



## Experiment 4

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**Aim:** Write a program to perform Regular Expression/Perform Morphological Analysis & word generation for any given text.

**Theory:** A regular expression (RE) is a language for specifying text search strings. RE helps us to match or find other strings or sets of strings, using a specialized syntax held in a pattern. Regular expressions are used to search texts in UNIX as well as in MS WORD in identical way.

### Function Description

Findall: Returns a list containing all matches

Search: Returns a Match object if there is a match anywhere in the string

Split: Returns a list where the string has been split at each match

Sub: Replaces one or many matches with a string

### Regular Expression:

RE is a string that defines a text matching pattern. In NLP, RE is used to find strings having certain patterns in given text. A regular expression is built up using defining rules.

Simple operation in Regular Expressions:

Kleene Closure: If E is a regular expression, then E\* is a regular expression

Positive Closure: If E is a regular expression, then E+ is a regular expression

or: If E1 and E2 are regular expressions, then E1 | E2 is a regular expression

concatenation: If E1 and E2 are regular expressions, then E1E2 is a regular expression.

Some ways to represent REs are as follows:

Name	Regular Expression	Matched Strings
Disjunction of characters	[wW]oodchuck	woodchuck, Woodchuck
Range	[A-Z]	All uppercase letters
Disjunction negation	[^sS]	Except "s" and "S"
Disjunction-operator(pipe symbol)	fl(y ies)	"fly" or "flies"
Kleene Closure	ba*	b, ba, baa, ...
Positive Closure	ba+	ba, baa, baaa, ...
Wildcard Expression (.)	beg.n	begin, begun, began, etc.



**Code:**

```
import re
import nltk
```

```
# Download the necessary NLTK data files
nltk.download('wordnet')
nltk.download('omw-1.4')
from nltk.corpus import wordnet
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
```

#OMW is a open multilingual wordnet :-it is multilingual lexical database that extends the WordNet database to multiple languages.

#It provides translations and mappings between different languages' synsets (sets of synonyms) and the English WordNet synsets.

```
nltk.download('punkt')
```

```
def perform_regex_operations(text, pattern):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Perform regular expression operations on the given text.
```

```
    """
```

```
    matches = re.findall(pattern, text)
```

```
    return matches
```

```
def perform_morphological_analysis(word):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Perform simple morphological analysis (lemmatization) on the given word.
```

```
    """
```

```
    lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
```

```
    lemma = lemmatizer.lemmatize(word)
```

```
    return lemma
```

```
def generate_synonyms(word):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Generate synonyms for the given word using WordNet.
```

```
    """
```



```
synonyms = []      #initializes an empty list named synonyms that will be used to collect
synonyms for the given word.
```

```
for syn in wordnet.synsets(word):
    for lemma in syn.lemmas():
        synonyms.append(lemma.name())
return set(synonyms)
```

```
# Example usage
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    # Sample text
```

```
    text = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog and it starts from 1 to end of 10_"
```

```
    # Regular Expression Pattern (find all words)
```

```
    pattern = r'\b\w+\b'      # In regex, \w matches any alphanumeric character (letters and
digits) and underscores (_).
```

```
    # Word boundary anchor. This asserts a position where a word starts or ends. It ensures that
the match occurs at the boundary of a word.
```

```
# Perform regex operations
```

```
matches = perform_regex_operations(text, pattern)
```

```
print("Matches:", matches)
```

```
# Perform morphological analysis
```

```
word = 'jumps' #"scouts" #'Jumps','boys','girls','runs','meaningfull'
```

```
lemma = perform_morphological_analysis(word)
```

```
print(f'Lemma form of '{word}': {lemma}')
```

```
# Generate synonyms
```

```
word = "quick"
```

```
synonyms = generate_synonyms(word)
```

```
print(f'Synonyms for '{word}': {synonyms}')
```



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## Output

```
Matches: ['The', 'quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jumps', 'over', 'the', 'lazy', 'dog', 'and', 'it', 'starts', 'from', '1', 'to', 'end', 'of', '10_']
Lemmatized form of 'jumps': jump
Synonyms for 'quick': {'agile', 'promptly', 'quick', 'fast', 'warm', 'ready', 'straightaway', 'prompt', 'flying', 'nimble', 'speedy', 'quickly', 'immediate', 'spry'}
[nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package omw-1.4 to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package omw-1.4 is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
```

## Conclusion:

Thus, we have successfully studied and performed a program to perform Regular Expression/Perform Morphological Analysis & word generation for any given text.