Lab 09 - Character-level Language Model with LSTM (guide)

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) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCc8FmEb1nY)

Load the dataset

Read the dataset into the string raw_data .

```
In [29]: with open('./input.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    raw_data = f.read()

# print the length of the datasets
print('Number of characters:', len(raw_data))
print('\n-----')

# look at the first 1000 characters
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?

A11:

No more talking on't; let it be done: away, away!

Second Citizen:

One word, good citizens.

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 sufference 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.

```
In [31]: stoi = {token : id for id, token in enumerate(vocab)}
itos = {id : token for id, token in enumerate(vocab)}
```

```
In [32]: print(stoi)
print(itos)
```

```
{'\n': 0, ' ': 1, '!': 2, '$': 3, '&': 4, """: 5, ',': 6, '-': 7, '.': 8, '3': 9, ':': 10, ';': 11, '?': 12, 'A': 13, 'B': 1
4, 'C': 15, 'D': 16, 'E': 17, 'F': 18, 'G': 19, 'H': 20, 'I': 21, 'J': 22, 'K': 23, 'L': 24, 'M': 25, 'N': 26, 'O': 27, 'P':
28, 'Q': 29, 'R': 30, 'S': 31, 'T': 32, 'U': 33, 'V': 34, 'W': 35, 'X': 36, 'Y': 37, 'Z': 38, 'a': 39, 'b': 40, 'c': 41,
'd': 42, 'e': 43, 'f': 44, 'g': 45, 'h': 46, 'i': 47, 'j': 48, 'k': 49, 'l': 50, 'm': 51, 'n': 52, 'o': 53, 'p': 54, 'q': 5
5, 'r': 56, 's': 57, 't': 58, 'u': 59, 'v': 60, 'w': 61, 'x': 62, 'y': 63, 'z': 64}
{0: '\n', 1: ', 2: '!', 3: '$', 4: '&', 5: "", 6: ',', 7: '-', 8: '.', 9: '3', 10: ':', 11: ';', 12: '?', 13: 'A', 14:
'B', 15: 'C', 16: 'D', 17: 'E', 18: 'F', 19: 'G', 20: 'H', 21: 'I', 22: 'J', 23: 'K', 24: 'L', 25: 'M', 26: 'N', 27: 'O', 2
8: 'P', 29: 'Q', 30: 'R', 31: 'S', 32: 'T', 33: 'U', 34: 'V', 35: 'W', 36: 'X', 37: 'Y', 38: 'Z', 39: 'a', 40: 'b', 41: 'c',
42: 'd', 43: 'e', 44: 'f', 45: 'g', 46: 'h', 47: 'i', 48: 'j', 49: 'k', 50: 'l', 51: 'm', 52: 'n', 53: 'o', 54: 'p', 55:
'q', 56: 'r', 57: 's', 58: 't', 59: 'u', 60: 'v', 61: 'w', 62: 'x', 63: 'y', 64: 'z'}
```

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.

```
In [33]: encode text = lambda str : [stoi[s] for s in str]
         encoded = encode text("Hello how do you do?")
         print(encoded)
         [20, 43, 50, 50, 53, 1, 46, 53, 61, 1, 42, 53, 1, 63, 53, 59, 1, 42, 53, 12]
In [34]: decode text = lambda l : ''.join([itos[i] for i in l])
         decoded = decode text(encoded)
         print(decoded)
         Hello how do you do?
         Now, we encode the raw data and then convert it into a 1-D integer tensor data.
In [35]: data = torch.tensor(encode text(raw data))
         print('Shape of data:', data.shape)
         print('Type of data: ', data.dtype)
         print('\nFirst 100 characters of data:\n', data[:100])
         Shape of data: torch.Size([1115394])
         Type of data: torch.int64
         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,
```

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. The start position of the first block is 0. The start position of the last block is len(data) - $(block_size + 1)$ where each the length of each sample is $block_size+1$ (remember that y is x shifted by 1).

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])

```
In [36]: |torch.manual seed(1234)
         def get batch(batch size, block size, device):
             ix = torch.randint(0, len(data) - block size - 1, (batch size,))
             x = torch.stack([data[i:i+block size] for i in ix])
             y = torch.stack([data[i+1:i+block size+1] for i in ix])
             x, y = x.to(device), y.to(device)
             return x, y
In [37]: batch size=4
         block size=8
In [38]: device = "cuda" if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu"
         x_batch, y_batch = get_batch(batch_size, block_size, device)
         print(x batch)
         print('----')
         print(y batch)
         tensor([[21, 17, 32, 10, 0, 27, 1, 58],
                 [6, 1, 44, 53, 53, 50, 47, 57],
                 [43, 56, 2, 1, 39, 58, 1, 39],
                 [53, 59, 56, 1, 43, 63, 43, 57]], device='cuda:0')
         tensor([[17, 32, 10, 0, 27, 1, 58, 46],
                 [ 1, 44, 53, 53, 50, 47, 57, 46],
                 [56, 2, 1, 39, 58, 1, 39, 1],
                 [59, 56, 1, 43, 63, 43, 57, 1]], device='cuda:0')
```

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

```
In [39]: x, y = x \, batch[0], y \, batch[0]
         print('x:', x.tolist())
         print('v:', v.tolist(), '\n')
         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

Network structure

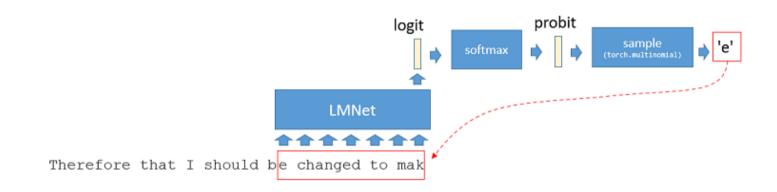
Now, let's build the character-level language model with LSTM. The network LMNet has the following layers:

Layer	Configuration	Shape
Input	-	(B, T)
Embedding	num_embedding = vocab_size, embedding_dim = emb_dim	(B, T, emb_dim)
LSTM	input_size = emb_dim, hidden_size = emb_dim num_layers = 1, batch_first = true	(B, T, emb_dim)
fc	in_features = emb_dim, 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 (https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.multinomial.html)
- 5. Append the sampled character to the end of the generated text.
- 6. Repeat steps 1-5 for text_len times



```
In [40]: class LMNet(nn.Module):
              def init (self, vocab size, emb dim):
                 super().__init ()
                  self.embedding = nn.Embedding(num embeddings=vocab size, embedding dim=emb dim)
                                = nn.LSTM(input_size=emb_dim, hidden_size=emb_dim, num_layers=1, batch_first=True, bidirectional=False
                  self.fc
                                = nn.Linear(in features=emb dim, out features=vocab size)
             def forward(self, x):
                 x = self.embedding(x)
                 x, _ = self.lstm(x)
                 x = self.fc(x)
                  return x
             def generate(self, text len, block size):
                  model.eval() # set to evaluation mode
                  # initialize the text with the first token (newline)
                 num samples = 1
                 num tokens = 1
                 text = torch.zeros((num samples, num_tokens), dtype=torch.long).to(device)
                 # repeat until the length of text = "text_len"
                 for t in range(text len):
                     # crop text to the last block-size tokens
                     inputs = text[:, -block size:]
                     # get the predictions
                     with torch.no_grad():
                          logit = self(inputs) # Shape = (B=1, T, F)
                         # focus only on the last time step.
                         logit = logit[:, -1, :] # Shape = (F,)
                         # apply soft max to get probabilities
                          probit = F.softmax(logit, dim=-1)
                         # sample from distribution
                         next_token = torch.multinomial(probit, num_samples=1) # (T,) \longrightarrow (B, T), i.e., (1,) \longrightarrow (1, 1)
                          # append sampled index to the running sequence
                         text = torch.cat((text, next token), dim=1)
```

```
# print the sample
print(itos[next_token.item()], end='')
time.sleep(0.01)
```

Create the model for testing

```
In [41]: model = LMNet(vocab_size=len(vocab), emb_dim=32).to(device)
In [42]: x, y = get_batch(batch_size=4, block_size=8, device=device)
    x, y = x.to(device), y.to(device)
    yhat = model(x)
```

Train the model

Create the model

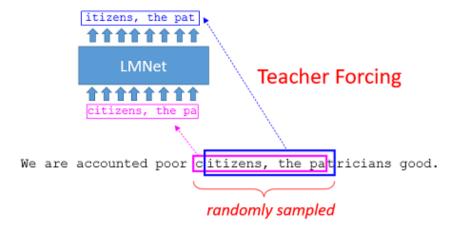
```
In [44]: model = LMNet(vocab_size=len(vocab), emb_dim=emb_dim).to(device)
```

Create the optimizer

```
In [45]: 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



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.

```
In [46]: model.train() # set to training mode
         for steps in range(max_iters):
             # sample a batch of data
             x batch, y batch = get batch(batch size, block size, device)
             # forward propagation
             yhat_batch = model(x_batch)
             # compute Loss
             B, T, C = yhat_batch.shape
             yhat_batch = yhat_batch.reshape(-1, yhat_batch.size(-1))
             y_batch = y_batch.reshape(-1)
             loss = F.cross_entropy(yhat_batch, y_batch)
             # backpropagation
             loss.backward()
             optimizer.step()
             # reset the optimizer
             optimizer.zero_grad()
             # print the training loss
             if steps % show_interval == 0:
                 print(f"Iter {steps}: train loss {loss:.4f}")
```

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

In [47]: 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: Speak now. There's many's ask the fully, and to her beat with keeper. Katharina, sir. Your hand and A man of ault the obsequio's famous first 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.

OUEEN:

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