

Q6

June 8, 2019

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In [2]: import requests
        from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
        from gtts import gTTS
        import os
        language = 'en'
        search_term = input("What do you want to search for?")
        base_url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/"
        url = base_url + search_term
        #print(url)
        page = requests.get(url)
        #print(page.status_code)
        soup = BeautifulSoup(page.content, 'html.parser')
        #print(soup, '\n\n\n\n')
        check = (soup.find(href="/wiki/Category:Disambiguation_pages") == None)

        if(check):
            title = soup.select("#firstHeading")[0].text
            paragraphs = soup.select("p")
            article = '\n'.join([ para.text for para in paragraphs[:]])
            article = title + article
            print(article)
            #myobj = gTTS(text=article, lang=language, slow=False)
            #myobj.save("myaudio.mp3")

        else:
            mybody = soup.find_all('li' ,attrs = {'class':False , 'id':False})
            print("Select the article you want to read by its number")
            for i in range(0,len(mybody)):
                print(i+1, ' ',mybody[i].text, '\n')
            sel_ar = input("")
            sel_ar_ = int(sel_ar)
            print(mybody[sel_ar_-1].find('a'))
            newl = str(mybody[sel_ar_-1].find('a'))
            newlink=""
            for i in range(9,len(newl)):
                if(newl[i]=='\\'):
                    break
```

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        newlink = newlink + newl[i]
newlink = "https://en.wikipedia.org" + newlink
page = requests.get(newlink)
soup = BeautifulSoup(page.content, 'html.parser')
title = soup.select("#firstHeading")[0].text
paragraphs = soup.select("p")
article = '\n'.join([ para.text for para in paragraphs[:]])
article = title + '\n' + article
print(article)
#myobj = gTTS(text=article, lang=language, slow=False)
#myobj.save("myaudio.mp3")

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str_check = input("\n\nEnter the word you want to count: ")
x = article.upper().split().count(str_check.upper())
print (x)

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What do you want to search for?cat
Cat

The cat (*Felis catus*) is a small carnivorous mammal.[1][2] It is the only domesticated species in the family Felidae. A house cat is valued by humans for companionship and for its ability to hunt rodents. About 60

Cats are similar in anatomy to the other felid species, with a strong flexible body, quick reflexes, a

Female domestic cats can have kittens from spring to late autumn, with litter sizes ranging from two to six. Domestic cats can be bred and shown as registered pedigreed cats, a hobby known as cat fancy. Fa

It was long thought that cat domestication was initiated in Egypt, because cats in ancient Egypt were mummified. However, the earliest indication for the taming of an African wildcat (*F. lybica*) was found in C

As of 2017, the domestic cat was the second-most popular pet in the U.S. by number of pets owned.

The origin of the English word cat (Old English *catt*) and its counterparts in other Germanic languages

The Late Latin word is generally thought to originate from an Afro-Asiatic language, but every p

An alternative word is English *puss* (extended as *pussy* and *pussycat*). Attested only from the 16th

The scientific name *Felis catus* for the domestic cat was proposed by Carl Linnaeus in the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae*. *Felis catus domesticus* was a scientific name proposed by the German naturalist Erxleben in 1777. *Felis daemon* proposed by Satunin in 1904 was a black cat specimen from the Transcaucasus, later

In 2003, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) fixed the scientific name of the domestic cat as *Felis catus*. Following results of phylogenetic research, the domestic cat was considered a wildcat subspecies.

In 2017, the IUCN Cat Classification Taskforce followed the recommendation of the ICZN in regard to the domestic cat.

The domestic cat is a member of the Felidae, a family that had a common ancestor about 10-15 million years ago. The genus *Felis* diverged from the Felidae around 6-7 million years ago.[46] Members of this genus include the jungle cat (*F. chaus*), European wildcat (*F. silvestris*), African wildcat (*F. libyca*). Results of phylogenetic research confirm that these wild *Felis* species evolved through sympatric speciation.

The earliest known indication for a tamed African wildcat was excavated close by a human grave in the Taurus mountains. The earliest known evidence for the occurrence of the domestic cat in Greece dates to around 1200 BC. By the 5th century BC, it was a familiar animal around settlements in Magna Graecia and Etruria. Domesticated cats were introduced to Corsica and Sardinia during the Roman Empire before the beginning of the Common Era. The Egyptian domestic cat lineage is evidenced in a Baltic Sea port in northern Germany by the end of the 19th century.

During domestication, cats have undergone only minor changes in anatomy and behavior, and they are still considered wild animals.

Several natural behaviors and characteristics of wildcats may have preadapted them for domestication.

Domestic cats are generally smaller than wildcats in both skull and limb measurements.[58] Adult domestic cats typically weigh between 4 and 5 kg (9 and 10 lb)[48] although many breeds have been bred to be much larger.

Cats have seven cervical vertebrae (as do most mammals); 13 thoracic vertebrae (humans have 12); and 17 lumbar vertebrae (humans have 5).

The cat skull is unusual among mammals in having very large eye sockets and a powerful specialized jaw.

Cats, like dogs, are digitigrades. They walk directly on their toes, with the bones of their feet held close to the ground.

Like almost all members of the Felidae, cats have protractable and retractable claws.[71] In the wild, cats use their claws for climbing and hunting.

Cats have excellent night vision and can see at only one-sixth the light level required for humans.

Cats have excellent hearing and can detect an extremely broad range of frequencies. They can hear frequencies up to 65 kHz, compared to 20 kHz for humans.

Cats have an acute sense of smell, due in part to their well-developed olfactory bulb and a large number of olfactory receptors.

Cats and many other animals have a Jacobson's organ in their mouths that is used in the behavior known as flehmen.

Cats have relatively few taste buds compared to humans (470 or so versus more than 9,000 on the tongue).

To aid with navigation and sensation, cats have dozens of movable whiskers (vibrissae) over their face.

Most breeds of cat have a noted fondness for settling in high places, or perching. In the wild, cats use high places for hunting and resting.

During a fall from a high place, a cat reflexively twists its body and rights itself to land on its feet. An individual cat always rights itself in the same way during a fall, provided it has sufficient time to do so. Cats without a tail also have this reflex.[98]

Several explanations have been proposed for this phenomenon since the late 19th century:

Cats are familiar and easily kept animals, and their physiology has been particularly well studied.

Cats are able to tolerate quite high temperatures: Humans generally start to feel uncomfortable

Cats conserve heat by reducing the flow of blood to their skin and lose heat by evaporation through

Cats' feces are comparatively dry and their urine is highly concentrated, both of which are adaptations

While domestic cats are able to swim, they are generally reluctant to enter water as it quickly

Cats are obligate carnivores: their physiology has evolved to efficiently process meat, and they

Cats do eat grass occasionally. A proposed explanation is that cats use grass as a source of folate

Cats are unusually dependent on a constant supply of the amino acid arginine, and a diet lacking

The symptoms of hyperammonemia include lethargy, vomiting, ataxia, hyperesthesia and can be serious

Another unusual feature is that the cat cannot produce taurine,[note 1] with a deficiency in this

This is due to the hepatic activity of cystine sulfinic acid decarboxylase being low in cats. This

Niacin is an essential vitamin for the cat; dietary deficiency can lead to anorexia, weight loss

Preformed vitamin A is required in the cat for retinal and reproductive health. Vitamin A is commonly

Vitamin D3 is a dietary requirement for cats as they lack the ability to synthesize vitamin D3 from

Cats, like all mammals, need to get linoleic acid, an essential fatty acid, from their diet. Most

Cat food § Nutrient chart provides a list of the many nutrients cats require as well as the use

Outdoor cats are active both day and night, although they tend to be slightly more active at night

Cats conserve energy by sleeping more than most animals, especially as they grow older. The daily

Although wildcats are solitary, the social behavior of domestic cats is much more variable and

However, some pet cats are poorly socialized. In particular, older cats may show aggressiveness

Though cats and dogs are often characterized as natural enemies, they can live together if correctly

Life in proximity to humans and other domestic animals has led to a symbiotic social adaptation

Domestic cats' scent rubbing behavior towards humans or other cats is thought to be a feline means

Domestic cats use many vocalizations for communication, including purring, trilling, hissing, growling

Purring may have developed as an evolutionary advantage as a signalling mechanism of reassurance.

Cats are known for spending considerable amounts of time licking their coats to keep them clean.

Among domestic cats, males are more likely to fight than females.[149] Among feral cats, the mos

When cats become aggressive, they try to make themselves appear larger and more threatening by r

Serious damage is rare, as the fights are usually short in duration, with the loser running away

Cats hunt small prey, primarily birds and rodents,[155] and are often used as a form of pest con

Free-fed feral cats and house cats tend to consume many small meals in a single day, although th

Perhaps the best known element of cats' hunting behavior, which is commonly misunderstood and of

Another poorly understood element of cat hunting behavior is the presentation of prey to human g

Domestic cats select food based on its temperature, smell and texture; they dislike chilled food

Though cats usually prey on animals less than half their size, a feral cat in Australia has been

Since cats lack sufficient lips to create suction,[170] they use a lapping method with the tongu

The average house cat can outspeed the average house dog (excluding those born to run and race,

Domestic cats, especially young kittens, are known for their love of play. This behavior mimics

Owing to the close similarity between play and hunting, cats prefer to play with objects that re

Female cats are seasonally polyestrous, which means they may have many periods of heat over the

After mating, the female washes her vulva thoroughly. If a male attempts to mate with her at thi

Because ovulation is not always triggered by a single mating, females may not be impregnated by

The morula forms 124 hours after conception. At 148 hours, early blastocysts form. At 10-12 days

The gestation period of queens is between 64 and 67 days, with an average of 66 days.[184]

Data on reproductive capacity of more than 2,300 free-ranging queens were collected during a stu

The first litter is usually smaller than subsequent litters. Kittens are weaned between six and

Cats are ready to go to new homes at about 12 weeks of age, when they are ready to leave their m

The domestic cat is a cosmopolitan species and occurs across much of the world.[53] It can live

The domestic cat's ability to thrive in almost any terrestrial habitat has led to its designatio

As it is little altered from the wildcat, it can readily interbreed with the wildcat. This hybri

Feral cats can live in forests, grasslands, tundra, coastal areas, agricultural land, scrublands.

Feral cats are domestic cats that were born in or have reverted to a wild state. They are unfamiliar to humans.

Public attitudes towards feral cats vary widely, ranging from seeing them as free-ranging pets, to seeing them as pests.

To date, little scientific data is available to assess the impact of cat predation on prey populations.

In isolated landmasses, such as Australasia, there are often no other native, medium-sized quadruped predators.

Even in places with ancient and numerous cat populations, such as Western Europe, cats appear to have little impact on prey populations.

In agricultural settings, cats can be effective at keeping mouse and rat populations low, but on large farms, they are often ineffective.

The domestic cat is a significant predator of birds. UK assessments indicate they may be accountable for the deaths of up to 100 million birds annually.

On islands, birds can contribute as much as 60% of a cat's diet.[215] In nearly all cases, however, cats are not the primary predator.

Some of the same factors that have promoted adaptive radiation of island avifauna over evolutionary time are also present in feral cat populations.

Cats are common pets throughout the world, and their worldwide population exceeds 500 million as of 2007.

As well as being kept as pets, cats are also used in the international fur[227] and leather industries.

A few attempts to build a cat census have been made over the years, both through associations or by individual breeders.

Cats are popular as a subject of art and photography, Walter Chandoha made his career photographing cats.

A cat show is a judged event in which the owners of cats compete to win titles in various cat breeds.

A cat café is a theme café whose attraction is cats that can be watched and played with.[247]

Ailurophobia (Greek *αλουρος* (ailouros), 'cat' and *φῆβος* (phóbos), 'fear') is a fear of cats. The condition is rare.

Cats may bite humans when provoked, during play or when aggressive. Complications from cat bites are rare.

Cats can be infected or infested with viruses, bacteria, fungus, protozoans, arthropods or worms.

In ancient Egypt, cats were sacred animals, with the goddess Bast often depicted in cat form, so that cats were considered to be the goddess's incarnations.

The earliest unmistakable evidence of the Greeks having domestic cats comes from two coins from the 5th century BC.

House cats seem to have been extremely rare among the ancient Greeks and Romans;[256] Herodotus mentions that the Persians kept cats.

Several ancient religions believed cats are exalted souls, companions or guides for humans, that they can be reincarnated as humans.

Many cultures have negative superstitions about cats. An example would be the belief that a black cat crossing one's path is a bad omen.

"It was the custom to burn a basket, barrel, or sack full of live cats, which was hung from a tall pole.
According to a myth in many cultures, cats have multiple lives. In many countries, they are believed to be immortal.
The average lifespan of pet cats has risen in recent decades. In the early 1980s, it was about 12 years.
Spaying or neutering increases life expectancy: one study found neutered male cats live twice as long as unneutered males.
Despite widespread concern about the welfare of free-roaming cats, the lifespans of neutered feral cats are increasing.
The domesticated cat and its closest wild ancestor are both diploid organisms that possess 38 chromosomes.
Diseases which affect cats include acute infections, parasitic infestations, injuries; and chronic degenerative diseases.
About 250 heritable genetic disorders have been identified in cats, many similar to human inborn errors of metabolism.

Enter the word you want to count: cAt
100