In contrast to classical generative adversarial networks (**GAN**s) which try to model the distribution to generate new data conditional GANs (**cGAN**s) aim on modelling the conditional distribution . This is realized by adding class labels for both nets as input. This approach allows the specific generation of an image of a certain class and allows the usage of more training data during training since the labels of each image must be part of the training process. Furthermore, it prevents the generator from interpolating between multiple classes, since a distribution is modeled for each class. In contrast to training a single GAN for each class cGANs allow the share of features if the classes are correlated which reduces training time and the amount of required data. A major drawback of cGANs is the need of labeled data in order to train the network while classical GANs can be trained unsupervised and in case of un- or weakly correlated classes cGANs tend to offer worse results due to the share of features.