Word N-Grams

Order-One Concepts



MarkovWordOne Class

- Use Concepts from Markov Programs
 - Usable, tested interface: IMarkovModel
 - Client programs continue to work
- Implementation changes; interface doesn't
 - Abstraction in software at its best!
- String myText to String[] myText
 - Searching for words rather than characters
 - Need to create new helper methods



• Instance variables, constructor

```
public class MarkovWordOne implements IMarkovModel {
 private String[] myText;
 private Random myRandom;
 public MarkovWordOne() {
   myRandom = new Random();
 public void setTraining(String text){
   myText = text.split("\\s+");
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- Instance variables, constructor
 - Also setTraining method, create array

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• Interface specifies method to return text

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public String getRandomText(int numWords){
   StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
   int index = myRandom.nextInt(myText.length-1);
   String key = myText[index];
   sb.append(key);
   sb.append(" ");
   // for loop not shown
   return sb.toString().trim();
}
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 - String getRandomText(int numChars)

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Completing MarkovWordOne

• Code is nearly identical to MarkovOne

```
for(int k=0; k < numWords-1; k++){
    ArrayList<String> follows = getFollows(key);
    if (follows.size() == 0){
      break;
    index = myRandom.nextInt(follows.size());
    String next = follows.get(index);
     sb.append(next);
     sb.append(" ");
     key = next;
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 - Changed numChars to numWords

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Completing MarkovWordOne

- Code is nearly identical to MarkovOne
 - Changed numChars to numWords
 - Append " " to StringBuilder

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Coding and Testing

- We'll copy getFollows from MarkovOne
 - Searches String myText
 - String methods .length() and .indexOf()
 - Uses .substring() for one-character String
- Changes due to String[] myText
 - We'll need to write .indexOf() for arrays
 - Java doesn't supply indexing search, does supply .contains for ArrayList

