chipset Model: Apple M1 Pro
- Type: GPU
- Bus: Built-In
- Total Number of Cores: 14
- Metal Support: Metal 3



## Chapter 2

# Namespace Index

### 2.1 Package List

Here are the packages with brief descriptions (if available):

<a href="#">degradation</a>	
This package contains the degradation operators for the project . . . . .	13
<a href="#">eval</a> . . . . .	13
<a href="#">make_plots</a> . . . . .	16
<a href="#">src</a>	
This package contains the source code for the project . . . . .	21
<a href="#">src.cnn</a> . . . . .	22
<a href="#">src.config_parsing</a> . . . . .	22
<a href="#">src.degradation</a> . . . . .	23
<a href="#">src.degradation.base</a> . . . . .	23
<a href="#">src.degradation.eraser</a> . . . . .	23
<a href="#">src.degradation.eraser_utils</a> . . . . .	24
<a href="#">src.models</a> . . . . .	26
<a href="#">src.noise_schedules</a> . . . . .	26
<a href="#">train</a> . . . . .	27



## Chapter 3

# Hierarchical Index

### 3.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

nn.Module	
src.cnn.CNN . . . . .	<a href="#">31</a>
src.cnn.CNNBlock . . . . .	<a href="#">33</a>
src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator . . . . .	<a href="#">37</a>
src.degradation.eraser.Eraser . . . . .	<a href="#">39</a>
src.models.ColdDiffusion . . . . .	<a href="#">34</a>
src.models.DDPM . . . . .	<a href="#">36</a>





## Chapter 4

# Class Index

### 4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">src.cnn.CNN</a>	31
<a href="#">src.cnn.CNNBlock</a>	33
<a href="#">src.models.ColdDiffusion</a>	
Cold Diffusion model as described by Bansal et al	34
<a href="#">src.models.DDPM</a>	
Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model (DDPM) as described by Ho et al	36
<a href="#">src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator</a>	
Base class for all degradation operators	37
<a href="#">src.degradation.eraser.Eraser</a>	
Eraser Degredation Operator	39



# Chapter 5

## File Index

### 5.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/ <a href="#">eval.py</a>	
Evaluation script for trained diffusion model . . . . .	41
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/ <a href="#">make_plots.py</a>	
Script to make plots for the report . . . . .	42
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/ <a href="#">train.py</a>	
Script to train diffusion model on MNIST dataset . . . . .	48
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/ <a href="#">__init__.py</a>	43
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/ <a href="#">cnn.py</a>	
We create a simple 2D convolutional neural network to use as the reconstructor network within the diffusion models . . . . .	44
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/ <a href="#">config_parsing.py</a>	
Functions for parsing the model configuration files . . . . .	44
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/ <a href="#">models.py</a>	
Diffusion models for image generation . . . . .	47
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/ <a href="#">noise_schedules.py</a>	
Functions for generating noise schedules for DDPM sampling . . . . .	48
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/ <a href="#">__init__.py</a>	44
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/ <a href="#">base.py</a>	
Contains base class for all degradation operators . . . . .	45
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/ <a href="#">eraser.py</a>	
Contains the Eraser Degredation Operator . . . . .	46
/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/ <a href="#">eraser_utils.py</a>	
Contains all utility functions for the Eraser Degredation Operator . . . . .	46



# Chapter 6

## Namespace Documentation

### 6.1 degradation Namespace Reference

This package contains the degradation operators for the project.

#### 6.1.1 Detailed Description

This package contains the degradation operators for the project.

### 6.2 eval Namespace Reference

#### Variables

- `int SEED = 1`
- `t0 = time()`
- `parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()`
- `type`
- `str`
- `help`
- `default`
- `int`
- `args = parser.parse_known_args()[0]`
- `device = torch.device("cpu")`
- `cfg`
- `model`
- `_`
- `state_dict = torch.load(join(args.model_dir, "state_dict.pth"), map_location=device)`
- `n_params = sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters() if p.requires_grad)`
- `x_gen = model.sample(args.n_samples, (1, 28, 28), device)`
- `grid = make_grid(x_gen, nrow=int(np.sqrt(args.n_samples)))`
- `save_path = join(args.output_dir, f"{cfg['model_name']}_samples.png")`
- `tf`
  - FID Score.*
  - `testset = MNIST("./data", train=False, download=True, transform=tf)`
  - `dataloader = DataLoader(testset, batch_size=500, shuffle=True)`
  - `transform_for_inceptionv3`
  - `fid = FrechetInceptionDistance(feature=2048)`
  - `real_images = transform_for_inceptionv3(real_images)`
  - `real`
  - `fid_score = fid.compute()`

## 6.2.1 Variable Documentation

### 6.2.1.1 `_`

```
eval._ [protected]
```

### 6.2.1.2 `args`

```
eval.args = parser.parse_known_args()[0]
```

### 6.2.1.3 `cfg`

```
eval.cfg
```

### 6.2.1.4 `dataloader`

```
eval.dataloader = DataLoader(testset, batch_size=500, shuffle=True)
```

### 6.2.1.5 `default`

```
eval.default
```

### 6.2.1.6 `device`

```
eval.device = torch.device("cpu")
```

### 6.2.1.7 `fid`

```
eval.fid = FrechetInceptionDistance(feature=2048)
```

### 6.2.1.8 `fid_score`

```
eval.fid_score = fid.compute()
```

### 6.2.1.9 `grid`

```
eval.grid = make_grid(x_gen, nrow=int(np.sqrt(args.n_samples)))
```

### 6.2.1.10 `help`

```
eval.help
```

#### 6.2.1.11 int

```
eval.int
```

#### 6.2.1.12 model

```
eval.model
```

#### 6.2.1.13 n\_params

```
eval.n_params = sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters() if p.requires_grad)
```

#### 6.2.1.14 parser

```
eval.parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
```

#### 6.2.1.15 real

```
eval.real
```

#### 6.2.1.16 real\_images

```
eval.real_images = transform_for_inceptionv3(real_images)
```

#### 6.2.1.17 save\_path

```
eval.save_path = join(args.output_dir, f"{cfg['model_name']}_samples.png")
```

#### 6.2.1.18 SEED

```
int eval.SEED = 1
```

#### 6.2.1.19 state\_dict

```
eval.state_dict = torch.load(join(args.model_dir, "state_dict.pth"), map_location=device)
```

#### 6.2.1.20 str

```
eval.str
```

### 6.2.1.21 t0

```
eval.t0 = time()
```

### 6.2.1.22 testset

```
eval.testset = MNIST("./data", train=False, download=True, transform=tf)
```

### 6.2.1.23 tf

```
eval.tf
```

#### Initial value:

```
00001 = transforms.Compose(
00002     [
00003         transforms.ToTensor(),
00004         transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (1.0)),
00005     ]
00006 )
```

FID Score.

### 6.2.1.24 transform\_for\_inceptionv3

```
eval.transform_for_inceptionv3
```

#### Initial value:

```
00001 = transforms.Compose(
00002     [
00003         transforms.Resize((299, 299)), # Resize the images to 299x299
00004         transforms.Lambda(lambda x: x.mul(255).byte()), # Convert to 0-255
00005         transforms.Lambda(lambda x: x.repeat(1, 3, 1, 1)), # Repeat 1-channel to 3-channel
00006     ]
00007 )
```

### 6.2.1.25 type

```
eval.type
```

### 6.2.1.26 x\_gen

```
eval.x_gen = model.sample(args.n_samples, (1, 28, 28), device)
```

## 6.3 make\_plots Namespace Reference

### Functions

- [plot\\_loss](#) ([metric\\_logger](#))  
*Plot the training and test loss over epochs.*
- [save\\_fig](#) ([fig](#), [save\\_path](#))  
*Save the figure to the specified path.*



**Variables**

- `parser` = `argparse.ArgumentParser()`
- `type`
- `str`
- `help`
- `args` = `parser.parse_known_args()[0]`
- list `models` = `["ddpm_default", "ddpm_high", "magic_uneraser"]`
- Training visualisations.*
- `metric_logger` = `pickle.load(f)`
- `fig` = `plot_loss(metric_logger)`
- list `epochs` = `[1, 5, 10, 25]`
- list `letters` = `["(a)", "(b)", "(c)", "(d)"]`
- `axs` = `axs.flatten()`
- `figsize`
- `path` = `join(args.models, model_name, "samples", f"epoch_{epoch - 1:04d}.png")`
- `img` = `Image.open(path)`
- `fontsize`
- `transform`
- `transAxes`
- `fontweight`
- `trajectory` = `eraser_trajectory(3)`
- Visualisation of how the eraser degradation works.*
- `pixels` = `all_pixels_in_trajectory(trajectory)`
- `s` = `torch.tensor([0.16])`
- `eraserheads` = `eraserhead_masks(pixels, radius=3, sigma=3, size=28)`
- `masks` = `torch.exp(torch.cumsum(torch.log(eraserheads), dim=0))`
- `index` = `torch.round(masks.shape[0] * s)`
- `trajectory_img` = `np.zeros((28, 28))`
- `eraserhead` = `eraserheads[index]`
- `mask` = `masks[index]`
- `tf` = `transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (1.0))])`
- `dataset` = `MNIST("./data", train=True, download=True, transform=tf)`
- `x` = `dataset[22][0].unsqueeze(0)`
- `degrador` = `Eraser(trajectory, eraserhead_radius=3, sigma=3, size=28)`
- `colour` = `torch.tensor([0.3])`
- float `noise` = `torch.randn_like(x) * 0.05`
- `background`
- `cmap`
- `letter`

**6.3.1 Function Documentation****6.3.1.1 `plot_loss()`**

```
make_plots.plot_loss (
    metric_logger )
```

Plot the training and test loss over epochs.

### 6.3.1.2 save\_fig()

```
make_plots.save_fig (
    fig,
    save_path )
```

Save the figure to the specified path.

## 6.3.2 Variable Documentation

### 6.3.2.1 args

```
make_plots.args = parser.parse_known_args() [0]
```

### 6.3.2.2 axs

```
make_plots.axs = axs.flatten()
```

### 6.3.2.3 background

```
make_plots.background
```

### 6.3.2.4 cmap

```
make_plots.cmap
```

### 6.3.2.5 colour

```
make_plots.colour = torch.tensor([0.3])
```

### 6.3.2.6 dataset

```
make_plots.dataset = MNIST("./data", train=True, download=True, transform=tf)
```

### 6.3.2.7 degrador

```
make_plots.degrador = Eraser(trjectory, eraserhead_radius=3, sigma=3, size=28)
```

### 6.3.2.8 epochs

```
list make_plots.epochs = [1, 5, 10, 25]
```

#### 6.3.2.9 eraserhead

```
make_plots.eraserhead = eraserheads[index]
```

#### 6.3.2.10 eraserheads

```
make_plots.eraserheads = eraserhead_masks(pixels, radius=3, sigma=3, size=28)
```

#### 6.3.2.11 fig

```
make_plots.fig = plot_loss(metric_logger)
```

#### 6.3.2.12 figsize

```
make_plots.figsize
```

#### 6.3.2.13 fontsize

```
make_plots.fontsize
```

#### 6.3.2.14 fontweight

```
make_plots.fontweight
```

#### 6.3.2.15 help

```
make_plots.help
```

#### 6.3.2.16 img

```
make_plots.img = Image.open(path)
```

#### 6.3.2.17 index

```
make_plots.index = torch.round(masks.shape[0] * s)
```

#### 6.3.2.18 letter

```
make_plots.letter
```

#### 6.3.2.19 letters

```
list make_plots.letters = ["(a)", "(b)", "(c)", "(d)"]
```

#### 6.3.2.20 mask

```
make_plots.mask = masks[index]
```

#### 6.3.2.21 masks

```
make_plots.masks = torch.exp(torch.cumsum(torch.log(eraserheads), dim=0))
```

#### 6.3.2.22 metric\_logger

```
make_plots.metric_logger = pickle.load(f)
```

#### 6.3.2.23 models

```
list make_plots.models = ["ddpm_default", "ddpm_high", "magic_uneraser"]
```

Training visualisations.

#### 6.3.2.24 noise

```
float make_plots.noise = torch.randn_like(x) * 0.05
```

#### 6.3.2.25 parser

```
make_plots.parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
```

#### 6.3.2.26 path

```
make_plots.path = join(args.models, model_name, "samples", f"epoch_{epoch - 1:04d}.png")
```

#### 6.3.2.27 pixels

```
make_plots.pixels = all_pixels_in_trajectory(trajecory)
```

#### 6.3.2.28 s

```
make_plots.s = torch.tensor([0.16])
```

#### 6.3.2.29 str

```
make_plots.str
```

#### 6.3.2.30 tf

```
make_plots.tf = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (1.↵  
0))])
```

#### 6.3.2.31 trajectory

```
make_plots.trajectory = eraser_trajectory(3)
```

Visualisation of how the eraser degradation works.

#### 6.3.2.32 trajectory\_img

```
make_plots.trajectory_img = np.zeros((28, 28))
```

#### 6.3.2.33 transAxes

```
make_plots.transAxes
```

#### 6.3.2.34 transform

```
make_plots.transform
```

#### 6.3.2.35 type

```
make_plots.type
```

#### 6.3.2.36 x

```
make_plots.x = dataset[22][0].unsqueeze(0)
```

## 6.4 src Namespace Reference

This package contains the source code for the project.

## Namespaces

- namespace [cnn](#)
- namespace [config\\_parsing](#)
- namespace [degradation](#)
- namespace [models](#)
- namespace [noise\\_schedules](#)

### 6.4.1 Detailed Description

This package contains the source code for the project.

## 6.5 src.cnn Namespace Reference

### Classes

- class [CNN](#)
- class [CNNBlock](#)

## 6.6 src.config\_parsing Namespace Reference

### Functions

- [parse\\_degradation\\_config](#) (config)  
*Parse the degradation strategy from the config file.*
- [parse\\_config](#) (config\_file)  
*Parse the model configuration file.*

### 6.6.1 Function Documentation

#### 6.6.1.1 parse\_config()

```
src.config_parsing.parse_config (
    config_file )
```

Parse the model configuration file.

Parse the configuration file to create the model and optimizer, as well as dictionary containing other important configuration parameters.

#### Parameters

<i>config_file</i>	Path to the configuration file.
--------------------	---------------------------------

**Returns**

Configuration dictionary, model and optimizer.

**6.6.1.2 parse\_degradation\_config()**

```
src.config_parsing.parse_degradation_config (
    config )
```

Parse the degradation strategy from the config file.

If the diffusion type is 'ddpm', the noise schedule is parsed. If the diffusion type is 'cold', the degradation operator is parsed.

**Parameters**

<i>config</i>	ConfigParser object containing the configuration file.
---------------	--

**Returns**

Degradation operator or noise schedule.

## 6.7 src.degradation Namespace Reference

**Namespaces**

- namespace [base](#)
- namespace [eraser](#)
- namespace [eraser\\_utils](#)

## 6.8 src.degradation.base Namespace Reference

**Classes**

- class [DegredationOperator](#)  
*Base class for all degradation operators.*

## 6.9 src.degradation.eraser Namespace Reference

**Classes**

- class [Eraser](#)  
*Eraser Degredation Operator.*

## 6.10 src.degradation.eraser\_utils Namespace Reference

### Functions

- [get\\_zigzag\\_trajectory](#) (left, top, bottom, right, size=28)  
*Generates a zigzag trajectory for the eraser head.*
- [eraser\\_trajectory](#) (radius)  
*Generates a zigzag trajectory for the eraser head with a given radius.*
- [all\\_pixels\\_in\\_trajectory](#) (list trajectory)  
*Generates all pixels in the trajectory of the eraser head.*
- [disk\\_mask](#) (pixel, radius, size)  
*Generates a solid disk mask for the center of the eraser head.*
- [gaussian\\_mask](#) (pixel, sigma, size)  
*Generates a Gaussian mask centered at a specified pixel location.*
- torch.Tensor [eraserhead\\_masks](#) (torch.Tensor pixels, int radius=3, float sigma=3, int size=28)  
*Generates a mask for the head of the eraser.*

### 6.10.1 Function Documentation

#### 6.10.1.1 all\_pixels\_in\_trajectory()

```
src.degradation.eraser_utils.all_pixels_in_trajectory (
    list trajectory )
```

Generates all pixels in the trajectory of the eraser head.

The trajectory is a list of pixel coordinates that the eraser head moves between in straight lines. This function generates all pixels along that trajectory by using the `line` function from `skimage`.

#### 6.10.1.2 disk\_mask()

```
src.degradation.eraser_utils.disk_mask (
    pixel,
    radius,
    size )
```

Generates a solid disk mask for the center of the eraser head.

The mask has zeros inside the disk and ones outside.

#### Parameters

<i>pixel</i>	A tensor (row, column) representing the center of the disk.
<i>radius</i>	The radius of the disk.
<i>size</i>	The size of the image.

#### Returns

: A tensor of shape (1, size, size) containing the mask.



### 6.10.1.3 eraser\_trajectory()

```
src.degradation.eraser_utils.eraser_trajectory (
    radius )
```

Generates a zigzag trajectory for the eraser head with a given radius.

The trajectory consists of a series of points on the edge of the image that the eraser moves between. We need to ensure that the solid disk of the eraser head will move across every pixel in the image, to ensure that the image is fully erased. This involved calculation by hand to determine the correct points for the zigzag pattern, so we only allow `radius` to be 2 or 3.

### 6.10.1.4 eraserhead\_masks()

```
torch.Tensor src.degradation.eraser_utils.eraserhead_masks (
    torch.Tensor pixels,
    int radius = 3,
    float sigma = 3,
    int size = 28 )
```

Generates a mask for the head of the eraser.

(for each pixel in `pixels`)

The mask consists of a solid disk of radius `radius`, with a Gaussian falloff around the edge. `pixels` has shape (N, 2), where N is the number of masks to generate. For each pixel in `pixels`, a separate mask is generated, centered on that pixel.

#### Parameters

<i>pixels</i>	A tensor of shape (N, 2) containing the coordinates of the center pixels.
<i>radius</i>	The radius of the solid disk mask.
<i>sigma</i>	The standard deviation of the Gaussian falloff.
<i>size</i>	The size of the image.

#### Returns

A tensor of shape (N, 1, size, size) containing the masks.

### 6.10.1.5 gaussian\_mask()

```
src.degradation.eraser_utils.gaussian_mask (
    pixel,
    sigma,
    size )
```

Generates a Gaussian mask centered at a specified pixel location.

The mask's values increase with distance from the center according to a Gaussian distribution.

**Parameters**

<i>pixel</i>	A tensor (row, column) representing the center of the mask.
<i>sigma</i>	The standard deviation of the Gaussian distribution.
<i>size</i>	The size of the image.

**Returns**

: A tensor of shape (1, size, size) containing the Gaussian mask.

**6.10.1.6 get\_zigzag\_trajectory()**

```
src.degradation.eraser_utils.get_zigzag_trajectory (
    left,
    top,
    bottom,
    right,
    size = 28 )
```

Generates a zigzag trajectory for the eraser head.

The trajectory consists of a series of points on the edges of the image that the eraser moves between in straight lines. The points are defined by intersections with `left`, `top`, `bottom`, and `right` edges. The eraser moves from the first point in `left` to the first point in `top`, then to the second point in `left`, and so on until the last point in `top`. Then it moves to the first point in `bottom`, then `right`, and so on until it has completed the full trajectory.

**6.11 src.models Namespace Reference****Classes**

- class [ColdDiffusion](#)  
*Cold Diffusion model as described by Bansal et al.*
- class [DDPM](#)  
*Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model (DDPM) as described by Ho et al.*

**6.12 src.noise\_schedules Namespace Reference****Functions**

- Dict[str, torch.Tensor] [linear\\_schedule](#) (float beta1, float beta2, int T)  
*Returns pre-computed schedules for DDPM sampling with a linear noise schedule.*
- dict [cosine\\_schedule](#) (int T, float s=0.002)  
*Returns pre-computed schedules for DDPM sampling with a cosine noise schedule.*

## 6.12.1 Function Documentation

### 6.12.1.1 cosine\_schedule()

```
dict src.noise_schedules.cosine_schedule (
    int T,
    float s = 0.002 )
```

Returns pre-computed schedules for DDPM sampling with a cosine noise schedule.

Unfortunately the model did not train when using this schedule & I don't have time to figure out why :(

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2102.09672.pdf>

We clip beta\_t to be no larger than 0.999 to prevent singularities at the end of the diffusion process near t = T.

We use a small offset s to prevent beta\_t from being too small near t = 0, since we found that having tiny amounts of noise at the beginning of the process made it hard for the network to predict the noise accurately enough. In particular, we selected s such that sqrt(beta\_1) was slightly smaller than the pixel bin size 1/255, which gives 0.002.

### 6.12.1.2 linear\_schedule()

```
Dict[str, torch.Tensor] src.noise_schedules.linear_schedule (
    float beta1,
    float beta2,
    int T )
```

Returns pre-computed schedules for DDPM sampling with a linear noise schedule.

## 6.13 train Namespace Reference

### Variables

- `t0` = time()
- `config_file` = sys.argv[1]
- int `SEED` = 14 + len(`config_file`)
- `cfg`
- `model`
- `optim`
- `tf` = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (1.0))])
- `trainset` = MNIST("./data", train=True, download=True, transform=`tf`)
- `testset` = MNIST("./data", train=False, download=True, transform=`tf`)
- `train_loader` = DataLoader(`trainset`, batch\_size=`cfg`["batch\_size"], shuffle=True, drop\_last=True)
- `test_loader` = DataLoader(`testset`, batch\_size=`cfg`["batch\_size"], shuffle=False, drop\_last=False)
- `results_dir` = os.path.join("./models", `cfg`["model\_name"])
- `exist_ok`
- `accelerator` = Accelerator()
- `device` = accelerator.device
- dict `metric_logger` = {"train\_loss": [], "test\_loss": []}
- list `losses` = []
- int `total_loss` = 0
- `loss` = model(x)
- int `train_loss` = `total_loss` / len(`train_loader`)
- int `test_loss` = `total_loss` / len(`test_loader`)
- `xh` = model.sample(n\_sample=16, img\_shape=(1, 28, 28), `device`=`device`)
- `grid` = make\_grid(`xh`, nrow=4)

### 6.13.1 Variable Documentation

#### 6.13.1.1 accelerator

```
train.accelerator = Accelerator()
```

#### 6.13.1.2 cfg

```
train.cfg
```

#### 6.13.1.3 config\_file

```
train.config_file = sys.argv[1]
```

#### 6.13.1.4 device

```
train.device = accelerator.device
```

#### 6.13.1.5 exist\_ok

```
train.exist_ok
```

#### 6.13.1.6 grid

```
train.grid = make_grid(xh, nrow=4)
```

#### 6.13.1.7 loss

```
train.loss = model(x)
```

#### 6.13.1.8 losses

```
list train.losses = []
```

#### 6.13.1.9 metric\_logger

```
dict train.metric_logger = {"train_loss": [], "test_loss": []}
```

#### 6.13.1.10 model

```
train.model
```

#### 6.13.1.11 optim

```
train.optim
```

#### 6.13.1.12 results\_dir

```
train.results_dir = os.path.join("./models", cfg["model_name"])
```

#### 6.13.1.13 SEED

```
int train.SEED = 14 + len(config_file)
```

#### 6.13.1.14 t0

```
train.t0 = time()
```

#### 6.13.1.15 test\_loader

```
train.test_loader = DataLoader(testset, batch_size=cfg["batch_size"], shuffle=False, drop_↵  
last=False)
```

#### 6.13.1.16 test\_loss

```
int train.test_loss = total_loss / len(test_loader)
```

#### 6.13.1.17 testset

```
train.testset = MNIST("./data", train=False, download=True, transform=tf)
```

#### 6.13.1.18 tf

```
train.tf = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (1.0))])
```

#### 6.13.1.19 total\_loss

```
int train.total_loss = 0
```

#### 6.13.1.20 train\_loader

```
train.train_loader = DataLoader(trainset, batch_size=cfg["batch_size"], shuffle=True, drop_↵  
last=True)
```

#### 6.13.1.21 train\_loss

```
int train.train_loss = total_loss / len(train_loader)
```

#### 6.13.1.22 trainset

```
train.trainset = MNIST("./data", train=True, download=True, transform=tf)
```

#### 6.13.1.23 xh

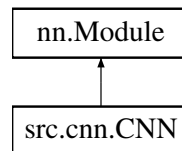
```
train.xh = model.sample(n_sample=16, img_shape=(1, 28, 28), device=device)
```

# Chapter 7

## Class Documentation

### 7.1 src.cnn.CNN Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for src.cnn.CNN:



#### Public Member Functions

- None `__init__` (self, in\_channels, expected\_shape=(28, 28), n\_hidden=(64, 128, 64), kernel\_size=7, last\_kernel\_size=3, time\_embeddings=16, act=nn.GELU)
- torch.Tensor `time_encoding` (self, torch.Tensor s)  
*Encode the time step into the latent space.*
- torch.Tensor `forward` (self, torch.Tensor x, torch.Tensor s)  
*Forward pass through the CNN.*

#### Public Attributes

- `blocks`
- `time_embed`

#### 7.1.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

##### 7.1.1.1 `__init__()`

```
None src.cnn.CNN.__init__ (
    self,
    in_channels,
    expected_shape = (28, 28),
    n_hidden = (64, 128, 64),
    kernel_size = 7,
    last_kernel_size = 3,
    time_embeddings = 16,
    act = nn.GELU )
```

## 7.1.2 Member Function Documentation

### 7.1.2.1 forward()

```
torch.Tensor src.cnn.CNN.forward (
    self,
    torch.Tensor x,
    torch.Tensor s )
```

Forward pass through the CNN.

#### Parameters

<i>x</i>	Input tensor
<i>s</i>	Severity (timestep/T) - a scalar in [0, 1]

### 7.1.2.2 time\_encoding()

```
torch.Tensor src.cnn.CNN.time_encoding (
    self,
    torch.Tensor s )
```

Encode the time step into the latent space.

#### Parameters

<i>s</i>	Severity (timestep/T) - a scalar in [0, 1]
----------	--

## 7.1.3 Member Data Documentation

### 7.1.3.1 blocks

```
src.cnn.CNN.blocks
```

### 7.1.3.2 time\_embed

```
src.cnn.CNN.time_embed
```

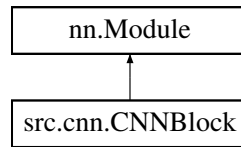
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/[cnn.py](#)



## 7.2 src.cnn.CNNBlock Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for src.cnn.CNNBlock:



### Public Member Functions

- `__init__` (self, in\_channels, out\_channels, \*expected\_shape, act=nn.GELU, kernel\_size=7)
- `forward` (self, x)

### Public Attributes

- `net`

### 7.2.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 7.2.1.1 `__init__()`

```
src.cnn.CNNBlock.__init__ (
    self,
    in_channels,
    out_channels,
    * expected_shape,
    act = nn.GELU,
    kernel_size = 7 )
```

### 7.2.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 7.2.2.1 `forward()`

```
src.cnn.CNNBlock.forward (
    self,
    x )
```

### 7.2.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 7.2.3.1 `net`

```
src.cnn.CNNBlock.net
```

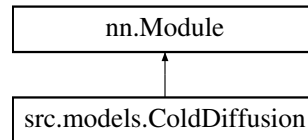
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/cnn.py`

## 7.3 src.models.ColdDiffusion Class Reference

Cold Diffusion model as described by Bansal et al.

Inheritance diagram for src.models.ColdDiffusion:



### Public Member Functions

- None `__init__` (self, nn.Module `reconstructor`, `DegradationOperator` `degrador`, nn.Module `criterion`=nn.MSELoss(), int `T`=1000)
- torch.Tensor `forward` (self, torch.Tensor `x`)
- torch.Tensor `sample` (self, int `n_sample`, img\_shape=(1, 28, 28), device="cpu", bool `visualise`=False)

*Sample from the model using Bansal et al.*

### Public Attributes

- `degrador`
- `reconstructor`
- `T`
- `criterion`

### 7.3.1 Detailed Description

Cold Diffusion model as described by Bansal et al.

(2022)

The model accepts a reconstructor network, a degradation operator, a criterion and the number of steps  $T$ . The forward pass generates the time-step  $t$  in  $\{1, \dots, T\}$ , converts this to severity,  $s = t/T$ , then generates the latent state  $z_t$  using the degradation operator. The reconstructor network then reconstructs the image from the latent state  $z_t$  and severity  $s$ , and the loss is calculated using the criterion (by default the mean squared error between the real and reconstructed image). The sample method generates samples from the model using Algorithm 2 from Bansal et al. (2022) - "Improved Sampling for Cold Diffusion". We actually implement a slight modification of this algorithm, where we do the step  $z_{t-1} = z_t - D(x_{\text{recon}}, t) + D(x_{\text{recon}}, t-1)$  for  $t$  in  $\{T, \dots, 2\}$ , not  $t = 1$ . (We found better empirical results this way.)

### 7.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 7.3.2.1 `__init__()`

```

None src.models.ColdDiffusion.__init__ (
    self,
    nn.Module reconstructor,
    DegradationOperator degrador,
    nn.Module criterion = nn.MSELoss(),
    int T = 1000 )
  
```

### 7.3.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 7.3.3.1 forward()

```
torch.Tensor src.models.ColdDiffusion.forward (
    self,
    torch.Tensor x )
```

#### 7.3.3.2 sample()

```
torch.Tensor src.models.ColdDiffusion.sample (
    self,
    int n_sample,
    img_shape = (1, 28, 28),
    device = "cpu",
    bool visualise = False )
```

Sample from the model using Bansal et al.

(2022) Algorithm 2

##### Parameters

<i>n_sample</i>	Number of samples to generate
<i>img_shape</i>	Shape of the image
<i>device</i>	Device to use
<i>visualise</i>	Whether to return all latent states for visualisation,

### 7.3.4 Member Data Documentation

#### 7.3.4.1 criterion

```
src.models.ColdDiffusion.criterion
```

#### 7.3.4.2 degrador

```
src.models.ColdDiffusion.degrador
```

#### 7.3.4.3 reconstructor

```
src.models.ColdDiffusion.reconstructor
```

#### 7.3.4.4 T

```
src.models.ColdDiffusion.T
```

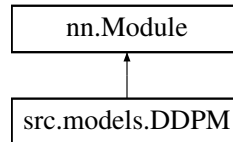
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/[models.py](#)

## 7.4 src.models.DDPM Class Reference

Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model (DDPM) as described by Ho et al.

Inheritance diagram for src.models.DDPM:



### Public Member Functions

- None `__init__` (self, `gt`, Dict[str, torch.Tensor] `noise_schedule`, nn.Module `criterion`=nn.MSELoss())
- torch.Tensor `forward` (self, torch.Tensor `x`)

*Algorithm 18.1 in Prince.*

- torch.Tensor `sample` (self, int `n_sample`, img\_shape=(1, 28, 28), device="cpu", visualise=False)

*Algorithm 18.2 in Prince.*

### Public Attributes

- `gt`
- `T`
- `criterion`

### 7.4.1 Detailed Description

Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model (DDPM) as described by Ho et al.

(2020)

### 7.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 7.4.2.1 `__init__()`

```

None src.models.DDPM.__init__ (
    self,
    gt,
    Dict[str, torch.Tensor] noise_schedule,
    nn.Module criterion = nn.MSELoss() )

```

### 7.4.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 7.4.3.1 `forward()`

```

torch.Tensor src.models.DDPM.forward (
    self,
    torch.Tensor x )

```

Algorithm 18.1 in Prince.

### 7.4.3.2 sample()

```
torch.Tensor src.models.DDPM.sample (
    self,
    int n_sample,
    img_shape = (1, 28, 28),
    device = "cpu",
    visualise = False )
```

Algorithm 18.2 in Prince.

#### Parameters

<i>n_sample</i>	Number of samples to generate
<i>img_shape</i>	Shape of the image
<i>device</i>	Device to use
<i>visualise</i>	Whether to return all latent states for visualisation

## 7.4.4 Member Data Documentation

### 7.4.4.1 criterion

```
src.models.DDPM.criterion
```

### 7.4.4.2 gt

```
src.models.DDPM.gt
```

### 7.4.4.3 T

```
src.models.DDPM.T
```

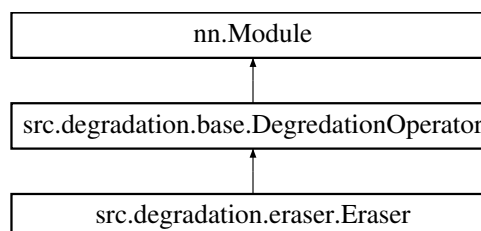
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/[models.py](#)

## 7.5 src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator Class Reference

Base class for all degradation operators.

Inheritance diagram for src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator:



## Public Member Functions

- [\\_\\_init\\_\\_](#) (self)
  - [sampling](#) (self, bool mode=True)  
*Set the sampling mode of the degradation operator.*
- [train](#) (self, bool mode=True)  
*Set the sampling mode to False if we are in training mode.*

## Public Attributes

- [sampling\\_mode](#)

## 7.5.1 Detailed Description

Base class for all degradation operators.

## 7.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 7.5.2.1 \_\_init\_\_()

```
src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator.__init__ (  
    self )
```

Reimplemented in [src.degradation.eraser.Eraser](#).

## 7.5.3 Member Function Documentation

### 7.5.3.1 sampling()

```
src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator.sampling (  
    self,  
    bool mode = True )
```

Set the sampling mode of the degradation operator.

### 7.5.3.2 train()

```
src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator.train (  
    self,  
    bool mode = True )
```

Set the sampling mode to False if we are in training mode.

## 7.5.4 Member Data Documentation

### 7.5.4.1 sampling\_mode

src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator.sampling\_mode

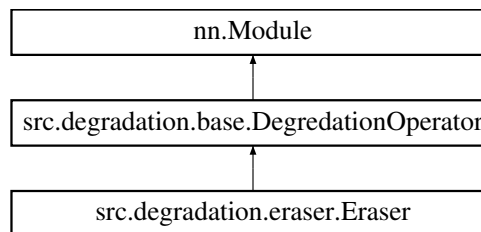
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/[base.py](#)

## 7.6 src.degradation.eraser.Eraser Class Reference

Eraser Degredation Operator.

Inheritance diagram for src.degradation.eraser.Eraser:



### Public Member Functions

- `__init__` (self, trajectory, int eraserhead\_radius=3, float sigma=3, float [noise\\_std](#)=0.02, int size=28)
- `__call__` (self, torch.Tensor x, torch.Tensor s)  
 $s$  - severity ( $t/T$ ) in  $[0, 1]$
- [latent\\_sampler](#) (self, n\_sample, img\_shape, device)

### Public Member Functions inherited from [src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator](#)

- [sampling](#) (self, bool mode=True)  
Set the sampling mode of the degradation operator.
- [train](#) (self, bool mode=True)  
Set the sampling mode to False if we are in training mode.

### Public Attributes

- [noise\\_std](#)
- [background](#)

### Public Attributes inherited from [src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator](#)

- [sampling\\_mode](#)

## 7.6.1 Detailed Description

Eraser Degredation Operator.

## 7.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 7.6.2.1 `__init__()`

```
src.degradation.eraser.Eraser.__init__ (
    self,
    trajectory,
    int eraserhead_radius = 3,
    float sigma = 3,
    float noise_std = 0.02,
    int size = 28 )
```

Reimplemented from [src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator](#).

## 7.6.3 Member Function Documentation

### 7.6.3.1 `__call__()`

```
src.degradation.eraser.Eraser.__call__ (
    self,
    torch.Tensor x,
    torch.Tensor s )
```

s - severity (t/T) in [0, 1]

The index of the mask to apply is given by  $s * M$ , where M is the number of pixels/masks in the trajectory.

### 7.6.3.2 `latent_sampler()`

```
src.degradation.eraser.Eraser.latent_sampler (
    self,
    n_sample,
    img_shape,
    device )
```

## 7.6.4 Member Data Documentation

### 7.6.4.1 `background`

```
src.degradation.eraser.Eraser.background
```

### 7.6.4.2 `noise_std`

```
src.degradation.eraser.Eraser.noise_std
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [/Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/eraser.py](#)



# Chapter 8

## File Documentation

### 8.1 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/eval.py File Reference

Evaluation script for trained diffusion model.

#### Namespaces

- namespace [eval](#)

#### Variables

- [int eval.SEED](#) = 1
- [eval.t0](#) = time()
- [eval.parser](#) = argparse.ArgumentParser()
- [eval.type](#)
- [eval.str](#)
- [eval.help](#)
- [eval.default](#)
- [eval.int](#)
- [eval.args](#) = parser.parse\_known\_args()[0]
- [eval.device](#) = torch.device("cpu")
- [eval.cfg](#)
- [eval.model](#)
- [eval.\\_](#)
- [eval.state\\_dict](#) = torch.load(join(args.model\_dir, "state\_dict.pth"), map\_location=[device](#))
- [eval.n\\_params](#) = sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters() if p.requires\_grad)
- [eval.x\\_gen](#) = model.sample(args.n\_samples, (1, 28, 28), [device](#))
- [eval.grid](#) = make\_grid([x\\_gen](#), nrow=[int](#)(np.sqrt(args.n\_samples)))
- [eval.save\\_path](#) = join(args.output\_dir, f"{[cfg](#)['model\_name']}\_{args.n\_samples}.png")
- [eval.tf](#)
  - FID Score.*
  - [eval.testset](#) = MNIST("./data", train=False, download=True, transform=[tf](#))
  - [eval.dataloader](#) = DataLoader([testset](#), batch\_size=500, shuffle=True)
  - [eval.transform\\_for\\_inceptionv3](#)
  - [eval.fid](#) = FrechetInceptionDistance(feature=2048)
  - [eval.real\\_images](#) = [transform\\_for\\_inceptionv3](#)(real\_images)
  - [eval.real](#)
  - [eval.fid\\_score](#) = fid.compute()

### 8.1.1 Detailed Description

Evaluation script for trained diffusion model.

This script generates samples from the trained model and computes the FID score between the generated samples and the MNIST test set. However many samples are generated, the FID score is computed on the same number of samples from the MNIST test set.

Example usage: `python eval.py --model_dir ./models/ddpm_default --output_dir ./plots`

## 8.2 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/make\_↵ plots.py File Reference

Script to make plots for the report.

### Namespaces

- namespace `make_plots`

### Functions

- `make_plots.plot_loss` (`metric_logger`)  
*Plot the training and test loss over epochs.*
- `make_plots.save_fig` (`fig`, `save_path`)  
*Save the figure to the specified path.*

### Variables

- `make_plots.parser` = `argparse.ArgumentParser()`
- `make_plots.type`
- `make_plots.str`
- `make_plots.help`
- `make_plots.args` = `parser.parse_known_args()[0]`
- list `make_plots.models` = ["ddpm\_default", "ddpm\_high", "magic\_uneraser"]  
*Training visualisations.*
- `make_plots.metric_logger` = `pickle.load(f)`
- `make_plots.fig` = `plot_loss(metric_logger)`
- list `make_plots.epochs` = [1, 5, 10, 25]
- list `make_plots.letters` = ["(a)", "(b)", "(c)", "(d)"]
- `make_plots.axs` = `axs.flatten()`
- `make_plots.figsize`
- `make_plots.path` = `join(args.models, model_name, "samples", f"epoch_{epoch - 1:04d}.png")`
- `make_plots.img` = `Image.open(path)`
- `make_plots.fontsize`
- `make_plots.transform`
- `make_plots.transAxes`
- `make_plots.fontweight`
- `make_plots.trajectory` = `eraser_trajectory(3)`

*Visualisation of how the eraser degradation works.*

- `make_plots.pixels` = `all_pixels_in_trajectory(trajectory)`
- `make_plots.s` = `torch.tensor([0.16])`
- `make_plots.eraserheads` = `eraserhead_masks(pixels, radius=3, sigma=3, size=28)`
- `make_plots.masks` = `torch.exp(torch.cumsum(torch.log(eraserheads), dim=0))`
- `make_plots.index` = `torch.round(masks.shape[0] * s)`
- `make_plots.trajectory_img` = `np.zeros((28, 28))`
- `make_plots.eraserhead` = `eraserheads[index]`
- `make_plots.mask` = `masks[index]`
- `make_plots.tf` = `transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (1.0))])`
- `make_plots.dataset` = `MNIST("./data", train=True, download=True, transform=tf)`
- `make_plots.x` = `dataset[22][0].unsqueeze(0)`
- `make_plots.degrador` = `Eraser(trajectory, eraserhead_radius=3, sigma=3, size=28)`
- `make_plots.colour` = `torch.tensor([0.3])`
- `float make_plots.noise` = `torch.randn_like(x) * 0.05`
- `make_plots.background`
- `make_plots.cmap`
- `make_plots.letter`

### 8.2.1 Detailed Description

Script to make plots for the report.

We make the following plots:

- Training and test loss over epochs for each model
- Samples from the models at epochs 1, 5, 10, 30
- Visualisation of the eraser degradation operator

Example usage: `python make_plots.py --models ./models --output_dir ./plots`

## 8.3 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/README.md File Reference

## 8.4 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/\_\_\_init\_\_.py File Reference

### Namespaces

- namespace `src`

*This package contains the source code for the project.*

## 8.5 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/↔ SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/\_\_init\_\_.py File Reference

### Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.degradation](#)
- namespace [degradation](#)  
*This package contains the degradation operators for the project.*

## 8.6 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/cnn.py File Reference

We create a simple 2D convolutional neural network to use as the reconstructor network within the diffusion models.

### Classes

- class [src.cnn.CNNBlock](#)
- class [src.cnn.CNN](#)

### Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.cnn](#)

### 8.6.1 Detailed Description

We create a simple 2D convolutional neural network to use as the reconstructor network within the diffusion models.

The CNN is a stack of convolutional blocks, each of which consists of a convolutional layer, followed by a layer normalization and a GELU activation.

First, we create a single CNN block which we will stack to create the full network. We use `LayerNorm` for stable training and no batch dependence.

We then create the full CNN model, which is a stack of these blocks according to the `n_hidden` tuple, which specifies the number of channels at each hidden layer.

## 8.7 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/↔ SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/config\_parsing.py File Reference

Functions for parsing the model configuration files.

## Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.config\\_parsing](#)

## Functions

- [src.config\\_parsing.parse\\_degradation\\_config](#) (config)  
*Parse the degradation strategy from the config file.*
- [src.config\\_parsing.parse\\_config](#) (config\_file)  
*Parse the model configuration file.*

### 8.7.1 Detailed Description

Functions for parsing the model configuration files.

## 8.8 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/↵ SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/base.py File Reference

Contains base class for all degradation operators.

## Classes

- class [src.degradation.base.DegredationOperator](#)  
*Base class for all degradation operators.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.degradation](#)
- namespace [src.degradation.base](#)

### 8.8.1 Detailed Description

Contains base class for all degradation operators.

Degradation operators are required in the training and sampling process of a cold diffusion model, and it is important to know whether we are sampling or training. The `sampling` method sets the sampling mode of the degradation operator. The `train` method is a wrapper around the `train` method of the parent class (`nn.Module`), and sets the sampling mode to `False`.

## 8.9 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/↵ SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/eraser.py File Reference

Contains the Eraser Degredation Operator.

### Classes

- class [src.degradation.eraser.Eraser](#)  
*Eraser Degredation Operator.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.degradation](#)
- namespace [src.degradation.eraser](#)

### 8.9.1 Detailed Description

Contains the Eraser Degredation Operator.

The idea is that the operator simulates the effect of an eraser 'rubbing out the image', where the eraser head is moved across the image in a zigzag pattern. This operator applies a mask to the input image, with severity controlled by the variable  $s$ . The mask is generated by a series of individual Eraser head masks, which are solid disks of radius `eraserhead_radius` with a Gaussian falloff at the edges with standard deviation `sigma`. The trajectory of the eraser head is defined by the `trajectory` parameter, which is a list of pixel coordinates at the edges of the image, that the eraser head moves between in straight lines. First, we calculate all pixels along this trajectory using the `all_pixels_in_trajectory` function. The mask is generated by applying the individual eraser head masks at each pixel in the trajectory, and multiplying them together. The severity parameter  $s$  ( $= t/T$ ) is a float in the range  $[0, 1]$ , which controls how far along the trajectory the eraser head has moved. For  $s = 0$ , the mask is the identity, and for  $s = 1$ , the mask is the final mask, leaving no trace of the original image. To ensure that the latent space is diverse, we make it so that the background image (the image left behind by the eraser) is a solid random colour with noise added. This noise is gaussian with standard deviation `noise_std`. The `__call__` method applies the degradation operator to the input image  $x$  with severity  $s$ .

Degradation operators are required in the training and sampling process of a cold diffusion model. If we are sampling from the model, we need to fix the background image for the whole generation process. The sampling mode is set using the `sampling` method from the DegredationOperator base class. The `latent_sampler` method generates a batch of background images for the given batch size and image shape. If we are in sampling mode, then it fixes these images as the background for the whole process.

## 8.10 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/↵ SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/degradation/eraser\_utils.py File Reference

Contains all utility functions for the Eraser Degredation Operator.

## Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.degradation](#)
- namespace [src.degradation.eraser\\_utils](#)

## Functions

- [src.degradation.eraser\\_utils.get\\_zigzag\\_trajectory](#) (left, top, bottom, right, size=28)  
*Generates a zigzag trajectory for the eraser head.*
- [src.degradation.eraser\\_utils.eraser\\_trajectory](#) (radius)  
*Generates a zigzag trajectory for the eraser head with a given radius.*
- [src.degradation.eraser\\_utils.all\\_pixels\\_in\\_trajectory](#) (list trajectory)  
*Generates all pixels in the trajectory of the eraser head.*
- [src.degradation.eraser\\_utils.disk\\_mask](#) (pixel, radius, size)  
*Generates a solid disk mask for the center of the eraser head.*
- [src.degradation.eraser\\_utils.gaussian\\_mask](#) (pixel, sigma, size)  
*Generates a Gaussian mask centered at a specified pixel location.*
- torch.Tensor [src.degradation.eraser\\_utils.eraserhead\\_masks](#) (torch.Tensor pixels, int radius=3, float sigma=3, int size=28)  
*Generates a mask for the head of the eraser.*

### 8.10.1 Detailed Description

Contains all utility functions for the Eraser Degredation Operator.

## 8.11 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/↵ SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/models.py File Reference

Diffusion models for image generation.

## Classes

- class [src.models.DDPM](#)  
*Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model (DDPM) as described by Ho et al.*
- class [src.models.ColdDiffusion](#)  
*Cold Diffusion model as described by Bansal et al.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.models](#)

### 8.11.1 Detailed Description

Diffusion models for image generation.

This file contains the implementation of the DDPM and Cold Diffusion models.

## 8.12 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/↵ SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/src/noise\_schedules.py File Reference

Functions for generating noise schedules for DDPM sampling.

### Namespaces

- namespace [src](#)  
*This package contains the source code for the project.*
- namespace [src.noise\\_schedules](#)

### Functions

- Dict[str, torch.Tensor] [src.noise\\_schedules.linear\\_schedule](#) (float beta1, float beta2, int T)  
*Returns pre-computed schedules for DDPM sampling with a linear noise schedule.*
- dict [src.noise\\_schedules.cosine\\_schedule](#) (int T, float s=0.002)  
*Returns pre-computed schedules for DDPM sampling with a cosine noise schedule.*

### 8.12.1 Detailed Description

Functions for generating noise schedules for DDPM sampling.

## 8.13 /Users/willknott/Desktop/DIS/SEM2/coursework/m2/wdk24/train.py File Reference

Script to train diffusion model on MNIST dataset.

### Namespaces

- namespace [train](#)



## Variables

- `train.t0` = `time()`
- `train.config_file` = `sys.argv[1]`
- `int train.SEED` = `14 + len(config_file)`
- `train.cfg`
- `train.model`
- `train.optim`
- `train.tf` = `transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (1.0))])`
- `train.trainset` = `MNIST("./data", train=True, download=True, transform=tf)`
- `train.testset` = `MNIST("./data", train=False, download=True, transform=tf)`
- `train.train_loader` = `DataLoader(trainset, batch_size=cfg["batch_size"], shuffle=True, drop_last=True)`
- `train.test_loader` = `DataLoader(testset, batch_size=cfg["batch_size"], shuffle=False, drop_last=False)`
- `train.results_dir` = `os.path.join("./models", cfg["model_name"])`
- `train.exist_ok`
- `train.accelerator` = `Accelerator()`
- `train.device` = `accelerator.device`
- `dict train.metric_logger` = `{"train_loss": [], "test_loss": []}`
- `list train.losses` = `[]`
- `int train.total_loss` = `0`
- `train.loss` = `model(x)`
- `int train.train_loss` = `total_loss / len(train_loader)`
- `int train.test_loss` = `total_loss / len(test_loader)`
- `train.xh` = `model.sample(n_sample=16, img_shape=(1, 28, 28), device=device)`
- `train.grid` = `make_grid(xh, nrow=4)`

### 8.13.1 Detailed Description

Script to train diffusion model on MNIST dataset.

The model is specified in the config file. It can be cold diffusion or DDPM.

Example usage: `python train.py ./configs/ddpm_default.ini`



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