Faculty of Computing & Information Technology INDUS UNIVERSITY



Artificial Intelligence (Lab)

Project Report

Title:

Next Word Prediction

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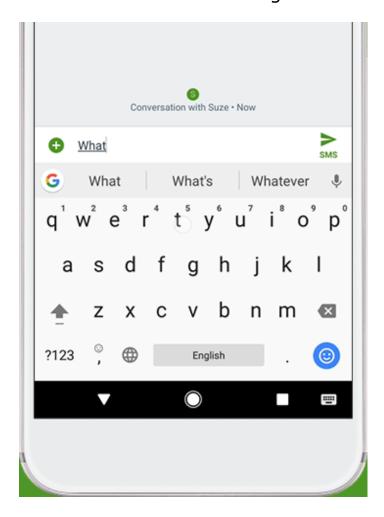
I. Abstract

Writing long sentences is a bit boring, however with next-word prediction within the keyboard technology has created this easy. Next Word Prediction is in addition, referred to as Language Modeling. It's the endeavor of predicting what word comes straightaway. It's every one of the critical assignments of human language technology and has various applications. Our Aim of creating this model to predict 10 or more than 10 word as fast as possible utilizing minimum time. As RNN is Long short time memory it will understand past text and predict the words which may be helpful for the user to frame sentences and this technique uses letter to letter prediction means it predict a letter after letter to create a word.

II. Introduction

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a significant part of artificial Intelligence, which incorporates AI, which contributes to finding productive approaches to speak with people and gain from the associations with them. One such commitment is to give portable clients anticipated" next words," as they type along within applications, with an end goal to assist message conveyance by having the client select a proposed word as opposed to composing it.

Next Word Prediction or what is also called Language Modeling is the task of predicting what word comes next. It is one of the fundamental tasks of NLP and has many applications. You might be using it daily when you write texts or emails without realizing it.



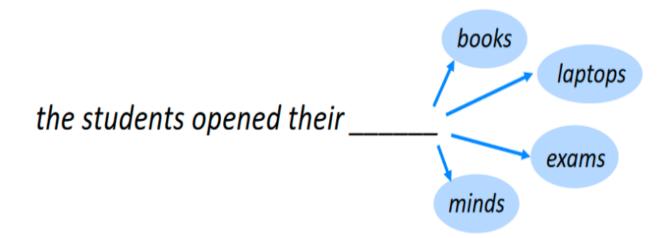
III. Objectives of the project

As writing an essay and framing a big paragraph are time-consuming it will help end-users to frame important parts of the paragraph and help users to focus on the topic instead of wasting time on what to type next.

Predicting the next word for a movie website that can predict movies name by just their initials, So that we uses Recurrent neural networks. Since basic recurrent neural networks have a lot of flows, we go for LSTM.

WE set up a multi-layer LSTM in TensorFlow with 100 units per layer and 2 LSTM layers. The input to the LSTM is the last 5 words and the target for LSTM is the next word. The final layer in the model is a dense layer that predicts the likelihood of each word.

Here we can make sure of having longer memory of what words are important with help of those three gates we saw earlier.



IV. Hardware/Software Requirements

Hardware

 A Windows 7 or above x64 Operating system (here we use windows 10 x64 bit OS)

4 Gigabytes of RAM or better

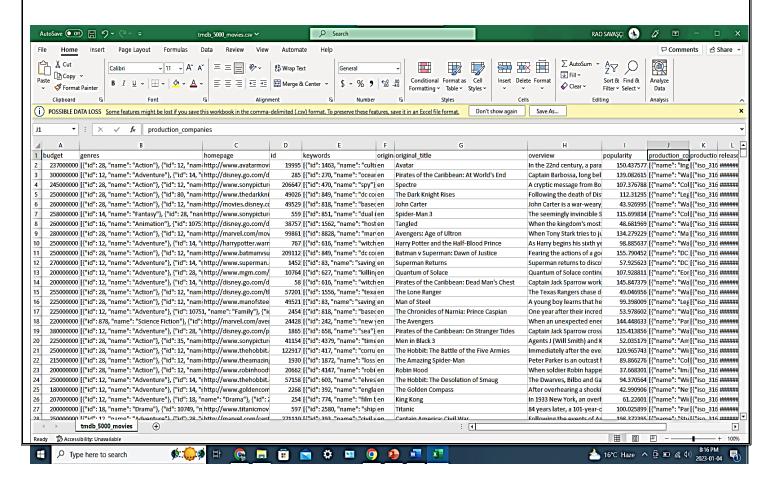
Software

Jupyter notebook (Anaconda), Google Colab

V. <u>WORK ANALYSIS</u>

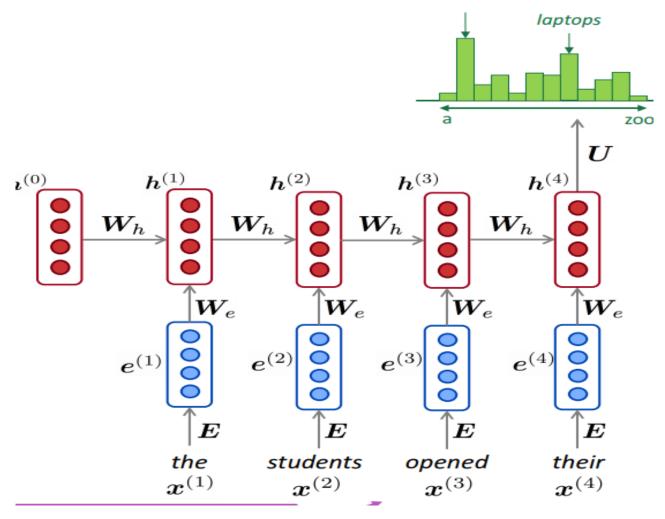
DATA DOWNLOADING:

We used the movies dataset which contain 5000 movies. The dataset is quite huge with a total of 5000 movies description. But we use only original title column for the purpose of testing and building a next word prediction model.



MODEL ARCHITECTURE:

For this task we use a RNN since we would like to predict each word by looking at words that come before it and RNNs are able to maintain a hidden state that can transfer information from one time step to the next.



HOW RNN WORKS:

A simple RNN has a weights matrix W_h and an Embedding to hidden matrix We that is the shared at each timestep. Each hidden state is calculated as and the output at any timestep depends on the hidden state as So using this architecture the RNN can "theoretically" use information from the past in predicting future.

hidden states

$$oldsymbol{h}^{(t)} = \sigma \left(oldsymbol{W}_h oldsymbol{h}^{(t-1)} + oldsymbol{W}_e oldsymbol{e}^{(t)} + oldsymbol{b}_1
ight)$$

 $oldsymbol{h}^{(0)}$ is the initial hidden state

output distribution

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(t)} = \operatorname{softmax}\left(\boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{h}^{(t)} + \boldsymbol{b}_2\right) \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$$

LSTM

Since basic recurrent neural networks have a lot of flows, we go for LSTM.

WE set up a multi-layer LSTM in TensorFlow with 100 units per layer and 2 LSTM layers. The input to the LSTM is the last 5 words and the target for LSTM is the next word. The final layer in the model is a dense layer that predicts the likelihood of each word.

3] 1 model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, None, 14)	70630
lstm (LSTM)	(None, None, 100)	46000
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 100)	80400
dense (Dense)	(None, 100)	10100
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 5045)	509545

Total params: 716,675 Trainable params: 716,675 Non-trainable params: 0

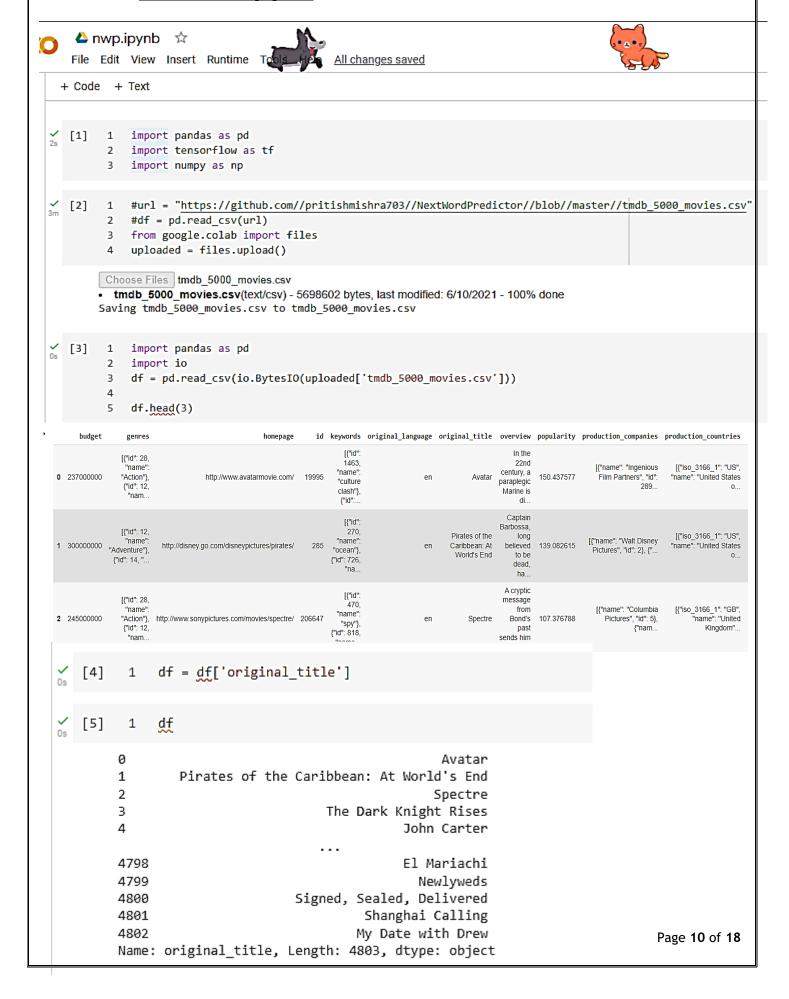
MODEL TRAINING:

The loss function I used was <u>sequence_loss</u>. The model was trained for 150 epoc

We looked at both train loss and the train accuracy to measure the progress of training. <u>accuracy</u> is the typical metric used to measure the performance of a model.

Higher the accuracy, the better the model is. After training for 150 epochs, the model attained a accuracy of 63%.

VI. Code snippet



```
[6] 1 movie_name = df.to_list()
[7]
          movie_name
      'Firewall',
      'Absolute Power',
      'G.I. Jane',
      'The Game',
      'Silent Hill',
      'The Replacements',
      'American Reunion',
      'The Negotiator',
      'Into the Storm',
      'Beverly Hills Cop III',
      'Gremlins 2: The New Batch',
      'The Judge',
      'The Peacemaker',
      'Resident Evil: Apocalypse',
      'Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reason',
      'Out of Time',
      'On Deadly Ground',
      'The Adventures of Sharkboy and Lavagirl',
      'The Beach',
      'Raising Helen',
      'Ninja Assassin',
      'For Love of the Game',
      'Striptease',
      'Marmaduke',
      'Hereafter',
      'Murder by Numbers',
      'Assassins',
      'Hannibal Rising',
      'The Story of Us',
      'The Iron Giant',
      'The Life Aquatic with Steve Zissou',
      'Free State of Jones',
      'The Life of David Gale',
      'Man of the House',
      'Run All Night',
      'Eastern Promises',
      'Into the Blue',
      'Joan of Arc',
      'Your Highness',
      'Dream House',
      'Mad City',
      "Baby's Day Out",
      'The Scarlet Letter',
      'Fair Game',
      'Domino',
      'Jade',
      'Gamer',
      'Beautiful Creatures',
      'Death to Smoochy',
      'Zoolander 2',
      'The Big Bounce',
      'What Planet Are You From?',
      ...]
```

```
tokenizer = tf.keras.preprocessing.text.Tokenizer()
  [8]
             tokenizer.fit on texts(movie name)
             seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(movie_name)
✓ [9]
         1
             seq[:10]
        [[1564],
         [210, 2, 1, 431, 47, 432, 72],
         [1565],
         [1, 52, 211, 1566],
         [212, 601],
         [213, 8, 21],
         [1567],
         [902, 146, 2, 1568],
         [110, 214, 4, 1, 433, 53, 147],
         [173, 340, 261, 85, 2, 903]]
✓ [10]
         1 tokenizer.word_index
         'hulk': 944,
         'within': 945,
         'commander': 946,
         'breaking': 947,
         'incredible': 948,
         'ant': 949,
         'worlds': 950,
         'p': 951,
         'da': 952,
         'rio': 953,
         'silver': 954,
         'pi': 955,
         "charlie's": 956,
         'stuart': 957,
         'dinosaurs': 996,
         'walter': 997,
         'tattoo': 998,
         'atlantis': 999,
         'intelligence': 1000,
         ...}
  [11]
         1
             X = []
         2
             y = []
         3
             total_words_dropped = 0
         4
         5
             for i in seq:
         6
                  if len(i) > 1:
         7
                      for index in range(1, len(i)):
         8
                          X.append(i[:index])
         9
                          y.append(i[index])
        10
                  else:
        11
                      total_words_dropped += 1
        12
        13
             print("Total Single Words Dropped are:", total_words_dropped)
                                                                                Page 12 of 18
        Total Single Words Dropped are: 1003
```

```
1 X[:10]
✓ [12]
        [[210],
         [210, 2],
         [210, 2, 1],
         [210, 2, 1, 431],
         [210, 2, 1, 431, 47],
         [210, 2, 1, 431, 47, 432],
         [1],
         [1, 52],
         [1, 52, 211],
         [212]]

√ [13] 1 y[:10]

        [2, 1, 431, 47, 432, 72, 52, 211, 1566, 601]
✓ [14]
        1 X = tf.keras.preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(X)
✓
0s [15]
             X
        array([[ 0,
                       0,
                            0, ...,
                                      0,
                                           0, 210],
                            0, ..., 0, 210,
               [ 0,
                       0,
               [ 0,
                       0,
                            0, ..., 210,
                                           2,
                            0, ..., 0,
               [ 0,
                       0,
                                         0, 14],
                            0, ..., 0, 14, 300],
               [ 0,
                       0,
               Γ0,
                       0,
                            0, ..., 14, 300, 11]], dtype=int32)

√ [16] 1 X.shape

        (8483, 14)
\frac{\checkmark}{O_{S}} [17] 1 y = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y)
✓ [18]
             X
        array([[0., 0., 1., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 1., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
               [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]], dtype=float32)

√ [19] 1 y.shape

        (8483, 5045)
v [20] 1 vocab_size = len(tokenizer.word_index) + 1
```

```
[21] 1 vocab size
       5045
✓ [22]
        1
            model = tf.keras.Sequential([
                tf.keras.layers.Embedding(vocab size, 14),
        2
                tf.keras.layers.LSTM(100, return_sequences=True),
        3
                tf.keras.layers.LSTM(100),
        4
                tf.keras.layers.Dense(100, activation='relu'),
        5
               tf.keras.layers.Dense(vocab size, activation='softmax'),
        7
            1)
✓ [23]
        1 model.summary()
       Model: "sequential"
                                  Output Shape
        Layer (type)
                                                          Param #
        embedding (Embedding)
                                  (None, None, 14)
                                                          70630
        1stm (LSTM)
                                  (None, None, 100)
                                                          46000
        lstm_1 (LSTM)
                                  (None, 100)
                                                          80400
        dense (Dense)
                                  (None, 100)
                                                          10100
        dense 1 (Dense)
                                  (None, 5045)
                                                          509545
        Total params: 716,675
       Trainable params: 716,675
       Non-trainable params: 0
✓ [24]
       1
          model.compile(
        2
                optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.004),
        3
                loss='categorical crossentropy',
                metrics=['accuracy'])

  [25] 1 model.fit(X, y, epochs=150)
      Epoch 1/150
      Epoch 2/150
      266/266 [======================= ] - 9s 36ms/step - loss: 7.0084 - accuracy: 0.0611
      Epoch 3/150
      266/266 [======================= ] - 9s 36ms/step - loss: 6.7492 - accuracy: 0.0756
      Epoch 4/150
      266/266 [==================== ] - 9s 35ms/step - loss: 6.5865 - accuracy: 0.0885
      Epoch 5/150
      266/266 [================= ] - 9s 36ms/step - loss: 6.4603 - accuracy: 0.0963
      Epoch 6/150
      266/266 [================ ] - 9s 35ms/step - loss: 6.3455 - accuracy: 0.1004
      Epoch 7/150
      266/266 [================== ] - 9s 35ms/step - loss: 6.2370 - accuracy: 0.1044
```

```
266/266 [=============== ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.8243 - accuracy: 0.5553
      Epoch 134/150
      Epoch 135/150
      266/266 [============== ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.8013 - accuracy: 0.5611
      Epoch 136/150
      Epoch 137/150
      266/266 [============= ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7927 - accuracy: 0.5645
      Epoch 138/150
      266/266 [=============== ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7707 - accuracy: 0.5741
      Epoch 139/150
      266/266 [============== ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7690 - accuracy: 0.5681
      Epoch 140/150
      266/266 [============== ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7819 - accuracy: 0.5641
      Epoch 141/150
      266/266 [============= ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7756 - accuracy: 0.5664
      Epoch 142/150
      266/266 [============ ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7922 - accuracy: 0.5661
      Epoch 143/150
      266/266 [=============== ] - 9s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7828 - accuracy: 0.5638
      Epoch 144/150
      266/266 [============ ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7575 - accuracy: 0.5760
      Epoch 145/150
      266/266 [============ ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7359 - accuracy: 0.5792
      Epoch 146/150
      266/266 [============= ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7150 - accuracy: 0.5889
      Epoch 147/150
      266/266 [============ ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7934 - accuracy: 0.5635
      Epoch 148/150
      266/266 [============= ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7302 - accuracy: 0.5763
      Epoch 149/150
      266/266 [============== ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7216 - accuracy: 0.5807
      Epoch 150/150
      266/266 [============ ] - 10s 36ms/step - loss: 1.7054 - accuracy: 0.5866
      <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0ceb1e1c10>
√ [26] 1 model.save('nwp.h5')
vocab_array = np.array(list(tokenizer.word_index.keys()))
✓ [28] 1
         vocab array
      array(['the', 'of', 'a', ..., 'signed', 'sealed', 'delivered'],
           dtype='<U14')
          def make_prediction(text, n_words):
✓ [29] 1
       2
             for i in range(n words):
       3
                text_tokenize = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences([text])
       4
                text_padded = tf.keras.preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(text_tokenize, maxlen=14)
       5
                prediction = np.squeeze(np.argmax(model.predict(text_padded), axis=-1))
       6
                prediction = str(vocab_array[prediction - 1])
       7
                print(vocab_array[np.argsort(model.predict(text_padded)) - 1].ravel()[:-3])
                text += " " + prediction
       8
             return text
                                                                         Page 15 of 18
```

vII. Results

```
make_prediction("Harry", 4)
   1/1 [======] - 0s 48ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 35ms/step
   ['senior' 'behind' 'dumber' ... 'go' 'day' 'like']
   1/1 [======] - 0s 86ms/step
   ['budapest' 'spies' 'lines' ... 'on' 'of' 'all']
   1/1 [======] - 0s 60ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 53ms/step
   ['delivered' 'vincent' 'where's' ... 'women' 'a' 'too']
   1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 30ms/step
   ['budapest' 'migrateur' 'crisis' ... 'order' 'chamber' "philosopher's"]
   'Harry potter and the goblet'
0
      make_prediction("Jack", 3)
   1
   1/1 [======] - 0s 21ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 19ms/step
   ['budapest' 'words' 'match' ... 'the' 'and' 'times']
   1/1 [=====] - 0s 19ms/step
   ['delivered' 'runaways' 'wardrobe' ... 'girl' 'woman' 'the']
   1/1 [======] - 0s 20ms/step
   ['budapest' 'newton' '39' ... 'over' 'lines' 'down']
   'Jack ryan shadow recruit'
```

vIII. Conclusion & Future Work

- Understanding the paragraph using machine learning algorithms like RNN can help soon to understand and frame paragraphs and stories on their own.
- Creating lyrics and songs can be a major field in which this algorithm can help the end-users to predict the next phrase in songs considering the model is train on a music lyrics data set.
- As more data we can train the model which will reevaluate the weights to understand the core features of paragraphs/sentences to predict good results.

Standard RNNs and other language models become less exact when the hole between the specific circumstance and the word to be anticipated increments. Here's when LSTM comes being used to handle the drawn-out reliance issue since it has memory cells to recall the past setting. You can study LSTM Neural Net. Our task in this project is to train and try an algorithm that best fit this task and mostly we are looking forward to implementing an LSTM to get good accuracy as this task is quite complex because we must predict the user's future text which he will be thinking.

This project report presents how the system is predicting and correcting the next/target words using some mechanisms and using TensorFlow closed-loop system, the scalability of a trained system can be increased and using the perplexity concept the system will decide that the sentence is having more misspelled, and the performance of the system can be increased.

