

# **CREATE A CHATBOT IN PYTHON**

## **Phase-4 DEVELOPMENT PART 2 DOCUMENT SUBMISSION**

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## Introduction :

Python chatbot development is a dynamic journey that involves the careful integration of key components: feature selection, model training, and model evaluation. These three pillars form the foundation of creating intelligent and responsive chatbots..

Feature selection is the initial step that allows chatbots to comprehend and respond to human language effectively. It involves the identification and extraction of key elements from user input, such as intent, entities, and keywords. Python's powerful natural language processing (NLP) libraries, like NLTK and spaCy, make this process more accessible, enabling the chatbot to grasp user queries.

Model training is the heart of chatbot development, where machine learning and NLP models are employed to process user input and generate contextually relevant responses. Python's rich ecosystem, including scikit-learn, TensorFlow, and PyTorch, offers a wide array of tools for developing these models. The choice of model depends on the chatbot's complexity, from rule-based systems for straightforward tasks to advanced deep learning models, such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and transformer architectures.

Model evaluation is the critical phase that gauges the chatbot's performance. Python provides a comprehensive suite of evaluation tools, including metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. These metrics help ensure that the chatbot delivers accurate and contextually relevant responses to users.

## Given data set:

```
hi, how are you doing? i'm fine. how about yourself?  
i'm fine. how about yourself? i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.  
i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.    no problem. so how have you been?  
no problem. so how have you been?      i've been great. what about you?  
i've been great. what about you?        i've been good. i'm in school right  
now.  
i've been good. i'm in school right now.    what school do you go to?  
what school do you go to?      i go to pcc.  
i go to pcc.    do you like it there?  
do you like it there?  it's okay. it's a really big campus.  
it's okay. it's a really big campus.  good luck with school.  
good luck with school. thank you very much.  
how's it going?i'm doing well. how about you?  
i'm doing well. how about you? never better, thanks.  
never better, thanks.  so how have you been lately?  
so how have you been lately?  i've actually been pretty good. you?  
i've actually been pretty good. you?  i'm actually in school right now.  
i'm actually in school right now.    which school do you attend?  
which school do you attend?  i'm attending pcc right now.  
i'm attending pcc right now.  are you enjoying it there?
```

are you enjoying it there?      it's not bad. there are a lot of people there.  
it's not bad. there are a lot of people there.      good luck with that.  
good luck with that.      thanks.  
how are you doing today?      i'm doing great. what about you?  
i'm doing great. what about you?      i'm absolutely lovely, thank you.  
i'm absolutely lovely, thank you.      everything's been good with you?  
everything's been good with you?      i haven't been better. how about  
yourself?  
i haven't been better. how about yourself?      i started school recently.  
i started school recently.      where are you going to school?  
where are you going to school? i'm going to pcc.  
i'm going to pcc.      how do you like it so far?  
how do you like it so far?      i like it so far. my classes are pretty good  
right now.  
i like it so far. my classes are pretty good right now.      i wish you luck.

It consists of two columns: question \t answer \n . Suitable for simple chatbots. Contains 3725 items

## **Overview of the process:**

Building a Python chatbot involves several key steps, including data preparation, feature selection, model training, model evaluation, and deployment. Here's an overview of these steps:

### **Prepare the Data:**

**Data Collection:** Gather a diverse and representative dataset of text-based conversations, user queries, and responses.

**Data Cleaning:** Clean the data by removing irrelevant or noisy information, such as special characters, HTML tags, or duplicate entries.

**Data Preprocessing:** Tokenize the text, convert it to lowercase, and perform other necessary text preprocessing tasks.

**Labeling:** Annotate or label the data with appropriate intents and entities if your chatbot requires understanding specific user intentions.

### **Perform Feature Selection:**

**Feature Engineering:** Create relevant features or representations from the text data, such as TF-IDF vectors, word embeddings (e.g., Word2Vec, GloVe), or more advanced representations like BERT embeddings.

**Dimensionality Reduction:** If the feature space is too large, you can perform dimensionality reduction techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) to reduce computational complexity and noise.

### **Train the Model:**

**Choose a Model Architecture:** Select a suitable model architecture for your chatbot, such as a rule-based system, a sequence-to-sequence model, a transformer-based model, or a combination of these.

**Train the Model:** Train the chosen model using the preprocessed data. You may use machine learning libraries like scikit-learn, deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow or PyTorch, or specialized NLP libraries like spaCy or Rasa NLU.

## **Evaluate the Model:**

**Split the Data:** Divide your dataset into training, validation, and test sets to assess the model's performance.

**Metrics:** Evaluate the chatbot's performance using relevant metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, or domain-specific metrics like BLEU or ROUGE for text generation tasks.

**Fine-Tuning:** Refine the model by adjusting hyperparameters or architecture, if necessary, based on the evaluation results.

## **Deploy the Model:**

**Integration:** Integrate the chatbot model into your desired deployment environment, such as a web application, mobile app, or chat platform (e.g., Slack or Facebook Messenger).

**Server Deployment:** Deploy the model on a server or cloud service (e.g., AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud) using technologies like Docker containers or serverless computing.

**API Creation:** Create an API to communicate with the deployed model and handle user requests.

**Continuous Monitoring:** Continuously monitor the chatbot's performance and gather user feedback for further improvements.

It's important to note that chatbot development is an ongoing process, and you may need to iterate on these steps to enhance the chatbot's performance and capabilities over time.

Additionally, consider the ethical and privacy implications of deploying a chatbot, and ensure that it complies with relevant regulations and guidelines.

## **Necessary steps to follow:**

### **1.Import Libraries:**

Start by importing necessary libraries:

Program:

In [1]:

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from tensorflow.keras.layers
```

```
import TextVectorization
import re,string from tensorflow.keras.layers
import LSTM,Dense,Embedding,Dropout,LayerNormalization
```

## 2.Load the Dataset:

The below Python code is used to load data from a tab-separated values (TSV) file named "dialogs.txt" and store it in a pandas DataFrame.

Program:

In [2]:

```
df=pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/simple-dialogs-
forchatbot/dialogs.txt',sep='\t',names=['question','answer']) print(f'Dataframe size:
{len(df)}') df.head()
Dataframe size: 3725
```

Out[2]:

	Question	answer
0	hi, how are you doing?	i'm fine. how about yourself?
1	i'm fine. how about yourself?	i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.

	Question	answer
2	i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.	no problem. so how have you been?
3	no problem. so how have you been?	i've been great. what about you?
4	i've been great. what about you?	i've been good. i'm in school right now.

### 3. Data Preprocessing

Loading and preprocessing of data are crucial steps in the development of a Python chatbot for several important reasons:

**Data Quality and Consistency:** Loading and preprocessing ensure that the input data, which could be in various formats, is standardized, cleaned, and structured appropriately. This leads to consistent and reliable input for the chatbot, reducing the risk of errors or misunderstandings during conversations.

**Understanding User Input:** Chatbots rely on Natural Language Processing (NLP) to understand and respond to user input. Preprocessing includes tokenization, which breaks down text into meaningful units like words or phrases. This helps the chatbot understand the user's message and extract relevant information.

**Noise Reduction:** In real-world scenarios, text data often contains noise in the form of typos, slang, abbreviations, or special characters. Preprocessing can involve tasks like spell-checking and removing special characters to ensure the chatbot can effectively interpret the user's intent.

### 4. Data Visualization

Data virtualization in a Python chatbot enables the bot to seamlessly gather and manipulate data from diverse sources, providing users with a unified and interactive data experience.

The following code is focused on data preprocessing and data visualization for a DataFrame called "df." It appears to be analyzing the distribution of token lengths in the 'question' and 'answer' columns of the DataFrame.

Program:

In [3]:

```
df['question tokens']=df['question'].apply(lambda x:len(x.split())) df['answer tokens']=df['answer'].apply(lambda x:len(x.split()))
```

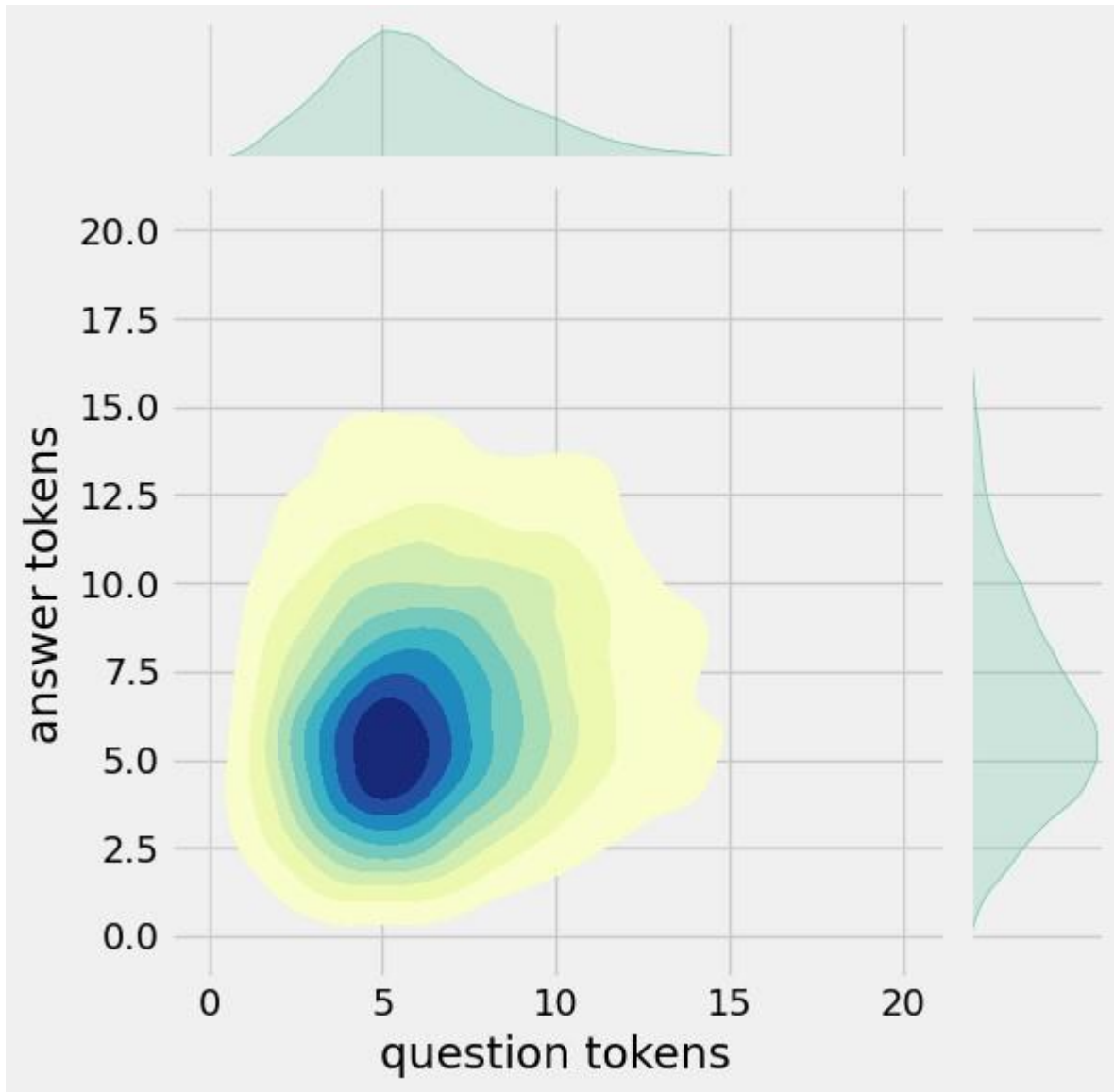
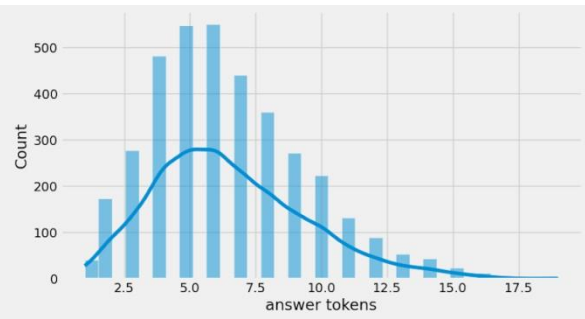
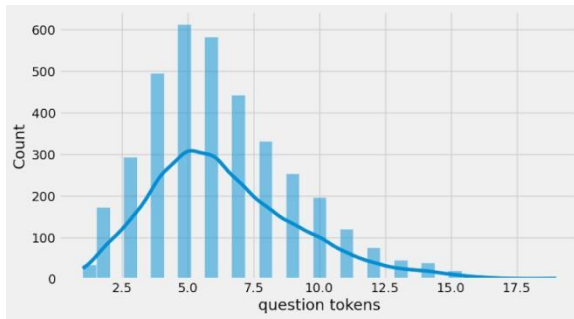
```
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight') fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(20,5))
```

```
sns.set_palette('Set2') sns.histplot(x=df['question tokens'],data=df,kde=True,ax=ax[0])
```

```
sns.histplot(x=df['answer tokens'],data=df,kde=True,ax=ax[1])
```

```
sns.jointplot(x='question tokens',y='answer tokens',data=df,kind='kde',fill=True,cmap='YlGnBu')
```

```
plt.show()
```





## 5.Text Cleaning:

The below code segment is focused on text cleaning and preparing the data for a chatbot training or conversation model. It performs several text cleaning and transformation operations on the given dataset, resulting in encoder and decoder inputs, along with decoder targets.

In [4]:

```
def clean_text(text):
    text=re.sub('-', '',text.lower()) text=re.sub('[.]', ' ',text) text=re.sub('[1]', ' 1',text) text=re.sub('[2]', ' 2',text) text=re.sub('[3]', ' 3',text) text=re.sub('[4]', ' 4',text) text=re.sub('[5]', ' 5',text) text=re.sub('[6]', ' 6',text)
    text=re.sub('[7]', ' 7',text) text=re.sub('[8]', ' 8',text) text=re.sub('[9]', ' 9',text)
    text=re.sub('[0]', ' 0',text) text=re.sub('[,]', ' ',text) text=re.sub('[?]', ' ? ',text)
    text=re.sub('[!]', ' ! ',text) text=re.sub('[\$]', ' $ ',text) text=re.sub('[&]', ' & ',text)
    text=re.sub('[/]', ' / ',text) text=re.sub('[:]', ' : ',text) text=re.sub('[;]', ' ; ',text)
    text=re.sub('[*]', ' * ',text) text=re.sub('[\ ]', ' \ ' ',text) text=re.sub('[\"]', ' \" ',text)
    text=re.sub(['\t', ' '], ' ',text) return text

df.drop(columns=['answer tokens','question tokens'],axis=1,inplace=True)
df['encoder_inputs']=df['question'].apply(clean_text)
df['decoder_targets']=df['answer'].apply(clean_text)+' <end>'
df['decoder_inputs']='<start>'+df['answer'].apply(clean_text)+' <end>'

df.head(10)
```

Out[4]:

	question	answer	encoder_inputs	decoder_targets	decoder_inputs
0	hi, how are you doing?	i'm fine. how about yourself?	hi , how are you doing ?	i ' m fine . how about yourself ? <end>	<start> i ' m fine . how about yourself ? <end>
1	i'm fine. how about yourself?	i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.	i ' m fine . how about yourself ?	i ' m pretty good . thanks for asking . <end>	<start> i ' m pretty good . thanks for asking...

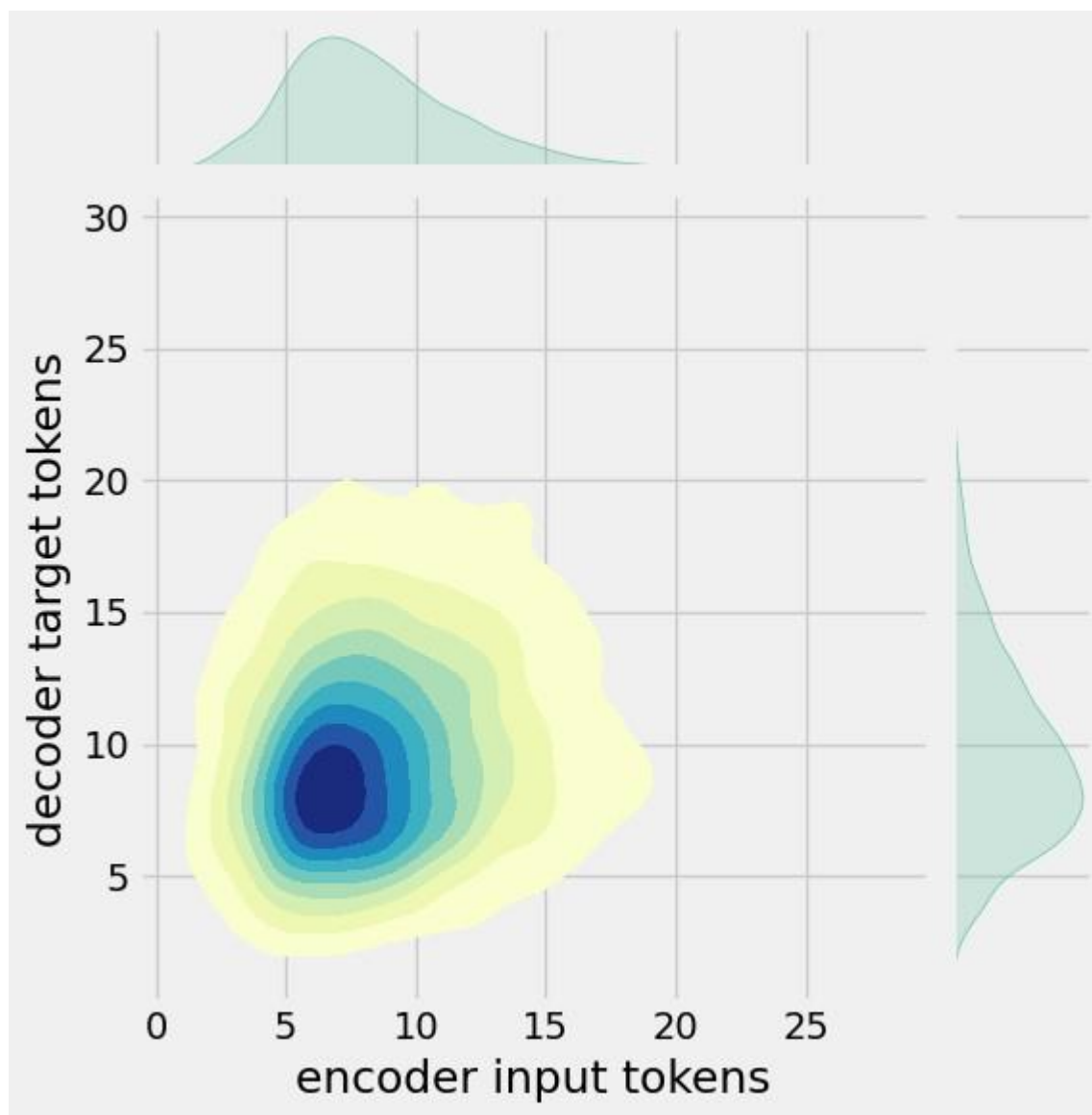
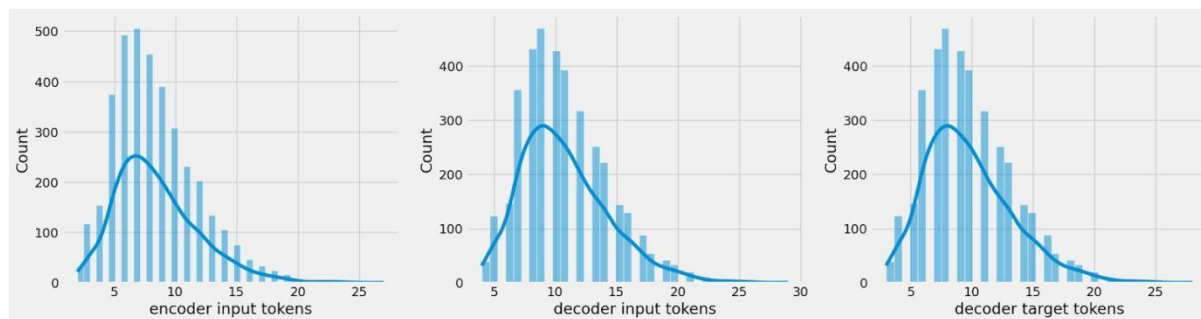
2	i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.	no problem. so how have you been?	i ' m pretty good . thanks for asking .	no problem . so how have you been ? <end>	<start> no problem . so how have you been ? ...
	question	answer	encoder_inputs	decoder_targets	decoder_inputs
3	no problem. so how have you been?	i've been great. what about you?	no problem . so how have you been ?	i ' ve been great . what about you ? <end>	<start> i ' ve been great . what about you ? ...
4	i've been great. what about you?	i've been good. i'm in school right now.	i ' ve been great . what about you ?	i ' ve been good . i ' m in school right now ...	<start> i ' ve been good . i ' m in school ri...
5	i've been good. i'm in school right now.	what school do you go to?	i ' ve been good . i ' m in school right now .	what school do you go to ? <end>	<start> what school do you go to ? <end>
6	what school do you go to?	i go to pcc.	what school do you go to ?	i go to pcc . <end>	<start> i go to pcc . <end>
7	i go to pcc.	do you like it there?	i go to pcc .	do you like it there ? <end>	<start> do you like it there ? <end>
8	do you like it there?	it's okay. it's a really big campus.	do you like it there ?	it ' s okay . it ' s a really big campus . <...>	<start> it ' s okay . it ' s a really big cam...

9	it's okay. it's a really big campus.	good luck with school.	it ' s okay . it ' s a really big campus .	good luck with school . <end>	<start> good luck with school . <end>
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### Token Count Analysis and Distribution Visualization

The below code segment extends the data analysis and visualization for the dataset used for training or evaluating a chatbot or conversation model. It calculates the token counts for the encoder inputs, decoder inputs, and decoder targets, and then visualizes the distributions of these token counts.

```
In [5]:
df['encoder input tokens']=df['encoder_inputs'].apply(lambda x:len(x.split()))
df['decoder input tokens']=df['decoder_inputs'].apply(lambda x:len(x.split()))
df['decoder target tokens']=df['decoder_targets'].apply(lambda x:len(x.split()))
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight') fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=3,figsize=(20,5)) sns.set_palette('Set2')
sns.histplot(x=df['encoder input tokens'],data=df,kde=True,ax=ax[0]) sns.histplot(x=df['decoder input tokens'],data=df,kde=True,ax=ax[1])
sns.histplot(x=df['decoder target tokens'],data=df,kde=True,ax=ax[2])
sns.jointplot(x='encoder input tokens',y='decoder target tokens',data=df,kind='kde',fill=True,cmap='YlGnBu')
plt.show()
```



## Post-Preprocessing Data Summary and Configuration

The below code segment provides a summary and configuration details after preprocessing the data. It also drops some unnecessary columns and sets parameters for further processing.

Program:

In[6]:

```
print(f"After preprocessing: { ' '.join(df[df['encoder input tokens'].max()==df['encoder input tokens']][['encoder_inputs'].values.tolist()]) } ") print(f"Max encoder input length: { df['encoder input tokens'].max() } ") print(f"Max decoder input length: { df['decoder input tokens'].max() } ") print(f"Max decoder target length: { df['decoder target tokens'].max() } ")
```

```
df.drop(columns=['question','answer','encoder input tokens','decoder input tokens','decoder target tokens'],axis=1,inplace=True) params={
    "vocab_size":2500,
    "max_sequence_length":30,
    "learning_rate":0.008,
    "batch_size":149,
    "lstm_cells":256,
    "embedding_dim":256,  "buffer_size":10000
}
```

```
learning_rate=params['learning_rate'] batch_size=params['batch_size']
embedding_dim=params['embedding_dim'] lstm_cells=params['lstm_cells']
vocab_size=params['vocab_size'] buffer_size=params['buffer_size']
max_sequence_length=params['max_sequence_length'] df.head(10)
```

After preprocessing: for example , if your birth date is january 1 2 , 1 9 8 7 , write 0 1 / 1 2 / 8 7 .

Max encoder input length: 27

Max decoder input length: 29

Max decoder target length: 28

Out[6]:

	encoder_inputs	decoder_targets	decoder_inputs
0	hi , how are you doing ?	i ' m fine . how about yourself ? <end>	<start> i ' m fine . how about yourself ? <end>

1	i ' m fine . how about yourself ?	i ' m pretty good . thanks for asking . <end>	<start> i ' m pretty good . thanks for asking...
2	i ' m pretty good . thanks for asking .	no problem . so how have you been ? <end>	<start> no problem . so how have you been ? ...
3	no problem . so how have you been	i ' ve been great . what about you ?	<start> i ' ve been great . what about you

	encoder_inputs	decoder_targets	decoder_inputs
	?	<end>	? ...
4	i ' ve been great . what about you ?	i ' ve been good . i ' m in school right now ...	<start> i ' ve been good . i ' m in school ri...
5	i ' ve been good . i ' m in school right now .	what school do you go to ? <end>	<start> what school do you go to ? <end>
6	what school do you go to ?	i go to pcc . <end>	<start> i go to pcc . <end>
7	i go to pcc .	do you like it there ? <end>	<start> do you like it there ? <end>
8	do you like it there ?	it ' s okay . it ' s a really big campus . <...>	<start> it ' s okay . it ' s a really big cam...
9	it ' s okay . it ' s a really big campus .	good luck with school . <end>	<start> good luck with school . <end>

## Tokenization

### Text Vectorization and Vocabulary Generation

This code segment is responsible for text vectorization and vocabulary generation, which are crucial steps in preparing text data for machine learning or deep learning models. Ln[7]:

```
vectorize_layer=TextVectorization( max_tokens=vocab_size,
standardize=None, output_mode='int',
output_sequence_length=max_sequence_length
)
vectorize_layer.adapt(df['encoder_inputs']+' '+df['decoder_targets']+'
<start> <end>')
vocab_size=len(vectorize_layer.get_vocabulary()) print(f'Vocab size:
{ len(vectorize_layer.get_vocabulary()) }')
print(f' { vectorize_layer.get_vocabulary()[:12] }')
Vocab size: 2443
```

```
[' ', '[UNK]', '<end>', '.', '<start>', '"', 'i', '?', 'you', ',', 'the',  
'to']
```

## **Sequence to ID Conversion and Data Shapes**

The below code segment is primarily focused on the conversion of text sequences into numerical IDs using the previously created text vectorization layer. It also provides information about the shapes of the resulting data arrays.

In [8]:

```
def sequences2ids(sequence):  
    return vectorize_layer(sequence)  
  
def ids2sequences(ids):  
    decode=""    if type(ids)==int:  
        ids=[ids]    for id in ids:    decode+=vectorize_layer.get_vocabulary()[id]+' '  
    return decode  
  
x=sequences2ids(df['encoder_inputs']) yd=sequences2ids(df['decoder_inputs'])  
y=sequences2ids(df['decoder_targets'])  
  
print(f'Question sentence: hi , how are you ?') print(f'Question to tokens: {sequences2ids("hi , how are  
you ?")[:10]}') print(f'Encoder input shape: {x.shape}') print(f'Decoder input shape: {yd.shape}')  
print(f'Decoder target shape: {y.shape}') Question sentence: hi , how are you ?  
Question to tokens: [1971  9 45 24  8  7  0  0  0  0]  
  
Encoder input shape: (3725, 30)  
  
Decoder input shape: (3725, 30)  
  
Decoder target shape: (3725, 30)
```

## **Sample Encoder and Decoder Inputs and Targets**

The below code segment provides a preview of the numerical sequences for encoder inputs, decoder inputs, and decoder targets for a specific data example. In[9]:

```
print(f'Encoder input: {x[0][:12]} ...') print(f'Decoder input: {yd[0][:12]} ...') # shifted by one  
time step of the target as input to decoder is the output of the previous  
timestep print(f'Decoder target: {y[0][:12]} ...') Encoder input:  
[1971  9 45 24  8 194  7  0  0  0  0  0] ...  
  
Decoder input: [ 4  6  5 38 646  3 45 41 563  7  2  0] ...  
  
Decoder target: [ 6  5 38 646  3 45 41 563  7  2  0  0] ...
```



## Data Preprocessing and Batching for Training and Validation

The below code segment focuses on preparing and organizing the data for training and validation of a machine learning model, particularly for sequence-to-sequence tasks such as chatbots or language translation.

In [10]:

```
data=tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((x,yd,y)) data=data.shuffle(buffer_size)

train_data=data.take(int(.9*len(data))) train_data=train_data.cache()
train_data=train_data.shuffle(buffer_size) train_data=train_data.batch(batch_size)
train_data=train_data.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
train_data_iterator=train_data.as_numpy_iterator()

val_data=data.skip(int(.9*len(data))).take(int(.1*len(data))) val_data=val_data.batch(batch_size)
val_data=val_data.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)

_=train_data_iterator.next()
print(f'Number of train batches: {len(train_data)}') print(f'Number of training data:
{len(train_data)*batch_size}') print(f'Number of validation batches: {len(val_data)}')
print(f'Number of validation data: {len(val_data)*batch_size}') print(f'Encoder Input shape (with
batches): {_[0].shape}') print(f'Decoder Input shape (with batches): {_[1].shape}') print(f'Target
Output shape (with batches): {_[2].shape}')
Number of train batches: 23

Number of training data: 3427

Number of validation batches: 3

Number of validation data: 447

Encoder Input shape (with batches): (149, 30)

Decoder Input shape (with batches): (149, 30)

Target Output shape (with batches): (149, 30)
```

## 6.Build Models

Model building in the context of machine learning and deep learning involves the creation and training of algorithms or neural networks to perform specific tasks. It's a fundamental step in the development of predictive models, classifiers, or any system designed to make intelligent decisions or predictions based on data.

### Build Encoder

The below code defines the encoder component of a sequence-to-sequence model, typically used in tasks like chatbots or machine translation.

In []:

In [11]:

```
class Encoder(tf.keras.models.Model): def __init__(self,units,embedding_dim,vocab_size,*args,**kwargs) ->
```

None:

```
    super().__init__(*args,**kwargs)    self.units=units    self.vocab_size=vocab_size
self.embedding_dim=embedding_dim    self.embedding=Embedding(vocab_size,
embedding_dim,    name='encoder_embedding',    mask_zero=True,
embeddings_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal()
)
    self.normalize=LayerNormalization()    self.lstm=LSTM(units,    dropout=.4,
return_state=True,    return_sequences=True,    name='encoder_lstm',
kernel_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.GlorotNormal()    )    def call(self,encoder_inputs):
self.inputs=encoder_inputs    x=self.embedding(encoder_inputs)    x=self.normalize(x)
x=Dropout(.4)(x)    encoder_outputs,encoder_state_h,encoder_state_c=self.lstm(x)
self.outputs=[encoder_state_h,encoder_state_c]    return encoder_state_h,encoder_state_c
```

```
encoder=Encoder(lstm_cells,embedding_dim,vocab_size,name='encoder') encoder.call(_[0])
```

Out[11]:

(<tf.Tensor: shape=(149, 256), dtype=float32, numpy=

array([[ 0.16966951, -0.10419625, -0.12700348, ..., -0.12251794,

0.10568858, 0.14841646],

[ 0.08443093, 0.08849293, -0.09065959, ..., -0.00959182,

0.10152507, -0.12077457],

[ 0.03628462, -0.02653611, -0.11506603, ..., -0.14669597,

0.10292757, 0.13625325],

...,

[-0.14210635, -0.12942064, -0.03288083, ..., 0.0568463 ,

-0.02598592, -0.22455114],

[ 0.20819993, 0.01196991, -0.09635217, ..., -0.18782297,

0.10233591, 0.20114912],

[ 0.1164271 , -0.07769038, -0.06414707, ..., -0.06539135,

-0.05518465, 0.25142196]], dtype=float32)>, <tf.Tensor: shape=(149, 256),

dtype=float32, numpy=

array([[ 0.34589 , -0.30134732, -0.43572 , ..., -0.3102559 ,

0.34630865, 0.2613009 ],

```
[ 0.14154069, 0.17045322, -0.17749965, ..., -0.02712595,
 0.17292541, -0.2922624 ],
[ 0.07106856, -0.0739173 , -0.3641197 , ..., -0.3794833 ,
 0.36470377, 0.23766585],
...,
[-0.2582597 , -0.25323495, -0.06649272, ..., 0.16527973,
-0.04292646, -0.58768904],
[ 0.43155715, 0.03135502, -0.33463806, ..., -0.47625306,
 0.33486888, 0.35035062],
[ 0.23173636, -0.20141824, -0.22034441, ..., -0.16035017,
-0.17478186, 0.48899865]], dtype=float32)>)
```

## **Build Encoder## Build Decoder**

The below code provided defines the structure of a Decoder model used in a sequence-to-sequence neural network. This type of architecture is commonly used in tasks like machine translation, text summarization, and chatbot development.

In [12]:

```
class Decoder(tf.keras.models.Model):
    def __init__(self, units, embedding_dim, vocab_size, *args, **kwargs) ->
    None:
        super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
        self.units=units
        self.embedding_dim=embedding_dim
        self.vocab_size=vocab_size
        self.embedding=Embedding(vocab_size, embedding_dim,
            name='decoder_embedding', mask_zero=True,
            embeddings_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.HeNormal())
        )
        self.normalize=LayerNormalization()
        self.lstm=LSTM(units,
            dropout=.4, return_state=True, return_sequences=True,
            name='decoder_lstm', kernel_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.HeNormal())
        )
        self.fc=Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax',
            name='decoder_dense', kernel_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.HeNormal())
        )
    def call(self, decoder_inputs, encoder_states):
        x=self.embedding(decoder_inputs)
        x=self.normalize(x)
        x=Dropout(.4)(x)
        x, decoder_state_h, decoder_state_c=self.lstm(x, initial_state=encoder_states)
        x=self.normalize(x)
        x=Dropout(.4)(x)
        return self.fc(x)

decoder=Decoder(lstm_cells, embedding_dim, vocab_size, name='decoder')
decoder(_[1][:1], encoder(_[0][:1]))
```

Out[12]:

```
<tf.Tensor: shape=(1, 30, 2443), dtype=float32, numpy= array([[[[3.4059247e-04, 5.7348556e-05,
2.1294907e-05, ...,      7.2067953e-05, 1.5453645e-03, 2.3599296e-04],
      [1.4662130e-03, 8.0250365e-06, 5.4062020e-05, ...,      1.9187471e-05, 9.7244098e-05,
7.6433855e-05],
      [9.6929165e-05, 2.7441782e-05, 1.3761305e-03, ...,
      3.6009602e-05, 1.5537882e-04, 1.8397317e-04], ...,
      [1.9002777e-03, 6.9266016e-04, 1.4346189e-04, ...,      1.9552530e-04, 1.7106640e-05,
1.0252406e-04],
      [1.9002777e-03, 6.9266016e-04, 1.4346189e-04, ...,      1.9552530e-04, 1.7106640e-05,
1.0252406e-04],
      [1.9002777e-03, 6.9266016e-04, 1.4346189e-04, ...,
      1.9552530e-04, 1.7106640e-05, 1.0252406e-04]]]], dtype=float32)>
```

### Build Training Model

The below code defines a **ChatBotTrainer** class, which is responsible for training and evaluating a chatbot model. This class uses an encoder-decoder architecture and incorporates loss and accuracy functions, training steps, and testing steps ln[13]:

```
class ChatBotTrainer(tf.keras.models.Model):
    def __init__(self, encoder, decoder, *args, **kwargs):
        super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
        self.encoder = encoder
        self.decoder = decoder

    def loss_fn(self, y_true, y_pred):
        loss = self.loss(y_true, y_pred)
        mask = tf.math.logical_not(tf.math.equal(y_true, 0))
        mask = tf.cast(mask, dtype=loss.dtype)
        loss *= mask
        return tf.reduce_mean(loss)

    def accuracy_fn(self, y_true, y_pred):
        pred_values = tf.cast(tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=-1), dtype='int64')
        correct = tf.cast(tf.equal(y_true, pred_values), dtype='float64')
        mask = tf.cast(tf.greater(y_true, 0), dtype='float64')
        n_correct = tf.keras.backend.sum(mask * correct)
        n_total = tf.keras.backend.sum(mask)
        return n_correct / n_total

    def call(self, inputs):
        encoder_inputs, decoder_inputs = inputs
        encoder_states = self.encoder(encoder_inputs)
        return self.decoder(decoder_inputs, encoder_states)

    def train_step(self, batch):
        with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
            encoder_inputs, decoder_inputs, y = batch
            encoder_states = self.encoder(encoder_inputs, training=True)
            y_pred = self.decoder(decoder_inputs, encoder_states, training=True)
            loss = self.loss_fn(y, y_pred)
```

```

acc=self.accuracy_fn(y,y_pred)

variables=self.encoder.trainable_variables+self.decoder.trainable_variables
grads=tape.gradient(loss,variables)
self.optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(grads,variables))
metrics={'loss':loss,'accuracy':acc}    return metrics
    def test_step(self,batch):
        encoder_inputs,decoder_inputs,y=batch
encoder_states=self.encoder(encoder_inputs,training=True)
y_pred=self.decoder(decoder_inputs,encoder_states,training=True)    loss=self.loss_fn(y,y_pred)
acc=self.accuracy_fn(y,y_pred)    metrics={'loss':loss,'accuracy':acc}
    return metrics

ln[14]:
model=ChatBotTrainer(encoder,decoder,name='chatbot_trainer') model.compile(
    loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(),
optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=learning_rate),    weighted_metrics=['loss','accuracy']
)
model(_[:2])

```

Out[14]:

```

<tf.Tensor: shape=(149, 30, 2443), dtype=float32, numpy= array([[[[3.40592262e-04, 5.73484940e-05,
2.12948853e-05, ...,      7.20679745e-05, 1.54536311e-03, 2.35993255e-04],

[1.46621116e-03, 8.02504110e-06, 5.40619949e-05, ...,      1.91874733e-05, 9.72440175e-05,
7.64339056e-05],

[9.69291723e-05, 2.74417835e-05, 1.37613132e-03, ...,
3.60095728e-05, 1.55378671e-04, 1.83973272e-04],      ...,

[1.90027885e-03, 6.92659756e-04, 1.43461803e-04, ...,      1.95525470e-04, 1.71066222e-05,
1.02524005e-04],

[1.90027885e-03, 6.92659756e-04, 1.43461803e-04, ...,      1.95525470e-04, 1.71066222e-05,
1.02524005e-04],

[1.90027885e-03, 6.92659756e-04, 1.43461803e-04, ...,
1.95525470e-04, 1.71066222e-05, 1.02524005e-04]],

[[[9.24730921e-05, 3.46553512e-04, 2.07866033e-05, ...,      3.65934626e-04, 7.63039337e-04,
5.52638434e-04],

[8.46863186e-05, 3.65541164e-05, 2.54740953e-05, ...,      7.12379551e-05, 3.62201303e-04,
4.16714087e-04],

[2.30146630e-04, 3.91469621e-06, 2.72463716e-04, ...,
9.26126595e-05, 1.03836363e-04, 1.40792166e-04],

```

...,

[6.84961735e-04, 9.07644513e-04, 2.86691647e-04, ...,

3.87946144e-04, 6.09236558e-05, 1.12995331e-05],

[6.84961735e-04, 9.07644513e-04, 2.86691647e-04, ..., 3.87946144e-04, 6.09236558e-05,

1.12995331e-05],

[6.84961735e-04, 9.07644513e-04, 2.86691647e-04, ...,

3.87946144e-04, 6.09236558e-05, 1.12995322e-05]],

[[1.19036995e-03, 8.10516722e-05, 2.42324077e-05, ..., 4.99442758e-05, 6.67208573e-04,

9.55566764e-04],

[1.53046989e-04, 9.76863957e-05, 4.96972689e-06, ..., 3.24743196e-05, 2.12563842e-04,

1.18708890e-03],

[9.40205529e-04, 1.80782794e-04, 7.26205144e-06, ...,

1.96355060e-04, 8.16940737e-05, 1.38416886e-03],

...,

[3.52622545e-03, 1.26781175e-03, 1.02695449e-04, ..., 2.35450850e-03, 3.25187625e-06,

9.46984728e-05],

[3.52622545e-03, 1.26781175e-03, 1.02695449e-04, ..., 2.35450850e-03, 3.25187625e-06,

9.46984728e-05],

[3.52622545e-03, 1.26781175e-03, 1.02695449e-04, ...,

2.35450850e-03, 3.25187625e-06, 9.46984728e-05]],

...,

[[9.03617911e-05, 1.57651404e-04, 1.02747028e-04, ..., 2.20922651e-04, 3.61504179e-04,

2.32456136e-03],

[1.55469708e-04, 1.53608169e-04, 1.14945491e-04, ..., 1.88878359e-04, 5.11967926e-04,

5.13108505e-04],

[8.27641197e-05, 2.83437112e-05, 6.29429938e-04, ...,

2.15980137e-04, 3.02832137e-04, 1.77760507e-04],

...,

[2.41102395e-03, 1.29279669e-03, 9.11735406e-05, ..., 4.06600971e-04, 7.58682154e-06, 6.05909081e-05],

[2.41102395e-03, 1.29279669e-03, 9.11735406e-05, ..., 4.06600971e-04, 7.58682154e-06, 6.05909081e-05],

[2.41102395e-03, 1.29279669e-03, 9.11735406e-05, ..., 4.06600971e-04, 7.58682154e-06, 6.05909081e-05]],

[[3.99837241e-04, 2.36026899e-05, 6.89777007e-05, ..., 5.94239136e-05, 4.32556757e-04, 4.60232928e-04],

[3.88111075e-04, 8.31133584e-05, 1.11861555e-04, ..., 3.03280340e-05, 2.54765386e-04, 2.82170397e-04],

[2.12516752e-03, 7.19837190e-05, 1.88700986e-04, ..., 1.86366087e-04, 7.02239413e-05, 2.54370330e-04],

...,

[4.56329063e-03, 2.23812275e-03, 2.37343236e-04, ..., 2.64523784e-04, 4.05454011e-05, 1.55662783e-04],

[4.56329063e-03, 2.23812275e-03, 2.37343236e-04, ..., 2.64523784e-04, 4.05454011e-05, 1.55662783e-04],

[4.56329063e-03, 2.23812275e-03, 2.37343236e-04, ..., 2.64523784e-04, 4.05454011e-05, 1.55662783e-04]],

[[3.24600202e-04, 9.31067043e-05, 4.60048941e-05, ..., 6.66230699e-05, 5.76460850e-04, 1.52416309e-04],

[7.51478728e-05, 7.63997741e-05, 2.09082973e-05, ..., 2.55555002e-04, 2.28998848e-04, 4.37303359e-04],

[1.03114333e-04, 1.55743372e-04, 9.97955431e-06, ..., 1.12485175e-03, 4.80950950e-03, 6.83143327e-04],

...,

[5.20280097e-03, 3.23211338e-04, 2.47709468e-05, ..., 3.07609705e-04, 6.09844255e-06, 8.61325825e-05],

[5.20280097e-03, 3.23211338e-04, 2.47709468e-05, ..., 3.07609705e-04, 6.09844255e-06, 8.61325825e-05],

23/23 [=====] -

[5.20280097e-03, 3.23211338e-04, 2.47709468e-05, ..., 3.07609705e-04, 6.09844255e-06, 8.61325825e-05]], dtype=float32)>

## 7.Train Model

We have trained a neural network model for 68 epochs. The training process involves monitoring the loss and accuracy on both the training and validation sets.

In [15]:

```
history=model.fit( train_data,
epochs=100, validation_data=val_data,
callbacks=[
    tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log_dir='logs'),
    tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint('ckpt',verbose=1,save_best_only=True)
])
```

Epoch 1/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.6590 - accuracy: 0.2180

Epoch 1: val\_loss improved from inf to 1.21875, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 68s 3s/step - loss: 1.6515 -

accuracy: 0.2198 - val\_loss: 1.2187 - val\_accuracy: 0.3072

Epoch 2/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.2327 - accuracy: 0.3087

Epoch 2: val\_loss improved from 1.21875 to 1.10877, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 1.2287 -

accuracy: 0.3092 - val\_loss: 1.1088 - val\_accuracy: 0.3415

Epoch 3/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.1008 - accuracy: 0.3368

Epoch 3: val\_loss did not improve from 1.10877

23/23 [=====] - 22s 973ms/step - loss: 1.0984 - accuracy: 0.3370 -

val\_loss: 1.1161 - val\_accuracy: 0.3315

Epoch 4/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.0209 - accuracy: 0.3536



23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 4: val\_loss improved from 1.10877 to 0.95189, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 1.0186 -

accuracy: 0.3540 - val\_loss: 0.9519 - val\_accuracy: 0.3718

Epoch 5/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.9622 - accuracy: 0.3673

Epoch 5: val\_loss did not improve from 0.95189

23s 979ms/step loss: 0.9672

accuracy: 0.3670 val\_loss: 0.9642 val\_accuracy: 0.3666

Epoch 6/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.9159 - accuracy: 0.3801

Epoch 6: val\_loss improved from 0.95189 to 0.94015, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.9182 -

accuracy: 0.3796 - val\_loss: 0.9401 - val\_accuracy: 0.3598

Epoch 7/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.8737 - accuracy: 0.3908

Epoch 7: val\_loss improved from 0.94015 to 0.83293, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 52s 2s/step - loss: 0.8746 -

accuracy: 0.3900 - val\_loss: 0.8329 - val\_accuracy: 0.4180

Epoch 8/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.8389 - accuracy: 0.4013

Epoch 8: val\_loss improved from 0.83293 to 0.77748, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.8395 -

accuracy: 0.4013 - val\_loss: 0.7775 - val\_accuracy: 0.4305

Epoch 9/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.8148 - accuracy: 0.4094

Epoch 9: val\_loss did not improve from 0.77748

23/23 [=====] - 23s 983ms/step - loss: 0.8187 -

accuracy: 0.4084 - val\_loss: 0.8608 - val\_accuracy: 0.3830

Epoch 10/100

23/23 [=====] -

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7889 - accuracy: 0.4200

Epoch 10: val\_loss improved from 0.77748 to 0.73131, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.7923 -

accuracy: 0.4188 - val\_loss: 0.7313 - val\_accuracy: 0.4515

Epoch 11/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7624 - accuracy: 0.4284

Epoch 11: val\_loss did not improve from 0.73131

23/23 [=====] - 22s 965ms/step - loss: 0.7615 - accuracy: 0.4282 -

val\_loss: 0.8036 - val\_accuracy: 0.4472

Epoch 12/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7433 - accuracy: 0.4361

Epoch 12: val\_loss did not improve from 0.73131

23/23 [=====] - 23s 984ms/step - loss: 0.7452 - accuracy: 0.4354 -

val\_loss: 0.7384 - val\_accuracy: 0.4623

Epoch 13/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7246 - accuracy: 0.4493

Epoch 13: val\_loss did not improve from 0.73131

23/23 [=====] - 23s 988ms/step - loss: 0.7281

accuracy: 0.4488 - val\_loss: 0.8017 - val\_accuracy: 0.4449

Epoch 14/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.7080 accuracy: 0.4513

Epoch 14: val\_loss did not improve from 0.73131

23/23 [=====] -

23s 995ms/step loss: 0.7080

accuracy: 0.4509 val\_loss: 0.7568 val\_accuracy: 0.4259

Epoch 15/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6853 - accuracy: 0.4620

Epoch 15: val\_loss did not improve from 0.73131

23/23 [=====] - 22s 974ms/step - loss: 0.6826

accuracy: 0.4616 - val\_loss: 0.7376 - val\_accuracy: 0.4502

Epoch 16/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6731 - accuracy: 0.4673

Epoch 16: val\_loss did not improve from 0.73131

23/23 [=====] - 23s 983ms/step - loss: 0.6733 -

accuracy: 0.4672 - val\_loss: 0.7646 - val\_accuracy: 0.4538

Epoch 17/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6576 - accuracy: 0.4732

Epoch 17: val\_loss improved from 0.73131 to 0.66131, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 52s 2s/step - loss: 0.6539 -

accuracy: 0.4738 - val\_loss: 0.6613 - val\_accuracy: 0.4714

Epoch 18/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6468 - accuracy: 0.4807

Epoch 18: val\_loss improved from 0.66131 to 0.65303, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.6458 -

accuracy: 0.4805 - val\_loss: 0.6530 - val\_accuracy: 0.4993

Epoch 19/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6353 - accuracy: 0.4881

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 19: val\_loss did not improve from 0.65303

23/23 [=====] - 23s 994ms/step - loss: 0.6357 -  
accuracy: 0.4876 - val\_loss: 0.7331 - val\_accuracy: 0.4677

Epoch 20/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6194 - accuracy: 0.4968

Epoch 20: val\_loss improved from 0.65303 to 0.55054, saving model to ckpt 23/23  
[=====] - 54s 2s/step - loss: 0.6188 - accuracy: 0.4967 - val\_loss: 0.5505 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.5221

Epoch 21/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6160 - accuracy: 0.4978

Epoch 21: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 23s 987ms/step - loss: 0.6182 - accuracy: 0.4965 -  
val\_loss: 0.6790 - val\_accuracy: 0.4979

Epoch 22/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6011 - accuracy: 0.5052

Epoch 22: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 23s 996ms/step - loss: 0.6011 -  
accuracy: 0.5051 - val\_loss: 0.6221 - val\_accuracy: 0.5277

Epoch 23/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.5950 accuracy: 0.5079

Epoch 23: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23s 987ms/step loss: 0.5934  
accuracy: 0.5081 val\_loss: 0.6142 val\_accuracy: 0.5198

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 24/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5810 - accuracy: 0.5160

Epoch 24: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 22s 971ms/step - loss: 0.5803  
accuracy: 0.5170 - val\_loss: 0.5759 - val\_accuracy: 0.5137

Epoch 25/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5716 - accuracy: 0.5227

Epoch 25: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 23s 986ms/step - loss: 0.5733 -  
accuracy: 0.5229 - val\_loss: 0.6344 - val\_accuracy: 0.5169

Epoch 26/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5676 - accuracy: 0.5225

Epoch 26: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 22s 963ms/step - loss: 0.5708 -  
accuracy: 0.5210 - val\_loss: 0.6254 - val\_accuracy: 0.4882

Epoch 27/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5616 - accuracy: 0.5291

Epoch 27: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 23s 988ms/step - loss: 0.5624 -  
accuracy: 0.5280 - val\_loss: 0.6774 - val\_accuracy: 0.5379

Epoch 28/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5531 - accuracy: 0.5318

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 28: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 22s 949ms/step - loss: 0.5543 -  
accuracy: 0.5310 - val\_loss: 0.7284 - val\_accuracy: 0.5302

Epoch 29/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5398 - accuracy: 0.5389

Epoch 29: val\_loss did not improve from 0.55054

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.5391 - accuracy: 0.5398 - val\_loss:  
0.7385 - val\_accuracy: 0.5193

Epoch 30/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5375 - accuracy: 0.5416

Epoch 30: val\_loss improved from 0.55054 to 0.50346, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.5384 - accuracy: 0.5417 - val\_loss: 0.5035 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.5411

Epoch 31/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5270 - accuracy: 0.5481

Epoch 31: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 22s 958ms/step - loss: 0.5262  
accuracy: 0.5477 - val\_loss: 0.5805 - val\_accuracy: 0.5457

Epoch 32/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.5304 accuracy: 0.5447

Epoch 32: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

22s 963ms/step loss: 0.5329

accuracy: 0.5435 val\_loss: 0.5374 val\_accuracy: 0.5725

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 33/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5196 - accuracy: 0.5520

Epoch 33: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 975ms/step - loss: 0.5211

accuracy: 0.5518 - val\_loss: 0.6217 - val\_accuracy: 0.5066

Epoch 34/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5129 - accuracy: 0.5558

Epoch 34: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1000ms/step - loss: 0.5129 -

accuracy: 0.5556 - val\_loss: 0.6070 - val\_accuracy: 0.5653

Epoch 35/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5059 - accuracy: 0.5620

Epoch 35: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 22s 966ms/step - loss: 0.5081 -

accuracy: 0.5614 - val\_loss: 0.6153 - val\_accuracy: 0.5452

Epoch 36/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.5037 - accuracy: 0.5619

Epoch 36: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 980ms/step - loss: 0.5063 -

accuracy: 0.5617 - val\_loss: 0.5328 - val\_accuracy: 0.5873

Epoch 37/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4977 - accuracy: 0.5682

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 37: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 22s 969ms/step - loss: 0.4980 -  
accuracy: 0.5682 - val\_loss: 0.5976 - val\_accuracy: 0.5693

Epoch 38/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4939 - accuracy: 0.5704

Epoch 38: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 993ms/step - loss: 0.4953 - accuracy: 0.5687 -  
val\_loss: 0.5937 - val\_accuracy: 0.5236

Epoch 39/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4860 - accuracy: 0.5758

Epoch 39: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 986ms/step - loss: 0.4868 - accuracy: 0.5746 -  
val\_loss: 0.6155 - val\_accuracy: 0.5457

Epoch 40/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4809 - accuracy: 0.5778

Epoch 40: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.4821 accuracy: 0.5760 - val\_loss:  
0.5046 - val\_accuracy: 0.5662

Epoch 41/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.4781 accuracy: 0.5817

Epoch 41: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23s 990ms/step loss: 0.4782



23/23 [=====] -

accuracy: 0.5821 val\_loss: 0.5256 val\_accuracy: 0.5907

Epoch 42/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4713 - accuracy: 0.5836

Epoch 42: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 982ms/step - loss: 0.4729

accuracy: 0.5824 - val\_loss: 0.6387 - val\_accuracy: 0.5456

Epoch 43/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4641 - accuracy: 0.5904

Epoch 43: val\_loss did not improve from 0.50346

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.4627 -

accuracy: 0.5908 - val\_loss: 0.5668 - val\_accuracy: 0.5741

Epoch 44/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4608 - accuracy: 0.5921

Epoch 44: val\_loss improved from 0.50346 to 0.49920, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.4618 -

accuracy: 0.5920 - val\_loss: 0.4992 - val\_accuracy: 0.5768

Epoch 45/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4592 - accuracy: 0.5902

Epoch 45: val\_loss did not improve from 0.49920

23/23 [=====] - 22s 970ms/step - loss: 0.4599 -

accuracy: 0.5887 - val\_loss: 0.5423 - val\_accuracy: 0.5854

Epoch 46/100

23/23 [=====] -

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4535 - accuracy: 0.5978

Epoch 46: val\_loss improved from 0.49920 to 0.48429, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.4552 -

accuracy: 0.5966 - val\_loss: 0.4843 - val\_accuracy: 0.6049

Epoch 47/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4528 - accuracy: 0.5987

Epoch 47: val\_loss improved from 0.48429 to 0.47868, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 54s 2s/step - loss: 0.4537 - accuracy: 0.5990 - val\_loss: 0.4787 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.5906

Epoch 48/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4441 - accuracy: 0.6016

Epoch 48: val\_loss did not improve from 0.47868

23/23 [=====] - 23s 982ms/step - loss: 0.4439 - accuracy: 0.6025 -  
val\_loss: 0.5746 - val\_accuracy: 0.5542

Epoch 49/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4436 - accuracy: 0.6041

Epoch 49: val\_loss did not improve from 0.47868

23/23 [=====] - 22s 951ms/step - loss: 0.4432

accuracy: 0.6045 - val\_loss: 0.5058 - val\_accuracy: 0.5753

Epoch 50/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.4435 accuracy: 0.6033

Epoch 50: val\_loss did not improve from 0.47868

22s 949ms/step loss: 0.4441

23/23 [=====] -

accuracy: 0.6043 val\_loss: 0.6037 val\_accuracy: 0.5473

Epoch 51/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4382 - accuracy: 0.6069

Epoch 51: val\_loss did not improve from 0.47868

23/23 [=====] - 22s 957ms/step - loss: 0.4383

accuracy: 0.6067 - val\_loss: 0.5206 - val\_accuracy: 0.6154

Epoch 52/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4293 - accuracy: 0.6125

Epoch 52: val\_loss did not improve from 0.47868

23/23 [=====] - 23s 971ms/step - loss: 0.4284 -

accuracy: 0.6123 - val\_loss: 0.4997 - val\_accuracy: 0.5840

Epoch 53/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4309 - accuracy: 0.6109

Epoch 53: val\_loss improved from 0.47868 to 0.42987, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 52s 2s/step - loss: 0.4317 -

accuracy: 0.6094 - val\_loss: 0.4299 - val\_accuracy: 0.6062

Epoch 54/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4292 - accuracy: 0.6120

Epoch 54: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 22s 980ms/step - loss: 0.4309 -

accuracy: 0.6115 - val\_loss: 0.6996 - val\_accuracy: 0.5592

Epoch 55/100

23/23 [=====] -

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4225 - accuracy: 0.6115

Epoch 55: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 22s 976ms/step - loss: 0.4224 -

accuracy: 0.6102 - val\_loss: 0.5500 - val\_accuracy: 0.5769

Epoch 56/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4220 - accuracy: 0.6180

Epoch 56: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 23s 995ms/step - loss: 0.4236 - accuracy: 0.6169 -

val\_loss: 0.5689 - val\_accuracy: 0.5817

Epoch 57/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4173 - accuracy: 0.6210

Epoch 57: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 22s 976ms/step - loss: 0.4161 - accuracy: 0.6217 -

val\_loss: 0.4614 - val\_accuracy: 0.6048

Epoch 58/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4183 - accuracy: 0.6198

Epoch 58: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.4183 accuracy: 0.6201 - val\_loss:

0.4372 - val\_accuracy: 0.6067

Epoch 59/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.4120 accuracy: 0.6251

Epoch 59: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] -

23s 994ms/step loss: 0.4136

accuracy: 0.6237 val\_loss: 0.6183 val\_accuracy: 0.5948

Epoch 60/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4090 - accuracy: 0.6239

Epoch 60: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 23s 980ms/step - loss: 0.4101

accuracy: 0.6225 - val\_loss: 0.5042 - val\_accuracy: 0.6161

Epoch 61/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4051 - accuracy: 0.6314

Epoch 61: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.4077 -

accuracy: 0.6296 - val\_loss: 0.5100 - val\_accuracy: 0.6128

Epoch 62/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4016 - accuracy: 0.6326

Epoch 62: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 24s 1s/step - loss: 0.4029 -

accuracy: 0.6322 - val\_loss: 0.5295 - val\_accuracy: 0.6005

Epoch 63/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4049 - accuracy: 0.6323

Epoch 63: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] - 23s 981ms/step - loss: 0.4069 -

accuracy: 0.6316 - val\_loss: 0.5103 - val\_accuracy: 0.6088

Epoch 64/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3951 - accuracy: 0.6335

Epoch 64: val\_loss did not improve from 0.42987

23/23 [=====] -

23/23 [=====] - 22s 981ms/step - loss: 0.3943 -  
accuracy: 0.6341 - val\_loss: 0.5366 - val\_accuracy: 0.5869

Epoch 65/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3967 - accuracy: 0.6344

Epoch 65: val\_loss improved from 0.42987 to 0.40702, saving model to ckpt 23/23  
[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.3972 - accuracy: 0.6352 - val\_loss: 0.4070 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.6452

Epoch 66/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3942 - accuracy: 0.6351

Epoch 66: val\_loss did not improve from 0.40702

23/23 [=====] - 22s 961ms/step - loss: 0.3954 - accuracy: 0.6337 -  
val\_loss: 0.4963 - val\_accuracy: 0.6039

Epoch 67/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3884 - accuracy: 0.6409

Epoch 67: val\_loss did not improve from 0.40702

23/23 [=====] - 22s 951ms/step - loss: 0.3879 -  
accuracy: 0.6424 - val\_loss: 0.4651 - val\_accuracy: 0.6276

Epoch 68/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3876 - accuracy: 0.6398

Epoch 68: val\_loss improved from 0.40702 to 0.38016, saving model to ckpt 52s 2s/step - loss: 0.3870 -  
accuracy: 0.6388 val\_loss: 0.3802 val\_accuracy: 0.6614

Epoch 69/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3897 - accuracy: 0.6394

Epoch 69: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 961ms/step - loss: 0.3895  
accuracy: 0.6395 - val\_loss: 0.4046 - val\_accuracy: 0.6587

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 70/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3855 - accuracy: 0.6433

Epoch 70: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 967ms/step - loss: 0.3870 -  
accuracy: 0.6432 - val\_loss: 0.4162 - val\_accuracy: 0.6475

Epoch 71/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3828 - accuracy: 0.6422

Epoch 71: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 986ms/step - loss: 0.3828 -  
accuracy: 0.6423 - val\_loss: 0.4099 - val\_accuracy: 0.6612

Epoch 72/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3825 - accuracy: 0.6460

Epoch 72: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 24s 1s/step - loss: 0.3831 -  
accuracy: 0.6449 - val\_loss: 0.5160 - val\_accuracy: 0.6117

Epoch 73/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3795 - accuracy: 0.6451

Epoch 73: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.3797 -  
accuracy: 0.6448 - val\_loss: 0.4963 - val\_accuracy: 0.6231

Epoch 74/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3769 - accuracy: 0.6479

Epoch 74: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 975ms/step - loss: 0.3783 - accuracy: 0.6459 -  
val\_loss: 0.4888 - val\_accuracy: 0.6084

Epoch 75/100

23/23 [=====] -

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3719 - accuracy: 0.6541

Epoch 75: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 971ms/step - loss: 0.3724 - accuracy: 0.6538 -  
val\_loss: 0.5175 - val\_accuracy: 0.6032

Epoch 76/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3697 - accuracy: 0.6555

Epoch 76: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.3687 accuracy: 0.6548 - val\_loss:  
0.4598 - val\_accuracy: 0.6059

Epoch 77/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.3702 accuracy: 0.6552

Epoch 77: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

22s 954ms/step loss: 0.3713

accuracy: 0.6540 val\_loss: 0.5650 val\_accuracy: 0.5824

Epoch 78/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3685 - accuracy: 0.6548

Epoch 78: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 982ms/step - loss: 0.3675  
accuracy: 0.6557 - val\_loss: 0.4115 - val\_accuracy: 0.6292

Epoch 79/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3659 - accuracy: 0.6584

Epoch 79: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 970ms/step - loss: 0.3662 -  
accuracy: 0.6577 - val\_loss: 0.3868 - val\_accuracy: 0.6516

Epoch 80/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3626 - accuracy: 0.6628



23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 80: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 994ms/step - loss: 0.3627 -  
accuracy: 0.6638 - val\_loss: 0.4733 - val\_accuracy: 0.6388

Epoch 81/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3623 - accuracy: 0.6578

Epoch 81: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 970ms/step - loss: 0.3621 -  
accuracy: 0.6577 - val\_loss: 0.5189 - val\_accuracy: 0.5979

Epoch 82/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3603 - accuracy: 0.6612

Epoch 82: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 982ms/step - loss: 0.3600 -  
accuracy: 0.6614 - val\_loss: 0.4210 - val\_accuracy: 0.6280

Epoch 83/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3608 - accuracy: 0.6604

Epoch 83: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 1s/step - loss: 0.3627 - accuracy: 0.6592 - val\_loss:  
0.5621 - val\_accuracy: 0.6082

Epoch 84/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3605 - accuracy: 0.6640

Epoch 84: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 998ms/step - loss: 0.3628 - accuracy: 0.6634 -  
val\_loss: 0.4241 - val\_accuracy: 0.6462

Epoch 85/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3498 - accuracy: 0.6713

Epoch 85: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] -

23/23 [=====] - 23s 976ms/step - loss: 0.3484 -  
accuracy: 0.6713 - val\_loss: 0.4425 - val\_accuracy: 0.6489

Epoch 86/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.3537 accuracy: 0.6663

Epoch 86: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] -

23s 1s/step - loss: 0.3543 -

accuracy: 0.6656 val\_loss: 0.4006 val\_accuracy: 0.6716

Epoch 87/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3503 - accuracy: 0.6698

Epoch 87: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 987ms/step - loss: 0.3493

accuracy: 0.6697 - val\_loss: 0.4375 - val\_accuracy: 0.6527

Epoch 88/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3497 - accuracy: 0.6714

Epoch 88: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 986ms/step - loss: 0.3495 -

accuracy: 0.6710 - val\_loss: 0.5339 - val\_accuracy: 0.6160

Epoch 89/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3500 - accuracy: 0.6671

Epoch 89: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 970ms/step - loss: 0.3501 -

accuracy: 0.6666 - val\_loss: 0.4148 - val\_accuracy: 0.6438

Epoch 90/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3494 - accuracy: 0.6661

Epoch 90: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 995ms/step - loss: 0.3529 -

accuracy: 0.6647 - val\_loss: 0.4992 - val\_accuracy: 0.6324

Epoch 91/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3479 - accuracy: 0.6718

Epoch 91: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 986ms/step - loss: 0.3482 -

accuracy: 0.6715 - val\_loss: 0.6037 - val\_accuracy: 0.6195

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 92/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3436 - accuracy: 0.6767

Epoch 92: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 964ms/step - loss: 0.3452 - accuracy: 0.6764 -  
val\_loss: 0.4368 - val\_accuracy: 0.6462

Epoch 93/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3377 - accuracy: 0.6793

Epoch 93: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 984ms/step - loss: 0.3372 - accuracy: 0.6795 -  
val\_loss: 0.5267 - val\_accuracy: 0.6275

Epoch 94/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3433 - accuracy: 0.6743

Epoch 94: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 22s 964ms/step - loss: 0.3453 -  
accuracy: 0.6736 - val\_loss: 0.4532 - val\_accuracy: 0.6314

Epoch 95/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s loss: 0.3409 accuracy: 0.6780

Epoch 95: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23s 987ms/step loss: 0.3407

accuracy: 0.6775 val\_loss: 0.4901 val\_accuracy: 0.6680

Epoch 96/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3378 - accuracy: 0.6791

Epoch 96: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

23/23 [=====] - 23s 991ms/step - loss: 0.3388  
accuracy: 0.6793 - val\_loss: 0.5620 - val\_accuracy: 0.6063

Epoch 97/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3389 - accuracy: 0.6763

23/23 [=====] -

Epoch 97: val\_loss improved from 0.38016 to 0.33265, saving model to ckpt 23/23

[=====] - 53s 2s/step - loss: 0.3402 -

accuracy: 0.6765 - val\_loss: 0.3327 - val\_accuracy: 0.6854

Epoch 98/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3408 - accuracy: 0.6768

Epoch 98: val\_loss did not improve from 0.33265

23/23 [=====] - 22s 974ms/step - loss: 0.3407 -

accuracy: 0.6766 - val\_loss: 0.4046 - val\_accuracy: 0.6695

Epoch 99/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3388 - accuracy: 0.6795

Epoch 99: val\_loss did not improve from 0.33265

23/23 [=====] - 23s 985ms/step - loss: 0.3394 -

accuracy: 0.6791 - val\_loss: 0.4475 - val\_accuracy: 0.6622

Epoch 100/100

23/23 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.3358 - accuracy: 0.6787

Epoch 100: val\_loss did not improve from 0.33265

23/23 [=====] - 22s 968ms/step - loss: 0.3385 - accuracy: 0.6773 -

val\_loss: 0.3742 - val\_accuracy: 0.6796

## **8. Visualize Metrics**

### **Visualization of Training Metrics for Loss and Accuracy:**

The following code is used to create a visual representation of training metrics for a machine learning model. Specifically, it visualizes two important metrics, namely "Loss" and "Accuracy," over the course of training, typically for a neural network.

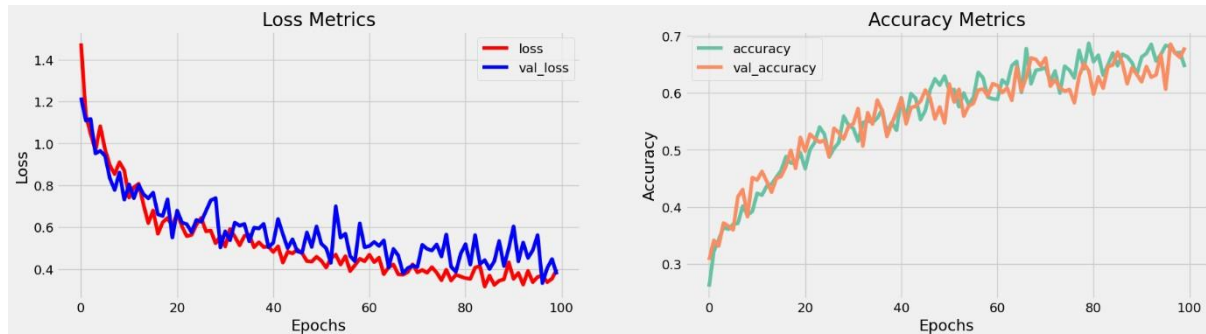
In [16]:

```
fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(20,5))
ax[0].plot(history.history['loss'],label='loss',c='red')
```

```

ax[0].plot(history.history['val_loss'],label='val_loss',c = 'blue') ax[0].set_xlabel('Epochs')
ax[1].set_xlabel('Epochs') ax[0].set_ylabel('Loss') ax[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy') ax[0].set_title('Loss
Metrics') ax[1].set_title('Accuracy Metrics')
ax[1].plot(history.history['accuracy'],label='accuracy')
ax[1].plot(history.history['val_accuracy'],label='val_accuracy') ax[0].legend() ax[1].legend()
plt.show()

```



## 9. Save Model

The below code relates to saving and examining the layers of a machine learning model, presumably a neural network.

In [17]:

```
model.load_weights('ckpt') model.save('models',save_format='tf')
```

In [18]:

```

for idx,i in enumerate(model.layers):
    print('Encoder layers:' if idx==0 else 'Decoder layers:')    for j in i.layers:
        print(j)    print('-----') Encoder layers:
<keras.layers.core.embedding.Embedding object at 0x782084b9d190>
<keras.layers.normalization.layer_normalization.LayerNormalization object at 0x7820e56f1b90>

<keras.layers.rnn.lstm.LSTM object at 0x7820841bd650> -----
Decoder layers:

<keras.layers.core.embedding.Embedding object at 0x78207c258590>
<keras.layers.normalization.layer_normalization.LayerNormalization object at 0x78207c78bd10>

<keras.layers.rnn.lstm.LSTM object at 0x78207c258a10>

```

<keras.layers.core.dense.Dense object at 0x78207c2636d0>

-----

## 10.Create Inference Model

The code given below defines a custom chatbot model using TensorFlow/Keras, and it includes visualization of the model architecture using `tf.keras.utils.plot_model` `ln[19]:`

```
class ChatBot(tf.keras.models.Model):
    def __init__(self, base_encoder, base_decoder, *args, **kwargs):
        super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
        self.encoder, self.decoder = self.build_inference_model(base_encoder, base_decoder)

    def build_inference_model(self, base_encoder, base_decoder):
        encoder_inputs = tf.keras.Input(shape=(None,))
        x = base_encoder.layers[0](encoder_inputs)
        x = base_encoder.layers[1](x)
        x, encoder_state_h, encoder_state_c = base_encoder.layers[2](x)
        encoder = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs=encoder_inputs, outputs=[encoder_state_h, encoder_state_c], name='chatbot_encoder')

        decoder_input_state_h = tf.keras.Input(shape=(lstm_cells,))
```

```

    decoder_input_state_c=tf.keras.Input(shape=(lstm_cells,))
    decoder_inputs=tf.keras.Input(shape=(None,))    x=base_decoder.layers[0](decoder_inputs)
    x=base_encoder.layers[1](x)    x,decoder_state_h,decoder_state_c=base_decoder.layers[2](x,initial_st
    ate=[decoder_input_state_h,decoder_input_state_c])    decoder_outputs=base_decoder.layers[-1](x)
    decoder=tf.keras.models.Model(
    inputs=[decoder_inputs,[decoder_input_state_h,decoder_input_state
    _c]],    outputs=[decoder_outputs,[decoder_state_h,decoder_state_c]],name='chatbot_decoder'    )
    return encoder,decoder

def summary(self):
    self.encoder.summary()    self.decoder.summary()

def softmax(self,z):
    return np.exp(z)/sum(np.exp(z))

def sample(self,conditional_probability,temperature=0.5):
    conditional_probability =
    np.asarray(conditional_probability).astype("float64")    conditional_probability =
    np.log(conditional_probability) / temperature
    reweighted_conditional_probability = self.softmax(conditional_probability)    probas =
    np.random.multinomial(1, reweighted_conditional_probability,
    1)
    return np.argmax(probas)

def preprocess(self,text):    text=clean_text(text)
    seq=np.zeros((1,max_sequence_length),dtype=np.int32)    for i,word in
    enumerate(text.split()):
        seq[:,i]=sequences2ids(word).numpy()[0]    return seq
    def postprocess(self,text):
        text=re.sub(' - ','-',text.lower())    text=re.sub(' [.] ','.',text)
    text=re.sub(' [1] ','1',text)    text=re.sub(' [2] ','2',text)
    text=re.sub(' [3] ','3',text)    text=re.sub(' [4] ','4',text)
    text=re.sub(' [5] ','5',text)    text=re.sub(' [6] ','6',text)
    text=re.sub(' [7] ','7',text)    text=re.sub(' [8] ','8',text)
    text=re.sub(' [9] ','9',text)    text=re.sub(' [0] ','0',text)
    text=re.sub(' [.] ','.',text)    text=re.sub(' [?] ','?',text)
    text=re.sub(' [!] ','!',text)    text=re.sub(' [$] ','$',text)
    text=re.sub(' [&] ','&',text)    text=re.sub(' [/] ','/',text)
    text=re.sub(' [:] ':'',text)    text=re.sub(' [;] ',';',text)
    text=re.sub(' [*] ','*',text)    text=re.sub(' [\ ' ] ','\ ',text)
    text=re.sub(' [\" ] ','\"',text)    return text

def call(self,text,config=None):    input_seq=self.preprocess(text)
    states=self.encoder(input_seq,training=False)    target_seq=np.zeros((1,1))
    target_seq[:,]=sequences2ids(['<start>']).numpy()[0][0]    stop_condition=False
    decoded=[]    while not stop_condition:

```



```

        decoder_outputs,new_states=self.decoder([target_seq,states],training=False)
#         index=tf.argmax(decoder_outputs[:,-1,:],axis=-
1).numpy().item()         index=self.sample(decoder_outputs[0,0,:]).item()
word=ids2sequences([index])         if word=='<end>' or len(decoded)>=max_sequence_length:
        stop_condition=True         else:
        decoded.append(index)         target_seq=np.zeros((1,1))
target_seq[:,:]=index         states=new_states         return
self.postprocess(ids2sequences(decoded))

```

```

chatbot=ChatBot(model.encoder,model.decoder,name='chatbot')
chatbot.summary() Model: "chatbot_encoder"

```

---

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
===== input_1		
(InputLayer)	[(None, None)]	0
encoder_embedding (Embedding)	(None, None, 256)	625408
layer_normalization (LayerNormalization)	(None, None, 256)	512
encoder_lstm (LSTM)	[(None, None, 256), (None, 256)]	525312

Total params: 1,151,232

Trainable params: 1,151,232

Non-trainable params: 0

---

Model: "chatbot\_decoder"

---

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
=====			
===== input_4 (InputLayer)			
[(None, None)]	0	[]	
decoder_embedding (Embedding)	(None, None, 256)	625408	['input_4[0][0]']

23/23 [=====] -

layer\_normalization (LayerNorm (None,  
None, 256) 512 ['decoder\_embedding[0][0]'  
alization)

input\_2 (InputLayer) [(None,  
256)] 0 []

input\_3 (InputLayer) [(None,  
256)] 0 []

decoder\_lstm (LSTM) [(None, None, 256),  
525312 ['layer\_normalization[1][0]',  
(None,  
256), 'input\_2[0][0]',  
(None,  
256)] 'input\_3[0][0]']

I  
decoder\_dense (Dense) (None, None,  
2443) 627851 ['decoder\_lstm[0][0]']

=====  
=====

Total params: 1,779,083 Trainable  
params: 1,779,083

Non-trainable params: 0

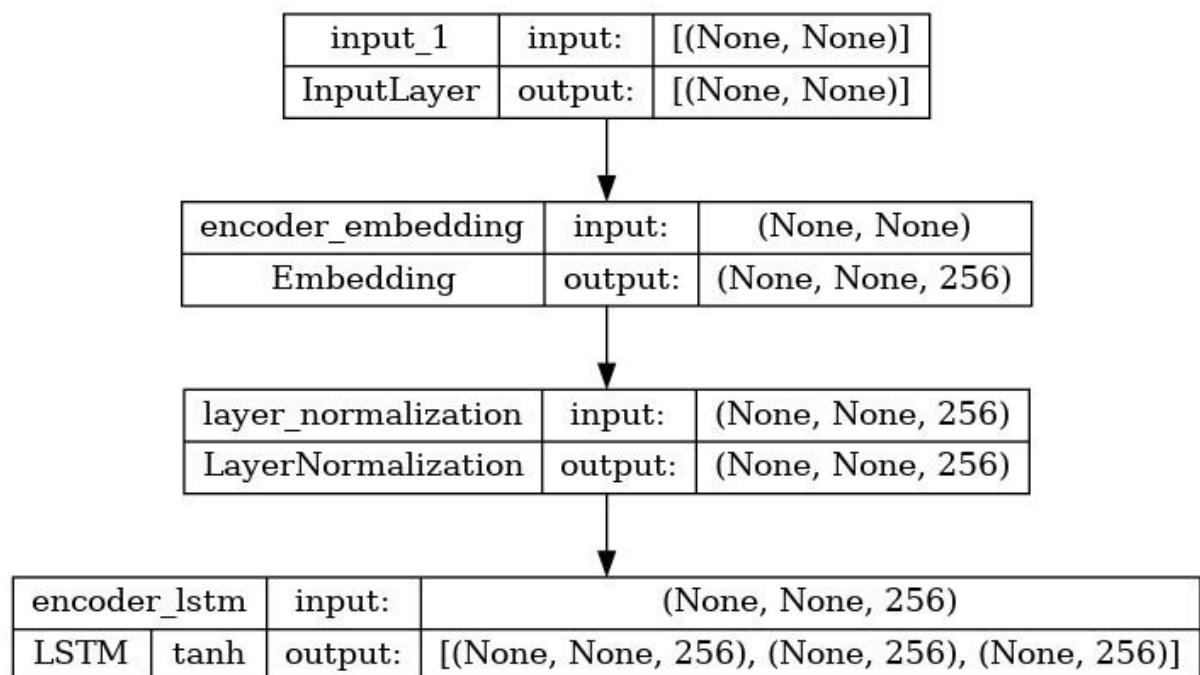
---

---

In [20]:

```
tf.keras.utils.plot_model(chatbot.encoder,to_file='encoder.png',show_shapes=True,show_layer_activations=True)
```

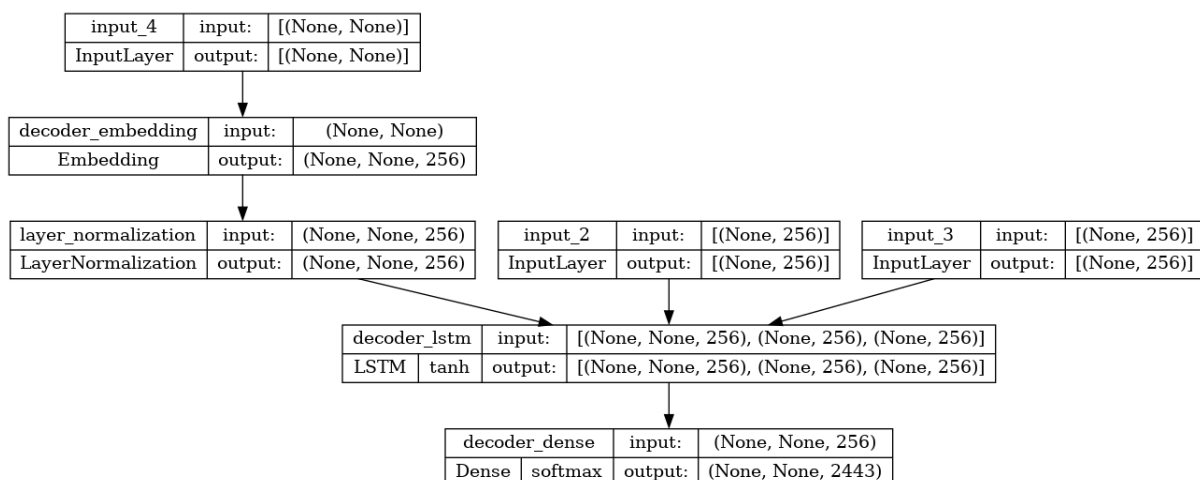
Out[20]:



In [21]:

```
tf.keras.utils.plot_model(chatbot.decoder,to_file='decoder.png',show_shapes=True,show_layer_activations=True)
```

Out[21]:



## 11. Time to Chat

"Time to chat" means the moment when the bot is ready to engage in a conversation with the user.

In [22]:

```
def print_conversation(texts):
    for text in texts:
```

```

    print(f'You: {text}')    print(f'Bot:
{chatbot(text)}')
print('=====')

```

In [23]: print\_conversation([

```

'hi',
'do yo know me?',
'what is your name?',
'you are bot?',
'hi, how are you doing?',
'i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.",
"Don't ever be in a hurry",
'''I'm gonna put some dirt in your eye ''',
'''You're trash ''',
'''I've read all your research on nano-technology ''',
'''You want forgiveness? Get religion''',
'''While you're using the bathroom, i'll order some food.'''',
'''Wow! that's terrible.'''',
'''We'll be here forever.'''',
'''I need something that's reliable.'''',
'''A speeding car ran a red light, killing the girl.'''',
'''Tomorrow we'll have rice and fish for lunch.'''',
'''I like this restaurant because they give you free bread.''''])

```

You: hi

Bot: i have to go to the bathroom.

===== You: do you  
know me?

Bot: yes, it's too close to the other.

===== You: what is your  
name?

Bot: i have to walk the house.

===== You: you  
are bot?

Bot: no, i have. all my life. =====

You: hi, how are you doing?

Bot: i'm going to be a teacher.

=====

You: i'm pretty good. thanks for asking.

Bot: no problem. i'll have to give you the english assignments from my mind.

=====

You: Don't ever be in a hurry Bot: it's not a great. =====

You: I'm gonna put some dirt in your eye Bot: that's a good idea.

=====

You: You're trash

Bot: the tv news is reporting a bank robbery.

=====

You: I've read all your research on nano-technology Bot: it's the weather. i've gone around the world.

=====

You: You want forgiveness? Get religion Bot: no, i'll be my.

=====

You: While you're using the bathroom, i'll order some food. Bot: don't order for me. i've been a cheater. =====

You: Wow! that's terrible.

Bot: never park your car under the house. =====

You: We'll be here forever.

Bot: we'll be there in half an hour.

=====

You: I need something that's reliable.

Bot: you need a car with low mileage.

=====

You: A speeding car ran a red light, killing the girl.

Bot: what happened?

=====

You: Tomorrow we'll have rice and fish for lunch.

Bot: i'll make a sandwich.

=====

You: I like this restaurant because they give you free bread. Bot: well, i think that's a good idea.

---

## **Feature engineering:**

Feature engineering is a crucial step in building a Python chatbot, as it involves transforming and selecting relevant data from the raw input to create meaningful features for the model to learn from. Here are the key feature engineering steps for a Python chatbot:

### **1. Text Preprocessing:**

Tokenization: Break the input text into individual words or tokens.

Lowercasing: Convert all text to lowercase to ensure consistency.

Stop Word Removal: Remove common words like "the," "is," and "and" that don't carry much information.

Punctuation Removal: Eliminate punctuation marks and special characters.

Stemming or Lemmatization: Reduce words to their base form

### **2. Text Vectorization:**

Bag of Words (BoW): Create a numerical representation of the text data by counting the frequency of each word in the document.

Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF): Weigh words based on their importance within the document and across a corpus.

Word Embeddings (e.g., Word2Vec, GloVe): Create dense vector representations of words that capture semantic meaning.

### **3. Feature Selection:**

Dimensionality Reduction: If the feature space is too large, reduce it using techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or feature selection methods.

Selecting Relevant Features: Choose the most informative features that contribute to the task at hand. For a chatbot, this may involve identifying keywords, entities, or context words.

### **4. Contextual Features:**

Incorporate contextual information, such as the previous user messages, to help the chatbot understand the conversation's flow and user intent.

### **5. Named Entity Recognition (NER):**

Identify and extract entities like names, dates, locations, and other specific information that the chatbot may need to work with.

### **6. Sentiment Analysis:**

Analyze the sentiment of the user's input or generated responses to better understand user emotions and tailor responses accordingly.

### **7. Intent Classification:**

Train a model to classify user intents based on their input. This involves labeling user messages with specific intents (e.g., "greeting," "information request," "goodbye").

### **8. Multi-Turn Conversation Handling:**

Track and store the history of the conversation to enable context-aware responses. This can involve maintaining a conversation history and using it as a contextual feature.

### **9. User Profiling:**

Create user profiles that contain information about users' preferences, previous interactions, and any relevant user-specific data.

### **10. External Data Integration:**

Incorporate external data sources or APIs to enrich the chatbot's knowledge and capabilities. For example, integrating weather data, news feeds, or databases for specific queries.

### **11. Error Handling Features:**

Implement features for handling misunderstandings and errors, such as a "clarify" intent or responses like "I'm sorry, I don't understand."

## 12. Evaluation Metrics:

Consider including features for tracking and analyzing chatbot performance, such as user satisfaction ratings, response times, and user engagement data.

Remember that the specific feature engineering steps for your Python chatbot will depend on its purpose, the type of chatbot and the available data and resources. Careful feature engineering can significantly improve the chatbot's ability to understand user input and provide meaningful responses.

## Conclusion:

In conclusion, Python chatbot development is a dynamic and multifaceted process that combines natural language processing, machine learning, and user experience design. To create a successful chatbot, it's crucial to define clear objectives, choose the right model, focus on user interaction, maintain context, and prioritize privacy and security. Continuous improvement, ethical considerations, and engagement with users are key for building an effective and reliable Python chatbot.

Collect user feedback to improve the chatbot's performance over time.

### **Scalability:**

Design the architecture to handle increased load and user interactions.

### **Documentation and Support:**

Provide documentation for users and support for any issues or questions.