The World of Haiku

by Chao Xu

I: Introduction

Haiku is a type of short form poetry that originated in Japan. For this project, I want to use NLP techniques I learned from this class to do the text summarization, data analysis, and finally haiku generation.

To see my project on GutHub: https://github.com/Lilacbibi/CISB63_final

Data used for this project:

- Haiku introduction: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haiku
- Haiku dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/hjhalani30/haiku-dataset

The main steps are as follows:

- Use text summarization (**TF-IDF**) to generate a brief introduction to haiku and visualize Named Entities with **spaCy**.
- Use **TextBolb** to translate original Japanese haiku.
- Visualize haiku Dependency Parse using spaCy
- Create Word2Vec embeddings and visualize word vectors using UMAP
- Clustering haiku using NMF
- Visualize top words of each topic using matplotlib and clustered topics using WordCloud
- Generate haiku using LSTM
- To clean the text, multipule NLP and EDA techniques are used such as **ReGex**, **Tokenization**, **stop words**, **handling missing values**, etc.

II: What is Haiku? —A introduction using text summarization

Import libraries

```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize, word_tokenize
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import re
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Text Preparation

The text below is copied directly from Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haiku

```
In [2]: intro = """
Haiku (俳句, listen①) is a type of short form poetry that originated in Japan. Traditional Japanese haiku consist of th
Haiku originated as an opening part of a larger Japanese poem called renga. These haiku written as an opening stanza we
Originally from Japan, haiku today are written by authors worldwide. Haiku in English and haiku in other languages have
In Japanese, haiku are traditionally printed as a single line, while haiku in English often appear as three lines, alth
"""
```

Split the text into sentences

```
In [3]: # Split the text into sentences keeping the original format
    original_sentences = intro.strip().split('.')
```

```
#Print the whole text
print(original_sentences)
```

['Haiku (俳句, listen①) is a type of short form poetry that originated in Japan', 'Traditional Japanese haiku consist of three phrases composed of 17 phonetic units (called on in Japanese, which are similar to syllables) in a 5, 7, 5 pat tern;[1] that include a kireji, or "cutting word";[2] and a kigo, or seasonal reference', 'Similar poems that do not a dhere to these rules are generally classified as senryū', '[3]\n\nHaiku originated as an opening part of a larger Japan ese poem called renga', 'These haiku written as an opening stanza were known as hokku and over time they began to be w ritten as stand-alone poems', 'Haiku was given its current name by the Japanese writer Masaoka Shiki at the end of the 19th century', '[4]\n\nOriginally from Japan, haiku today are written by authors worldwide', 'Haiku in English and haiku in other languages have different styles and traditions while still incorporating aspects of the traditional haiku f orm', 'Non-Japanese haiku vary widely on how closely they follow traditional elements', 'Additionally, a minority mov ement within modern Japanese haiku (現代俳句, gendai-haiku), supported by Ogiwara Seisensui and his disciples, has varied from the tradition of 17 on as well as taking nature as their subject', '\n\nIn Japanese, haiku are traditionally pri nted as a single line, while haiku in English often appear as three lines, although variations exist', 'There are seve ral other forms of Japanese poetry related to haiku, such as tanka, as well as other art forms that incorporate haiku, such as haibun and haiga', '']

Some characters can be removed to make the text clean:

- In-text citation numbers
- Extra space at the beginning of some sentences
- The ', listen ①' is an audio link that we do not need
- There are some Japanese words cannot be removed as well as parentheses

Clean the text with RegEx

I Create a function to clean the original text with **RegEx**.

```
In [5]: #Apply the function to create clean sentences
    clean_sentences = []
    for sentence in original_sentences:
        clean_sentence = clean_text(sentence)
        clean_sentences.append(clean_sentence)
```

Print the sentences to see the result:

```
In [6]: for sentence in clean_sentences:
    print(sentence)
```

Haiku (俳句) is a type of short form poetry that originated in Japan

Traditional Japanese haiku consist of three phrases composed of 17 phonetic units (called on in Japanese, which are similar to syllables) in a 5, 7, 5 pattern; that include a kireji, or "cutting word"; and a kigo, or seasonal reference Similar poems that do not adhere to these rules are generally classified as senryū

Haiku originated as an opening part of a larger Japanese poem called renga

These haiku written as an opening stanza were known as hokku and over time they began to be written as stand-alone poem s

Haiku was given its current name by the Japanese writer Masaoka Shiki at the end of the 19th century

Originally from Japan, haiku today are written by authors worldwide

Haiku in English and haiku in other languages have different styles and traditions while still incorporating aspects of the traditional haiku form

Non-Japanese haiku vary widely on how closely they follow traditional elements

Additionally, a minority movement within modern Japanese haiku (現代俳句, gendai-haiku), supported by Ogiwara Seisensui and his disciples, has varied from the tradition of 17 on as well as taking nature as their subject

In Japanese, haiku are traditionally printed as a single line, while haiku in English often appear as three lines, alth ough variations exist

There are several other forms of Japanese poetry related to haiku, such as tanka, as well as other art forms that incor porate haiku, such as haibun and haiga

Now the text looks nice and clean. It's time to preprocess the text for the TF-IDF matrix:

Remove punctuation and stopwords

```
In [7]: # Preprocess the text (remove punctuation and stopwords)
    nltk.download('punkt')
    nltk.download('stopwords')
    stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to
    [nltk_data] C:\Users\lilac\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
[nltk_data] C:\Users\lilac\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

Create a function to remove puctuations, parentheses, stop words and lower the cases.

```
In [8]:
    def preprocess_text(text):
        words = word_tokenize(text)
        words = [word.lower() for word in words if word.isalnum()]
        words = [word for word in words if word not in stop_words]
        return ' '.join(words)
```

```
In [9]: #sentences = sent_tokenize(intro)
preprocessed_sentences = []
for sentence in clean_sentences:
    preprocessed_sentence = preprocess_text(sentence)
    preprocessed_sentences.append(preprocessed_sentence)
```

```
In [10]: print(preprocessed_sentences)
```

['haiku 俳句 type short form poetry originated japan', 'traditional japanese haiku consist three phrases composed 17 ph onetic units called japanese similar syllables 5 7 5 pattern include kireji cutting word kigo seasonal reference', 'sim ilar poems adhere rules generally classified senryū', 'haiku originated opening part larger japanese poem called reng a', 'haiku written opening stanza known hokku time began written poems', 'haiku given current name japanese writer masa oka shiki end 19th century', 'originally japan haiku today written authors worldwide', 'haiku english haiku languages d ifferent styles traditions still incorporating aspects traditional haiku form', 'haiku vary widely closely follow traditional elements', 'additionally minority movement within modern japanese haiku 現代俳句 supported ogiwara seisensui disc iples varied tradition 17 well taking nature subject', 'japanese haiku traditionally printed single line haiku english often appear three lines although variations exist', 'several forms japanese poetry related haiku tanka well art forms incorporate haiku haibun haiga', '']

There is an empty string as the last list element. I want to remove it before create the matrix.

```
In [11]: preprocessed_sentences = preprocessed_sentences[:-1]
    print(preprocessed_sentences)
```

['haiku 俳句 type short form poetry originated japan', 'traditional japanese haiku consist three phrases composed 17 ph onetic units called japanese similar syllables 5 7 5 pattern include kireji cutting word kigo seasonal reference', 'sim ilar poems adhere rules generally classified senryū', 'haiku originated opening part larger japanese poem called reng a', 'haiku written opening stanza known hokku time began written poems', 'haiku given current name japanese writer masa oka shiki end 19th century', 'originally japan haiku today written authors worldwide', 'haiku english haiku languages d ifferent styles traditions still incorporating aspects traditional haiku form', 'haiku vary widely closely follow traditional elements', 'additionally minority movement within modern japanese haiku 現代俳句 supported ogiwara seisensui disc iples varied tradition 17 well taking nature subject', 'japanese haiku traditionally printed single line haiku english often appear three lines although variations exist', 'several forms japanese poetry related haiku tanka well art forms incorporate haiku haibun haiga']

Calculate the TF-IDF scores and generate summary

```
In [12]: # Calculate TF-IDF scores
         tfidf = TfidfVectorizer()
         tfidf matrix = tfidf.fit transform(preprocessed sentences)
         tfidf scores = tfidf matrix.sum(axis=1)
         top sentence indices = np.argsort(tfidf scores, axis=0)[-4:]
In [13]: def generate summary(preprocessed sentences, clean sentences, n=3):
             #Create a matrix with TF-IDF scores and calculate the total scores of each sentences
             tfidf = TfidfVectorizer()
             tfidf matrix = tfidf.fit transform(preprocessed sentences)
             tfidf scores = tfidf matrix.sum(axis=1)
             #Find the most important n sentences and sort the indicies to the original order
             top sentence indices = np.argsort(tfidf scores, axis=0)[-n:]
             new top sentence indices = np.sort(top sentence indices, axis=0)
             top sentences = []
              #Generate the summary based on the clean text and top sentence indicies
              summary = ''
             for i in range(len(new top sentence indices)):
                 index = new top sentence indices.tolist()[i][0]
                 val = clean sentences[index]
                 #Indent the first line if it is the beginning a new paragraph (\n\n)
                 val = re.sub(r'\n\n', '\n\t', val)
                 #Indent the first line if it is the beginning of the summary
                 if i==0:
```

```
val = '\t' + val
summary += ''.join(val) + '. '
return summary
```

```
In [14]: summary = generate_summary(preprocessed_sentences, clean_sentences, 4)
    print(summary)
```

Traditional Japanese haiku consist of three phrases composed of 17 phonetic units (called on in Japanese, which are similar to syllables) in a 5, 7, 5 pattern; that include a kireji, or "cutting word"; and a kigo, or seasonal reference. Haiku in English and haiku in other languages have different styles and traditions while still incorporating aspects of the traditional haiku form. Additionally, a minority movement within modern Japanese haiku (現代俳句, gendai-haik u), supported by Ogiwara Seisensui and his disciples, has varied from the tradition of 17 on as well as taking nature a s their subject.

In Japanese, haiku are traditionally printed as a single line, while haiku in English often appear as three lines, although variations exist.

Visualize Named Entities Using spaCy

Traditional Japanese haiku consist of three phrases composed of 17 phonetic units (called on in Japanese, which are similar to syllables) in a 5, 7 DATE , 5 pattern; that include a kireji, or "cutting word"; and a kigo, or seasonal reference. Haiku in English and haiku in other languages have different styles and traditions while still incorporating aspects of the traditional haiku form. Additionally, a minority movement within modern Japanese haiku (現代俳句, gendai-haiku ORG), supported by Ogiwara Seisensui and his disciples, has varied from the tradition of 17 on as well as taking nature as their subject.

In Japanese, haiku are traditionally printed as a single line, while haiku in English often appear as three lines, although variations exist.

III: The beauty of original Japanese Haiku —*Translating Japanese Haiku using TextBlob*

I select some haiku written by 松尾芭蕉(Matsuo Bashō), the most famous poet in Japan, to share the beauty of Japanese haiku.

Because these haiku are printed as a single line, so I divided them into three lines to adapt English format.

Import libraries

```
In [16]: from textblob import TextBlob

In [17]: def haiku_translation(text):
    haiku = TextBlob(text)
    print('Original Japanese Haiku:')
    #print('-' * 25)
    print(text)
    print('\nEnglish translation:')
    #print('-' * 25)
    print(haiku.translate(from_lang='ja', to='en'))

In [18]: haiku_list = ['夕晴れや\n桜に涼む\n波の華', '古池や\n蛙飛びこむ\n水の音', '閉けさや\n岩にしみいる\n蝉の声']
```

```
In [19]: for haiku in haiku_list:
            haiku_translation(haiku)
            print('...' * 15, '\n')
        Original Japanese Haiku:
        夕晴れや
        桜に涼む
        波の華
        English translation:
        Sunny evening
        Cool down on cherry blossoms
        Wavy flower
        Original Japanese Haiku:
        古池や
        蛙飛びこむ
        水の音
        English translation:
        old pond
        Jump in the frog
        Sound of water
        Original Japanese Haiku:
        閑けさや
        岩にしみいる
        蝉の声
        English translation:
        Calmness
        Push in the rock
        Cicada's voice
```

IV: Haiku Dataset Analysis

The dataset I use can be found in Kaggle: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/hjhalani30/haiku-dataset

Load the dataset and Handle Missing Values

data = pd.read csv('data/all haiku.csv') In [20]: data.head() Unnamed: 0 0 2 Out[20]: 1 source hash 0 the rainbow 0 fishing boats colors of tempslibres **FISHINGBOATSCOLORSOFTHERAINBOW** 1 1 ash wednesday-trying to remember tempslibres ASHWEDNESDAYTRYINGTOREMEMBERMYDREAM my dream 2 2 pouring another cup of black coffee tempslibres SNOWYMORNPOURINGANOTHERCUPOFBLACKCOFFEE snowy morn--3 3 shortest day in the oven tempslibres flames dance SHORTESTDAYFLAMESDANCEINTHEOVEN 4 4 half the horse hidden behind the house tempslibres HAZEHALFTHEHORSEHIDDENBEHINDTHEHOUSE data.tail() In [21]: Out[21]: **Unnamed:** 0 1 2 hash source 0 I'm not what you said you say it nor clarify 144118 118007 twaiku IMNOTASKINGDIDYOUSAYITNORCLARIFYWHATYOUSAIDNEI... asking did neither You are inclined to think 144119 118008 moron or a liar I'm twaiku YOUARETRULYAMORONORALIARIMINCLINEDTOTHINKBOTH truly a both like Theresa Ain't no this earth that's 118009 144120 twaiku AINTNOSELFIEONTHISEARTHTHATSGONNAMAKEMELIKETHE... selfie on gonna make me May is doing a job turning 144121 118010 into Democrats ISDOINGAGREATJOBTURNINGINDEPENDENTSINTODEMOCRATS twaiku Independents great quick follow up on if Wanted to blood is loud 144122 118011 twaiku WANTEDTOSENDAQUICKFOLLOWUPONIFTHEBLOODISLOUDTA... send a the Talk soon

Column '0', '1', '2' represent three lines of Haiku. Although haiku in this dataset have three lines, not all of them have the correct 5-7-5 syllable pattern. Based on the dataset, I assume the haiku generated later will not follow the 5-7-5 rules. Instead, it will generate haikulike poem with typical 3 lines.

```
data.info()
In [22]:
         <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
         RangeIndex: 144123 entries, 0 to 144122
         Data columns (total 6 columns):
              Column
                          Non-Null Count
                                          Dtype
              Unnamed: 0 144123 non-null int64
                          144123 non-null object
              1
                         144123 non-null object
          3
                         144122 non-null object
                         144123 non-null object
              source
              hash
                          144122 non-null object
         dtypes: int64(1), object(5)
         memory usage: 6.6+ MB
```

Check the missing value

```
data.isnull().sum()
In [23]:
          Unnamed: 0
Out[23]:
          source
          hash
          dtype: int64
          There is only one missing value in the third line of one haiku.
         #Check the haiku with null value
In [24]:
          data[data['2'].isnull()]
Out[24]:
                 Unnamed: 0
                                                         2 source hash
          18799
                         28 the busker buttons his collar NaN sballas NaN
          #Drop the row
In [25]:
          data = data.dropna()
          data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 144122 entries, 0 to 144122
Data columns (total 6 columns):
     Column
                Non-Null Count
                                 Dtype
    Unnamed: 0 144122 non-null int64
                144122 non-null object
                144122 non-null object
                144122 non-null object
    source
                144122 non-null object
    hash
                144122 non-null object
dtypes: int64(1), object(5)
memory usage: 7.7+ MB
```

Now there is no missing values in the dataset.

Preprocess Data

I only need to use three lines of haiku and the source. I will keep these lines and combine each line into a full haiku as a new column.

```
In [27]: df_haiku = data[['source','0','1','2']]
    df_haiku.head()
```

Out[27]

	source	0	1	2	
0	tempslibres	fishing boats	colors of	the rainbow	
1	tempslibres	ash wednesday	trying to remember	my dream	
2	tempslibres	snowy morn	pouring another cup	of black coffee	
3	tempslibres	shortest day	flames dance	in the oven	
4	tempslibres	haze	half the horse hidden	behind the house	

Add a new column with all three lines of each haiku

```
df_{\text{haiku}} = df_{\text{haiku.assign}}(full=lambda x: (x['0']+' '+ x['1'] + ' ' + x['2']))
In [28]:
           df haiku.head()
                                          0
                                                               1
                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                full
Out[28]:
                   source
           0 tempslibres
                               fishing boats
                                                         colors of
                                                                        the rainbow
                                                                                                   fishing boats colors of the rainbow
           1 tempslibres ash wednesday--
                                               trying to remember
                                                                         my dream
                                                                                       ash wednesday-- trying to remember my dream
           2 tempslibres
                                                                     of black coffee snowy morn-- pouring another cup of black coffee
                              snowy morn--
                                             pouring another cup
           3 tempslibres
                                                     flames dance
                                                                        in the oven
                                                                                                shortest day flames dance in the oven
                                shortest day
            4 tempslibres
                                       haze half the horse hidden behind the house
                                                                                          haze half the horse hidden behind the house
```

Since there are not too many words in one haiku and it is necessary to have stop words in poems, I will not remove stop words in the dataset. However, I still need to remove alphanumeric characters and convert the text into lowercases just in case there are capital letters in the dataset.

Add a new column with cleaned text

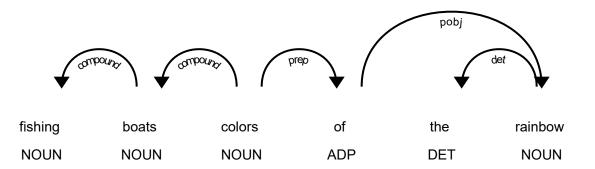
```
In [29]: #Function to clean the full haiku sentence
def clean_haiku(text):
    words = [word.lower() for word in word_tokenize(text) if word.isalnum()]
    return ' '.join(words)
```

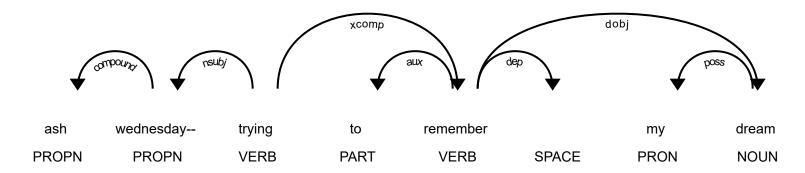
```
df haiku['clean text'] = df haiku['full'].apply(lambda x: clean haiku(x))
In [30]:
            df haiku.head()
                                         0
                                                                            2
                                                                                                                 full
Out[30]:
                   source
                                                            1
                                                                                                                                                 clean text
           0 tempslibres
                               fishing boats
                                                                                                                           fishing boats colors of the rainbow
                                                     colors of
                                                                  the rainbow
                                                                                     fishing boats colors of the rainbow
                                                                               ash wednesday-- trying to remember my
                                                                                                                       ash wednesday trying to remember my
                                       ash
                                                     trying to
                                                                    my dream
            1 tempslibres
                               wednesday--
                                                    remember
                                                                                                               dream
                                                                                                                                                     dream
                                                                                  snowy morn-- pouring another cup of
                                                                                                                          snowy morn pouring another cup of
                                              pouring another
            2 tempslibres
                             snowy morn--
                                                                of black coffee
                                                                                                         black coffee
                                                                                                                                                black coffee
                                                          cup
            3 tempslibres
                               shortest day
                                                 flames dance
                                                                   in the oven
                                                                                  shortest day flames dance in the oven
                                                                                                                        shortest day flames dance in the oven
                                                 half the horse
                                                                   behind the
                                                                                  haze half the horse hidden behind the
                                                                                                                        haze half the horse hidden behind the
            4 tempslibres
                                      haze
                                                       hidden
                                                                        house
                                                                                                               house
                                                                                                                                                     house
```

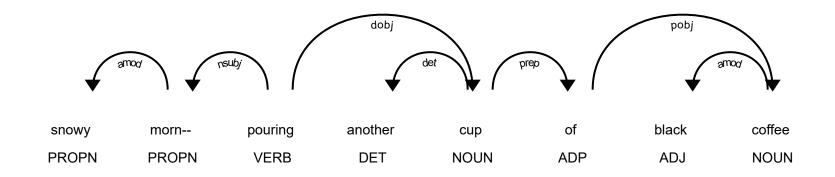
Visualize Haiku Dependency Parse Using spaCy

```
In [31]: #Generate the frirst three rows of haiku
for n in range(3):
    doc = nlp(df_haiku['full'][n])

#Display the haiku dpendency parse using spaCy
    displacy.render(doc, style="dep", jupyter=True, options={'distance':100})
```







Word2Vec Embeddings and Visualizing Vocabulary Using UMAP

Import Libraries

In [32]: from gensim.models.word2vec import Word2Vec import umap

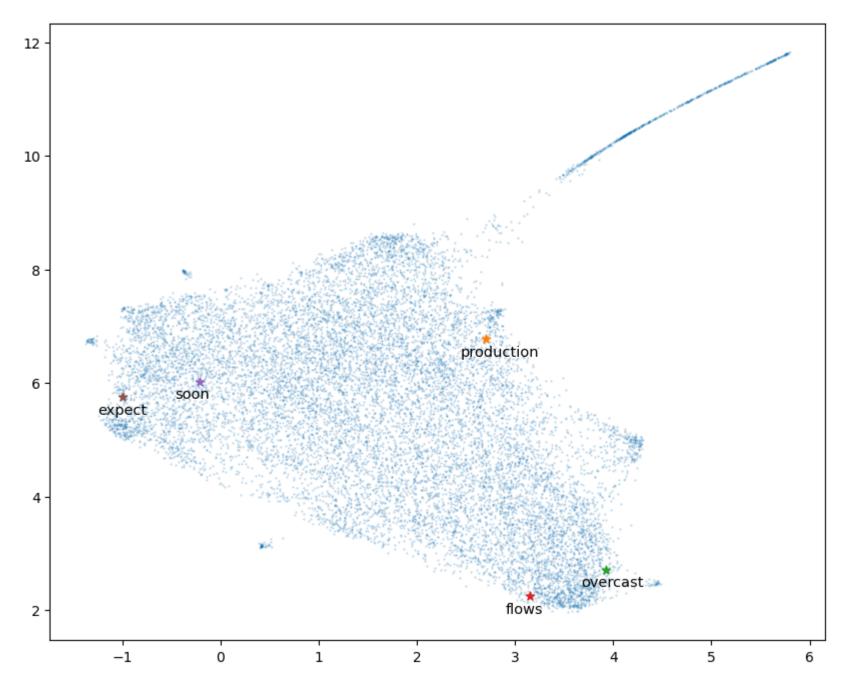
Create a list with all the cleaned haiku and tokenize words in each row

```
In [34]: model = Word2Vec(window=2, sg=1, #sq=1 is for skip-gram training algorithm
                           hs=0, negative=5, # for negative sampling
                           alpha=0.03, min_alpha=0.0007,
                           seed = 1001)
          model.build_vocab(clean_text, progress_per=200)
          model.train(clean text, total examples = len(clean text),
                      epochs=10, report delay=1)
         (13955683, 18832260)
Out[34]:
         print(model)
In [35]:
         Word2Vec<vocab=15223, vector size=100, alpha=0.03>
         This model has 15223 words and the size of the word vecors are set to 100.
         #Put the vocabulary into a list
In [36]:
         words = list(model.wv.key to index.keys())
          len(words)
         15223
Out[36]:
         #Extract all vectors and put in an array
In [37]:
         X = model.wv[model.wv.key_to_index]
          X.shape
```

Show some similar words

Haiku vocabulary visualization using UMAP

Haiku Vocabulary Clustering Using UMAP



Clustering Haiku Using NMF and Visualizing Topics Using WordCloud

Create a TF-IDF matrix

```
In [40]: vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_df=0.95, min_df=2, stop_words='english')
    tfidf_matrix = vectorizer.fit_transform(df_haiku['clean_text'])
```

Create a NMF Model with 15 topics

```
In [41]: from sklearn.decomposition import NMF

# Apply NMF with 15 components
num_topics = 15

# Create an instance of the NMF (Nonnegative Matrix Factorization) class from scikit-learn.
nmf = NMF(n_components=num_topics, init='random', random_state=101)

# Apply the NMF to the TF-IDF matrix
nmf_matrix = nmf.fit_transform(tfidf_matrix)
```

Display the topics with top words

```
In [42]: # Display the topics and the top words in each topic
feature_names = vectorizer.get_feature_names_out()

# This loop iterates over each topic extracted by NMF.
for topic_idx, topic in enumerate(nmf.components_):
    top_words_indices = topic.argsort()[-10:][::-1]
    top_words = [feature_names[i] for i in top_words_indices]
    # The join method is used to concatenate the words into a single string, separated by commas.
    print(f"Topic #{topic_idx + 1}: {', '.join(top_words)}")
    print('-' * 10)
```

```
Topic #1: like, feel, look, looks, shit, does, feeling, feels, writing, lol
Topic #2: love, happy, fall, person, heart, hate, birthday, baby, friends, thank
Topic #3: people, hate, think, say, shit, need, things, stop, care, understand
Topic #4: gon, na, im, think, today, try, week, make, year, tonight
Topic #5: just, mean, does, say, need, wanted, trying, fuck, realized, let
Topic #6: want, does, make, makes, eat, talk, baby, things, sleep, home
Topic #7: time, long, remember, work, think, year, waste, night, having, come
Topic #8: really, need, shit, good, hate, think, wish, bad, man, work
Topic #9: did, think, today, say, wish, said, things, come, lol, night
Topic #10: got, ta, shit, ai, say, fuck, work, man, cause, way
Topic #11: day, good, today, happy, hope, morning, birthday, great, night, new
Topic #12: going, im, today, sleep, work, way, tomorrow, home, tonight, shit
Topic #13: know, does, let, say, person, better, tell, good, right, anymore
Topic #14: wan, na, talk, make, home, work, sleep, kinda, come, friends
Topic #15: life, ca, make, believe, right, best, wait, need, better, things
-------
```

Visualize the top words in bar plot

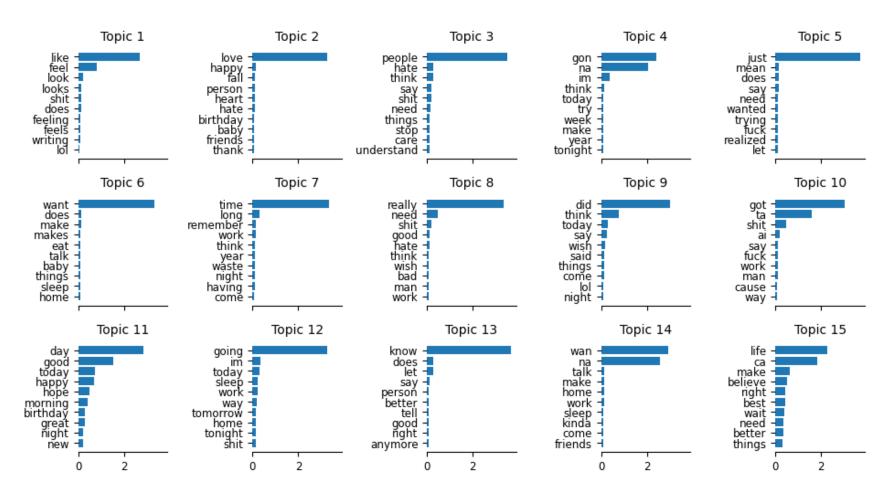
```
In [43]: def plot_top_words(model, feature_names, n_top_words, title):
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 5, figsize=(9.5,5.5), sharex=True)
    axes = axes.flatten()
    for topic_idx, topic in enumerate(nmf.components_):
        top_words_indices = topic.argsort()[-n_top_words:]
        top_words = feature_names[top_words_indices]
        weights = topic[top_words_indices]

    ax = axes[topic_idx]
    ax.barh(top_words, weights, height=0.8)
```

```
ax.set_title(f"Topic {topic_idx +1}", fontdict={"fontsize": 10})
ax.tick_params(axis="both", which="major", labelsize=8.5)
for i in "top right left".split():
    ax.spines[i].set_visible(False)
fig.suptitle(title, fontsize=15, y=1.01)
plt.tight_layout()
```

In [44]: plot_top_words(nmf, feature_names, n_top_words=10, title='Top 10 Words in 15 Topics')

Top 10 Words in 15 Topics



Use WordCloud to Show Some of the Topics

Add a new column to the dataframe that labels each haiku with one of the topics

-	<pre>topic_results = nmf.transform(tfidf_matrix) df_haiku['Topic'] = topic_results.argmax(axis=1)+1</pre>						
6]: df	df_haiku.head()						
16]:	source	0	1	2	full	clean_text	Topic
0	tempslibres	fishing boats	colors of	the rainbow	fishing boats colors of the rainbow	fishing boats colors of the rainbow	11
1	tempslibres	ash wednesday	trying to remember	my dream	ash wednesday trying to remember my dream	ash wednesday trying to remember my dream	15
2	tempslibres	snowy morn	pouring another cup	of black coffee	snowy morn pouring another cup of black coffee	snowy morn pouring another cup of black coffee	11
3	tempslibres	shortest day	flames dance	in the oven	shortest day flames dance in the oven	shortest day flames dance in the oven	11
4	tempslibres	haze	half the horse hidden	behind the house	haze half the horse hidden behind the house	haze half the horse hidden behind the house	7

Show some of the topics using WordCloud

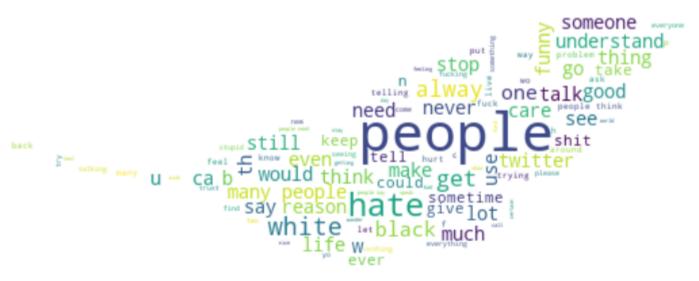
```
In [47]: #Import Libraries
import random
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from PIL import Image

#Create a random List to generate random 3 topics
randomlist = sorted(random.sample(range(0, num_topics), 3))

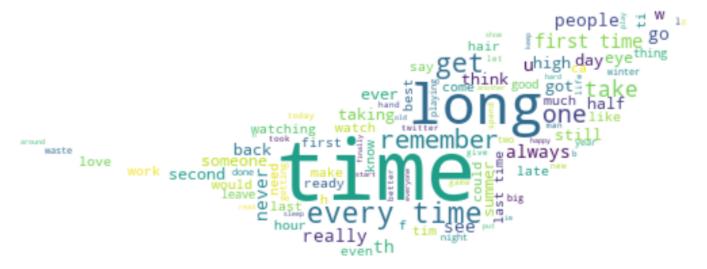
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, figsize=(10,10))
mask = np.array(Image.open('1.png'))
```

Haiku Clustering WordCloud

Topic 3



Topic 7



Topic 10





V: Is it possible to write Haiku like a poet? —Generate Haiku using LSTM

Import Libraries

```
import tensorflow as tf
from keras import Input, Model
from keras.activations import softmax
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense
from tensorflow.keras import preprocessing , utils
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
```

Data Preprocessing

Due to the huge size of the dataset, it is difficult to train the model using my personal computer. Thus, I decided to check the data again to see if I can delete some haiku to make the data smaller.

Remove some source

Column 'twaiku' has the most haiku. Unfortunately, the data is too huge for my model. I will delete this source and keep other sources for training later.

The data size is smaller. Now I want to see the distribution of the haiku length to determine which length is ideal.

Calculate number of words in each haiku

```
In [51]: df_train['length'] = df_train['clean_text'].apply(lambda x: len(x.split()))
In [52]: df_train.head()
```

Out[52]:	source	0	1	2	full	clean_text	Topic	length
	0 tempslibres	fishing boats	colors of	the rainbow	fishing boats colors of the rainbow	fishing boats colors of the rainbow	11	6
	1 tempslibres	ash wednesday	trying to remember	my dream	ash wednesday trying to remember my dream	ash wednesday trying to remember my dream	15	7
	2 tempslibres	snowy morn	pouring another cup	of black coffee	snowy morn pouring another cup of black coffee	snowy morn pouring another cup of black coffee	11	8
	3 tempslibres	shortest day	flames dance	in the oven	shortest day flames dance in the oven	shortest day flames dance in the oven	11	7
	4 tempslibres	haze	half the horse hidden	behind the house	haze half the horse hidden behind the house	haze half the horse hidden behind the house	7	8

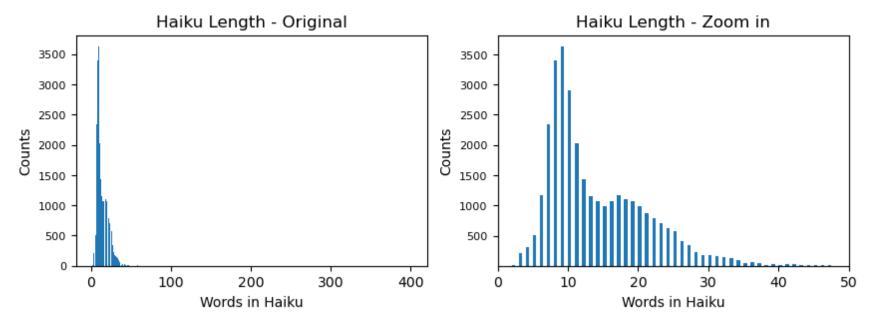
Show distribution of haiku length

```
In [53]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(10,3))

axes[0].hist(df_train['length'], bins=500)
axes[0].set_title('Haiku Length - Original')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Words in Haiku')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Counts')

axes[1].hist(df_train['length'], bins=800, bottom=1)
axes[1].set_xlim([0, 50])
axes[1].set_xlabel('Words in Haiku')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Counts')
axes[1].set_title('Haiku Length - Zoom in')

axes[0].yaxis.set_tick_params(labelsize=8)
axes[1].yaxis.set_tick_params(labelsize=8)
```



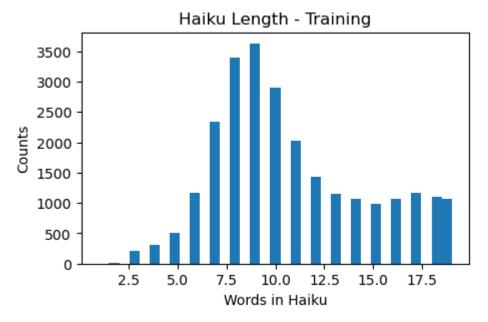
Haiku rules show us that there should be 17 (5-7-5 in each line) syllables in one haiku. If we have 17 words instead, it should be enough for the rule. However, based on the histogram above, I want to remove the length over 20 to keep the most of the data.

Drop haiku that is too long for training

```
In [54]: #Drop haiku that have more than 25 words
    df_train = df_train.drop(df_train['length'] >= 20].index)

In [55]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
    plt.hist(df_train['length'], bins=35)
    plt.title('Haiku Length - Training')
    plt.xlabel('Words in Haiku')
    plt.ylabel('Counts')

plt.show()
```



Now the data is better for training purpose.

Create a LSTM Model

```
In [56]: #Convert all haiku into a string
    text = '\n'.join(df_train['clean_text'].tolist())

In [57]: #Tokenize the text
    tokenizer = Tokenizer()
    tokenizer.fit_on_texts([text])

In [58]: #Calculate the vocabulary size
    VOCAB_SIZE = len(tokenizer.word_index) + 1
    print(VOCAB_SIZE)
    25099
```

Create input sequences and corresponding labels

```
In [59]: # Create input sequences and corresponding labels
input_sequences = []
for line in text.split('\n'):
    token_list = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences([line])[0]
    for i in range(1, len(token_list)):
        n_gram_sequence = token_list[:i+1]
        input_sequences.append(n_gram_sequence)
```

```
In [60]: input_sequences[:5]
Out[60]: [[999, 1641],
       [999, 1641, 618],
       [999, 1641, 618, 3],
       [999, 1641, 618, 3, 1],
       [999, 1641, 618, 3, 1, 735]]
```

Calculate max sequence length for padding

```
In [61]: max_sequence_length = max([len(x) for x in input_sequences])
    print(max_sequence_length)
19
```

Pad the sequences and separate the sequences into X and y

```
In [62]: input_sequences = pad_sequences(input_sequences, maxlen=max_sequence_length, padding='pre')
X, y = input_sequences[:,:-1],input_sequences[:,-1]
In [63]: y = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y, num_classes=VOCAB_SIZE)
```

Build the LSTM model

```
In [64]: # Build the LSTM model
#Initiate a Sequential model
model = Sequential()

#Add embedding Layer with VOCAB_SIZE, 240 word embedding dimention, and the max length of the sequence(excluded the Las model.add(Embedding(VOCAB_SIZE, 240, input_length=max_sequence_length-1))
```

```
#Add LSTM Layers
model.add(LSTM(150, return_sequences = True))
model.add(LSTM(100))

#Add Dense Layer using relu
model.add(Dense(150, activation = 'relu'))

#Add the Last Layer with softmax and the number of units is the VOCAB_SIZE
model.add(Dense(VOCAB_SIZE, activation='softmax'))

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=======================================	.===============	
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 18, 240)	6023760
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 18, 150)	234600
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 100)	100400
dense (Dense)	(None, 150)	15150
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 25099)	3789949

Trainable params: 10,163,859
Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [65]: #Create a data generator to feed data with batches. It can avoid out-of-memory issue when training
from tensorflow.keras.utils import Sequence
class DataGenerator(Sequence):
    def __init__(self, x_set, y_set, batch_size):
        self.x, self.y = x_set, y_set
        self.batch_size = batch_size

    def __len__(self):
        return int(np.ceil(len(self.x) / float(self.batch_size)))
```

```
def __getitem__(self, idx):
    batch_x = self.x[idx * self.batch_size:(idx + 1) * self.batch_size]
    batch_y = self.y[idx * self.batch_size:(idx + 1) * self.batch_size]
    return batch_x, batch_y

In [66]: data = DataGenerator(X,y, batch_size=64)

In [67]: model.fit(data, epochs=500, verbose=1)
    model.save('lstm_model.keras')
```

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3946/3946 [================ ] - 50s 13ms/step - loss: 1.3687 - accuracy: 0.6809
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3946/3946 [================ ] - 50s 13ms/step - loss: 1.2386 - accuracy: 0.7065
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3946/3946 [=============== ] - 50s 13ms/step - loss: 1.1695 - accuracy: 0.7209
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3946/3946 [================ ] - 50s 13ms/step - loss: 1.0945 - accuracy: 0.7368
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3946/3946 [================ ] - 49s 13ms/step - loss: 1.0918 - accuracy: 0.7384
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3946/3946 [================ ] - 50s 13ms/step - loss: 1.0861 - accuracy: 0.7383
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3946/3946 [================ ] - 50s 13ms/step - loss: 1.0808 - accuracy: 0.7403
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3946/3946 [================ ] - 50s 13ms/step - loss: 1.0728 - accuracy: 0.7415
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Create a function to generate haiku using the LSTM model

Since the model generates text word by word instead of line by line, I need a format to make the generated text looks like a haiku. It is impossible to get 5-7-5 syllable pattern because I didn't train the model on character level, so the best option for me is to create a 5-7-5 word pattern instead.

```
In [68]:
         def generate haiku(seed text):
             #Put seed text into 3 lines with 5-7-5 word rule.
             text = seed text.split()
             line 1, line 2, line 3 = ([] \text{ for i in } range(3))
             if len(text)> 12:
                 line 3 = text[13:]
                 line 2 = text[6:13]
                 line_1 = text[:5]
              elif len(text)>5:
                 line 2 = text[6:]
                 line 1 = text[:5]
             else:
                 line 1 = text
             #Generate the rest of the haiku words from the seed text
             #Keep the first line with 5 words, the second line with 7 words, and the third line with 5 words
             for i in range(1,4):
                 if i==1:
                      for in range(5-len(line 1)):
                          token list = tokenizer.texts to sequences([seed text])[0] # tokenizing the seed text
                          token list = pad sequences([token list], maxlen=max sequence length-1, padding='pre') # padding
                      #The model is used to predict the index of the next word in the sequence using the predict method.
                          predicted = np.argmax(model.predict(token list, verbose=0))
                          predicted word = ""
```

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```
for word, index in tokenizer.word index.items():
                if index == predicted:
                    predicted word = word
                    break
            seed_text = seed_text + ' ' + predicted_word
            line 1.append(predicted word)
        line 1 text = ' '.join(line 1)
   if i==2:
        for in range(7-len(line 2)):
            token list = tokenizer.texts to sequences([seed text])[0] # tokenizing the seed text
            token list = pad sequences([token list], maxlen=max sequence length-1, padding='pre') # padding
        #The model is used to predict the index of the next word in the sequence using the predict method.
            predicted = np.argmax(model.predict(token list, verbose=0))
            predicted word = ""
            for word, index in tokenizer.word index.items():
                if index == predicted:
                    predicted word = word
                    break
            seed_text = seed_text + ' ' + predicted_word
            line 2.append(predicted word)
        line 2 text = ' '.join(line 2)
   if i==3:
        for in range(5-len(line 3)):
            token_list = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences([seed_text])[0] # tokenizing the seed text
            token list = pad sequences([token list], maxlen=max sequence length-1, padding='pre') # padding
        #The model is used to predict the index of the next word in the sequence using the predict method.
            predicted = np.argmax(model.predict(token list, verbose=0))
            predicted word = ""
            for word, index in tokenizer.word index.items():
                if index == predicted:
                    predicted word = word
                    break
            seed text = seed text + ' ' + predicted word
            line_3.append(predicted_word)
        line_3_text = ' '.join(line_3)
haiku = (line 1 text +'\n'+ line 2 text +'\n'+ line 3 text)
print(haiku)
```

Create a ineraction interface for users

```
In [69]:
    def interaction():
        print("Please enter some beginning words (recommanded less than 5 words)for your haiku. \nEnter 'Bye' if you want t
        text = ''
        while True:
            text = input()
            if text == 'Bye':
                 print('Goodbye')
                 break
        else:
            print('-'*50)
            haiku = generate_haiku(text)
            print('-'*50)
```

Test the haiku generator

```
In [76]:
         interaction()
         Please enter some beginning words (recommanded less than 5 words) for your haiku.
         Enter 'Bye' if you want to quit:
         Christmas
         Christmas eve candles flicker through
         our wine glasses cover the tips of
         dry solace tempest milk on
         Summer
         Summer end the beach umbrella
         man flat winter leaves doth finds his
         tank tower all our horses
         autumn leaves
         autumn leaves the creak in
         my left knee someone must afford shadows
         make chaos fight away with
         Bye
         Goodbye
```

VI: Conclusion

For this project, I shared the world of haiku by showing the Wikipedia page with text smmarization, the translation of original Japanese haiku, EDA of haiku dataset and clustering, and finally I create a LSTM model to generate some haiku.

- It is difficult to use the full data (with 144,122 rows and more than 400 sequence length) to pad sequences and do the one-hot encoding with vocabulary size of more than 40,000. I have to shrink the size of the dataset in order to train the model properly using my personal computer.
- The limitation of my LSTM model is that it can only generate fixed length of words. To get a better form of haiku, I set each line of words with 5, 7, 5 individually. However, because the nature of poetry is to separate lines based on the meaning of the context, it is hard to make the generated haiku separated naturally. Although the generated haiku does't make sense, I can still feel some 'poetic vibes' among the words.
- If I want to get the 5-7-5 syllables instead of 5-7-5 words, I may need to tokenize the text on character level. However, there might be some unknown words created randomly.
- I actually did another seq2seq model but does not perform as good as LSTM. I didn't include the seq2seq model in the project due to time constraints, but I will try to reconstruct the model once I have time to see if it generates better haikus. After all, it can generate different lengths of words for each line, which is better than the fixed number of words.

In []: