CLASSIFYING NAMES WITH A CHARACTER-LEVEL RNN

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For this homework I created a 3 files.

First file for reading the dataset.

The dataset that I used is the names files, I read all the names and the categories and put them into a TextToInstance field as explained in the practice session.

This Instance has 2 things inside, One of them is the language name and the other is the names of people for this language

The Dataset reader file:

```
@DatasetReader.register('data-reader')
class NameDatasetReader(DatasetReader):
   def __init__(self, tokenizer = None , token_indexers: Dict[str, TokenIndexer] = None) -> None:
        super().__init__(lazy=False)
       self.tokenizer = tokenizer or CharacterTokenizer()
       self.token_indexers = token_indexers or {"tokens": SingleIdTokenIndexer()}
   def text_to_instance(self, tokens: List[Token], tags: List[str] = None) -> Instance:
       name_field = TextField(tokens, self.token_indexers)
       fields = {"name": name_field}
             label_field = LabelField(tags)
            label_field = SequenceLabelField(labels=[tags]*len(tokens), sequence_field=name_field)
            fields["label"] = label field
       return Instance(fields)
   def findFiles(self,path): return glob.glob(path)
   all_letters = string.ascii_letters + " .,;'"
   n_letters = len(all_letters)
   def unicodeToAscii(self,s):
    return ''.join(
       c for c in unicodedata.normalize('NFD', s)
       if unicodedata.category(c) != 'Mn'
       and c in self.all_letters
   category_lines = {}
   all_categories = []
   # Read a file and split into lines
   def readLines(self, filename):
     lines = open(filename, encoding='utf-8').read().strip().split('\n')
     return [self.unicodeToAscii(line) for line in lines]
   def _read(self, file_path: str)-> Iterator[Instance]:
      for filename in self.findFiles(file_path):
             print(filename)
           category = os.path.splitext(os.path.basename(filename))[0]
#
            self.all_categories.append(category)
            lines = self.readLines(filename)
            for line in lines:
              yield self.text_to_instance([Token(word) for word in line], category)
            self.category_lines[category] = lines
```

Model File:

After Reading the dataset and preparing the input to the model, I created the model file itself.

The model consists of a word embedding layer, and encoder layer and a linear layer.

I used the Categorical Accuracy and the sequence cross entropy as the loss function in the model.

```
@Model.register('name-reader')
class NamesTagger(Model):
    def __init__(self,
                 word_embeddings: TextFieldEmbedder,
                 encoder: Seq2SeqEncoder,
                 vocab: Vocabulary) -> None:
        super().__init__(vocab)
        self.word_embeddings = word_embeddings
        self.encoder = encoder
        self.hidden2tag = torch.nn.Linear(in_features=encoder.get_output_dim(),
                                           out_features=vocab.get_vocab_size('labels'))
        self.accuracy = CategoricalAccuracy()
        self.loss = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
         self.loss = torch.nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss()
#
#
     def forward(self, sentence, labels) -> Dict[str, torch.Tensor]:
    def forward(self,
                name: Dict[str, torch.Tensor],
                label: torch.Tensor = None) -> torch.Tensor:
        mask = get_text_field_mask(name)
#
        print("MY names", name)
         print("Mask", mask)
#
        embeddings = self.word_embeddings(name)
        encoder_out = self.encoder(embeddings, mask)
#
        print(encoder_out.shape)
        logits = self.hidden2tag(encoder_out)
        output = {"logits": logits}
        print("output",output)
print("labels",label)
#
        print(label.shape)
#
#
         print(logits.shape)
        if label is not None:
            self.accuracy(logits, label,mask)
            output["loss"] = sequence_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits, label, mask)
             output["loss"] = self.loss(logits, label)
#
        return output
    def get_metrics(self, reset: bool = False) -> Dict[str, float]:
        return {"accuracy": self.accuracy.get_metric(reset)}
```

The model reached accuracy: 0.5718, loss: 1.5425. and this is how it started running

For Testing purposes I used spyder first for running the code, to ensure that every thing is going good, then I moved to use the configuration files.

```
In [32]: runfile('/home/nesma/SemesterII/NLP/hw4/data/NameTagger.py',
wdir='/home/nesma/SemesterII/NLP/hw4/data')
0it [00:00, ?it/s]
accuracy: 0.5287, loss: 1.8533 ||: 36%|
                                                3668/10072
[09:23<16:23, 6.51it/s]
4384it [00:00, 7356.13it/s]
8169it [00:00, 9700.67it/s]
15011it [00:00, 13064.26it/s]
20143it [00:00, 23060.88it/s]
0it [00:00, ?it/s]
4it [00:00, 4489.49it/s]
              | 0/20147 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
 95%| | 19219/20147 [00:00<00:00, 192183.77it/s]
100% | 20147/20147 [00:00<00:00, 189934.13it/s]
              | 0/10072 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
accuracy: 0.0000, loss: 3.0970 ||:
                                                1/10072
[00:00<2:46:30, 1.01it/s]
accuracy: 0.1640, loss: 2.9047 ||:
                                    0%|
                                                23/10072
[00:01<1:56:31, 1.44it/s]
                                                47/10072
accuracy: 0.3719, loss: 2.6433 ||:
                                    0% l
[00:01<1:21:35, 2.05it/s]
accuracy: 0.3619, loss: 2.5394 ||:
                                                | 78/10072 [00:01<57:05,
                                    1%|
2.92it/s]
accuracy: 0.4169, loss: 2.3687 ||:
                                                112/10072
                                    1%
[00:01<39:58, 4.15it/s]
accuracy: 0.4414, loss: 2.2558 ||:
                                    1%|
                                                 146/10072
[00:01<28:02, 5.90it/s]
accuracy: 0.4760, loss: 2.1701 ||:
                                    2%|
                                                 179/10072
[00:01<19:42, 8.36it/s]
accuracy: 0.4879, loss: 2.1240 ||:
                                    2%|
                                                211/10072
[00:01<13:54, 11.81it/s]
accuracy: 0.4979, loss: 2.0904 ||:
                                    2%|
                                                243/10072
[00:01<09:51, 16.61it/s]
accuracy: 0.4944, loss: 2.0656 ||:
                                    3%|
                                                275/10072
[00:01<07:02, 23.20it/s]
                                    3%|
accuracy: 0.5047, loss: 2.0280 ||:
                                                308/10072
[00:02<05:03, 32.15it/s]
                                    3%|
accuracy: 0.5174, loss: 1.9855 ||:
                                                 339/10072
[00:02<03:41, 43.89it/s]
                                    4%
accuracy: 0.5172, loss: 1.9731 ||:
                                                 374/10072
[00:02<02:43, 59.48it/s]
                                    4%
accuracy: 0.5111, loss: 1.9862 ||:
                                                 409/10072
[00:02<02:02, 79.15it/s]
accuracy: 0.5125, loss: 1.9925 ||:
                                    4%|
                                                 442/10072
[00:02<01:34, 102.31it/s]
                                    5%|
accuracy: 0.5033, loss: 2.0094 ||:
                                                 476/10072
[00:02<01:14, 129.29it/s]
                                    5%|
accuracy: 0.5038, loss: 2.0113 ||:
                                                 509/10072
[00:02<01:00, 156.93it/s]
                                    5%|
accuracy: 0.5029, loss: 2.0199 ||:
                                                 | 542/10072
```

The Third file is the Predictor file:

```
from overrides import overrides
from allennlp.common.util import JsonDict
from allennlp.data import Instance
from allennlp.predictors.predictor import Predictor
@Predictor.register('name-Predictor')
class Names_Predictor(Predictor):
   @overrides
   def predict_json(self, json_dict: JsonDict) -> JsonDict:
       name = json_dict['name']
       instance = self._dataset_reader.text_to_instance(name=name)
       label_dict = self._model.vocab.get_index_to_token_vocabulary('label')
        all_labels = [label_dict[i] for i in range(len(label_dict))]
       return {"instance": self.predict_instance(instance), "all_labels": all_labels}
   @overrides
   def _json_to_instance(self, json_dict: JsonDict) -> Instance:
       name = json_dict['name']
       return self. dataset reader.text to instance(name=name)
```

for the configuration file, I set some local variables as the patience, hidden dim, learning rate, etc. Please find it bellow

```
local char embedding dim = 128;
local hidden dim = 128;
local num epochs = 150;
local patience = 10;
local batch_size = 8;
local learning rate = 0.1;
{
    "train_data_path": './data/train.txt',
    "validation_data_path": './data/val.txt',
    "dataset_reader": {
         "type": "names-tagger-reader",
        "token_indexers": {
             "token_characters": { "type": "characters" }
    },
    "model": {
        "type": "names-tagger",
        "word_embeddings": {
             "token_embedders": {
                  "token characters": {
                      "type": "character encoding",
                      "embedding": {
                          "embedding_dim": char_embedding_dim,
                     },
"encoder": {
   "+vne":
                          "type": "lstm",
                          "input_size": char_embedding_dim,
                          "hidden size": char embedding dim
                      }
                 }
             }
        },
"encoder": {
    "type": "lstm",
    "+ size": e
             "input_size": embedding_dim,
             "hidden size": hidden dim
        }
    },
"iterator": {
        "type": "basic",
        "batch_size": batch_size,
    },
"trainer": {
        "num_epochs": num_epochs,
        "optimizer": {
             "type": "adam"
        "patience": patience
    }
}
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```

Please find the code in the github repository:

https://github.com/nesmaAlmoazamy/Names-Classification-Using-AllenNLP