



Android

Application Development

Lab 3 - Ασκήσεις μελέτης B2

Human-Computer Interaction, AUEB
Εαρινό εξάμηνο 2024-2025

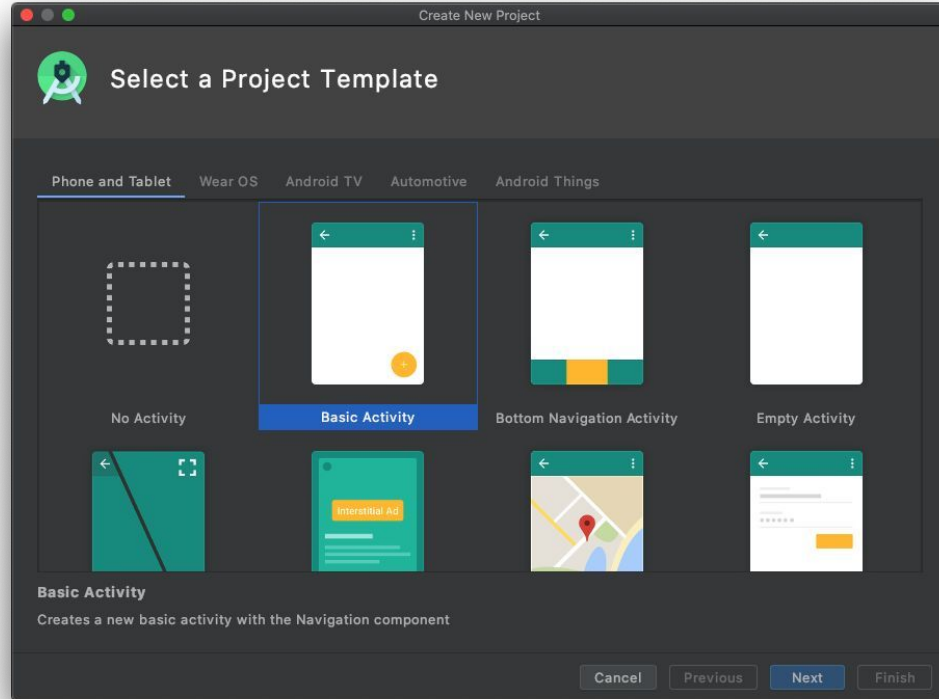
Lab Assistant: Sofia Eleftheriou



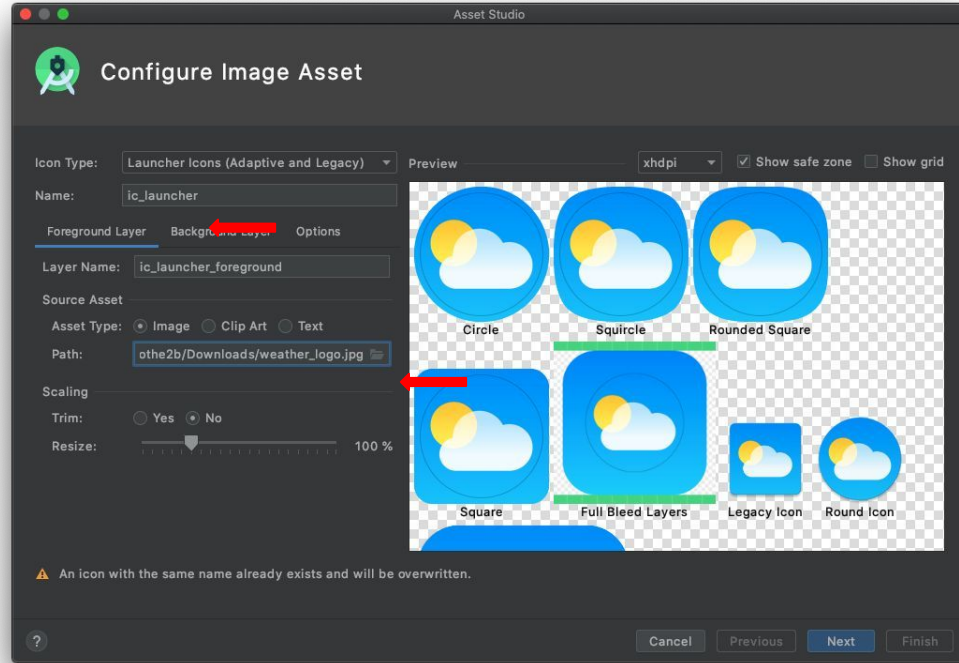
Android Development Advanced Use

- Catch up with Lab 1-2
- Add Voice Recognition functionality
 - Update Business Logic to use voice commands
 - Demonstrate updates

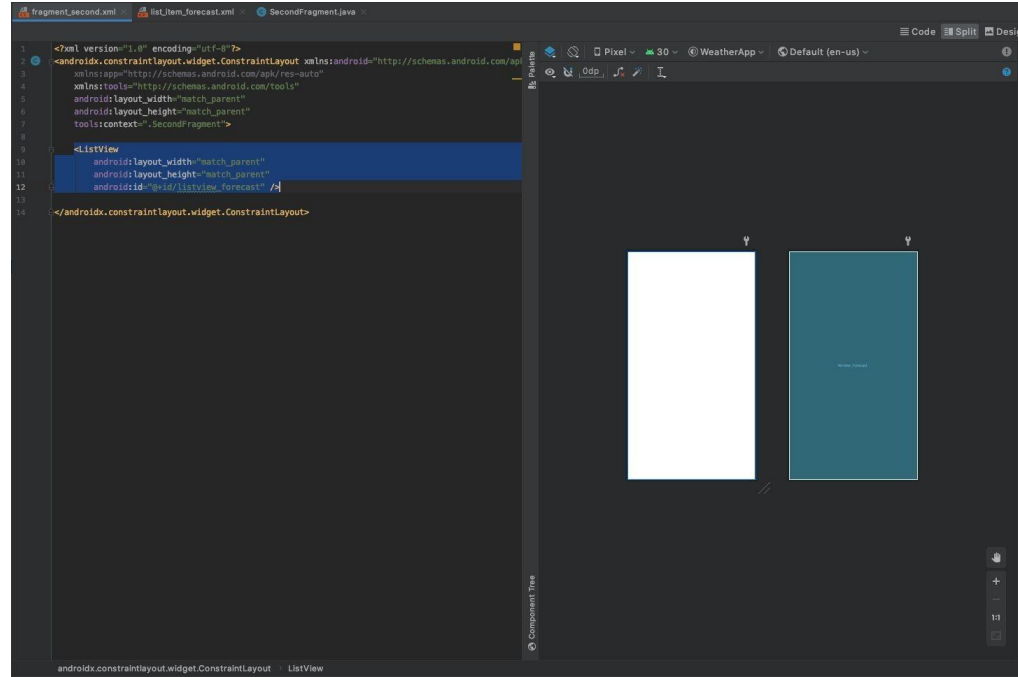
Catch up with Lab 1



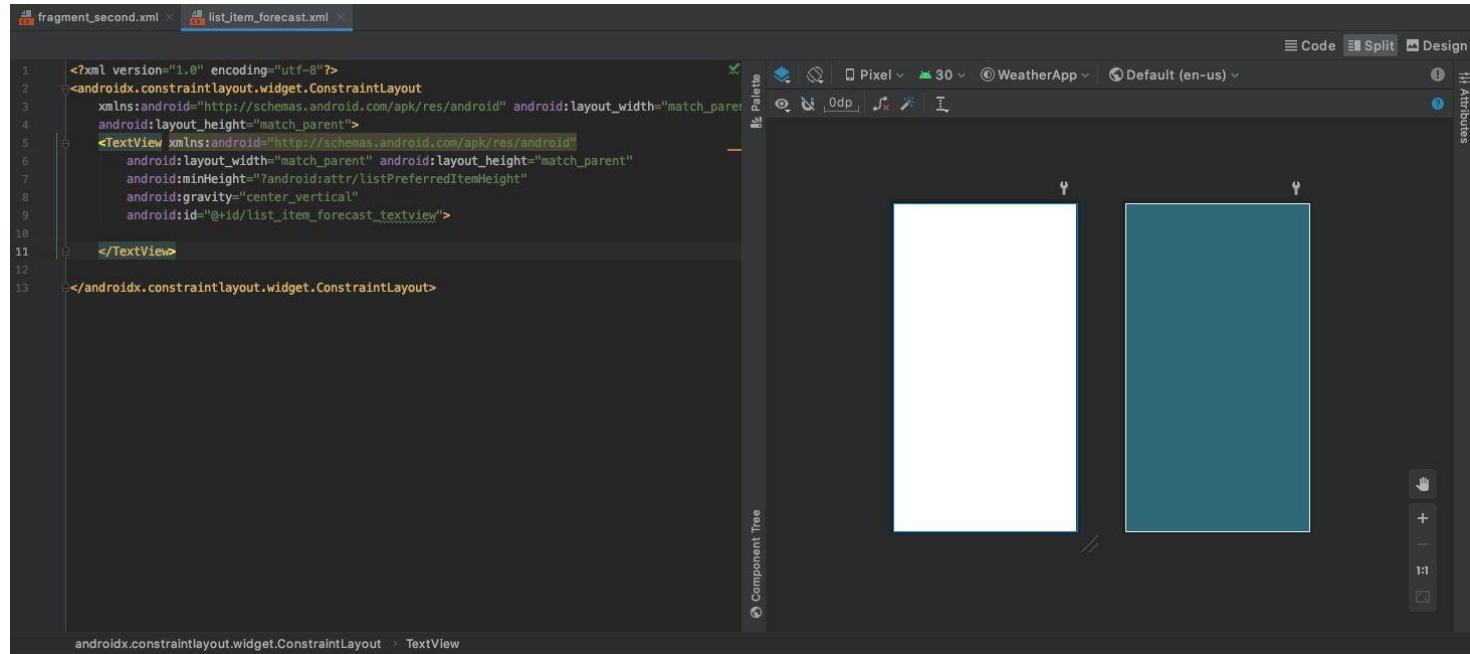
Create new project with Basic Activity



Change Application Icon



Add ListView to layout



Add new layout with TextView for list items



```
SecondFragment.java
package com.example.weatherapp;

import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.LayoutInflater;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.ViewGroup;

import androidx.fragment.app.Fragment;
import java.util.*;
import android.widget.AdapterView;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemClickListener;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemClickListener;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemClickListener;
import android.widget.AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener;

public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {

    @Override
    public View onCreateView(
        LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
        Bundle savedInstanceState
    ) {

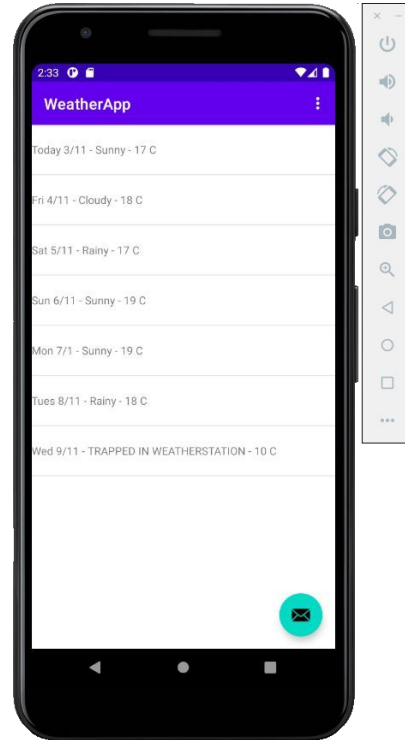
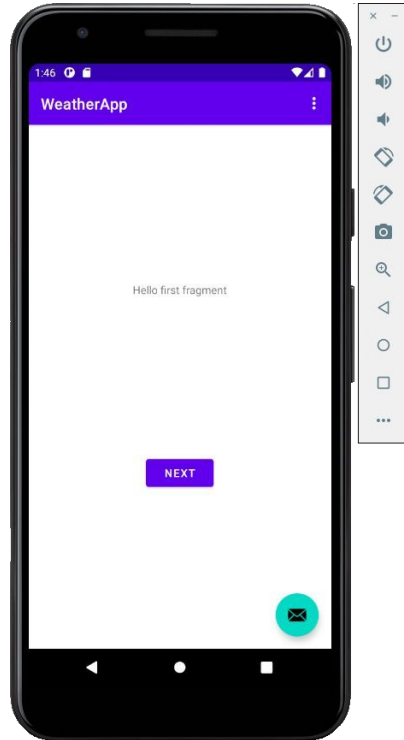
        ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
        String[] data = {
            "Today 3/11 - Sunny - 17 C",
            "Fri 4/11 - Cloudy - 18 C",
            "Sat 5/11 - Rainy - 17 C",
            "Sun 6/11 - Sunny - 19 C",
            "Mon 7/1 - Sunny - 19 C",
            "Tues 8/11 - Rainy - 18 C",
            "Wed 9/11 - TRAPPED IN WEATHERSTATION - 10 C"
        };

        List<String> weekForecast = new ArrayList<String>(Arrays.asList(data));
        mForecastAdapter = new ArrayAdapter<String>(getActivity(), // The current context (this activity)
            R.layout.list_item_forecast, // The name of the layout ID.
            R.id.list_item_forecast_textview, // The ID of the textview to populate.
            weekForecast);

        View rootView = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_second, container, attachToRoot: false);
        ListView listView = (ListView) rootView.findViewById(R.id.listView_forecast);
        listView.setAdapter(mForecastAdapter);

        return rootView;
    }
}
```

New business logic / Populate list with mock (fake) data

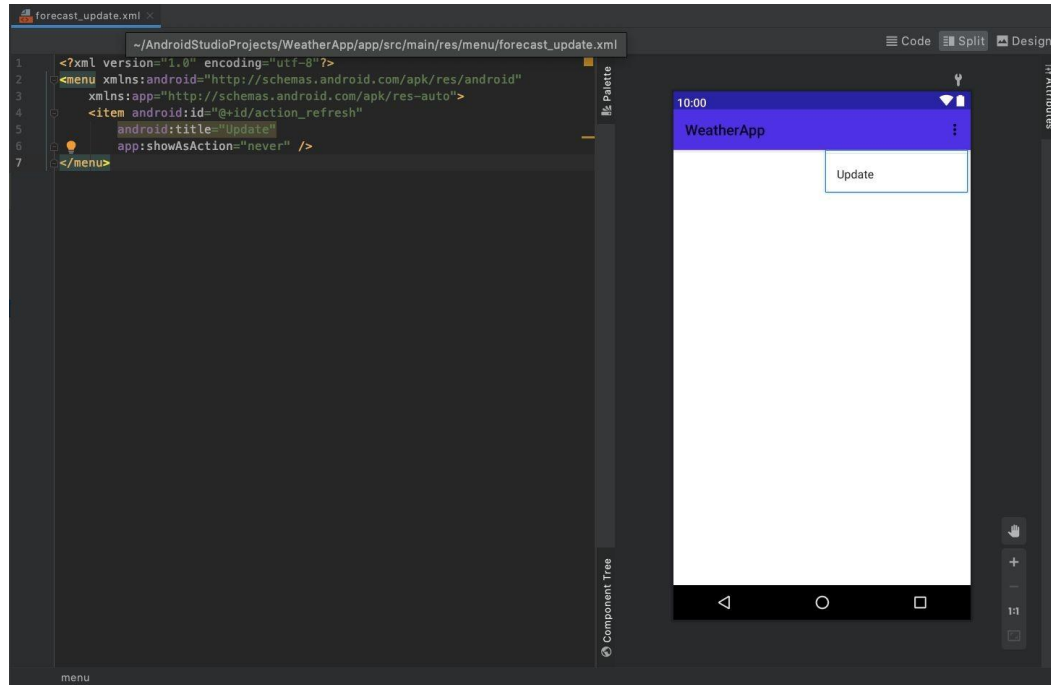


Catch up with Lab 2



```
SecondFragment.java FirstFragment.java
3
12 import ...
13 public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {
14
15     public ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
16
17     @Override
18     public View onCreateView(
19         LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
20         Bundle savedInstanceState
21     ){
22         String[] data = {
23             "Today 3/11 - Sunny - 17 C",
24             "Fri 4/11 - Cloudy - 18 C",
25             "Sat 5/11 - Rainy - 17 C",
26             "Sun 6/11 - Sunny - 19 C",
27             "Mon 7/1 - Sunny - 19 C",
28             "Tues 8/11 - Rainy - 18 C",
29             "Wed 9/11 - TRAPPED IN WEATHERSTATION - 10 C"
30         };
31
32         List<String> weekForecast = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(data));
33         mForecastAdapter = new ArrayAdapter<String>(getActivity(), // The current context (this activity)
34             R.layout.list_item_forecast, // The name of the layout ID.
35             R.id.list_item_forecast_textview, // The ID of the textview to populate.
36             weekForecast);
37         View rootView = inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_second, container, attachToRoot: false);
38         ListView listView = (ListView) rootView.findViewById(R.id.listview_forecast);
39         listView.setAdapter(mForecastAdapter);
40         return rootView;
41     }
42 }
43
44 }
```

Turn Array Adapter should be public to be amendable



Add menu option (Update
Forecast)



```
1 package com.example.weatherapp;
2
3 import ...
4
16
17 public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {
18
19     public ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
20
21     @Override
22     public View onCreateView(
23         LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
24         Bundle savedInstanceState
25     ){...}
26
47
48     @Override
49     public void onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu, MenuInflater inflater) {
50         inflater.inflate(R.menu.forecast_update, menu);
51     }
52
53
54     @Override
55     public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
56         // Handle action bar item clicks here. The action bar will
57         // automatically handle clicks on the Home/Up button, so long
58         // as you specify a parent activity in AndroidManifest.xml.
59         int id = item.getItemId();
60         if (id == R.id.action_refresh) {
61             // Call Weather API - Update Forecast Adapter
62             return true;
63         }
64         return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
65     }
66
67
68
69 }
```

Update business logic to support new menu



```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3     package="com.example.weatherapp">
4     <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"/>
5     <application
6         android:allowBackup="true"
7         android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
8         android:label="WeatherApp"
9         android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
10        android:supportsRtl="true"
11        android:theme="@style/Theme.WeatherApp">
12        <activity
13            android:name=".MainActivity"
14            android:label="WeatherApp"
15            android:theme="@style/Theme.WeatherApp.NoActionBar">
16            <intent-filter>
17                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
18
19                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
20            </intent-filter>
21        </activity>
22    </application>
23 </manifest>
```

manifest > uses-permission

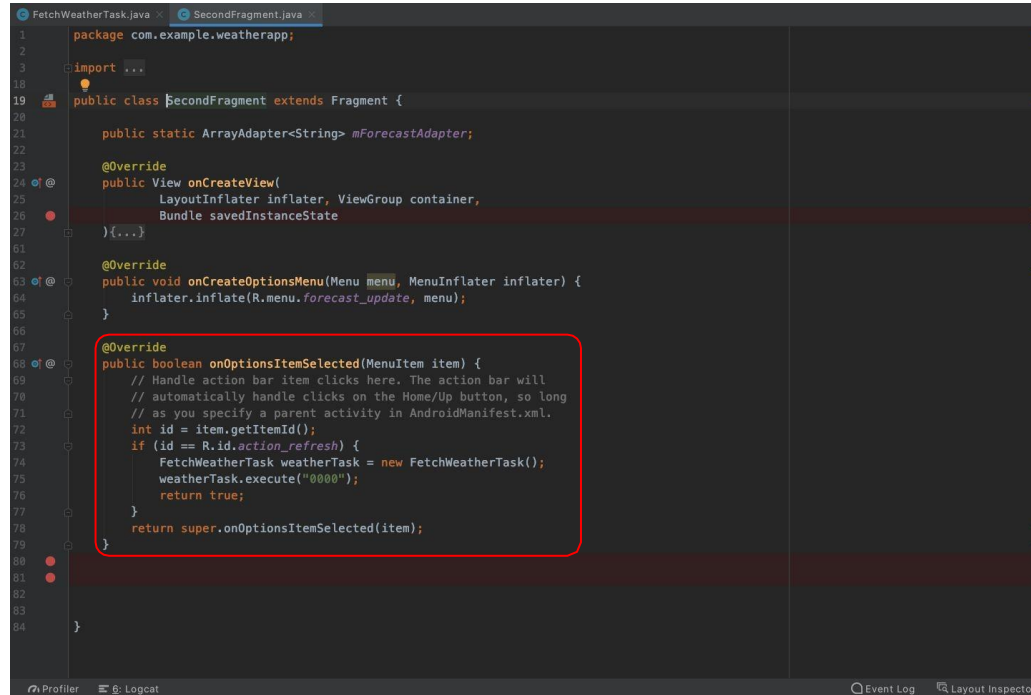
Text Merged Manifest

Add permission for internet in manifest



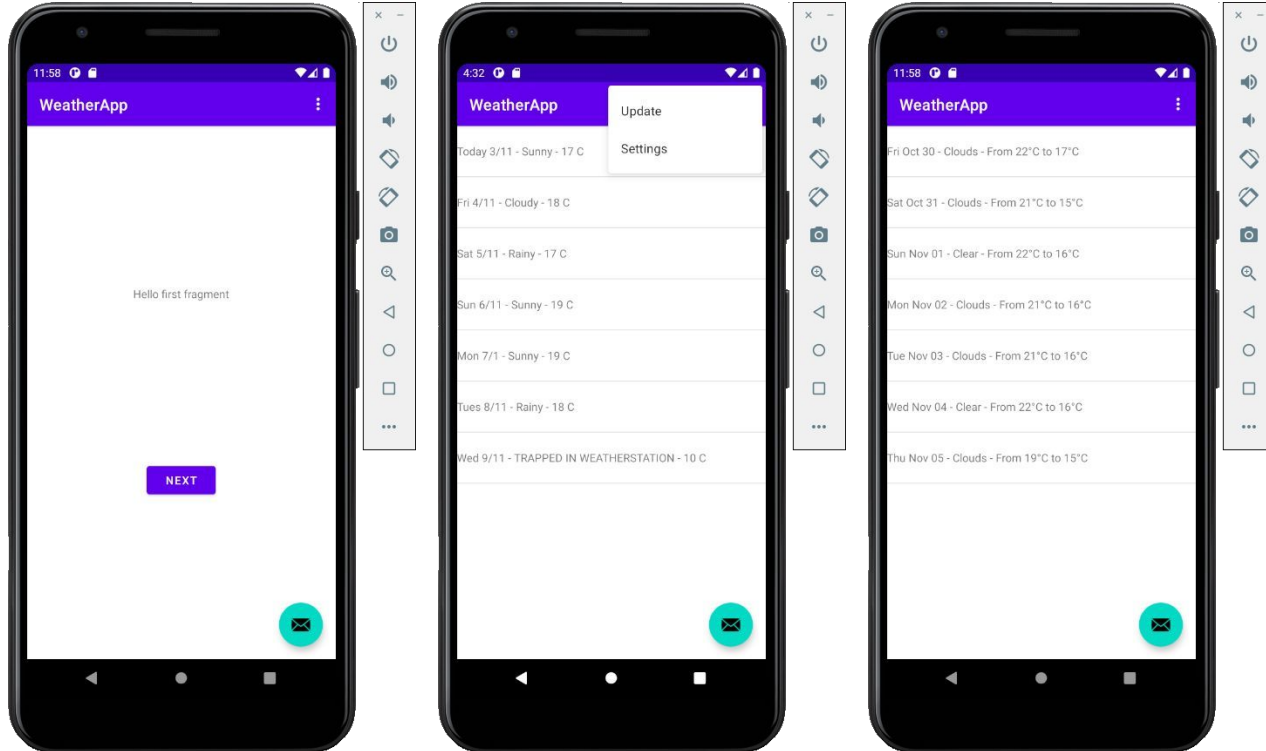
```
1 package com.example.weatherapp;
2 import ...
17
18 public class FetchWeatherTask extends AsyncTask<String, Void, String[]> {
19     private final String LOG_TAG = FetchWeatherTask.class.getSimpleName();
20
21     /** Prepare the weather high/lows for presentation. */
24     @ private String formatHighLows(double high, double low) {...}
32
33     /** Take the String representing the complete forecast in JSON Format and ...*/
40     @ private String[] getWeatherDataFromJson(String forecastJsonStr, int numDays)
41         throws JSONException {...}
96
97     @Override
98     @ protected String[] doInBackground(String... params) {...}
176
177     @Override
178     protected void onPostExecute(String[] result) {...}
187 }
188
```

Build business logic to fetch and preview
forecast

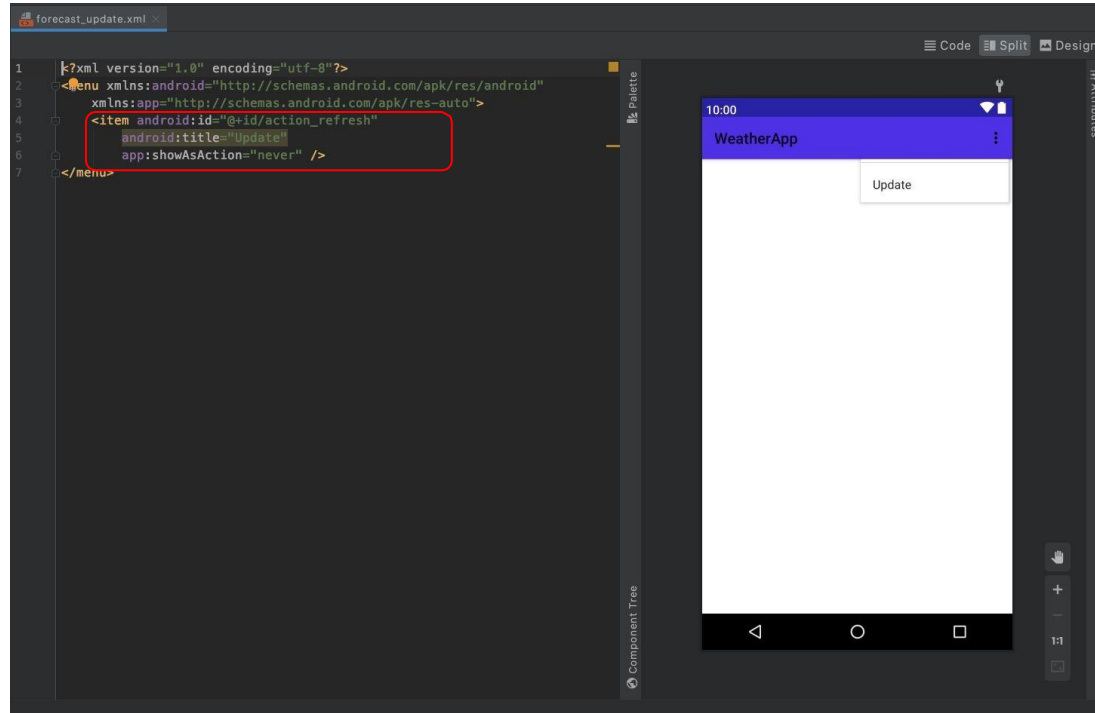


```
1 package com.example.weatherapp;
2
3 import ...
4
18
19 public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {
20
21     public static ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
22
23     @Override
24     public View onCreateView(
25         LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
26         Bundle savedInstanceState
27     ){...}
28
29     @Override
30     public void onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu, MenuInflater inflater) {
31         inflater.inflate(R.menu.forecast_update, menu);
32     }
33
34     @Override
35     public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
36         // Handle action bar item clicks here. The action bar will
37         // automatically handle clicks on the Home/Up button, so long
38         // as you specify a parent activity in AndroidManifest.xml.
39         int id = item.getItemId();
40         if (id == R.id.action_refresh) {
41             FetchWeatherTask weatherTask = new FetchWeatherTask();
42             weatherTask.execute("0000");
43             return true;
44         }
45         return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
46     }
47 }
```

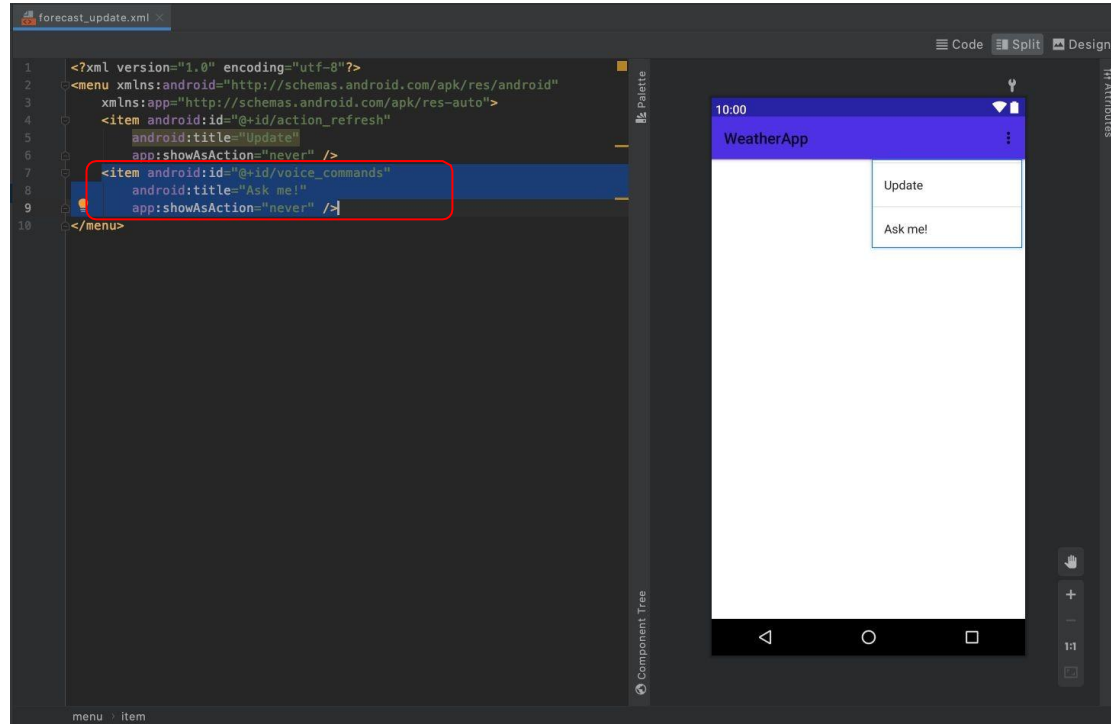
Build business logic to fetch and preview forecast



Add Voice Recognition Functionality



We need a new option in the menu to initiate speech recognition



Add new option "Ask me!"



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<menu
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
>
  <item android:id="@+id/action_refresh"
        android:title="Refresh"
        app:showAsAction="never" />
  <item android:id="@+id/voice_commands"
        android:title="Ask me!" />
</menu>
```



```
1 package com.example.weatherapp;
2
3 import ...
4
18
19 public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {
20
21     public static ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
22
23     @Override
24     public View onCreateView(
25         LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
26         Bundle savedInstanceState
27     ){...}
28
29
61
62     @Override
63     public void onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu, MenuInflater inflater) {...}
64
65
66
67     @Override
68     public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
69         //...
70         int id = item.getItemId();
71         if (id == R.id.action_refresh) {
72             FetchWeatherTask weatherTask = new FetchWeatherTask();
73             weatherTask.execute("0000");
74             return true;
75         }
76         return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
77     }
78
79
80
81
82
83
84 }
```

We also need to support this option in our code



```
1 package com.example.weatherapp;
2
3 import ...
4
18 public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {
19
20     public static ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
21
22     @Override
23     public View onCreateView(
24         LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
25         Bundle savedInstanceState
26     ){...}
27
61
62     @Override
63     public void onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu, MenuInflater inflater) {...}
64
65
66     @Override
67     public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
68         //...
69         int id = item.getItemId();
70         if (id == R.id.action_refresh) {
71             FetchWeatherTask weatherTask = new FetchWeatherTask();
72             weatherTask.execute("0000");
73             return true;
74         }
75         else if (id == R.id.voice_commands) {
76             // Start voice recognition
77             return true;
78         }
79     }
80
81     return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
82 }
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90 }
```

We also need to support this option in our code



```
24 public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {
25
26     public static ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
27
28     @Override
29     public View onCreateView(
30         LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
31         Bundle savedInstanceState
32     ){...}
33
34
35
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46
47
48
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51
52
53
54
55
56
57     @Override
58     public void onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu, MenuInflater inflater) {...}
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72     @Override
73     public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
74         //...
75         int id = item.getItemId();
76         if (id == R.id.action_refresh) {
77             FetchWeatherTask weatherTask = new FetchWeatherTask();
78             weatherTask.execute("0000");
79             return true;
80         }
81         else if (id == R.id.voice_commands) {
82             // Start voice recognition
83             startSpeechRecognizer();
84             return true;
85         }
86     }
87
88     return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
89 }
90
91
92 private void startSpeechRecognizer() {
93     int REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER = 3000;
94     Intent intent = new Intent
95         (RecognizerIntent.ACTION_RECOGNIZE_SPEECH);
96     intent.putExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_LANGUAGE_MODEL, value: "en-US");
97     intent.putExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_PROMPT, value: "City of Interest?");
98     startActivityForResult(intent, REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER);
99 }
100 }
```

Add new function to initiate speech recognition using
API



```
@Override
public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(@NonNull MenuItem item) {
    // Handle menu item clicks
    if (item.getItemId() == R.id.action_refresh) {
        FetchWeatherForecast weatherTask = new FetchWeatherForecast();
        double city_lat =38.04;
        double city_long=23.54;
        weatherTask.executeOnExecutor(AsyncTask.THREAD_POOL_EXECUTOR, Double.toString(city_lat),
        Double.toString(city_long));
        return true; // Indicate that the event was handled
    }
    else if (item.getItemId() == R.id.voice_commands) {
        // Start voice recognition
        startSpeechRecognizer();
        return true;
    }
    return false; // Let the system handle other menu actions
}
}, getViewLifecycleOwner(), Lifecycle.State.RESUMED); // Ensure the menu is only active when the fragment is visible
```



```
private void startSpeechRecognizer() {  
    int REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER = 3000;  
    Intent intent = new Intent  
        (RecognizerIntent.ACTION_RECOGNIZE_SPEECH;  
        intent.putExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_LANGUAGE_MODEL, "en-US");  
        intent.putExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_PROMPT, "City of Interest?");  
        startActivityForResult(intent, REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER);  
}
```

```
SecondFragment.java
27 public class SecondFragment extends Fragment {
28
29     public static ArrayAdapter<String> mForecastAdapter;
30     public static String mAnswer;
31
32     @Override
33     public View onCreateView(
34         LayoutInflater inflater, ViewGroup container,
35         Bundle savedInstanceState
36     ){...}
37
38
39
40
41
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70
71
72 @Override
73 public void onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu, MenuInflater inflater) {...}
74
75
76
77 @Override
78 public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {...}
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97 private void startSpeechRecognizer() {...}
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107 @Override
108 public void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode,
109     Intent data) {
110     int REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER = 3000;
111     super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);
112     Log.i( tag: "DEMO-REQUESTCODE", Integer.toString(requestCode));
113     Log.i( tag: "DEMO-RESULTCODE", Integer.toString(resultCode));
114     if (requestCode == REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER && resultCode == Activity.RESULT_OK && data != null){
115         ArrayList<String> text = data
116             .getStringArrayListExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_RESULTS);
117         mAnswer = text.get(0);
118         Log.i( tag: "DEMO-ANSWER", text.get(0));
119         FetchWeatherTask weatherTask = new FetchWeatherTask();
120         int city_id = 0;
121         switch (mAnswer.toLowerCase()){...}
122         Log.i( tag: "DEMO-CITY_ID", Integer.toString(city_id));
123         weatherTask.execute(Integer.toString(city_id));
124     }
125     else{...}
126 }
127
128
129
130
131
132 }
```

Handle transcription of speech

```
SecondFragment.java
105
106 @Override
107 public void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode,
108                               Intent data) {
109     int REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER = 3000;
110     super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);
111     Log.i( tag: "DEMO-REQUESTCODE", Integer.toString(requestCode));
112     Log.i( tag: "DEMO-RESULTCODE", Integer.toString(resultCode));
113     if (requestCode == REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER && resultCode == Activity.RESULT_OK && data != null){
114         ArrayList<String> text = data
115             .getStringArrayListExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_RESULTS);
116         mAnswer = text.get(0);
117         Log.i( tag: "DEMO-ANSWER", text.get(0));
118         FetchWeatherTask weatherTask = new FetchWeatherTask();
119         int city_id = 0;
120         switch (mAnswer.toLowerCase()){
121             case "athens" : city_id = 264371; break;
122             case "london" : city_id = 2643743; break;
123             case "paris" : city_id = 2988507; break;
124             default: city_id = 0;
125         }
126         Log.i( tag: "DEMO-CITY_ID", Integer.toString(city_id));
127         weatherTask.execute(Integer.toString(city_id));
128     }
129     else{
130         System.out.println("Recognizer API error");
131     }
132 }
133
134
135
136
137
138
139 }
```

Naive control for voice commands (Support 3 cities)



@Override

```
public void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode,
                             Intent data) {
    int REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER = 3000;
    super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data); Log.i("DEMO-REQUESTCODE",
Integer.toString(requestCode)); Log.i("DEMO-RESULTCODE", Integer.toString(resultCode));
    if (requestCode == REQUEST_SPEECH_RECOGNIZER && resultCode == Activity.RESULT_OK && data != null){
        ArrayList<String> text = data
            .getStringArrayListExtra(RecognizerIntent.EXTRA_RESULTS);
        mAnswer = text.get(0);
        Log.i("DEMO-ANSWER", text.get(0));
        FetchWeatherForecast weatherTask = new FetchWeatherForecast();
        double city_lat = 0;
        double city_long = 0;
        switch (mAnswer.toLowerCase()){
            case "athens" : city_lat = 37.98; city_long = 23.73; break;
            case "elefsina" : city_lat = 38.04; city_long = 23.54; break;
            case "london" : city_lat = 51.51; city_long = 0.13; break;
            case "paris" : city_lat = 48.86; city_long = 2.35; break;
            case "αθήνα" : city_lat = 37.98; city_long = 23.73; break;
            case "ελευσίνα" : city_lat = 38.04; city_long = 23.54; break;
            case "λονδίνο" : city_lat = 51.51; city_long = 0.13; break;
            case "παρίσι" : city_lat = 48.86; city_long = 2.35; break;
            default : city_lat = 38.04; city_long = 23.54;
        }
        Log.i("LAT", Double.toString(city_lat));
        Log.i("LONG", Double.toString(city_long));
        weatherTask.executeOnExecutor(AsyncTask.THREAD_POOL_EXECUTOR,
            Double.toString(city_lat), Double.toString(city_long));
    }
    else{
        System.out.println("Recognizer API error");
    }
}
```



```
import android.content.Intent;  
import android.speech.RecognizerIntent;  
import android.app.Activity;  
import android.util.Log;  
  
public static String mAnswer;
```



```
@Override
protected String[] doInBackground(String... params) {
    // These two need to be declared outside the try/catch
    // so that they can be closed in the finally block.
    HttpURLConnection urlConnection = null;
    BufferedReader reader = null;

    if (params.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }

    int numDays = 7;

    // Will contain the raw JSON response as a string.
    String forecastJsonStr = null;

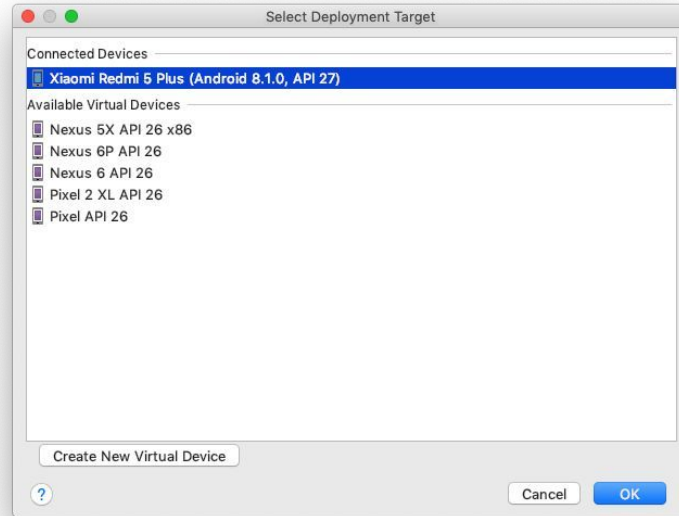
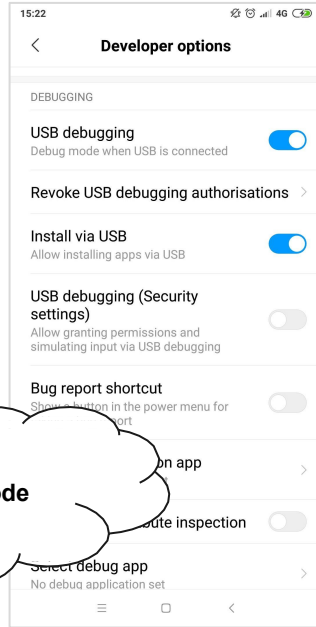
    try {
        // Construct the URL for the OpenWeatherMap query
        // Possible parameters are available at OWM's forecast API page, at
        // http://openweathermap.org/API#forecast
        //String baseUrl = "https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/forecast?lat=38.04&lon=23.54&units=metric&cnt=7";
        String baseUrl = "https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/onecall?units=metric&exclude=minutely,current,alerts,hourly";
        baseUrl = baseUrl+"&lat="+params[0]+"&lon="+params[1];
```

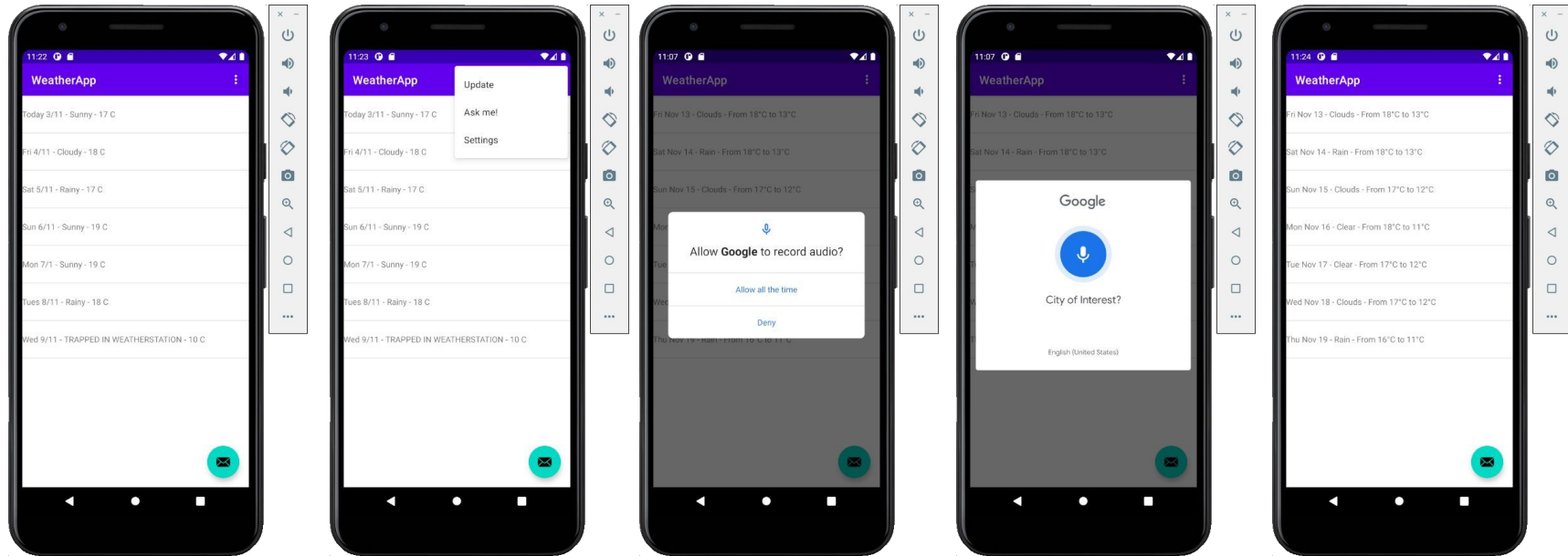
Use input params in FetchWeatherForecast Task



```
String baseUrl =  
    "https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/forecast/daily?&units=metric&exclude=minute  
ly,current,alerts,hourly";  
baseUrl = baseUrl+"&lat="+params[0]+"&lon="+params[1];
```

Deploy Application on real device







```
Logcat
Emulator Pixel_3a_API_30_x86 com.example.weatherapp (2378) Debug weatherapp [x] [x] Regex Show only selected application
logcat
2020-11-13 11:09:19.277 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-REQUESTCODE: 3000
2020-11-13 11:09:19.277 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-RESULTCODE: -1
2020-11-13 11:09:19.299 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-ANSWER: Temple
2020-11-13 11:09:19.300 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-CITY_ID: 0
2020-11-13 11:09:19.948 2378-3206/com.example.weatherapp W/Results: [Ljava.lang.String;@f812210
2020-11-13 11:09:59.367 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-REQUESTCODE: 3000
2020-11-13 11:09:59.367 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-RESULTCODE: -1
2020-11-13 11:09:59.367 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-ANSWER: Waterloo
2020-11-13 11:09:59.367 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-CITY_ID: 0
2020-11-13 11:09:59.922 2378-3206/com.example.weatherapp W/Results: [Ljava.lang.String;@dd5417a
2020-11-13 11:11:04.091 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-REQUESTCODE: 3000
2020-11-13 11:11:04.091 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-RESULTCODE: -1
2020-11-13 11:11:04.091 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-ANSWER: Wonder
2020-11-13 11:11:04.091 2378-2378/com.example.weatherapp I/DEMO-CITY_ID: 0
2020-11-13 11:11:04.683 2378-3206/com.example.weatherapp W/Results: [Ljava.lang.String;@f74ea94
```

Logging of interaction through voice commands



Review of Lab 3 - Android Application Development

- Catch up with Lab 1-2
- Add Voice Recognition functionality
 - Rename Activity
 - Make property publicly available
 - Update Business Logic to use the Asynchronous task - Involve "Ask me!" Option
 - Demonstrate updates



Ασκήσεις μελέτης B2



Άσκηση B2.2

α) Χρησιμοποιώντας τις παρακάτω προτάσεις ως (μικροσκοπικό) σώμα κειμένων εκπαίδευσης:

<start> he plays football

<start> he plays cricket

<start> she enjoys good football

<start> she plays good music

<start> he prays to god

<start> please buy me the other ball

<start> he pleases the other players by playing good football

εκτιμήστε τις πιθανότητες $P(t_1^4)$ που θα επέστρεφε ένα γλωσσικό μοντέλο **διγραμμάτων** με **εξομάλυνση Laplace** για κάθε μία από τις δύο παρακάτω προτάσεις

t_1^4 : <start> he please god football

t_1^4 : <start> he plays good football

Υποθέστε ότι το λεξιλόγιο V περιέχει όλες τις λέξεις του σώματος κειμένων (εξαιρώντας το <start>), οπότε $|V| = 21$. Δείξτε λεπτομερώς τους υπολογισμούς σας, χωρίς να εκτελέσετε τις τελικές αριθμητικές πράξεις.



- $P(\langle \text{start} \rangle, \text{he}, \text{please}, \text{god}, \text{football}) = P(\text{he} \mid \langle \text{start} \rangle) P(\text{please} \mid \text{he}) P(\text{god} \mid \text{please}) P(\text{football} \mid \text{god})$
 $P(\text{he} \mid \langle \text{start} \rangle) = (4+1)/(7+21)$
 $P(\text{please} \mid \text{he}) = (0+1)/(4+21)$
 $P(\text{god} \mid \text{please}) = (0+1)/(1+21)$
 $P(\text{football} \mid \text{god}) = (0+1)/(1+21)$
- $P(\langle \text{start} \rangle, \text{he}, \text{plays}, \text{good}, \text{football}) = P(\text{he} \mid \langle \text{start} \rangle) P(\text{plays} \mid \text{he}) P(\text{good} \mid \text{plays}) P(\text{football} \mid \text{good})$
 $P(\text{he} \mid \langle \text{start} \rangle) = (4+1)/(7+21)$
 $P(\text{plays} \mid \text{he}) = (2+1)/(4+21)$
 $P(\text{good} \mid \text{plays}) = (1+1)/(3+21)$
 $P(\text{football} \mid \text{good}) = (2+1)/(3+21)$

Σημείωση: Στην πράξη αποφεύγουμε διαδοχικούς πολλαπλασιασμούς πιθανοτήτων, υπολογίζουμε συνήθως τον λογάριθμο της πιθανότητας μιας ακολουθίας λέξεων, δηλαδή θα υπολογίζαμε το $\log P(\langle \text{start} \rangle, \text{he}, \text{please}, \text{god}, \text{football})$, αντί του $P(\langle \text{start} \rangle, \text{he}, \text{please}, \text{god}, \text{football})$, οπότε θα καταλήγαμε στο παρακάτω άθροισμα τεσσάρων λογαρίθμων, αντί του παραπάνω γινομένου τεσσάρων πιθανοτήτων:

$$\log[(4+1)/(7+21)] + \log[(0+1)/(4+21)] + \log[(0+1)/(1+21)] + \log[(0+1)/(1+21)]$$



β) Υποθέστε ότι ένας χρήστης έγραψε στο πληκτρολόγιο του κινητού του την παρακάτω ακολουθία λέξεων

w_1^4 : <start> he pls gd ftball

Εκτιμήστε τις πιθανότητες $P(t_1^4 | w_1^4)$ των δύο υποθέσεων (ακολουθιών λέξεων που ίσως ήθελε να γράψει) t_1^4 του σκέλους (α), χρησιμοποιώντας ένα μοντέλο θορυβώδους καναλιού (βλ. σχετικές διαφάνειες) και το γλωσσικό μοντέλο διγραμμάτων του σκέλους (α).

t_1^4 : <start> he please god football
 t_1^4 : <start> he plays good football

$$\hat{t}_1^k = \arg \max_{t_1^k} P(t_1^k | w_1^k) = \arg \max_{t_1^k} \frac{P(t_1^k) \cdot P(w_1^k | t_1^k)}{\cancel{P(w_1^k)}}$$

$$P(w_1^k | t_1^k) \approx \prod_{i=1}^k P(w_i | t_i)$$

Θεωρήστε ότι $P(w_i | t_i) \approx 1/(LD(w_i, t_i) + 1)$, όπου $LD(w_i, t_i)$ η απόσταση Levenshtein από τη λέξη w_i στην t_i . Δείξτε λεπτομερώς τους υπολογισμούς σας, χωρίς να εκτελέσετε τις τελικές αριθμητικές πράξεις και χω να υπολογίσετε τις αποστάσεις Levenshtein.



Χρησιμοποιώντας το θορυβώδες κανάλι των διαφανειών της διάλεξης, έχουμε:

$$P(t_1^4 | w_1^4) = P(t_1^4) P(w_1^4 | t_1^4) / P(w_1^4)$$

Για $t_1^4 = \text{<start> he please god football:}$

$$P(t_1^4) = P(\text{<start>, he, please, god, football})$$

$$P(w_1^4 | t_1^4) / P(w_1^4) = P(\text{<start> he pls gd ftball | <start>, he, please, god, football}) / P(w_1^4)$$

Η πιθανότητα $P(\text{<start>, he, please, god, football})$ εκτιμάται από το γλωσσικό μοντέλο, όπως στο σκέλος (α).

Χρησιμοποιώντας την προσέγγιση $P(w_i | t_i) \approx 1/(LD(w_i, t_i)+1)$ της εκφώνησης (βλ. και διαφάνειες), η πιθανότητα $P(w_1^4 | t_1^4) = P(\text{<start> he pls gd ftball | <start>, he, please, god, football})$ γίνεται:

$$P(\text{he, he}) P(\text{pls, please}) P(\text{gd, god}) P(\text{ftball, football}) =$$

$$1/(LD(\text{he, he})+1) 1/(LD(\text{pls, please})+1) 1/(LD(\text{gd, god})+1) 1/(LD(\text{ftball, football})+1)$$

Η πιθανότητα $P(w_1^4)$ δεν χρειάζεται να εκτιμηθεί, γιατί είναι ίδια και για τις δύο υποθέσεις $t_1^4 = \text{<start> he please god football}$ και $t_1^4 = \text{<start> he plays good football}$.



Ομοίως εκτιμούμε την πιθανότητα $P(t_1^4 | w_1^4)$ για την υπόθεση $t_1^4 = \text{<start> he plays good football}$.
Επιλέγουμε τελικά την υπόθεση t_1^4 με το μεγαλύτερο $P(t_1^4 | w_1^4)$.

Σημείωση: Και πάλι στην πράξη θα υπολογίζαμε τον λογάριθμο κάθε γινομένου πιθανοτήτων, οπότε θα καταλήγαμε σε αθροίσματα λογαρίθμων πιθανοτήτων, αντί γινόμενα πιθανοτήτων.



Υ)

Εξηγήστε αναλυτικά πώς θα γινόταν η αποκωδικοποίηση με beam search (διαφάνειες «Beam search decoder»), αν ο χρήστης γράψει στο πληκτρολόγιο την ακολουθία λέξεων w_1^4 του σκέλους (β).

w_1^4 : <start> he pls gd ftball

Χρησιμοποιούμε πάλι το γλωσσικό μοντέλο διγραμμάτων λέξεων του σκέλους (α), εκπαιδευμένο στο μικροσκοπικό σώμα εκπαίδευσης εκείνου του σκέλους,

<start> he plays football

<start> he plays cricket

<start> she enjoys good football

<start> she plays good music

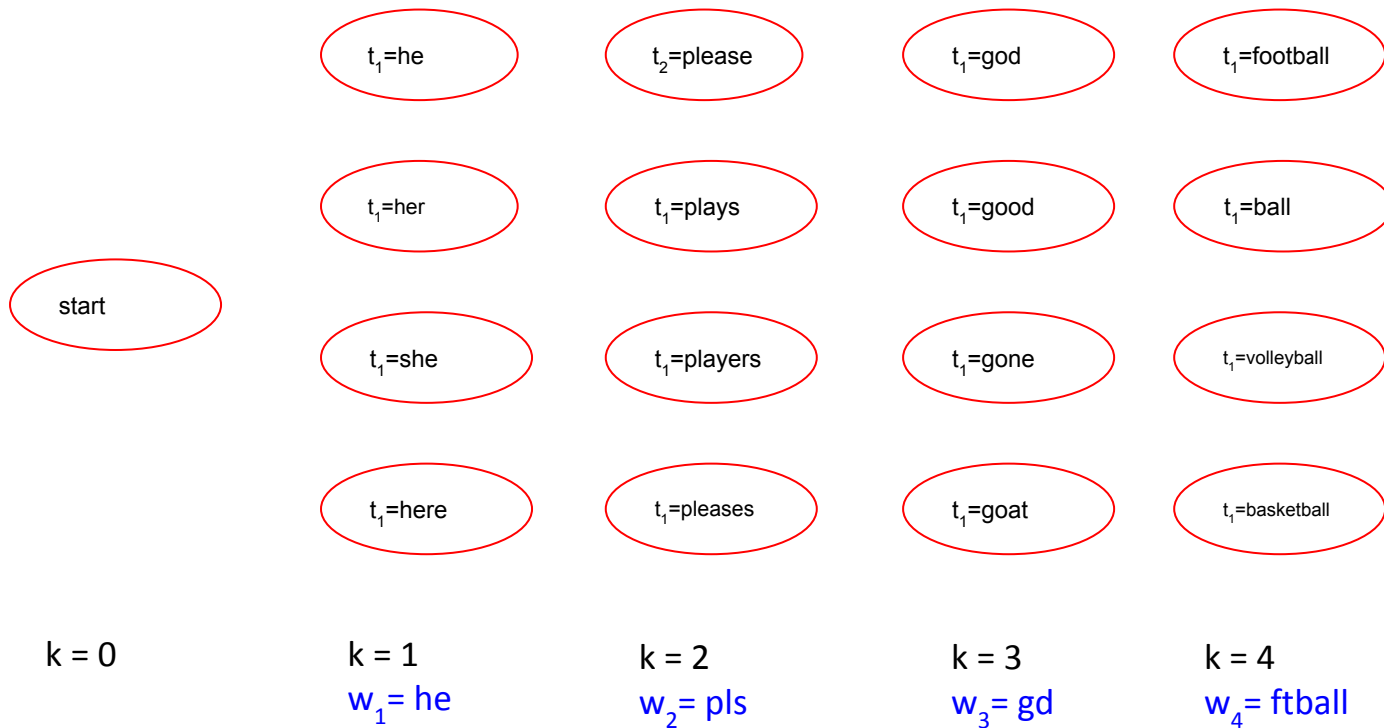
<start> he prays to god

<start> please buy me the other ball

<start> he pleases the other players by playing good football

μαζί με το μοντέλο θορυβώδους καναλιού του σκέλους (β).

Θεωρήστε ότι το **πλέγμα (lattice)** αναζήτησης είναι το ακόλουθο, δηλαδή περιλαμβάνει **4 κοντινές** (κατά απόσταση διόρθωσης) υποψήφιες σωστές λέξεις (του λεξικού), για κάθε λέξη w_i που έχει γράψει ο χρήστης. Σε κάθε βήμα του beam search, κρατάμε τα **$b = 2$ καλύτερα μονοπάτια**.





$$P(t_1^1) P(w_1^1 | t_1^1)$$



k = 0

k = 1
 $w_1 = \text{he}$

k = 2
 $w_2 = \text{pls}$

k = 3
 $w_3 = \text{gd}$

k = 4
 $w_4 = \text{ftball}$



Για $k=1$

<start, he>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) = (4+1)/(7+21) \cdot 1/(0+1) = 5/28 = \mathbf{0.179}^{**}$

<start, her>: $P(\text{her}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{her}) = (0+1)/(7+21) \cdot 1/(1+1) = 1/28 \cdot 1/2 = 0.018$

<start, she>: $P(\text{she}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{she}) = (2+1)/(7+21) \cdot 1/(1+1) = 3/28 \cdot 1/2 = \mathbf{0.054}^{**}$

<start, here>: $P(\text{here}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{here}) = (0+1)/(7+21) \cdot 1/(2+1) = 1/28 \cdot 1/3 = 0.012$

<start> he plays football

<start> he plays cricket

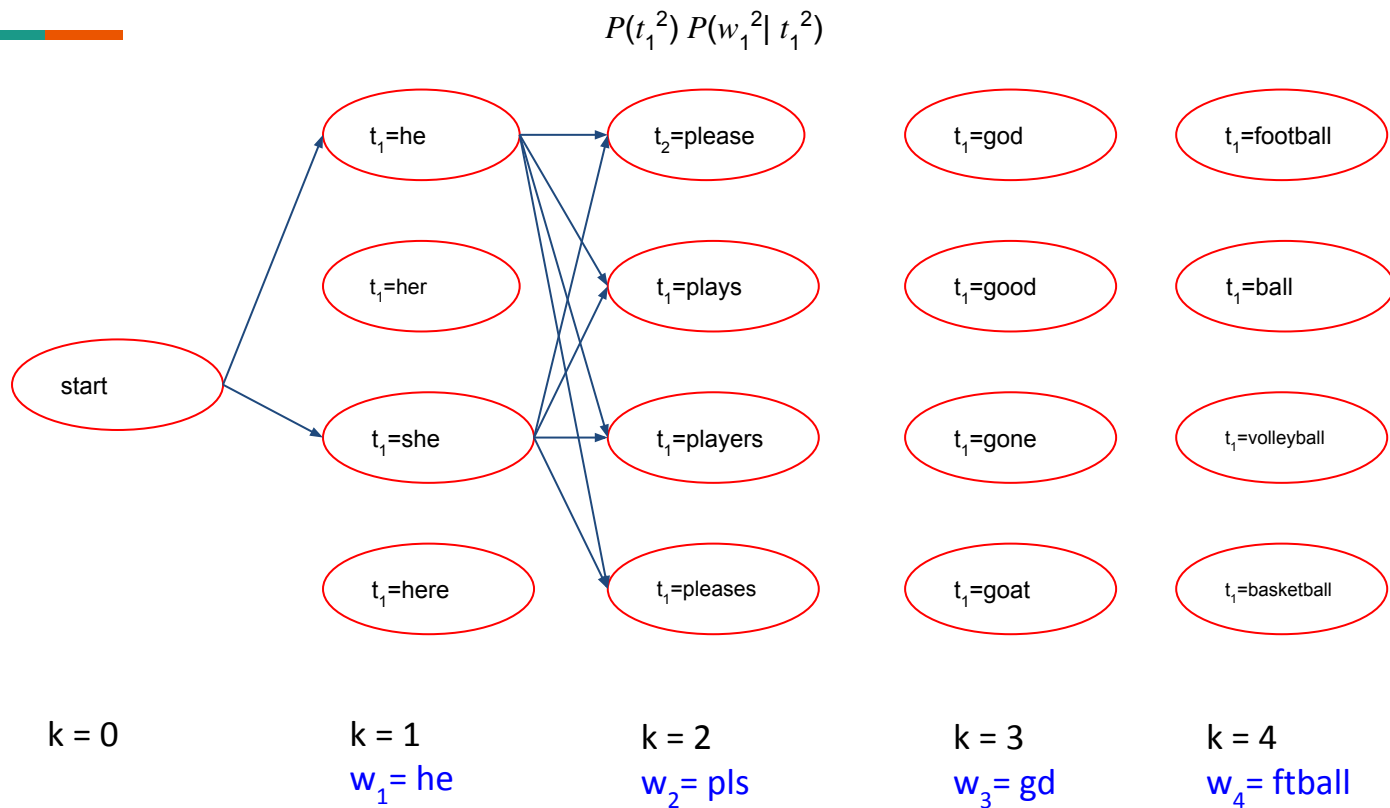
<start> she enjoys good football

<start> she plays good music

<start> he prays to god

<start> please buy me the other ball

<start> he pleases the other players by
playing good football

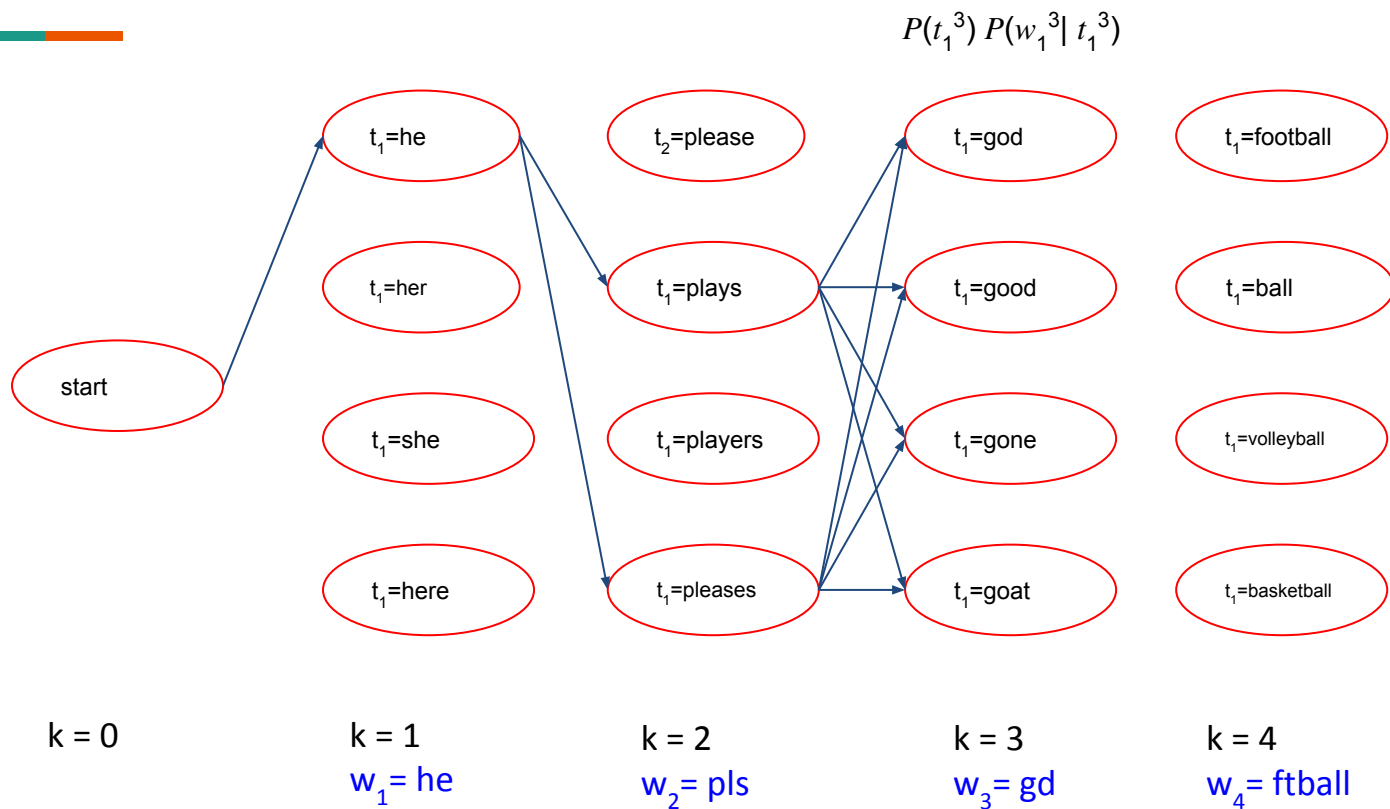




Για $k=2$

<start> he plays football
<start> he plays cricket
<start> she enjoys good football
<start> she plays good music
<start> he prays to god
<start> please buy me the other ball
<start> he pleases the other players by
playing good football

<start, he, please>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{please}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{please}) = 5/28 (0+1)/(4+21) 1/(3+1) = 0.0018$
<start, he, plays>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) = 5/28 (2+1)/(4+21) 1/(1+2) = \mathbf{0.0071^{**}}$
<start, he, players>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{players}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{players}) = 5/28 (0+1)/(4+21) 1/(4+1) = 0.0014$
<start, he, pleases>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{pleases}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{pleases}) = 5/28 (1+1)/(4+21) 1/(4+1) = \mathbf{0.0029^{**}}$
<start, she, please>: $P(\text{she}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{she}) P(\text{please}|\text{she}) P(\text{pls}|\text{please}) = 3/56 (0+1)/(2+21) 1/(3+1) = 0.0006$
<start, she, plays>: $P(\text{she}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{she}) P(\text{plays}|\text{she}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) = 3/56 (1+1)/(2+21) 1/(2+1) = 0.0016$
<start, she, players>: $P(\text{she}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{she}) P(\text{players}|\text{she}) P(\text{pls}|\text{players}) = 3/56 (0+1)/(2+21) 1/(4+1) = 0.0005$
<start, she, pleases>: $P(\text{she}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{she}) P(\text{pleases}|\text{she}) P(\text{pls}|\text{pleases}) = 3/56 (0+1)/(2+21) 1/(4+1) = 0.0005$





Για $k=3$

<start> he plays football
<start> he plays cricket
<start> she enjoys good football
<start> she plays good music
<start> he prays to god
<start> please buy me the other ball
<start> he pleases the other players by
playing good football

<start, he, plays, god>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{god}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{god}) = 0.0071 (0+1)/(3+21) 1/(1+1) = \mathbf{0.00015^{**}}$

<start, he, plays, good>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{good}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{good}) = 0.0071 (1+1)/(3+21) 1/(2+1) = \mathbf{0.0002^{**}}$

<start, he, plays, gone>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gone}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{gone}) = 0.0071 (0+1)/(3+21) 1/(4+1) = 0.00006$

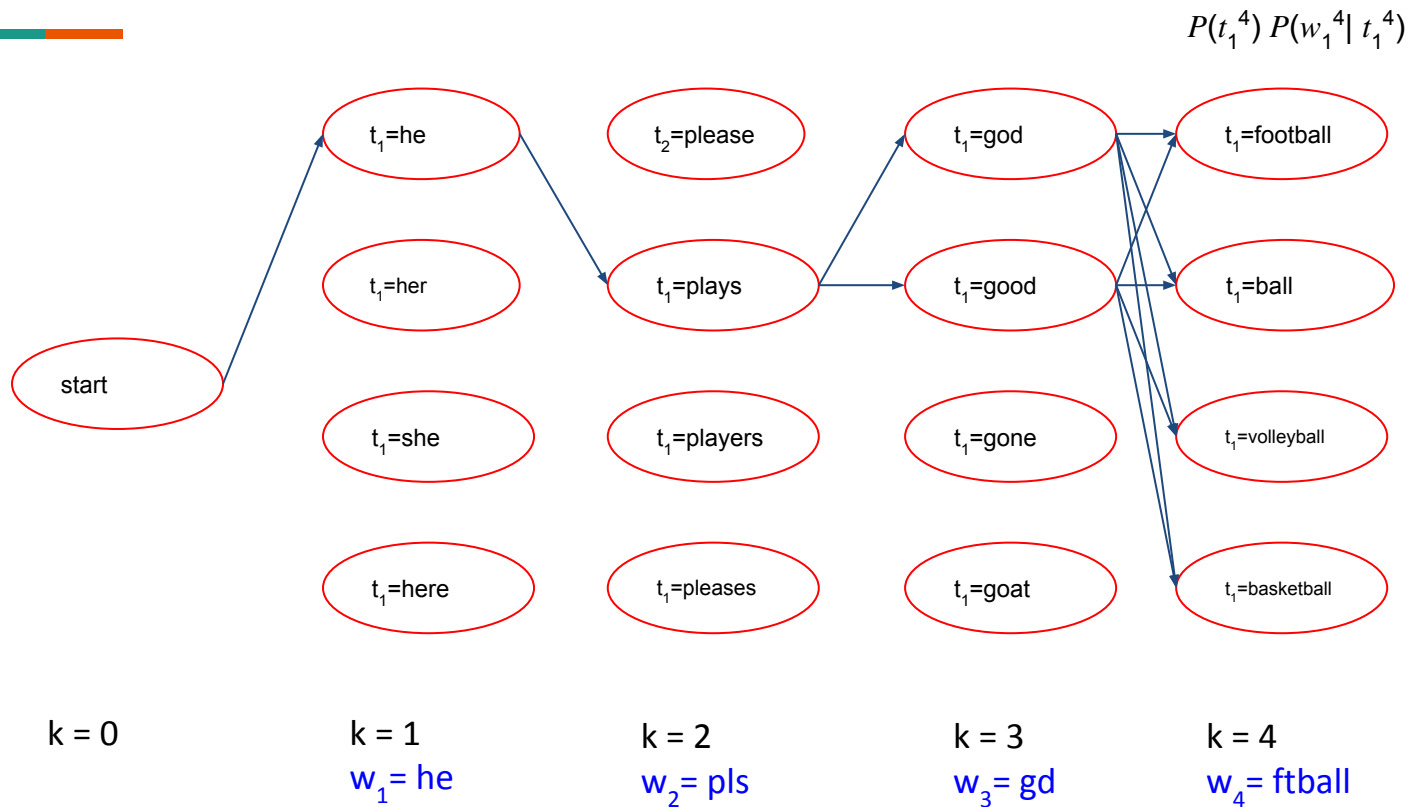
<start, he, plays, goat>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{goat}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{goat}) = 0.0071 (0+1)/(3+21) 1/(4+1) = 0.00006$

<start, he, pleases, god>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{pleases}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{god}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{gd}|\text{god}) = 0.0029 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(1+1) = 0.00007$

<start, he, pleases, good>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{pleases}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{good}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{gd}|\text{good}) = 0.0029 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(2+1) = 0.00004$

<start, he, pleases, gone>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{pleases}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{gone}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{gd}|\text{gone}) = 0.0029 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(4+1) = 0.00003$

<start, he, pleases, goat>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{pleases}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{goat}|\text{pleases}) P(\text{gd}|\text{goat}) = 0.0029 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(4+1) = 0.00003$





Για $k=3$

<start> he plays football
<start> he plays cricket
<start> she enjoys good football
<start> she plays good music
<start> he prays to god
<start> please buy me the other ball
<start> he pleases the other players by
playing good football

<start, he, plays, god, football>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{god}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{god}) P(\text{football}|\text{god})$
 $P(\text{ftball}|\text{football}) = 0.00015 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(2+1) = 0.0000023$

<start, he, plays, god, ball>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{god}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{god}) P(\text{ball}|\text{god})$
 $P(\text{ftball}|\text{ball}) = 0.00015 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(2+1) = 0.0000023$

<start, he, plays, god, volleyball>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{god}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{god})$
 $P(\text{volleyball}|\text{god}) P(\text{ftball}|\text{volleyball}) = 0.00015 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(8+1) = 0.00000076$

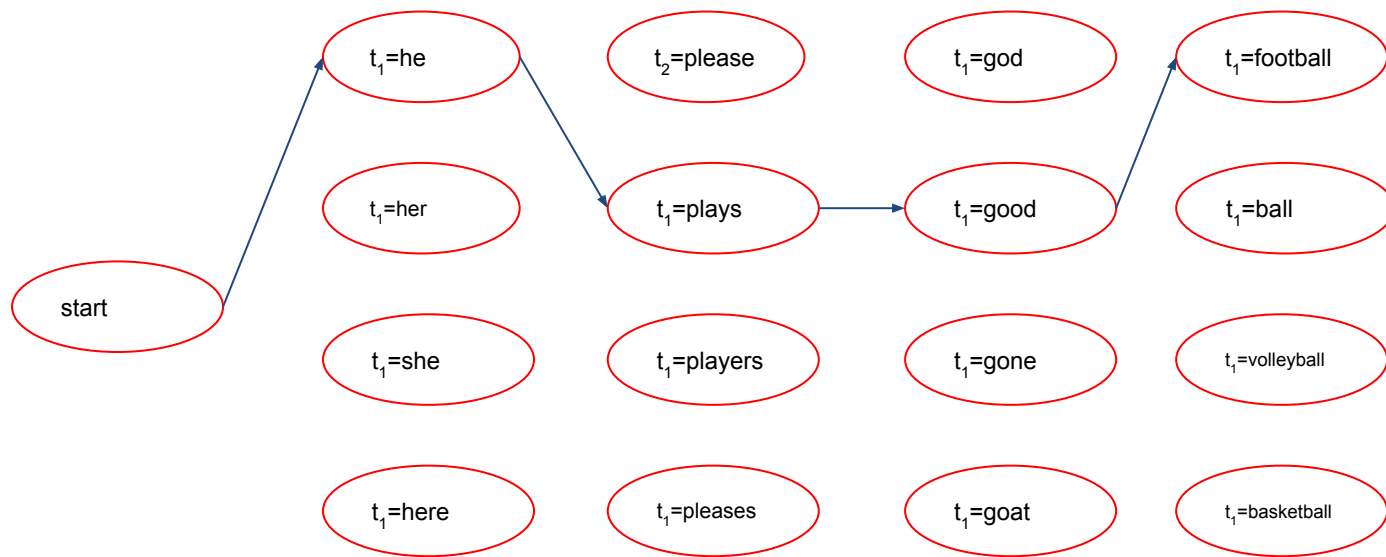
<start, he, plays, god, basketball>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{god}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{god})$
 $P(\text{basketball}|\text{god}) P(\text{ftball}|\text{basketball}) = 0.00015 (0+1)/(1+21) 1/(6+1) = 0.00000097$

<start, he, plays, good, football>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{good}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{good})$
 $P(\text{football}|\text{good}) P(\text{ftball}|\text{football}) = 0.0002 (2+1)/(3+21) 1/(2+1) = \mathbf{0.0000083}^{**}$

<start, he, plays, good, ball>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{good}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{good}) P(\text{ball}|\text{good})$
 $P(\text{ftball}|\text{ball}) = 0.0002 (0+1)/(3+21) 1/(2+1) = 0.0000028$

<start, he, plays, good, volleyball>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{good}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{good})$
 $P(\text{volleyball}|\text{good}) P(\text{ftball}|\text{volleyball}) = 0.0002 (0+1)/(3+21) 1/(8+1) = 0.00000093$

<start, he, plays, good, basketball>: $P(\text{he}|\text{start}) P(\text{he}|\text{he}) P(\text{plays}|\text{he}) P(\text{pls}|\text{plays}) P(\text{good}|\text{plays}) P(\text{gd}|\text{good})$
 $P(\text{basketball}|\text{good}) P(\text{ftball}|\text{basketball}) = 0.0002 (0+1)/(3+21) 1/(6+1) = 0.0000012$



$k = 0$

$k = 1$
 $w_1 = \text{he}$

$k = 2$
 $w_2 = \text{pls}$

$k = 3$
 $w_3 = \text{gd}$

$k = 4$
 $w_4 = \text{ftball}$