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Tensors - Tensors represent deep learning data. They are multidimensional arrays, used to store multiple dimensions of a dataset. Each dimension is called a feature. For example, a cube storing data across an X, Y, and Z access is represented as a 3-dimensional tensor. Tensors can store very high dimensionality, with hundreds of dimensions of features typically used in deep learning applications.

```
#importing libraries
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
# Load the text data
text = open('/content/pg5200.txt').read()
# Tokenize the text
tokenizer = Tokenizer()
tokenizer.fit on texts([text])
encoded = tokenizer.texts to sequences([text])[0]
# Generate training data
sequences = []
for i in range(1, len(encoded)):
    sequence = encoded[i-1:i+3]
    sequences.append(sequence)
X = []
y = []
for seq in sequences:
    X.append(seq[:-1])
    y.append(seq[-1])
X = tf.keras.preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(X, maxlen=3)
y = to_categorical(y, num_classes=len(tokenizer.word_index)+1)
# Define the model architecture
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Embedding(input_dim=len(tokenizer.word_index)+1, output_dim=64, input_len
    tf.keras.layers.LSTM(128),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(len(tokenizer.word_index)+1, activation='softmax')
```

])

```
# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
# Train the model
history = model.fit(X, y, epochs=25, verbose=1)
Epoch 1/25
Epoch 2/25
Epoch 3/25
Epoch 4/25
Epoch 5/25
Epoch 6/25
Epoch 7/25
Epoch 8/25
Epoch 9/25
Epoch 10/25
Epoch 11/25
Epoch 12/25
Epoch 13/25
Epoch 14/25
Epoch 15/25
Epoch 16/25
Epoch 17/25
Epoch 18/25
Epoch 19/25
Epoch 20/25
Epoch 21/25
Epoch 22/25
```

Print the predicted next word
print(predicted_word)

little