This is from:

https://github.com/FarisNolan/Neural_Algorithm_Artistic_Style/blob/master/N_A_A_S.py (https://github.com/FarisNolan/Neural_Algorithm_Artistic_Style/blob/master/N_A_A_S.py)

```
In [ ]:
          1
             # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
            # """
          2
          3
             # Created on Thu Dec 27 08:33:31 2018
             # @author: Faris
          5
             # """
          6
             # Modified by Scott Mueller for use in a Jupyter Notebook
          7
             # Handles multiple content files and one Style
          9
         10
In [2]:
          1
             #----IMPORTS AND DIRECTORIES----
             import time
          2
             import os
In [3]:
             image_dir = 'images/'
            model_dir = 'model/'
In [4]:
             import torch
          2 from torch.autograd import Variable
            import torch.nn as nn
          4 import torch.nn.functional as F
          5 from torch import optim
             import torchvision
In [5]:
             from torchvision import transforms
In [6]:
             from PIL import Image
             from collections import OrderedDict
             import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [7]:
In [ ]:
          1
```

```
In [8]:
          1
             #CAN RETURN OUTPUT FROM ANY LAYER
          2
             class VGG(nn.Module):
          3
                 def init (self, pool='max'):
                     super(VGG, self). init ()
          4
          5
                     #CONV LAYERS
          6
                     self.conv1_1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
          7
                     self.conv1 2 = nn.Conv2d(64, 64, kernel size = 3, padding = 1)
          8
          9
                     self.conv2 1 = nn.Conv2d(64, 128, kernel size = 3, padding = 1)
                     self.conv2_2 = nn.Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
         10
         11
         12
                     self.conv3_1 = nn.Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
         13
                     self.conv3_2 = nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
                     self.conv3_3 = nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
         14
         15
                     self.conv3 4 = nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size = 3, padding = 1)
         16
         17
                     self.conv4_1 = nn.Conv2d(256, 512, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
         18
                     self.conv4 2 = nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size = 3, padding = 1)
                     self.conv4_3 = nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
         19
         20
                     self.conv4 4 = nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size = 3, padding = 1)
         21
         22
                     self.conv5_1 = nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
                     self.conv5 2 = nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size = 3, padding = 1)
         23
         24
                     self.conv5_3 = nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
         25
                     self.conv5_4 = nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size = 3, padding = 1)
         26
         27
                     #HANDLE POOLING OPTIONS
         28
                     #MAX POOLING
         29
                     if pool == 'max':
         30
                         self.pool1 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
         31
                         self.pool2 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
         32
                         self.pool3 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
         33
                         self.pool4 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
         34
                         self.pool5 = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
                     #AVERAGE POOLING
         35
         36
                     elif pool == 'avg':
                         self.pool1 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
         37
                         self.pool2 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size = 2, stride = 2)
         38
         39
                         self.pool3 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
         40
                         self.pool4 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel size = 2, stride = 2)
         41
                         self.pool5 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size = 2, stride = 2)
         42
         43
                     #FORWARD PROP
         44
                 def forward(self, x, out_keys):
         45
                     out = \{\}
         46
         47
                     out['r11'] = F.relu(self.conv1_1(x))
         48
                     out['r12'] = F.relu(self.conv1_2(out['r11']))
         49
                     out['p1'] = self.pool1(out['r12'])
         50
         51
                     out['r21'] = F.relu(self.conv2 1(out['p1']))
         52
                     out['r22'] = F.relu(self.conv2 2(out['r21']))
         53
                     out['p2'] = self.pool2(out['r22'])
         54
                     out['r31'] = F.relu(self.conv3 1(out['p2']))
         55
         56
                     out['r32'] = F.relu(self.conv3 2(out['r31']))
```

```
57
            out['r33'] = F.relu(self.conv3 3(out['r32']))
58
            out['r34'] = F.relu(self.conv3_4(out['r33']))
59
            out['p3'] = self.pool3(out['r34'])
60
            out['r41'] = F.relu(self.conv4 1(out['p3']))
61
            out['r42'] = F.relu(self.conv4_2(out['r41']))
62
63
            out['r43'] = F.relu(self.conv4 3(out['r42']))
            out['r44'] = F.relu(self.conv4_4(out['r43']))
64
65
            out['p4'] = self.pool4(out['r44'])
66
            out['r51'] = F.relu(self.conv5 1(out['p4']))
67
            out['r52'] = F.relu(self.conv5_2(out['r51']))
68
69
            out['r53'] = F.relu(self.conv5 3(out['r52']))
            out['r54'] = F.relu(self.conv5_4(out['r53']))
70
71
            out['p5'] = self.pool5(out['r54'])
72
73
74
            #RETURN DESIRED ACTIVATIONS
75
            return [out[key] for key in out keys]
76
```

```
In [9]:
          1
          2
                ----COMPUTING GRAM MATRIX AND GRAM MATRIX LOSS----.0
          3
          4
          5
             #GRAM MATRICES ARE USED TO MEASURE STYLE LOSS
             #MATRIX
          6
          7
             class GramMatrix(nn.Module):
          8
                 def forward(self, input):
          9
                      b, c, w, h = input.size()
         10
                      F = input.view(b, c, h * w)
                      #COMPUTES GRAM MATRIX BY MULTIPLYING INPUT BY TRANPOSE OF ITSELF
         11
         12
                     G = torch.bmm(F, F.transpose(1, 2))
         13
                     G.div_(h*w)
         14
                      return G
         15
             #LOSS
         16
         17
             class GramMSELoss(nn.Module):
         18
                 def forward(self, input, target):
                      out = nn.MSELoss()(GramMatrix()(input), target)
         19
         20
                      return out
         21
```

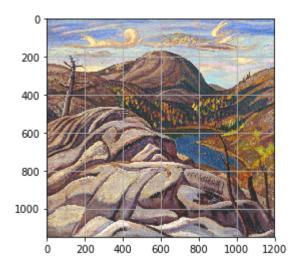
```
In [32]:
           1
              img size = 256
           2
           3
              #PRE-PROCESSING
              prep = transforms.Compose([transforms.Scale(img_size),
           4
           5
                                          transforms.ToTensor(),
           6
                                          transforms.Lambda(lambda x: x[torch.LongTensor([2
           7
                                          transforms.Normalize(mean = [0.40760392, 0.457956
                                          transforms.Lambda(lambda x: x.mul (255)), #VGG WA
           8
           9
              ])
```

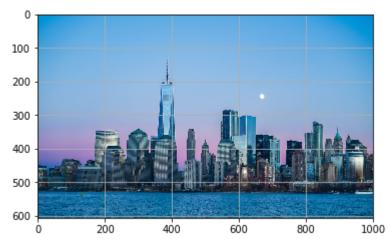
```
In [33]:
           1
           2
              #POST PROCESSING A
           3
              postpa = transforms.Compose([transforms.Lambda(lambda x: x.mul (1./255)),
                                           transforms.Normalize(mean = [-0.40760392, -0.457]
           4
                                           transforms.Lambda(lambda x: x[torch.LongTensor([
           5
           6
                      ])
In [34]:
              #POST PROCESSING B
           1
              postpb = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToPILImage()])
           2
           3
              #POST PROCESSING FUNCTION INCORPORATES A AND B, AND CLIPS PIXEL VALUES WHICH
           4
           5
              def postp(tensor):
                  t = postpa(tensor)
           6
           7
                  t[t>1] = 1
           8
                  t[t<0] = 0
           9
                  img = postpb(t)
          10
                  return img
          11
In [35]:
           1
           2
              #----PREPARING NETWORK----
           3
           4
           5
              vgg = VGG()
           6
           7
              vgg.load state dict(torch.load(model dir + 'vgg conv weights.pth'))
           8
              for param in vgg.parameters():
           9
                  param.requires_grad = False
          10
              if torch.cuda.is available():
                  vgg.cuda()
          11
In [97]:
              #----LOADING AND PREPARING IMAGES----
           2
              img dirs = [image dir, image dir]
           3
              #IMAGE LOADING ORDER: STYLE, CONTENT
           4
              # img_names = ['style_vandrie_yellow_forest.jpg', 'content_rocky_lake.jpg']
           5
              # img_names = ['style_monet_sunset.jpg', 'content_tree.jpg']
           6
              # img_names = ['style_monet_sunset.jpg', 'content_evening_city.jpg']
           7
              img_names = ['style_group7_moutains.jpg', 'content_evening_city.jpg']
           9
          10
              imgs = [Image.open(img_dirs[i] + name) for i, name in enumerate(img_names)]
              imgs torch = [prep(img) for img in imgs]
          11
```

```
Image size: torch.Size([1, 3, 256, 267])
Image size: torch.Size([1, 3, 256, 421])
```

```
In [99]:
              #SET UP IMAGE TO BE OPTIMIZED
              #CAN BE INITIALIZED RANDOMLY OR AS A CLONE OF CONTENT IMAGE, AS DONE BELOW
              opt_img = Variable(content_img.clone(), requires_grad = True)
           3
              print(content img.size())
              print(opt_img.size())
           5
           6
              #DISPLAY IMAGES
           7
              for img in imgs:
           8
                  plt.grid(None)
           9
                  plt.imshow(img)
          10
          11
                  plt.show()
```

torch.Size([1, 3, 256, 421]) torch.Size([1, 3, 256, 421])



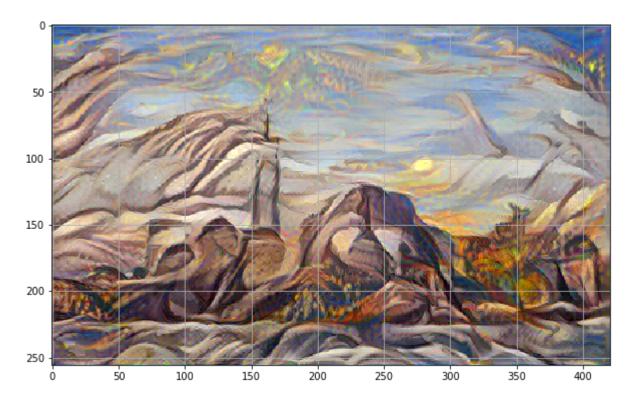


```
In [101]:
              #CREATING LOSS FUNCTION
              loss_fns = [GramMSELoss()] * len(style_layers) + [nn.MSELoss()] * len(conten
            2
            3 if torch.cuda.is_available():
                   loss fns = [loss fn.cuda() for loss fn in loss fns]
In [102]:
              #SETUP WEIGHTS FOR LOSS LAYERS
              style_weights = [1e3/n**2 for n in [64, 128, 256, 512, 512]]
            3 content_weights = [1e0]
              weights = style_weights + content_weights
In [103]:
              #CREATE OPTIMIZATION TARGETS
               style_targets = [GramMatrix()(A).detach() for A in vgg(style_img, style_laye
              content_targets = [A.detach() for A in vgg(content_img, content_layers)]
              targets = style_targets + content_targets
            5
```

```
In [104]:
            1
            2
               #----TRAINING LOOP----
            3
               #-----
            4
               max iter = 500
            5
               show iter = 50
               optimizer = optim.LBFGS([opt_img])
               print(opt img.size())
            7
               print(content img.size())
            9
               n_iter = [0]
           10
               #ENTER LOOP
           11
               while n_iter[0] <= max_iter:</pre>
           12
           13
           14
                   def closure():
           15
                       optimizer.zero_grad()
           16
           17
                       #FORWARD
           18
                       out = vgg(opt_img, loss_layers)
           19
           20
                       #LOSS
                       layer_losses = [weights[a] * loss_fns[a](A, targets[a]) for a,A in e
           21
           22
                       loss = sum(layer_losses)
           23
           24
                       #BACKWARDS
           25
                       loss.backward()
           26
                       #TRACK PROGRESS
           27
           28
                       n iter[0] += 1
           29
                       if n iter[0] % show iter == (show iter - 1):
           30
                           print('Iteration: %d,\tLoss: %f' % (n_iter[0] + 1, loss.data.ite
           31
           32
                       return loss
           33
           34
                   optimizer.step(closure)
```

```
torch.Size([1, 3, 256, 421])
torch.Size([1, 3, 256, 421])
Iteration: 50, Loss: 2307373.750000
Iteration: 100, Loss: 1107767.000000
Iteration: 150, Loss: 853558.125000
Iteration: 200, Loss: 749934.500000
Iteration: 250, Loss: 695015.687500
Iteration: 300, Loss: 658969.437500
Iteration: 350, Loss: 634196.312500
Iteration: 400, Loss: 615544.687500
Iteration: 450, Loss: 601844.125000
Iteration: 500, Loss: 590653.500000
```

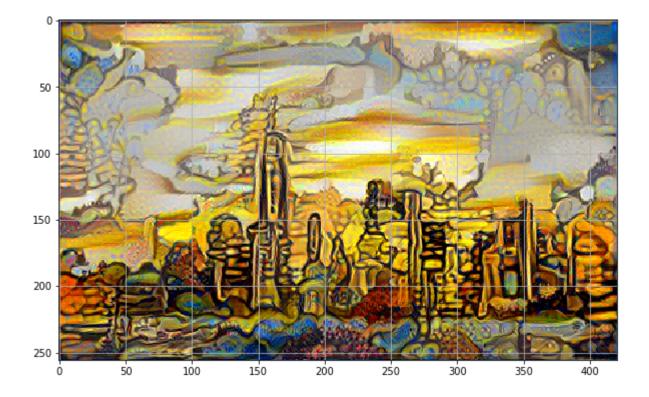
421.0 421.0 421.0



In [108]: 1 out_img.save('city_group7_mountain_style.png')

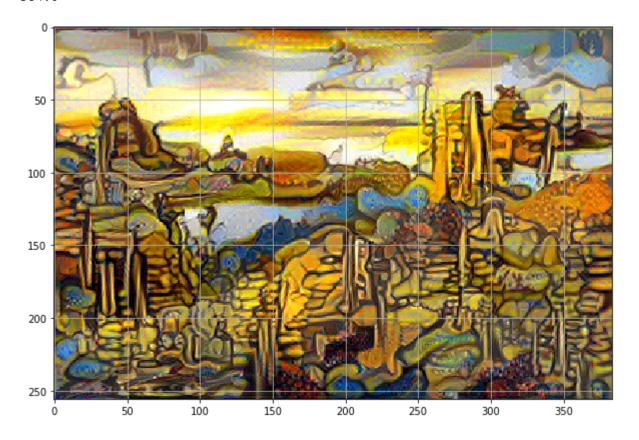
```
In [58]:
           2
              #----RESULTS----
           3
           4
              print(float(opt_img.size(3)))
              print(float(content_img.size(3)))
           5
              out_img = postp(opt_img.data[0].cpu().squeeze())
           7
              print(float(prep(out_img).size(2)))
           8
              plt.grid(None)
           9
              plt.imshow(out_img)
              plt.gcf().set_size_inches(10, 10)
          10
```

421.0 421.0 421.0



```
In [46]:
           2
              #----RESULTS----
           3
              print(float(opt_img.size(3)))
             print(float(content_img.size(3)))
           5
             out_img = postp(opt_img.data[0].cpu().squeeze())
           7
              print(float(prep(out_img).size(2)))
             plt.grid(None)
           8
           9
              plt.imshow(out_img)
              plt.gcf().set_size_inches(10, 10)
          10
```

256.0 384.0 384.0



In []: 1 I