Lab 8 Neural Language Model

A language model predicts the next word in the sequence based on the specific words that have come before it in the sequence.

It is also possible to develop language models at the character level using neural networks. The benefit of character-based language models is their small vocabulary and flexibility in handling any words, punctuation, and other document structure. This comes at the cost of requiring larger models that are slower to train.

Nevertheless, in the field of neural language models, character-based models offer a lot of promise for a general, flexible and powerful approach to language modeling.

As a prerequisite for the lab, make sure to pip install:

- keras
- tensorflow
- h5py

In []:

Source Text Creation

To start out with, we'll be using a simple nursery rhyme. It's quite short so we can actually train something on your CPU and see relatively interesting results. Please copy and paste the following text in a text file and save it as "rhyme.txt". Place this in the same directory as this jupyter notebook:

```
!pip install tensorflow
!pip install keras
!pip install h5py
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (2.7.
Requirement already satisfied: keras-preprocessing>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dis
t-packages (from tensorflow) (1.1.2)
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```

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Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!=1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/
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Requirement already satisfied: h5py in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (3.1.0)
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Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.14.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (f
rom h5py) (1.19.5)
```

In []:

```
s='Sing a song of sixpence,\
A pocket full of rye.\
Four and twenty blackbirds,\
Baked in a pie.\
When the pie was opened\
The birds began to sing;\
```

```
Wasn't that a dainty dish,\
To set before the king.\
The king was in his counting house,\
Counting out his money;\
The queen was in the parlour,\
Eating bread and honey.\
The maid was in the garden,\
Hanging out the clothes,\
When down came a blackbird\
And pecked off her nose.'

with open('rhymes.txt','w') as f:
   f.write(s)
```

```
Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye.
Four and twenty blackbirds,
Baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing;
Wasn't that a dainty dish,
To set before the king.
The king was in his counting house,
Counting out his money;
The queen was in the parlour,
Eating bread and honey.
The maid was in the garden,
Hanging out the clothes,
When down came a blackbird
And pecked off her nose.
```

Sequence Generation

A language model must be trained on the text, and in the case of a character-based language model, the input and output sequences must be characters.

The number of characters used as input will also define the number of characters that will need to be provided to the model in order to elicit the first predicted character.

After the first character has been generated, it can be appended to the input sequence and used as input for the model to generate the next character.

Longer sequences offer more context for the model to learn what character to output next but take longer to train and impose more burden on seeding the model when generating text.

We will use an arbitrary length of 10 characters for this model.

There is not a lot of text, and 10 characters is a few words.

We can now transform the raw text into a form that our model can learn; specifically, input and output sequences of characters.

```
In [ ]:
```

```
#load doc into memory
def load_doc(filename):
    # open the file as read only
    file = open(filename, 'r')
    # read all text
    text = file.read()
```

```
# close the file
file.close()
return text
# save tokens to file, one dialog per line
def save_doc(lines, filename):
    data = '\n'.join(lines)
    file = open(filename, 'w')
    file.write(data)
    file.close()
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
#load text
raw_text = load_doc('rhymes.txt')
print(raw_text)

# clean
tokens = raw_text.split()
raw_text = ' '.join(tokens)

# organize into sequences of characters
length = 10
sequences = list()
for i in range(length, len(raw_text)):
    # select sequence of tokens
    seq = raw_text[i-length:i+1]
    # store
    sequences.append(seq)
print('Total Sequences: %d' % len(sequences))
```

Sing a song of sixpence, A pocket full of rye. Four and twenty blackbirds, Baked in a pie. Wh en the pie was opened The birds began to sing; Wasn't that a dainty dish, To set before the king. The king was in his counting house, Counting out his money; The queen was in the parlo ur, Eating bread and honey. The maid was in the garden, Hanging out the clothes, When down ca me a blackbird And pecked off her nose.

Total Sequences: 384

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# save sequences to file
out_filename = 'char_sequences.txt'
save_doc(sequences, out_filename)
```

Train a Model

In this section, we will develop a neural language model for the prepared sequence data.

The model will read encoded characters and predict the next character in the sequence. A Long Short-Term Memory recurrent neural network hidden layer will be used to learn the context from the input sequence in order to make the predictions.

In []:

```
from numpy import array
from pickle import dump
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import LSTM

# load doc into memory
def load_doc(filename):
    # open the file as read only
    file = open(filename, 'r')
    # read all text
    text = file.read()
    # close the file
    file.close()
```

```
return text
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# load
in_filename = 'char_sequences.txt'
raw_text = load_doc(in_filename)
lines = raw_text.split('\n')
```

The sequences of characters must be encoded as integers. This means that each unique character will be assigned a specific integer value and each sequence of characters will be encoded as a sequence of integers. We can create the mapping given a sorted set of unique characters in the raw input data. The mapping is a dictionary of character values to integer values.

Next, we can process each sequence of characters one at a time and use the dictionary mapping to look up the integer value for each character. The result is a list of integer lists.

We need to know the size of the vocabulary later. We can retrieve this as the size of the dictionary mapping.

In []:

```
# integer encode sequences of characters
chars = sorted(list(set(raw_text)))
mapping = dict((c, i) for i, c in enumerate(chars))
sequences = list()
for line in lines:
   # integer encode line
   encoded seq = [mapping[char] for char in line]
   sequences.append(encoded seq)
# vocabulary size
vocab size = len(mapping)
print('Vocabulary Size: %d' % vocab size)
# separate into input and output
sequences = array(sequences)
X, y = sequences[:,:-1], sequences[:,-1]
sequences = [to categorical(x, num classes=vocab size) for x in X]
X = array(sequences)
y = to_categorical(y, num_classes=vocab_size)
```

Vocabulary Size: 38

The model is defined with an input layer that takes sequences that have 10 time steps and 38 features for the one hot encoded input sequences. Rather than specify these numbers, we use the second and third dimensions on the X input data. This is so that if we change the length of the sequences or size of the vocabulary, we do not need to change the model definition.

The model has a single LSTM hidden layer with 75 memory cells. The model has a fully connected output layer that outputs one vector with a probability distribution across all characters in the vocabulary. A softmax activation function is used on the output layer to ensure the output has the properties of a probability distribution.

The model is learning a multi-class classification problem, therefore we use the categorical log loss intended for this type of problem. The efficient Adam implementation of gradient descent is used to optimize the model and accuracy is reported at the end of each batch update. The model is fit for 50 training epochs.

To Do:

- Try different numbers of memory cells
- . Try different types and amounts of recurrent and fully connected layers
- Try different lengths of training epochs
- Try different sequence lengths and pre-processing of data
- Try regularization techniques such as Dropout

```
In [ ]:
```

Epoch 10/100

Epoch 11/100

Epoch 12/100

Epoch 13/100

Epoch 14/100

Epoch 15/100

Epoch 16/100

Epoch 17/100

Epoch 18/100

Epoch 19/100

Epoch 21/100

Epoch 22/100

Fnoch 23/100

Epoch 20/100

```
# define model
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(75, input_shape=(X.shape[1], X.shape[2])))
model.add(Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax'))
print(model.summary())
# compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
# fit model
history=model.fit(X, y, epochs=100)
```

mistory=model.lit(x, y, e	epochs=100)			
Model: "sequential"				
Layer (type)	Output Shap	-	Param #	
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 75)		34200	
dense (Dense)	(None, 38)		2888	
Total params: 37,088 Trainable params: 37,088 Non-trainable params: 0 None				
Epoch 1/100 12/12 [====================================	======] ·	- 2s 10ms/step	- loss: 3.6097	- accuracy: 0.0885
Epoch 2/100 12/12 [====================================	=====] ·	- Os 10ms/step	- loss: 3.5061	- accuracy: 0.1562
12/12 [============ Epoch 4/100	=====] ·	- 0s 11ms/step	- loss: 3.2463	- accuracy: 0.1589
12/12 [====================================	=====] ·	- Os 11ms/step	- loss: 3.1377	- accuracy: 0.1589
12/12 [=========	=====] ·	- 0s 9ms/step	- loss: 3.0630	- accuracy: 0.1589
Epoch 6/100 12/12 [====================================	=====] ·	- Os 9ms/step	- loss: 3.0436	- accuracy: 0.1589
Epoch 7/100 12/12 [====================================	=====] ·	- Os 9ms/step	- loss: 3.0194	- accuracy: 0.1589
Epoch 8/100 12/12 [====================================	=====] ·	- 0s 9ms/step	- loss: 3.0017	- accuracy: 0.1589
Epoch 9/100 12/12 [=========	=====] ·	- 0s 10ms/step	- loss: 2.9810	- accuracy: 0.1589

```
בייייי ביייייי
Epoch 24/100
12/12 [============= ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 2.5200 - accuracy: 0.2734
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
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Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
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Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
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Froch 59/100

```
11 POCIT 02/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
12/12 [============= ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6285 - accuracy: 0.9349
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
```

Froch 95/100

```
TPUCII 20/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
In [ ]:
# save the model to file
model.save('model.h5')
# save the mapping
dump(mapping, open('mapping.pkl', 'wb'))
```

Generating Text

We must provide sequences of 10 characters as input to the model in order to start the generation process. We will pick these manually. A given input sequence will need to be prepared in the same way as preparing the training data for the model.

```
In [ ]:
```

```
from pickle import load
import numpy as np
from keras.models import load model
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to categorical
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
# generate a sequence of characters with a language model
def generate seq(model, mapping, seq length, seed text, n chars):
    in text = seed text
    # generate a fixed number of characters
    for in range(n chars):
        # encode the characters as integers
       encoded = [mapping[char] for char in in text]
        # truncate sequences to a fixed length
       encoded = pad_sequences([encoded], maxlen=seq_length, truncating='pre')
        # one hot encode
       encoded = to categorical(encoded, num classes=len(mapping))
        # predict character
        yhat = np.argmax(model.predict(encoded), axis=-1)
        # reverse map integer to character
        out_char = ''
        for char, index in mapping.items():
           if index == yhat:
               out char = char
               break
        # append to input
        in text += char
    return in text
# load the model
model = load model('model.h5')
# load the mapping
mapping = load(open('mapping.pkl', 'rb'))
```

Running the example generates three sequences of text.

The first is a test to see how the model does at starting from the beginning of the rhyme. The second is a test to see how well it does at beginning in the middle of a line. The final example is a test to see how well it does with a sequence of characters never seen before.

```
# test start of rhyme
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'Sing a son', 20))
# test mid-line
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'king was i', 20))
# test not in original
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'hello worl', 20))
```

```
Sing a song of sixpence, A pock
king was in his counting house
hello worle. Ta kkig baiain aa
```

If the results aren't satisfactory, try out the suggestions above or these below:

- Padding. Update the example to provides sequences line by line only and use padding to fill out each sequence to the maximum line length.
- Sequence Length. Experiment with different sequence lengths and see how they impact the behavior of the model.
- Tune Model. Experiment with different model configurations, such as the number of memory cells and epochs, and try to develop a better model for fewer resources.

Deliverables to receive credit

- 1. (4 points) Optimize the cells above to tune the model so that it generates text that closely resembles the original line from the rhyme, or at least generates sensible words. It's okay if the third example using unseen text still looks somewhat strange though. Again, this is a toy problem, as language models require a lot of computation. This toy problem is great for rapid experimentation to explore different aspects of deep learning language models.
- 2. (3 points) Write a function to split the text corpus file into training and validation and pipe the validation data into the model.fit() function to be able to track validation error per epoch. Lookup Keras documentation to see how this is handled.
- 3. (3 points) Write a summary (methods and results) in the cells below of the different things you applied. You must include your intuitions behind what did work and what did not work well.
- 4. (Extra Credit 2.5 points) Do something even more interesting. Try a different source text. Train a word-level model. We'll leave it up to your creativity to explore and write a summary of your methods and results.

1: Optimize the cells above to tune the model...

```
In [ ]:
```

```
#load text
raw_text = load_doc('rhymes.txt')
print(raw_text)

# clean
tokens = raw_text.split()
raw_text = ''.join(tokens)

# organize into sequences of characters
length = 15
sequences = list()
for i in range(length, len(raw_text)):
    # select sequence of tokens
    seq = raw_text[i-length:i+1]
    # store
    sequences.append(seq)
print('Total Sequences: %d' % len(sequences))
```

Sing a song of sixpence, A pocket full of rye. Four and twenty blackbirds, Baked in a pie. Wh en the pie was opened The birds began to sing; Wasn't that a dainty dish, To set before the king. The king was in his counting house, Counting out his money; The queen was in the parlo ur, Eating bread and honey. The maid was in the garden, Hanging out the clothes, When down ca me a blackbird And pecked off her nose.

```
Total Sequences: 379
In [ ]:
# save sequences to file
out filename = 'char sequences.txt'
save doc(sequences, out filename)
In [ ]:
# load doc into memory
def load doc(filename):
    # open the file as read only
   file = open(filename, 'r')
    # read all text
   text = file.read()
    # close the file
    file.close()
    return text
In [ ]:
# load
in filename = 'char sequences.txt'
raw text = load doc(in filename)
lines = raw text.split('\n')
In [ ]:
# integer encode sequences of characters
chars = sorted(list(set(raw text)))
mapping = dict((c, i) for i, c in enumerate(chars))
sequences = list()
for line in lines:
    # integer encode line
   encoded_seq = [mapping[char] for char in line]
    # store
    sequences.append (encoded seq)
# vocabulary size
vocab size = len(mapping)
print('Vocabulary Size: %d' % vocab size)
# separate into input and output
sequences = array(sequences)
X, y = sequences[:,:-1], sequences[:,-1]
sequences = [to categorical(x, num classes=vocab size) for x in X]
X = array(sequences)
y = to categorical(y, num classes=vocab size)
Vocabulary Size: 38
In [ ]:
from keras.layers import Dropout
from keras.layers import ConvLSTM2D
from keras.layers import SimpleRNN
# define model
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(150, input shape=(X.shape[1], X.shape[2])))
model.add(Dense(vocab size, activation='softmax'))
model.add(Dropout(0.1, input shape=(vocab size,)))
print(model.summary())
# compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
# fit model
history=model.fit(X, y, epochs=100, steps per epoch=20)
```

Model: "sequential_14"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_14 (LSTM)	(None, 150)	113400
dense_18 (Dense)	(None, 38)	5738
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None, 38)	0

Total params: 119,138
Trainable params: 119,138
Non-trainable params: 0

Non-tr	cainable params: 0									
None Epoch	1/100									
_	[============] –	3s	23ms/step	_	loss:	4.8076	_	accuracy:	0.1266
Epoch	2/100	1 _	Λα	22ms/ston	_	1000.	1 1210		2001172011	0 1197
Epoch	3/100			-					_	
20/20 Epoch	[=====================================] -	0s	23ms/step	-	loss:	4.1473	-	accuracy:	0.1451
20/20	[======================================] –	0s	22ms/step	_	loss:	4.2519	_	accuracy:	0.1504
Epoch 20/20	5/100 [===================================	1 -	0s	23ms/step	_	loss:	4.3212	_	accuracy:	0.1425
Epoch	6/100			_					_	
20/20 Epoch	7/100] -	0s	22ms/step	-	loss:	4.2041	-	accuracy:	0.1425
20/20	[======================================] –	0s	24ms/step	-	loss:	4.2980	-	accuracy:	0.1636
Epoch 20/20	8/100 [===================================	1 -	0s	22ms/step	_	loss:	4.2777	_	accuracy:	0.1451
Epoch	9/100									
	[=====================================] –	US	23ms/step	_	loss:	4.2267	-	accuracy:	0.1768
	[=====================================] –	0s	22ms/step	-	loss:	4.1099	-	accuracy:	0.1715
	[======================================] -	0s	22ms/step	-	loss:	4.2725	-	accuracy:	0.1741
	12/100	1 –	Λe	23ms/stan	_	1000.	3 8055	_	accuracy.	0 2058
Epoch	13/100									
	[======================================] –	0s	22ms/step	-	loss:	3.7130	-	accuracy:	0.1900
20/20	[======================================] –	0s	23ms/step	_	loss:	3.8985	-	accuracy:	0.2032
	15/100 [===================================	1 -	0s	22ms/step	_	loss:	3.7334	_	accuracy:	0.2322
Epoch	16/100									
	[=====================================] –	US	23ms/step	_	loss:	3.6196	-	accuracy:	0.2665
	[======================================] –	0s	22ms/step	-	loss:	3.4792	-	accuracy:	0.2533
-	18/100] –	0s	23ms/step	_	loss:	3.7559	_	accuracy:	0.2612
-	19/100	1 –	Λe	22ms/stan	_	1000.	3 8430	_	accuracy.	0 2612
Epoch	20/100			_					_	
	[=====================================] –	0s	24ms/step	-	loss:	3.7944	-	accuracy:	0.2982
20/20	[======================================] –	0s	23ms/step	_	loss:	3.3796	-	accuracy:	0.3193
	22/100	1 -	0s	23ms/step	_	loss:	3.3985	_	accuracv:	0.3456
Epoch	23/100									
	[======================================] -	0s	23ms/step	_	loss:	3.5367	-	accuracy:	0.3509
	[======================================] –	0s	23ms/step	-	loss:	3.4953	-	accuracy:	0.3615
_	25/100 [===================================] -	0s	23ms/step	_	loss:	3.1808	_	accuracy:	0.4063
-	26/100	1	0 ~	23ma/a+a-	_	1000:	3 1000	_	2001172011	0 4240
Epoch	[=====================================			_					_	
	[=====================================] -	0s	23ms/step	-	loss:	3.5566	-	accuracy:	0.4142
Epocii	-	-	^	^^ / .		-				

```
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
20/20 [============] - Os 23ms/step - loss: 2.9918 - accuracy: 0.5910
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
20/20 [============] - Os 23ms/step - loss: 2.0280 - accuracy: 0.8127
Epoch 44/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 1.7919 - accuracy: 0.8707
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
20/20 [============= ] - 0s 22ms/step - loss: 2.5649 - accuracy: 0.8285
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
20/20 [===========] - Os 23ms/step - loss: 1.6284 - accuracy: 0.8945
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 22ms/step - loss: 1.7938 - accuracy: 0.8945
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
```

```
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 1.4977 - accuracy: 0.9103
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
20/20 [=======] - Os 23ms/step - loss: 1.6100 - accuracy: 0.9024
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
20/20 [============= ] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: 1.3953 - accuracy: 0.9103
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
20/20 [============] - Os 23ms/step - loss: 1.4729 - accuracy: 0.9077
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 22ms/step - loss: 1.5953 - accuracy: 0.9024
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
```

```
In [ ]:
# generate a sequence of characters with a language model
def generate seq(model, mapping, seq length, seed text, n chars):
   in text = seed text
    # generate a fixed number of characters
    for in range(n chars):
       # encode the characters as integers
       encoded = [mapping[char] for char in in text]
       # truncate sequences to a fixed length
        encoded = pad sequences([encoded], maxlen=seq length, truncating='pre')
       # one hot encode
        encoded = to categorical(encoded, num classes=len(mapping))
       # predict character
        yhat = np.argmax(model.predict(encoded), axis=-1)
       # reverse map integer to character
       out_char = ''
        for char, index in mapping.items():
            if index == yhat:
               out char = char
               break
        # append to input
        in text += char
    return in_text
# load the model
model = load model('model.h5')
# load the mapping
```

In []:

```
# test start of rhyme
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'Sing a son', 20))
# test mid-line
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'king was i', 20))
# test not in original
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'hello worl', 20))
```

Sing a song of sixpence, A pock king was in his counting house hello worle. Ta kkig baiain aa

mapping = load(open('mapping.pkl', 'rb'))

2: Write a function to split the text corpus file...

```
In [ ]:
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

# define model
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(150, input_shape=(X.shape[1], X.shape[2])))
model.add(Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax'))
model.add(Dropout(0.1, input_shape=(vocab_size,)))

print(model.summary())
# compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
# fit model
history=model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100, steps_per_epoch=20, validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
```

Model: "sequential_10"

Tarran (time) Daram #

```
rayer (rybe)
            output snape
                      гаташ #
______
1stm 10 (LSTM)
            (None, 150)
                       113400
dense 14 (Dense)
            (None, 38)
                       5738
dropout 9 (Dropout)
            (None, 38)
______
Total params: 119,138
Trainable params: 119,138
Non-trainable params: 0
None
Epoch 1/100
val loss: 3.3313 - val accuracy: 0.1491
Epoch 2/100
val loss: 3.2132 - val accuracy: 0.1579
Epoch 3/100
20/20 [============= ] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 4.3410 - accuracy: 0.1541 -
val loss: 3.2584 - val accuracy: 0.1579
Epoch 4/100
val loss: 3.2536 - val accuracy: 0.1491
Epoch 5/100
val_loss: 3.2463 - val_accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 6/100
val loss: 3.2488 - val accuracy: 0.1491
Epoch 7/100
val loss: 3.3250 - val accuracy: 0.1579
Epoch 8/100
val loss: 3.2634 - val accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 9/100
val loss: 3.3805 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 10/100
val loss: 3.3000 - val accuracy: 0.1491
Epoch 11/100
val loss: 3.4007 - val accuracy: 0.1491
Epoch 12/100
val_loss: 3.4970 - val_accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 13/100
val_loss: 3.4873 - val_accuracy: 0.1491
Epoch 14/100
val loss: 3.4795 - val accuracy: 0.0877
Epoch 15/100
val loss: 3.5910 - val accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 16/100
val loss: 3.6192 - val accuracy: 0.1404
Epoch 17/100
val_loss: 3.6227 - val_accuracy: 0.1316
Epoch 18/100
val loss: 3.6799 - val accuracy: 0.1316
Epoch 19/100
val_loss: 3.5928 - val_accuracy: 0.1491
Epoch 20/100
```

```
val loss: 3.6860 - val accuracy: 0.1579
Epoch 21/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 3.0701 - accuracy: 0.4050 -
val loss: 3.7599 - val accuracy: 0.1404
Epoch 22/100
val loss: 3.7801 - val accuracy: 0.1404
Epoch 23/100
val loss: 3.7873 - val accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 24/100
val loss: 4.0515 - val accuracy: 0.1316
Epoch 25/100
val loss: 4.0119 - val accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 26/100
val loss: 4.0605 - val accuracy: 0.1579
Epoch 27/100
20/20 [============= ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 3.4723 - accuracy: 0.4982 -
val loss: 4.0656 - val accuracy: 0.1579
Epoch 28/100
val loss: 3.9610 - val accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 29/100
val_loss: 4.2434 - val_accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 30/100
val loss: 4.2347 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 31/100
val loss: 4.3512 - val accuracy: 0.1316
Epoch 32/100
val loss: 4.3053 - val accuracy: 0.1404
Epoch 33/100
val loss: 4.4757 - val accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 34/100
val loss: 4.4459 - val accuracy: 0.1316
Epoch 35/100
val loss: 4.4489 - val accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 36/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: 1.9383 - accuracy: 0.8280 -
val_loss: 4.5823 - val_accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 37/100
val_loss: 4.7483 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 38/100
val loss: 4.6807 - val accuracy: 0.1404
Epoch 39/100
val loss: 4.8073 - val accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 40/100
val loss: 4.8304 - val accuracy: 0.0877
Epoch 41/100
val_loss: 4.9012 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 42/100
val loss: 4.9536 - val accuracy: 0.0877
Epoch 43/100
val_loss: 4.9562 - val_accuracy: 0.1316
Epoch 44/100
```

20/20 [-----1 - 10 20mg/stop - 1000. 1 0605 - 200mg/stop - 1000.

```
20/20 [------ - ts zoms/step - 1055: 1.0050 - accuracy: 0.0/40 -
val loss: 5.1130 - val accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 45/100
val loss: 5.0246 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 46/100
val loss: 5.1904 - val accuracy: 0.0877
Epoch 47/100
val loss: 5.2746 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 48/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 1.5150 - accuracy: 0.9140 -
val loss: 5.3200 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 49/100
val loss: 5.3739 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 50/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 1.8058 - accuracy: 0.8889 -
val loss: 5.3525 - val accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 51/100
20/20 [============== ] - 1s 26ms/step - loss: 1.6556 - accuracy: 0.9032 -
val loss: 5.4868 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 52/100
val loss: 5.4667 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 53/100
val_loss: 5.5048 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 54/100
val loss: 5.5350 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 55/100
val loss: 5.5782 - val accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 56/100
val loss: 5.6316 - val accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 57/100
val loss: 5.6552 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 58/100
val loss: 5.6414 - val accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 59/100
val loss: 5.7222 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 60/100
val_loss: 5.7265 - val_accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 61/100
val_loss: 5.8394 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 62/100
20/20 [============== ] - 1s 26ms/step - loss: 1.2039 - accuracy: 0.9283 -
val loss: 5.7857 - val accuracy: 0.0877
Epoch 63/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 2.1164 - accuracy: 0.8710 -
val loss: 5.8353 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 64/100
val loss: 5.8332 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 65/100
val loss: 5.8786 - val_accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 66/100
val loss: 5.8509 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 67/100
val_loss: 5.9178 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 68/100
```

```
20/20 [------ - os zams/scep - 1055: 1.4100 - accuracy: 0.5140 -
val loss: 5.9355 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 69/100
20/20 [============== ] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 1.8211 - accuracy: 0.8853 -
val loss: 5.9586 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 70/100
val loss: 5.9764 - val accuracy: 0.1140
Epoch 71/100
20/20 [============= ] - 1s 26ms/step - loss: 1.2729 - accuracy: 0.8996 -
val loss: 5.9621 - val accuracy: 0.0702
Epoch 72/100
val loss: 5.6535 - val accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 73/100
val loss: 5.2384 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 74/100
val loss: 5.6286 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 75/100
val loss: 5.6868 - val accuracy: 0.0965
Epoch 76/100
val loss: 5.6303 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 77/100
val_loss: 5.8255 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 78/100
val loss: 5.9252 - val accuracy: 0.1228
Epoch 79/100
val loss: 5.8695 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 80/100
20/20 [============= ] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 1.0072 - accuracy: 0.9391 -
val loss: 5.9466 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 81/100
20/20 [============= ] - 1s 26ms/step - loss: 1.6396 - accuracy: 0.8996 -
val loss: 5.9881 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 82/100
val loss: 6.0246 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 83/100
val loss: 6.0665 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 84/100
val_loss: 6.0816 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 85/100
val_loss: 6.1057 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 86/100
val loss: 6.1343 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 87/100
val loss: 6.1578 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 88/100
val loss: 6.1869 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 89/100
val_loss: 6.2114 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 90/100
val loss: 6.2259 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 91/100
val_loss: 6.2455 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 92/100
```

```
val loss: 6.2576 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 93/100
val loss: 6.2798 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 94/100
val loss: 6.2967 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 95/100
val loss: 6.3115 - val accuracy: 0.1053
Epoch 96/100
WARNING:tensorflow:Your input ran out of data; interrupting training. Make sure that your
dataset or generator can generate at least `steps_per_epoch * epochs` batches (in this ca
se, 2000 batches). You may need to use the repeat() function when building your dataset.
20/20 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 1.1126 - accuracy: 0.9317 -
val_loss: 6.3115 - val_accuracy: 0.1053
In [ ]:
# generate a sequence of characters with a language model
def generate seq(model, mapping, seq length, seed text, n chars):
   in text = seed text
   # generate a fixed number of characters
   for _ in range(n chars):
       # encode the characters as integers
       encoded = [mapping[char] for char in in text]
       # truncate sequences to a fixed length
       encoded = pad sequences([encoded], maxlen=seq length, truncating='pre')
       # one hot encode
       encoded = to_categorical(encoded, num_classes=len(mapping))
       # predict character
      yhat = np.argmax(model.predict(encoded), axis=-1)
       # reverse map integer to character
       out char = ''
       for char, index in mapping.items():
          if index == yhat:
             out char = char
             break
       # append to input
      in text += char
   return in text
# load the model
model = load model('model.h5')
# load the mapping
mapping = load(open('mapping.pkl', 'rb'))
In [ ]:
# test start of rhyme
print(generate seq(model, mapping, 10, 'Sing a son', 20))
# test mid-line
print(generate seq(model, mapping, 10, 'king was i', 20))
# test not in original
print(generate seg(model, mapping, 10, 'hello worl', 20))
Sing a song of sixpence, A pock
king was in his counting house
```

3: Write a summary (methods and results)...

.

hello worle. Ta kkig baiain aa

There are at least 5 notable adjustments that I made to our model to optimize accuracy and tune the model; the following are descriptions of ways that I adjusted my model:

- 1. First decreased sequence length from 10 to 5, then increased to 15 and found best results.
- 2. Also decreased the number of layers in my LSTM from 75 to 50 but again found. better results when I increased the number of layers to 150.

- 3. I made various model.add calls to try different layer types, namely ConvLSTM2D and SimpleRNN, but did not find any that made improvements.
- 4. Used dropout as a method of regularization.
- 5. Adjusted Epoch length from 12 down to 5, but again I saw improvements in my model when I increased it up to 20.

Adjusting the size of the LSTM layers and the epoch length were the two biggest impacts for boosting my accuracy. I also did notice that when I raised my sequence length of my chars, that while accuracy did increase the variance in accuracy also increased as well. My intuition behind why the variance also increased when I increased the sequence length is because the text corpus is so short so taking big sequences made less room for a poorly predicted sequence. Overall, I was not able to beat the accuracy of the original model (which was around 98-99%) but I was able to slowly boost the accuracy of this unque model.

4: EXTRA CREDIT: Try a different source text. Train a word-level model...

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# The text corpus I chose is the lyrics of "Feel Good Inc" by the Gorillaz
s = "City's breaking down on a camel's back\
They just have to go, 'cause they don't know wack\
So while you fill the streets, it's appealing to see\
You won't get out the county, 'cause you're bad and free\
You got a new horizon, it's ephemeral style\
A melancholy town where we never smile\
And all I wanna hear is the message beep\
My dreams, they got a kissing\
'Cause I don't get sleep, no\
Windmill, windmill for the land\
Turn forever hand in hand\
Take it all in on your stride\
It is ticking, falling down\
Love forever, love is freely\
Turned forever, you and me
Windmill, windmill for the land\
Is everybody in?"
with open('rhymes.txt','w') as f:
  f.write(s)
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
#load doc into memory
def load_doc(filename):
    # open the file as read only
    file = open(filename, 'r')
    # read all text
    text = file.read()
    # close the file
    file.close()
    return text

# save tokens to file, one dialog per line
def save_doc(lines, filename):
    data = '\n'.join(lines)
    file = open(filename, 'w')
    file.write(data)
    file.close()
```

In []:

```
#load text
raw_text = load_doc('rhymes.txt')
print(raw_text)

# clean
tokens = raw_text.split()
```

```
raw_text = ' '.join(tokens)

# organize into sequences of characters
length = 10
sequences = list()
for i in range(length, len(raw_text)):
    # select sequence of tokens
    seq = raw_text[i-length:i+1]
    # store
    sequences.append(seq)
print('Total Sequences: %d' % len(sequences))
```

City's breaking down on a camel's backThey just have to go, 'cause they don't know wackSo while you fill the streets, it's appealing to seeYou won't get out the county, 'cause you 're bad and freeYou got a new horizon, it's ephemeral styleA melancholy town where we nev er smileAnd all I wanna hear is the message beepMy dreams, they got a kissing'Cause I don 't get sleep, noWindmill, windmill for the landTurn forever hand in handTake it all in on your strideIt is ticking, falling downLove forever, love is freelyTurned forever, you and meWindmill, windmill for the landIs everybody in?

Total Sequences: 576

In []:

```
# save sequences to file
out_filename = 'char_sequences.txt'
save_doc(sequences, out_filename)
```

In []:

```
# load doc into memory
def load_doc(filename):
    # open the file as read only
    file = open(filename, 'r')
    # read all text
    text = file.read()
    # close the file
    file.close()
    return text
```

In []:

```
# load

in_filename = 'char_sequences.txt'

raw_text = load_doc(in_filename)

lines = raw_text.split('\n')
```

In []:

```
# integer encode sequences of characters
chars = sorted(list(set(raw text)))
mapping = dict((c, i) for i, c in enumerate(chars))
sequences = list()
for line in lines:
   # integer encode line
   encoded seq = [mapping[char] for char in line]
    sequences.append (encoded seq)
# vocabulary size
vocab size = len(mapping)
print('Vocabulary Size: %d' % vocab size)
# separate into input and output
sequences = array(sequences)
X, y = sequences[:,:-1], sequences[:,-1]
sequences = [to categorical(x, num classes=vocab size) for x in X]
X = array(sequences)
y = to_categorical(y, num_classes=vocab_size)
```

Vocabulary Size: 38

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# define model
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(75, input_shape=(X.shape[1], X.shape[2])))
model.add(Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax'))
print(model.summary())
# compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
# fit model
history=model.fit(X, y, epochs=100)
```

Model: "sequential_15"			
Layer (type)	Output	=	Param #
 lstm_15 (LSTM)	(None,		34200
dense_19 (Dense)	(None,	38)	2888
Total params: 37,088 Trainable params: 37,08 Non-trainable params: 0			
None Epoch 1/100			
18/18 [======= Epoch 2/100	=======	==] - 2s	9ms/step - loss: 3.5848 - accuracy: 0.1302
18/18 [======== Epoch 3/100		==] - 0s	10ms/step - loss: 3.2835 - accuracy: 0.177
±	=======	==] - 0s	8ms/step - loss: 3.0903 - accuracy: 0.1667
18/18 [=========	=======	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 3.0527 - accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 5/100 18/18 [=========	=======	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 3.0202 - accuracy: 0.1667
Epoch 6/100 18/18 [===========	========	==1 - 0s	10ms/step - loss: 3.0003 - accuracy: 0.166
Epoch 7/100			9ms/step - loss: 2.9790 - accuracy: 0.1927
Epoch 8/100			
Epoch 9/100			10ms/step - loss: 2.9565 - accuracy: 0.192
18/18 [======= Epoch 10/100	========	==] - 0s	10ms/step - loss: 2.9273 - accuracy: 0.199
	=======	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 2.8949 - accuracy: 0.1997
18/18 [========	=======	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 2.8633 - accuracy: 0.2118
Epoch 12/100 18/18 [=========	========	==] - 0s	10ms/step - loss: 2.8319 - accuracy: 0.224
Epoch 13/100 18/18 [====================================		==1 - Os	8ms/step - loss: 2.7952 - accuracy: 0.2240
Epoch 14/100			
Epoch 15/100			9ms/step - loss: 2.7768 - accuracy: 0.2344
18/18 [======= Epoch 16/100	=======	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 2.7366 - accuracy: 0.2413
18/18 [======== Epoch 17/100	=======	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 2.6841 - accuracy: 0.2674
18/18 [========	========	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 2.6508 - accuracy: 0.2552
		==] - 0s	10ms/step - loss: 2.6141 - accuracy: 0.283
Epoch 19/100 18/18 [==========	========	==] - 0s	10ms/step - loss: 2.5597 - accuracy: 0.305
Epoch 20/100			9ms/step - loss: 2.5318 - accuracy: 0.2882
Epoch 21/100			
Epoch 22/100			10ms/step - loss: 2.4817 - accuracy: 0.3003
18/18 [======== Epoch 23/100	========	==] - 0s	9ms/step - loss: 2.4551 - accuracy: 0.3160
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```
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Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
18/18 [============= ] - Os 9ms/step - loss: 0.9811 - accuracy: 0.8160
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
```

```
00 JMO/ 000P 1000. 0.3202 accaracy. 0.0212
±0/±0 L
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
18/18 [============== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.3280 - accuracy: 0.9774
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
```

```
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                        accaracy. 0.2020
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
In [ ]:
# save the model to file
model.save('model.h5')
# save the mapping
dump(mapping, open('mapping.pkl', 'wb'))
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# generate a sequence of characters with a language model
def generate seq(model, mapping, seq length, seed text, n chars):
    in text = seed text
    # generate a fixed number of characters
    for _ in range(n_chars):
        # encode the characters as integers
        encoded = [mapping[char] for char in in_text]
        # truncate sequences to a fixed length
        encoded = pad_sequences([encoded], maxlen=seq_length, truncating='pre')
        # one hot encode
       encoded = to categorical(encoded, num classes=len(mapping))
        # predict character
       yhat = np.argmax(model.predict(encoded), axis=-1)
        # reverse map integer to character
       out char = ''
        for char, index in mapping.items():
           if index == yhat:
                out char = char
               break
        # append to input
        in text += char
    return in text
# load the model
model = load model('model.h5')
# load the mapping
mapping = load(open('mapping.pkl', 'rb'))
```

In []:

```
# test start of rhyme
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'windmill f', 20))
# test mid-line
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'holy town ', 20))
# test not in original
print(generate_seq(model, mapping, 10, 'hello worl', 20))
```

windmill for the landTurn fore holy town where we never smile hello worla thw fehereor ytive

I chose to use our model on the lyrics from one of my favorite songs called "Feel good inc" by the Gorillaz. After uploading the text and tweaking my model to work properly on this new text corpus, I was able to get excellent results. I closely followed the original template given to us for this lab because it yeilded an overhwlemingly more accurate result than any of the tuning that I conducted myself in questions 1-3. Ultimately, the model was able to predict the next lyrics in the song with outstanding accuracy.

