

Ex No: 8 Date: 25/09/2024	RNN Name Generation
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Objective:

To build a character-level language model using a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) that generates dinosaur names. The model will learn the patterns of existing dinosaur names and generate new plausible names.

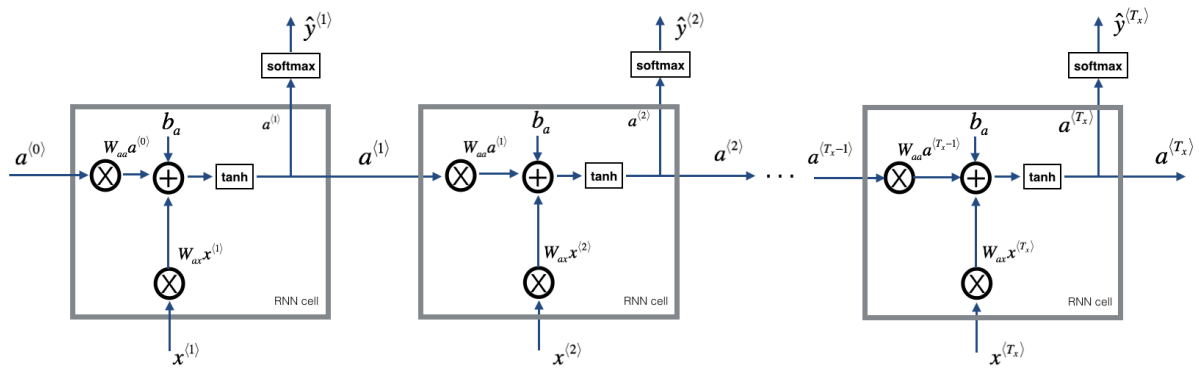
Descriptions:

This lab involves developing a character-level language model to generate new dinosaur names using a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN). The goal is to train the RNN on a dataset of existing dinosaur names, allowing it to learn the patterns and structure of the names. Once trained, the model can generate new names character-by-character, which can potentially be used in real-life scenarios where new dinosaur breeds need unique names.

The lab involves:

- Loading and preprocessing a dataset of dinosaur names.
- Implementing gradient clipping to avoid exploding gradients during training.
- Sampling characters from the RNN's predictions to generate new names.
- Training the RNN using stochastic gradient descent to learn the name patterns

Model:



Building Parts of the Algorithm:

1. Dataset and Preprocessing:

- The dataset consists of existing dinosaur names compiled into a text file. Each name is treated as a sequence of characters, and special characters like newline (`\n`) are used to indicate the end of a name.
- The model uses dictionaries (`char_to_ix` and `ix_to_char`) to map characters to indices and vice versa, which is crucial for encoding inputs and decoding outputs during training.

2. Model Overview:

The RNN is designed to predict the next character in a sequence based on previous characters.

The model performs the following steps:

- Initialize parameters for the RNN.
- Optimize the parameters using forward and backward propagation.
- Use gradient clipping to prevent exploding gradients.
- Update parameters using gradient descent.

3. Building Blocks of the Model:

Gradient Clipping: To avoid exploding gradients, which can destabilize training, gradient values are clipped within a specified range (e.g., $[-10, 10]$). This ensures that the learning process remains stable.

Sampling: Once the model is trained, it generates new names by sampling characters based on the probability distribution output by the softmax layer at each time step. This is done by:

- a. Initializing a dummy input.
- b. Forward propagating through the RNN.
- c. Sampling the next character index based on probabilities.
- d. Repeating the process until a newline character is generated.

4. Gradient Descent Optimization:

The optimization loop performs one step of stochastic gradient descent:

- a. Forward propagate through the RNN to compute the loss.
- b. Backward propagate to compute gradients of the loss.
- c. Clip gradients to handle exploding gradients.
- d. Update parameters using the computed gradients.

5. Training the Model:

- The model is trained on dinosaur names in a shuffled order to improve learning through stochastic gradient descent.
- Every few iterations, the model generates and prints new names to evaluate its learning progress.

GITHUB LINK :

https://github.com/joselynrianaaa/DeepLearning_Labs/tree/main/RNN%20Name%20generation%20DISTRIBUTION