```
num_epochs = 50
       learning_rate = 0.002
       save_interval = 5
       dataset_path = "./custom_dataset" # Directory with your images
       output_dir = "./stylegan2_finetune_results"
       os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)
       # 1. Load Pre-trained StyleGAN2
       print("Loading pre-trained StyleGAN2...")
       network_pkl = "https://nvlabs-fi-cdn.nvidia.com/stylegan2-ada-
       pytorch/pretrained/ffhq.pkl"
       with dnnlib.util.open_url(network_pkl) as f:
           G = legacy.load_network_pkl(f)['G_ema'].to(device)
       # 2. Prepare Custom Dataset
        class CustomDataset(torch.utils.data.Dataset):
           def __init__(self, root, transform=None):
PROF
               self.root = root
                self.transform = transform
                self.image_files = [f for f in os.listdir(root) if
        f.endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg'))]
           def __len__(self):
                return len(self.image_files)
           def __getitem__(self, idx):
                img_path = os.path.join(self.root, self.image_files[idx])
                image = Image.open(img_path).convert('RGB')
                if self.transform:
```

image = self.transform(image)

return image

File: 05_StyleGAN2_Custom_Dataset_FineTuning.py

import os
import torch

import torch.optim as optim

from PIL import Image import numpy as np

from tqdm import tqdm

import dnnlib
import legacy

Configuration

batch size = 4

from torch.utils.data import DataLoader

from torchvision import transforms

Topic: Fine-tune StyleGAN2 on custom dataset using PyTorch

device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')

```
transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((256, 256)), # StyleGAN2 default size
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))
])
dataset = CustomDataset(dataset_path, transform=transform)
dataloader = DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
# 3. Setup for Fine-Tuning
# Freeze early layers (optional for better stability)
for name, param in G.named_parameters():
    if 'b4' not in name and 'b8' not in name and 'b16' not in name and
'b32' not in name and 'b64' not in name:
        param.requires_grad = False
optimizer = optim.Adam(
    filter(lambda p: p.requires_grad, G.parameters()),
    lr=learning_rate,
    betas=(0.0, 0.99)
)
# 4. Training Loop
print("Starting fine-tuning...")
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    progress_bar = tqdm(dataloader, desc=f"Epoch
{epoch+1}/{num_epochs}")
    for i, real_images in enumerate(progress_bar):
        real_images = real_images.to(device)
        # Generate random latent vectors
        z = torch.randn(batch_size, G.z_dim).to(device)
        # Generate fake images
        fake_images = G(z, None, truncation_psi=0.7, noise_mode='const')
        # Compute loss (simple L1 loss for reconstruction)
        loss = torch.nn.functional.l1_loss(fake_images, real_images)
        # Backpropagation
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        progress_bar.set_postfix({"Loss": loss.item()})
    # Save checkpoint periodically
    if (epoch + 1) % save_interval == 0:
        torch.save({
            'epoch': epoch,
            'model_state_dict': G.state_dict(),
            'optimizer_state_dict': optimizer.state_dict(),
```

```
'loss': loss,
        }, os.path.join(output_dir,
f'stylegan2_ft_epoch_{epoch+1}.pth'))
        # Generate sample images
        with torch.no_grad():
            test_z = torch.randn(4, G.z_dim).to(device)
            sample_images = G(test_z, None, truncation_psi=0.7)
            sample_images = (sample_images.permute(0, 2, 3, 1) * 127.5 +
128).clamp(0, 255).to(torch.uint8)
            sample_images = sample_images.cpu().numpy()
            # Save sample images
            for j, img in enumerate(sample_images):
                Image.fromarray(img).save(os.path.join(output_dir,
f'epoch_{epoch+1}_sample_{j}.png'))
print("Fine-tuning complete!")
# 5. Generate New Samples
def generate_samples(num_samples=8, truncation_psi=0.7):
    """Generate samples from fine-tuned model"""
    G.eval()
    with torch.no_grad():
        z = torch.randn(num_samples, G.z_dim).to(device)
        samples = G(z, None, truncation_psi=truncation_psi)
        samples = (samples.permute(0, 2, 3, 1) * 127.5 + 128).clamp(0,
255).to(torch.uint8)
        return samples.cpu().numpy()
# Generate and save final samples
final_samples = generate_samples(16)
for i, sample in enumerate(final_samples):
    Image.fromarray(sample).save(os.path.join(output_dir,
f'final_sample_{i}.png'))
```

Key Components Explained:

1. Pre-trained Model Loading:

- Uses NVIDIA's official StyleGAN2-ADA implementation
- Loads FFHQ (1024x1024) as base model

2. Custom Dataset Preparation:

- Processes images to 256x256 resolution
- Normalizes to [-1, 1] range (StyleGAN2 standard)
- Handles common image formats (JPG, PNG, JPEG)

3. Fine-Tuning Strategy:

- Freezes early layers (more stable training)
- Only trains higher-resolution layers (b4-b64)
- Uses L1 loss for reconstruction (can be changed to perceptual loss)

4. Training Process:

- Saves checkpoints periodically
- Generates sample images during training
- Uses Adam optimizer with β2=0.99

Setup Instructions:

1. Prerequisites:

```
pip install torch torchvision numpy pillow tqdm requests
git clone https://github.com/NVlabs/stylegan2-ada-pytorch.git
cd stylegan2-ada-pytorch
```

2. Dataset Preparation:

- Place your images in ./custom_dataset/
- Recommended: 1000+ images for good results
- Images should be cropped and aligned (like FFHQ)

3. Recommended Folder Structure:

Advanced Options:

1. For Better Quality:

```
# Replace L1 loss with perceptual loss
from lpips import LPIPS
percept_loss = LPIPS(net='vgg').to(device)

# In training loop:
loss = percept_loss(fake_images, real_images).mean()
```

2. For Larger Datasets:

```
# Use larger batch sizes if VRAM permits
batch_size = 8 # or higher

# Enable mixed precision training
scaler = torch.cuda.amp.GradScaler()
with torch.cuda.amp.autocast():
    fake_images = G(z, None)
    loss = percept_loss(fake_images, real_images)
scaler.scale(loss).backward()
scaler.step(optimizer)
scaler.update()
```

3. For Different Resolutions:

```
# Load config-e for 256x256
network_pkl = "https://nvlabs-fi-cdn.nvidia.com/stylegan2-ada-
pytorch/pretrained/cifar10.pkl"

# Or config-f for 1024x1024
network_pkl = "https://nvlabs-fi-cdn.nvidia.com/stylegan2-ada-
pytorch/pretrained/ffhq.pkl"
```

Expected Output:

Troubleshooting:

1. Out of Memory Errors:

- Reduce batch size
- Use gradient accumulation:

```
accumulation_steps = 4
loss = loss / accumulation_steps
loss.backward()
```

```
if (i + 1) % accumulation_steps == 0:
    optimizer.step()
    optimizer.zero_grad()
```

2. Mode Collapse:

- Increase diversity penalty
- Add noise to latent vectors:

```
z = z + 0.01 * torch.randn_like(z)
```

3. Poor Quality:

• Try different learning rates (0.001-0.01)

+6/6+

- Unfreeze more layers
- Increase dataset size/variety