

# pystiche: A Framework for Neural Style Transfer

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## Software

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## Summary

The seminal work of Gatys, Ecker, and Bethge gave birth to the field of *Neural Style Transfer* (NST) in 2016 (Gatys, Ecker, & Bethge, 2016). The general idea behind an NST can be conveyed with only three images and two symbols:



In words: an NST describes the merger between the content and artistic style of two arbitrary images. This idea is nothing new in the field of *Non-photorealistic rendering* (NPR) (Gooch & Gooch, 2001). What distinguishes NST from traditional NPR approaches is its generality: an NST only needs a single arbitrary content and style image as input and thus “makes – for the first time – a generalized style transfer practicable” (Semmo, Isenberg, & Döllner, 2017).

Besides peripheral tasks, an NST at its core is the definition of an optimization criterion called *perceptual loss*, which estimates the perceptual quality of the stylized image. Usually the perceptual loss comprises a deep neural network that needs to supply encodings of images from various depths.

pystiche is a framework for NST written in Python and built upon the *Deep Learning* (DL) framework PyTorch (Paszke et al., 2019). It provides modular and efficient implementations for commonly used perceptual losses (Gatys et al., 2016; Li & Wand, 2016; Mahendran & Vedaldi, 2015) as well as neural net architectures (Krizhevsky, Sutskever, & Hinton, 2012; Simonyan & Zisserman, 2014). This enables users to mix current state-of-the-art techniques with new ideas with ease.

Due to its vivid nature, the field of NST gained a lot of traction in the short time after its emergence (Jing et al., 2019). While many new techniques or augmentations have been developed, the field lacks standardization, which is especially evident in the reference implementations of the authors. pystiche aims to fill this gap.

## Statement of Need

Currently, unlike DL, there exist no library or framework for implementing NST. Thus, authors of new NST techniques either implement everything from scratch or base their implementation upon existing ones of other authors. Both ways have their downsides: while the former dampens innovation due to the lengthy implementation of reusable parts, with the latter the author inherits the technical debt due to the rapid development pace of DL hard- and software. In order to overcome this, pystiche pursues similar goals as DL frameworks:

1. **Accessibility** Starting off with NST can be quite overwhelming due to the sheer amount of techniques one has to know and be able to deploy. `pystiche` aims to provide an easy-to-use interface that reduces the necessary prior knowledge about NST and DL to a minimum.
2. **Reproducibility** Implementing NST from scratch is not only inconvenient but also error-prone. `pystiche` aims to provide reusable tools that let developers focus on their ideas rather than worrying about everything around it.

`pystiche`'s core audience are researchers, but its easy-to-use user interface opens up the field of NST for recreational use by laypersons.

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