

Package ‘kgrams’

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Description Tools for training and evaluating k-gram language models in R, supporting several probability smoothing techniques, perplexity computations, random text generation and more.

License GPL (>= 3)

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Author Valerio Gherardi [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8215-3013>>)

Maintainer Valerio Gherardi <vgherard@sissa.it>

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dictionary	<i>Word dictionaries</i>
------------	--------------------------

Description

Construct or coerce to and from a dictionary.

Usage

```
dictionary(text, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
```

```
dictionary(
  text,
  .preprocess = identity,
  size = NULL,
  cov = NULL,
  thresh = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'connection'
```

```
dictionary(
  text,
  .preprocess = identity,
  size = NULL,
  cov = NULL,
  thresh = NULL,
  batch_size = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```
as_dictionary(object)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'kgrams_dictionary'
as_dictionary(object)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as_dictionary(object)

## S3 method for class 'kgrams_dictionary'
as.character(x, ...)
```

Arguments

text	a character vector, a connection or missing/NULL. Source of text from which k-gram frequencies are to be extracted.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
.preprocess	a function taking a character vector as input and returning a character vector as output. Optional preprocessing transformation applied to text before creating the dictionary.
size	either NULL or a positive integer. Predefined size of the required dictionary (the top size most frequent words are retained).
cov	either NULL or a number between 0 and 1. Predefined text coverage fraction of the dictionary (the most frequent words providing the required coverage are retained).
thresh	either NULL or a positive integer. Predefined text coverage fraction of the dictionary (the most frequent words providing the required coverage are retained).
batch_size	a length one positive integer or NULL. Size of text batches when reading text from a file or a generic connection. If NULL, all input text is processed in a single batch.
object	an object to be coerced to dictionary.
x	a dictionary.

Details

These generic functions are used to build dictionaries from a text source, or to coerce other formats to dictionary, and from a dictionary to a character vector. By now, the only non-trivial type coercible to dictionary is character, in which case each entry of the input vector is considered as a single word. Coercion from dictionary to character returns the list of words included in the dictionary as a regular character vector.

Dictionaries can be *built* from text coming either directly from a character vector, or from a connection. The second option is useful if one wants to avoid loading the full text corpus in physical memory, allowing to process text from different sources such as files, compressed files or URLs.

A single preprocessing transformation can be applied before processing the text for unique words. After preprocessing, *anything delimited by one or more white space characters* in the transformed text input *is counted as a word* and may be added to the dictionary modulo additional constraints.

The possible constraints for including a word in the dictionary can be of three types: (i) fixed size of dictionary, implemented by the size argument; (ii) fixed text covering fraction, as specified by

the `cov` argument; or (iii) minimum word count threshold, `thresh` argument. *Only one of these constraints can be applied at a time*, so that specifying more than one of `size`, `cov` or `thresh` raises an error.

Value

A dictionary for `dictionary()` and `as_dictionary()`, a character vector for the `as.character()` method.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
# Building a dictionary from Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"

dict <- dictionary(much_ado)
length(dict)
query(dict, "leonato") # TRUE
query(dict, c("thy", "thou")) # c(TRUE, TRUE)
query(dict, "smartphones") # FALSE

# Getting list of words as regular character vector
words <- as.character(dict)
head(words)

# Building a dictionary from a list of words
dict <- as_dictionary(c("i", "the", "a"))
```

EOS

Special Tokens

Description

Return Begin-Of-Sentence, End-Of-Sentence and Unknown-Word special tokens.

Usage

`EOS()`

`BOS()`

`UNK()`

Details

These functions return the internal representation of BOS, EOS and UNK tokens respectively. Their actual returned values are irrelevant and their only purpose is to simplify queries of k-gram counts and probabilities involving the special tokens, as shown in the examples.

Value

a string representing the appropriate special token.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
f <- kgram_freqs("a b b a b", 2)
query(f, c(BOS(), EOS(), UNK()))
probability(c("a", "b") %|% BOS(), f)
probability("a b b a" %+% EOS(), f)

# The actual values of BOS(), EOS() and UNK() are irrelevant
c(BOS(), EOS(), UNK())
```

kgram_freqs

k-gram Frequency Tables

Description

Extract k-gram frequency counts from a text or a connection.

Principal methods supported by objects of class kgram_freqs:

- `query()`: query k-gram counts from the table. See [query](#)
- `probability()`: compute word continuation and sentence probabilities using Maximum Likelihood estimates. See [probability](#).
- `language_model()`: build a k-gram language model using various probability smoothing techniques. See [language_model](#).

Usage

```
kgram_freqs(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
kgram_freqs(
  object,
  .preprocess = identity,
```

```
.tknz_sent = identity,  
dict = NULL,  
...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'kgram_freqs'  
kgram_freqs(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'character'  
kgram_freqs(  
  object,  
  N,  
  .preprocess = identity,  
  .tknz_sent = identity,  
  dict = NULL,  
  open_dict = is.null(dict),  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'connection'  
kgram_freqs(  
  object,  
  N,  
  .preprocess = identity,  
  .tknz_sent = identity,  
  dict = NULL,  
  open_dict = is.null(dict),  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  max_lines = max_lines,  
  batch_size = NULL,  
  ...  
)  
  
process_sentences(  
  text,  
  freqs,  
  .preprocess = attr(freqs, ".preprocess"),  
  .tknz_sent = attr(freqs, ".tknz_sent"),  
  open_dict = TRUE,  
  in_place = TRUE,  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'character'  
process_sentences(  
  text,
```

```

    freqs,
    .preprocess = attr(freqs, ".preprocess"),
    .tknz_sent = attr(freqs, ".tknz_sent"),
    open_dict = TRUE,
    in_place = TRUE,
    verbose = TRUE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'connection'
process_sentences(
  text,
  freqs,
  .preprocess = attr(freqs, ".preprocess"),
  .tknz_sent = attr(freqs, ".tknz_sent"),
  open_dict = TRUE,
  in_place = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  max_lines = Inf,
  batch_size = max_lines,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	any type allowed by the available methods. The type defines the behaviour of <code>kgram_freqs()</code> as a default constructor, a copy constructor or a constructor of a non-trivial object. See ‘Details’.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
.preprocess	a function taking a character vector as input and returning a character vector as output. Optional preprocessing transformation applied to text before k-gram tokenization. See ‘Details’.
.tknz_sent	a function taking a character vector as input and returning a character vector as output. Optional sentence tokenization step applied to text after preprocessing and before k-gram tokenization. See ‘Details’.
dict	anything coercible to class dictionary . Optional pre-specified word dictionary.
N	a length one integer. Maximum order of k-grams to be considered.
open_dict	TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE, any new word encountered during processing not appearing in the original dictionary is included into the dictionary. Otherwise, new words are replaced by an unknown word token. It is by default TRUE if dict is specified, FALSE otherwise.
verbose	Print current progress to the console.
max_lines	a length one positive integer or Inf. Maximum number of lines to be read from the connection. If Inf, keeps reading until the End-Of-File.
batch_size	a length one positive integer less than or equal to <code>max_lines</code> . Size of text batches when reading text from connection.

text	a character vector or a connection. Source of text from which k-gram frequencies are to be extracted.
freqs	a kgram_freqs object, to which new k-gram counts from text are to be added.
in_place	TRUE or FALSE. Should the initial kgram_freqs object be modified in place?

Details

The function `kgram_freqs()` is a generic constructor for objects of class `kgram_freqs`, i.e. k-gram frequency tables. The constructor from `integer` returns an empty 'kgram_freqs' of fixed order, with an optional predefined dictionary (which can be empty) and `.preprocess` and `.tknz_sent` functions to be used as defaults in other `kgram_freqs` methods. The constructor from `kgram_freqs` returns a copy of an existing object, and it is provided because, in general, `kgram_freqs` objects have reference semantics, as discussed below.

The following discussion focuses on `process_sentences()` generic, as well as on the `character` and `connection` methods of the constructor `kgram_freqs()`. These functions extract k-gram frequency counts from a text source, which may be either a character vector or a connection. The second option is useful if one wants to avoid loading the full text corpus in physical memory, allowing to process text from different sources such as files, compressed files or URLs.

The returned object is of class `kgram_freqs` (a thin wrapper around the internal C++ class where all k-gram computations take place). `kgram_freqs` objects have methods for querying bare k-gram frequencies ([query](#)) and maximum likelihood estimates of sentence probabilities or word continuation probabilities (see [probability](#)). More importantly `kgram_freqs` objects are used to create [language_model](#) objects, which support various probability smoothing techniques.

The function `kgram_freqs()` is used to *construct* a new `kgram_freqs` object, initializing it with the k-gram counts from the `text` input, whereas `process_sentences()` is used to add k-gram counts from a new `text` to an *existing* `kgram_freqs` object, `freqs`. In this second case, the initial object `freqs` can either be modified in place (for `in_place == TRUE`, the default) or by making a copy (`in_place == FALSE`), see the examples below. The final object is returned invisibly when modifying in place, visibly in the second case. It is worth to mention that modifying in place a `kgram_freqs` object `freqs` will also affect `language_model` objects created from `freqs` with `language_model()`, which will also be updated with the new information. If one wants to avoid this behaviour, one can make copies using either the `kgram_freqs()` copy constructor, or the `in_place = FALSE` argument.

The `dict` argument allows to provide an initial set of known words. Subsequently, one can either work with such a closed dictionary (`open_dict == FALSE`), or extended the dictionary with all new words encountered during k-gram processing (`open_dict == TRUE`).

The `.preprocess` and `.tknz_sent` functions are applied *before* k-gram counting takes place, and are in principle arbitrary transformations of the original text. *After* preprocessing and sentence tokenization, each line of the transformed input is presented to the k-gram counting algorithm as a separate sentence (these sentences are implicitly padded with $N-1$ Begin-Of-Sentence (BOS) and one End-Of-Sentence (EOS) tokens, respectively. This is illustrated in the examples). For basic usage, this package offers the utilities [preprocess](#) and [tknz_sent](#). Notice that, strictly speaking, there is some redundancy in these two arguments, as the processed input to the k-gram counting algorithm is `.tknz_sent(.preprocess(text))`. They appear explicitly as separate arguments for two main reasons:

- The presence of `.tknz_sent` is a reminder of the fact that sentences have to be explicitly separated in different entries of the processed input, in order for `kgram_freqs()` to append the correct Begin-Of-Sentence and End-Of-Sentence paddings to each sentence.
- At prediction time (e.g. with [probability](#)), by default only `.preprocess` is applied when computing conditional probabilities, whereas both `.preprocess()` and `.tknz_sent()` are applied when computing sentence absolute probabilities.

Value

A `kgram_freqs` class object: k-gram frequency table storing k-gram counts from text. For `process_sentences()`, the updated `kgram_freqs` object is returned invisibly if `in_place` is `TRUE`, visibly otherwise.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

See Also

[query](#), [probability language_model](#), [dictionary](#)

Examples

```
# Build a k-gram frequency table from a character vector

f <- kgram_freqs("a b b a", 3)
f
summary(f)
query(f, c("a", "b")) # c(3, 2)
query(f, c("a b", "a" %>% EOS(), BOS() %>% "a b")) # c(1, 1, 1)
query(f, "a b b a") # NA (counts for k-grams of order k > 3 are not known)

process_sentences("b", f)
query(f, c("a", "b")) # c(3, 3): 'f' is updated in place

f1 <- process_sentences("b", f, in_place = FALSE)
query(f, c("a", "b")) # c(3, 3): 'f' is copied
query(f1, c("a", "b")) # c(3, 4): the new 'f1' stores the updated counts

# Build a k-gram frequency table from a file connection

## Not run:
f <- kgram_freqs(file("myfile.txt"), 3)

## End(Not run)

# Build a k-gram frequency table from an URL connection
## Not run:
### Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" (entire play)
```

```

con <- url("http://shakespeare.mit.edu/much_ado/full.html")

# Apply some basic preprocessing
.preprocess <- function(x) {
  # Remove character names and locations (boldfaced in original html)
  x <- gsub("<b>[A-z]+</b>", "", x)
  # Remove other html tags
  x <- gsub("<[^>]+>||<[^>]+>||<[^>]+>$", "", x)
  # Apply standard preprocessing including lower-case
  x <- kgrams::preprocess(x)
  return(x)
}

.tknz_sent <- function(x) {
  # Tokenize sentences keeping Shakespeare's punctuation
  x <- kgrams::tknz_sent(x, keep_first = TRUE)
  # Remove empty sentences
  x <- x[x != ""]
  return(x)
}

f <- kgram_freqs(con, 3, .preprocess, .tknz_sent, batch_size = 1000)
summary(f)

query(f, c("leonato", "thy", "smartphones")) # c(145, 52, 0)

## End(Not run)

```

language_model

k-gram Language Models

Description

Build a k-gram language model.

Principal methods supported by objects of class `language_model`:

- `probability()`: compute word continuation and sentence probabilities. See [probability](#).
- `sample_sentences()`: generate random text by sampling from the language model probability distribution at arbitrary temperature. See [sample_sentences](#).
- `perplexity()`: Compute the language model perplexity on a test corpus. See [perplexity](#).

Usage

```
language_model(object, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'language_model'
language_model(object, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'kgram_freqs'
language_model(object, smoother = "ml", N = param(object, "N"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object which stores the information required to build the k-gram model. At present, necessarily a kgram_freqs object, or a language_model object of which a copy is desired (see Details).
...	possible additional parameters required by the smoother.
smoother	a character vector. Indicates the smoothing technique to be applied to compute k-gram continuation probabilities. A list of available smoothers can be obtained with smoothers(), and further information on a particular smoother through info().
N	an integer. Maximum order of k-grams to use in the language model. This must be less than or equal to the order of the underlying kgram_freqs object.

Details

These generics are used to construct objects of class language_model. The language_model method is only needed to create copies of language_model objects (that is to say, new copies which are not altered by methods which modify the original object in place, see e.g. [parameters](#)). The discussion below focuses on language models and the kgram_freqs method.

[kgrams](#) supports several k-gram language models, including Interpolated Kneser-Ney, Stupid Back-off and others (see [smoothers](#)). The objects created by language_models() have methods for computing word continuation and sentence probabilities (see [probability](#)), random text generation (see [sample_sentences](#)) and other type of language modeling tasks such as (**not yet implemented**) computing perplexities and word prediction accuracies.

Smoothers have often tuning parameters, which need to be specified by (exact) name through the ... arguments; otherwise, language_model() will use default values and, once per session, throw a warning. info(smoother) lists all parameters needed by a specific smoother, together with their allowed parameter space.

The run-time of language_model() may vary substantially for different smoothing methods, depending on whether or not a method requires the computation of additional quantities (that is to say, beyond k-gram counts) for its operativity (this is, for instance, the case for the Kneser-Ney smoother).

Value

A language_model object.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
# Create an interpolated Kneser-Ney 2-gram language model

freqs <- kgram_freqs("a a b a a b a b a b a b", 2)
model <- language_model(freqs, "kn", D = 0.5)
model
```

```
summary(model)
probability("a" %% "b", model)

# For more examples, see ?probability, ?sample_sentences and ?perplexity.
```

midsummer	<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

The entire play "A Midsummer Night's Dream" from William Shakespeare.

Usage

```
midsummer
```

Format

A length one character vector, containing the entire text of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" from William Shakespeare. The script used for generating this file is available [here](#)

Source

<http://shakespeare.mit.edu/midsummer/>

See Also

[much_ado](#)

Examples

```
midsummer[840]
```

much_ado	<i>Much Ado About Nothing</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

The entire play "Much Ado About Nothing" from William Shakespeare.

Usage

```
much_ado
```

Format

A length one character vector, containing the entire text of "Much Ado About Nothing" from William Shakespeare. The script used for generating this file is available [here](#)

Source

http://shakespeare.mit.edu/much_ado/

See Also

[midsummer](#)

Examples

```
much_ado[840]
```

parameters

Language Model Parameters

Description

Get and set parameters of a language model.

Usage

```
param(object, which)

## S3 method for class 'kgram_freqs'
param(object, which)

param(object, which) <- value

parameters(object)
```

Arguments

object	a language_model or kgram_freqs class object.
which	a string. Name of the parameter to get or set.
value	new value for the parameter specified by which. Typically a length one numeric.

Details

These functions are used to retrieve or modify the parameters of a `language_model` or a `kgram_freqs` object. Any object of, or inheriting from, any of these two classes has at least two parameters:

- N: higher order of k-grams considered in the model for `language_model`, or stored in memory for `kgram_freqs`.
- V: size of the dictionary (excluding the special tokens `BOS()`, `EOS()`, `UNK()`).

For an object of class `kgram_freqs`, these are the only parameters, and they are read-only. `language_models` allow to set N less than or equal to the order of the underlying `kgram_freqs` object.

In addition to these, `language_models` can have additional parameters, e.g. discount values or interpolation constants, depending on the particular smoother employed by the model. A list of parameters available for a given smoother can be obtained through `info()` (see [smoothers](#)).

It is important to mention that setting a parameter is an in-place operation. This implies that if, say, object `m` is a `language_model` object, the code `m1 <- m ; param(m1, which) <- value` will set the parameter `which` to `value` both for `m1` and `m`. The reason for this is that, behind the scenes, both `m` and `m1` are pointers to the same C++ object. In order to create a true copy, one can use the copy constructor `language_model()`, see [language_model](#).

Value

a list for `parameters()`, a single value, typically numeric, for `param()` and `param()<-` (the new value, in this last case).

Examples

```
# Get and set k-gram model parameters

f <- kgram_freqs("a a b a b", 3)
param(f, "N")
parameters(f)

m <- language_model(f, "sbo", lambda = 0.2)
param(m, "V")
param(m, "lambda")
param(m, "N") <- 2
param(m, "lambda") <- 0.4

if (FALSE) {
  param(m, "V") <- 5 # Error: dictionary size cannot be set.
}

if (FALSE) {
  param(f, "N") <- 4 # Error: parameters of 'kgram_freqs' cannot be set
}

m1 <- m
param(m1, "lambda") <- 0.5
param(m, "lambda") # 0.5 ; param() modifies 'm' by reference!
```

```
m2 <- language_model(m) # This creates a true copy
param(m2, "lambda") <- 0.6
param(m, "lambda") # 0.5
```

perplexity

Language Model Perplexities

Description

Compute language model perplexities on a test corpus.

Usage

```
perplexity(
  text,
  model,
  .preprocess = attr(model, ".preprocess"),
  .tknz_sent = attr(model, ".tknz_sent"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'character'
perplexity(
  text,
  model,
  .preprocess = attr(model, ".preprocess"),
  .tknz_sent = attr(model, ".tknz_sent"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'connection'
perplexity(
  text,
  model,
  .preprocess = attr(model, ".preprocess"),
  .tknz_sent = attr(model, ".tknz_sent"),
  batch_size = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

text	a character vector or connection. Test corpus from which language model perplexity is computed.
model	either an object of class <code>language_model</code> , or a <code>kgram_freqs</code> object. The language model from which probabilities are computed.

<code>.preprocess</code>	a function taking a character vector as input and returning a character vector as output. Preprocessing transformation applied to input before computing perplexity.
<code>.tknz_sent</code>	a function taking a character vector as input and returning a character vector as output. Optional sentence tokenization step applied before computing perplexity.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
<code>batch_size</code>	a length one positive integer or NULL. Size of text batches when reading text from a connection. If NULL, all input text is processed in a single batch.

Details

These generic functions are used to compute a `language_model` perplexity on a test corpus, which may be either a plain character vector of text, or a connection from which text can be read in batches. The second option is useful if one wants to avoid loading the full text in physical memory, and allows to process text from different sources such as files, compressed files or URLs.

"Perplexity" is defined here, following Ref. (Chen and Goodman 1999), as the exponential of the normalized language model cross-entropy with the test corpus. Cross-entropy is normalized by the total number of words in the corpus, where we include the End-Of-Sentence tokens, but not the Begin-Of-Sentence tokens, in the word count.

The custom `.preprocess` and `.tknz_sent` arguments allow to apply transformations to the text corpus before the perplexity computation takes place. By default, the same functions used during model building are employed, c.f. [kgram_freqs](#) and [language_model](#).

A note of caution is in order. Perplexity is not defined for all language models available in [kgrams](#). For instance, smoother "sbo" (i.e. Stupid Backoff (Brants et al. 2007)) does not produce normalized probabilities, and this is signaled by a warning (shown once per session) if the user attempts to compute the perplexity for such a model. In these cases, when possible, perplexity computations are performed anyway case, as the results might still be useful (e.g. to tune the model's parameters), even if their probabilistic interpretation does no longer hold.

Value

a number. Perplexity of the language model on the test corpus.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

References

Brants T, Popat AC, Xu P, Och FJ, Dean J (2007). "Large Language Models in Machine Translation." In *Proceedings of the 2007 Joint Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing and Computational Natural Language Learning (EMNLP-CoNLL)*, 858–867. <https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/D07-1090/>.

Chen SF, Goodman J (1999). "An empirical study of smoothing techniques for language modeling." *Computer Speech & Language*, **13**(4), 359–394.

Examples

```

# Train 4-, 6-, and 8-gram models on Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing",
# compute their perplexities on the training and test corpora.
# We use Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as test.

train <- much_ado
test <- midsummer

tknz <- function(text) tknz_sent(text, keep_first = TRUE)
f <- kgram_freqs(train, 8, .tknz_sent = tknz)
m <- language_model(f, "kn", D = 0.75)

# Compute perplexities for 4-, 6-, and 8-gram models
FUN <- function(N) {
  param(m, "N") <- N
  c(train = perplexity(train, m), test = perplexity(test, m))
}
sapply(c("N = 4" = 4, "N = 6" = 6, "N = 8" = 8), FUN)

```

preprocess

*Text preprocessing***Description**

A minimal text preprocessing utility.

Usage

```
preprocess(input, erase = "[^.?!;:'[:alnum:][:space:]]", lower_case = TRUE)
```

Arguments

input	a character vector.
erase	a length one character vector. Regular expression matching parts of text to be <i>erased</i> from input. The default removes anything not alphanumeric (<code>[A-z0-9]</code>), space (white space, tab, vertical tab, newline, form feed, carriage return), apostrophes or punctuation characters (<code>"[.?!;:]"</code>).
lower_case	a length one logical vector. If TRUE, puts everything to lower case.

Details

The expressions `preprocess(x, erase = pattern, lower_case = TRUE)` and `preprocess(x, erase = pattern, lower_case = FALSE)` are roughly equivalent to `tolower(gsub(pattern, "", x))` and `gsub(pattern, "", x)`, respectively, provided that the regular expression 'pattern' is correctly recognized by R.

Internally, `preprocess()` converts the string 'pattern' is converted into a C++ `std::regex` class by the default constructor `std::regex::regex(std::string)`.

Value

a character vector containing the processed output.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
preprocess("#This Is An Example@-@!#")
```

probability

Language Model Probabilities

Description

Compute sentence probabilities and word continuation conditional probabilities from a language model

Usage

```
probability(object, model, .preprocess = attr(model, ".preprocess"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'kgrams_word_context'
```

```
probability(object, model, .preprocess = attr(model, ".preprocess"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
```

```
probability(
  object,
  model,
  .preprocess = attr(model, ".preprocess"),
  .tknz_sent = attr(model, ".tknz_sent"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object a character vector for sentence probabilities, a word-context conditional expression created with the conditional operator `%|%` (see [word_context](#)). for word continuation probabilities.

model either an object of class `language_model`, or a `kgram_freqs` object. The language model from which probabilities are computed.

<code>.preprocess</code>	a function taking a character vector as input and returning a character vector as output. Preprocessing transformation applied to input before computing probabilities
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
<code>.tknz_sent</code>	a function taking a character vector as input and returning a character vector as output. Optional sentence tokenization step applied before computing sentence probabilities.

Details

The generic function `probability()` is used to obtain both sentence unconditional probabilities (such as `Prob("I was starting to feel drunk")`) and word continuation conditional probabilities (such as `Prob("you" | "i love")`). In plain words, these probabilities answer the following related but conceptually different questions:

- Sentence probability `Prob(s)`: what is the probability that extracting a single sentence (from a corpus of text, say) we will obtain exactly 's'?
- Continuation probability `Prob(w|c)`: what is the probability that a given context 'c' will be followed exactly by the word 'w'?

In order to compute continuation probabilities (i.e. `Prob(w|c)`), one must create conditional expressions with the infix operator `%|%`, as shown in the examples below. Both `probability` and `%|%` are vectorized with respect to words (left hand side of `%|%`), but the context must be a length one character (right hand side of `%|%`).

The input is treated as in [query](#) for what concerns word tokenization: anything delimited by (one or more) white space(s) is tokenized as a word. For sentence probabilities, Begin-Of-Sentence and End-Of-Sentence paddings are implicitly added to the input, but specifying them explicitly does not produce wrong results as BOS and EOS tokens are ignored by `probability()` (see the examples below). For continuation probabilities, any context of more than $N - 1$ words (where N is the k -gram order the language model) is truncated to the last $N - 1$ words.

By default, the same `.preprocess()` and `.tknz_sent()` functions used during model building are applied to the input, but this can be overridden with arbitrary functions. Notice that the `.tknz_sent` can be useful (for sentence probabilities) if e.g. the input is a length one unprocessed character vector.

Value

a numeric vector. Probabilities of the sentences or word continuations.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
# Usage of probability()
f <- kgram_freqs("a b b a b a b", 2)
```

```

### Compute probabilities directly from 'f'. These are ML probabilities

##### Sentence probabilities
( p <- probability("a b b a b", f) )
identical(p, probability(BOS() %+"a b b a b" +% EOS(), f)) # TRUE

##### Continuation probabilities
( p <- probability("a" %|"b", f) ) # Continuation probabilities
identical(p, probability("a" %|"a b b a b", f)) # TRUE
probability(c("a", "b", EOS(), UNK()) %|BOS(), f) # c(1, 0, 0, 0)
probability("a" %|UNK(), f) # NA, as context has count zero

### Compute probabilities from a language model

m <- language_model(f, "add_k", k = 1)
probability(c("a", "b", EOS(), UNK()) %|BOS(), m) # c(0.4, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2)
probability("a" %|UNK(), m) # not NA

```

query

Query k-gram frequency tables or dictionaries

Description

Return the frequency count of k-grams in a k-gram frequency table, or whether words are contained in a dictionary.

Usage

```

query(object, x)

## S3 method for class 'kgram_freqs'
query(object, x)

## S3 method for class 'kgrams_dictionary'
query(object, x)

```

Arguments

object	a kgram_freqs or dictionary class object.
x	a character vector. A list of k-grams if object is of class kgram_freqs, a list of words if object is a dictionary.

Details

This generic has slightly different behaviors when querying for the presence of words in a dictionary and for k-gram counts in a frequency table respectively. For words, `query()` looks for exact matches between the input and the dictionary entries. Queries of Begin-Of-Sentence (`BOS()`) and End-Of-Sentence (`EOS()`) tokens always return `TRUE`, and queries of the Unknown-Word token return `FALSE` (see [special_tokens](#)).

On the other hand, queries of k-gram counts first perform a word level tokenization, so that anything separated by one or more space characters in the input is considered as a single word (thus, for instance queries of strings such as "i love you", " i love you"), or "i love you ") all produce the same outcome). Moreover, querying for any word outside the underlying dictionary returns the counts corresponding to the Unknown-Word token (`UNK()`) (e.g., if the word "prcsrnr" is outside the dictionary, querying "i love prcsrnr" is the same as querying `paste("i love", UNK())`). Queries from k-grams of order $k > N$ will return `NA`.

See also the examples below.

Value

an integer vector, containing k-gram counts of `x`, if `object` is a `kgram_freqs` class object, a logical vector if `object` is a dictionary. Vectorized over `x`.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
# Querying a k-gram frequency table
f <- kgram_freqs("a a b a b b a b", N = 2)
query(f, c("a", "b")) # query single words
query(f, c("a b")) # query a 2-gram
identical(query(f, "c"), query(f, "d")) # TRUE, both "c" and "d" are <UNK>
identical(query(f, UNK()), query(f, "c")) # TRUE
query(f, EOS()) # 1, since text is a single sentence

# Querying a dictionary
d <- as_dictionary(c("a", "b"))
query(d, c("a", "b", "c")) # query some words
query(f, c(BOS(), EOS(), UNK())) # c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE)
```

Description

Sample sentences from a language model's probability distribution.

Usage

```
sample_sentences(model, n, max_length, t = 1)
```

Arguments

model	either an object of class <code>language_model</code> , or a <code>kgram_freqs</code> object. The language model from which probabilities are computed.
n	an integer. Number of sentences to sample.
max_length	an integer. Maximum length of sampled sentences.
t	a positive number. Sampling temperature (optional); see Details.

Details

This function samples sentences according the prescribed language model's probability distribution, with an optional temperature parameter. The temperature transform of a probability distribution is defined by $p(t) = \exp(\log(p) / t) / Z(t)$ where $Z(t)$ is the partition function, fixed by the normalization condition $\sum(p(t)) = 1$.

Sampling is performed word by word, using the already sampled string as context, starting from the Begin-Of-Sentence context (i.e. N - 1 BOS tokens). Sampling stops either when an End-Of-Sentence token is encountered, or when the string exceeds `max_length`, in which case a truncated output is returned.

A word of caution on some special smoothers: 'sbo' smoother (Stupid Backoff), does not produce normalized continuation probabilities, but rather continuation *scores*. Sampling is here performed by assuming that Stupid Backoff scores are *proportional* to actual probabilities. 'ml' smoother (Maximum Likelihood) does not assign probabilities when the k-gram count of the context is zero. When this happens, the next word is chosen uniformly at random from the model's dictionary.

Value

a character vector of length n. Random sentences generated from the language model's distribution.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
# Sample sentences from 8-gram Kneser-Ney model trained on Shakespeare's
# "Much Ado About Nothing"
```

```
### Prepare the model and set seed
freqs <- kgram_freqs(much_ado, 8, .tknz_sent = tknz_sent)
model <- language_model(freqs, "kn", D = 0.75)
set.seed(840)
```

```
sample_sentences(model, n = 3, max_length = 10)
```

```
### Sampling at high temperature
sample_sentences(model, n = 3, max_length = 10, t = 100)

### Sampling at low temperature
sample_sentences(model, n = 3, max_length = 10, t = 0.01)
```

smoothers

k-gram Probability Smoothers

Description

Information on available k-gram continuation probability smoothers.

List of smoothers currently supported by kgrams:

- "ml": Maximum Likelihood estimate (Markov 1913).
- "add_k": Add-k smoothing (Dale and Laplace 1995; Lidstone 1920; Johnson 1932; Jeffreys 1998).
- "abs": Absolute discounting (Ney and Essen 1991).
- "wb": Witten-Bell smoothing (Bell et al. 1990; Witten and Bell 1991)
- "kn": Interpolated Kneser-Ney. (Kneser and Ney 1995; Chen and Goodman 1999).
- "mkn": Interpolated modified Kneser-Ney. (Chen and Goodman 1999).
- "sbo": Stupid Backoff (Brants et al. 2007).

Usage

```
smoothers()
```

```
info(smooth)
```

Arguments

smoother a string. Code name of probability smoother.

Value

smoothers() returns a character vector, the list of code names of probability smoothers available in [kgrams](#). info(smooth) returns NULL and prints some information on the selected smoothing technique.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

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Examples

```
# List available smoothers
smoothers()

# Get information on smoother "kn", i.e. Interpolated Kneser-Ney
info("kn")
```

tknz_sent

Sentence tokenizer

Description

Extract sentences from a batch of text lines.

Usage

```
tknz_sent(input, EOS = "[.?!:;]+", keep_first = FALSE)
```

Arguments

input	a character vector.
EOS	a regular expression matching an End-Of-Sentence delimiter.
keep_first	TRUE or FALSE? Should the first character of the matches be appended to the returned sentences (with a space)?

Details

tknz_sent() splits text into sentences using a list of single character delimiters, specified by the parameter EOS. Specifically, when an EOS token is found, the next sentence begins at the first position in the input string not containing any of the EOS tokens *or white space* (so that entries like "Hi there!!!" or "Hello . . ." are both recognized as a single sentence).

If keep_first is FALSE, the delimiters are stripped off from the returned sequences, which means that all delimiters are treated symmetrically.

In the absence of any EOS delimiter, tknz_sent() returns the input as is, since parts of text corresponding to different entries of the input vector x are understood as parts of separate sentences.

Value

a character vector, each entry of which corresponds to a single sentence.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
tknz_sent("Hi there! I'm using `sbo`.")
```

word_context

Word-context conditional expression

Description

Create word-context conditional expression with the %|% operator.

Usage

```
word %|% context
```

Arguments

word	a character vector. Word or words to include as the variable part of the conditional expression.
context	a character vector of length one. The fixed (or "given") part of the conditional expression.

Details

The intuitive meaning of the operator `%|%` is that of the mathematical symbol $|$ (given). This operator is used to create conditional expressions representing the occurrence of some word after a given context (for instance, the expression `"you" %|%" i love"` would represent the occurrence of the word `"you"` after the string `"i love"`). The purpose of `%|%` is to create objects which can be given as input to `probability()` (see [probability](#) for further examples).

Value

a `word_context` class object.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Examples

```
f <- kgram_freqs(much_ado, 2, .tknz_sent = tknz_sent)
m <- language_model(f, "kn", D = 0.5)
probability("leonato" %|%"enter", m)
```

`%+%`

String concatenation

Description

String concatenation

Usage

```
lhs %+% rhs
```

Arguments

lhs	a string or vector of strings.
rhs	a string or vector of strings.

Details

The expression `lhs %+% rhs` is equivalent to `paste(lhs, rhs, sep = " ", collapse = NULL, recycle0 = FALSE)`. See [paste](#) for more details.

Value

a string or vector of strings.

Author(s)

Valerio Gherardi

Brief synthax for string concatenation.

See Also

[paste](#)

Examples

```
"i love" %+% c("cats", "jazz", "you")
```

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