# An Introduction to Deep Learning With Python

## [6.1] Working with text data

Prof. Yuzo Iano pgs: 182 - 183

#### Word-level one-hot encoding (toy example)

### Character-level one-hot encoding (toy example)

```
In [2]: import string

samples = ['The cat sat on the mat.', 'The dog ate my homework.']
characters = string.printable
token_index = dict(zip(range(1, len(characters) + 1), characters))

max_length = 50
results = np.zeros((len(samples), max_length, max(token_index.keys()) + 1))

for i, sample in enumerate(samples):
    for j, character in enumerate(sample):
        index = token_index.get(character)
        results[i, j, index] = 1.
```

### Using Keras for word-level one-hot encoding

```
In [3]: from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
    samples = ['The cat sat on the mat.', 'The dog ate my homework.']
    tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=1000)
    tokenizer.fit_on_texts(samples)
    sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(samples)
    one_hot_results = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(samples)#, mode='binary')
    word_index = tokenizer.word_index
    print('Found %s unique tokens.' % len(word_index))
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

Found 9 unique tokens.

### Word-level one-hot encoding with hashing trick (toy example)

```
In [4]: samples = ['The cat sat on the mat.', 'The dog ate my homework.']
    dimensionality = 1000
    max_length = 10
    results = np.zeros((len(samples), max_length, dimensionality))

for i, sample in enumerate(samples):
    for j, word in list(enumerate(sample.split()))[:max_length]:
        index = abs(hash(word)) % dimensionality
        results[i, j, index] = 1.
```

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