For this homework, make sure that you format your notbook nicely and cite all sources in the appropriate sections. Programmatically generate or embed any figures or graphs that you need.

Names:

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- · Sara Timermans Pastor

Section 1: Word2Vec paper questions

(answer the questions here)

- 1. A CBOW word embedding takes the context of each word as the input and tries to predict the word in the context. For example, I am doing NPL homework, assume the input to the Neural Network to the word, "NPL", so we try to predict a target word, "homework". In training model, we need to use the one hot encoding to the input word and measure the output error compared to one hod encoding of the taret word "homework".
- 2. The different between CBOW and Skip-gram word embedding:
 - In CBOW, the current word is predicted using the window of surrouding context windows. For instance, if \$w_{i-1}, w_{i-2}, w_{i-3},w_{i+1}, w_{i+2}, w_{i+3}\$ are given words or context, this model will give \$w_{i}\$. It's fast training and work better on frequency words.
 - In Skip Gram, it predicts the given sequence or context from the word. It's opposite of CBOW. For instance, if \$w_{i}\$ is given, this will predict the context, \$w_{i-1}, w_{i-2}, w_{i+1}, w_{i+1}, w_{i+2}, w_{i+3}\$. It's slow training and work better on infrequency words.
- The task that the authors use to evaluate the generated word embeddings are to train CBOW and Skip-gram models on corpora with one trillion words, especially, unlimited size of vocabulary., RNN vectors are used with other techniquest to achieve over 50 percent.
- 1. PCA and t-SNE:
 - PCA is a dimension reduciton tool that can be helped to reduce a large set of variables to a small set and still contains most of the information in the original set.
 - t-SNE (t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding) is a technique for dimemsionality reduction and is well suited for the visualization of high-dimensional datasets.

They are important to the task of training and interpreting word embeddings because word embeddings model trains on the very large dataset and very large dimension word vector like 100 to 300 dimensions. So , PCA and t-SNE are the good tools to use reduce the dimension and can help use visualize on the graph.

Sources Cited

Cite all sources that you consulted to answer these questions here, including textbooks, papers, online resources, friends, etc.

- https://towardsdatascience.com/introduction-to-word-embedding-and-word2vec-652d0c2060fa
- https://towardsdatascience.com/another-twitter-sentiment-analysis-with-python-part-8-dimensionality-reduction-chi2-pca-c6d06fb3fcf3

Section 2: Training your own word embeddings

(describe the Spooky Authors Dataset here)

Describe what data set you have chosen to compare and contrast with the Spooky Authors Dataset. Make sure to describe where it comes from and it's general properties.

We take data set from gutenberg project. We use nltk.coprus to get datasets. We decided to combine five differece texts into our whole dataset, shakespeare-caesar.txt, shakespeare-hamlet.txt, shakespeare-macbeth.txt, 'austen-emma.txt, austen-persuasion.txt. The different between Spoopy Authors dataset and our dataset is the Spooky Authors dataset is non-fiction, factual and reports on true events. Our datasets are about fiction and novels that are based on the author's imagination.

```
import nltk
#preprocessing
from nltk.corpus import stopwords #stopwords
from nltk import word tokenize # tokenizing
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer # using the Porter Stemmer
from nltk.corpus import gutenberg
gutenberg.fileids()
nltk.download('stopwords')
#library for create dataset
import urllib
import bs4 as bs
import csv
#training model
import gensim
from gensim.models import Word2Vec
import numpy as np, array
from numpy import argmax
from numpy import argmax
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
import pandas as pd
import re
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.cm as cm
# % matplotlib inline
# feedforward model
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation
from keras.utils import to categorical
from keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, SimpleRNN
from keras.preprocessing import sequence
[nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to
[nltk_data] /Users/chakryaros/nltk_data...
[nltk data]
             Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

In [211]:

```
# code to train your word embeddings
class CBOW Model:
   def __init__(self):
       self.corpus = []
       self.text = None
       self.author = None
   def train(self, dataset):
       df = pd.read csv(dataset)
       self.text = df['text']
        # iterate through each sentence in cleanText
       for i in range(len(self.text)):
           cleanText = preprocessing(self.text[i])
            #tokenize the sentence into words
            self.corpus.append(word tokenize(cleanText))
        # build vocabulary and train model
        # size is the dimensionality of the feature vectors.
        # window is the maximum distance between target word and its neighboring word
        # min_count is minimum frequency count of words, model would ignore the word
        # if it's less than min count
        # workers = how many threads to use behind the scense
        # iter = number of iterations (epochs) over the corpus
       CBOW mode = gensim.models.Word2Vec(self.corpus, min count=2, size=150, window = 5, workers
=4. iter=10)
```

```
return CBOW mode
#create my own dataset
def createDataset():
    # Gettings the data source
   text1 = gutenberg.raw('shakespeare-caesar.txt')
    text2 = gutenberg.raw('shakespeare-hamlet.txt')
    text3 = gutenberg.raw('shakespeare-macbeth.txt')
    text4 = gutenberg.raw('austen-emma.txt')
    text5 = gutenberg.raw('austen-persuasion.txt')
    text = text1 + text2 + text3 + text4 + text5
    # Preprocessing the data
    text = re.sub(r' \setminus [[0-9]* \setminus ]', '', text)
    text = text.lower()
    text = re.sub(r'\d',' ',text)
    text = re.sub(r'\s+','',text)
    # convert the text into sentences
    sentences = nltk.sent tokenize(text)
    #write into file
    with open('ourDataset.csv', 'w', newline='') as file:
       writer = csv.writer(file)
       writer.writerow(['text'])
        for sen in sentences:
            writer.writerow([sen])
createDataset()
#function to visualize the model
def tsne_plot_visualize(title, words, model):
    embeddingClusters = []
    wordClusters = []
    for word in words:
       embedding = []
       similarWord = []
        # find the similar word and add into similarword list
        for S_word, percent in model.wv.most_similar(word, topn=10):
            similarWord.append(S word)
            # get word encoding word
            embedding.append(model.wv[S word])
        embeddingClusters.append(embedding)
        wordClusters.append(similarWord)
    #convert embedding to numpy array
    embeddingClusters = np.array(embeddingClusters)
    #get the shape of embedding cluster
    x, y, z = embeddingClusters.shape
    tsne model en 2d = TSNE (perplexity=15, n components=2, init='pca', n iter=2500, random state=32
   embeddings en 2d = np.array(tsne model en 2d.fit transform(embeddingClusters.reshape(x * y, z))
).reshape(x, y, 2)
    #plot the figure
    plt.figure(figsize=(16, 9))
    colors = cm.rainbow(np.linspace(0, 1, len(words)))
    for label, embeddings, words, color in zip(words, embeddings en 2d, wordClusters, colors):
       x = embeddings[:, 0]
        y = embeddings[:, 1]
        plt.scatter(x, y, c=color, alpha=0.7, label=label)
        for i, word in enumerate(words):
            plt.annotate(word, alpha=0.7, xy=(x[i], y[i]), xytext=(5, 2),
                         textcoords='offset points', ha='right', va='top', size=8)
    plt.legend(loc=4)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()
```

```
# clean the dataset, remove space and convert to lower case

def preprocessing(text):
    text = re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]"," ", text)
    word_tokens = text.lower().split()

#remove stopwords
stopWord = stopwords.words('english')
word_tokens = [word for word in word_tokens if not word in stopWord]

cleanText = " ".join(word_tokens)
return cleanText
```

In [215]:

```
#Skoopy Authors Dataset using CBOW Model
wb = CBOW Model()
cbow model = wb.train('skoopy.csv')
#get the vocabulary from model
vocabs = list(cbow_model.wv.vocab)
print("vocabulary size of Skoopy dataset : ", len(vocabs))
#get encoding of word of 100 dimemsion
word vectors = cbow model.wv['love']
#words to display on the graph of the similar words in this list
words = ['dinner', 'happiness', 'man', 'sat', 'illness', 'day', 'home', 'two']
#find the most similar word
w = cbow model.wv.most similar(['sick'])
w1 = cbow model.wv.most similar(['dinner'])
print(w1)
#similarity between two differen word
print("CBOW model find similarity between 'cat' and 'dog': ",
       cbow_model.wv.similarity(w1="cat", w2="dog"))
tsne plot visualize("Skoopy Authors Dataset Using CBOW Model", words, cbow model)
```

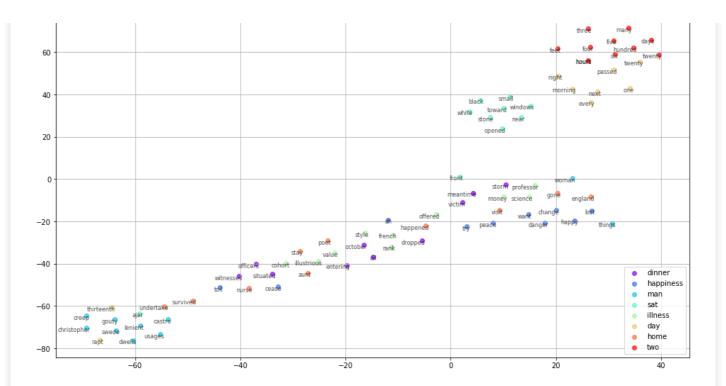
vocabulary size of Skoopy dataset: 15662
[('entering', 0.9995793104171753), ('witnesses', 0.9995638728141785), ('storm', 0.9995230436325073), ('meantime', 0.999504029750824), ('oil', 0.9994974732398987), ('dropped', 0.994820356369019), ('october', 0.9994791746139526), ('situated', 0.9994727373123169), ('victim', 0.9994689226150513), ('officers', 0.9994637966156006)]
CBOW model find similarity between 'cat' and 'dog': 0.99875975

'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma

pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

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a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

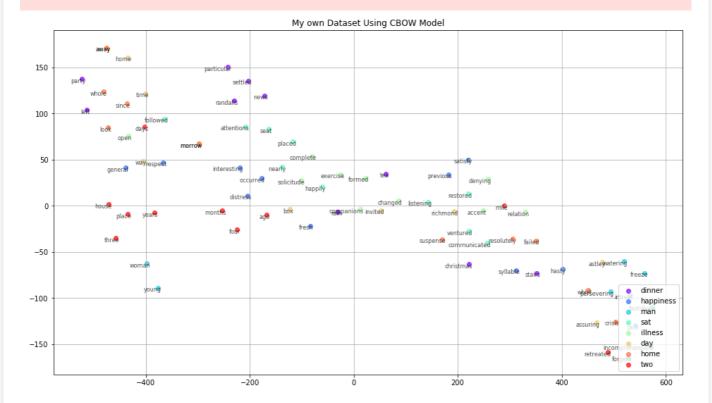


In [216]:

vocabulary size of Emma dataset : 7827
Most similar word to 'dinner' [('tea', 0.9986586570739746), ('randalls', 0.9982583522796631), ('se
ttled', 0.9980821013450623), ('left', 0.9979518055915833), ('news', 0.9977721571922302),
('christmas', 0.99765944480896), ('party', 0.9975128173828125), ('stairs', 0.9974073171615601),
('rain', 0.9973178505897522), ('particular', 0.9973087906837463)]
CBOW model find similarity between 'cat' and 'dog': 0.991861

'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. 'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-ma pping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

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Sources Cited

Cite all sources that you consulted to answer these questions here, including textbooks, papers, online resources, friends, etc.

- https://machinelearningmastery.com/develop-word-embeddings-python-gensim/
- https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/models/word2vec.html
- https://towardsdatascience.com/google-news-and-leo-tolstoy-visualizing-word2vec-word-embeddings-with-t-sne-11558d8bd4d

Section 3: Evaluate the differences between the word embeddings

(make sure to include graphs, figures, and paragraphs with full sentences)

We ues CBOW to train these two different dataset. One is for skoopy author dataset and another one is our own dataset that we take from texts from the Project Gutenberg. The skoopy's dataset has 15662 vocabulary words and our own dataset have 7827 vacaulary words. After trainging these two datasets, we seleced some words like dinner', 'happiness', 'man', 'sat', 'illness', 'day', 'home', 'two from both models and find their most similar and draw the graph to see the different.

By looking at the first graph, the most top 10 similar words to 'dinner' are des, copy, letters, conversation, accident voyage, population, ride, shortly and moskoe.

By looking at the second graph, the most top 10 similar words to 'dinner' are visitor, early, town, pause, except, nessessarily,grateful, metioning, news and got.

By compare the most top 10 similar words to 'dinner' in those two datasets, we can see none of their similar words are the same. The season that they don't have the same similar words because the neighbors to the word 'dinner' in these two dataset are different.

More than that, in the skoopy author dataset, the first graph, the group of similar words by the colors stay closer to each other, but our dataset, the group of similar words by the colors do not quite stay closer.

Sources Cited

Cite all sources that you consulted to answer these questions here, including textbooks, papers, online resources, friends, etc.

- https://www.guru99.com/word-embedding-word2vec.html
- https://code.google.com/archive/p/word2vec/

Section 4: Feedforward Neural Language Model In [283]: # code to train a feedforward neural language model # on a set of given word embeddings # make sure not to just copy + paste to train your two class FeedforwardNeural: def init (self, x,y): self.x train = x# input self.y train = y # output #forward propagation through our network def train(self): # set up the basis for a feed forward network model = Sequential() # set up three layers model.add(Dense(units= 100, activation='relu', input dim=self.x train.shape[1])) model.add(Dense(units= 50, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(units=self.y train.shape[1], activation='softmax')) # configure the learning process model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',optimizer='sgd',metrics=['accuracy']) # fit the model history = model.fit(self.x_train, self.y_train, epochs=150, verbose=1, batch_size=35) #batch size is responsible for how many samples we want to #use in one epoch, which means how many samples are used #in one forward/backward pass. return model, history def oneHot_encode(data): # integer encode label encoder = LabelEncoder() integer_encoded = label_encoder.fit_transform(data) # binary encode onehot encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False) integer encoded = integer encoded.reshape(len(integer encoded), 1) y train encode = onehot encoder.fit transform(integer encoded) return y train encode def get_word_embedding_split_dataset(wb model, N): y train = [] x train = [] vocabs = list(wb model.wv.vocab) # get the words from word embedding model for i in range(3, len(vocabs)): wb i 1 = wb model.wv[vocabs[i - N]] wb i $2 = wb \mod .wv[vocabs[i - N + 1]]$ wb i $3 = wb \mod .wv [vocabs[i - N + 2]]$

 $wb_i = wb_i_1 + wb_i_2 + wb_i_3$

get the word from vocab list
y_train.append(vocabs[i])

x train.append(wb i)

x_train = np.array(x_train)

```
y_train = np.array(y_train)

X_train, X_test, Y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_train, y_train, test_size=0.25, random_st ate=42)

return X_train, X_test, Y_train, y_test
```

In [228]:

```
#train skoopy author data on feedforward
wb = CBOW_Model()
skoopy_data_model = wb.train('skoopy.csv')
X_train, X_test, Y_train, y_test = get_word_embedding_split_dataset(skoopy_data_model, 3)
print(X_train.shape)

#encoding output
y_train_encode = oneHot_encode(Y_train)

print(y_train_encode.shape)

ffw_model = FeedforwardNeural(X_train, y_train_encode)
ffw, history = ffw_model.train()
print(ffw.summary())
```

(11744, 150) (11744, 11744) (3915, 3915)

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/preprocessing/_encoders.py:415: FutureWarning: The handling of integer data will change in version 0.22. Currently, the categories are determined based on the range [0, max(values)], while in the future they will be determined based on the unique values.

If you want the future behaviour and silence this warning, you can specify "categories='auto'". In case you used a LabelEncoder before this OneHotEncoder to convert the categories to integers, then you can now use the OneHotEncoder directly.

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/preprocessing/_encoders.py:415: FutureWarning: The handling of integer data will change in version 0.22. Currently, the categories are determined based on the range [0, max(values)], while in the future they will be determined based on the unique values.

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warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

```
Epoch 1/150
Epoch 2/150
Epoch 3/150
Epoch 4/150
Epoch 5/150
Epoch 6/150
Epoch 7/150
Epoch 8/150
Epoch 9/150
Epoch 10/150
Epoch 11/150
Epoch 12/150
Epoch 13/150
      0- 731--/--- 1--- 0 0000- 04 ------ 0 0000
```

```
Epoch 14/150
Epoch 15/150
Epoch 16/150
Epoch 17/150
Epoch 18/150
Epoch 19/150
Epoch 20/150
Epoch 21/150
Epoch 22/150
Epoch 23/150
Epoch 24/150
Epoch 25/150
Epoch 26/150
Epoch 27/150
Epoch 28/150
Epoch 29/150
Epoch 30/150
Epoch 31/150
Epoch 32/150
Epoch 33/150
Epoch 34/150
Epoch 35/150
Epoch 36/150
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Epoch 38/150
Epoch 39/150
Epoch 40/150
Epoch 41/150
Epoch 42/150
Epoch 43/150
Epoch 44/150
Epoch 45/150
Epoch 46/150
Epoch 47/150
Epoch 48/150
Epoch 49/150
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Epoch 50/150
Epoch 51/150
Epoch 52/150
Epoch 53/150
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Epoch 60/150
Epoch 61/150
Epoch 62/150
Epoch 63/150
Epoch 64/150
Epoch 65/150
Epoch 66/150
Epoch 67/150
Epoch 68/150
Epoch 69/150
0.99990s - loss: 8.828
Epoch 70/150
Epoch 71/150
Epoch 72/150
Epoch 73/150
Epoch 74/150
Epoch 75/150
Epoch 76/150
0.99990s - loss: 8.8288e-04 - ac
Epoch 77/150
Epoch 78/150
Epoch 79/150
Epoch 80/150
9
Epoch 81/150
Epoch 82/150
Epoch 83/150
Epoch 84/150
Epoch 85/150
         . . . . . . . . . . . . .
```

```
Epoch 86/150
Epoch 87/150
Epoch 88/150
Epoch 89/150
Epoch 90/150
Epoch 91/150
Epoch 92/150
Epoch 93/150
Epoch 94/150
Epoch 95/150
Epoch 96/150
Epoch 97/150
Epoch 98/150
Epoch 99/150
Epoch 100/150
9
Epoch 101/150
Epoch 102/150
Epoch 103/150
Epoch 104/150
Epoch 105/150
Epoch 106/150
Epoch 107/150
Epoch 108/150
Epoch 109/150
Epoch 110/150
Epoch 111/150
Epoch 112/150
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Epoch 114/150
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Epoch 116/150
Epoch 117/150
Epoch 118/150
Epoch 119/150
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```
Epoch 120/150
Epoch 121/150
Epoch 122/150
Epoch 123/150
Epoch 124/150
Epoch 125/150
Epoch 126/150
Epoch 127/150
Epoch 128/150
0.99990s - loss: 8.8288e-04 - accuracy: 0.
Epoch 129/150
Epoch 130/150
Epoch 131/150
Epoch 132/150
0.99991s
Epoch 133/150
Epoch 134/150
Epoch 135/150
Epoch 136/150
Epoch 137/150
Epoch 138/150
Epoch 139/150
Epoch 140/150
Epoch 141/150
0.99990s - loss:
Epoch 142/150
Epoch 143/150
Epoch 144/150
9
Epoch 145/150
Epoch 146/150
Epoch 147/150
Epoch 148/150
Epoch 149/150
Epoch 150/150
Model: "sequential 59"
Layer (type)
    Output Shape
        Param #
dense_101 (Dense)
    (None, 100)
```

15100

None

In [140]:

```
# train our own data on feedforward
Ourdata_model = wb.train('ourDataset.csv')

#get input for word embedding model
X_train_OurData, X_test_OurData, Y_train_OurData, y_test_OurData =
get_word_embedding_split_dataset(Ourdata_model, 3)
print(X_train_OurData.shape)
print(Y_train_OurData.shape)

#encoding output
y_train_OurData_encode = oneHot_encode(Y_train_OurData)

ffw_model_ourData = FeedforwardNeural(X_train_OurData, y_train_OurData_encode)
ffw_ourData = ffw_model_ourData.train()
print(ffw_ourData.summary())
```

(14128, 150) (14128,)

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/preprocessing/_encoders.py:415: FutureWarning: The handling of integer data will change in version 0.22. Currently, the categories are determined based on the range [0, max(values)], while in the future they will be determined based on the unique values.

If you want the future behaviour and silence this warning, you can specify "categories='auto'". In case you used a LabelEncoder before this OneHotEncoder to convert the categories to integers, then you can now use the OneHotEncoder directly.

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

```
Epoch 1/150
Epoch 2/150
9s - loss: 7.4696e-0
Epoch 3/150
Epoch 4/150
Epoch 5/150
Epoch 6/150
Epoch 7/150
Epoch 8/150
Epoch 9/150
Epoch 10/150
Epoch 11/150
Epoch 12/150
```

```
9
Epoch 13/150
Epoch 14/150
Epoch 15/150
Epoch 16/150
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Epoch 19/150
Epoch 20/150
Epoch 21/150
Epoch 22/150
Epoch 23/150
Epoch 24/150
Epoch 25/150
Epoch 26/150
Epoch 27/150
9
Epoch 28/150
Epoch 29/150
Epoch 30/150
Epoch 31/150
Epoch 32/150
Epoch 33/150
Epoch 34/150
Epoch 35/150
Epoch 36/150
Epoch 37/150
Epoch 38/150
```

```
Epoch 39/150
Epoch 40/150
Epoch 41/150
9s - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accu
Epoch 42/150
Epoch 43/150
Epoch 44/150
Epoch 45/150
Epoch 46/150
Epoch 47/150
Epoch 48/150
Epoch 49/150
Epoch 50/150
Epoch 51/150
Epoch 52/150
Epoch 53/150
Epoch 54/150
Epoch 55/150
Epoch 56/150
Epoch 57/150
Epoch 58/150
Epoch 59/150
14128/14128 [=============== ] - 14s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 60/150
Epoch 61/150
Epoch 62/150
Epoch 63/150
Epoch 64/150
Epoch 65/150
Epoch 66/150
Epoch 67/150
```

```
Epoch 68/150
Epoch 69/150
Epoch 70/150
Epoch 71/150
Epoch 72/150
14128/14128 [=============== ] - 23s 2ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 73/150
Epoch 74/150
Epoch 75/150
Epoch 76/150
9
Epoch 77/150
Epoch 78/150
Epoch 79/150
Epoch 80/150
9
Epoch 81/150
Epoch 82/150
Epoch 83/150
Epoch 84/150
14128/14128 [=============== ] - 14s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 85/150
Epoch 86/150
Epoch 87/150
Epoch 88/150
14128/14128 [================ ] - 60s 4ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 89/150
Epoch 90/150
Epoch 91/150
Epoch 92/150
14128/14128 [============== ] - 14s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 93/150
Epoch 94/150
9
Epoch 95/150
```

```
Epoch 96/150
Epoch 97/150
Epoch 98/150
Epoch 99/150
Epoch 100/150
Epoch 101/150
14128/14128 [============== ] - 77s 5ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 102/150
Epoch 103/150
Epoch 104/150
Epoch 105/150
9
Epoch 106/150
Epoch 107/150
Epoch 108/150
Epoch 109/150
Epoch 110/150
Epoch 111/150
Epoch 112/150
Epoch 113/150
Epoch 114/150
9s - 1
Epoch 115/150
Epoch 116/150
14128/14128 [============== ] - 19s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 117/150
14128/14128 [============== ] - 16s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 118/150
Epoch 119/150
Epoch 120/150
Epoch 121/150
9
Epoch 122/150
Epoch 123/150
9
```

```
Epoch 124/150
a
Epoch 125/150
Epoch 126/150
Epoch 127/150
Epoch 128/150
Epoch 129/150
Epoch 130/150
Epoch 131/150
Epoch 132/150
Epoch 133/150
Epoch 134/150
Epoch 135/150
Epoch 136/150
14128/14128 [===============] - 15s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 137/150
Epoch 138/150
Epoch 139/150
Epoch 140/150
Epoch 141/150
14128/14128 [================ ] - 18s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 142/150
9
Epoch 143/150
Epoch 144/150
Epoch 145/150
Epoch 146/150
14128/14128 [=============== ] - 17s 1ms/step - loss: 7.4696e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999
Epoch 147/150
Epoch 148/150
Epoch 149/150
Epoch 150/150
9
Model: "sequential 51"
Laver (type)
      Output Shape
            Param #
```

dense 83 (Dense)

(None, 100)

15100

5050 dense 84 (Dense) (None, 50) dense_85 (Dense) (None, 14128) 720528 Total params: 740,678 Trainable params: 740,678 Non-trainable params: 0 None

```
In [267]:
```

```
def oneHot decode(data, encode):
    # integer encode
    label encoder = LabelEncoder()
    integer encoded = label encoder.fit transform(data)
    # binary encode
    onehot encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)
    integer encoded = integer encoded.reshape(len(integer encoded), 1)
    y train encode = onehot encoder.fit transform(integer encoded)
    inverted = []
    # invert first example
    for i in range(len(encode)):
        decode = label encoder.inverse transform([argmax(encode[i ,:])])
        inverted.append(decode[0])
    return inverted
# make predictions with skoopy dataset
vocabs = list(skoopy data model.wv.vocab)
predictions spooky = ffw.predict(X test)
print(predictions skoopy.shape)
# decode vector into word after prediction
# inverted_predict_word = oneHot_decode(vocabs, predictions_skoopy)
# make predictions with Our dataset
vocabs our = list(Ourdata_model.wv.vocab)
predictions OurData = ffw ourData.predict(X test OurData)
# decode vector into word after prediction
# inverted predict word = oneHot decode(vocabs our, predictions OurData)
skoopy perplexity = 2**(8.8288e-04)
print("Skoopy Dataset Word Embeddings Perplexity:" ,skoopy_perplexity)
ourData perplexity = 2**(7.4696e-04)
print("Our Dataset Word Embeddings Perplexity:", ourData perplexity)
print()
if skoopy perplexity < ourData perplexity:</pre>
    print ("Feed forward on Skoopy Dataset Word Embeddings Model is better than Our Dataset Word Em
beddings Model")
   print("Skoopy Dateset Word Embeddings Model have Lower Perplexity.")
else:
   print ("Feed forward on Our Dataset Word Embeddings Model is better than Skoopy Dataset Word Em
beddings Model")
   print("Our Dateset Word Embeddings Model have Lower Perplexity.")
```

(3915, 11744)

Skoopy Dataset Word Embeddings Perplexity: 1.0006121530720353 Our Dataset Word Embeddings Perplexity: 1.0005178872753235

 $\hbox{Feed forward on Our Dataset Word Embeddings Model is better than Skoopy Dataset Word Embeddings Model} \\$

Our Dateset Word Embeddings Model have Lower Perplexity.

Sources Cited

Cite all sources that you consulted to answer these questions here, including textbooks, papers, online resources, friends, etc.

- https://stackabuse.com/python-for-nlp-word-embeddings-for-deep-learning-in-keras/
- https://keras.io/
- https://web.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/slp3/7.pdf
- https://keras.io/callbacks/#csvlogger

Section 5: Recurrent Neural Language Model

```
In [294]:
```

```
# code to train a recurrent neural language model
class RNN:
   def __init__(self, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, vocabs):
       self.x_train = x_train
       self.y_train = y_train
       self.x\_test = x\_test
       self.y_test = y test
       self.vocabs = vocabs
   def train(self):
        # size to cut texts after this number of words
       maxlen = 80
       batch size = 32
       # reshape the input and output size
       self.x_train = sequence.pad_sequences(self.x_train, maxlen=maxlen)
       self.y test = sequence.pad sequences(self.y test, maxlen=maxlen)
        ''' define the keras model '''
       model = Sequential()
       #number of hidden units
       model.add(SimpleRNN(units = 128, activation = "relu"))
        # number of outputs
       model.add(Dense(10))
       input shape = (len(self.vocabs), 10, self.y train.shape)
       model.build(input_shape)
       print(model.summary())
       model.fit(self.x_train, self.y_train, batch_size=35,epochs=15,
          validation data=(self.x test, self.y test))
       return model
```

In [297]:

```
#train skoopy author data on RNN
wb = CBOW_Model()
skoopy_data_model = wb.train('skoopy.csv')
vocabs = list(skoopy_data_model.wv.vocab)
X_train_RNN, X_test_RNN, Y_train_RNN, y_test_RNN =
get word embedding split dataset(skoopy_data_model, 3)
```

```
print(X_train.shape)

#encoding output
y_train_RNN_encode = oneHot_encode(Y_train_RNN)
print(y_train_RNN_encode.shape)
y_test_RNN_encode = oneHot_encode(y_test_RNN)
rnn = RNN(X_train, y_train_RNN_encode, X_test_RNN, y_test_RNN_encode, vocabs)
rnn_model = rnn.train()

(11744, 150)
```

In []:

```
#train our dataset on RNN
Ourdata_model = wb.train('ourDataset.csv')
X_train, X_test, Y_train, y_test = get_word_embedding_split_dataset(skoopy_data_model, 3)
print(X_train.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)

rnn = RNN(X_train, Y_train, X_test, y_test)
rnn_model = rnn.train()
```

Sources Cited

Cite all sources that you consulted to answer these questions here, including textbooks, papers, online resources, friends, etc.

- https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/text/text_classification_rnn#train_the_model
- https://stackoverflow.com/questions/38294046/simple-recurrent-neural-network-input-shape
- https://github.com/keras-team/keras/blob/master/examples/imdb_lstm.py

Sources Cited

Cite all sources that you consulted to answer these questions here, including textbooks, papers, online resources, friends, etc.