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Course:

Natural Language Processing

Lab:

03

Submitted to:

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### <u>Task 1:</u>

## 1. What is en\_core\_web\_sm?

In natural language processing (NLP), **en\_core\_web\_sm** refers to a specific English language model provided by the **spaCy** library. The **"en"** signifies English, **"core"** suggests that it's a core or base model, **"web"** implies it has been trained on a mixture of web text for versatility, and **"sm"** denotes that it is a small model. This model provides **pre-trained** capabilities for tasks such as **part-of-speech tagging**, **named entity recognition**, and **dependency parsing**. It strikes a balance between model size and performance, making it a practical choice for various NLP applications.

#### Tokenizer:

- Function: Breaks down a given text into individual words, punctuations, and other meaningful units called tokens.
- Example: "The quick brown fox" would be tokenized into ["The", "quick", "brown", "fox"].

#### Tagger:

- Function: Assigns parts-of-speech (POS) tags to each token, indicating the grammatical category of the word.
- Example: Tagging "dog" as a noun (NN) and "run" as a verb (VB).

#### Parser:

- Function: Analyzes the grammatical structure of sentences, determining how words relate to each other syntactically.
- Example: Identifying subject-verb-object relationships in a sentence.

#### Named Entity Recognition (NER):

- Function: Identifies and classifies named entities (e.g., persons, organizations, locations) within the text.
- Example: Recognizing "Apple" as an organization and "New York" as a location.

#### Attribute Ruler:

- Function: Applies custom rules to extract additional information or attributes from the text.
- Example: Extracting dates, quantities, or custom patterns based on predefined rules.

#### Lemmatizer:

- Function: Reduces words to their base or root form (lemma), simplifying variations of a word to a common base.
- Example: Lemmatizing "running" to "run" or "better" to "good."

## 2. What is the size of en\_core\_web\_sm?

#### 12.8 MB

#### 3. What other variations can be used?

#### "en\_core\_web\_md"(Medium):

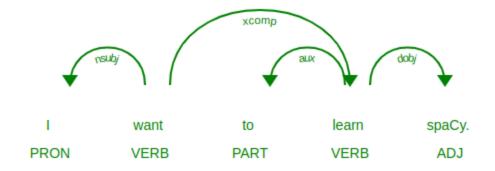
- Description: This is a medium-sized English model in spaCy.
- Features: It includes more vectors for word representations, making it more suitable for tasks requiring a richer understanding of word meanings.
- Use Cases: It's a good choice when more detailed word embeddings are needed, and the computational resources allow for a larger model.

### "en\_core\_web\_lg" (Large):

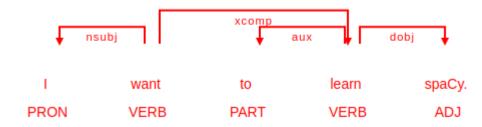
- Description: This is the large English model in spaCy.
- Features: It includes even more vectors for word representations, providing a more extensive and detailed language understanding.
- Use Cases: Suitable for tasks demanding a high level of accuracy and semantic understanding. It's a larger model, so it requires more computational resources.

# <u>Task 2:</u>

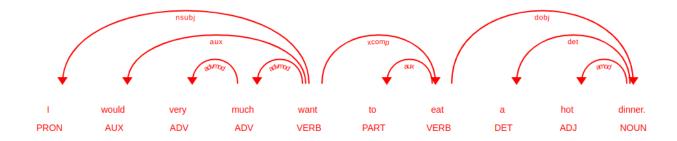
1. Draw the left and right dependencies for the sentence: I want to learn spaCy.



2. Draw the children for the sentence: I want to learn spaCy.



3. Draw the left and right dependencies for the sentence: I would very much want to eat a hot dinner.



# 4. Present a list of all dependency grammars of your sentences above.

```
Dependency Grammar of Sentence 1

I ====>(nsubj) ====> want

want ====>(R00T) ====> want

to ====>(aux) ====> learn

learn ====>(xcomp) ====> want

spaCy ====>(dobj) ====> learn

. ====>(punct) ====> want

End of Sentence 1
```

```
Dependency Grammar of Sentence 2

I ====>(nsubj) ====> want
want ====>(ROOT) ====> want
to ====>(aux) ====> learn
learn ====>(xcomp) ====> want
spaCy ====>(dobj) ====> learn
. ====>(punct) ====> want
End of Sentence 2
```

```
Dependency Grammar of Sentence 3
I ====>(nsubj) ====> want
would ====>(aux) ====> want
very ====>(advmod) ====> much
much ====>(advmod) ====> want
want ====>(ROOT) ====> want
to ====>(aux) ====> eat
eat ====>(xcomp) ====> want
a ====>(det) ====> dinner
hot ====>(amod) ====> dinner
dinner ====>(dobj) ====> eat
. ====>(punct) ====> want
End of Sentence 3
```

# 1. How did the Named Entity Output of the NLTK pipeline look like? Present its output.

```
=== Input Sentense ===
 Final exams of the Fall 2023 semester will start soon.
 === Input Sentense Segmentation ===
 ['We are nearing the end of the semester at Peshawar.', 'Final exams of the Fall 2023 semester will start soon.']
 === Sentense Tokenization ===
 ['We', 'are', 'nearing', 'the', 'end', 'of', 'the', 'semester', 'at', 'Peshawar', '.']
 === Sentense Tokenization ===
[('We', 'PRP'), ('are', 'VBP'), ('nearing', 'VBG'), ('the', 'DT'), ('end', 'NN'), ('of', 'IN'), ('the', 'DT'), ('semester', 'NN'), ('at', 'IN'), ('Peshawar', 'NNP'), ('.', '.')]
 === Name Entity Reconization ===
  We/PRP
  are/VBP
  nearing/VBG
  the/DT
  end/NN
  of/IN
  the/DT
  semester/NN
  (ORGANIZATION Peshawar/NNP)
  ./.)
 === Sentense Tokenization ===
 ['Final', 'exams', 'of', 'the', 'Fall', '2023', 'semester', 'will', 'start', 'soon', '.']
 === Sentense Tokenization ===
[('Final', 'JJ'), ('exams', 'NN'), ('of', 'IN'), ('the', 'DT'), ('Fall', 'NN'), ('2023', 'CD'), ('semester', 'N N'), ('will', 'MD'), ('start', 'VB'), ('soon', 'RB'), ('.', '.')]
    === Name Entity Reconization ===
    (S
     Final/JJ
     exams/NN
     of/IN
     the/DT
     Fall/NN
     2023/CD
     semester/NN
     will/MD
     start/VB
     soon/RB
      ./.)
```

# 1. How did the Named Entity Output of the spaCy pipeline look like? Present its output.

```
In [65]: from spacy import displacy
doc = nlp(u'We are nearing the end of the semester at Peshawar. Final exams of the Fall 2023 semester will start soo
displacy.render(doc, style='ent')

We are nearing the end of the semester DATE

Peshawar GPE

The end of the semester DATE

Peshawar GPE
```

# 1. What is the default pipeline structure of spaCy?

```
In [67]: import spacy
    nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
    nlp.pipe_names

Out[67]: ['tok2vec', 'tagger', 'parser', 'attribute_ruler', 'lemmatizer', 'ner']
```