

Activity 1 – Time Series Prediction with MLP

In this activity, we will learn:

- Multilayer Perceptron Regression
- Multilayer Perceptron Regression Using the Window Method

1) Problem Description: Time Series Prediction

The problem we are going to look at in this lesson is the international airline passengers prediction problem. This is a problem where given a year and a month, the task is to predict the number of international airline passengers in units of 1,000. The data ranges from January 1949 to December 1960 or 12 years, with 144 observations.

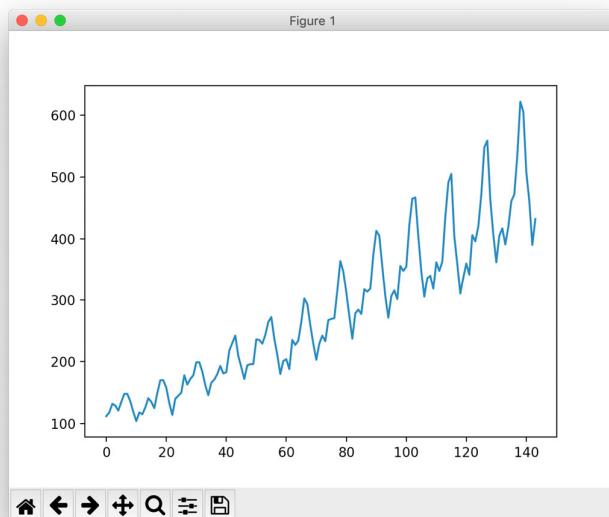
```
1 "Month","International airline passengers: monthly totals in thousands. Jan 49 ? Dec 60"
2 "1949-01",112
3 "1949-02",118
4 "1949-03",132
5 "1949-04",129
6 "1949-05",121
7 "1949-06",135
8 "1949-07",148
9 "1949-08",148
```

We can load this dataset easily using the Pandas library. We are not interested in the date, given that each observation is separated by the same interval of one month. Therefore when we load the dataset we can exclude the first column. The downloaded dataset also has footer information that we can exclude with the skipfooter argument to pandas.read_csv() set to 3 for the 3 footer lines.

```
01 from pandas import read_csv
02 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
03 dataset = read_csv('dataset/international-airline-passengers.csv', usecols=[1], engine='python',
04     skipfooter=3)
05 plt.plot(dataset)
06 plt.show()
```

* if you see an empty plot, check your ./matplotlib/matplotlibrc and add “backend: MacOSX” for macOS.

You can see an upward trend in the plot. You can also see some periodicity to the dataset that probably corresponds to the northern hemisphere summer holiday period.

**2) Multilayer Perceptron Regression**

We can phrase the time series prediction problem as a regression problem. I.e. given the number of passengers (in units of thousands) this month, what is the number of passengers next month. We can write a simple function to convert our single column of data into a two-column dataset. The first column containing this month's (t) passenger count and the second column containing next month's ($t+1$) passenger count, to be predicted.

- a) Use the following code to import the necessary functions and classes we intend to use. Then extract the NumPy array from the dataframe and convert the integer values to floating point values which are more suitable for modelling with a neural network.

```

01 import numpy
02 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
03 from pandas import read_csv
04 import math
05 from keras.models import Sequential
06 from keras.layers import Dense
07 # fix random seed for reproducibility
08 numpy.random.seed(7)
09 # load the dataset
10 dataframe = read_csv('dataset/international-airline-passengers.csv', usecols=[1],
11 engine='python', skipfooter=3)
12 dataset = dataframe.values
13 dataset = dataset.astype('float32')

```

- b) After we model our data and estimate the skill of our model on the training dataset, we need to get an idea of the skill of the model on new unseen data. For a normal classification or regression problem we would do this using k-fold cross-validation. With time series data, the sequence of values is important. A simple method that we can use is to split the ordered dataset into train and test datasets. The code below calculates the index of the split point and separates the data into the training datasets with 67% of the observations that we can use to train our model, leaving the remaining 33% for testing the model.

```

01 # split into train and test sets
02 train_size = int(len(dataset) * 0.67)
03 test_size = len(dataset) - train_size
04 train, test = dataset[0:train_size,:], dataset[train_size:len(dataset),:]
05 print(len(train), len(test))

```

- c) Now we can define a function to create a new dataset as described above. The function takes two arguments, the dataset which is a NumPy array that we want to convert into a dataset and the **look back** which is the number of previous time steps to use as input variables to predict the next time period, in this case, defaulted to 1. This default will create a dataset where X is the number of passengers at a given time (t) and Y is the number of passengers at the next time (t+1). It can be configured and we will look at constructing a differently shaped dataset in the next section.

```

01 # convert an array of values into a dataset matrix
02 def create_dataset(dataset, look_back=1):
03     dataX, dataY = [], []
04     for i in range(len(dataset)-look_back-1):
05         a = dataset[i:(i+look_back), 0]
06         dataX.append(a)
07         dataY.append(dataset[i + look_back, 0])
08     return numpy.array(dataX), numpy.array(dataY)

```

- d) Let's take a look at the effect of this function on the first few rows of the dataset.

```

01 X  Y
02 112 118
03 118 132
04 132 129
05 129 121
06 121 135

```

- e) Let's use this function to prepare the train and test datasets ready for modelling.

```

01 # reshape into X=t and Y=t+1
02 look_back = 1
03 trainX, trainY = create_dataset(train, look_back)
04 testX, testY = create_dataset(test, look_back)

```

- f) We can now fit a Multilayer Perceptron model to the training data. **We use a simple network with 1 input, 1 hidden layer with 8 neurons and an output layer.** The model is fit using mean squared error, if we take the square root gives us an error score in the units of the dataset. We will try a few rough parameters as shown in the configuration below, but by no means is the network listed optimized.

```

01 # create and fit Multilayer Perceptron model
02 model = Sequential()
03 model.add(Dense(8, input_dim=look_back, activation='relu'))
04 model.add(Dense(1))
05 model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
06 model.fit(trainX, trainY, epochs=200, batch_size=2, verbose=2)

```

- g) Once the model is fit, we can estimate the performance of the model on the train and test datasets. This will give us a point of comparison for new models.

```

01 # Estimate model performance
02 trainScore = model.evaluate(trainX, trainY, verbose=0)
03 print('Train Score: %.2f MSE (%.2f RMSE)' % (trainScore, math.sqrt(trainScore)))
04 testScore = model.evaluate(testX, testY, verbose=0)
05 print('Test Score: %.2f MSE (%.2f RMSE)' % (testScore, math.sqrt(testScore)))

```

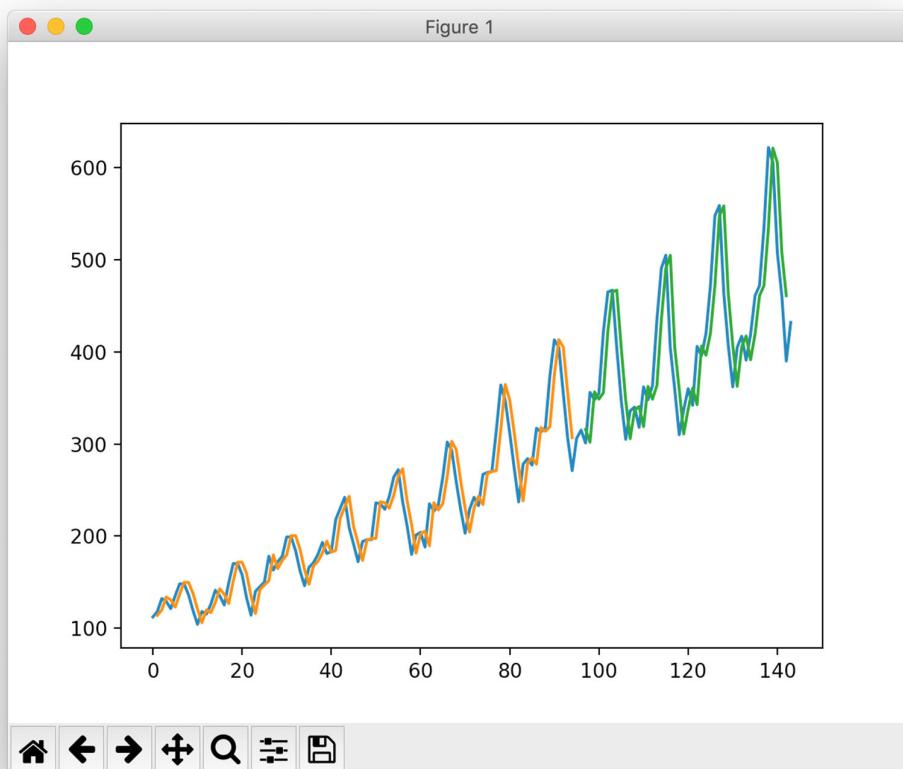
- h) Finally, we can generate predictions using the model for both the train and test dataset to get a visual indication of the skill of the model. Because of how the dataset was prepared, we must shift the predictions so that they align on the x-axis with the original dataset. Once prepared, the data is plotted, showing the original dataset in blue, the predictions for the train dataset in orange, the predictions on the unseen test dataset in green.

```

01 # generate predictions for training
02 trainPredict = model.predict(trainX)
03 testPredict = model.predict(testX)
04
05 # shift train predictions for plotting
06 trainPredictPlot = numpy.empty_like(dataset)
07 trainPredictPlot[:, :] = numpy.nan
08 trainPredictPlot[look_back:len(trainPredict)+look_back, :] = trainPredict
09
10 # shift test predictions for plotting
11 testPredictPlot = numpy.empty_like(dataset)
12 testPredictPlot[:, :] = numpy.nan
13 testPredictPlot[len(trainPredict)+(look_back*2)+1:len(dataset)-1, :] = testPredict
14
15 # plot baseline and predictions
16 plt.plot(dataset)
17 plt.plot(trainPredictPlot)
18 plt.plot(testPredictPlot)
19 plt.show()

```

Number of Passengers Predicted Using a Simple Multilayer Perceptron Model. Blue=Whole Dataset, Orange=Training. Green=Predictions.



- i) Running the complete script, we see that the model has an average error of 23 passengers (in thousands) on the training dataset and 48 passengers (in thousands) on the test dataset.

```

Epoch 193/200
- 0s - loss: 546.4690
Epoch 194/200
- 0s - loss: 542.1808
Epoch 195/200
- 0s - loss: 535.3081
Epoch 196/200
- 0s - loss: 551.2703
Epoch 197/200
- 0s - loss: 543.7843
Epoch 198/200
- 0s - loss: 538.5889
Epoch 199/200
- 0s - loss: 539.1440
Epoch 200/200
- 0s - loss: 533.8352
Train Score: 531.71 MSE (23.06 RMSE)
Test Score: 2355.06 MSE (48.53 RMSE)
    
```

3) Multilayer Perceptron Regression Using the Window Method

We can also phrase the problem so that multiple recent time steps can be used to make the prediction for the next time step. This is called the **window method**, and the size of the window is a parameter that can be tuned for each problem. For example, given the current time (t) we want to predict the value at the next time in the sequence ($t+1$), we can use the current time (t) as well as the two prior times ($t-1$ and $t-2$). When phrased as a regression problem the input variables are $t-2$, $t-1$, t and the output variable is $t+1$.

- a) The create dataset() function we wrote in the previous section allows us to create this formulation of the time series problem by increasing the look back argument from 1 to 3. A sample of the dataset with this formulation looks as follows:

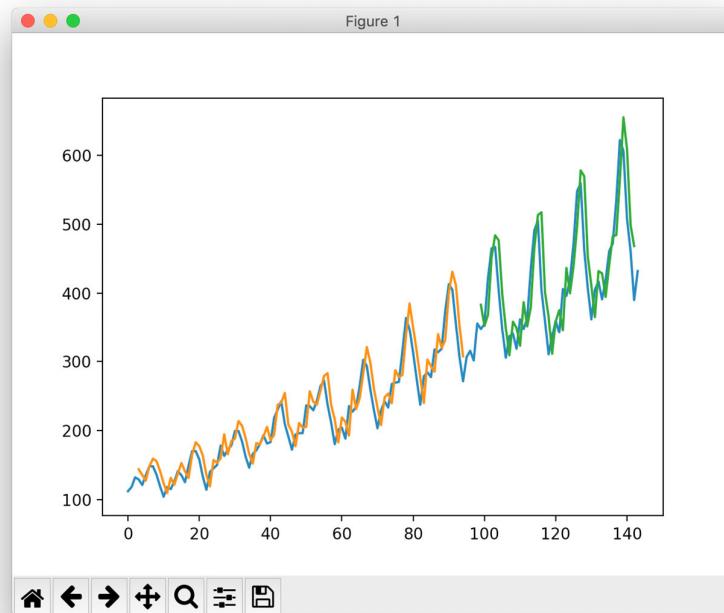
01	X1	X2	X3	Y
02	112	118	132	129
03	118	132	129	121
04	132	129	121	135
05	129	121	135	148
06	121	135	148	148

- b) We can re-run the exercise in the previous section with the larger window size. We will increase the network capacity to handle the additional information. **The first hidden layer is increased to 12 neurons and a second hidden layer is added with 8 neurons. The number of epochs is also increased to 400. (do this as an exercise)**

```

Epoch 395/400
- 0s - loss: 485.6239
Epoch 396/400
- 0s - loss: 480.2558
Epoch 397/400
- 0s - loss: 497.6783
Epoch 398/400
- 0s - loss: 489.8250
Epoch 399/400
- 0s - loss: 491.0915
Epoch 400/400
- 0s - loss: 494.0629
Train Score: 564.55 MSE (23.76 RMSE)
Test Score: 2247.87 MSE (47.41 RMSE)
    
```

We can see that the error was reduced compared to that of the previous exercise. Again, the window size and the network architecture were not tuned, this is just a demonstration of how to frame a prediction problem. Taking the square root of the performance scores we can see the average error on the training dataset was 23 passengers (in thousands per month) and the average error on the unseen test set was 47 passengers (in thousands per month).



Prediction of the Number of Passengers using a Simple Multilayer Perceptron Model With Time Lag.
Blue=Whole Dataset, Orange=Training, Green=Predictions

Activity wrap-up:

We learn

- Multilayer Perceptron Regression
- Multilayer Perceptron Regression Using the Window Method

Activity 2 – Time Series Prediction with LSTM

In this activity, we will:

- LSTM Network for Regression Using The Window Method
- LSTM Network for Regression with Time Steps

1. Problem Description:

Like the previous activity, we are going to look at the same international airline passengers prediction problem, but instead of using a Multilayer Perceptron, we will be using LSTM to solve the problem.

2. LSTM Network for Regression

- a) LSTMs are sensitive to the scale of the input data, specifically when the sigmoid (default) or tanh activation functions are used. It can be a good practice to rescale the data to the range of 0-to-1, also called normalizing. We can easily normalize the dataset using the **MinMaxScaler** preprocessing class from the scikit-learn library.

```
01 # normalize the dataset
02 scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
03 dataset = scaler.fit_transform(dataset)
```

- b) The LSTM network expects the input data (X) to be provided with a specific array structure in the form of: **[samples, time steps, features]**. Our prepared data is in the form: [samples, features] and we are framing the problem as one time step for each sample. We can transform the prepared train and test input data into the expected structure using `numpy.reshape()` as follows

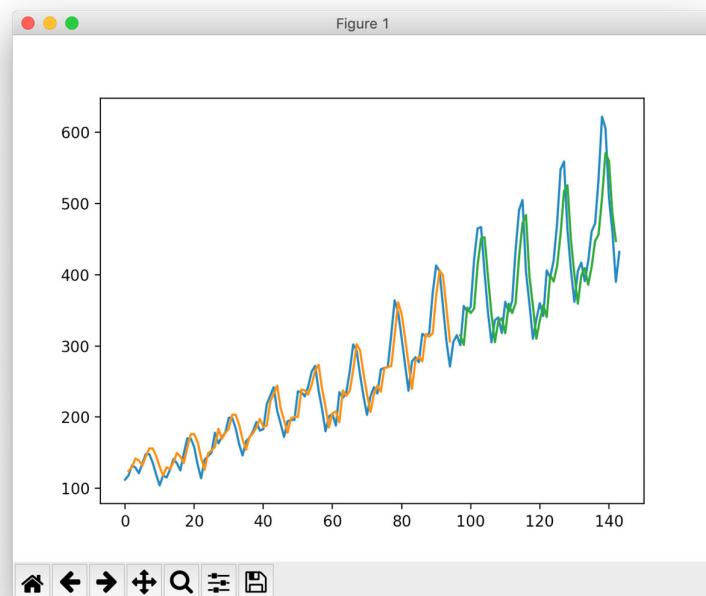
```
01 # reshape input to be [samples, time steps, features]
02 trainX = numpy.reshape(trainX, (trainX.shape[0], 1, trainX.shape[1]))
03 testX = numpy.reshape(testX, (testX.shape[0], 1, testX.shape[1]))
```

- c) We are now ready to design and fit our LSTM network for this problem. The network has a visible layer with 1 input, a hidden layer with 4 LSTM blocks or neurons and an output layer that makes a single value prediction. The default sigmoid activation function is used for the LSTM memory blocks. The network is trained for 100 epochs and a batch size of 1 is used.

```
01 # create and fit the LSTM network
02 model = Sequential()
03 model.add(LSTM(4, input_shape=(1, look_back)))
04 model.add(Dense(1))
05 model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
06 model.fit(trainX, trainY, epochs=100, batch_size=1, verbose=2)
```

- d) Modify the code from the previous activity, run and check your result. We can see that the model did an OK job of fitting both the training and the test datasets. We can see that the model has an average error of about 23 passengers (in thousands) on the training dataset and about 47 passengers (in thousands) on the test dataset.

```
Epoch 95/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 96/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 97/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 98/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 99/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 100/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Train Score: 22.92 RMSE
Test Score: 47.53 RMSE
```



3. LSTM Network for Regression Using The Window Method

- a) We can also phrase the problem so that multiple recent time steps can be used to make the prediction for the next time step. The create dataset() function we created in the previous section allows us to create this formulation of the time series problem by increasing the look back argument from 1 to 3. A sample of the dataset with this formulation looks as follows:

01	X1	X2	X3	Y
02	112	118	132	129
03	118	132	129	121
04	132	129	121	135
05	129	121	135	148
06	121	135	148	148

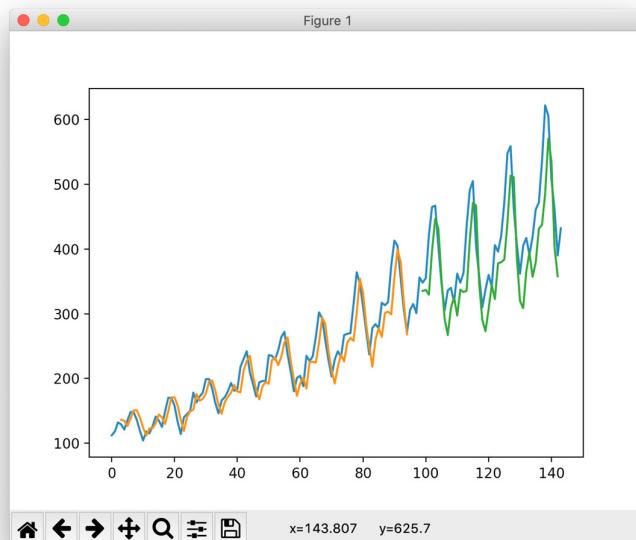
- b) We can re-run the example in the previous section with the larger window size. Change look_back to 3.

```

Epoch 96/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0021
Epoch 97/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0021
Epoch 98/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0021
Epoch 99/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0022
Epoch 100/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Train Score: 24.19 RMSE
Test Score: 58.04 RMSE

```

We can see that the error was increased slightly compared to that of the previous section. The window size and the network architecture were not tuned, this is just a demonstration of how to frame a prediction problem.



4. LSTM Network for Regression with Time Steps

You may have noticed that the data preparation for the LSTM network includes time steps. Some sequence problems may have a varied number of time steps per sample. For example, you may have measurements of a physical machine leading up to a point of failure or a point of surge. Each incident would be a sample, the observations that lead up to the event would be the time steps and the variables observed would be the features.

Time steps provides another way to phrase our time series problem. Like above in the window example, we can take prior time steps in our time series as inputs to predict the output at the next time step. Instead of phrasing the past observations as separate input features, we can use them as time steps of the one input feature, which is indeed a more accurate framing of the problem.

We can do this using the same data representation as in the previous window-based example, except when we reshape the data we set the columns to be the time steps dimension and change the features dimension back to 1. For example:

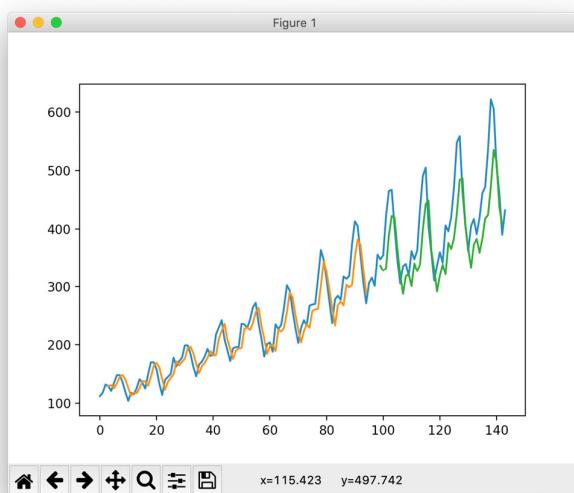
```
01 # reshape input to be [samples, time steps, features]
02 trainX = numpy.reshape(trainX, (trainX.shape[0], trainX.shape[1], 1))
03 testX = numpy.reshape(testX, (testX.shape[0], testX.shape[1], 1))
```

You will also need to change your LSTM network to reflect this change in training dataset change.

```
01 # create and fit the LSTM network
02 model = Sequential()
03 model.add(LSTM(4, input_shape=(look_back,1)))
04 model.add(Dense(1))
05 model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
06 model.fit(trainX, trainY, epochs=100, batch_size=1, verbose=2)
```

- Make the modifications and run the script. We can see that the results are slightly better than previous example, and the structure of the input data makes a lot more sense.

```
Epoch 96/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0021
Epoch 97/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0021
Epoch 98/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Epoch 99/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0021
Epoch 100/100
- 0s - loss: 0.0020
Train Score: 23.70 RMSE
Test Score: 58.89 RMSE
```



5. LSTM Network for Memory Between Batches

The LSTM network has memory which is capable of remembering across long sequences. **Normally, the state within the network is reset after each training batch when fitting the model, as well as each call to model.predict() or model.evaluate().** We can gain finer control over when the internal state of the LSTM network is cleared in Keras by making the LSTM layer stateful. This means that it can build state over the entire training sequence and even maintain that state if needed to make predictions.

- a) It requires that the training data not be shuffled when fitting the network. It also requires explicit resetting of the network state after each exposure to the training data (epoch) by calls to `model.reset_states()`. This means that we must create our own outer loop of epochs and within each epoch call `model.fit()` and `model.reset_states()`, for example:

```
01 for i in range(100):
02     model.fit(trainX, trainY, epochs=1, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=2, shuffle=False)
03     model.reset_states()
```

- b) Finally, when the LSTM layer is constructed, the **stateful** parameter must be set to **True** and instead of specifying the input dimensions, we must hard code the number of samples in a batch, number of time steps in a sample and number of features in a time step by setting the **batch_input_shape** parameter. For example:

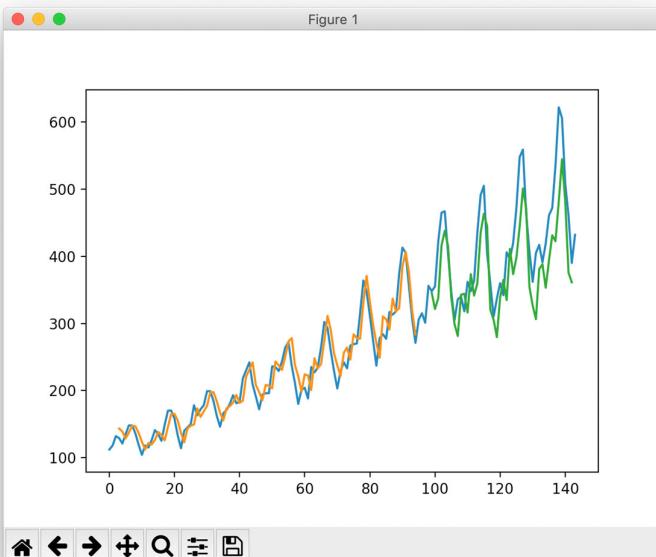
```
01 model.add(LSTM(4, batch_input_shape=(batch_size, time_steps, features), stateful=True))
```

- c) The same batch size must then be used later when evaluating the model and making predictions. For example:

```
01 model.predict(trainX, batch_size=batch_size)
```

- d) Modify the code and run the script. We do see that results are better than some, worse than others. The model may need more modules and may need to be trained for more epochs to internalize the structure of the problem.

```
Epoch 1/1
- 0s - loss: 0.0017
Train Score: 20.80 RMSE
Test Score: 55.29 RMSE
```



6. Stacked LSTMs Network for Memory Between Batches

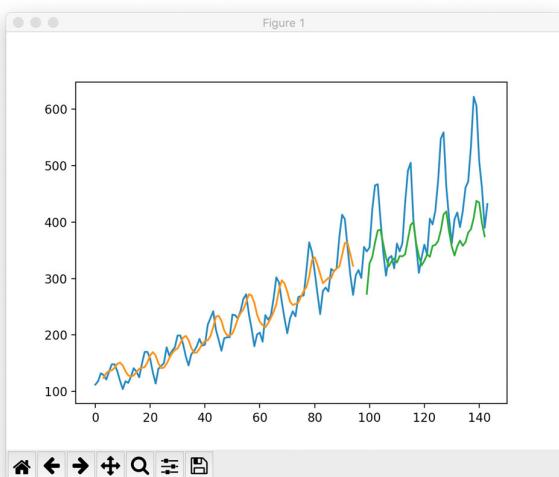
Finally, we will take a look at one of the big benefits of LSTMs, the fact that they can be successfully trained when stacked into deep network architectures. LSTM networks can be stacked in Keras in the same way that other layer types can be stacked.

One addition to the configuration that is required is that an LSTM layer prior to each subsequent LSTM layer must return the sequence. This can be done by setting the return sequences parameter on the layer to True. We can extend the stateful LSTM in the previous section to have two layers, as follows:

```
01 model.add(LSTM(4, batch_input_shape=(batch_size, look_back, 1), stateful=True,
02                 return_sequences=True))
03 model.add(LSTM(4, batch_input_shape=(batch_size, look_back, 1), stateful=True))
```

Make the modification and run the script. The predictions on the test dataset are again worse. This is more evidence to suggest the need for additional training epochs.

```
Epoch 1/1
- 0s - loss: 0.0039
Epoch 1/1
- 0s - loss: 0.0039
Epoch 1/1
- 0s - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 1/1
- 0s - loss: 0.0038
Epoch 1/1
- 0s - loss: 0.0037
Epoch 1/1
- 0s - loss: 0.0036
Train Score: 29.81 RMSE
Test Score: 79.50 RMSE
```



Activity wrap-up:

We learn:

- LSTM Network for Regression Using The Window Method
- LSTM Network for Regression with Time Steps

Activity 3 : Sequence Classification of Movie Reviews

In this activity, we will:

- A simple LSTM for Sequence Classification
- LSTM for Sequence Classification With Dropout
- LSTM and CNN for Sequence Classification

1. Problem Description:

- a) The problem that we will use to demonstrate sequence learning in this tutorial is the IMDB movie review sentiment classification problem. We can quickly develop a small LSTM for the IMDB problem and achieve good accuracy. Let's start off by importing the classes and functions required for this model and initializing the random number generator to a constant value to ensure we can easily reproduce the results.
- b) The dataset used in this project is the Large Movie Review Dataset often referred to as the IMDB dataset. The IMDB dataset contains 50,000 highly popular movie reviews (good or bad) for training and the same amount again for testing. The data was collected by Stanford researchers and was used in a 2011 paper where a split of 50-50 of the data was used for training and test. An accuracy of 88.89% was achieved.
- c) The `imdb.load_data()` function allows you to load the dataset in a format that is ready for use in neural network and deep learning models. *The words have been replaced by integers that indicate the absolute popularity of the word in the dataset.* The sentences in each review are therefore comprised of a sequence of integers.
- d) Calling `imdb.load_data()` the first time will download the IMDB dataset to your computer and store it in your home directory under `~/keras/datasets/imdb.pkl` as a 32 megabyte file. Usefully, the `imdb.load_data()` function provides additional arguments including the number of top words to load (where words with a lower integer are marked as zero in the returned data), the number of top words to skip (to avoid the the's) and the maximum length of reviews to support. Let's load the dataset and calculate some properties of it. We will start off by loading some libraries and loading the entire IMDB dataset as a training dataset.

```
01 import numpy
02 from keras.datasets import imdb
03 from matplotlib import pyplot
04 # load the dataset
05 (X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = imdb.load_data()
06 X = numpy.concatenate((X_train, X_test), axis=0)
07 y = numpy.concatenate((y_train, y_test), axis=0)
```

- e) We can display the shape of the training dataset.

```
01 # summarize size
02 print("Training data: ")
03 print(X.shape)
04 print(y.shape)
```

- f) We can also print the unique class values.

```
01 # Summarize number of classes
02 print("Classes: ")
03 print(numpy.unique(y))
```

2. A simple LSTM for Sequence Classification

- a) Let's start off by importing the classes and functions required for this model and initializing the random number generator to a constant value to ensure we can easily reproduce the results.

```
01 import numpy
02 from keras.datasets import imdb
03 from keras.models import Sequential
04 from keras.layers import Dense
05 from keras.layers import LSTM
06 from keras.layers.embeddings import Embedding
07 from keras.preprocessing import sequence
08 # fix random seed for reproducibility
09 numpy.random.seed(7)
```

- b) We need to load the IMDB dataset. We are constraining the dataset to the top 5,000 words. We also split the dataset into train (50%) and test (50%) sets.

```
01 # load the dataset but only keep the top n words, zero the rest
02 top_words = 5000
03 (X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = imdb.load_data(num_words=top_words)
```

- c) Next, we need to truncate and pad the input sequences so that they are all the same length for modelling. The model will learn the zero values carry no information so indeed the sequences are not the same length in terms of content, but same length vectors is required to perform the computation in Keras..

```

01 # truncate and pad input sequences
02 max_review_length = 500
03 X_train = sequence.pad_sequences(X_train, maxlen=max_review_length)
04 X_test = sequence.pad_sequences(X_test, maxlen=max_review_length)

```

- d) We can now define, compile and fit our LSTM model. The first layer is the Embedded layer * that uses 32 length vectors to represent each word. The next layer is the LSTM layer with 100 memory units (smart neurons). Finally, because this is a classification problem we use a Dense output layer with a single neuron and a sigmoid activation function to make 0 or 1 predictions for the two classes (good and bad) in the problem. Because it is a binary classification problem, log loss is used as the loss function (binary crossentropy in Keras). The efficient ADAM optimization algorithm is used. The model is fit for only 3 epochs because it quickly overfits the problem. A large batch size of 64 reviews is used to space out weight updates.

- A breakthrough in the field of natural language processing is called word embedding. This is a technique where words are encoded as real-valued vectors in a high dimensional space, where the similarity between words in terms of meaning translates to closeness in the vector space. Discrete words are mapped to vectors of continuous numbers. This is useful when working with natural language problems with neural networks as we require numbers as input values. Keras provides a convenient way to convert positive integer representations of words into a word embedding by an Embedding layer. The layer takes arguments that define the mapping including the maximum number of expected words also called the vocabulary size (e.g. the largest integer value that will be seen as an input). The layer also allows you to specify the dimensionality for each word vector, called the output dimension. We would like to use a word embedding representation for the IMDB dataset. Let us say that we are only interested in the first 5,000 most used words in the dataset. Therefore, our vocabulary size will be 5,000. We can choose to use a 32-dimensional vector to represent each word. Finally, we may choose to cap the maximum review length at 500 words, truncating reviews longer than that and padding reviews shorter than that with 0 values.

```

01 # create the model
02 embedding_vecor_length = 32
03 model = Sequential()
04 model.add(Embedding(top_words, embedding_vecor_length, input_length=max_review_length))
05 model.add(LSTM(100))
06 model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
07 model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
08 print(model.summary())
09 model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), epochs=3, batch_size=64)

```

- e) Once fit, we estimate the performance of the model on unseen reviews.

```

01 # Final evaluation of the model
02 scores = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
03 print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (scores[1]*100))

```

- f) Running the script will produce the following output.

```

24768/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 4s - loss: 0.2559 - accuracy: 0.9001
24832/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.2564 - accuracy: 0.8997
24896/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2568 - accuracy: 0.8995
24960/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2568 - accuracy: 0.8995
25000/25000 [=====] - 455s 18ms/step - loss: 0.2569 - accuracy: 0.8995
Accuracy: 84.35%

```

You can see that this simple LSTM with little tuning achieves near state-of-the-art results on the IMDB problem. Importantly, this is a template that you can use to apply LSTM networks to your own sequence classification problems.

3. LSTM for Sequence Classification With Dropout

Recurrent Neural networks like LSTM generally have the problem of overfitting. Dropout can be applied between layers using the Dropout Keras layer.

- a) We can do this easily by adding new Dropout layers between the Embedding and LSTM layers and the LSTM and Dense output layers. For example:

```

01 model = Sequential()
02 model.add(Embedding(top_words, embedding_vecor_length, input_length=max_review_length))
03 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
04 model.add(LSTM(100))
05 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
06 model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

```

- b) Modify your code and run it.

```
24768/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.3302 - accuracy: 0.8641
24832/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 2s - loss: 0.3300 - accuracy: 0.8642
24896/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.3299 - accuracy: 0.8643
24960/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3299 - accuracy: 0.8642
25000/25000 [=====] - 390s 16ms/step - loss: 0.3301 - accuracy: 0.8642
Accuracy: 86.91%
```

We can see dropout having the desired impact on training with a slightly slower trend in convergence and in this case a lower final accuracy. The model could probably use a few more epochs of training and may achieve a higher skill (try it and see)

- c) Alternately, dropout can be applied to the input and recurrent connections of the memory units with the LSTM precisely and separately. Keras provides this capability with parameters on the LSTM layer, the dropout for configuring the input dropout and recurrent dropout for configuring the recurrent dropout. For example, we can modify the first example to add dropout to the input and recurrent connections as follows:

```
01 model = Sequential()
02 model.add(Embedding(top_words, embedding_vecor_length, input_length=max_review_length,
03 model.add(LSTM(100, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)))
04 model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

- d) Modify your code and run it.

```
24768/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.3307 - acc: 0.8644
24832/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.3305 - acc: 0.8645
24896/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3304 - acc: 0.8646
24960/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3304 - acc: 0.8646
25000/25000 [=====] - 171s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3304 - acc: 0.8647
Accuracy: 85.46%
```

We can see that the LSTM specific dropout has a more pronounced effect on the convergence of the network than the layer-wise dropout. As above, the number of epochs was kept constant and could be increased to see if the skill of the model can be further lifted. Dropout is a powerful technique for combating overfitting in your LSTM models and it is a good idea to try both methods, but you may get better results with the gate-specific dropout provided in Keras.

4. LSTM and CNN for Sequence Classification

Convolutional neural networks excel at learning the spatial structure in input data. The IMDB review data does have a one-dimensional spatial structure in the sequence of words in reviews and the CNN may be able to pick out invariant features for good and bad sentiment. This learned spatial features may then be learned as sequences by an LSTM layer.

- a) We can easily add a one-dimensional CNN and max pooling layers after the Embedding layer which then feed the consolidated features to the LSTM. We can use a smallish set of 32 features with a small filter length of 3. The pooling layer can use the standard length of 2 to halve the feature map size. For example, we would create the model as follows:

```
01 model = Sequential()
02 model.add(Embedding(top_words, embedding_vecor_length, input_length=max_review_length))
03 model.add(Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, padding='same', activation='relu'))
04 model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2))
05 model.add(LSTM(100))
06 model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

- b) Modify your code and run it.

```
24704/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2038 - accuracy: 0.9231
24768/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2038 - accuracy: 0.9231
24832/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2037 - accuracy: 0.9231
24896/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2037 - accuracy: 0.9232
24960/25000 [=====>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2038 - accuracy: 0.9232
25000/25000 [=====] - 156s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2037 - accuracy: 0.9232
Accuracy: 88.54%
```

We can see that we achieve similar results to the first example although with less weights and faster training time. We can expect that even better results could be achieved if this example was further extended to use dropout.

Activity wrap-up:

We learn:

- A simple LSTM for Sequence Classification

- LSTM for Sequence Classification With Dropout
- LSTM and CNN for Sequence Classification

Activity 4 – Develop a 1D GAN from scratch

In this activity, we will:

- Select a One Dimensional Function
- Define a Discriminator Model
- Define a Generator Model
- Training the Generator Model
- Evaluating the Performance of the GAN
- Complete Example of Training the GAN

1. Select a One Dimensional Function:

The first step is to select a one-dimensional function to model. Something of the form: $y=f(x)$.

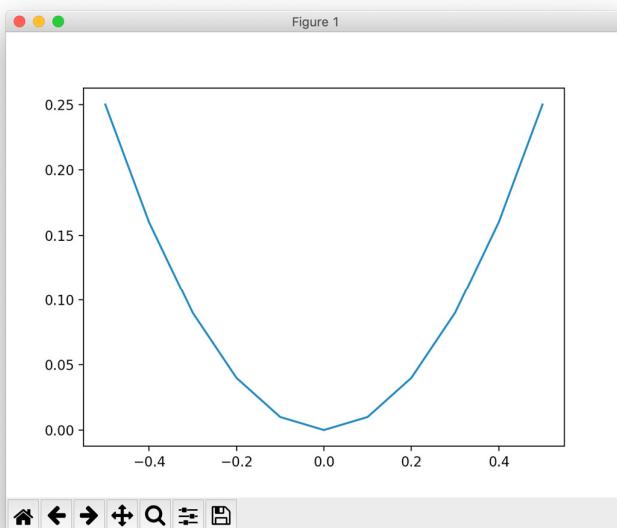
- a) Where x are input values and y are the output values of the function. Specifically, we want a function that we can easily understand and plot. This will help in both setting an expectation of what the model should be generating and in using a visual inspection of generated examples to get an idea of their quality.
- b) We will use a simple function of x^2 ; that is, the function will return the square of the input. We can define the function in Python as follows:

```
01 # simple function
02 def calculate(x):
03     return x * x
```

- c) We can define the input domain as real values between -0.5 and 0.5 and calculate the output value for each input value in this linear range, then plot the results to get an idea of how inputs relate to outputs. The complete example is listed below.

```
01 # demonstrate simple x^2 function
02 from matplotlib import pyplot
03
04 # simple function
05 def calculate(x):
06     return x * x
07
08 # define inputs
09 inputs = [-0.5, -0.4, -0.3, -0.2, -0.1, 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5]
10
11 # calculate outputs
12 outputs = [calculate(x) for x in inputs]
13
14 # plot the result
15 pyplot.plot(inputs, outputs)
16 pyplot.show()
```

- d) Running the example calculates the output value for each input value and creates a plot of input vs. output values. We can see that values far from 0.0 result in larger output values, whereas values close to zero result in smaller output values, and that this behaviour is symmetrical around zero.

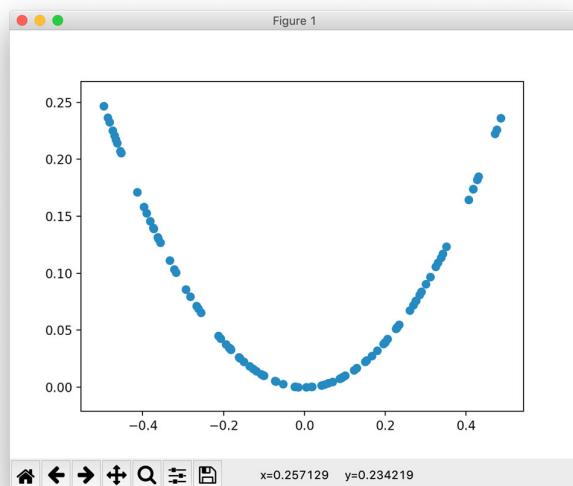


- e) We can generate random samples or points from the function. This can be achieved by generating random values between -0.5 and 0.5 and calculating the associated output value. Repeating this many times will give a sample of points from the function, e.g. real samples. Plotting these samples using a scatter plot will show the same u-shape plot, although comprised of the individual random samples. The complete example is listed below.

```

01 # example of generating random samples from X^2
02 from numpy.random import rand
03 from numpy import hstack
04 from matplotlib import pyplot
05
06 # generate random sample from x^2
07 def generate_samples(n=100):
08     # generate random inputs in [-0.5, 0.5]
09     X1 = rand(n) - 0.5
10    # generate outputs X^2 (quadratic)
11    X2 = X1 * X1
12    # stack arrays
13    X1 = X1.reshape(n, 1)
14    X2 = X2.reshape(n, 1)
15    return hstack((X1, X2))
16
17 # generate samples
18 data = generate_samples()
19 # plot samples
20 pyplot.scatter(data[:, 0], data[:, 1])
21 pyplot.show()
```

- f) Running the example generates 100 random inputs and their calculated output and plots the sample as a scatter plot, showing the familiar u-shape.



- g) We can use this function as a starting point for generating real samples for our discriminator function. Specifically, **a sample is comprised of a vector with two elements, one for the input and one for the output of our one-dimensional function**. We can also imagine how a generator model could generate new samples that we can plot and compare to the expected u-shape of the X^2 function. Specifically, a generator would output a vector with two elements: one for the input and one for the output of our one-dimensional function.

2. Define a Discriminator Model

- a) The model must take a sample from our problem, such as a vector with two elements, and output a classification prediction as to whether the sample is real or fake.
- **Inputs:** Sample with two real values.
 - **Outputs:** Binary classification, likelihood the sample is real (or fake).
- b) The problem is very simple, meaning that we don't need a complex neural network to model it. The discriminator model will have one hidden layer with 25 nodes and we will use the **ReLU** activation function and an appropriate weight initialization method called **He** weight initialization. The output layer will have one node for the **binary** classification using the **sigmoid** activation function.
- The model will minimize the binary cross-entropy loss function, and the Adam version of stochastic gradient descent will be used because it is very effective.
- The `define_discriminator()` function below defines and returns the discriminator model.

The function parameterizes the number of inputs to expect, which defaults to two.

```
01 # define the standalone discriminator model
02 def define_discriminator(n_inputs=2):
03     model = Sequential()
04     model.add(Dense(25, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=n_inputs))
05     model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
06     # compile model
07     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=["accuracy"])
08     return model
```

c) Add the following code to create the discriminator model and summarizes it.

```
01 model = define_discriminator()
02 # summarize the model
03 model.summary()
04 # plot the model
05 plot_model(model, to_file="discriminator_plot.png", show_shapes=True, show_layer_names=True)
```

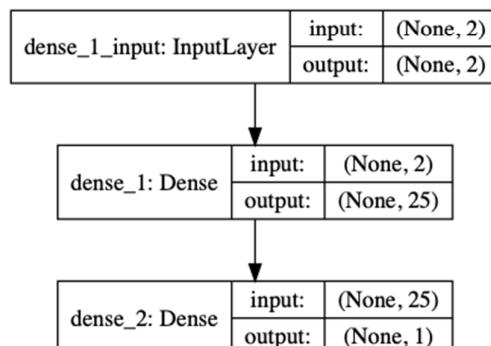
d) The complete code.

```
01 # define the discriminator model
02 from keras.models import Sequential
03 from keras.layers import Dense
04 from keras.utils.vis_utils import plot_model
05
06 # define the standalone discriminator model
07 def define_discriminator(n_inputs=2):
08     model = Sequential()
09     model.add(Dense(25, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=n_inputs))
10    model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
11    # compile model
12    model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=["accuracy"])
13    return model
14
15 # define the discriminator model
16 model = define_discriminator()
17
18 # summarize the model
19 model.summary()
20
21 # plot the model
22 plot_model(model, to_file="discriminator_plot.png", show_shapes=True, show_layer_names=True)
```

Running the example defines the discriminator model and summarizes it.

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 25)	75
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	26
Total params: 101		
Trainable params: 101		
Non-trainable params: 0		



e) We could start training this model now with real examples with a class label of one and randomly generated samples with a class label of zero. There is no need to do this, but the elements we will develop will be useful later, and it helps to see that the discriminator is just a normal neural network model. First, we can update our **generate_samples()** function from the prediction section and call it **generate_real_samples()** and have it also return the output class labels for the real samples, specifically, an array of 1 values, where class = 1 means real.

```
01 # generate n real samples with class labels
02 def generate_real_samples(n):
```

```

03 # generate inputs in [-0.5, 0.5]
04 X1 = rand(n) - 0.5
05 # generate outputs X^2
06 X2 = X1 * X1
07 # stack arrays
08 X1 = X1.reshape(n, 1)
09 X2 = X2.reshape(n, 1)
10 X = hstack((X1, X2))
11 # generate class labels
12 y = ones((n, 1))
13 return X, y

```

- f) Next, we can create a copy of this function for creating fake examples. In this case, we will generate random values in the range -1 and 1 for both elements of a sample. The output class label for all of these examples is 0. This function will act as our fake generator model

```

01 # generate n fake samples with class labels
02 def generate_fake_samples(n):
03     # generate inputs in [-1, 1]
04     X1 = -1 + rand(n) * 2
05     # generate outputs in [-1, 1]
06     X2 = -1 + rand(n) * 2
07     # stack arrays
08     X1 = X1.reshape(n, 1)
09     X2 = X2.reshape(n, 1)
10     X = hstack((X1, X2))
11     # generate class labels
12     y = zeros((n, 1))
13     return X, y

```

- g) Next, we need a function to train and evaluate the discriminator model. This can be achieved by manually enumerating the training epochs and for each epoch generating a half batch of real examples and a half batch of fake examples, and updating the model on each, e.g. one whole batch of examples. The train() function could be used, but in this case, we will use the **train_on_batch()** function directly. The model can then be evaluated on the generated examples and we can report the classification accuracy on the real and fake samples. The **train_discriminator()** function below implements this, training the model for 1,000 batches and using 128 samples per batch (64 fake and 64 real).

```

01 # train the discriminator model
02 def train_discriminator(model, n_epochs=1000, n_batch=128):
03     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
04     # run epochs manually
05     for i in range(n_epochs):
06         # generate real examples
07         X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(half_batch)
08         # update model
09         model.train_on_batch(X_real, y_real)
10         # generate fake examples
11         X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(half_batch)
12         # update model
13         model.train_on_batch(X_fake, y_fake)
14         # evaluate the model
15         _, acc_real = model.evaluate(X_real, y_real, verbose=0)
16         _, acc_fake = model.evaluate(X_fake, y_fake, verbose=0)
17         print(i, acc_real, acc_fake)

```

- h) The complete example is listed below.

```

01 # define and fit a discriminator model
02 from numpy import zeros
03 from numpy import ones
04 from numpy import hstack
05 from numpy.random import rand
06 from keras.models import Sequential
07 from keras.layers import Dense
08
09 # define the standalone discriminator model
10 def define_discriminator(n_inputs=2):
11     model = Sequential()
12     model.add(Dense(25, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=n_inputs))
13     model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
14     # compile model
15     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=["accuracy"])
16     return model
17
18 # generate n real samples with class labels
19 def generate_real_samples(n):
20     # generate inputs in [-0.5, 0.5]
21     X1 = rand(n) - 0.5
22     # generate outputs X^2

```

```
23 X2 = X1 * X1
24 # stack arrays
25 X1 = X1.reshape(n, 1)
26 X2 = X2.reshape(n, 1)
27 X = hstack((X1, X2))
28 # generate class labels
29 y = ones((n, 1))
30 return X, y
31
32 # generate n fake samples with class labels
33 def generate_fake_samples(n):
34     # generate inputs in [-1, 1]
35     X1 = -1 + rand(n) * 2
36     # generate outputs in [-1, 1]
37     X2 = -1 + rand(n) * 2
38     # stack arrays
39     X1 = X1.reshape(n, 1)
40     X2 = X2.reshape(n, 1)
41     X = hstack((X1, X2))
42     # generate class labels
43     y = zeros((n, 1))
44     return X, y
45
46
47 # train the discriminator model
48 def train_discriminator(model, n_epochs=1000, n_batch=128):
49     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
50     # run epochs manually
51     for i in range(n_epochs):
52         # generate real examples
53         X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(half_batch)
54         # update model
55         model.train_on_batch(X_real, y_real)
56         # generate fake examples
57         X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(half_batch)
58         # update model
59         model.train_on_batch(X_fake, y_fake)
60         # evaluate the model
61         _, acc_real = model.evaluate(X_real, y_real, verbose=0)
62         _, acc_fake = model.evaluate(X_fake, y_fake, verbose=0)
63         print(i, acc_real, acc_fake)
64
65
66 # define the discriminator model
67 model = define_discriminator()
68
69 # fit the model
70 train_discriminator(model)
```

Running the example generates real and fake examples and updates the model, then evaluates the model on the same examples and prints the classification accuracy.

Note: Your specific results may vary given the stochastic nature of the learning algorithm. Consider running the example a few times and compare the average performance.

In this case, the model rapidly learns to correctly identify the real examples with perfect accuracy and is very good at identifying the fake examples with 80% to 90% accuracy.

```
995 1.0 0.84375
996 1.0 0.828125
997 1.0 0.90625
998 1.0 0.84375
999 1.0 0.875
```

Training the discriminator model is straightforward. The goal is to train a generator model, not a discriminator model, and that is where the complexity of GANs truly lies.

3. Define a Generator Model

- The generator model takes as input a point from the latent space and generates a new sample, e.g. a vector with both the input and output elements of our function, e.g. x and x^2 . A latent variable is a hidden or unobserved variable, and a latent space is a multi-dimensional vector space of these variables. We can define the size of the latent space for our problem and the shape or distribution of variables in the latent space
- After training, points in the latent space will correspond to points in the output space, e.g. in the space of generated samples. We will define a small latent space of five dimensions and use the standard approach in the GAN literature of using a Gaussian distribution for each variable in the latent space. **We will generate new**

inputs by drawing random numbers from a standard Gaussian distribution, i.e. mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

- a. **Inputs:** Point in latent space, e.g. a five-element vector of Gaussian random numbers.
- b. **Outputs:** Two-element vector representing a generated sample for our function (x and x^2).
- c) The generator model will be small like the discriminator model. It will have a single **Dense** hidden layer with fifteen nodes and will use the **ReLU** activation function and **He** weight initialization. The output layer will have two nodes for the two elements in a generated vector and will use a linear activation function. A linear activation function is used because we know we want the generator to output a vector of real values and the scale will be $[-0.5, 0.5]$ for the first element and about $[0.0, 0.25]$ for the second element.
- d) **The model is not compiled.** The reason for this is that the generator model is not fit directly. The `define_generator()` function below defines and returns the generator model. The size of the latent dimension is parameterized in case we want to play with it later, and the output shape of the model is also parameterized, matching the function for defining the discriminator model.

```

01 # define the standalone generator model
02 def define_generator(latent_dim, n_outputs=2):
03     model = Sequential()
04     model.add(Dense(15, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=latent_dim))
05     model.add(Dense(n_outputs, activation="linear"))
06     return model

```

- e) The code to define the generator.

```

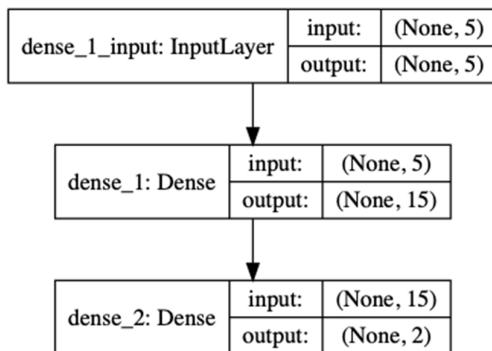
01 # define the generator model
02 from keras.models import Sequential
03 from keras.layers import Dense
04 from keras.utils.vis_utils import plot_model
05
06 # define the standalone generator model
07 def define_generator(latent_dim, n_outputs=2):
08     model = Sequential()
09     model.add(Dense(15, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=latent_dim))
10    model.add(Dense(n_outputs, activation="linear"))
11    return model
12
13 # define the discriminator model
14 model = define_generator(5)
15
16 # summarize the model
17 model.summary()
18
19 # plot the model
20 plot_model(model, to_file="generator plot.png", show_shapes = True, show_layer_names = True)

```

Running the example defines the generator model and summarizes it.

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<hr/>		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 15)	90
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	32
<hr/>		
Total params: 122		
Trainable params: 122		
Non-trainable params: 0		



- f) This model cannot do much at the moment. Nevertheless, we can demonstrate how to use it to generate samples. This is not needed, but again, some of these elements may be useful later.

The first step is to generate new random points in the latent space. We can achieve this by calling the `randn()` NumPy function for generating arrays of random numbers drawn from a standard Gaussian. The array of random numbers can then be reshaped into samples: that is n rows with five elements per row. The `generate_latent_points()` function below implements this and generates the desired number of points in the latent space that can be used as input to the generator model.

```

01 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
02 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n):
03     # generate points in the latent space
04     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n)
05     # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network
06     x_input = x_input.reshape(n, latent_dim)
07     return x_input

```

- g) Next, we can use the generated points as input the generator model to generate new samples, then plot the samples. The `generate_fake_samples()` function below implements this, where the defined generator and size of the latent space are passed as arguments, along with the number of points for the model to generate.

```

01 # use the generator to generate n fake examples and plot the results
02 def generate_fake_samples(generator, latent_dim, n):
03     # generate points in latent space
04     x_input = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n)
05     # predict outputs
06     X = generator.predict(x_input)
07     # plot the results
08     pyplot.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1])
09     pyplot.show()

```

- h) The complete code.

```

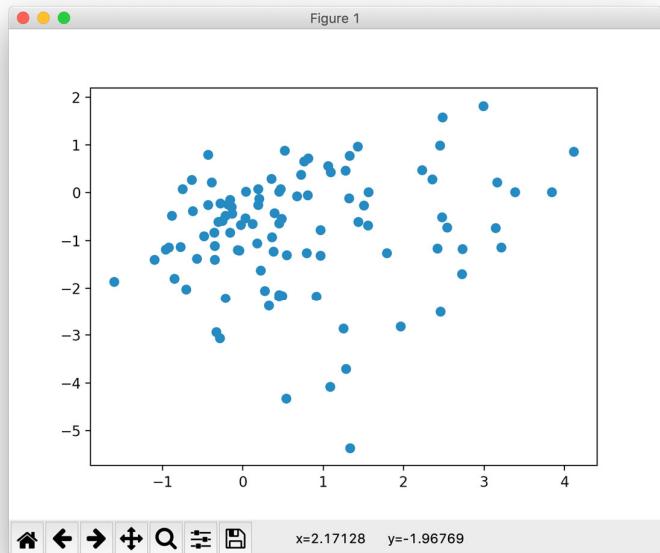
01 # define and use the generator model
02 from numpy.random import randn
03 from keras.models import Sequential
04 from keras.layers import Dense
05 from matplotlib import pyplot
06
07 # define the standalone generator model
08 def define_generator(latent_dim, n_outputs=2):
09     model = Sequential()
10     model.add(Dense(15, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform",
11     input_dim=latent_dim))
12     model.add(Dense(n_outputs, activation="linear"))
13     return model
14
15 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
16 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n):
17     # generate points in the latent space
18     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n)
19     # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network
20     x_input = x_input.reshape(n, latent_dim)
21     return x_input
22
23
24 # use the generator to generate n fake examples and plot the results
25 def generate_fake_samples(generator, latent_dim, n):
26     # generate points in latent space
27     x_input = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n)
28     # predict outputs
29     X = generator.predict(x_input)
30     # plot the results

```

```

31 pyplot.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1])
32 pyplot.show()
33
34 # size of the latent space
35 latent_dim = 5
36
37 # define the discriminator model
38 model = define_generator(latent_dim)
39
40 # generate and plot generated samples
41 generate_fake_samples(model, latent_dim, 100)

```



Running the example generates 100 random points from the latent space, uses this as input to the generator and generates 100 fake samples from our one-dimensional function domain. As the generator has not been trained, the generated points are complete rubbish, as we expect, but we can imagine that as the model is trained, these points will slowly begin to resemble the target function and its u-shape.

4. Training the Generator Model

- The weights in the generator model are updated based on the performance of the discriminator model. When the discriminator is good at detecting fake samples, the generator is updated more (via a larger error gradient), and when the discriminator model is relatively poor or confused when detecting fake samples, the generator model is updated less.
- There may be many ways to implement this using the Keras API, but perhaps the simplest approach is to create a new model that subsumes or encapsulates the generator and discriminator models. Specifically, a new GAN model can be defined that stacks the generator and discriminator such that the generator receives as input random points in the latent space, generates samples that are fed into the discriminator model directly, classified, and the output of this larger model can be used to update the model weights of the generator. To be clear, we are not talking about a new third model, just a logical third model that uses the already-defined layers and weights from the standalone generator and discriminator models.
- Only the discriminator is concerned with distinguishing between real and fake examples; therefore, the discriminator model can be trained in a standalone manner on examples of each.
- The generator model is only concerned with the discriminator's performance on fake examples. Therefore, we will mark all of the layers in the discriminator as not trainable when it is part of the GAN model so that they cannot be updated and overtrained on fake examples.
- When training the generator via this subsumed GAN model, there is one more important change. The generator wants the discriminator to think that the samples output by the generator are real, not fake. Therefore, when the generator is trained as part of the GAN model, we will mark the generated samples as real (class = 1). We can imagine that the discriminator will then classify the generated samples as not real (class = 0) or a low probability of being real (0.3 or 0.5).
- The backpropagation process used to update the model weights will see this as a large error and will update the model weights (i.e. only the weights in the generator) to correct for this error, in turn making the generator better at generating plausible fake samples.
 - **Inputs:** Point in latent space, e.g. a five-element vector of Gaussian random numbers.

- **Outputs:** Binary classification, likelihood the sample is real (or fake).
- g) The define_gan() function below takes as arguments the already-defined generator and discriminator models and creates the new logical third model subsuming these two models. The weights in the discriminator are marked as not trainable, which only affects the weights as seen by the GAN model and not the standalone discriminator model. The GAN model then uses the same binary cross-entropy loss function as the discriminator and the efficient Adam version of stochastic gradient descent.

```

01 # define the combined generator and discriminator model, for updating the generator
02 def define_gan(generator, discriminator):
03     # make weights in the discriminator not trainable
04     discriminator.trainable = False
05     # connect them
06     model = Sequential()
07     # add generator
08     model.add(generator)
09     # add the discriminator
10    model.add(discriminator)
11    # compile model
12    model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="adam")
13    return model

```

Note: Making the discriminator not trainable is a clever trick in the Keras API. The trainable property impacts the model when it is compiled. The discriminator model was compiled with trainable layers, therefore the model weights in those layers will be updated when the standalone model is updated via calls to train_on_batch(). The discriminator model was marked as not trainable, added to the GAN model, and compiled. In this model, the model weights of the discriminator model are not trainable and cannot be changed when the GAN model is updated via calls to train_on_batch().

- h) The complete example of creating the discriminator, generator, and composite model is listed below.

```

01 # demonstrate creating the three models in the gan
02 from keras.models import Sequential
03 from keras.layers import Dense
04 from keras.utils.vis_utils import plot_model
05
06 # define the standalone discriminator model
07 def define_discriminator(n_inputs=2):
08     model = Sequential()
09     model.add(Dense(25, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=n_inputs))
10    model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
11    # compile model
12    model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=["accuracy"])
13    return model
14
15 # define the standalone generator model
16 def define_generator(latent_dim, n_outputs=2):
17     model = Sequential()
18     model.add(Dense(15, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=latent_dim))
19     model.add(Dense(n_outputs, activation="linear"))
20     return model
21
22 # define the combined generator and discriminator model, for updating the generator
23 def define_gan(generator, discriminator):
24     # make weights in the discriminator not trainable
25     discriminator.trainable = False
26     # connect them
27     model = Sequential()
28     # add generator
29     model.add(generator)
30     # add the discriminator
31     model.add(discriminator)
32     # compile model
33     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="adam")
34     return model
35
36 # size of the latent space
37 latent_dim = 5
38
39 # create the discriminator
40 discriminator = define_discriminator()
41
42 # create the generator
43 generator = define_generator(latent_dim)
44
45 # create the gan
46 gan_model = define_gan(generator, discriminator)
47
48 # summarize gan model
49 gan_model.summary()

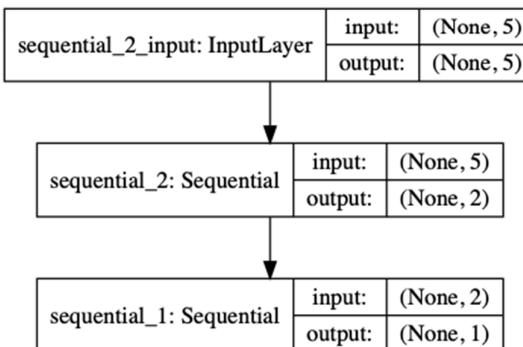
```

```
50
51 # plot gan model
52 plot_model(gan_model, to_file="gan_plot.png", show_shapes=True, show_layer_names=True)
```

Running the example first creates a summary of the composite model. You might get a UserWarning about not calling the `compile()` function that you can safely ignore.

Model: "sequential_3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
sequential_2 (Sequential)	(None, 2)	122
sequential_1 (Sequential)	(None, 1)	101
Total params: 223		
Trainable params: 122		
Non-trainable params: 101		



- i) Training the composite model involves generating a batch-worth of points in the latent space via the `generate_latent_points()` function in the previous section, and class = 1 labels and calling the `train_on_batch()` function. The `train_gan()` function below demonstrates this, although it is pretty uninteresting as only the generator will be updated each epoch, leaving the discriminator with default model weights.

```
01 # train the composite model
02 def train_gan(gan_model, latent_dim, n_epochs=10000, n_batch=128):
03     # manually enumerate epochs
04     for i in range(n_epochs):
05         # prepare points in latent space as input for the generator
06         x_gan = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_batch)
07         # create inverted labels for the fake samples
08         y_gan = ones((n_batch, 1))
09         # update the generator via the discriminator's error
10         gan_model.train_on_batch(x_gan, y_gan)
```

- j) Instead, what is required is that we first update the discriminator model with real and fake samples, then update the generator via the composite model. This requires combining elements from the `train_discriminator()` function defined in the discriminator section and the `train_gan()` function defined above. It also requires that the `generate_fake_samples()` function use the generator model to generate fake samples instead of generating random numbers. The complete train function for updating the discriminator model and the generator (via the composite model) is listed below.

```
01 # train the generator and discriminator
02 def train(g_model, d_model, gan_model, latent_dim, n_epochs=10000, n_batch=128):
03     # determine half the size of one batch, for updating the discriminator
04     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
05     # manually enumerate epochs
06     for i in range(n_epochs):
07         # prepare real samples
08         x_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(half_batch)
09         # prepare fake examples
10         x_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, half_batch)
11         # update discriminator
12         d_model.train_on_batch(x_real, y_real)
13         d_model.train_on_batch(x_fake, y_fake)
14         # prepare points in latent space as input for the generator
15         x_gan = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_batch)
16         # create inverted labels for the fake samples
17         y_gan = ones((n_batch, 1))
18         # update the generator via the discriminator's error
19         gan_model.train_on_batch(x_gan, y_gan)
```

5. Evaluating the Performance of the GAN

- a) Generally, there are no objective ways to evaluate the performance of a GAN model.
- b) In this specific case, we can devise an objective measure for the generated samples as we know the true underlying input domain and target function and can calculate an objective error measure. Nevertheless, we will not calculate this objective error score in this tutorial. Instead, we will use the subjective approach used in most GAN applications. Specifically, we will use the generator to generate new samples and inspect them relative to real samples from the domain.
- c) First, we can use the generate_real_samples() function developed in the discriminator part above to generate real examples. Creating a scatter plot of these examples will create the familiar u-shape of our target function.

```

01 # generate n real samples with class labels
02 def generate_real_samples(n):
03     # generate inputs in [-0.5, 0.5]
04     X1 = rand(n) - 0.5
05     # generate outputs X^2
06     X2 = X1 * X1
07     # stack arrays
08     X1 = X1.reshape(n, 1)
09     X2 = X2.reshape(n, 1)
10     X = hstack((X1, X2))
11     # generate class labels
12     y = ones((n, 1))
13     return X, y

```

- d) Next, we can use the generator model to generate the same number of fake samples. This requires first generating the same number of points in the latent space via the generate_latent_points() function developed in the generator section above. These can then be passed to the generator model and used to generate samples that can also be plotted on the same scatter plot.

```

01 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
02 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n):
03     # generate points in the latent space
04     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n)
05     # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network
06     x_input = x_input.reshape(n, latent_dim)
07     return x_input

```

- e) The generate_fake_samples() function below generates these fake samples and the associated class label of 0 which will be useful later.

```

01 # use the generator to generate n fake examples, with class labels
02 def generate_fake_samples(generator, latent_dim, n):
03     # generate points in latent space
04     x_input = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n)
05     # predict outputs
06     X = generator.predict(x_input)
07     # create class labels
08     y = zeros((n, 1))
09     return X, y

```

- f) Having both samples plotted on the same graph allows them to be directly compared to see if the same input and output domain are covered and whether the expected shape of the target function has been appropriately captured, at least subjectively. The summarize_performance() function below can be called any time during training to create a scatter plot of real and generated points to get an idea of the current capability of the generator model.

```

01 # plot real and fake points
02 def summarize_performance(generator, latent_dim, n=100):
03     # prepare real samples
04     x_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(n)
05     # prepare fake examples
06     x_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(generator, latent_dim, n)
07     # scatter plot real and fake data points
08     pyplot.scatter(x_real[:, 0], x_real[:, 1], color="red")
09     pyplot.scatter(x_fake[:, 0], x_fake[:, 1], color="blue")
10     pyplot.show()

```

- g) We may also be interested in the performance of the discriminator model at the same time. Specifically, we are interested to know how well the discriminator model can correctly identify real and fake samples. A good generator model should make the discriminator model confused, resulting in a classification accuracy closer to 50% on real and fake examples. We can update the summarize_performance() function to also take the discriminator and current epoch number as arguments and report the accuracy on the sample of real and fake examples. It will also generate a plot of synthetic plots and save it to file for later review.

```

01 # evaluate the discriminator and plot real and fake points
02 def summarize_performance(epoch, generator, discriminator, latent_dim, n=100):
03     # prepare real samples
04     x_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(n)
05     # evaluate discriminator on real examples
06     _, acc_real = discriminator.evaluate(x_real, y_real, verbose=0)
07     # prepare fake examples
08     x_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(generator, latent_dim, n)
09     # evaluate discriminator on fake examples
10    _, acc_fake = discriminator.evaluate(x_fake, y_fake, verbose=0)
11    # summarize discriminator performance
12    print(epoch, acc_real, acc_fake)
13    # scatter plot real and fake data points
14    pyplot.scatter(x_real[:, 0], x_real[:, 1], color="red")
15    pyplot.scatter(x_fake[:, 0], x_fake[:, 1], color="blue")
16    # save plot to file
17    filename = "generated_plot_e%03d.png" % (epoch+1)
18    pyplot.savefig(filename)
19    pyplot.close()

```

- h) This function can then be called periodically during training. For example, if we choose to train the models for 10,000 iterations, it may be interesting to check-in on the performance of the model every 2,000 iterations. We can achieve this by parameterizing the frequency of the check-in via `n_eval` argument, and calling the `summarize_performance()` function from the `train()` function after the appropriate number of iterations. The updated version of the `train()` function with this change is listed below.

```

01 # train the generator and discriminator
02 def train(g_model, d_model, gan_model, latent_dim, n_epochs=10000, n_batch=128, n_eval=2000):
03     # determine half the size of one batch, for updating the discriminator
04     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
05     # manually enumerate epochs
06     for i in range(n_epochs):
07         # prepare real samples
08         x_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(half_batch)
09         # prepare fake examples
10         x_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, half_batch)
11         # update discriminator
12         d_model.train_on_batch(x_real, y_real)
13         d_model.train_on_batch(x_fake, y_fake)
14         # prepare points in latent space as input for the generator
15         x_gan = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_batch)
16         # create inverted labels for the fake samples
17         y_gan = ones((n_batch, 1))
18         # update the generator via the discriminator's error
19         gan_model.train_on_batch(x_gan, y_gan)
20         # evaluate the model every n_eval epochs
21         if (i+1) % n_eval == 0:
22             summarize_performance(i, g_model, d_model, latent_dim)

```

6. Complete Example of Training the GAN

- a) We now have everything we need to train and evaluate a GAN on our chosen one-dimensional function. The complete example is listed below.

```

01 # train a generative adversarial network on a one-dimensional function
02 from numpy import hstack
03 from numpy import zeros
04 from numpy import ones
05 from numpy.random import rand
06 from numpy.random import randn
07 from keras.models import Sequential
08 from keras.layers import Dense
09 from matplotlib import pyplot
10
11 # define the standalone discriminator model
12 def define_discriminator(n_inputs=2):
13     model = Sequential()
14     model.add(Dense(25, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=n_inputs))
15     model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
16     # compile model
17     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=["accuracy"])
18     return model
19
20 # define the standalone generator model
21 def define_generator(latent_dim, n_outputs=2):
22     model = Sequential()
23     model.add(Dense(15, activation="relu", kernel_initializer="he_uniform", input_dim=latent_dim))
24     model.add(Dense(n_outputs, activation="linear"))
25     return model
26
27 # define the combined generator and discriminator model, for updating the generator

```

```

28 def define_gan(generator, discriminator):
29     # make weights in the discriminator not trainable
30     discriminator.trainable = False
31     # connect them
32     model = Sequential()
33     # add generator
34     model.add(generator)
35     # add the discriminator
36     model.add(discriminator)
37     # compile model
38     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer ="adam")
39     return model
40
41
42 # generate n real samples with class labels
43 def generate_real_samples(n):
44     # generate inputs in [-0.5, 0.5]
45     X1 = rand(n) - 0.5
46     # generate outputs X^2
47     X2 = X1 * X1
48     # stack arrays
49     X1 = X1.reshape(n, 1)
50     X2 = X2.reshape(n, 1)
51     X = hstack((X1, X2))
52     # generate class labels
53     y = ones((n, 1))
54     return X, y
55
56 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
57 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n):
58     # generate points in the latent space
59     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n)
60     # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network
61     x_input = x_input.reshape(n, latent_dim)
62     return x_input
63
64 # use the generator to generate n fake examples, with class labels
65 def generate_fake_samples(generator, latent_dim, n):
66     # generate points in latent space
67     x_input = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n)
68     # predict outputs
69     X = generator.predict(x_input)
70     # create class labels
71     y = zeros((n, 1))
72     return X, y
73
74 # evaluate the discriminator and plot real and fake points
75 def summarize_performance(epoch, generator, discriminator, latent_dim, n=100):
76     # prepare real samples
77     x_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(n)
78     # evaluate discriminator on real examples
79     _, acc_real = discriminator.evaluate(x_real, y_real, verbose=0)
80     # prepare fake examples
81     x_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(generator, latent_dim, n)
82     # evaluate discriminator on fake examples
83     _, acc_fake = discriminator.evaluate(x_fake, y_fake, verbose=0)
84     # summarize discriminator performance
85     print(epoch, acc_real, acc_fake)
86     # scatter plot real and fake data points
87     pyplot.scatter(x_real[:, 0], x_real[:, 1], color="red")
88     pyplot.scatter(x_fake[:, 0], x_fake[:, 1], color="blue")
89     # save plot to file
90     filename = "generated_plot_e % 03d.png" % (epoch + 1)
91     pyplot.savefig(filename)
92     pyplot.close()
93
94 # train the generator and discriminator
95 def train(g_model, d_model, gan_model, latent_dim, n_epochs=10000, n_batch=128, n_eval=2000):
96     # determine half the size of one batch, for updating the discriminator
97     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
98     # manually enumerate epochs
99     for i in range(n_epochs):
100         # prepare real samples
101         x_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(half_batch)
102         # prepare fake examples
103         x_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, half_batch)
104         # update discriminator
105         d_model.train_on_batch(x_real, y_real)
106         d_model.train_on_batch(x_fake, y_fake)
107         # prepare points in latent space as input for the generator
108         x_gan = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_batch)

```

```

109     # create inverted labels for the fake samples
110     y_gan = ones((n_batch, 1))
111     # update the generator via the discriminator's error
112     gan_model.train_on_batch(x_gan, y_gan)
113     # evaluate the model every n_eval epochs
114     if (i+1) % n_eval == 0:
115         summarize_performance(i, g_model, d_model, latent_dim)
116
117     # size of the latent space
118     latent_dim = 5
119
120     # create the discriminator
121     discriminator = define_discriminator()
122
123     # create the generator
124     generator = define_generator(latent_dim)
125
126     # create the gan
127     gan_model = define_gan(generator, discriminator)
128
129     # train model
130     train(generator, discriminator, gan_model, latent_dim)

```

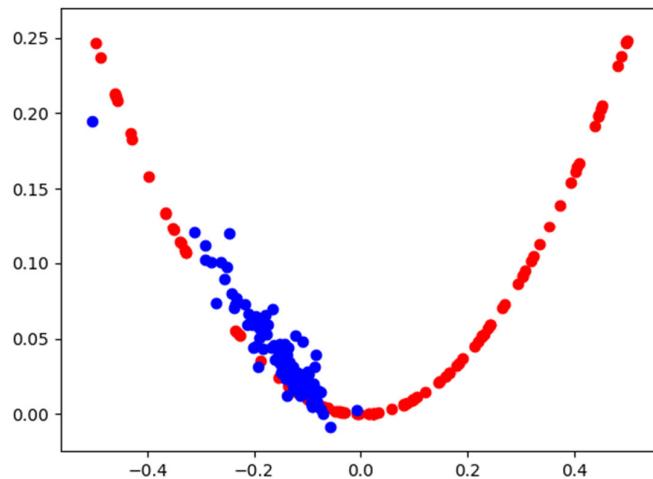
- b) We can see that the training process is relatively unstable. The first column reports the iteration number, the second the classification accuracy of the discriminator for real examples, and the third column the classification accuracy of the discriminator for generated (fake) examples. In this case, we can see that the discriminator remains relatively confused about real examples, and performance on identifying fake examples varies.

```

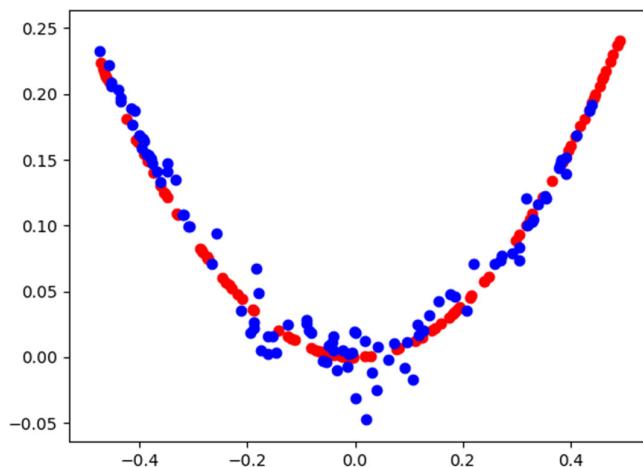
1999 0.5 1.0
3999 0.32 0.76
5999 0.74 0.31
7999 0.54 0.43
9999 0.69 0.43

```

We will omit providing the five created plots here for brevity; instead we will look at only two. The first plot is created after 2,000 iterations and shows real (red) vs. fake (blue) samples. The model performs poorly initially with a cluster of generated points only in the positive input domain, although with the right functional relationship.



The second plot shows real (red) vs. fake (blue) after 10,000 iterations. Here we can see that the generator model does a reasonable job of generating plausible samples, with the input values in the right domain between [-0.5 and 0.5] and the output values showing the X² relationship, or close to it.



Activity wrap-up:

We learn how to:

- Select a One Dimensional Function
- Define a Discriminator Model
- Define a Generator Model
- Training the Generator Model
- Evaluating the Performance of the GAN
- Complete Example of Training the GAN

Activity 5 – Develop a DCGAN for Grayscale Handwritten Digits

In this activity, we will:

- MNIST Handwritten Digit Dataset
- Define and Train the Discriminator Model
- Define and Use the Generator Model
- Training the Generator Model
- Evaluating the Performance of the GAN
- Complete Example of Training the GAN
- Using the Final Generator Model

1. MNIST Handwritten Digit Dataset:

- a) The MNIST dataset is an acronym that stands for the Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology dataset. It is a dataset of 70,000 small square 28×28 pixel grayscale images of handwritten single digits between 0 and 9.
- b) Keras provides access to the MNIST dataset via the `mnist.load_dataset()` function. It returns two tuples, one with the input and output elements for the standard training dataset, and another with the input and output elements for the standard test dataset. The code snippet below loads the dataset and summarizes the shape of the loaded dataset.

```
01 # example of loading the mnist dataset
02 from keras.datasets.mnist import load_data
03 # load the images into memory
04 (trainX, trainy), (testX, testy) = load_data()
05
06 # summarize the shape of the dataset
07 print("Train", trainX.shape, trainy.shape)
08 print("Test", testX.shape, testy.shape)
```

Running the above loads the dataset and prints the shape of the input and output components of the train and test splits of images as shown below.

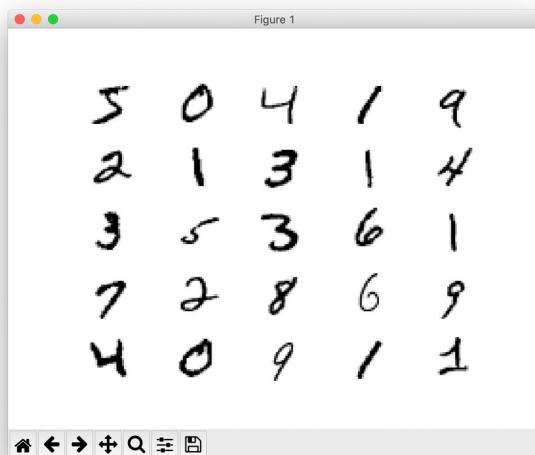
```
Train (60000, 28, 28) (60000,)
Test (10000, 28, 28) (10000,)
```

There are 60K examples in the training set and 10K in the test set and that each image is a square of 28 by 28 pixels.

- c) The images are grayscale with a black background (0 pixel value) and the handwritten digits in white (pixel values near 255). The images are easier to review when we reverse the colours and plot the background as white and the handwritten digits in black. The code below plots the first 25 images from the training dataset in a 5 by 5 square.

```
01 # plot images from the training dataset
02 for i in range(25):
03
04     # define subplot
05     pyplot.subplot(5, 5, 1 + i)
06
07     # turn off axis
08     pyplot.axis("off")
09
10    # plot raw pixel data
11    pyplot.imshow(trainX[i], cmap="gray_r")
12
13 pyplot.show()
```

Running the example creates a plot of 25 images from the MNIST training dataset, arranged in a 5×5 square as shown below.



- d) We will use the images in the training dataset as the basis for training a Generative Adversarial Network. Specifically, the generator model will learn how to generate new plausible handwritten digits between 0 and 9, using a discriminator that will try to distinguish between real images from the MNIST training dataset and new images output by the generator model. This is a relatively simple problem that does not require a sophisticated generator or discriminator model, although it does require the generation of a grayscale output image.
- 2. Define and Train the Discriminator Model**
- The model must take a sample image from our dataset as input and output a classification prediction as to whether the sample is real or fake. This is a binary classification problem:
 - Inputs:** Image with one channel and 28×28 pixels in size..
 - Outputs:** Binary classification, likelihood the sample is real (or fake).
 - We define the discriminator as:
 - two convolutional layers with 64 filters each,
 - a small kernel size of 3, and
 - larger than normal stride of 2.
 - the model has no pooling layers and
 - a single node in the output layer with the sigmoid activation function to predict whether the input sample is real or fake

The model is trained to minimize the binary cross-entropy loss function, appropriate for binary classification. We will use some best practices in defining the discriminator model, such as the use of LeakyReLU instead of ReLU, using Dropout, and using the Adam version of stochastic gradient descent with a learning rate of 0.0002 and a momentum of 0.5. The function `define_discriminator()` below defines the discriminator model and parametrizes the size of the input image.

```

01 # define the standalone discriminator model
02 def define_discriminator(in_shape=(28,28,1)):
03     model = Sequential()
04     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same", input_shape=in_shape))
05     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
06     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
07     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
08     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
09     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
10    model.add(Flatten())
11    model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
12    # compile model
13    opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
14    model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt, metrics=["accuracy"])
15    return model

```

- c) The following code define the discriminator model and summarize it.

```

01 # example of defining the discriminator model
02 from keras.models import Sequential
03 from keras.optimizers import Adam
04 from keras.layers import Dense
05 from keras.layers import Conv2D

```

```
06 from keras.layers import Flatten
07 from keras.layers import Dropout
08 from keras.layers import LeakyReLU
09 from keras.utils.vis_utils import plot_model
10
11 # define the standalone discriminator model
12 def define_discriminator(in_shape=(28,28,1)):
13     model = Sequential()
14     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same", input_shape=in_shape))
15     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
16     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
17     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
18     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
19     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
20     model.add(Flatten())
21     model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
22     # compile model
23     opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
24     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt, metrics=["accuracy"])
25     return model
26
27 # define model
28 model = define_discriminator()
29
30 # summarize the model
31 model.summary()
32
33 # plot the model
34 plot_model(model, to_file="5-3-discriminator plot.png", show_shapes=True, show_layer_names=True)
```

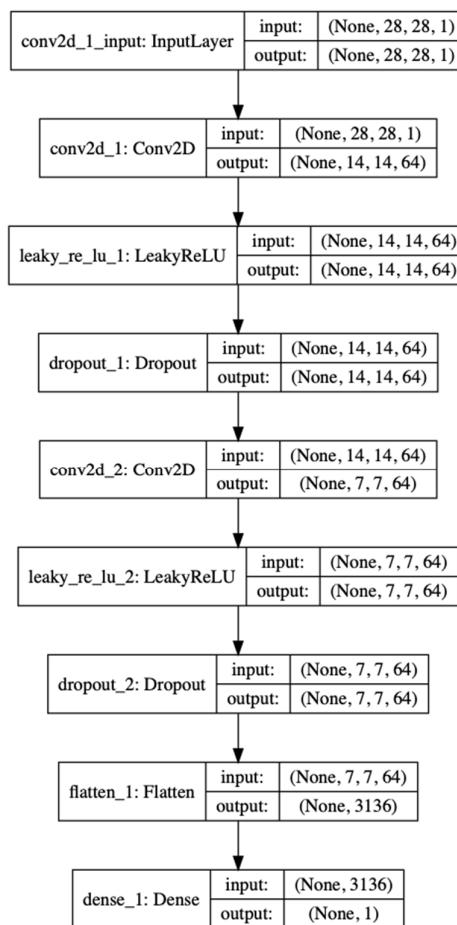
Running it summarizes the model architecture as shown below.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	640
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	36928
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 3136)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	3137

Total params: 40,705
Trainable params: 40,705
Non-trainable params: 0

Note: We can see that the aggressive 2×2 stride acts to downsample the input image, first from 28×28 to 14×14 , then to 7×7 , before the model makes an output prediction. This pattern is by design as we do not use pooling layers and use the large stride as to achieve a similar downsampling effect. We will see a similar pattern, but in reverse, in the generator model in the next section.

A plot of the model is also created and we can see that the model expects two inputs and will predict a single output.



We could start training this model now with real examples with a class label of one, and randomly generated samples with a class label of zero. The development of these elements will be useful later, and it helps to see that the discriminator is just a normal neural network model for binary classification.

- d) We need a function to load and prepare the dataset of real images. We will use the `mnist.load_data()` function to load the MNIST dataset and just use the input part of the training dataset as the real images.

```

01 ...
02 # load mnist dataset
03 (trainX, _), (_, _) = load_data()
  
```

- e) The images are 2D arrays of pixels and convolutional neural networks expect 3D arrays of images as input, where each image has one or more channels, we must update the images to have an additional dimension for the grayscale channel. We can do this using the `expand_dims()` NumPy function and specify the final dimension for the channels-last image format.

```

01 ...
02 # expand to 3d, e.g. add channels dimension
03 X = expand_dims(trainX, axis=-1)
  
```

- f) Finally, we must scale the pixel values from the range of unsigned integers in [0,255] to the normalized range of [0,1]. It is best practice to use the range [-1,1], but in this case the range [0,1] works just fine.

```

01 # convert from unsigned ints to floats
02 X = X.astype(*float32*)
03 # scale from [0,255] to [0,1]
04 X = X / 255.0
  
```

- g) The `load_real_samples()` function below implements this.

```

01 # load and prepare mnist training images
02 def load_real_samples():
03     # load mnist dataset
04     (trainX, _), (_, _) = load_data()
05     # expand to 3d, e.g. add channels dimension
06     X = expand_dims(trainX, axis=-1)
07     # convert from unsigned ints to floats
  
```

```

08 X = X.astype(*float32*)
09 # scale from [0,255] to [0,1]
10 X = X / 255.0
11 return X

```

- h) The model will be updated in batches, specifically with a collection of real samples and a collection of generated samples. On training, an epoch is defined as one pass through the entire training dataset. We could systematically enumerate all samples in the training dataset, and that is a good approach, but good training via stochastic gradient descent requires that the training dataset be shuffled prior to each epoch. A simpler approach is to select random samples of images from the training dataset. The **generate_real_samples()** function below will take the training dataset as an argument and will select a random subsample of images; it will also return class labels for the sample, specifically a class label of 1, to indicate real images.

```

01 # select real samples
02 def generate_real_samples(dataset, n_samples):
03     # choose random instances
04     ix = randint(0, dataset.shape[0], n_samples)
05     # retrieve selected images
06     X = dataset[ix]
07     # generate "real" class labels (1)
08     y = ones((n_samples, 1))
09     return X, y

```

- i) Now, we need a source of fake images. We don't have a generator model yet, so instead, we can generate images comprised of random pixel values, specifically random pixel values in the range [0,1] like our scaled real images. The **generate_fake_samples()** function below implements this behaviour and generates images of random pixel values and their associated class label of 0, for fake.

```

01 # generate n fake samples with class labels
02 def generate_fake_samples(n_samples):
03     # generate uniform random numbers in [0,1]
04     X = rand(28 * 28 * n_samples)
05     # reshape into a batch of grayscale images
06     X = X.reshape((n_samples, 28, 28, 1))
07     # generate *fake* class labels (0)
08     y = zeros((n_samples, 1))
09     return X, y

```

- j) Finally, we need to train the discriminator model. This involves repeatedly retrieving samples of real images and samples of generated images and updating the model for a fixed number of iterations. We will ignore the idea of epochs for now (e.g. complete passes through the training dataset) and fit the discriminator model for a fixed number of batches. The model will learn to discriminate between real and fake (randomly generated) images rapidly, therefore, not many batches will be required before it learns to discriminate perfectly.

The **train_discriminator()** function implements this, using a batch size of 256 images where 128 are real and 128 are fake each iteration. We update the discriminator separately for real and fake examples so that we can calculate the accuracy of the model on each sample prior to the update. This gives insight into how the discriminator model is performing over time.

```

01 # train the discriminator model
02 def train_discriminator(model, dataset, n_iter=100, n_batch=256):
03     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
04     # manually enumerate epochs
05     for i in range(n_iter):
06         # get randomly selected "real" samples
07         X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(dataset, half_batch)
08         # update discriminator on real samples
09         _, real_acc = model.train_on_batch(X_real, y_real)
10         # generate "fake" examples
11         X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(half_batch)
12         # update discriminator on fake samples
13         _, fake_acc = model.train_on_batch(X_fake, y_fake)
14         # summarize performance
15         print(★>%d real=%0f%% fake=%0f%% (i+1, real acc*100, fake acc*100))

```

- k) The complete code training an instance of the discriminator model on real and generated (fake) images is listed below.

```

01 # example of training the discriminator model on real and random mnist images
02 from numpy import expand_dims
03 from numpy import ones
04 from numpy import zeros
05 from numpy.random import rand
06 from numpy.random import randint
07 from keras.datasets.mnist import load_data
08 from keras.optimizers import Adam

```

```

09 from keras.models import Sequential
10 from keras.layers import Dense
11 from keras.layers import Conv2D
12 from keras.layers import Flatten
13 from keras.layers import Dropout
14 from keras.layers import LeakyReLU
15
16 # define the standalone discriminator model
17 def define_discriminator(in_shape=(28,28,1)):
18     model = Sequential()
19     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same", input_shape=in_shape))
20     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
21     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
22     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
23     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
24     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
25     model.add(Flatten())
26     model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
27     # compile model
28     opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
29     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt, metrics=["accuracy"])
30     return model
31
32 # load and prepare mnist training images
33 def load_real_samples():
34     # load mnist dataset
35     (trainX, _), (_, _) = load_data()
36     # expand to 3d, e.g. add channels dimension
37     X = expand_dims(trainX, axis=-1)
38     # convert from unsigned ints to floats
39     X = X.astype("float32")
40     # scale from [0,255] to [0,1]
41     X = X / 255.0
42     return X
43
44 # select real samples
45 def generate_real_samples(dataset, n_samples):
46     # choose random instances
47     ix = randint(0, dataset.shape[0], n_samples)
48     # retrieve selected images
49     X = dataset[ix]
50     # generate "real" class labels (1)
51     y = ones((n_samples, 1))
52     return X, y
53
54 # generate n fake samples with class labels
55 def generate_fake_samples(n_samples):
56     # generate uniform random numbers in [0,1]
57     X = rand(28 * 28 * n_samples)
58     # reshape into a batch of grayscale images
59     X = X.reshape((n_samples, 28, 28, 1))
60     # generate "fake" class labels (0)
61     y = zeros((n_samples, 1))
62     return X, y
63
64 # train the discriminator model
65 def train_discriminator(model, dataset, n_iter=100, n_batch=256):
66     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
67     # manually enumerate epochs
68     for i in range(n_iter):
69         # get randomly selected "real" samples
70         X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(dataset, half_batch)
71         # update discriminator on real samples
72         _, real_acc = model.train_on_batch(X_real, y_real)
73         # generate "fake" examples
74         X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(half_batch)
75         # update discriminator on fake samples
76         _, fake_acc = model.train_on_batch(X_fake, y_fake)
77         # summarize performance
78         print(" > %d real=%0.0f%% fake=%0.0f%%" % (i + 1, real_acc * 100, fake_acc * 100))
79
80 # define the discriminator model
81 model = define_discriminator()
82
83 # load image data
84 dataset = load_real_samples()
85
86 # fit the model
87 train_discriminator(model, dataset)

```

The discriminator model learns to tell the difference between real and generated MNIST images very quickly, in about 30 interations.

```
> 92 real=100% fake=100%
> 93 real=100% fake=100%
> 94 real=100% fake=100%
> 95 real=100% fake=100%
> 96 real=100% fake=100%
> 97 real=100% fake=100%
> 98 real=100% fake=100%
> 99 real=100% fake=100%
> 100 real=100% fake=100%
```

3. Define and Use the Generator Model

- a) The generator model is responsible for creating new, fake but plausible images of handwritten digits. It does this by taking a point from the latent space as input and outputting a square grayscale image. The latent space is an arbitrarily defined vector space of Gaussian-distributed values, e.g. 100 dimensions. It has no meaning, but by drawing points from this space randomly and providing them to the generator model during training, the generator model will assign meaning to the latent points. At the end of training, the latent vector space represents a compressed representation of the output space, MNIST images, that only the generator knows how to turn into plausible MNIST images.
 - **Inputs:** Point in latent space, e.g. a 100 element vector of Gaussian random numbers.
 - **Outputs:** Two-dimensional square grayscale image of 28×28 pixels with pixel values in $[0, 1]$.

Note:

- 1) We don't have to use a 100 element vector as input; it is a round number and widely used, but expect that 10, 50, or 500 would work just as well.
 - 2) Developing a generator model requires that we transform a vector from the latent space with, 100 dimensions to a 2D array with 28×28 or 784 values. There are a number of ways to achieve this but there is one approach that has proven effective at deep convolutional generative adversarial networks. It involves two main elements. The first is a Dense layer as the first hidden layer that has enough nodes to represent a low-resolution version of the output image. Specifically, an image half the size (one quarter the area) of the output image would be 14×14 or 196 nodes, and an image one quarter the size (one eighth the area) would be 7×7 or 49 nodes.
- b) We don't just want one low-resolution version of the image; we want many parallel versions or interpretations of the input. This is a pattern in convolutional neural networks where we have many parallel filters resulting in multiple parallel activation maps, called feature maps, with different interpretations of the input. We want the same thing in reverse: many parallel versions of our output with different learned features that can be collapsed in the output layer into a final image. The model needs space to invent, create, or generate. Therefore, **the first hidden layer, the Dense layer needs enough nodes for multiple low-resolution versions of our output image, such as 128.**

01	...
02	# foundation for 7x7 image
03	model.add(Dense(128 * 7 * 7, input_dim=100))

- c) The activations from these nodes can then be reshaped into something image-like to pass into a convolutional layer, such as 128 different 7×7 feature maps.

01	...
02	model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))

- d) The next major architectural innovation involves upsampling the low-resolution image to a higher resolution version of the image. There are two common ways to do this upsampling process, sometimes called deconvolution. One way is to use an UpSampling2D layer (like a reverse pooling layer) followed by a normal Conv2D layer. The other and perhaps more modern way is to combine these two operations into a single layer, called a Conv2DTranspose. We will use this latter approach for our generator. The **Conv2DTranspose** layer can be configured with a stride of (2×2) that will quadruple the area of the input feature maps (double their width and height dimensions). It is also good practice to use a kernel size that is a factor of the stride (e.g. double) to avoid a checkerboard pattern that can be observed when upsampling.

01	...
02	# upsample to 14x14
03	model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4,4), strides=(2,2), padding='same'))

- e) This can be repeated to arrive at our 28×28 output image. we will use the LeakyReLU activation with a default slope of 0.2, reported as a best practice when training GAN models. The output layer of the model is a Conv2D with one filter and a kernel size of 7×7 and ‘same’ padding, designed to create a single feature map and preserve its dimensions at 28×28 pixels. A sigmoid activation is used to ensure output values are in the desired range of $[0, 1]$. The define_generator() function below implements this and defines the generator model. The generator model is not compiled and does not specify a loss function or optimization algorithm. This is because the generator is not trained directly

- f) The follow code define the generator model and summarize it.

```

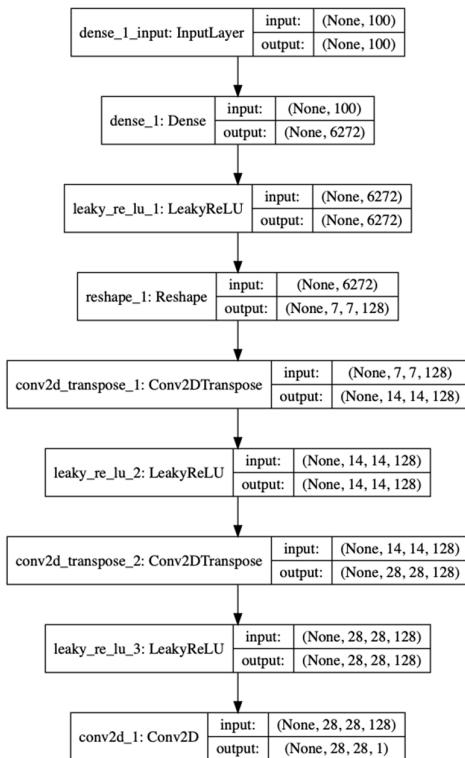
01 # example of defining the generator model
02 from keras.models import Sequential
03 from keras.layers import Dense
04 from keras.layers import Reshape
05 from keras.layers import Conv2D
06 from keras.layers import Conv2DTranspose
07 from keras.layers import LeakyReLU
08 from keras.utils.vis_utils import plot_model
09
10 # define the standalone generator model
11 def define_generator(latent_dim):
12     model = Sequential()
13     # foundation for 7x7 image
14     n_nodes = 128 * 7 * 7
15     model.add(Dense(n_nodes, input_dim=latent_dim))
16     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
17     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
18     # upsample to 14x14
19     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4, 4), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
20     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
21     # upsample to 28x28
22     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4, 4), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
23     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
24     model.add(Conv2D(1, (7, 7), activation="sigmoid", padding ="same"))
25     return model
26
27 # define the size of the latent space
28 latent_dim = 100
29
30 # define the generator model
31 model = define_generator(latent_dim)
32
33 # summarize the model
34 model.summary()
35
36 # plot the model
37 plot_model(model, to_file="generator plot.png", show_shapes = True, show_layer_names = True)

```

Running the example summarizes the layers of the model and their output shape. We can see that, as designed, the first hidden layer has 6,272 parameters or $128 \times 7 \times 7$, the activations of which are reshaped into $128 7 \times 7$ feature maps. The feature maps are then upscaled via the two Conv2DTranspose layers to the desired output shape of 28×28 , until the output layer, where a single activation map is output.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<hr/>		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 6272)	633472
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 6272)	0
reshape_1 (Reshape)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
conv2d_transpose_1 (Conv2DTr)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	262272
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
conv2d_transpose_2 (Conv2DTr)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	262272
leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 1)	6273
<hr/>		
Total params: 1,164,289		
Trainable params: 1,164,289		
Non-trainable params: 0		

A plot of the model is also created and we can see that the model expects two inputs and will predict a single output.



This model cannot do much at the moment. Nevertheless, we can demonstrate how to use it to generate samples. This is a helpful demonstration to understand the generator as just another model, and some of these elements will be useful later.

- g) The first step is to draw new points from the latent space. We can achieve this by calling the `randn()` NumPy function for generating arrays of random numbers drawn from a standard Gaussian. The array of random numbers can then be reshaped into samples, that is n rows with 100 elements per row. The `generate_latent_points()` function below implements this and generates the desired number of points in the latent space that can be used as input to the generator model.

```

01 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
02 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_samples):
03     # generate points in the latent space
04     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n_samples)
05     # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network
06     x_input = x_input.reshape(n_samples, latent_dim)
07     return x_input
  
```

- h) Next, we can use the generated points as input to the generator model to generate new samples, then plot the samples. We can update the `generate_fake_samples()` function from the previous section to take the generator model as an argument and use it to generate the desired number of samples by first calling the `generate_latent_points()` function to generate the required number of points in latent space as input to the model. The updated `generate_fake_samples()` function is listed below and returns both the generated samples and the associated class labels.

```

01 # use the generator to generate n fake examples, with class labels
02 def generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, n_samples):
03     # generate points in latent space
04     x_input = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_samples)
05     # predict outputs
06     X = g_model.predict(x_input)
07     # create *fake* class labels (0)
08     y = zeros((n_samples, 1))
09     return X, y
  
```

- i) The complete code of generating new MNIST images with the untrained generator model is listed below.

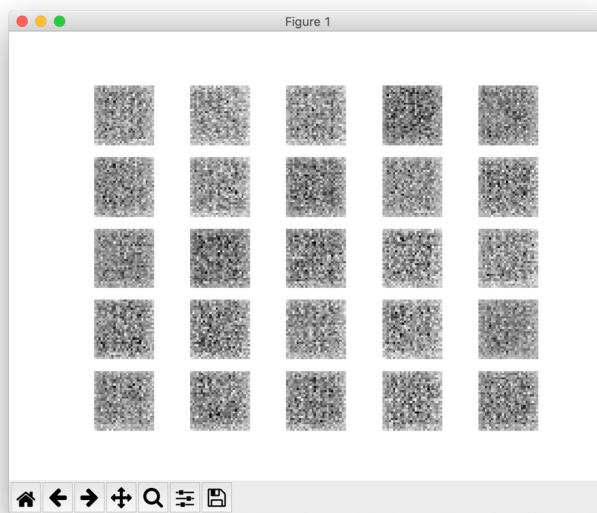
```

01 # example of defining and using the generator model
02 from numpy import zeros
03 from numpy.random import randn
04 from keras.models import Sequential
05 from keras.layers import Dense
06 from keras.layers import Reshape
07 from keras.layers import Conv2D
  
```

```

08 from keras.layers import Conv2DTranspose
09 from keras.layers import LeakyReLU
10 from matplotlib import pyplot
11
12 # define the standalone generator model
13 def define_generator(latent_dim):
14     model = Sequential()
15     # foundation for 7x7 image
16     n_nodes = 128 * 7 * 7
17     model.add(Dense(n_nodes, input_dim=latent_dim))
18     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
19     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
20     # upsample to 14x14
21     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4, 4), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
22     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
23     # upsample to 28x28
24     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4, 4), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
25     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
26     model.add(Conv2D(1, (7, 7), activation="sigmoid", padding ="same"))
27     return model
28
29 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
30 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_samples):
31     # generate points in the latent space
32     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n_samples)
33     # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network
34     x_input = x_input.reshape(n_samples, latent_dim)
35     return x_input
36
37 # use the generator to generate n fake examples, with class labels
38 def generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, n_samples):
39     # generate points in latent space
40     x_input = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_samples)
41     # predict outputs
42     X = g_model.predict(x_input)
43     # create "fake" class labels (0)
44     y = zeros((n_samples, 1))
45     return X, y
46
47 # size of the latent space
48 latent_dim = 100
49
50 # define the discriminator model
51 model = define_generator(latent_dim)
52
53 # generate samples
54 n_samples = 25
55 X, _ = generate_fake_samples(model, latent_dim, n_samples)
56
57 # plot the generated samples
58 for i in range(n_samples):
59     # define subplot
60     pyplot.subplot(5, 5, 1 + i)
61     # turn off axis labels
62     pyplot.axis("off")
63     # plot single image
64     pyplot.imshow(X[i, :, :, 0], cmap="gray_r")
65
66 # show the figure
67 pyplot.show()
```

Running the example generates 25 examples of fake MNIST images and visualizes them on a single plot of 5 by 5 images. As the model is not trained, the generated images are completely random pixel values in [0, 1].



4. Training the Generator Model

- a) The weights in the generator model are updated based on the performance of the discriminator model. When the discriminator is good at detecting fake samples, the generator is updated more, and when the discriminator model is relatively poor or confused when detecting fake samples, the generator model is updated less. This defines the zero-sum or adversarial relationship between these two models. There may be many ways to implement this using the Keras API, but perhaps the simplest approach is to create a new model that combines the generator and discriminator models.

A new GAN model can be defined that stacks the generator and discriminator such that the generator receives as input random points in the latent space and generates samples that are fed into the discriminator model directly, classified, and the output of this larger model can be used to update the model weights of the generator.

To be clear, we are not talking about a new third model, just a new logical model that uses the already-defined layers and weights from the standalone generator and discriminator models. Only the discriminator is concerned with distinguishing between real and fake examples, therefore the discriminator model can be trained in a standalone manner.

The generator model is only concerned with the discriminator's performance on fake examples. Therefore, we will mark all of the layers in the discriminator as not trainable when it is part of the GAN model so that they cannot be updated and overtrained on fake examples. When training the generator via this logical GAN model, there is one more important change. We want the discriminator to think that the samples output by the generator are real, not fake. Therefore, when the generator is trained as part of the GAN model, we will mark the generated samples as real (class = 1).

- **Inputs:** Point in latent space, e.g. a 100 element vector of Gaussian random numbers.
- **Outputs:** Binary classification, likelihood the sample is real (or fake)..

- b) The **define_gan()** function below takes as arguments the already-defined generator and discriminator models and creates the new logical third model subsuming these two models. The weights in the discriminator are marked as not trainable, which only affects the weights as seen by the GAN model and not the standalone discriminator model. The GAN model then uses the same binary cross-entropy loss function as the discriminator and the efficient Adam version of stochastic gradient with the learning rate of 0.0002 and momentum 0.5, recommended when training deep convolutional GANs. .

```

01 # define the combined generator and discriminator model, for updating the generator
02 def define_gan(g_model, d_model):
03     # make weights in the discriminator not trainable
04     d_model.trainable = False
05     # connect them
06     model = Sequential()
07     # add generator
08     model.add(g_model)
09     # add the discriminator
10     model.add(d_model)
11     # compile model

```

```
12     opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5) model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt)
13     return model
```

Note: Making the discriminator not trainable is a clever trick in the Keras API. The trainable property impacts the model when it is compiled. The discriminator model was compiled with trainable layers, therefore the model weights in those layers will be updated when the standalone model is updated via calls to **train_on_batch()**. The discriminator model was marked as not trainable, added to the GAN model, and compiled. In this model, the model weights of the discriminator model are not trainable and cannot be changed when the GAN model is updated via calls to **train_on_batch()**.

- c) The complete example of creating the discriminator, generator, and composite model is listed below.

```
01 # demonstrate creating the three models in the gan
02 from keras.optimizers import Adam
03 from keras.models import Sequential
04 from keras.layers import Dense
05 from keras.layers import Reshape
06 from keras.layers import Flatten
07 from keras.layers import Conv2D
08 from keras.layers import Conv2DTranspose
09 from keras.layers import LeakyReLU
10 from keras.layers import Dropout
11 from keras.utils.vis_utils import plot_model
12
13 # define the standalone discriminator model
14 def define_discriminator(in_shape=(28,28,1)):
15     model = Sequential()
16     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same", input_shape=in_shape))
17     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
18     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
19     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
20     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
21     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
22     model.add(Flatten())
23     model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
24     # compile model
25     opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
26     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt, metrics=["accuracy"])
27     return model
28
29 # define the standalone generator model
30 def define_generator(latent_dim):
31     model = Sequential()
32     # foundation for 7x7 image
33     n_nodes = 128 * 7 * 7
34     model.add(Dense(n_nodes, input_dim=latent_dim))
35     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
36     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
37     # upsample to 14x14
38     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4,4), strides=(2,2), padding="same"))
39     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
40     # upsample to 28x28
41     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4,4), strides=(2,2), padding="same"))
42     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
43     model.add(Conv2D(1, (7,7), activation="sigmoid", padding="same"))
44     return model
45
46 # define the combined generator and discriminator model, for updating the generator
47 def define_gan(g_model, d_model):
48     # make weights in the discriminator not trainable
49     d_model.trainable = False
50     # connect them
51     model = Sequential()
52     # add generator
53     model.add(g_model)
54     # add the discriminator
55     model.add(d_model)
56     # compile model
57     opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
58     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt)
59     return model
60
61 # size of the latent space
62 latent_dim = 100
63
64 # create the discriminator
65 d_model = define_discriminator()
```

```

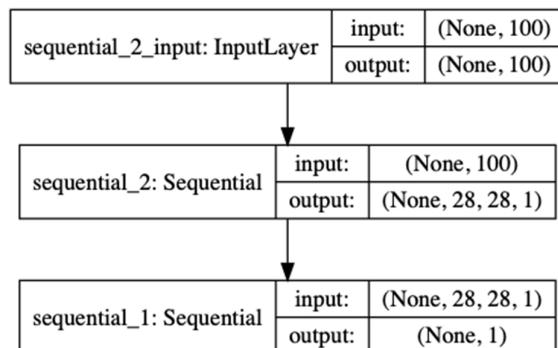
67 # create the generator
68 g_model = define_generator(latent_dim)
69
70 # create the gan
71 gan_model = define_gan(g_model, d_model)
72
73 # summarize gan model
74 gan_model.summary()
75
76 # plot gan model
77 plot_model(gan_model, to_file="5-7-gan plot.png", show_shapes=True, show_layer_names=True)

```

Running the example first creates a summary of the composite model. We can see that the model expects MNIST images as input and predicts a single value as output.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<hr/>		
sequential_2 (Sequential)	(None, 28, 28, 1)	1164289
<hr/>		
sequential_1 (Sequential)	(None, 1)	40705
<hr/>		
Total params: 1,204,994		
Trainable params: 1,164,289		
Non-trainable params: 40,705		

A plot of the model is also created and we can see that the model expects a 100-element point in latent space as input and will predict a single output classification label.



- d) Training the composite model involves generating a batch-worth of points in the latent space via the `generate_latent_points()` function in the previous section, and class = 1 labels and calling the `train_on_batch()` function. The `train_gan()` function below demonstrates this, although it is pretty simple as only the generator will be updated each epoch, leaving the discriminator with default model weights.

```

01 # train the composite model
02 def train_gan(gan_model, latent_dim, n_epochs=10000, n_batch=128):
03     # manually enumerate epochs
04     for i in range(n_epochs):
05         # prepare points in latent space as input for the generator
06         x_gan = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_batch)
07         # create inverted labels for the fake samples
08         y_gan = ones((n_batch, 1))
09         # update the generator via the discriminator's error
10         gan_model.train_on_batch(x_gan, y_gan)

```

- e) Instead, what is required is that we first update the discriminator model with real and fake samples, then update the generator via the composite model. This requires combining elements from the `train_discriminator()` function defined in the discriminator section and the `train_gan()` function defined above. It also requires that we enumerate over both epochs and batches within in an epoch. The complete train function for updating the discriminator model and the generator (via the composite model) is listed below. Note:
- 1) the number of batches within an epoch is defined by how many times the batch size divides into the training dataset. We have a dataset size of 60K samples and a batch size of 256, so with rounding down, there are 60000/256 or 234 batches per epoch.
 - 2) The discriminator model is updated once per batch by combining one half a batch (128) of fake and real (128) examples into a single batch via the `vstack()` NumPy function. You could update the discriminator with each half batch separately (recommended for more complex datasets) but combining the samples into a single batch will be faster over a long run, especially when training on GPU hardware.

- 3) Finally, we report the loss for each batch. It is critical to keep an eye on the loss over batches. The reason for this is that a crash in the discriminator loss indicates that the generator model has started generating rubbish examples that the discriminator can easily discriminate. Monitor the discriminator loss and expect it to hover around 0.5 to 0.8 per batch on this dataset. The generator loss is less critical and may hover between 0.5 and 2 or higher on this dataset. A clever programmer might even attempt to detect the crashing loss of the discriminator, halt, and then restart the training process.

```
01 # train the generator and discriminator
02 def train(g_model, d_model, gan_model, dataset, latent_dim, n_epochs=100, n_batch=256):
03     bat_per_epo = int(dataset.shape[0] / n_batch)
04     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
05     # manually enumerate epochs
06     for i in range(n_epochs):
07         # enumerate batches over the training set
08         for j in range(bat_per_epo):
09             # get randomly selected *real* samples
10             X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(dataset, half_batch)
11             # generate *fake* examples
12             X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, half_batch)
13             # create training set for the discriminator
14             X, y = vstack((X_real, X_fake)), vstack((y_real, y_fake))
15             # update discriminator model weights
16             d_loss, _ = d_model.train_on_batch(X, y)
17             # prepare points in latent space as input for the generator
18             X_gan = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_batch)
19             # create inverted labels for the fake samples
20             y_gan = ones((n_batch, 1))
21             # update the generator via the discriminator's error
22             g_loss = gan_model.train_on_batch(X_gan, y_gan)
23             # summarize loss on this batch
24             print(>%d, %d/%d, d=%f, g=%f % (i+1, j+1, bat_per_epo, d_loss, g_loss))
```

5. Evaluating the Performance of the GAN

- a) Generally, there are no objective ways to evaluate the performance of a GAN model. We cannot calculate this objective error score for generated images.
- b) It might be possible in the case of MNIST images because the images are so well constrained, but in general, it is not possible (yet). Instead, images must be subjectively evaluated for quality by a human operator. This means that we cannot know when to stop training without looking at examples of generated images. In turn, the adversarial nature of the training process means that the generator is changing after every batch, meaning that once good enough images can be generated, the subjective quality of the images may then begin to vary, improve, or even degrade with subsequent updates. There are three ways to handle this complex training situation.
- Periodically evaluate the classification accuracy of the discriminator on real and fake images.
 - Periodically generate many images and save them to file for subjective review.
 - Periodically save the generator model.

All three of these actions can be performed at the same time for a given training epoch, such as every five or 10 training epochs. The result will be a saved generator model for which we have a way of subjectively assessing the quality of its output and objectively knowing how well the discriminator was fooled at the time the model was saved. Training the GAN over many epochs, such as hundreds or thousands of epochs, will result in many snapshots of the model that can be inspected and from which specific outputs and models can be cherry-picked for later use.

- c) First, we can define a function called **summarize_performance()** that will summarize the performance of the discriminator model. It does this by retrieving a sample of real MNIST images, as well as generating the same number of fake MNIST images with the generator model, then evaluating the classification accuracy of the discriminator model on each sample and reporting these scores.

```
01 # evaluate the discriminator, plot generated images, save generator model
02 def summarize_performance(epoch, g_model, d_model, dataset, latent_dim, n_samples=100):
03     # prepare real samples
04     X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(dataset, n_samples)
05     # evaluate discriminator on real examples
06     _, acc_real = d_model.evaluate(X_real, y_real, verbose=0)
07     # prepare fake examples
08     X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, n_samples)
09     # evaluate discriminator on fake examples
10     _, acc_fake = d_model.evaluate(X_fake, y_fake, verbose=0)
11     # summarize discriminator performance
12     print(>Accuracy real: %.0f%%, fake: %.0f%%" % (acc_real*100, acc_fake*100))
```

- d) This function can be called from the `train()` function based on the current epoch number, such as every 10 epochs.

```

01 # train the generator and discriminator
02 def train(g_model, d_model, gan_model, dataset, latent_dim, n_epochs=100, n_batch=256):
03     bat_per_epo = int(dataset.shape[0] / n_batch)
04     half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
05     # manually enumerate epochs
06     for i in range(n_epochs):
07         ...
08         # evaluate the model performance, sometimes
09         if (i+1) % 10 == 0:
10             summarize_performance(i, g_model, d_model, dataset, latent_dim)

```

- e) Next, we can update the `summarize_performance()` function to both save the model and to create and save a plot generated examples. The generator model can be saved by calling the `save()` function on the generator model and providing a unique filename based on the training epoch number.

```

01 ...
02 # save the generator model tile file
03 filename = "generator_model_%03d.h5" % (epoch + 1)
04 g_model.save(filename)

```

- f) We can develop a function to create a plot of the generated samples. As we are evaluating the discriminator on 100 generated MNIST images, we can plot all 100 images as a 10 by 10 grid. The `save_plot()` function below implements this, again saving the resulting plot with a unique filename based on the epoch number.

```

01 # create and save a plot of generated images (reversed grayscale)
02 def save_plot(examples, epoch, n=10):
03     # plot images
04     for i in range(n * n):
05         # define subplot
06         pyplot.subplot(n, n, 1 + i)
07         # turn off axis
08         pyplot.axis("off")
09         # plot raw pixel data
10         pyplot.imshow(examples[i, :, :, 0], cmap="gray_r")
11
12     # save plot to file
13     filename = "generated_plot_e%03d.png" % (epoch+1)
14     pyplot.savefig(filename)
15     pyplot.close()

```

- g) The updated `summarize_performance()` function with these additions is listed below.

```

01 # evaluate the discriminator, plot generated images, save generator model
02 def summarize_performance(epoch, g_model, d_model, dataset, latent_dim, n_samples=100):
03     # prepare real samples
04     X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(dataset, n_samples)
05     # evaluate discriminator on real examples
06     _, acc_real = d_model.evaluate(X_real, y_real, verbose=0)
07     # prepare fake examples
08     X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, n_samples)
09     # evaluate discriminator on fake examples
10     _, acc_fake = d_model.evaluate(X_fake, y_fake, verbose=0)
11     # summarize discriminator performance
12     print(">Accuracy real: %.0f%%, fake: %.0f%%" % (acc_real*100, acc_fake*100))
13
14     # save plot
15     save_plot(X_fake, epoch)
16     # save the generator model tile file
17     filename = "generator_model_%03d.h5" % (epoch + 1)
18     g_model.save(filename)

```

6. Complete Example of Training the GAN

- a) We now have everything we need to train and evaluate a GAN on our chosen one-dimensional function. The complete example is listed below.

```

01 # example of training a gan on mnist
02 from numpy import expand_dims
03 from numpy import zeros
04 from numpy import ones
05 from numpy import vstack
06 from numpy.random import randn
07 from numpy.random import randint
08 from keras.datasets.mnist import load_data
09 from keras.optimizers import Adam
10 from keras.models import Sequential
11 from keras.layers import Dense
12 from keras.layers import Reshape
13 from keras.layers import Flatten

```

```

14 from keras.layers import Conv2D
15 from keras.layers import Conv2DTranspose
16 from keras.layers import LeakyReLU
17 from keras.layers import Dropout
18 from matplotlib import pyplot
19
20 # define the standalone discriminator model
21 def define_discriminator(in_shape=(28,28,1)):
22     model = Sequential()
23     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same", input_shape=in_shape))
24     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
25     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
26     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), strides=(2, 2), padding="same"))
27     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
28     model.add(Dropout(0.4))
29     model.add(Flatten())
30     model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
31     # compile model
32     opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
33     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt, metrics=["accuracy"])
34     return model
35
36 # define the standalone generator model
37 def define_generator(latent_dim):
38     model = Sequential()
39     # foundation for 7x7 image
40     n_nodes = 128 * 7 * 7
41     model.add(Dense(n_nodes, input_dim=latent_dim))
42     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
43     model.add(Reshape((7, 7, 128)))
44     # upsample to 14x14
45     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4,4), strides=(2,2), padding="same"))
46     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
47     # upsample to 28x28
48     model.add(Conv2DTranspose(128, (4,4), strides=(2,2), padding="same"))
49     model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.2))
50     model.add(Conv2D(1, (7,7), activation="sigmoid", padding="same"))
51     return model
52
53 # define the combined generator and discriminator model, for updating the generator
54 def define_gan(g_model, d_model):
55     # make weights in the discriminator not trainable
56     d_model.trainable = False
57     # connect them
58     model = Sequential()
59     # add generator
60     model.add(g_model)
61     # add the discriminator
62     model.add(d_model)
63     # compile model
64     opt = Adam(lr=0.0002, beta_1=0.5)
65     model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt)
66     return model
67
68 # load and prepare mnist training images
69 def load_real_samples():
70     # load mnist dataset
71     (trainX, _), (_, _) = load_data()
72     # expand to 3d, e.g. add channels dimension
73     X = expand_dims(trainX, axis=-1)
74     # convert from unsigned ints to floats
75     X = X.astype("float32")
76     # scale from [0,255] to [0,1]
77     X = X / 255.0
78     return X
79
80 # select real samples
81 def generate_real_samples(dataset, n_samples):
82     # choose random instances
83     ix = randint(0, dataset.shape[0], n_samples)
84     # retrieve selected images
85     X = dataset[ix]
86     # generate "real" class labels (1)
87     y = ones((n_samples, 1))
88     return X, y
89
90 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
91 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_samples):
92     # generate points in the latent space
93     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n_samples)
94     # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network

```

```

95     x_input = x_input.reshape(n_samples, latent_dim)
96     return x_input
97
98 # use the generator to generate n fake examples, with class labels
99 def generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, n_samples):
100    # generate points in latent space
101    x_input = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_samples)
102    # predict outputs
103    X = g_model.predict(x_input)
104    # create "fake" class labels (0)
105    y = zeros((n_samples, 1))
106    return X, y
107
108 # create and save a plot of generated images (reversed grayscale)
109 def save_plot(examples, epoch, n=10):
110    # plot images
111    for i in range(n * n):
112        # define subplot
113        pyplot.subplot(n, n, 1 + i)
114        # turn off axis
115        pyplot.axis("off")
116        # plot raw pixel data
117        pyplot.imshow(examples[i, :, :, 0], cmap="gray_r")
118
119    # save plot to file
120    filename = "generated_plot_e%03d.png" % (epoch + 1)
121    pyplot.savefig(filename)
122    pyplot.close()
123
124 # evaluate the discriminator, plot generated images, save generator model
125 def summarize_performance(epoch, g_model, d_model, dataset, latent_dim, n_samples=100):
126    # prepare real samples
127    X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(dataset, n_samples)
128    # evaluate discriminator on real examples
129    _, acc_real = d_model.evaluate(X_real, y_real, verbose=0)
130    # prepare fake examples
131    X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, n_samples)
132    # evaluate discriminator on fake examples
133    _, acc_fake = d_model.evaluate(X_fake, y_fake, verbose=0)
134    # summarize discriminator performance
135    print(" > Accuracy real: %.0f%%, fake: %.0f%%" % (acc_real * 100, acc_fake * 100))
136    # save plot
137    save_plot(X_fake, epoch)
138    # save the generator model tile file
139    filename = "generator_model_%03d.h5" % (epoch + 1)
140    g_model.save(filename)
141
142 # train the generator and discriminator
143 def train(g_model, d_model, gan_model, dataset, latent_dim, n_epochs=100, n_batch=256):
144    bat_per_epo = int(dataset.shape[0] / n_batch)
145    half_batch = int(n_batch / 2)
146    # manually enumerate epochs
147    for i in range(n_epochs):
148        # enumerate batches over the training set
149        for j in range(bat_per_epo):
150            # get randomly selected "real" samples
151            X_real, y_real = generate_real_samples(dataset, half_batch)
152            # generate "fake" examples
153            X_fake, y_fake = generate_fake_samples(g_model, latent_dim, half_batch)
154            # create training set for the discriminator
155            X, y = vstack((X_real, X_fake)), vstack((y_real, y_fake))
156            # update discriminator model weights
157            d_loss, _ = d_model.train_on_batch(X, y)
158            # prepare points in latent space as input for the generator
159            X_gan = generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_batch)
160            # create inverted labels for the fake samples
161            y_gan = ones((n_batch, 1))
162            # update the generator via the discriminator's error
163            g_loss = gan_model.train_on_batch(X_gan, y_gan)
164            # summarize loss on this batch
165            print(">%d, %d/%d, d=%.3f, g=%.3f" % (i + 1, j + 1, bat_per_epo, d_loss, g_loss))
166            # evaluate the model performance, sometimes
167            if (i + 1) % 10 == 0:
168                summarize_performance(i, g_model, d_model, dataset, latent_dim)
169
170    # size of the latent space
171    latent_dim = 100
172
173    # create the discriminator
174    d_model = define_discriminator()
175

```

```
176 # create the generator
177 g_model = define_generator(latent_dim)
178
179 # create the gan
180 gan_model = define_gan(g_model, d_model)
181
182 # load image data
183 dataset = load_real_samples()
184
185 # train model
186 train(g_model, d_model, gan_model, dataset, latent_dim)
```

Note: Running the example may take many hours to run on CPU hardware. I recommend running the example on GPU hardware if possible.

The chosen configuration results in the stable training of both the generative and discriminative model. The model performance is reported every batch, including the loss of both the discriminative (d) and generative (g) models.

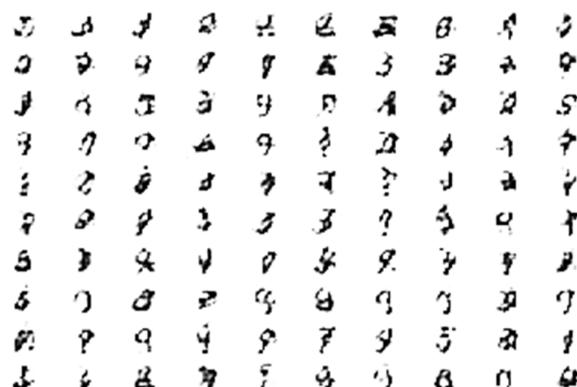
Your specific results may vary given the stochastic nature of the learning algorithm. Consider running the example a few times and compare the average performance.

In this case, the loss remains stable over the course of training.

```
>1, 1/234, d=0.711, g=0.678
>1, 2/234, d=0.703, g=0.698
>1, 3/234, d=0.694, g=0.717
>1, 4/234, d=0.684, g=0.740
>1, 5/234, d=0.679, g=0.757
>1, 6/234, d=0.668, g=0.777
...
>100, 230/234, d=0.690, g=0.710
>100, 231/234, d=0.692, g=0.705
>100, 232/234, d=0.698, g=0.701
>100, 233/234, d=0.697, g=0.688
>100, 234/234, d=0.693, g=0.698
```

The generator is evaluated every 10 epochs, resulting in 10 evaluations, 10 plots of generated images, and 10 saved models. In this case, we can see that the accuracy fluctuates over training. When viewing the discriminator model's accuracy score in concert with generated images, we can see that the accuracy on fake examples does not correlate well with the subjective quality of images, but the accuracy for real examples may. It is crude and possibly unreliable metric of GAN performance, along with loss.

More training, beyond some point, does not mean better quality generated images. In this case, the results after 10 epochs are low quality, although we can see that the generator has learned to generate centred figures in white on a black background



After 20 or 30 more epochs, the model begins to generate very plausible MNIST figures, suggesting that 100 epochs are probably not required for the chosen model configurations.

A 10x10 grid of handwritten digits from 0 to 9. The digits transition from being very blocky and low-resolution at the top left to being more fluid and smooth at the bottom right. This visualizes how a generative model's output improves over time.

The generated images after 100 epochs are not greatly different, but I believe we can detect less blocky-ness in the curves.

A 10x10 grid of handwritten digits from 0 to 9, similar to the one above but slightly different in arrangement and style, showing a progression from blocky to smooth curves.

7. Using the Final Generator Model

- Once a final generator model is selected, it can be used in a standalone manner for your application. This involves first loading the model from file, then using it to generate images. The generation of each image requires a point in the latent space as input. The complete example of loading the saved model and generating images is listed below. In this case, we will use the model saved after 100 training epochs, but the model saved after 40 or 50 epochs would work just as well.

```

01 # example of loading the generator model and generating images
02 from keras.models import load_model
03 from numpy.random import randn
04 from matplotlib import pyplot
05
06 # generate points in latent space as input for the generator
07 def generate_latent_points(latent_dim, n_samples):
08     # generate points in the latent space
09     x_input = randn(latent_dim * n_samples)
10    # reshape into a batch of inputs for the network
11    x_input = x_input.reshape(n_samples, latent_dim)
12    return x_input
13
14 # create and save a plot of generated images (reversed grayscale)
15 def save_plot(examples, n):
16     # plot images
17     for i in range(n * n):
18         # define subplot
19         pyplot.subplot(n, n, 1 + i)
20         # turn off axis
21         pyplot.axis("off")
22         # plot raw pixel data
23         pyplot.imshow(examples[i, :, :, 0], cmap="gray_r")
24         pyplot.show()
25
26 # load model

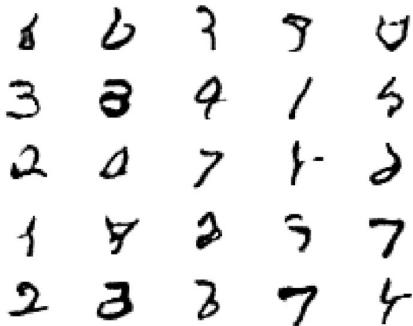
```

```

27 model = load_model("generator_model_100.h5")
28
29 # generate images
30 latent_points = generate_latent_points(100, 25) # generate images
31 X = model.predict(latent_points)
32
33 # plot the result
34 save_plot(X, 5)

```

Running the example first loads the model, samples 25 random points in the latent space, generates 25 images, then plots the results as a single image.



In this case, we can see that most of the images are plausible, or plausible pieces of handwritten digits.

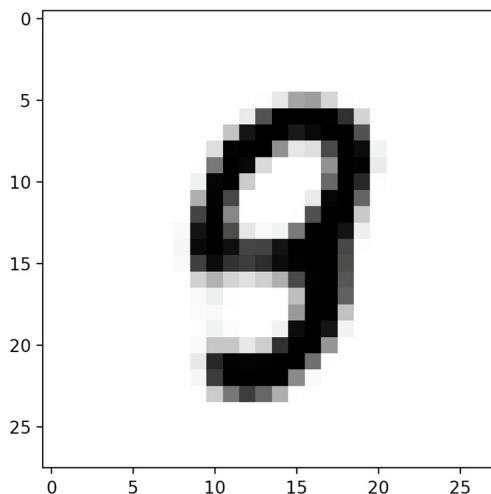
- b) The latent space now defines a compressed representation of MNIST handwritten digits. You can experiment with generating different points in this space and see what types of numbers they generate. The example below generates a single handwritten digit using a vector of all 0.0 values.

```

01 # example of generating an image for a specific point in the latent space
02 from keras.models import load_model
03 from numpy import asarray
04 from matplotlib import pyplot
05
06 # load model
07 model = load_model("generator_model_100.h5")
08 # all 0s
09 vector = asarray([[0.0 for _ in range(100)]])
10 # generate image
11 X = model.predict(vector)
12 # plot the result
13 pyplot.imshow(X[0, :, :, 0], cmap="gray_r")
14 pyplot.show()

```

In this case, a vector of all zeros results in a handwritten 9. You can then try navigating the space and see if you can generate a range of similar, but different handwritten digits.



Activity wrap-up:

We learn how to:

- MNIST Handwritten Digit Dataset
- Define and Train the Discriminator Model
- Define and Use the Generator Model
- Training the Generator Model
- Evaluating the Performance of the GAN
- Complete Example of Training the GAN
- Using the Final Generator Model