Create a chatbot in Python

Project title:Create a chatbot in Python

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Phase 4: Development part 2
Topic: start building the create a chatbot in Python model by loding
and pre-processing the dataset.
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CREATE A CHATBOT IN PYTHON

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PROGRAM:
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import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
import keras
  from keras.layers import Dense
import json
  import re
import string
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
import unicodedata
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
```

```
In [2]:
question =[]
answer = []
with open("../input/sjaj-data/Sjaj-Data.txt",'r') as f:
    for line in f:
        line = line.split('\t')
        question.append(line[0])
        answer.append(line[1])
print(len(question) == len(answer))
```

True

In [3]:
question[:5]

Out[3]:

```
['holidays are important for everyone not just the businessman',
 'The nail to the right of the front door brought back the sweet
memories of the bird to the woman',
 'radar speed guns dont need any maintenance',
 'radar speed guns can be maintained if they are checked and fixed
regularly',
 'a banker needs to be a good architect']
In [4]:
answer[:5]
Out[4]:
['true\n', 'true\n', 'false\n', 'true\n', 'false\n']
In [5]:
answer = [ i.replace("\n","") for i in answer]
In [6]:
answer[:5]
Out[6]:
['true', 'true', 'false', 'true', 'false']
In [7]:
data = pd.DataFrame({"question" : question , "answer":answer})
data.head()
Out[7]:
                         question
                                                  answer
```

0	holidays are important for everyone not just t	true
1	The nail to the right of the front door brough	true
2	radar speed guns dont need any maintenance	false
3	radar speed guns can be maintained if they are	true
4	a banker needs to be a good architect	false

```
In [8]:
def unicode_to_ascii(s):
    return ''.join(c for c in unicodedata.normalize('NFD', s)
    if unicodedata.category(c) != 'Mn')
```

```
In [9]:
    def clean_text(text):
        text = unicode_to_ascii(text.lower().strip())
        text = re.sub(r"i'm", "i am", text)
        text = re.sub(r"\r", "", text)
        text = re.sub(r"he's", "he is", text)
        text = re.sub(r"she's", "she is", text)
        text = re.sub(r"it's", "it is", text)
        text = re.sub(r"that's", "that is", text)
        text = re.sub(r"what's", "that is", text)
        text = re.sub(r"where's", "where is", text)
        text = re.sub(r"how's", "how is", text)
        text = re.sub(r"\'ll", " will", text)
        text = re.sub(r"\'ve", " have", text)
```

```
text = re.sub(r"\'re", " are", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\'d", " would", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\'re", " are", text)
    text = re.sub(r"won't", "will not", text)
    text = re.sub(r"can't", "cannot", text)
    text = re.sub(r"n't", " not", text)
    text = re.sub(r"n'", "ng", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'bout", "about", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'til", "until", text)
   text = re.sub(r"[-()\"\#/@;:<>{}`+=~|.!?,]", "", text)
     text = re.sub(r"[-()\"\#/@:<>{}\'+=~|.!?]", "", text)
   text = text.translate(str.maketrans('', '', string.punctuation))
    text = re.sub("(\\W)"," ",text)
    text = re.sub('\S^*\d\S^*\s^*','', text)
    text = "<sos> " + text + " <eos>"
    return text
In [10]:
data["question"][0]
Out[10]:
'holidays are important for everyone not just the businessman'
In [11]:
data["question"] = data.question.apply(clean text)
In [12]:
data["question"][0]
Out[12]:
'<sos> holidays are important for everyone not just the businessman
<eos>'
In [13]:
```

```
data["answer"] = data.answer.apply(clean_text)
In [14]:
question = data.question.values.tolist()
answer = data.answer.values.tolist()
In [15]:
def tokenize(lang):
   lang tokenizer = tf.keras.preprocessing.text.Tokenizer(
      filters='')
   lang tokenizer.fit on texts(lang)
   tensor = lang tokenizer.texts to sequences(lang)
   tensor = tf.keras.preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(tensor,
padding='post')
   return tensor, lang_tokenizer
In [16]:
input_tensor , inp_lang = tokenize(question)
In [17]:
target tensor , targ lang = tokenize(answer)
In [18]:
#len(inp_question) == len(inp_answer)
In [19]:
def remove tags(sentence):
   return sentence.split("<start>")[-1].split("<end>")[0]
```

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In [20]:
max length targ, max length inp = target tensor.shape[1],
input tensor.shape[1]
In [21]:
# Creating training and validation sets using an 80-20 split
input tensor train, input tensor val, target tensor train,
target tensor val = train test split(input tensor, target tensor,
test size=0.2)
In [22]:
#print(len(train inp) , len(val inp) , len(train target) ,
len(val target))
In [23]:
BUFFER SIZE = len(input tensor train)
BATCH SIZE = 19
steps per epoch = len(input tensor train)//BATCH SIZE
embedding dim = 256
units = 1024
vocab inp size = len(inp lang.word index)+1
vocab_tar_size = len(targ_lang.word index)+1
dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices((input tensor train,
target tensor train)).shuffle(BUFFER SIZE)
dataset = dataset.batch(BATCH SIZE, drop remainder=True)
example input batch, example target batch = next(iter(dataset))
example input batch.shape, example target batch.shape
Out[23]:
(TensorShape([19, 22]), TensorShape([19, 3]))
In [24]:
class Encoder(tf.keras.Model):
   def init (self, vocab size, embedding dim, enc units, batch sz):
       super(Encoder, self). init ()
```

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self.batch sz = batch sz
        self.enc units = enc units
        self.embedding = tf.keras.layers.Embedding(vocab size,
embedding dim)
        self.gru = tf.keras.layers.GRU(self.enc units,
                                       return sequences=True,
                                       return state=True,
recurrent initializer='glorot uniform')
    def call(self, x, hidden):
        x = self.embedding(x)
        output, state = self.gru(x, initial_state = hidden)
        return output, state
    def initialize hidden state(self):
        return tf.zeros((self.batch sz, self.enc units))
In [25]:
encoder = Encoder(vocab_inp size, embedding dim, units, BATCH SIZE)
# sample input
sample hidden = encoder.initialize hidden state()
sample output, sample hidden = encoder(example input batch,
sample hidden)
print ('Encoder output shape: (batch size, sequence length, units)
{}'.format(sample output.shape))
print ('Encoder Hidden state shape: (batch size, units)
{}'.format(sample hidden.shape))
Encoder output shape: (batch size, sequence length, units) (19, 22,
1024)
Encoder Hidden state shape: (batch size, units) (19, 1024)
In [26]:
class BahdanauAttention(tf.keras.layers.Layer):
    def init (self, units):
        super(BahdanauAttention, self). init ()
        self.W1 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units)
        self.W2 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units)
        self.V = tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
    def call(self, query, values):
```

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# query hidden state shape == (batch size, hidden size)
        # query with time axis shape == (batch size, 1, hidden size)
        # values shape == (batch size, max len, hidden size)
        # we are doing this to broadcast addition along the time axis
to calculate the score
        query with time axis = tf.expand dims(query, 1)
        # score shape == (batch size, max length, 1)
        # we get 1 at the last axis because we are applying score to
self.V
        # the shape of the tensor before applying self.V is
(batch size, max length, units)
        score = self.V(tf.nn.tanh(
            self.W1(query with time axis) + self.W2(values)))
        # attention weights shape == (batch size, max length, 1)
        attention weights = tf.nn.softmax(score, axis=1)
        # context vector shape after sum == (batch size, hidden size)
        context vector = attention weights * values
        context_vector = tf.reduce_sum(context_vector, axis=1)
        return context vector, attention weights
In [27]:
attention layer = BahdanauAttention(10)
attention_result, attention_weights = attention layer(sample hidden,
sample output)
print("Attention result shape: (batch size, units)
{}".format(attention result.shape))
print("Attention weights shape: (batch size, sequence length, 1)
{}".format(attention weights.shape))
Attention result shape: (batch size, units) (19, 1024)
Attention weights shape: (batch size, sequence length, 1) (19, 22, 1)
In [28]:
class Decoder(tf.keras.Model):
    def init (self, vocab size, embedding dim, dec units, batch sz):
       super(Decoder, self). init ()
        self.batch sz = batch sz
        self.dec units = dec units
```

```
self.embedding = tf.keras.layers.Embedding(vocab size,
embedding dim)
        self.gru = tf.keras.layers.GRU(self.dec units,
                                       return sequences=True,
                                       return state=True,
recurrent initializer='glorot uniform')
        self.fc = tf.keras.layers.Dense(vocab size)
        # used for attention
        self.attention = BahdanauAttention(self.dec units)
    def call(self, x, hidden, enc_output):
        # enc output shape == (batch size, max length, hidden size)
        context vector, attention weights = self.attention(hidden,
enc output)
        # x shape after passing through embedding == (batch size, 1,
embedding dim)
        x = self.embedding(x)
        # x shape after concatenation == (batch size, 1, embedding dim
+ hidden size)
        x = tf.concat([tf.expand dims(context vector, 1), x], axis=-1)
        # passing the concatenated vector to the GRU
        output, state = self.gru(x)
        # output shape == (batch_size * 1, hidden_size)
        output = tf.reshape(output, (-1, output.shape[2]))
        # output shape == (batch size, vocab)
        x = self.fc(output)
        return x, state, attention weights
In [29]:
decoder = Decoder(vocab tar size, embedding dim, units, BATCH SIZE)
sample_decoder_output, _, _ = decoder(tf.random.uniform((BATCH SIZE,
1)),
                                      sample hidden, sample output)
print ('Decoder output shape: (batch size, vocab size)
{}'.format(sample decoder output.shape))
```

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Decoder output shape: (batch size, vocab size) (19, 5)
In [30]:
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam()
loss object = tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(
    from logits=True, reduction='none')
def loss function (real, pred):
    mask = tf.math.logical not(tf.math.equal(real, 0))
    loss = loss object(real, pred)
   mask = tf.cast(mask, dtype=loss .dtype)
    loss \star = mask
    return tf.reduce_mean(loss_)
In [31]:
@tf.function
def train step(inp, targ, enc hidden):
    loss = 0
    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
        enc output, enc_hidden = encoder(inp, enc_hidden)
        dec hidden = enc hidden
        dec input = tf.expand dims([targ lang.word index['<sos>']] *
BATCH SIZE, 1)
        # Teacher forcing - feeding the target as the next input
        for t in range(1, targ.shape[1]):
            # passing enc output to the decoder
            predictions, dec hidden, = decoder(dec input, dec hidden,
enc_output)
            loss += loss function(targ[:, t], predictions)
            # using teacher forcing
            dec input = tf.expand dims(targ[:, t], 1)
   batch loss = (loss / int(targ.shape[1]))
    variables = encoder.trainable variables +
decoder.trainable variables
```

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gradients = tape.gradient(loss, variables)
    optimizer.apply gradients(zip(gradients, variables))
    return batch_loss
In [32]:
EPOCHS = 40
for epoch in range(1, EPOCHS + 1):
    enc hidden = encoder.initialize hidden state()
    total loss = 0
    for (batch, (inp, targ)) in
enumerate(dataset.take(steps per epoch)):
        batch_loss = train_step(inp, targ, enc_hidden)
        total_loss += batch_loss
    if (epoch % 4 == 0):
        print('Epoch:{:3d} Loss:{:.4f}'.format(epoch,
                                           total loss /
steps per epoch))
Epoch: 4 Loss: 0.9066
Epoch: 8 Loss:0.6143
Epoch: 12 Loss:0.4061
Epoch: 16 Loss:0.3050
Epoch: 20 Loss:0.2286
Epoch: 24 Loss:0.0560
Epoch: 28 Loss:0.2241
Epoch: 32 Loss:0.0407
Epoch: 36 Loss:0.0054
Epoch: 40 Loss:0.0059
In [33]:
def evaluate(sentence):
    sentence = clean_text(sentence)
    inputs = [inp lang.word index[i] for i in sentence.split(' ')]
    inputs = tf.keras.preprocessing.sequence.pad sequences([inputs],
maxlen=max length inp,
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```
padding='post')
    inputs = tf.convert to tensor(inputs)
   result = ''
   hidden = [tf.zeros((1, units))]
   enc out, enc hidden = encoder(inputs, hidden)
   dec hidden = enc hidden
   dec input = tf.expand dims([targ lang.word index['<sos>']], 0)
    for t in range(max_length_targ):
       predictions, dec hidden, attention weights = decoder(dec input,
dec hidden,
                                                              enc out)
        # storing the attention weights to plot later on
        attention weights = tf.reshape(attention weights, (-1, ))
       predicted id = tf.argmax(predictions[0]).numpy()
       result += targ lang.index word[predicted id] + ' '
        if targ lang.index word[predicted id] == '<eos>':
            return remove tags(result), remove tags(sentence)
        # the predicted ID is fed back into the model
        dec input = tf.expand dims([predicted id], 0)
    return remove tags(result), remove tags(sentence)
In [34]:
questions =[]
answers = []
with open("../input/sjaj-data/Sjaj-Data.txt",'r') as f :
    for line in f :
       line = line.split('\t')
       questions.append(line[0])
        answers.append(line[1])
print(len(question) == len(answer))
```

True

```
In [35]:
def ask(sentence):
    result, sentence = evaluate(sentence)
    print('Question: %s' % (sentence))
    print('Predicted answer: {}'.format(result))
ask(questions[5])
Question: <sos> khudhair found it very easy to control the personal
feelings storming inside him <eos>
Predicted answer: false <eos>
In [36]:
ask(questions[23])
Question: <sos> zaid tariq was saved by sea <eos>
Predicted answer: true <eos>
In [37]:
print(answers[23])
true
الخال
فزنا ورب الكعبة
In [ ]:
```