

# **NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING LAB ASSIGNMENTS**

**Submitted by:**

Christy Binu  
Roll number: 97422607009

Msc. Computer Science  
With Specialization in  
Artificial Intelligence

Department of Computer Science

## **Q 1: Read a multi page PDF File and Print its First Page**

### **Code:**

```
import PyPDF2 as py

pdf = open('pdf.pdf', 'rb')
pdf_reader = py.PdfReader(pdf)

page = pdf_reader.pages[0]
text = page.extract_text()

print(text)
pdf.close()
```

### **Output:**

Research paper on Artificial  
Intelligence

Ashutosh Kumar  
Galgotias University  
(Under the Uttar Pradesh Private Universities Act No. 12 of 2019)  
Greater Noida, India  
Email: Ashutosh.20scse1010626@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

Rachna Priya  
Galgotias University  
(Under the Uttar Pradesh Private Universities Act No. 12 of 2019)  
Greater Noida, India  
Email: Rachna.20scse1010564@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

Swarna Kumari  
Galgotias University  
(Under the Uttar Pradesh Private Universities Act No. 12 of 2019)  
Greater Noida, India  
Email: Swarna.20scse1010565@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

Under the guidance of

Mr. Pradeep Bedi  
Assistant Professor  
(Galgotias University)  
Greater Noida, India  
Email: pradeepbedi@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

## Q 2: Read Text from an File and Print them as Tokens(Use Alice Text passage)

### Code:

```
from nltk import word_tokenize

text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\aliceInWonderLand.txt")
textString = ""

for i in text:
    textString += i

text_tokenized = word_tokenize(textString)

token_list = {}

for i in text_tokenized:
    if i not in token_list:
        token_list[i] = 1
    else :
        token_list[i] += 1

for word in token_list:
    print('{:<13} '.format(word))
```

### Output:

Alice	peeped
was	into
beginning	book
to	reading
get	but
very	it
tired	no
of	pictures
sitting	conversations
by	in
her	`
sister	what
on	is
the	use
bank	a
,	'
and	thought
having	without
nothing	conversation
do	?
:	
once	
or	
twice	
she	
had	

### Q 3: Remove Stop Words FromText data

#### Code:

```
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk import word_tokenize

stopWords = stopwords.words('english')

text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\aliceInWonderLand.txt")
text = text.read()

tokenized_text = word_tokenize(text)

textString = []

for i in tokenized_text:
    if i not in stopWords:
        textString.append(i)

for text in textString:
    print(text, end = " ")
```

#### Output:

Alice beginning get tired sitting sister bank , nothing : twice peeped book sister reading , pictures  
conversations , ` use book , ' thought Alice ` without

### Q 4: Convert Text Data Into Lowercase

#### Code:

```
text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\aliceInWonderLand.txt")
text = text.read()

textString = text.lower()

print("Input text :", text, sep="\n",end="\n\n")
print("Converted Lower case text:", textString, sep="\n", end="\n\n")
```

#### Output:

Input text :

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to  
do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or  
conversations in it, `and what is the use of a book,' thought Alice `without pictures or conversation?'

Converted Lower case text:

alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to  
do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or  
conversations in it, `and what is the use of a book,' thought alice `without pictures or conversation?'

### **Q 5: Remove Punctuations from text data**

#### **Code:**

```
from nltk import word_tokenize
from string import punctuation

text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\aliceInWonderLand.txt")
text = text.read()

tokenized_text = word_tokenize(text)
textString = ""

for token in tokenized_text:
    if token not in punctuation:
        textString += " " + token

print(textString)
```

#### **Output:**

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank and of having nothing to do once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading but it had no pictures or conversations in it and what is the use of a book thought Alice without pictures or conversation

### **Q 6: Print The frequency of words in a document**

#### **Code:**

```
from nltk import word_tokenize

text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\aliceInWonderLand.txt")
textString = ""

for i in text:
    textString += i

text_tokenized = word_tokenize(textString)

token_list = {}

for i in text_tokenized:
    if i not in token_list:
        token_list[i] = 1
    else :
        token_list[i] += 1

for word in token_list:
    print('{:<13}  {:<12} '.format(word, token_list[word]))
```

**Output:**

Alice	2
was	2
beginning	1
to	2
get	1
very	1
tired	1
of	3
sitting	1
by	1
her	2
sister	2
on	1
the	3
bank	1
,	4
and	2
having	1
nothing	1
do	1
:	1
once	1
or	3
twice	1
she	1
had	2
peeped	1
into	1
book	2
reading	1
but	1
it	2
no	1
pictures	2
conversations	1
in	1
`	2
what	1
is	1
use	1
a	1
'	2
thought	1
without	1
conversation	1
?	1

## Q 7: Extract Entity from a text

### Code:

```
import spacy

# nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
# nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_md')

nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_lg')
text = "England won the 2019 world cup vs The 2019 world cup"

# text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\aliceInWonderLand.txt")
# text = text.read()

doc = nlp(text)

for ent in doc.ents:
    print(ent.text, ent.label_)
```

**Input:** England won the 2019 world cup vs The 2019 world cup

### Output:

```
England GPE
2019 DATE
2019 DATE
```

## Q 8: Create a custom Lookup Dictionary and Create a Custom Function For text Standardization

### Code:

```
from nltk import word_tokenize

customDictionary = {
    'LOL': 'Laughing out loud',
    'ASAP': 'As soon as possible',
    'FYI': 'For your information',
    'G2G': 'Got to go',
    'FB': 'Facebook',
    'MSG': 'Message',
    'TTYL': 'Talk to you later',
    'IMO': 'In my opinion'
}

text = input("Enter any text: ")
tokenized_text = word_tokenize(text)

textString = " "
for word in tokenized_text:
```

```

if word in customDictionary:
    textString += customDictionary[word] + " "
else:
    textString += word + " "

```

```

print("The standardized form of given text: ", textString, sep="\n")

```

### **Input:**

Enter any text: Come here ASAP!

### **Output:**

The standardized form of given text:  
Come here As soon as possible !

## **Q 9: Correct spelling mistakes of Given Words**

### **Code:**

```

from textblob import TextBlob

text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\alicespellingMistake.txt")
textString = ""

for i in text:
    textString += i + " "

print("Text with error: ")
print(textString)

textString = TextBlob(textString)
correctedText = textString.correct()

print("\nCorrected Text:")
print(correctedText)

```

### **Input:**

Text with error:  
Alicpe was begwinning to get vtery tiregd of sitting by her sisteur on trhe bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twicqe she had peeped into the blook her sister whas reading, butf it hadp ngo picturmes or conversationgs in it, `and whaat is the use ofc a book,' thoughtf Alicej `without pictures or conversation?'

### **Output:**

Corrected Text:



Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, 'and what is the use of a book,' thought Alice 'without pictures or conversation?'

### **Q 10: Perform stemming and lemmatization on Text**

#### **Code:**

```
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

text = input("enter any text:\n")

word_stemmer = PorterStemmer()
stemmedText = word_stemmer.stem(text)
print("\nStem of text: ", stemmedText)

word_Lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
lemmatizedText = word_Lemmatizer.lemmatize(text)
print("\nlemma of text: ", lemmatizedText)
```

Input:

Writing

Output:

Stem of text: write

lemma of text: Writing

### **Q 11: Generate N-Grams For a Given Sentence**

#### **Code:**

```
from digitToWord import digitToWord

def generate_ngram(text, ngram):
    words = text.split()
    if len(words) < ngram:
        ngram = len(words) - 1
    output = []

    for i in range(len(words) - ngram):
        output.append(words[i:i+ngram])
    return output

text = 'this is a very good book to study'
print("Given text:",text,sep="\n", end="\n\n")

n = int(input("Enter n value : "))
```

```

if n == 0:
    print("\nN must be greater than 0\n")
    exit()
else :
    word_for_n = digitToWord(n)
    print(f"\n{word_for_n}-gram Model for given text :\n")

```

```

generated_ngram = generate_ngram(text, n)

```

```

for i in generated_ngram:
    print(f"{i[len(i)-1]} | ", end="")
    for j in range(0, len(i)-1):
        print(i[j], end=" ")
    print("\n")

```

### **Input:**

this is a very good book to study

Enter n value : 2

### **Output:**

Bi-gram Model for given text :

is | this

a | is

very | a

good | very

book | good

to | book

## **Q 12: Convert Text Features using one hot Encoding**

### **Code:**

```

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer

```

```

text = ['this is a very good book to study',
        'This is second sentence',
        'This is third sentence']

```

```

# Initialize CountVectorizer to perform one-hot encoding
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(binary=True)

```

```
# Fit and transform the text data
one_hot_encoded = vectorizer.fit_transform(text)

# Get the feature names (unique words)
feature_names = vectorizer.get_feature_names_out()

# Display the one-hot encoded vectors and feature names
print("One-hot encoded vectors:")
print(one_hot_encoded.toarray())
print("\nFeature names:")
print(feature_names)
```

### **Input:**

```
'this is a very good book to study',
'This is second sentence',
'This is third sentence'
```

### **Output:**

One-hot encoded vectors:

```
[[1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1]
 [0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0]]
```

Feature names:

```
['book' 'good' 'is' 'second' 'sentence' 'study' 'third' 'this' 'to' 'very']
```

## **Q 13: Convert Text Features using a count vectoriser**

### **Code:**

```
from nltk import word_tokenize
import pandas as pd

text_array = ['Hello my name is james', 'this is my python notebook']
tokenized_text = []

for i in range(len(text_array)):
    tokenized_text.append(word_tokenize(text_array[i]))

uniqueWords = {}

for text in tokenized_text:
    for word in text:
        if word not in uniqueWords:
            uniqueWords[word] = []

for word in uniqueWords:
    for text in tokenized_text:
        if word in text:
```

```

        uniqueWords[word].append(1)
    else:
        uniqueWords[word].append(0)

```

```

df = pd.DataFrame(uniqueWords)
print(df)

```

### Input:

'Hello my name is james', 'this is my python notebook'

### Output:

```

Hello my name is james this python notebook
0  1  1  1  1  1  0  0  0
1  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1

```

## Q 14: Tag The Parts Of Speech (POS Tagging) in a Sentence

### Code:

```

from nltk import word_tokenize
from nltk.tag import pos_tag

```

```

pos_dict = {
'CC': 'coordinating conjunction',
'CD': 'cardinal digit',
'DT': 'determiner',
'EX': 'existential',
'FW': 'foreign word',
'IN': 'preposition/subordinating conjunction',
'JJ': 'adjective',
'JJR': 'adjective, comparative',
'JJS': 'adjective, superlative',
'LS': 'list marker',
'MD': 'modal',
'NN': 'noun, singular',
'NNS': 'noun plural',
'NNP': 'proper noun, singular',
'NNPS': 'proper noun, plural',
'PDT': 'predeterminer',
'POS': 'possessive ending parent's',
'PRP': 'personal pronoun',
'PRP$': 'possessive pronoun',
'RB': 'adverb',
'RBR': 'adverb, comparative',
'RBS': 'adverb, superlative',
'RP': 'particle',
'TO': 'to go',
'UH': 'interjection',
'VB': 'verb, base form',
'VBD': 'verb, past tense',

```

```

'VBG': 'verb, gerund/present participle',
'VBN': 'verb, past participle ',
'VBP': 'verb, sing. present, non-3d' ,
'VBZ': 'verb, 3rd person sing. present' ,
'WDT': 'wh-determiner ',
'WP': 'wh-pronoun ',
'WP$': 'possessive wh-pronoun',
'WRB': 'wh-adverb'
}

```

```

text = open(r"2nd Sem\NLP\aliceInWonderLand.txt")
text = text.read()

```

```

tokenized_text = word_tokenize(text)
parts_of_speech = pos_tag(tokenized_text)

```

```

for token in parts_of_speech:
    if token[1] in pos_dict:
        print('{:<13} {:<12} '.format(token[0], pos_dict[token[1]]))

```

### Output:

Alice	proper noun, singular
was	verb, past tense
beginning	verb, gerund/present participle
to	to go
get	verb, base form
very	adverb
tired	adjective
of	preposition/subordinating conjunction
sitting	verb, gerund/present participle
by	preposition/subordinating conjunction
her	possessive pronoun
sister	noun, singular
on	preposition/subordinating conjunction
the	determiner
bank	noun, singular
and	coordinating conjunction
of	preposition/subordinating conjunction
having	verb, gerund/present participle
nothing	noun, singular
to	to go
do	verb, base form
once	adverb
or	coordinating conjunction
twice	verb, base form
she	personal pronoun
had	verb, past tense
peeped	verb, past participle
into	preposition/subordinating conjunction
the	determiner
book	noun, singular

her	possessive pronoun
sister	noun, singular
was	verb, past tense
reading	verb, gerund/present participle
but	coordinating conjunction
it	personal pronoun
had	verb, past tense
no	determiner
pictures	noun plural
or	coordinating conjunction
conversations	noun plural
in	preposition/subordinating conjunction
it	personal pronoun
and	coordinating conjunction
what	wh-pronoun
is	verb, 3rd person sing. present
the	determiner
use	noun, singular
of	preposition/subordinating conjunction
a	determiner
book	noun, singular
thought	adjective
Alice	proper noun, singular
without	preposition/subordinating conjunction
pictures	noun plural
or	coordinating conjunction
conversation	noun, singular

### Q 15: Find The Word Error Rate (WER) of a Sentence

#### Code:

```

from nltk import word_tokenize

reference = "What a bright day"
print("Reference Word : ", reference)

hypothesis = "What a light day"
print("hypothesis Word : ", hypothesis)

reference_tokenized = word_tokenize(reference)
hypothesis_tokenized = word_tokenize(hypothesis)

sameWordCount = 0

for word in hypothesis_tokenized:
    if word in reference_tokenized:
        sameWordCount += 1

totalCount = len(reference_tokenized)
errorCount = len(reference_tokenized) - sameWordCount

```

```
print(totalCount, errorCount)

wordErrorRate = errorCount/totalCount

print("Word Error rate of given case : ", wordErrorRate)
```

**Output:**

Reference Word : What a bright day  
hypothesis Word : What a light day  
4 1  
Word Error rate of given case : 0.25