**Table.docx**

Table 2.1: Different kinds of information that can be derived from a word.

Table 2.2: Different forms of the token ‘will go’ in morphologically-poor (English) and morphologically-rich languages (Hindi and Tamil). Morphologically-rich languages have various forms to represent the same token depending upon the subject in the sentence. Such languages also have additional grammatical classes.

Table 2.3: Comparing the results of Porter Stemmer and WordNetLemmatizer algorithms for various words.

Table 2.4: The AND Function.

Table 2.5: The OR Function.

Table 2.6: The XOR Function.

Table 2.7: The perceptron model y = sgn'(w1x1 + w2x2 + β) with w1 = 1, w2 = 1 and β = –1.5 correctly models the Boolean AND function.

Table 2.8: Modelling the boolean XOR function using the Multilayer Perceptron in Figure 2.8.

Table 2.9: Mapping True Positives (TP), True Negatives (TN), False Positives (FP) and False Negatives (FN) for Expected Labels y = [1, 1, –1, 1, –1, –1, 1, 1, 1, 1] and Predicted Labels ŷ = [1, –1, 1, 1, –1, 1, 1, 1, 1, –1].

Table 2.10: Confusion matrix for sentiment classification of positive (1) and negative (-1) sentiments for ten sentences. We construct this from expected labels y = [1, 1, –1, 1, –1, –1, 1, 1, 1, 1] and predicted labels ŷ = [1, –1, 1, 1, –1, 1, 1, 1, 1, –1]. The tabulations follow from mapping in Table 2.9.