▼ Lab 09 - Character-level Language Model with LSTM

In this lab, your task is to build a character-level language model with LSTM layer.

Reference: Let's build GPT: from scratch, in code, spelled out (by Andrej Karpathy)

```
1 from google.colab import drive
2 drive.mount('/content/drive')
   Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force remount=True)
1 cd "/content/drive/MyDrive/UCCD3074 Labs/UCCD3074 Lab9"
   /content/drive/MyDrive/UCCD3074 Labs/UCCD3074 Lab9
1 import os, time
2 import torch
3 import torch.nn as nn
4 from torch.nn import functional as F
1 torch.manual seed(1234)
2 device = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu"
1 if not os.path.exists('input.txt'):
     !wget 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/karpathy/char-rnn/master/data/tinyshakespeare/input.txt'
```

→ Load the dataset

```
1 with open('./input.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
     raw data = f.read()
2
3
4 # print the length of the datasets
5 print('Number of characters:', len(raw data))
6 print('\n----')
8 # look at the first 1000 characters
9 print(raw_data[:1000])
   Number of characters: 1115394
    First Citizen:
   Before we proceed any further, hear me speak.
   All:
   Speak, speak.
    First Citizen:
   You are all resolved rather to die than to famish?
   All:
   Resolved. resolved.
    First Citizen:
   First, you know Caius Marcius is chief enemy to the people.
   A11:
   We know't, we know't.
    First Citizen:
   Let us kill him, and we'll have corn at our own price.
   Is't a verdict?
   All:
   No more talking on't; let it be done: away, away!
```

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First Citizen:

We are accounted poor citizens, the patricians good. What authority surfeits on would relieve us: if they would yield us but the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely; but they think we are too dear: the leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an inventory to particularise their abundance; our sufferance is a gain to them Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become rakes: for the gods know I speak this in hunger for bread, not in thirst for revenge.

Create the vocabulary

Get the the vocabulary vocab from the raw data. vocab contains all unique characters in the raw data.

```
1 vocab = sorted(list(set(raw_data)))
2 vocab_size = len(vocab)
3 print('vocab:', vocab)
4 print('vocab_size:', vocab_size)

vocab: ['\n', ' ', '!', '$', '&', "'", ',', '-', '.', '3', ':', ';', '?', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K' vocab_size: 65
```

Create the vocabulary mapping functions. stoi performs the mapping from the character token to its index, and itos, vice versa.

```
1 print(stoi)
2 print(itos)

{'\n': 0, ' ': 1, '!': 2, '$': 3, '&': 4, "'": 5, ',': 6, '-': 7, '.': 8, '3': 9, ':': 10, ';': 11, '?': 12, 'A': 13, 'B': 14, {0: '\n', 1: ' ', 2: '!', 3: '$', 4: '&', 5: "'", 6: ',', 7: '-', 8: '.', 9: '3', 10: ':', 11: ';', 12: '?', 13: 'A', 14: 'B',
```

Create the function to encode and decode the text. encode_text encodes a string into its one-hot integer representation while decode_text decodes an integer representation back to its text.

```
1 encode_text = lambda str : [stoi[s] for s in str]
2 encoded = encode_text("Hello how do you do?")
3 print(encoded)
    [20, 43, 50, 50, 53, 1, 46, 53, 61, 1, 42, 53, 1, 63, 53, 59, 1, 42, 53, 12]
1 decode_text = lambda l : ''.join([itos[i] for i in l])
2 decoded = decode_text(encoded)
3 print(decoded)
Hello how do you do?
```

Now, we encode the raw data and then convert it into a 1-D integer tensor data.

```
1 data = torch.tensor(encode_text(raw_data))
2 print('Shape of data:', data.shape)
3 print('Type of data: ', data.dtype)
4 print('\nFirst 100 characters of data:\n', data[:100])
```

```
First 100 characters of data:

tensor([18, 47, 56, 57, 58, 1, 15, 47, 58, 47, 64, 43, 52, 10, 0, 14, 43, 44,
53, 56, 43, 1, 61, 43, 1, 54, 56, 53, 41, 43, 43, 42, 1, 39, 52, 63,
1, 44, 59, 56, 58, 46, 43, 56, 6, 1, 46, 43, 39, 56, 1, 51, 43, 1,
57, 54, 43, 39, 49, 8, 0, 0, 13, 50, 50, 10, 0, 31, 54, 43, 39, 49,
6, 1, 57, 54, 43, 39, 49, 8, 0, 0, 18, 47, 56, 57, 58, 1, 15, 47,
58, 47, 64, 43, 52, 10, 0, 37, 53, 59])
```

To train the language model, the samples will be trained with a block of text with $block_size$ characters. The function get_batch randomly sample a block of text as input x. The label y is the block of text shifted by 1 position of x.

```
1 torch.manual seed(1234)
2
3 def get batch(batch size, block size, device):
     ix = torch.randint(len(data) - block size - 1, (batch size,))
     x = torch.stack([data[i:i+block size] for i in ix])
     v = torch.stack([data[i+1:i+block size+1] for i in ix])
     x, y = x.to(device), y.to(device)
     return x, v
1 batch size=4
2 block size=8
1 device = "cuda" if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu"
2 x batch, y batch = get batch(batch size, block size, device)
4 print(x batch)
5 print('----')
6 print(y batch)
   tensor([[21, 17, 32, 10, 0, 27, 1, 58],
           [ 6, 1, 44, 53, 53, 50, 47, 57],
```

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Note that when training on (x, y), the model is learning multiple conditional probabilities p(target|context) simultaneously.

```
1 x, y = x \text{ batch}[0], y \text{ batch}[0]
3 print('x:', x.tolist())
4 print('v:', v.tolist(), '\n')
6 for t in range(block size):
     context = x[:t+1]
     target = y[t]
     print(f'when input is: {context}, the target is: {target}')
   x: [21, 17, 32, 10, 0, 27, 1, 58]
   y: [17, 32, 10, 0, 27, 1, 58, 46]
    when input is: tensor([21], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 17
   when input is: tensor([21, 17], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 32
   when input is: tensor([21, 17, 32], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 10
   when input is: tensor([21, 17, 32, 10], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 0
   when input is: tensor([21, 17, 32, 10, 0], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 27
   when input is: tensor([21, 17, 32, 10, 0, 27], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 1
   when input is: tensor([21, 17, 32, 10, 0, 27, 1], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 58
   when input is: tensor([21, 17, 32, 10, 0, 27, 1, 58], device='cuda:0'), the target is: 46
```

Create the character-level language model with LSTM

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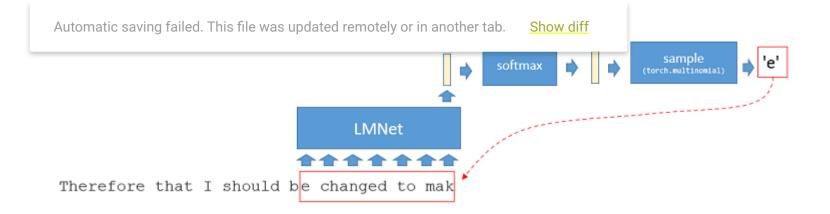
has the following layers:

Input	-	(B, T)
Embedding	num_embedding = vocab_size, embedding_dim = n_embd	(B, T, n_embd)
LSTM	input_size = n_embd, hidden_size = n_embd num_layers = 1, batch_first = true	(B, T, n_embd)
fc	in_features = n_embd, out_features = vocab_size	(B, T, vocab_size)

Generating novel text

To generate novel text, we implement the method generate. Since the network is trained on a sequence of length $T = block_size$, when generating the text, we feed the most recent $block_size$ characters into the network to generate the next character. Here are the steps:

- 1. Crop the most recent block_size characters in the generated text
- 2. The cropped text is fed to the generative model to generate the next character. The network output the logit value.
- 3. Convert the logit of the network to probit value by performing softmax operation.
- 4. Sample a character from the probit by using torch.multinorm
- 5. Append the sampled character to the end of the generated text.
- 6. Repeat steps 1-5 for text_len times



```
1 class LMNet(nn.Module):
       def init (self, vocab size, n embd):
          super(). init ()
 3
          self.embedding = nn.Embedding(num embeddings=vocab size, embedding dim=n embd)
                         = nn.LSTM(input size=n embd, hidden size=n embd, num layers=1, batch first=True, bidirectional=False)
 5
           self.lstm
          self.fc
                         = nn.Linear(in features=n embd, out features=vocab size)
 7
      def forward(self, x):
 8
 9
               = self.embedding(x)
10
          x, = self.lstm(x)
11
               = self.fc(x)
12
13
           return x
14
15
       def generate(self, text len, block size):
16
          model.eval() # set to evaluation mode
17
18
19
          # initialize the text with the first token (newline)
20
          num_samples = 1
          num tokens = 1
21
          text = torch.zeros((num samples, num tokens), dtype=torch.long).to(device)
22
23
          # repeat until the length of text = "text len"
24
```

4 yhat = model(x)

```
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28
                                                  inputs = text[:, -block size:]
29
                                                 # get the predictions
30
                                                  with torch.no grad():
31
                                                               logit = self(inputs)
                                                                                                                                                    # Shape = (B=1, T, F)
32
33
34
                                                               # focus only on the last time step.
                                                               logit = logit[:, -1, :] # Shape = (F,)
35
36
                                                               # apply soft max to get probabilities
37
                                                               probit = F.softmax(logit, dim=-1)
38
39
                                                               # sample from distribution
40
                                                               next token = torch.multinomial(probit, num samples=1) \# (T,) --> (B, T), i.e., (1,) --> (1, 1)
41
42
                                                               # append sampled index to the running sequence
43
                                                               text = torch.cat((text, next token), dim=1)
44
45
                                                  # print the sample
46
                                                  print(itos[next_token.item()], end='')
47
                                                  time.sleep(0.01)
48
Create the model for testing
   1 model = LMNet(vocab size=len(vocab), n embd=32).to(device)
   1 x, y = get_batch(batch_size=4, block_size=8, device=device)
   2 x, y = x.to(device), y.to(device)
```

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```
1 batch_size = 128
2 block_size = 256
3 lr = 3e-4
4 max_iters = 20000
5 show_interval = 1000
6 n_embd = 256
```

Create the model

```
1 model = LMNet(vocab_size=len(vocab), n_embd=n_embd).to(device)
```

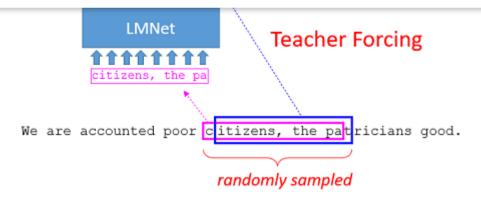
Create the optimizer

```
1 optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=lr)
```

Train the model

To train the model, we use **teacher forcing** where the predicted output is simply the 1-shifted sequence of the input sequence. We shall train the network with sentence sequence of length <code>block_size</code>. Since the network is trained on sequences of length <code>block_size</code>, during inference, the generative model should use input sequence of similar length to get good results.

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During training, the network is based on the many-to-many architecture. However, during inference (Figure at generating novel text), the network is based on many-to-one architecture.

```
1 model.train() # set to training mode
 2
 3 for steps in range(max iters):
      # sample a batch of data
       x batch, y batch = get batch(batch size, block size, device)
 7
      # forward propagation
 8
 9
      yhat_batch = model(x_batch)
10
       # compute loss
11
12
       B, T, C = yhat batch.shape
      yhat_batch = yhat_batch.reshape(-1, yhat_batch.size(-1))
13
      y_batch = y_batch.reshape(-1)
14
15
       loss = F.cross_entropy(yhat_batch, y_batch)
16
17
       # backpropagation
       loss.backward()
18
       optimizer.step()
19
```

```
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23
24
      # print the training loss
      if steps % show interval == 0:
25
           print(f"Iter {steps}: train loss {loss:.4f}")
26
     Iter 0: train loss 4.1727
     Iter 1000: train loss 1.6298
     Iter 2000: train loss 1.4246
     Iter 3000: train loss 1.3700
     Iter 4000: train loss 1.2928
     Iter 5000: train loss 1.2847
     Iter 6000: train loss 1.2369
     Iter 7000: train loss 1.2231
     Iter 8000: train loss 1.2068
     Iter 9000: train loss 1.1888
     Iter 10000: train loss 1.1635
     Iter 11000: train loss 1.1638
     Iter 12000: train loss 1.1454
     Iter 13000: train loss 1.1550
     Iter 14000: train loss 1.1263
     Iter 15000: train loss 1.1121
     Iter 16000: train loss 1.1081
     Iter 17000: train loss 1.0878
     Iter 18000: train loss 1.0928
     Iter 19000: train loss 1.0768
Generate text
 1 model.generate(text len=1000, block size=block size)
     Curse in no soily servant fastle heaven!
     WARWICK:
     Your firm strongs before your palace room use to leave
     to strike above thee it, to see your mother's suit:
```

By yours behomise: when Marcius doth touchety thou Theirs' blood with winds, he could support him, not Loes burthen English eye my father's rob: Give us strip to loyal sister is my meanal.

QUEEN:

O God! dares, my man I was so trust?

ISABELLA:

Ay, and do guist, no
For her maid to many auptleed their state:
Ah, is the obscuin the ancient fellow.
To thispiteries him for the guilt is shame,
Nor need to wearing from Pisa, was again,
When with the angel guest come to her heart
Of noble man shall but Juliet scorps
That in the throw thy tear.

AUFIDIUS:

Go think;
Any that thou concertanately be foot!
To break with purpose sword freely to fear,
And all to straight, thou tread to undernorater,
I tru

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