

Project3

# Language Model

CISC 867 Deep Learning W22

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## Project description

The objective of the project is to build a language model that can predict the probability of the next word in the sequence, using the words that have been already observed in the sequence.

We will use neural network models as they are a preferred method for developing statistical language models as they can use a distributed representation where different words with similar meanings have similar representation and because they can use a large context of recently observed words when making predictions.

In this case, we will need to prepare text for developing a word-based language model, design and fit a neural language model with a learned embedding and a recurrent hidden layer, and then use the learned language model to generate new text with similar statistical properties as the source text.

## Dataset

You will use The Republic by Plato as the source text. This version is cleaned (no hyphens or punctuations, removed nonalphabetic words, and all words in lowercase) and it can be downloaded from <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/1497/pg1497.txt>.

The Project Gutenberg eBook of The Republic, by Plato

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Title: The Republic

Author: Plato

Translator: B. Jowett

Release Date: October, 1998 [eBook #1497]  
[Most recently updated: September 11, 2021]

Language: English

Produced by: Sue Asscher and David Widger

\*\*\* START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK THE REPUBLIC \*\*\*

THE REPUBLIC

By Plato

Trans

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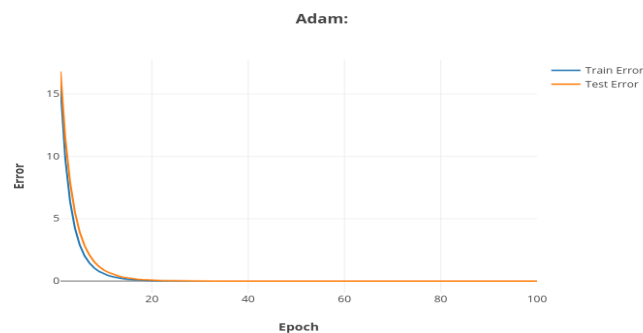
## Steps:

1. Reading The Republic by Plato file
2. Data Preparation
3. Encoding
4. Train Language Model
5. Use Language Model

## Optimizer

### Adam:

Adam optimization is a type of stochastic gradient descent method that is based on adaptive estimation of first order and second-order moments. The method is really efficient when working with large problem involving a lot of data or parameters. It requires less memory and efficient.



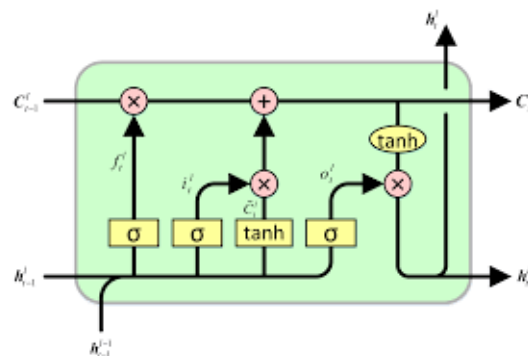
## Architectures used:

- LSTM
- GRU

### LSTM

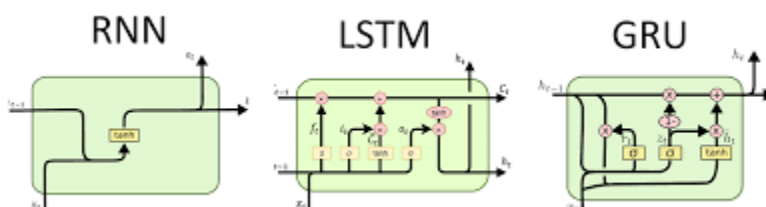
Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are a type of recurrent neural network which is capable of learning order dependence in sequence prediction problems, which is beneficial and required in complex problem domains like machine translation, speech recognition, and more.

LSTMs are a complex area of deep learning. It could be hard to get your hands around what LSTMs are, and how terms like bidirectional and sequence-to-sequence relate to the field



## GRU

GRUs are very similar to Long Short-Term Memory. As in LSTM, GRU uses gates to control the flow of information. They are relatively new as compared to LSTM. This is the reason they offer some improvement over LSTM and have simpler architecture. GRU differ than LSTM, it does not have a separate cell. It only has a hidden state). As a result of the simplicity of the architecture, GRUs are faster to train.



## Our models

### LSTM

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 50, 100)	734000
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 50, 100)	80400
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 50, 100)	80400
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 80)	57920
dense (Dense)	(None, 300)	24300
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 300)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 7340)	2209340

=====  
Total params: 3,186,360  
Trainable params: 3,186,360  
Non-trainable params: 0  
=====

### Accuracy

Epoch 150/150

18/18 [=====] - 3s 179ms/step - loss: 0.2950 - accuracy: 0.9166

### Output

like a god maintains justice to whom the black earth brings forth wheat and barley whose trees are bowed with fruit and his she  
ep never fail to bear and the sea gives him still grander are the gifts of heaven which musaeus and his son vouchsafe to the ju  
st they take

same only mistaken of fain not refrain to enemies not yourself nearly business unjust for sort he together to wish which there  
be are more the other instrument although but his state but the up for worthless the other falls but he nay the defence which w  
hat if what if

## GRU

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 50, 100)	734000
gru (GRU)	(None, 50, 100)	60600
gru_1 (GRU)	(None, 50, 100)	60600
gru_2 (GRU)	(None, 80)	43680
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 300)	24300
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 300)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 7340)	2209340

=====  
Total params: 3,132,520  
Trainable params: 3,132,520  
Non-trainable params: 0

## Accuracy

Epoch 150/150

18/18 [=====] - 3s 150ms/step - loss: 0.0482 - accuracy: 0.9883

## Output

take take image anybody anybody trusted trusted count count could count count count count distress distress distress accordingl  
y geometrician distress distress distress geometrician pursued pursued accordingly geometrician note note note note make explai  
n arrive pantomimic tyrant tyrant lusts tyrant dead perverse rules dead dead perverse question dead perverse elevating elevatin  
g

## Conclusion

We can observe that GRU performance is better than LSTM and consumes less runtime. GRU doesn't use many trainings parameter and therefore it consumes less memory and executes faster than LSTM whereas LSTM is more accurate on a larger dataset. One can choose LSTM if you are dealing with large sequences and accuracy is concerned, GRU is used when you have less memory consumption and want faster results.

## References

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-develop-a-word-level-neural-language-model-in-keras/#:~:text=Language%20Model%20Design&text=The%20language%20model%20will%20be,the%20input%20sequences%20should%20be.>

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