Importing Libraries

pickle: This library is used for serializing and deserializing Python objects. Here, it's used to save and load Python objects like lists and dictionaries.

nltk: Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) is a library used for natural language processing (NLP) tasks like tokenization, lemmatization,

numpy: This library is used for numerical computing with Python. It provides support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a collection of mathematical functions.

keras: Keras is a high-level neural networks API, written in Python and capable of running on top of TensorFlow, CNTK, or Theano. It's used here for building and training the neural network model.

In [4]: ▶ import pickle !pip install nltk

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In [5]: ▶ !pip install tensorflow keras nltk

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```
import numpy as np
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Dropout
from keras.optimizers import SGD
import random
```

Tokenization and Lemmatization

The script reads a JSON file containing intents for the chatbot. Each intent consists of patterns, which are sentences or phrases users might type in. It loops through each intent and its associated patterns.

For each pattern, it tokenizes the sentence into individual words using NLTK's word_tokenize() function. Tokenization involves breaking a text into individual words or tokens.

It adds these words to a list called words.

It also creates a list called documents, which contains tuples of words and their corresponding intents. This will be used later for training the model. Additionally, it maintains a list called classes, which stores all the unique intents.

```
In [8]: | import nltk
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
import json
import pickle
```

Data Preparation:

After collecting all the words, it performs lemmatization on them. Lemmatization is the process of reducing words to their base or dictionary form (lemma).

It converts all words to lowercase to ensure consistency. Duplicate words are removed from the list, resulting in a list of unique words

The script saves the unique words and intents using the pickle module for future use.

```
In [16]: ▶ import json
             import nltk
             words = []
             classes = []
             documents = []
             ignore_letters = ['!', '?', ',', '.']
             # Open the JSON file with UTF-8 encoding
             with open('C:/Users/anike/OneDrive/Desktop/Projects/Machine Learning/Chatbot/chat_json.json', encoding='
                 intents_data = json.load(intents_file)
             # Loop through intents and their patterns
             for intent in intents data['intents']:
                 for pattern in intent['patterns']:
                     # Tokenize each word
                     word = nltk.word_tokenize(pattern)
                     words.extend(word)
                     # Add documents in the corpus
                     documents.append((word, intent['intent'])) # Use 'intent' instead of 'tag'
                     # Add to our classes list
                     if intent['intent'] not in classes:
                         classes.append(intent['intent'])
             print(documents)
             print(classes)
             print(words)
```

[(['hi'], 'greet'), (['hello'], 'greet'), (['hey'], 'greet'), (['good', 'morning'], 'greet'), (['good', 'afternoon'], 'greet'), (['good', 'evening'], 'greet'), (['hiya'], 'greet'), (['bey'], 'goodbye'), (['fare goodbye'), (['seo', 'you'], 'goodbye'), (['fare well'], 'goodbye'), (['thanks'], '[thanks'), (['thanks'), (['thanks'), (['thanks'), (['thanks'), (['thanks'), (['hory', 'much'], 'thanks'), (['who', 'are', 'you'], 'who_are_you'), (['who', 'are', 'you'], 'who_are_you'), (['who', 'is', 'your', 'name'], 'who_are_you'), (['who', 'are', 'you'], 'how_are_you'), (['who', 'ser', 'you'], 'how_are_you'), (['who', 'ser', 'you'], 'how_are_you'), (['who', 'ser', 'you'], 'how_are_you'), (['who', 'ser', 'you'], 'how_are_you'), (['what', 'can', 'you', 'do'], 'what_can_you_do'), (['what', 'services', 'do', 'you', 'offer'], 'what_can_you_do'), (['what', 'services', 'do', 'you', 'offer'], 'what_can_you_do'), (['what', 'services', 'do', 'you', 'help', 'me'], 'help'), (['support'], 'help'], 'lelp'], 'elp'], 'elp'], 'elp'], 'elp'], 'elp'], 'elp', 'elp',

Bag of Words Creation:

The script initializes an empty list called training to hold training data. It iterates through each document in documents.

For each document, it creates a bag of words representation. This is a binary vector indicating which words from the vocabulary are present in the current document.

It creates an output row, which is a list of zeros with a one at the index corresponding to the intent of the document.

The document's bag of words and output row are appended to the training list. The training data is shuffled randomly to prevent the model from learning any order dependencies.

```
In [29]: ▶ # Lemmaztize and Lower each word and remove duplicates
                  words = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(w.lower()) for w in words if w not in ignore_letters]
                  words = sorted(list(set(words)))
                  # sort classes
                  classes = sorted(list(set(classes)))
                  # documents = combination between patterns and intents
                  print (len(documents), "documents")
                  # classes = intents
                  print (len(classes), "classes", classes)
                  # words = all words, vocabulary
print (len(words), "unique lemmatized words", words)
                  pickle.dump(words,open('C:/Users/anike/OneDrive/Desktop/Projects/Machine Learning/Chatbot/words.pkl','wb
                  pickle.dump(classes,open('C:/Users/anike/OneDrive/Desktop/Projects/Machine Learning/Chatbot/classes.pkl'
                  4
                  58 documents
                  13 classes ['compliment', 'goodbye', 'greet', 'help', 'how_are_you', 'insult', 'news', 'small_talk', 't
                  ell_joke', 'thanks', 'weather', 'what_can_you_do', 'who_are_you']
                 79 unique lemmatized words ["'re", "'s", 'a', 'afternoon', 'am', 'anything', 'appreciate', 'are', 'assi stance', 'awesome', 'bad', 'been', 'best', 'bot', 'bye', 'can', 'capability', 'current', 'do', 'evenin g', 'farewell', 'funny', 'going', 'good', 'goodbye', 'great', 'have', 'hello', 'help', 'hey', 'hi', 'hi ya', 'how', 'i', 'interesting', 'introduce', 'is', 'it', 'job', 'joke', 'later', 'latest', 'laugh', 'lo t', 'make', 'me', 'morning', 'much', 'name', 'need', 'new', 'nice', 'offer', 'say', 'see', 'ser vice', 'something', 'suck', 'support', 'talk', 'talking', 'tell', 'terrible', 'thank', 'thanks', 'the', 'to', 'up', 'update', 'useless', 'very', 'weather', 'whot', 'work', 'you', 'your', 'yourself']
In [22]: 

# Create output labels
                  output_empty = [0] * len(classes)
                  # Initialize training data
                  training = []
                  # Create bag of words for each sentence
                  for doc in documents:
                       bag = []
                       pattern_words = doc[0]
                       pattern words = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word.lower()) for word in pattern words]
                       for word in words:
                             bag.append(1) if word in pattern words else bag.append(0)
                       # Create output row
                       output_row = list(output_empty)
                       output_row[classes.index(doc[1])] = 1
                       training.append([bag, output_row])
In [24]: ▶ # Shuffle the training data
                  random.shuffle(training)
                  # Separate features and labels
                  train_x = []
                  train_y = []
                  for features, label in training:
                       train_x.append(features)
                       train_y.append(label)
                  # Convert lists to numpy arrays
                  train x = np.array(train x)
                  train_y = np.array(train_y)
```

Model Creation:

The neural network model is defined using Keras Sequential API. This API allows stacking of layers sequentially.

The model consists of an input layer, two hidden layers, and an output layer. The input layer has neurons equal to the length of the bag of words representation.

Two hidden layers with ReLU activation are added to introduce non-linearity. Dropout layers are added after each hidden layer to prevent overfitting by randomly setting a fraction of input units to zero during training.

C:\Users\anike\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras\src\layers\core\dense.py:86: UserWarning: Do not pass
an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input
(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
 super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)

Model Compilation and Training:

The model is compiled with categorical cross-entropy loss function, which is suitable for multi-class classification problems.

The Adam optimizer is used for optimization, which is an extension to stochastic gradient descent (SGD).

The model is then trained on the training data for a specified number of epochs (iterations over the entire dataset) and with a specified batch size (number of samples per gradient update).

Model Saving:

Once trained, the model is saved to a file using the save() method provided by Keras.

Additionally, other necessary files like words, classes, and training data are saved using pickle for later use.

```
In [27]: ► # Compile the model
             model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
             # Train the model
             history = model.fit(np.array(train_x), np.array(train_y), epochs=100, batch_size=5, verbose=1)
             # Save the trained model and other necessary files
             model.save('C:/Users/anike/OneDrive/Desktop/Projects/Machine Learning/Chatbot/chatbot_model.h5')
             pickle.dump({'words': words, 'classes': classes, 'train_x': train_x, 'train_y': train_y}, open('training
             4
             Epoch 1/100
             12/12
                                       - 1s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9881 - loss: 0.1175
             Epoch 2/100
                                       - 0s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9395 - loss: 0.1932
             12/12
             Epoch 3/100
             12/12
                                       - 0s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9404 - loss: 0.1746
             Epoch 4/100
             12/12
                                       0s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9820 - loss: 0.0818
             Epoch 5/100
             12/12
                                       - 0s 1ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0742
             Epoch 6/100
                                       - 0s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9657 - loss: 0.2008
             12/12
             Epoch 7/100
             12/12
                                       0s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9944 - loss: 0.0797
             Epoch 8/100
             12/12
                                        0s 2ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.1143
             Epoch 9/100
             12/12
                                        0s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9456 - loss: 0.1592
             Epoch 10/100
                                        0-0/1
                                                                0 0044 1
In [28]: ▶ print("model created")
```

model created