#### 딥드림

#### In [4]:

```
from keras.applications import inception_v3
from keras import backend as K

K.set_learning_phase(0)

model = inception_v3.InceptionV3(weights='imagenet', include_top=False)
```

#### In [5]:

```
layer_contributions = {
    'mixed2': 0.2,
    'mixed3': 3.,
    'mixed4': 2.,
    'mixed5': 1.5
}
```

### In [6]:

```
layer_dict = dict([(layer.name, layer) for layer in model.layers])
loss = K.variable(0.)
for layer_name in layer_contributions:
    coeff = layer_contributions[layer_name]
    activation = layer_dict[layer_name].output
    scaling = K.prod(K.cast(K.shape(activation), 'float32'))
    loss += coeff * K.sum(K.square(activation[:, 2: -2, 2: -2, :])) / scaling
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Variable += will be deprecated. Use variable.assign\_add if you want assignment to the variable value or 'x = x + y' if you want a new python Tens or object.

### In [7]:

```
dream = model.input
grads = K.gradients(loss, dream)[0]
grads /= K.maximum(K.mean(K.abs(grads)), 1e-7)
outputs = [loss. grads]
fetch_loss_and_grads = K.function([dream], outputs)
def eval_loss_and_grads(x):
   outs = fetch_loss_and_grads([x])
   loss_value = outs[0]
   grad value = outs[1]
   return loss value, grad value
def gradient ascent(x, iterations, step, max loss=None):
   for i in range(iterations):
       loss_value, grad_values = eval_loss_and_grads(x)
        if max_loss is not None and loss_value > max_loss:
       print('...', i, '번째 손실 :', loss_value)
       x += step * grad_values
   return x
```

#### In [8]:

```
import scipy
from keras.preprocessing import image
def resize_img(img, size):
   ima = np.copv(ima)
   factors = (1.
               float(size[0]) / img.shape[1].
               float(size[1]) / img.shape[2],
   return scipy.ndimage.zoom(img, factors, order=1)
def save_img(img, fname):
   pil ima = deprocess image(np.copv(ima))
   image.save_img(fname, pil_img)
def preprocess image(image path):
    img = image.load_img(image_path)
   img = image.img to arrav(img)
   img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
   img = inception_v3.preprocess_input(img)
   return img
def deprocess_image(x):
   if K.image_data_format() == 'channels_first':
       x = x.reshape((3, x.shape[2], x.shape[3]))
       x = x.transpose((1, 2, 0))
   else:
       x = x.reshape((x.shape[1], x.shape[2], 3))
   x /= 2.
   x += 0.5
   x *= 255.
   x = np.clip(x, 0, 255).astype('uint8')
   return x
```

# In [9]:

```
import numpy as np
step = 0.01
num octave = 3
octave scale = 1.4
iterations = 20
\max loss = 10.
base_image_path = './original_photo_deep_dream.jpg'
ima = preprocess image(base image path)
original_shape = img.shape[1:3]
successive shapes = [original shape]
for i in range(1, num_octave):
   shape = tuple([int(dim / (octave_scale ** i)) for dim in original_shape])
    successive_shapes.append(shape)
successive shapes = successive shapes[::-1]
original_img = np.copy(img)
shrunk_original_img = resize_img(img, successive_shapes[0])
for shape in successive_shapes:
   print('처리할 이미지 크기', shape)
    img = resize_img(img, shape)
    img = gradient_ascent(img,
                         iterations=iterations.
                         step=step.
                         max_loss=max_loss)
    upscaled_shrunk_original_img = resize_img(shrunk_original_img, shape)
    same_size_original = resize_img(original_img, shape)
    lost_detail = same_size_original - upscaled_shrunk_original_img
    img += lost_detail
    shrunk_original_img = resize_img(original_img, shape)
    save_img(img, fname='dream_at_scale_' + str(shape) + '.png')
save_img(img, fname='./final_dream.png')
```

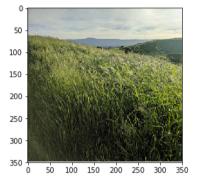
```
처리할 이미지 크기 (178, 178)
... 0 번째 손실 : 0.6596164
... 1 번째 손실 : 1.0168362
... 2 번째 손실 : 1.4648265
... 3 번째 손실 : 2.0113597
... 4 번째 손실 : 2.5789797
... 5 번째 손실 : 3.1369202
... 6 번째 손실 : 3.720512
... 7 번째 손실 : 4.124297
... 8 번째 손실 : 4.564449
... 9 번째 손실 : 4.9819846
... 10 번째 손실 : 5.431282
... 11 번째 손실 : 5.8327675
... 12 번째 손실 : 6.275667
... 13 번째 손실 : 6.6098957
... 14 번째 손실 : 6.9943314
... 15 번째 손실 : 7.412149
... 16 번째 손실 : 7.6775208
... 17 번째 손실 : 8.138262
... 18 번째 손실 : 8.52269
... 19 번째 손실 : 8.890452
처리할 이미지 크기 (250, 250)
... 0 번째 손실 : 2.1729467
... 1 번째 손실 : 3.6056104
... 2 번째 손실 : 4.737274
... 3 번째 손실 : 5.6521597
... 4 번째 손실 : 6.5305867
... 5 번째 손실 : 7.3693094
... 6 번째 손실 : 8.050576
... 7 번째 손실 : 8.677867
... 8 번째 손실 : 9.5533905
처리할 이미지 크기 (350, 350)
... 0 번째 손실 : 2.3857784
... 1 번째 손실 : 3.7081025
... 2 번째 손실 : 5.0353885
... 3 번째 손실 : 6.548676
... 4 번째 손실 : 8.877169
```

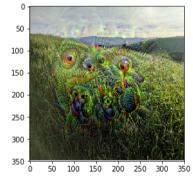
## In [11]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

plt.imshow(plt.imread(base_image_path))
plt.figure()

plt.imshow(deprocess_image(np.copy(img)))
plt.show()
```





### In [12]:

```
from keras.preprocessing.image import load_img, img_to_array, save_img

target_image_path = './portrait.png'
style_reference_image_path = './popova.jpg'

width, height = load_img(target_image_path).size
img_height = 400
img_width = int(width * img_height / height)
```

#### In [13]:

```
from keras.applications import vgg19

def preprocess_image(image_path):
    img = load_img(image_path, target_size=(img_height, img_width))
    img = img_to_array(img)
    img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
    img = vgg19.preprocess_input(img)
    return img

def deprocess_image(x):
    x[:, :, 0] += 103.939
    x[:, :, 1] += 116.779
    x[:, :, 2] += 123.68
    x = x[:, :, ::-1]
    x = np.clip(x, 0, 255).astype('uint8')
    return x
```

# In [14]:

#### In [15]:

```
def content_loss(base, combination):
   return K.sum(K.square(combination - base))
```

#### In [16]:

```
def gram_matrix(x):
    features = K.batch_flatten(K.permute_dimensions(x, (2, 0, 1)))
    gram = K.dot(features, K.transpose(features))
    return gram

def style_loss(style, combination):
    S = gram_matrix(style)
    C = gram_matrix(combination)
    channels = 3
    size = img_height * img_width
    return K.sum(K.square(S - C)) / (4. * (channels ** 2) * (size ** 2))
```

#### In [17]:

```
def total_variation_loss(x):
    a = K.square(
        x[:, :img_height - 1, :img_width - 1, :] - x[:, 1:, :img_width - 1, :])
    b = K.square(
        x[:, :img_height - 1, :img_width - 1, :] - x[:, :img_height - 1, 1:, :])
    return K.sum(K.pow(a + b, 1.25))
```

# In [18]:

```
outputs_dict = dict([(layer.name, layer.output) for layer in model.laversl)
content_layer = 'block5_conv2'
style_layers = ['block1_conv1',
                'block2_conv1'.
                'block3_conv1'.
                'block4_conv1'.
                'block5 conv1'l
total_variation_weight = 1e-4
style weight = 1.
content_weight = 0.025
loss = K.variable(0.)
layer_features = outputs_dict[content_layer]
target_image_features = layer_features[0, :, :, :]
combination_features = layer_features[2, :, :, :]
loss += content_weight * content_loss(target_image_features,
                                     combination features)
for layer name in style layers:
   layer_features = outputs_dict[layer_name]
   style reference features = layer features[1, :, :, :]
   combination_features = layer_features[2, :, :, :]
   sl = style_loss(style_reference_features, combination_features)
   loss += (style_weight / len(style_layers)) * sl
loss += total_variation_weight * total_variation_loss(combination_image)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Variable += will be deprecated. Use variable.assign\_add if you want assignment to the variable value or 'x = x + y' if you want a new python Tens or object.

#### In [19]:

```
grads = K.gradients(loss, combination_image)[0]
# 현재 손실과 그래디언트의 값을 추출하는 케라스 Function 객체입니다
fetch loss and grads = K.function([combination image], [loss, grads])
class Evaluator(object):
   def __init__(self):
       self.loss_value = None
       self.grads values = None
   def loss(self. x):
       assert self.loss value is None
       x = x.reshape((1, img_height, img_width, 3))
       outs = fetch_loss_and_grads([x])
       loss_value = outs[0]
       grad values = outs[1].flatten().astvpe('float64')
       self.loss value = loss value
       self.grad values = grad values
       return self.loss value
   def grads(self, x):
       assert self.loss_value is not None
       grad values = np.copy(self.grad values)
       self.loss_value = None
       self.grad_values = None
       return grad_values
evaluator = Evaluator()
```

## In [20]:

```
from scipy.optimize import fmin_l_bfgs_b
import time
result_prefix = 'style_transfer_result'
iterations = 20
# 뉴럴 스타일 트랜스퍼의 소실을 최소화하기 위해 생성된 이미지에 대해 I-RFGS 최적화를 수행합니다
# 초기 값은 타깃 이미지입니다
# scipy.optimize.fmin_l_bfgs_b 함수가 벡터만 처리할 수 있기 때문에 이미지를 펼칩니다.
x = preprocess_image(target_image_path)
x = x.flatten()
for i in range(iterations):
   print('반복 횟수:'. i)
   start time = time.time()
   x, min_val, info = fmin_l_bfgs_b(evaluator.loss, x,
                                fprime=evaluator.grads. maxfun=20)
   print('현재 손실 값:', min_val)
   # 생성된 현재 이미지를 저장합니다
   img = x.copy().reshape((img_height, img_width, 3))
   ima = deprocess image(ima)
   fname = result_prefix + '_at_iteration_%d.png' % i
   save_img(fname, img)
   end_time = time.time()
   print('저장 이미지: ', fname)
   print('%d 번째 반복 완료: %ds' % (i, end_time - start_time))
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\Ib\importlib\\_bootstrap.py:219: Runtime\arning: numpy.uf unc size changed, may indicate binary incompatibility. Expected 192 from C header. got 216 from PvObject

```
return f(*args. **kwds)
```

```
반복 회수: 0
현재 손실 값: 8180237000.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_0.png
0 번째 반복 완료: 5s
반복 횟수: 1
현재 소실 값: 3309749500 0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_1.png
1 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 2
현재 손실 값: 2114856700.0
저장 이미지: style transfer result at iteration 2.png
2 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 3
현재 손실 값: 1559858800.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_3.png
3 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 4
현재 손실 값: 1275463600.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_4.png
4 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 5
현재 손실 값: 1102424200.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_5.png
5 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 6
현재 손실 값: 993483600.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_6.png
6 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 7
현재 손실 값: 895521150.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_7.png
7 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 8
현재 손실 값: 827708500.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_8.png
8 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 9
현재 손실 값: 770512200.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_9.png
9 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 10
현재 손실 값: 727949760.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_10.png
10 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 11
현재 손실 값: 689720000.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_11.png
11 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 12
현재 손실 값: 658430400.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_12.png
12 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 13
현재 손실 값: 624685300.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_13.png
13 번째 반복 완료: 2s
반복 횟수: 14
현재 손실 값: 598767040.0
저장 이미지: style_transfer_result_at_iteration_14.png
14 번째 반복 완료: 2s
```

반복 횟수: 15

현재 손실 값: 568893800.0

저장 이미지: style\_transfer\_result\_at\_iteration\_15.png

15 번째 반복 완료: 2s

반복 횟수: 16

현재 손실 값: 548025400.0

저장 이미지: style\_transfer\_result\_at\_iteration\_16.png

16 번째 반복 완료: 2s

반복 횟수: 17

현재 손실 값: 523041180.0

저장 이미지: style\_transfer\_result\_at\_iteration\_17.png

17 번째 반복 완료: 2s

반복 횟수: 18

현재 손실 값: 504357980.0

저장 이미지: style\_transfer\_result\_at\_iteration\_18.png

18 번째 반복 완료: 2s

반복 횟수: 19

현재 손실 값: 487793120.0

저장 이미지: style\_transfer\_result\_at\_iteration\_19.png

19 번째 반복 완료: 2s

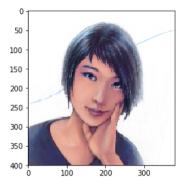
#### In [21]:

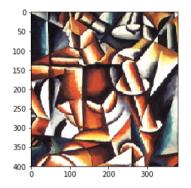
```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

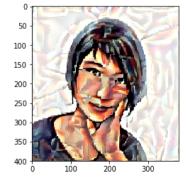
plt.imshow(load_img(target_image_path, target_size=(img_height, img_width)))
plt.figure()

plt.imshow(load_img(style_reference_image_path, target_size=(img_height, img_width)))
plt.figure()

plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```







In [ ]:		