Hidden Markov models

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1 Loading and Writing the model files:

To implement the model we have written class **HMM** which denotes the Hidden Markov Model. For this class transition and emission probabilities are used as the parameters which are specified in the files like models/two_english.trans and models/two_english.emit. In .emit file, each row is having symbol which denotes the start state.

Function HMM.load is used to load the parameters from the model files in which some of the transitions may be omitted. Such parameters maintains value 0. If conditional probabilities are not specified in model files then constructor will initialize them randomly. Inverse method **HMM.dump** takes basename of output file model's parameter are written to the .trans and .emit files.

2 HMM Supervised learning:

For supervised learning method **HMM.learn_supervised** is defines which takes which takes observation's list with know state sequences from the file *browntags.obs*. This method also estimate the parameters of HMM using the maximum likelihood estimator.

3 Generating random observations:

We have defined method $\mathbf{HMM.generate}$ () which generates the sampling from the HMM. This function takes an integer n as input parameter and returns a random observation having length n.

```
hmm.py

DET NOUN . NOUN VERB DET NOUN NOUN ADP ADV DET NOUN ADP ADJ
what exposures , food cut the office plant of altogether the market of internal
... NOUN . . COM JOET NOUN ADP DET
TO NOUN ADV . COM JOET NOUN ADP DET
DET ADJ NOUN . ADV . COM JOUN
the small area , well . and continents
PRON . DET VERB PRON VERB COMJ VERB NOUN PRI VERB
them ' a been he pass and landed voice today'll apportioned
PRON VERB ADP COMJ JUH
he is in and 100
ADP PRON VERB PADP COMJ PRIN ADV
ADP PRON VERB ADP COMJ AUM
he is in and 100
ADP PRON VERB ADP COMJ AUM
he is in and 100
ADP PRON VERB ADP COMJ AUM
he is in and 100
ADP PRON VERB ADV
TO SER ADV
TO SER
```

Figure 1: Random 20 Observations

4 Finding best State sequence using Viterbi algorithm:

For finding the best State sequence using Viterbi Algorithm, we have defined a method named **HMM.viterbi()** for implementing the Viterbi algorithm. This method assigns the observation's state sequence with Viterbi state sequence.

```
PRON VERB DET NOUN .
i shot the elephant .
PRON VERB DET NOUN ADP DET NOUN .
he took my shot at the elephant .
NOUN VERB ADP DET NOUN .
flies waited at the window
DET NOUN VERB DET NOUN .
the pilot flies the plane
DET VERB DET ADJ NOUN
this is a light blanket
PRON VERB DET NOUN PRT .
she turned the light off .
DET NOUN NOUN DET NOUN .
the lanterns light our path .
VERB PRON VERB PRON .
did you train her ?
DET NOUN VERB VERB ADV .
the train is arriving now .
PRON NOUN DET NOUN .
they book the ticket
PRON VERB DET NOUN .
i love this book !
```

Figure 2: Output file in Viterbi algorithm

5 Implementing Forward and Backward Algorithms:

Forward and Backward algorithms are implemented in the functions **forward** and **backward()** respectively, both these methods take output sequence as input.

We have also defined the methods **forward_probability()** and **backward_probability()** for calculating the probability for a given output sequence using the values returned from *forward* and *backward* functions.

The probability estimated by the forward_probability function from the file ambiguous_sents.obs is written to the file ambiguous_sents.forwardprob.

The probability estimated by the backward_probability function from the file ambiguous_sents.backwardprob is written to the file ambiguous_sents.prob.

6 Supervised and Unsupervised Learning with Baum Welch(EM) algorithm:

Function learn_unsupervised() is defined for estimating the parameter of model from the beginning of current model and log-likelihood for the trained model. This method takes a list of of observations for which state sequence is unknown, convergence threshold, booleans for specification of transition and emission parameters, and the number of random restarts. Baum Welch EM algorithm is used by this algorithm by drawing upon the backward and forward algorithm.

```
nikhil@nikhil-HP-ProDesk-600-G3-SFF: ~/Desktop/lab 4-ml
Log likelihood values is
                           :-152865.2491212688
    likelihood
               values is
                           :-152864.65015138988
    likelihood values is
                           :-152864.13851995693
    likelihood values is
                           :-152863.69960675732
    likelihood
               values is
                           :-152863.32130262852
    likelihood
               values is
                           :-152862.99356420885
    likelihood
                           :-152862.7080430641
               values is
    likelihood
               values is
                           :-152862.45777980913
    likelihood
               values is
                           :-152862.23695376067
    likelihood
                           :-152862.04067909016
               values
    likelihood
                           :-152861.864839425
               values is
    likelihood
               values
                           :-152861.7059539398
    likelihood
               values is
                           :-152861.56106895488
    likelihood
               values is
                           :-152861.42767028313
    likelihood values is
                           :-152861.30361225002
    likelihood values is
                           :-152861.1870601875
    likelihood values is
                           :-152861.07644380792
    likelihood values is
                           :-152860.9704193542
    likelihood values is
                           :-152860.86783883642
    likelihood values is
                           :-152860.76772499268
    likelihood values is
                           :-152860.6692508669
values reached convergence
                           point
ikhil@nikhil-HP-ProDesk-600-G3-SFF:~/Desktop/lab 4-ml$
```

Output of final log likelihood