BPTT: Example

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Minimal character-level Vanilla RNN model. Written by Andrej Karpathy (@karpathy)
    import numpy as np
    # data I/O
    data = open('input.txt', 'r').read() # should be simple plain text file
    chars = list(set(data))
    data_size, vocab_size = len(data), len(chars)
    print 'data has %d characters, %d unique.' % (data_size, vocab_size)
    char_to_ix = { ch:i for i,ch in enumerate(chars) }
    ix_to_char = { i:ch for i,ch in enumerate(chars) }
15 # hyperparameters
16 hidden_size = 100 # size of hidden layer of neurons
    seq_length = 25 # number of steps to unroll the RNN for
    learning_rate = 1e-1
    # model parameters
    Wxh = np.random.randn(hidden_size, vocab_size)*0.01 # input to hidden
    Whh = np.random.randn(hidden_size, hidden_size)*0.01 # hidden to hidden
    Why = np.random.randn(vocab_size, hidden_size)*0.01 # hidden to output
    bh = np.zeros((hidden_size, 1)) # hidden bias
    by = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1)) # output bias
    def lossFun(inputs, targets, hprev):
      inputs, targets are both list of integers.
      hprev is Hx1 array of initial hidden state
      returns the loss, gradients on model parameters, and last hidden state
      xs, hs, ys, ps = {}, {}, {}, {}
      hs[-1] = np.copy(hprev)
      # forward pass
      for t in xrange(len(inputs)):
        xs[t] = np.zeros((vocab_size,1)) # encode in 1-of-k representation
        xs[t][inputs[t]] = 1
        hs[t] = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, xs[t]) + np.dot(Whh, hs[t-1]) + bh) # hidden state
        ys[t] = np.dot(Why, hs[t]) + by # unnormalized log probabilities for next chars
        ps[t] = np.exp(ys[t]) / np.sum(np.exp(ys[t])) # probabilities for next chars
        loss += -np.log(ps[t][targets[t],0]) # softmax (cross-entropy loss)
      # backward pass: compute gradients going backwards
      dWxh, dWhh, dWhy = np.zeros_like(Wxh), np.zeros_like(Whh), np.zeros_like(Why)
      dbh, dby = np.zeros_like(bh), np.zeros_like(by)
      dhnext = np.zeros_like(hs[0])
      for t in reversed(xrange(len(inputs))):
        dy = np.copy(ps[t])
        dy[targets[t]] -= 1 # backprop into y
        dWhy += np.dot(dy, hs[t].T)
        dh = np.dot(Why.T, dy) + dhnext # backprop into h
        dhraw = (1 - hs[t] * hs[t]) * dh # backprop through tanh nonlinearity
        dWxh += np.dot(dhraw, xs[t].T)
        dWhh += np.dot(dhraw, hs[t-1].T)
        dhnext = np.dot(Whh.T, dhraw)
      for dparam in [dwxh, dwhh, dwhy, dbh, dby]:
        np.clip(dparam, -5, 5, out=dparam) # clip to mitigate exploding gradients
      return loss, dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby, hs[len(inputs)-1]
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63 def sample(h, seed_ix, n):
       sample a sequence of integers from the model
       h is memory state, seed_ix is seed letter for first time step
       x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
      x[seed_ix] = 1
      ixes = []
       for t in xrange(n):
        h = np.tanh(np.dot(Wxh, x) + np.dot(Whh, h) + bh)
        y = np.dot(Why, h) + by
        p = np.exp(y) / np.sum(np.exp(y))
        ix = np.random.choice(range(vocab_size), p=p.ravel())
        x = np.zeros((vocab_size, 1))
        x[ix] = 1
        ixes.append(ix)
       return ixes
     mWxh, mWhh, mWhy = np.zeros_like(Wxh), np.zeros_like(Whh), np.zeros_like(Why)
     mbh, mby = np.zeros_like(bh), np.zeros_like(by) # memory variables for Adagrad
     smooth_loss = -np.log(1.0/vocab_size)*seq_length # loss at iteration 0
      # prepare inputs (we're sweeping from left to right in steps seq_length long)
      if p+seq_length+1 >= len(data) or n == 0:
        hprev = np.zeros((hidden_size,1)) # reset RNN memory
        p = 0 # go from start of data
       inputs = [char_to_ix[ch] for ch in data[p:p+seq_length]]
       targets = [char_to_ix[ch] for ch in data[p+1:p+seq_length+1]]
       # sample from the model now and then
        sample_ix = sample(hprev, inputs[0], 200)
        txt = ''.join(ix_to_char[ix] for ix in sample_ix)
        print '----\n %s \n----' % (txt, )
99
       # forward seq_length characters through the net and fetch gradient
       loss, dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby, hprev = lossFun(inputs, targets, hprev)
       smooth_loss = smooth_loss * 0.999 + loss * 0.001
       if n % 100 == 0: print 'iter %d, loss: %f' % (n, smooth_loss) # print progress
       # perform parameter update with Adagrad
       for param, dparam, mem in zip([Wxh, Whh, Why, bh, by],
                                     [dWxh, dWhh, dWhy, dbh, dby],
                                     [mWxh, mWhh, mWhy, mbh, mby]):
         mem += dparam * dparam
        param += -learning_rate * dparam / np.sqrt(mem + 1e-8) # adagrad update
       p += seq_length # move data pointer
       n += 1 # iteration counter
```

min-char-rnn.py gist: 112 lines of Python

(https://gist.github.com/karpathy/d4dee 566867f8291f086)

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THE SONNETS

by William Shakespeare

From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
But as the riper should by time decease,
His tender heir might bear his memory:
But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light's flame with self-substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies,
Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel:
Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament,
And only herald to the gaudy spring,
Within thine own bud buriest thy content,
And tender churl mak'st waste in niggarding:
Pity the world, or else this glutton be,
To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.

When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,
Thy youth's proud livery so gazed on now,
Will be a tatter'd weed of small worth held:
Then being asked, where all thy beauty lies,
Where all the treasure of thy lusty days;
To say, within thine own deep sunken eyes,
Were an all-eating shame, and thriftless praise.
How much more praise deserv'd thy beauty's use,
If thou couldst answer 'This fair child of mine
Shall sum my count, and make my old excuse,'
Proving his beauty by succession thine!
This were to be new made when thou art old,

This were to be new made when thou art old, And see thy blood warm when thou feel'st it cold.

