- 1 Preprocessing is done using:
 - a. Tokenization: Spacy package tokenizer
 - b. Lower case: lower() function as a python built-in function is applied
 - c. Contraction: contractions.fix() is applid from contractions package
 - d. Remove punctuations: filter based method is applied if a token is not in '\n\n\n\n\n\"-#\$%&()--.*+,-/:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{|}~\t\n ' string then pass through the filter
 - e. Stemming and lemmatizing: PorterStemmer() & WordNetLemmatizer() from nltk package
- 2 Text Generation using Keras word embedding layer:

An embedding layer with vocab_size which is equal to tokenizer.word_counts with embedding size of 25

The second layer is 1stm with 150 units as dimensionality of the output space and return_sequences set to True which means it doesn't only return the output of last layer.

Third layer is another lstm with 150 untis.

Fourth layer is a dense layer with 150 units as output and 'relu' as activation.

The last layer is a dense with output as much as voicabulary size and activation as softmax.

The loss is categorical cross entropy because the labels are one-hot encoded, the optimizer is 'adam' for this model.

Below is the summary of the model:

```
1 k_model = create_model(voc_size+1, seq_len)

    Model: "sequential"

    Layer (type)
                             Output Shape
                                                    Param #
    embedding (Embedding)
                             (None, 45, 25)
                                                    56100
    1stm (LSTM)
                             (None, 45, 150)
                                                    105600
    lstm_1 (LSTM)
                             (None, 150)
                                                    180600
    dense (Dense)
                             (None, 150)
                                                    22650
                             (None, 2245)
    dense_1 (Dense)
                                                    338995
   ______
   Total params: 703,945
   Trainable params: 703,945
   Non-trainable params: 0
```

Fig1. **Keras** Embedding Model text generation

then train the model with model.fit() X which is coming from sequences of 45 words and the 46 word as y is feed to fit method to train, batch_size is selected as 512 and run for 300 epochs. Below are the results are few last epochs:

```
Epoch 292/300
                      ========] - 0s 29ms/step - loss: 1.4777 - accuracy: 0.6237
17/17 [====
Epoch 293/300
17/17 [=====
                        =======] - 0s 29ms/step - loss: 1.4675 - accuracy: 0.6309
Epoch 294/300
17/17 [=====
                       =======] - 1s 30ms/step - loss: 1.4617 - accuracy: 0.6322
Epoch 295/300
                          ======] - 1s 29ms/step - loss: 1.4552 - accuracy: 0.6338
17/17 [===
Epoch 296/300
               17/17 [======
Epoch 297/300
17/17 [=====
                        =======] - 0s 29ms/step - loss: 1.4400 - accuracy: 0.6345
Epoch 298/300
17/17 [=====
                      ========] - Os 29ms/step - loss: 1.4330 - accuracy: 0.6434
Epoch 299/300
17/17 [=====
                      =======] - 1s 30ms/step - loss: 1.4274 - accuracy: 0.6383
Epoch 300/300
17/17 [==========] - 0s 29ms/step - loss: 1.4169 - accuracy: 0.6424
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f904d26eca0>
```

Fig2. Few Epochs of Keras Embedding Model text generation

3 Text Generation with Glove Embedding.

Pretrained 100-dimension model is applied to get the vectors of mobydick data. The embedding matrix from embedding vectors is then constructed and later fed to embedding layer of the model as weights.

The sequential model for this approach is generated starting with embedding layer with embedding size of 100 weights from glove embedding matrix and 'trainable' is set to False to freeze the layer so that this layer wouldn't be updated druring the training process. Then few lstm and dense layers are added to the model and the last layer is the size of vocab with 'softmax' activation.

The optimizer for this model is RMSprop with learning rate of 0.001, although adam works better and it did for the previous model using adam was showing very low accuracy which was not getting any better even after 30 epochs and RMSprop optimizer was applied due to the higher accuracy level.

The model then gets train with the same number of tokens as X(45) and the 46th token as 'y'. epochs set to 300 and batch is 256.

Summary of the model is as below:

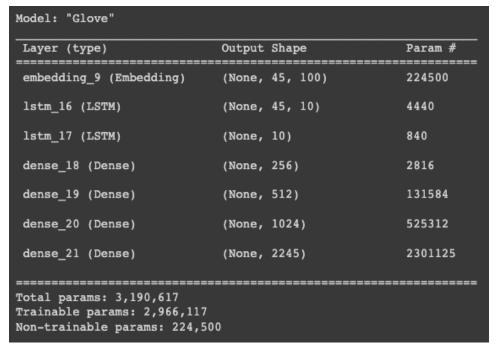


Fig3. Glove Embedding Model text generation

and the few last epochs out of 300 results are as below:

```
Epoch 291/300
34/34 [===
                                       - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 2.1286 - accuracy: 0.4203
Epoch 292/300
                                         Os 10ms/step - loss: 2.1226 - accuracy: 0.4216
Epoch 293/300
                                       - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.0820 - accuracy: 0.4312
34/34 [===
Epoch 294/300
34/34 [=
                                    = ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 2.0972 - accuracy: 0.4325
Epoch 295/300
34/34 [====
                                =====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.0837 - accuracy: 0.4279
Epoch 296/300
34/34 [===
                                   ==] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.1013 - accuracy: 0.4312
Epoch 297/300
                                       - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.0905 - accuracy: 0.4255
34/34 [==
Epoch 298/300
34/34 [==
                           =======] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.0650 - accuracy: 0.4316
Epoch 299/300
34/34 [==
                                     =] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.0663 - accuracy: 0.4353
Epoch 300/300
                                   ===] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 2.0749 - accuracy: 0.4320
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f8fcd925580>
```

Fig4. Few epochs of **Glove** Embedding Model text generation

4 Text Generation with wor2vec as Embedding:

And embedding matrix with weights from wv model is constructed the embedding size is set to 100 and a sequential model based on the w2v as embedding layer is built.

The input size is the vocabulary size, with the oupt put of embedding size and the weights coming from embedding matrix also the input len is set to 45.

The few lstm and dense layers are added with the last layer same as previous models of vocab_size output and 'softmax' as activation the optimizer is RMSprop and loss is categorical cross entropy

Then the model gets train with the same X, y as previous models and epochs of 300 and batch size of 256.

The w2v model is as below:

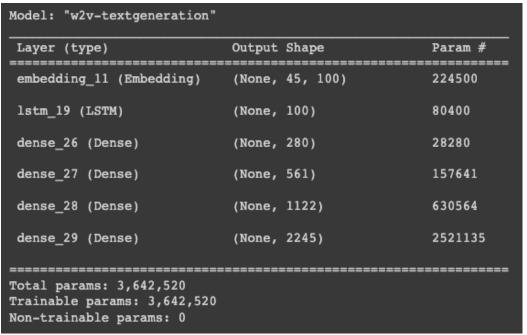


Fig5. Word2Vec Embedding Model text generation

and the few last epochs are as below:

```
Epoch 292/300
34/34 [==================] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0285 - accuracy: 0.9940
Epoch 293/300
34/34 [======
        Epoch 294/300
34/34 [======
          Epoch 295/300
34/34 [=====
           Epoch 296/300
34/34 [======
           =========== ] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0293 - accuracy: 0.9921
Epoch 297/300
34/34 [=====
              ========] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0353 - accuracy: 0.9942
Epoch 298/300
34/34 [======
          Epoch 299/300
34/34 [=====
          Epoch 300/300
34/34 [==============] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0310 - accuracy: 0.9943
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f8fcbaa2c40>
```

Fig6. Few epochs of **Word2Vec** Embedding Model text generation

the results from generating text from the models with 50 words as number of generated words are as below:

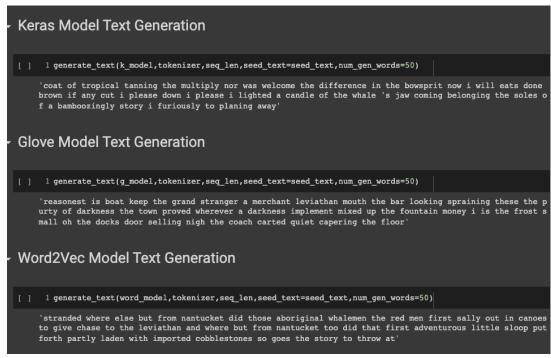


Fig7. Generated text by different models