# **CREATE A CHATBOT IN PYTHON**

# **Phase-3 submission document**

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**Project title: Chatbot in python** 



## **Chatbot Using Python**

## **Introduction:**

Chatbots have become increasingly popular tools for automating customer interactions, providing support, and enhancing user experiences across various industries. Developing a chatbot using Python has become particularly accessible and efficient due to the rich ecosystem of libraries and frameworks available. In this project, we will explore the process of building a chatbot with a strong focus on data preparation and data preprocessing, which are critical steps in creating a chatbot that can understand and respond to user queries effectively.

Data preparation involves collecting and structuring the data that the chatbot will use for training and responses. Depending on the chatbot's purpose, data can come from various sources, such as text corpora, customer support tickets, or product manuals. Python offers powerful tools and libraries like Pandas and NumPy for data collection, cleaning, and formatting. We will delve into the best practices for sourcing and organizing the data to ensure it's ready for the next step.

This introduction will guide you through the key data preprocessing steps necessary to enable your chatbot to process and generate responses effectively, making it a valuable tool for various applications. Data preprocessing is the heart of chatbot development, as it involves transforming raw data into a format that the chatbot's model can understand. Natural Language Processing (NLP) libraries, including NLTK and spaCy, are indispensable for tasks like tokenization, stemming, and part-of-speech tagging.

### 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 good. i'm in school right
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?
                             it's not bad. there are a lot of people there.
are you enjoying it there?
it's not bad. there are a lot of people there.
                                                    good luck with that.
                     thanks.
good luck with that.
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?
                                     i haven't been better. how about
everything's been good with you?
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

## **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 ha 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]

 $\label{lem:dfpd.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. Here's a breakdown of what this code does:

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()))

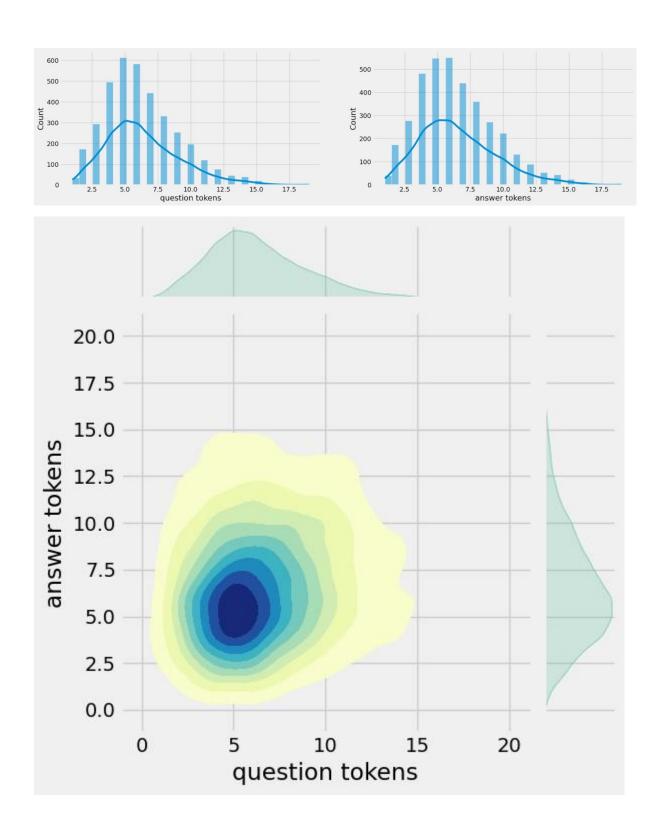
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight') fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(20,5))

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='YIGnBu')

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. Here's a description of what each part of the code does:

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('[1]',' !',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('[,]',',',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('[,]',',text)

tex
```

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></end>	<start> i ' m fine . how about yourself ? <end></end></start>
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></end>	<start> i ' m pretty good . thanks for asking</start>
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></end>	<start> no problem . so how have you been ?</start>

	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></end>	<start> i ' ve been great . what about you ?</start>
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</start>
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></end>	<start> what school do you go to ? <end></end></start>
6	what school do you go to?	i go to pcc.	what school do you go to ?	i go to pcc . <end></end>	<start> i go to pcc . <end></end></start>
7	i go to pcc.	do you like it there?	i go to pcc .	do you like it there ? <end></end>	<start> do you like it there ? <end></end></start>
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</start>
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></end>	<start> good luck with school . <end></end></start>

### Token Count Analysis and Distribution Visualization

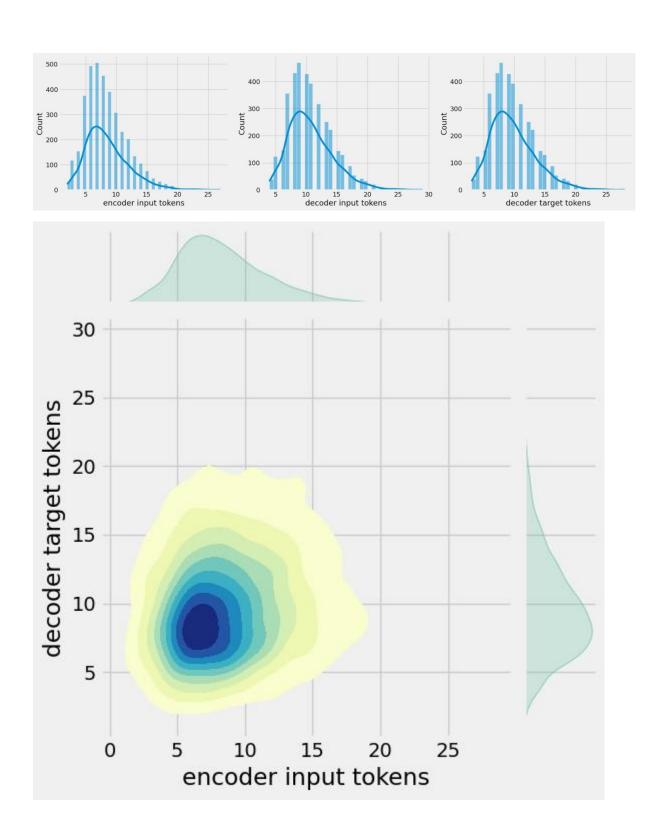
The below code segment extends the data analysis and visualization for the dataset used for training or evaluating a chatbot or conversation model. It calculates the token counts for the encoder inputs, decoder inputs, and decoder targets, and then visualizes the distributions of these token counts. Here's a description of what each part of the code does:

```
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[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]:

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

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

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

### **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',
```

### **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. Here's an explanation of what each part of the code does:

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. Here's a description of what each part of the code does:

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. Below is a description of the key components and actions in this code:

```
In [11]:
class Encoder(tf.keras.models.Model): def __init__(self,units,embedding_dim,vocab_size,*args,**kwargs) ->
None:
                                      self.units=units
    super().__init__(*args,**kwargs)
                                                         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],
```

In [ ]:

```
[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_s tates)
    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)
self.decoder(decoder_inputs,encoder_states) def train_step(self,batch):
    encoder_inputs,decoder_inputs,y=batch
                                                with tf.GradientTape()
as tape:
      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
                                                                             In[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-051,
    [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],
    [5.20280097e-03, 3.23211338e-04, 2.47709468e-05, ...,
                                                            3.07609705e-04, 6.09844255e-06,
8.61325825e-05]]], dtype=float32)>
```

## 7.Train Model

It seems like you 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. Here is what the output you provided is showing:

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=Tr ue)
 ]
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 1: val loss improved from inf to 1.21875, saving model to ckpt 23/23
accuracy: 0.2198 - val loss: 1.2187 - val accuracy: 0.3072
Epoch 2/100
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
Epoch 3: val loss did not improve from 1.10877
val_loss: 1.1161 - val_accuracy: 0.3315
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 4: val loss improved from 1.10877 to 0.95189, saving model to ckpt 23/23
accuracy: 0.3540 - val_loss: 0.9519 - val_accuracy: 0.3718
```

```
Epoch 5/100
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
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
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
Epoch 8: val loss improved from 0.83293 to 0.77748, saving model to ckpt 23/23
accuracy: 0.4013 - val_loss: 0.7775 - val_accuracy: 0.4305
Epoch 9/100
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
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
```

```
Epoch 11: val_loss did not improve from 0.73131
val_loss: 0.8036 - val_accuracy: 0.4472
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 12: val_loss did not improve from 0.73131
val_loss: 0.7384 - val_accuracy: 0.4623
Epoch 13/100
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
```

Epoch 14: val\_loss did not improve from 0.73131

```
accuracy: 0.4509 val_loss: 0.7568 val_accuracy: 0.4259
Epoch 15/100
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
Epoch 16: val_loss did not improve from 0.73131
accuracy: 0.4672 - val_loss: 0.7646 - val_accuracy: 0.4538
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val_loss improved from 0.73131 to 0.66131, saving model to ckpt 23/23
accuracy: 0.4738 - val_loss: 0.6613 - val_accuracy: 0.4714
Epoch 18/100
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
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
```

```
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
Epoch 21: val loss did not improve from 0.55054
val_loss: 0.6790 - val_accuracy: 0.4979
Epoch 22/100
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
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
Epoch 24/100
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
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
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
Epoch 27: val_loss did not improve from 0.55054
accuracy: 0.5280 - val loss: 0.6774 - val accuracy: 0.5379
Epoch 28/100
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
Epoch 29: val_loss did not improve from 0.55054
0.7385 - val accuracy: 0.5193
Epoch 30/100
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
Epoch 31: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
accuracy: 0.5477 - val_loss: 0.5805 - val_accuracy: 0.5457
Epoch 32/100
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
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 33: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
accuracy: 0.5518 - val_loss: 0.6217 - val_accuracy: 0.5066
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 34: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
accuracy: 0.5556 - val_loss: 0.6070 - val_accuracy: 0.5653
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 35: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
accuracy: 0.5614 - val_loss: 0.6153 - val_accuracy: 0.5452
Epoch 36/100
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
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
Epoch 38: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
```

```
val_loss: 0.5937 - val_accuracy: 0.5236
Epoch 39/100
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
Epoch 40: val loss did not improve from 0.50346
0.5046 - val accuracy: 0.5662
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 41: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
                                 23s 990ms/step loss: 0.4782
accuracy: 0.5821 val_loss: 0.5256 val_accuracy: 0.5907
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
accuracy: 0.5824 - val_loss: 0.6387 - val_accuracy: 0.5456
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 43: val_loss did not improve from 0.50346
accuracy: 0.5908 - val loss: 0.5668 - val accuracy: 0.5741
Epoch 44/100
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
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
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
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: Os - loss: 0.4441 - accuracy: 0.6016
Epoch 48: val_loss did not improve from 0.47868
val_loss: 0.5746 - val_accuracy: 0.5542
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 49: val_loss did not improve from 0.47868
accuracy: 0.6045 - val_loss: 0.5058 - val_accuracy: 0.5753
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 50: val_loss did not improve from 0.47868
                                          22s 949ms/step loss: 0.4441
```

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

```
Epoch 51/100
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
Epoch 52: val loss did not improve from 0.47868
accuracy: 0.6123 - val_loss: 0.4997 - val_accuracy: 0.5840
Epoch 53/100
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
Epoch 54: val_loss did not improve from 0.42987
accuracy: 0.6115 - val_loss: 0.6996 - val_accuracy: 0.5592
Epoch 55/100
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
Epoch 56: val loss did not improve from 0.42987
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

```
accuracy: 0.6237 val_loss: 0.6183 val_accuracy: 0.5948
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: val loss did not improve from 0.42987
accuracy: 0.6225 - val_loss: 0.5042 - val_accuracy: 0.6161
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 61: val_loss did not improve from 0.42987
accuracy: 0.6296 - val_loss: 0.5100 - val_accuracy: 0.6128
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 62: val_loss did not improve from 0.42987
accuracy: 0.6322 - val_loss: 0.5295 - val_accuracy: 0.6005
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 63: val loss did not improve from 0.42987
accuracy: 0.6316 - val_loss: 0.5103 - val_accuracy: 0.6088
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 64: val_loss did not improve from 0.42987
23/23 [=============] - 22s 981ms/step - loss: 0.3943 -
accuracy: 0.6341 - val_loss: 0.5366 - val_accuracy: 0.5869
Epoch 65/100
```

```
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
Epoch 66: val loss did not improve from 0.40702
val_loss: 0.4963 - val_accuracy: 0.6039
Epoch 67/100
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
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
Epoch 69: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
accuracy: 0.6395 - val_loss: 0.4046 - val_accuracy: 0.6587
Epoch 70/100
23/23 [=============] - ETA: Os - 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
Epoch 71: val loss did not improve from 0.38016
```

```
accuracy: 0.6423 - val_loss: 0.4099 - val_accuracy: 0.6612
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 72: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
accuracy: 0.6449 - val_loss: 0.5160 - val_accuracy: 0.6117
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 73: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
accuracy: 0.6448 - val_loss: 0.4963 - val_accuracy: 0.6231
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 74: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
val_loss: 0.4888 - val_accuracy: 0.6084
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 75: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
val_loss: 0.5175 - val_accuracy: 0.6032
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 76: val loss did not improve from 0.38016
0.4598 - val_accuracy: 0.6059
Epoch 77/100
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
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
Epoch 79: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
accuracy: 0.6577 - val_loss: 0.3868 - val_accuracy: 0.6516
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 80: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
accuracy: 0.6638 - val_loss: 0.4733 - val_accuracy: 0.6388
Epoch 81/100
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
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
Epoch 83: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
```

Epoch 86: val\_loss did not improve from 0.38016

```
accuracy: 0.6656 val_loss: 0.4006 val_accuracy: 0.6716
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 87: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
accuracy: 0.6697 - val_loss: 0.4375 - val_accuracy: 0.6527
Epoch 88/100
23/23 [==============] - ETA: Os - 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
Epoch 89: val loss did not improve from 0.38016
accuracy: 0.6666 - val_loss: 0.4148 - val_accuracy: 0.6438
Epoch 90/100
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
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
Epoch 92/100
23/23 [==============] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.3436 - accuracy: 0.6767
Epoch 92: val_loss did not improve from 0.38016
```

```
val_loss: 0.4368 - val_accuracy: 0.6462
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 93: val loss did not improve from 0.38016
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
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
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
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
Epoch 98: val_loss did not improve from 0.33265
23/23 [============] - 22s 974ms/step - loss: 0.3407 -
```

### 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')

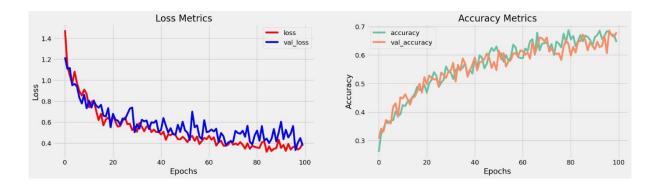
ax[1].set_xlabel('Epochs') ax[0].set_ylabel('Loss') ax[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy') ax[0].set_title('Loss

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 provided code relates to saving and examining the layers of a machine learning model, presumably a neural network. Let's break down what this code accomplishes:

```
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>
```

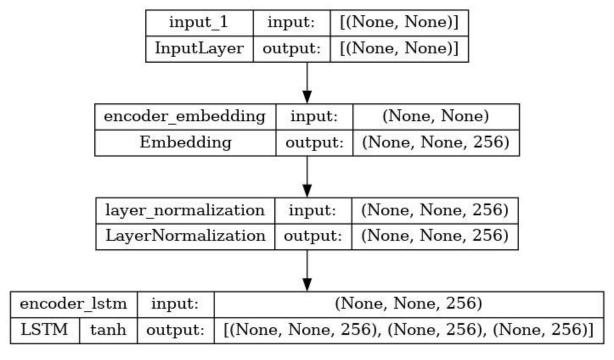
# **10.Create Inference Model**

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\_ ln[19]:

```
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,decoder state h,decoder state c=base decoder.layers[2](x,initial st
x=base encoder.layers[1](x)
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
            outputs=[decoder outputs,[decoder state h,decoder state c]],name= 'chatbot decoder'
c]],
    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(' [0] ','0',text)
text=re.sub(' [9] ','9',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],train ing=False)
                     index=tf.argmax(decoder outputs[:,-1,:],axis=-
                                index=self.sample(decoder_outputs[0,0,:]).item()
1) .numpy() .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 (Embeddin (None, None, 256)
                                             625408
layer_normalization (LayerN (None, None, 256)
                                          512
                                                 ormalization)
encoder_lstm (LSTM)
                    [(None, None, 256),
                                        525312
                                                              (None,
256),
             (None, 256)]
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]']
           layer_normalization (LayerNorm (None,
                 ['decoder_embedding[0][0]']
None, 256) 512
alization)
```

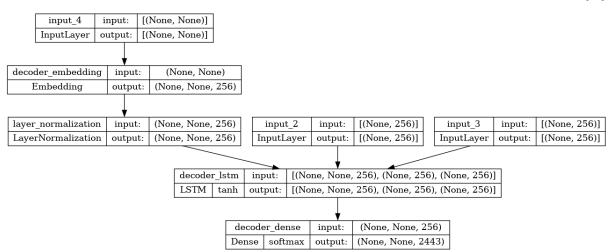
```
input_2 (InputLayer)
                                                                                                                                                                    [(None,
256)]
                                      0
                                                                   []
                                                          input_3 (InputLayer)
                                                                                                                                                                    [(None,
256)]
                                      0
                                                                   []
                                                           decoder_lstm (LSTM)
                                                                                                                                                                         [(None, None, 256),
                                          ['layer_normalization[1][0]',
525312
                                                                         (None,
                                                                   'input_2[0][0]',
256),
                                                                         (None,
                                                                   'input_3[0][0]']
256)]
1
                                                          decoder_dense (Dense)
                                                                                                                                                                               (None, None,
                                                                      ['decoder_lstm[0][0]']
2443) 627851
______
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=Table and the condensate of the condensa
rue,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('======')
```

```
'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.
_____
```



# **Conclusion:**

The data preparation and preprocessing steps in the development of our Python chatbot are essential for creating a robust and effective conversational AI system. Throughout this phase, we've focused on several crucial tasks, such as cleaning and structuring textual data, tokenizing text, handling special characters, and preparing training data