

## Implement the Continuous Bag of Words (CBOW) Model.

Stages can be:

- Data preparation
- Generate training data
- Train model
- Output

```
import numpy as np
import re
```

```
data = """Deep learning (also known as deep structured learning) is part of a t
data
```

```
'Deep learning (also known as deep structured learning) is part of a broader
family of machine learning methods based on artificial neural networks with
representation learning. Learning can be supervised, semi-supervised or
unsupervised. Deep-learning architectures such as deep neural networks, deep
belief networks, deep reinforcement learning, recurrent neural networks,
convolutional neural networks and Transformers have been applied to fields
including computer vision, speech recognition, natural language processing,
machine translation, bioinformatics, drug design, medical image analysis,
climate science, material inspection and board game programs, where they have
produced results comparable to and in some cases surpassing human expert
performance.'
```

```
sentences = data.split('.')
sentences
```

```
['Deep learning (also known as deep structured learning) is part of a broader
family of machine learning methods based on artificial neural networks with
representation learning',
 ' Learning can be supervised, semi-supervised or unsupervised',
 ' Deep-learning architectures such as deep neural networks, deep belief
networks, deep reinforcement learning, recurrent neural networks, convolutional
neural networks and Transformers have been applied to fields including computer
vision, speech recognition, natural language processing, machine translation,
bioinformatics, drug design, medical image analysis, climate science, material
inspection and board game programs, where they have produced results comparable
to and in some cases surpassing human expert performance',
 '']
```

```
clean_sent=[]
for sentence in sentences:
    if sentence=="":
        continue
    sentence = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', ' ', (sentence))
    sentence = re.sub(r'(?^\| )\w (?:$| )', ' ', (sentence)).strip()
    sentence = sentence.lower()
```

```
clean_sent.append(sentence)
```

```
clean_sent
```

```
['deep learning also known as deep structured learning is part of a broader
family of machine learning methods based on artificial neural networks with
representation learning',
 'learning can be supervised semi supervised or unsupervised',
 'deep learning architectures such as deep neural networks deep belief networks
deep reinforcement learning recurrent neural networks convolutional neural
networks and transformers have been applied to fields including computer vision
speech recognition natural language processing machine translation
bioinformatics drug design medical image analysis climate science material
inspection and board game programs where they have produced results comparable
to and in some cases surpassing human expert performance']
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
```

```
tokenizer = Tokenizer()
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(clean_sent)
sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(clean_sent)
print(sequences)
```

```
[[2, 1, 12, 13, 6, 2, 14, 1, 15, 16, 7, 17, 18, 19, 7, 8, 1, 20, 21, 22, 23, 4,
```

```
index_to_word = {}
word_to_index = {}

for i, sequence in enumerate(sequences):
    # print(sequence)
    word_in_sentence = clean_sent[i].split()
    # print(word_in_sentence)

    for j, value in enumerate(sequence):
        index_to_word[value] = word_in_sentence[j]
        word_to_index[word_in_sentence[j]] = value

print(index_to_word, "\n")
print(word_to_index)
```

```
{2: 'deep', 1: 'learning', 12: 'also', 13: 'known', 6: 'as', 14: 'structured', 1
{'deep': 2, 'learning': 1, 'also': 12, 'known': 13, 'as': 6, 'structured': 14, '
```

```
vocab_size = len(tokenizer.word_index) + 1
emb_size = 10
context_size = 2

contexts = []
targets = []

for sequence in sequences:
```

```

    for i in range(context_size, len(sequence) - context_size):
        target = sequence[i]
        context = [sequence[i - 2], sequence[i - 1], sequence[i + 1], sequence[
#         print(context)
        contexts.append(context)
        targets.append(target)
print(contexts, "\n")
print(targets)

```

```

[[2, 1, 13, 6], [1, 12, 6, 2], [12, 13, 2, 14], [13, 6, 14, 1], [6, 2, 1, 15], [
[12, 13, 6, 2, 14, 1, 15, 16, 7, 17, 18, 19, 7, 8, 1, 20, 21, 22, 23, 4, 3, 24,

```

```

#printing features with target
for i in range(5):
    words = []
    target = index_to_word.get(targets[i])
    for j in contexts[i]:
        words.append(index_to_word.get(j))
    print(words, " -> ", target)

```

```

['deep', 'learning', 'known', 'as'] -> also
['learning', 'also', 'as', 'deep'] -> known
['also', 'known', 'deep', 'structured'] -> as
['known', 'as', 'structured', 'learning'] -> deep
['as', 'deep', 'learning', 'is'] -> structured

```

```

# Convert the contexts and targets to numpy arrays
X = np.array(contexts)
Y = np.array(targets)

```

```

# print(X)

```

```

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, Lambda

```

```

model = Sequential([
    Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=emb_size, input_length=2*context
    Lambda(lambda x: tf.reduce_mean(x, axis=1)),
    Dense(256, activation='relu'),
    Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax')
])

```

```

C:\Users\Parth\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\keras\s
warnings.warn(

```

```


model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics

```

```
history = model.fit(X, Y, epochs=80)
```

Epoch 1/80

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Parth\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312

3/3  39s 82ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 4.3187

Epoch 2/80

3/3  0s 61ms/step - accuracy: 0.0568 - loss: 4.3114

Epoch 3/80

3/3  0s 58ms/step - accuracy: 0.0568 - loss: 4.3042

Epoch 4/80

3/3  0s 59ms/step - accuracy: 0.0568 - loss: 4.2947

Epoch 5/80

3/3  0s 98ms/step - accuracy: 0.0568 - loss: 4.2823

Epoch 6/80

3/3  0s 87ms/step - accuracy: 0.0682 - loss: 4.2634

Epoch 7/80

3/3  0s 70ms/step - accuracy: 0.0682 - loss: 4.2387

Epoch 8/80

3/3  0s 70ms/step - accuracy: 0.0682 - loss: 4.2036

Epoch 9/80

3/3  0s 50ms/step - accuracy: 0.0682 - loss: 4.1612

Epoch 10/80

3/3  0s 59ms/step - accuracy: 0.0682 - loss: 4.1069

Epoch 11/80

3/3  0s 63ms/step - accuracy: 0.0568 - loss: 4.0370

Epoch 12/80

3/3  0s 69ms/step - accuracy: 0.0568 - loss: 3.9851

Epoch 13/80

3/3  0s 75ms/step - accuracy: 0.0568 - loss: 3.9354

Epoch 14/80

3/3  0s 75ms/step - accuracy: 0.0795 - loss: 3.8930

Epoch 15/80

3/3  0s 72ms/step - accuracy: 0.1023 - loss: 3.8352

Epoch 16/80

3/3  1s 178ms/step - accuracy: 0.1136 - loss: 3.7699

Epoch 17/80

3/3  1s 93ms/step - accuracy: 0.1136 - loss: 3.6975

Epoch 18/80

3/3  1s 68ms/step - accuracy: 0.1591 - loss: 3.6255

Epoch 19/80

3/3  0s 69ms/step - accuracy: 0.1705 - loss: 3.5467

Epoch 20/80

3/3  0s 75ms/step - accuracy: 0.2045 - loss: 3.4600

Epoch 21/80

3/3  0s 95ms/step - accuracy: 0.2159 - loss: 3.3625

Epoch 22/80

3/3  0s 72ms/step - accuracy: 0.2273 - loss: 3.2625

Epoch 23/80

3/3  0s 99ms/step - accuracy: 0.2273 - loss: 3.1498

Epoch 24/80

3/3  0s 87ms/step - accuracy: 0.2386 - loss: 3.0366

Epoch 25/80

3/3  1s 169ms/step - accuracy: 0.2386 - loss: 2.9175

Epoch 26/80

3/3  1s 104ms/step - accuracy: 0.2159 - loss: 2.7982

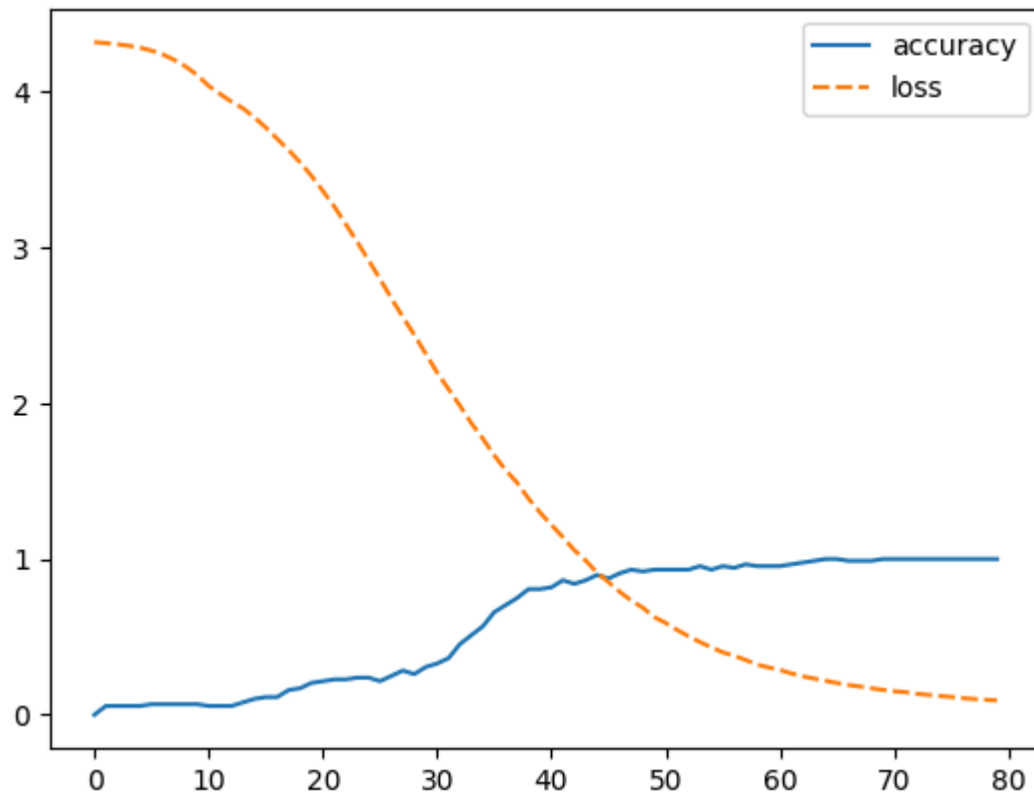
Epoch 27/80

3/3  0s 108ms/step - accuracy: 0.2500 - loss: 2.6726

Epoch 28/80

```
import seaborn as sns
sns.lineplot(model.history.history)
```

<Axes: >



```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

embeddings = model.get_weights()[0]

pca = PCA(n_components=2)
reduced_embeddings = pca.fit_transform(embeddings)
```

```
print("Deep learning (also known as deep structured learning) is part of a broader family of machine learning methods based on a hierarchy of feature extraction. From a neural network perspective, deep learning differs from shallow learning in that it uses multiple layers of hidden units to extract features. Deep learning (also known as deep structured learning) is part of a broader family of machine learning methods based on a hierarchy of feature extraction. From a neural network perspective, deep learning differs from shallow learning in that it uses multiple layers of hidden units to extract features."
```

```
# test model: select some sentences from above paragraph
test_sentences = [
    "known as structured learning",
    "transformers have applied to",
    "where they produced results",
    "cases surpassing expert performance"
]
```

```
for sent in test_sentences:
    test_words = sent.split(" ")
    # print(test_words)
    x_test = []
```

```
for i in test_words:
    x_test.append(word_to_index.get(i))
x_test = np.array([x_test])
# print(x_test)

pred = model.predict(x_test)
pred = np.argmax(pred[0])
print("pred ", test_words, "\n=", index_to_word.get(pred), "\n\n")
```

```
1/1 ————— 0s 377ms/step
pred ['known', 'as', 'structured', 'learning']
= deep
```

```
1/1 ————— 0s 139ms/step
pred ['transformers', 'have', 'applied', 'to']
= been
```

```
1/1 ————— 0s 131ms/step
pred ['where', 'they', 'produced', 'results']
= have
```

```
1/1 ————— 0s 132ms/step
pred ['cases', 'surpassing', 'expert', 'performance']
= human
```

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.