BYTE PAIR ENCODING

TERMINOLOGIES

Word Frequency: The number of times a word coming in the text corpus

Char Frequency: The number of time a char appears in the text corpus

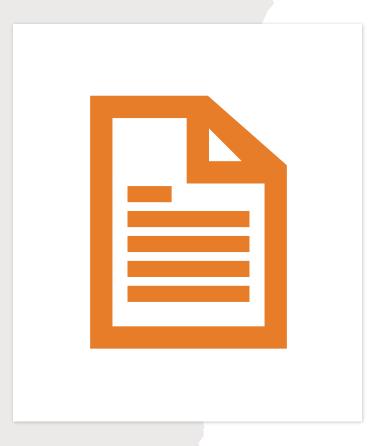


STEPS INVOLVED

For a given text corpus 'C', perform the following step to implement BPE

- STEP 1: Add end of the word char '<\w' at the end of each word.

 Add spaces between the characters of each word.
- **STEP 2**: Find word frequencies, character frequencies (in the form of dictionary)
- **STEP 3:** For a predefined no. of iterations X, perform the following:
 - STEP 3a: Find the pair of most frequent consecutive characters P_{freq} .
 - **STEP 3b:** Merge the pair of characters in P_{freq}, and save it as rule no. 'i'.
 - **STEP 3c:** Update word frequency, and character frequency dictionaries.



EXAMPLE

- Corpus = 'I am Adam', Let X = 5
- Step 1: I <\w | a m <\w | A d a m <\w
- Step 2: Word frequency \rightarrow I <\w: 1 | a m <\w: 1 | A d a m <\w: 1 | Character Frequency \rightarrow I :1 | <\w: 1 | a: 2 | m: 2 | A: 1 | d: 1
- Step 3a: All possible consecutive characters possible (using unique characters) with their counts are {(I, <\w): 1, (a, m): 2, (m, <\w): 2, (A, d): 1, (d, a): 1} (Note: ignore pairs with count=0)
- Step 3b: Most frequent pair $P_{freq} = (a, m)$; Rule 1: $a+m \rightarrow (am')$ (sub word token am <\w: 1 \ A d am <\w: 1
- Step 3c: update word frequency → I:1 <\w: 1 am: 2 A: 1 d: 1

For iteration 2:

Step 3a: All possible consecutive characters possible (using updated characters) with their counts are $\{(I, < \setminus w): 1, (am, < \setminus w): 2, (A, d): 1, (d, am): 1\}$

Step 3b: Most frequent pair $P_{freq} = (am, </w)$; Rule 2: $am + </w \rightarrow 'am </w'$

Step 3c: update word frequency > I <\w: 1 am<\w: 1 A d am<\w: 1

update characters and frequency \rightarrow 1:1 <\w:1 am</w:2 A:1 d:1

For iteration 3:

Step 3a: All possible consecutive characters possible (using updated characters) with their counts are $\{(I, < \setminus w): 1, (A, d): 1, (d, am < / w): 1\}$

Step 3b: Most frequent pair $P_{freq} = (I, </w)$; Rule 3: $I + </w \rightarrow 'I </w'$

Step 3c: update word frequency → I<\w: 1 am<\w: 1 A d am<\w: 1

update characters and frequency→ I</w:1 am</w:2 A:1 d:1

For iteration 4:

Step 3a: All possible consecutive characters possible (using updated characters) with their counts are {(A, d): 1, (d, am</w): 1}

Step 3b: $P_{freq} = (A, d)$; Rule 4: $A + d \rightarrow 'Ad'$

Step 3c: update word frequency ><\w: 1 am<\w: 1 Ad am<\w: 1

update characters and frequency | I<\w: 1 | am<\w: 1 | Ad: 1

For iteration 5:

Step 3a: All possible consecutive characters possible (using updated characters) with their counts are {(Ad, am): 1}

Step 3b: P_{freq} = (Ad, am); Rule 5: Ad+ am→ 'Adam'

Step 3c: update word frequency > <\w: 1 am<\w: 1 Adam<\w: 1

update characters and frequency | <\w: 1 | am<\w: 1 | Adam: 1

Generate sub word for test sentence

Test = Adam Madam

M, a, d, a, m, </w

Using rules order wise:

Using Rule 1: {A, d, am, </w, M, a, d, am, </w}

Using Rule 2: {A, d, am</w, M, a, d, am</w}

Using Rule 3: Not applicable

Using Rule 4: {Ad, am</w, M, a, d, am</w}

Using Rule 5: {Adam</w, M, a d, am</w}. *Final list of sub word tokens*