

HOMEWORK 2

16824 VISUAL LEARNING AND RECOGNITION (SPRING 2024)

<https://piazza.com/class/lr8dzk3rn9n4d8/>

RELEASED: Wed, 21st Feb 2024

DUE: Wed, 13th March 2024

Instructor: Deepak Pathak

TAs: Mihir Prabhudesai, Kenny Shaw, Shagun Uppal, Himangi Mittal, Sayan Mondal

START HERE: Instructions

- **Collaboration policy:** All are encouraged to work together BUT you must do your own work (code and write up). If you work with someone, please include their name in your write-up and cite any code that has been discussed. If we find highly identical write-ups or code or lack of proper accreditation of collaborators, we will take action according to strict university policies. See the [Academic Integrity Section](#) detailed in the initial lecture for more information.
- **Late Submission Policy:** There are a **total of 5** late days across all homework submissions. Submissions that use additional late days will incur a 10% penalty per late day.
- **Submitting your work:**
 - We will be using Gradescope (<https://gradescope.com/>) to submit the Problem Sets. Please use the provided template only. You do **not** need any additional packages and using them is **strongly discouraged**. Submissions must be written in LaTeX. All submissions not adhering to the template will not be graded and receive a zero.
 - **Deliverables:** Please submit all the .py files. Add all relevant plots and text answers in the boxes provided in this file. To include plots you can simply modify the already provided latex code. Submit the compiled .pdf report as well.

NOTE: Partial points will be given for implementing parts of the homework even if you don't get the mentioned accuracy as long as you include partial results in this pdf.

1 Generative Adversarial Networks (50 points)

We will be training Generative Adversarial Networks ([GAN](#)) on the [CUB 2011 Dataset](#).

- **Setup:** Run the following command to set up everything you need for the assignment:
`./setup.sh /path/to/python_env/lib/python3.8/site-packages`. Please use the pytorch installation from the previous homework.
- **Question:** Follow the instructions in the `README.md` file in the `gan/` folder to complete the implementation of GANs.
- **Debugging Tips:**
 - GAN losses are pretty much meaningless! If you want to understand if your network is learning, visualize the samples. The FID score should generally be going down as well.
 - **Do NOT change the hyper-parameters at all**, they have been carefully tuned to ensure the networks will train stably. If things aren't working its a bug in your code.
 - For debugging, disable JIT using `export PYTORCH_JIT=0 python ...` and disable AMP by using the flag `--disable_amp`. However, do note that disabling JIT will cause the FID calculation to fail. So only disable JIT to make sure that your network code runs correctly, then re-enable when training. If you observe any errors involving type mismatches and tensors that have half types, it is due to AMP, you may need to explicitly cast the tensor using `.half()`.
 - Here is a sample image from WGAN-GP at the end of training. The other networks may have variations but should look similar:

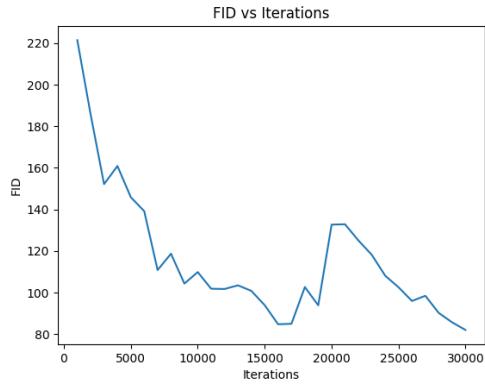


- **Expected results:**
 - Vanilla GAN: Final FID should be less than 110.
 - LS-GAN: Final FID should be less than 90.
 - WGAN-GP: Final FID should be less than 70.
- **Deliverables:** The code will log plots to `gan/data_gan`, `gan/data_ls_gan`, and `gan/data_wgan_gp`. Extract plots and paste them into the appropriate section below. Note for all questions, we ask for final FID. Final FID is computed using 50K samples, at the very end of training. See the final printout for "Final FID (Full 50K)".

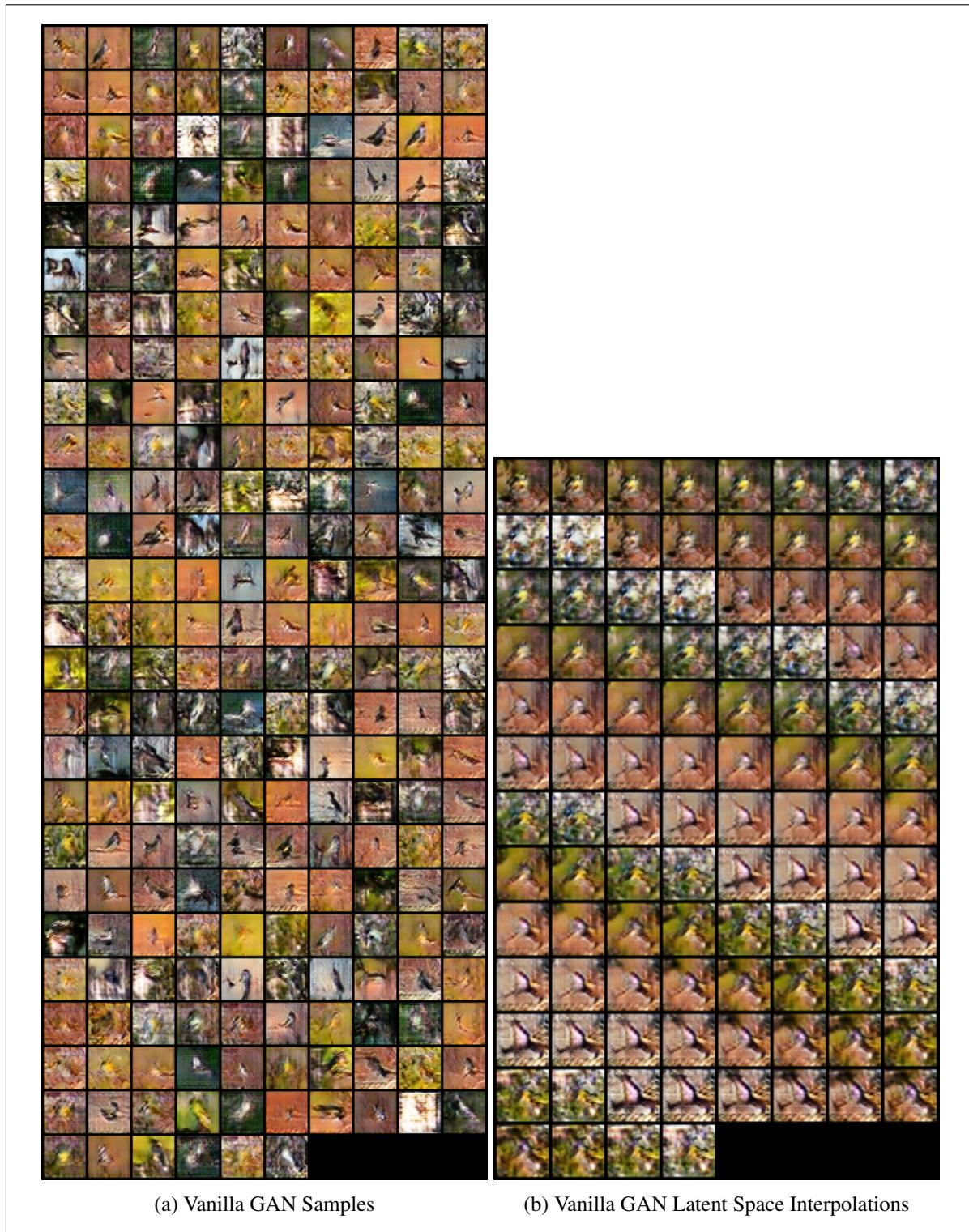
1. Paste your plot of the samples and latent space interpolations from Vanilla GAN as well as the *final* FID score you obtained.

Solution:

Vanilla GAN FID: 82.49732792240127



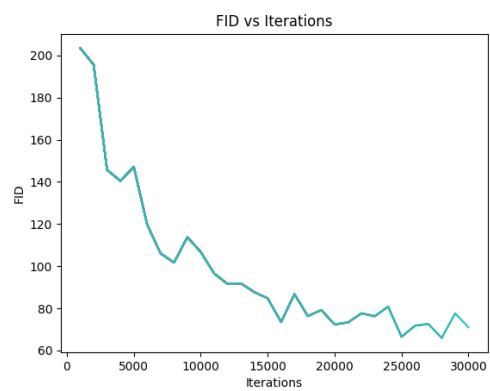
(a) Vanilla GAN FID vs Iterations



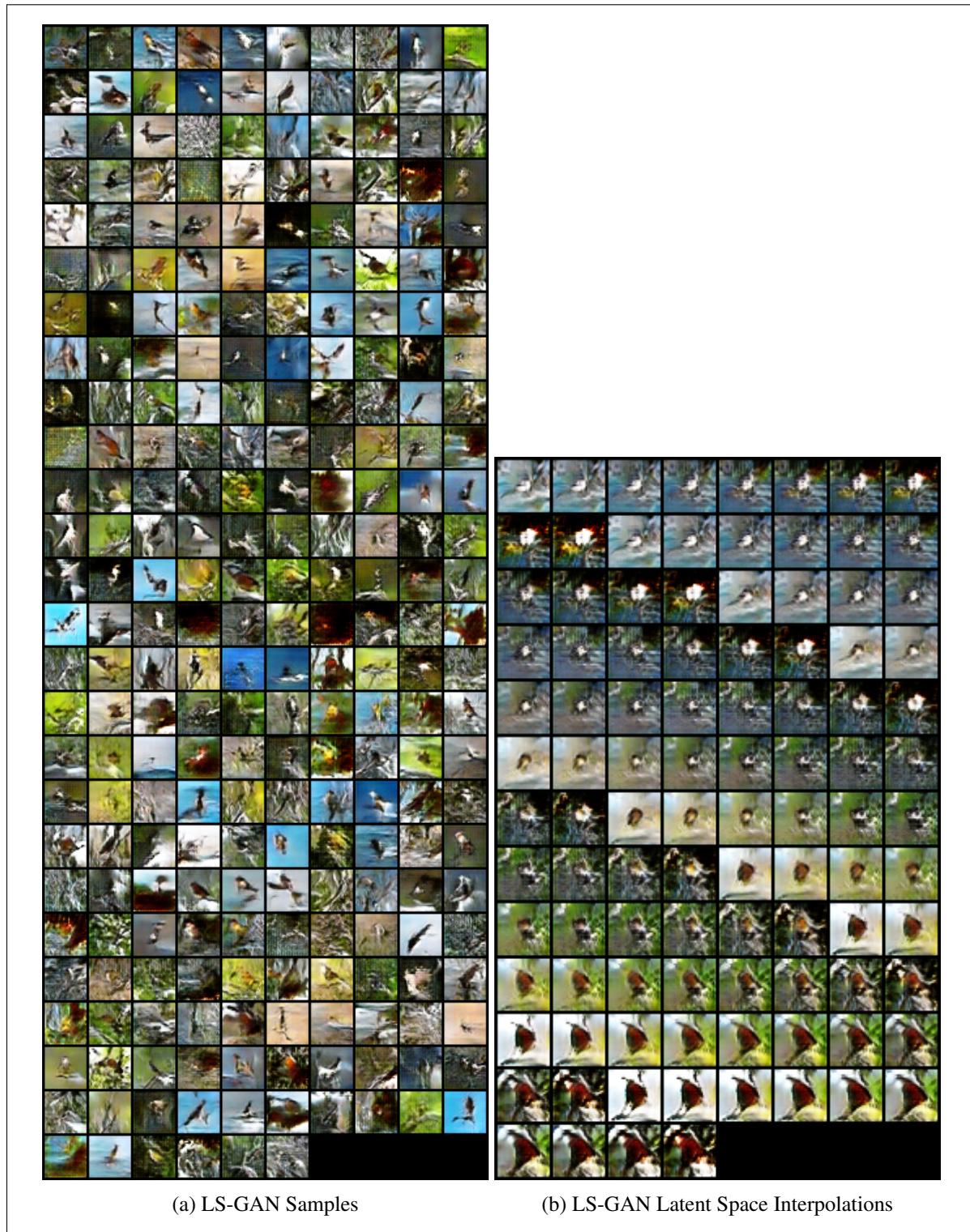
2. Paste your plot of the samples and latent space interpolations from LS-GAN as well as the *final FID score* you obtained.

Solution:

LS-GAN FID: 73.71483572352719



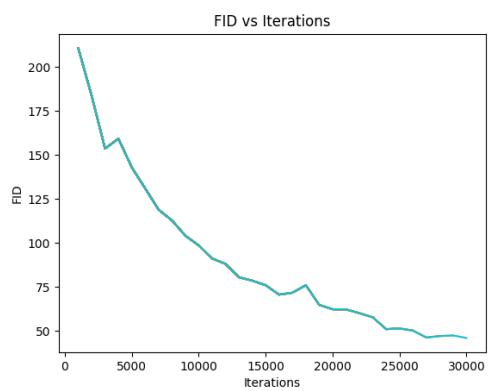
(a) LS-GAN FID vs Interations



3. Paste your plot of the samples and latent space interpolations from WGAN-GP as well as the *final FID score* you obtained.

Solution:

WGAN-GP FID: 42.2633976086878



(a) WGAN-GP Samples

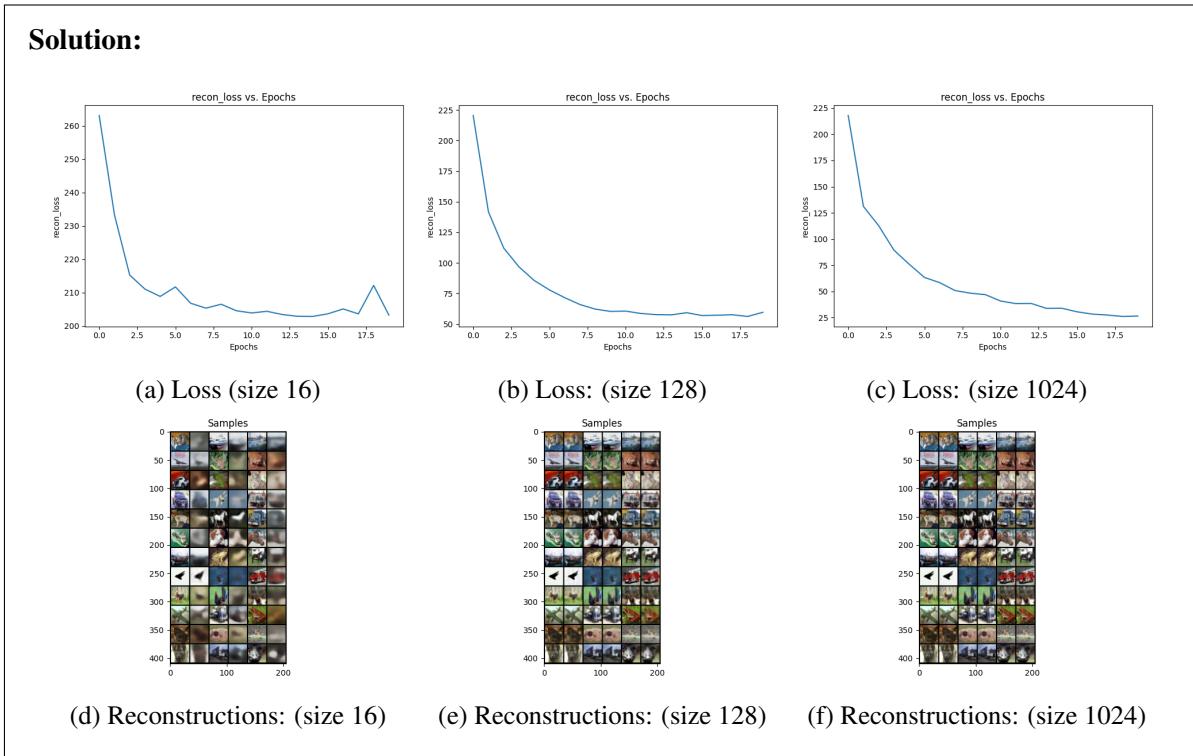


2 Variational Autoencoders (30 pts)

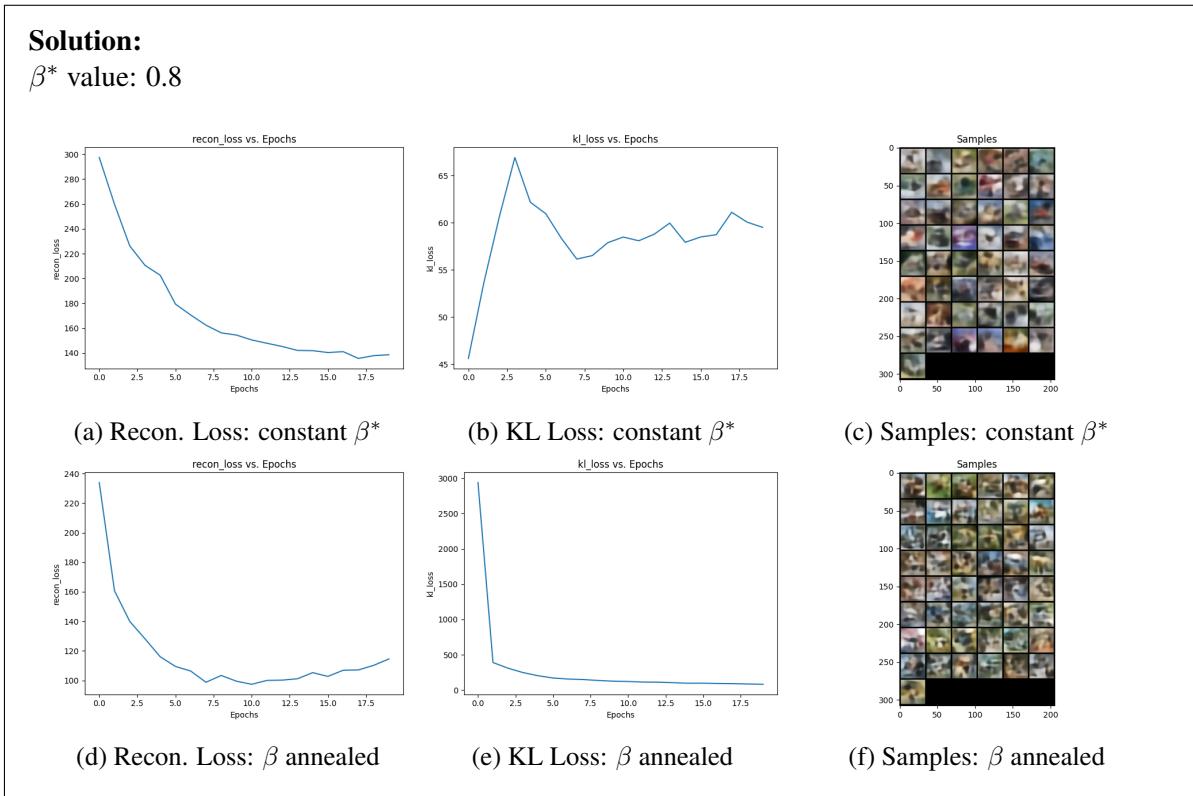
We will be training Autoencoders and Variational Auto-Encoders ([VAE](#)) on the [CIFAR10](#) dataset.

- **Question:** Follow the instructions in the `README.md` file in the `vae/` folder to complete the implementation of VAEs.
- **Debugging Tips:**
 - Make sure the auto-encoder can produce good-quality reconstructions before moving on to the VAE. While the VAE reconstructions might not be clear and the VAE samples even less so, the auto-encoder reconstructions should be very clear.
 - If you are struggling to get the VAE portion working: debug the KL loss independently of the reconstruction loss to ensure the learned distribution matches standard normal.
- **Expected results:**
 - AE: reconstruction loss should be < 40 , reconstructions should look similar to original image.
 - VAE: reconstruction loss should be < 145 ($\beta = 1$ case).
 - VAE: reconstruction loss should be < 125 when annealing β .
- **Deliverables:** The code will log plots to different folders in `vae`. Please paste the plots into the appropriate place for the questions below. Note for ALL questions, use the reconstructions and samples from the final epoch (epoch 19).

1. Autoencoder: For each latent size, paste your plot of the reconstruction loss curve and reconstructions.



2. VAE: Choose the β that results in the best sample quality, β^* . Report the β^* you used in your experiments. In addition, paste the reconstruction, KL loss curve plots, and the sample images corresponding to the VAE trained using constant β^* and the VAE trained using β annealing scheme with β^* .



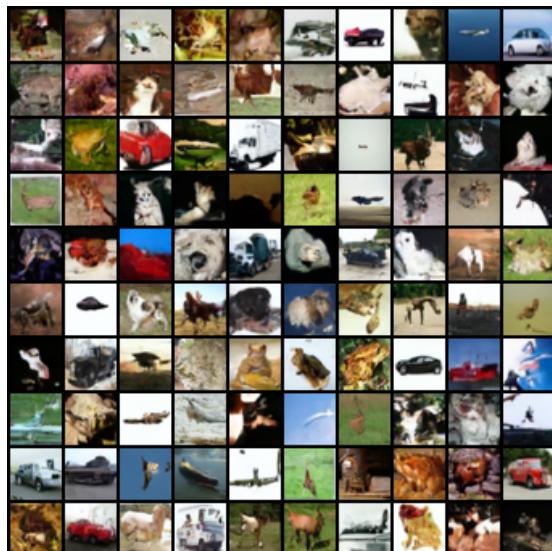
3 Diffusion Models (20 points)

We will be running inference using a pre-trained diffusion model ([DDPM](#)) on CIFAR-10.

- **Setup:** Download our pre-trained checkpoint for DDPM from [here](#).
- **Question:** Follow the instructions in the `README.md` file in the `diffusion/` folder to complete the implementation of the sampling procedures for Diffusion Models.
- **Expected results:**
 - FID of less than 60 for DDPM and DDIM
 - **Deliverables:** The code will log plots to `diffusion/data_ddpm` and `diffusion/data_ddim`. Extract plots and paste them into the appropriate section below.

1. Paste your plots of the DDPM and DDIM samples.

Solution:



(a) DDPM Samples



(b) DDIM Samples

2. Paste in the FID score you obtained from running inference using DDPM and DDIM.

Solution:

- DDPM FID: 31.67277460370815
- DDIM FID: 44.11123760713366

3. Compare the generated samples from your VAE and diffusion models. What do you observe? Does one generate better pictures than the other? Does the quality of the generated images match with the FID differences?

Solution: From the results generated above, the following are the observations that I came across:

Visual Quality: The samples from the diffusion models exhibit a higher visual quality with increased sharpness and detail when compared to the Variational Autoencoder (VAE) generated samples. This aligns with the known characteristics of diffusion models, which typically produce high-fidelity images through iteratively refining the image quality over a sequence of generative steps, effectively capturing complex data distributions.

Diversity: Both the VAE and the diffusion models generated a wide array of images. The diffusion models, however, displayed improved diversity, likely due to the stochastic nature of their reverse diffusion process which encourages a broader exploration of the data distribution and minimizes the risk of mode collapse—a phenomenon where a model overlooks certain variations within the data.

Fidelity to Training Data: Based on the Fréchet Inception Distance (FID) scores, the Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model (DDPM) generated images that more closely resembled the training data distribution, followed by the Denoising Diffusion Implicit Model (DDIM), and then the VAE.

Consistency and Mode Coverage: The model's ability to generate high-quality images across runs and its coverage of the entire data distribution, which can be observed in the samples and the FID scores of the mode, reflected that DDPM was more consistent and had a better coverage for data distribution in the training data.

Computation and Time Efficiency: VAEs offered computational advantages, producing image samples more rapidly than diffusion models due to their less complex generation process, due to the reason that it does not require the iterative passes necessary for diffusion models.

Based on the observations above, my conclusion is that diffusion models, especially the DDPM, are capable of generating images of a higher quality than those produced by the VAE, as evidenced by visual inspection and FID scores.

Collaboration Survey Please answer the following:

1. Did you receive any help whatsoever from anyone in solving this assignment?

 Yes No

- If you answered ‘Yes’, give full details:
- (e.g. “Jane Doe explained to me what is asked in Question 3.4”)

Yes, I did use a few sources on articles on the internet, Stack Overflow, GitHub, and ChatGPT to help with the assignment (particularly troubleshooting errors). They are referenced as follows:

- (a) <https://github.com/deludeuk/pytorch-GAN>
- (b) <https://neptune.ai/blog/gan-loss-functions>
- (c) <https://medium.com/@devmag/generative-adversarial-networks-gans-in-50-lines-of-code-pytorch-e81b79659c3f>
- (d) <https://github.com/cordicaleksa/pytorch-GANs>
- (e) <https://sh-tsan.medium.com/review-lsgan-least-squares-generative-adversarial-networks-gan-beec12167e915>
- (f) <https://machinelearningmastery.com/least-squares-generative-adversarial-network/>
- (g) https://github.com/meliketoy/LSGAN_pytorch
- (h) <https://github.com/ubopath/LSGAN-with-PyTorch>
- (i) <https://github.com/FelicienDupont/wgan-gp>
- (j) <https://github.com/erikwijmans/wgan-gp>
- (k) <https://github.com/ZeleninPy/torchgan>
- (l) <https://medium.com/@storieston/understanding-the-differences-between-autoencoder-and-variational-autoencoder-vae-1ccb52ebf76c>
- (m) <https://medium.com/@rekaalatur/variational-auto-encoder-vae-pytorch-tutorial-decd2fe0f5f>
- (n) <https://pyimagesearch.com/2023/10/02/a-deep-dive-into-variational-autoencoders-with-pytorch/>
- (o) <https://strikingloop.github.io/wiki/ddim>
- (p) <https://medium.com/@crlc112358/computer-vision-paper-denosing-diffusion-implicit-models-e2b5807e83b8>
- (q) <https://github.com/ermongroup/ddim>

2. Did you give any help whatsoever to anyone in solving this assignment?

 Yes No

- If you answered ‘Yes’, give full details:
- (e.g. “I pointed Joe Smith to section 2.3 since he didn’t know how to proceed with Question 2”)

I helped out Zihan Wan with troubleshooting the loss function for Question #1, GANs. Reviewed the code and results, for Yatharth Ahuja, for Q1, Q2, and Q3.

3. Note that copying code or writeup even from a collaborator or anywhere on the internet violates the [Academic Integrity Code of Conduct](#).