

# Towards a Command-Line Autocorrect Tool

Grady McPeak CSCI 6907 Final Project



#### Why Aren't CLIs Fancier?

- Accessibility in CLIs
  - Lowering the barrier to becoming a "power user"
  - Increasing computer literacy of average users
  - GUIs are slow and heavy!
    - If this is going into a CLI, it needs to be as light as possible



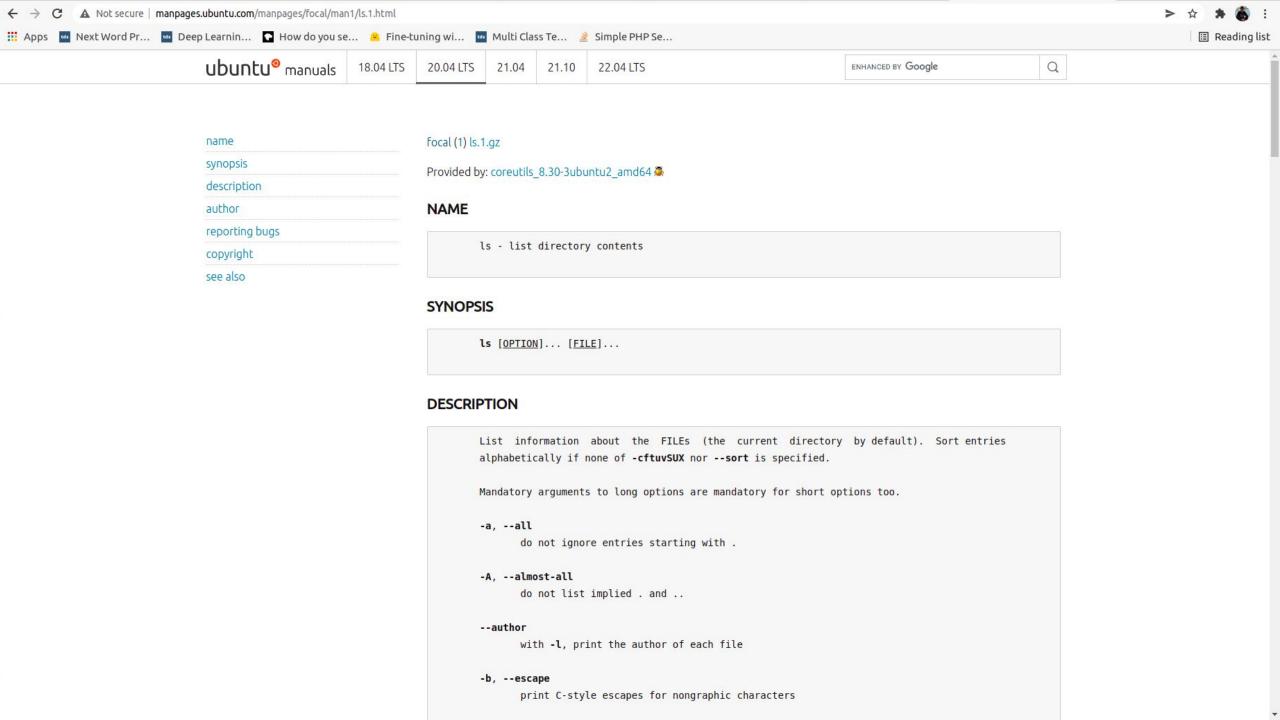
#### Why Aren't CLIs Fancier?





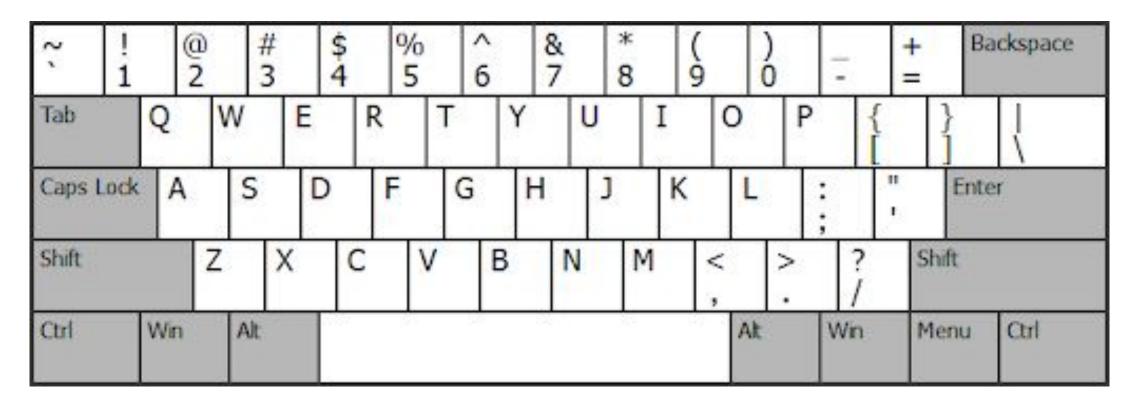
- Command dataset from Ubuntu man pages
  - command names and associated flags





- Synthetic dataset of typos with associated flags
  - 1 or two incorrect keystrokes
  - One flag
    - Flag is not able to be a typo, since it is usually only one letter







```
def swap letters(word):
    typo arr = []
    word as arr = string to list(word)
    for a in range(len(word as arr)):
        temp1 = word as arr[a]
        mistake letter1 = random.choice(get nearby keys(temp1))
        word as arr[a] = mistake letter1
        typo arr.append(list to string(word as arr))
        try:
            b = random.choice([*range(a, len(word as arr))])
            temp2 = word as arr[b]
            mistake letter2 = random.choice(get nearby keys(temp2))
            word as arr[b] = mistake letter2
            typo arr.append(list to string(word as arr))
            word as arr[b] = temp2
        except:
            #do nothing
            continue
        word as arr[a] = temp1
    return typo arr
```

input: 'command'

['fommand', 'tommand', 'cpmmand', 'cpmmajd', 'cokmand', 'cokkand', 'comnand', 'comnahd', 'commwnd', 'commwne', 'commabd', 'commabe', 'commanr', 'commanf']





input: 'cpmmajd'

[c, p, m, m, a, j, d]



input: 'cpmmajd'

[c, p, m, m, a, j, d]

[3, 16, 13, 13, 1, 10, 4]



[3, 16, 13, 13, 1, 10, 4]

[3, 16, 13, 13, 1, 10, 4, ..., X]



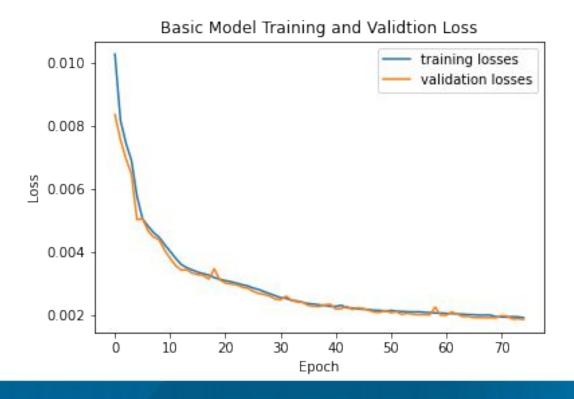
- Model structure: input size → larger hidden layer → less large hidden layer → output layer
  - Hidden layers ALWAYS larger than output layer
  - For my testing, I took a subset of 74 commands to classify



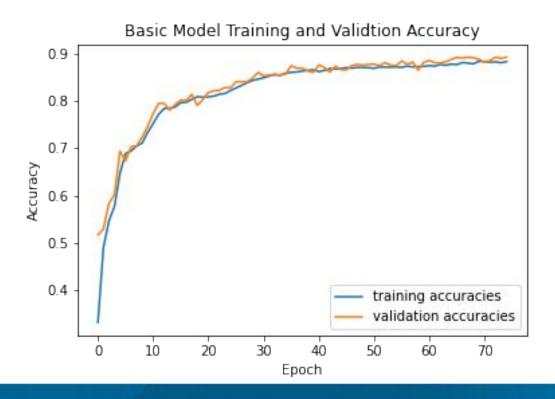
```
# Create lists to hold training and val loss values
train losses = []
val losses = []
# Create lists to hold training and val accuracy values
train accuracies = []
val accuracies = []
# Train the network here
epochs = 75
for e in range(epochs):
   print("In epoch", e)
   running loss = 0
   running accuracies = []
   for inputs, labels in train loader: # processing one batch at a time
       outputs = model(inputs) # predict labels
       loss = loss criterion(outputs, labels) # calculate the loss
       # BACK PROPAGATION OF LOSS to generate updated weights
       optimizer.zero grad()
       loss.backward()
       optimizer.step()
       running loss += loss.item()
       running accuracies.append(get accuracy(outputs, labels))
   running val loss = 0
   running val accuracies = []
   for val inputs, val labels in val loader:
       val outputs = model(val inputs)
       running val accuracies.append(get accuracy(val outputs, val labels))
       val loss = loss criterion(val outputs, val labels)
       running val loss += val loss.item()
   print(f"\tTraining accuracy: {sum(running accuracies)}")
   print(f"\tValidation accuracy: {sum(running val accuracies)/len(running val accuracies)}")
   print('')
   print(f"\tTraining loss: {running loss/len(train loader)}")
   print(f"\tValidation loss: {running val loss/len(val loader)}")
   train accuracies.append(sum(running accuracies))/len(running accuracies))
   val accuracies.append(sum(running val accuracies))
   train losses.append(running loss/len(train loader))
   val losses.append(running val loss/len(val loader))
```

- Validation Loss:  $0.008 \rightarrow 0.002$
- Validation Accuracy: 51.6% → 89.4%











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