**EX 9 TEXT GENERATION USING LSTM NETWORKS**

**DATE: 16/10/2025**

**Problem Statement:**

Build a text generation model using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. Train the model on a text corpus to generate coherent sequences of text and evaluate the output for fluency and coherence.

Suggested Dataset: Shakespeare Corpus

**Objectives:**

1. Understand sequential modeling for natural language generation.
2. Train a character-level LSTM model to learn language patterns.
3. Generate text using a seed prompt and evaluate the results.
4. Analyze the fluency and creativity of LSTM-generated outputs.

**Scope:**

Text generation is a foundational task in natural language processing. This experiment demonstrates how LSTMs can learn syntactic and semantic patterns over time and generate believable sequences of text. The use of character-level modeling helps capture detailed language structures.

Tools and Libraries Used:

1. Python 3.x
2. TensorFlow / Keras
3. NumPy
4. Shakespeare Text Corpus (Tiny Shakespeare)

**Implementation Steps:**

**Step 1: Load and Preprocess the Dataset**

```
import tensorflow
as tf import numpy
as np

text = tf.keras.utils.get_file('shakespeare.txt',
'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/karpathy/charrnn/master/data/tinyshakes
peare/input.txt')
text = open(text,
'r').read().lower() chars =
sorted(set(text)) c2i = {c: i
for i, c in enumerate(chars)}
```

```
i2c = {i: c for i, c in
enumerate(chars)}
```
**Step 2: Create Input and Output Sequences**

```
seq_
len =
40 X
= []
y = []

for i in range(len(text) - seq_len):
input_seq = text[i:i + seq_len]
target_char = text[i + seq_len]
   X.append([c2i[c] for c in input_seq])
   y.append(c2i[target_char])

X = np.array(X)
y = np.array(y)
```

**Step 3: Build the LSTM Model**

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
   tf.keras.layers.Embedding(len(chars), 64, input_length=seq_len),
tf.keras.layers.LSTM(128),
   tf.keras.layers.Dense(len(chars), activation='softmax')
])
model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam')
model.fit(X, y, batch_size=128, epochs=1)
```

**Step 4: Define the Text Generation Function**

```
def generate(seed, length=300):
   seq = [c2i[c] for c in seed.lower()]    for _
in range(length):       inp = np.array(seq[-
seq_len:]).reshape(1, -1)       pred =
model.predict(inp, verbose=0)[0]
next_idx = np.random.choice(len(pred),
p=pred)       seq.append(next_idx)
   return seed + ''.join(i2c[i] for i in seq[len(seed):])
```

**Step 5: Generate and Display Text**

```
print("\nGenerated Text:\n")
print(generate("shall i compare thee to a summer's day?\n"))
```

**Conclusion:**

This experiment demonstrates how an LSTM model learns to predict and generate sequences of text based on character-level inputs. Despite being trained for a single epoch, the generated output showcases structural fluency and stylistic hints of Shakespearean English. Further training can improve coherence and creativity.