

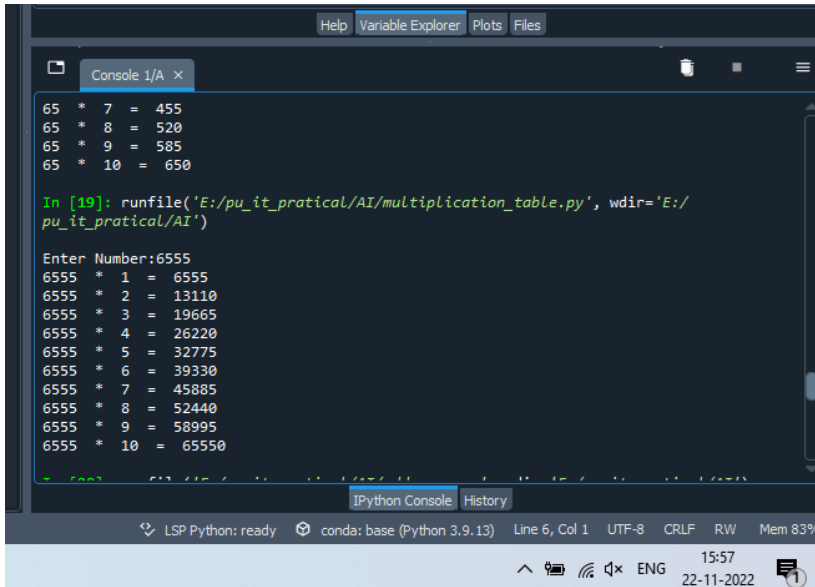
PRACTICAL-2

A)AIM: Write a python program to print the multiplication table for the given number.

Code:

```
x = int(input("Enter Number:"))
a=1
while(a<=10):
    print(x, ' * ',a,' = ',a*x)
    a=a+1
```

Output:

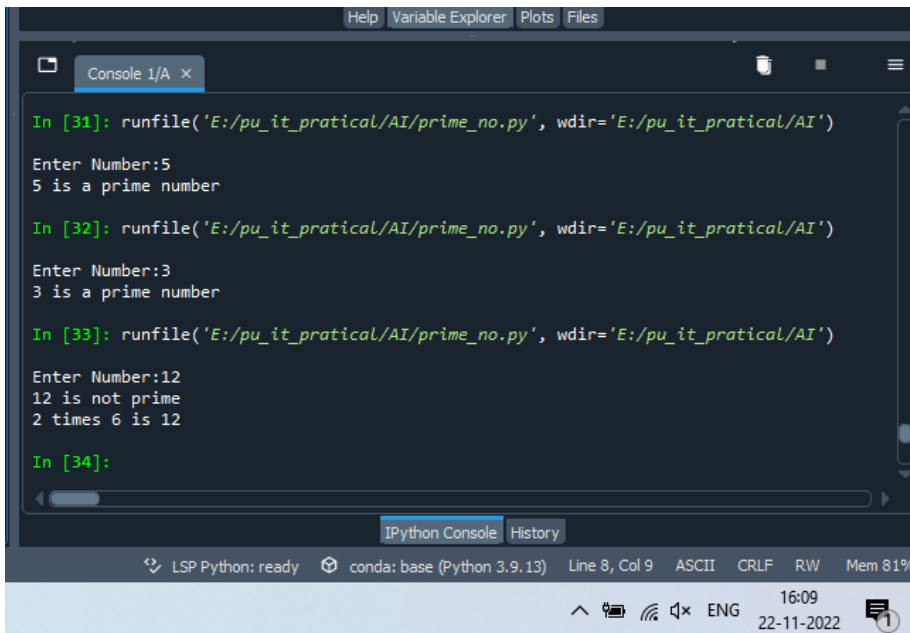


B)AIM: Write a python program to check whether the given number is prime or not.

Code:

```
x = int(input("Enter Number:"))
if x > 1:
    for n in range(2, x):
        if (x % n) == 0:
            print(x, "is not prime")
            print(n, "times", x // n, "is", x)
            break
    else:
        print(x, "is a prime number")
else:
    print(x, "is not prime number")
```

Output:



```
Help Variable Explorer Plots Files

Console 1/A x

In [31]: runfile('E:/pu_it_pratical/AI/prime_no.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_pratical/AI')
Enter Number:5
5 is a prime number

In [32]: runfile('E:/pu_it_pratical/AI/prime_no.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_pratical/AI')
Enter Number:3
3 is a prime number

In [33]: runfile('E:/pu_it_pratical/AI/prime_no.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_pratical/AI')
Enter Number:12
12 is not prime
2 times 6 is 12

In [34]:

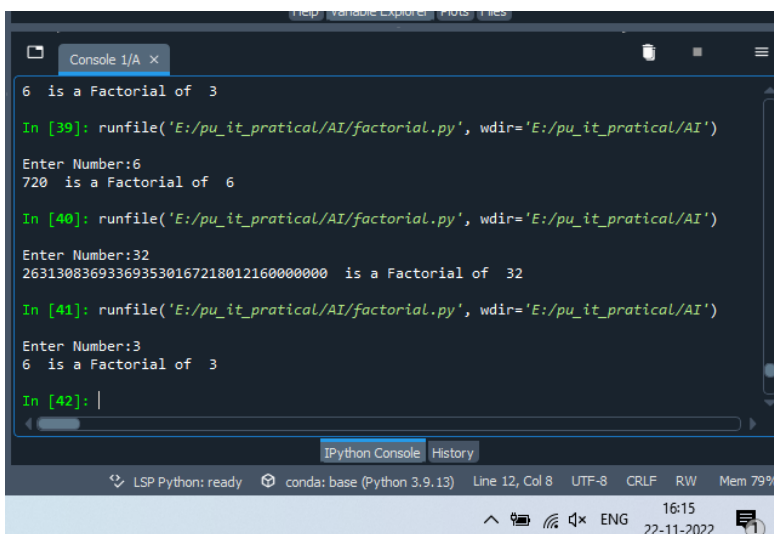
IPython Console History
LSP Python: ready conda: base (Python 3.9.13) Line 8, Col 9 ASCII CRLF RW Mem 81%
16:09
22-11-2022
```

C) AIM: Write a python program to find factorial of the given number.

Code:

```
a = int(input("Enter Number:"))
p=1
i=a
while(a>1):
    p=p*a
    a=a-1
print(p," is a Factorial of ",i)
```

Output:



```
Help Variable Explorer Plots Files

Console 1/A x

6 is a Factorial of 3

In [39]: runfile('E:/pu_it_pratical/AI/factorial.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_pratical/AI')
Enter Number:6
720 is a Factorial of 6

In [40]: runfile('E:/pu_it_pratical/AI/factorial.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_pratical/AI')
Enter Number:32
263130836933693530167218012160000000 is a Factorial of 32

In [41]: runfile('E:/pu_it_pratical/AI/factorial.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_pratical/AI')
Enter Number:3
6 is a Factorial of 3

In [42]: |

IPython Console History
LSP Python: ready conda: base (Python 3.9.13) Line 12, Col 8 UTF-8 CRLF RW Mem 79%
16:15
22-11-2022
```

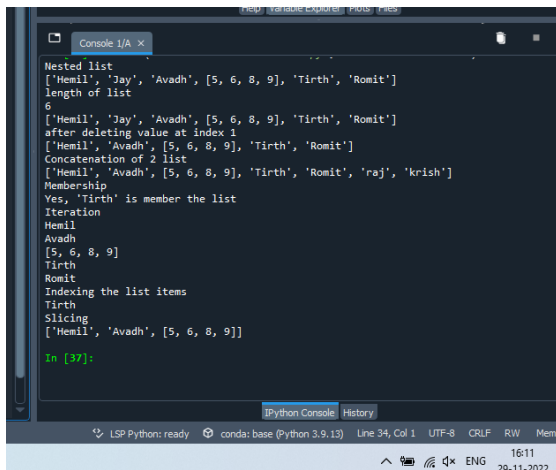
PRACTICAL-4

AIM: A) Write a python program to implement List operations (Nested List, Length, Concatenation, Membership, Iteration, Indexing and Slicing)?

Code:

```
list_name = ['Hemil','Jay','Avadh',[5,6,8,9],'Tirth','Romit']
print('Nested list')
print(list_name)                    #nested list
print('length of list')
print(len(list_name))              #printing length of list
print(list_name)                   #printing original list
list_name.pop(1)                   #delete value at index 1
print('after deleting value at index 1')
print(list_name)                   #printing list after pop
list_items = ['raj','krish']
print('Concatenation of 2 list')
print(list_name+list_items)        #Concatenation of 2 list
print('Membership')
if "Tirth" in list_name:
    print("Yes, 'Tirth' is member the list") # printing the membership of the list
print('Iteration')                 #Iteration
i = 0
while i < len(list_name):
    print(list_name[i])
    i = i + 1
print('Indexing the list items')    #indexing
print(list_name[3])
print('Slicing')                   #Slicing
print(list_name[0:3])
```

Output A:



```
Console 1/A x
Nested list
['Hemil', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit']
length of list
6
['Hemil', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit']
after deleting value at index 1
['Hemil', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit']
Concatenation of 2 list
['Hemil', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit', 'raj', 'krish']
Membership
Yes, 'Tirth' is member the list
Iteration
Hemil
Avadh
[5, 6, 8, 9]
Tirth
Romit
Indexing the list items
Tirth
Slicing
['Hemil', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9]]

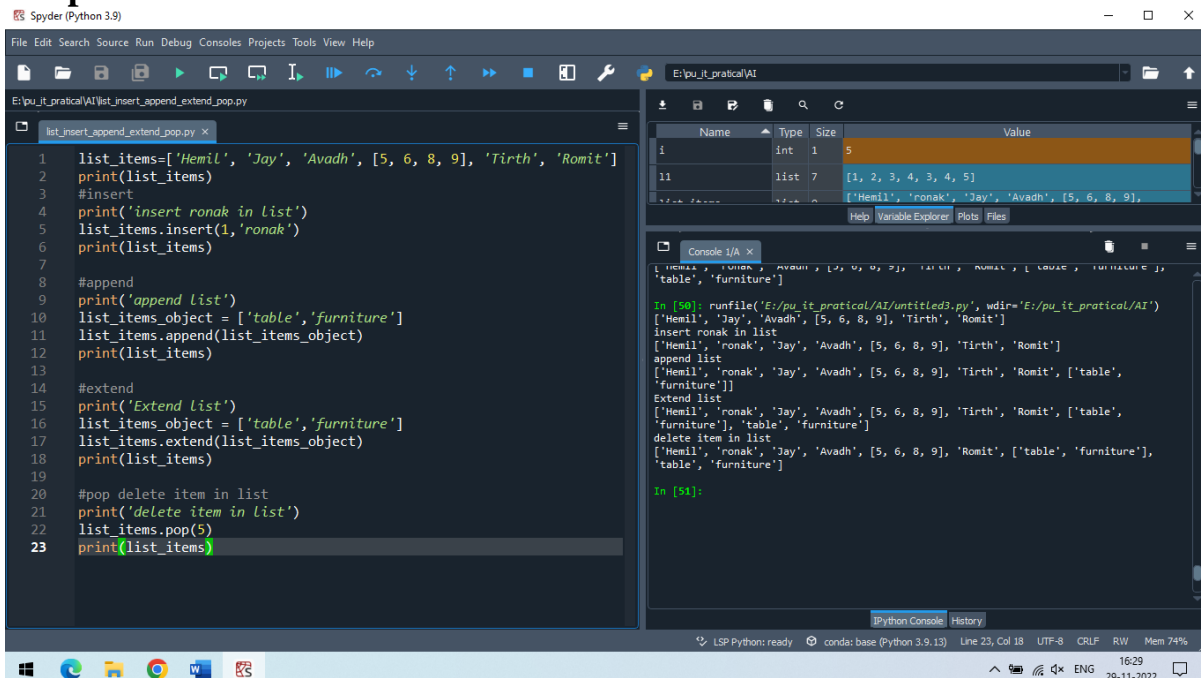
In [37]:
```

B) Write a python program to implement List methods (Add, Append, Extend & Delete).

Code:

```
list_items=['Hemil', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit']
print(list_items)
#insert
print('insert ronak in list')
list_items.insert(1,'ronak')
print(list_items)
#append
print('append list')
list_items_object = ['table','furniture']
list_items.append(list_items_object)
print(list_items)
#extend
print('Extend list')
list_items_object = ['table','furniture']
list_items.extend(list_items_object)
print(list_items)
#pop delete item in list
print('delete item in list')
list_items.pop(5)
print(list_items)
```

Output B:



The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The editor window displays the Python code from the previous block. The Variable Explorer on the right shows the variable 'list_items' with its current state: ['Hemil', 'ronak', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit', ['table', 'furniture']]. The Console window at the bottom shows the output of the program, including the initial list, the result of inserting 'ronak' at index 1, the result of appending the list ['table', 'furniture'], the result of extending the list, and the result of deleting the element at index 5.

```
File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help
E:\pu_it_practical\AI
E:\pu_it_practical\AI\list_insert_append_extend_pop.py
list_insert_append_extend_pop.py x
1 list_items=['Hemil', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit']
2 print(list_items)
3 #insert
4 print('insert ronak in list')
5 list_items.insert(1,'ronak')
6 print(list_items)
7
8 #append
9 print('append List')
10 list_items_object = ['table','furniture']
11 list_items.append(list_items_object)
12 print(list_items)
13
14 #extend
15 print('Extend list')
16 list_items_object = ['table','furniture']
17 list_items.extend(list_items_object)
18 print(list_items)
19
20 #pop delete item in list
21 print('delete item in list')
22 list_items.pop(5)
23 print(list_items)

Variable Explorer
Name Type Size Value
i int 1 5
l1 list 7 ['1', 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5]
list_items list 7 ['Hemil', 'ronak', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit', ['table', 'furniture']]

Console I/A x
In [50]: runfile('E:/pu_it_practical/AI/untitled3.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_practical/AI')
['Hemil', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit']
insert ronak in list
['Hemil', 'ronak', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit']
append list
['Hemil', 'ronak', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit', ['table', 'furniture']]
Extend list
['Hemil', 'ronak', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Tirth', 'Romit', ['table', 'furniture'], 'table', 'furniture']
delete item in list
['Hemil', 'ronak', 'Jay', 'Avadh', [5, 6, 8, 9], 'Romit', ['table', 'furniture'], 'table', 'furniture']
In [51]:
```

PRACTICAL-5

AIM: a) Write a python program to Illustrate Different Set Operations?
b) Write a python program to generate Calendar for the given month and year?
c) Write a python program to implement Simple Calculator program?

Code A :

```
even = {'null',2, 4, 6, 8};
odd = {'null',3, 5, 7};
def Union(even,odd):
    print("Union of even and odd is",even | odd)          # set union
def Intersection(even,odd):
    print("Intersection of even and odd is",even & odd)     # set intersection
def Difference(even,odd):
    print("Difference of even and odd is",even - odd)       # set difference
def Symmetric(even,odd):
    print("Symmetric difference of even and odd is",even ^ odd) # set symmetric difference
```

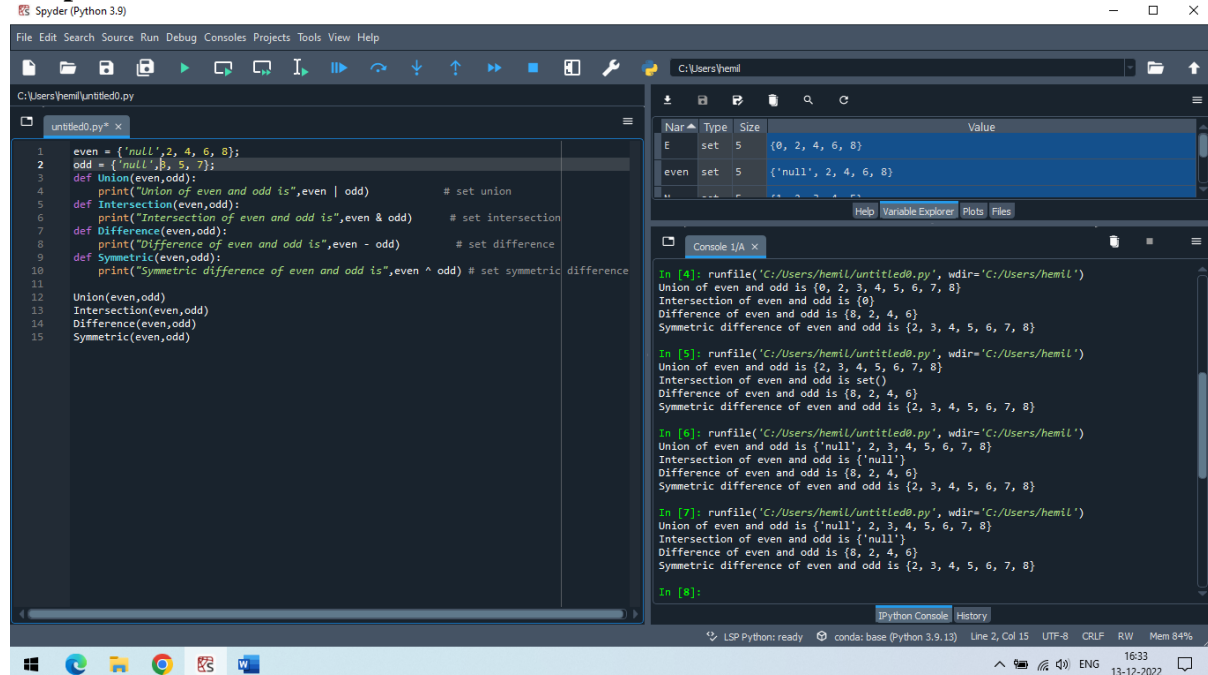
Union(even,odd)

Intersection(even,odd)

Difference(even,odd)

Symmetric(even,odd)

Output:



The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE with the code from 'Code A' in the editor and its output in the console. The code defines two sets, 'even' and 'odd', and four functions: Union, Intersection, Difference, and Symmetric. The console shows the results of running these functions for different inputs.

Nar	Type	Size	Value
E	set	5	{0, 2, 4, 6, 8}
even	set	5	{'null', 2, 4, 6, 8}

```
In [4]: runfile('C:/Users/hemil/untitled0.py', wdir='C:/Users/hemil')
Union of even and odd is {0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
Intersection of even and odd is {0}
Difference of even and odd is {8, 2, 4, 6}
Symmetric difference of even and odd is {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

In [5]: runfile('C:/Users/hemil/untitled0.py', wdir='C:/Users/hemil')
Union of even and odd is {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
Intersection of even and odd is set()
Difference of even and odd is {8, 2, 4, 6}
Symmetric difference of even and odd is {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

In [6]: runfile('C:/Users/hemil/untitled0.py', wdir='C:/Users/hemil')
Union of even and odd is {'null', 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
Intersection of even and odd is {'null'}
Difference of even and odd is {8, 2, 4, 6}
Symmetric difference of even and odd is {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

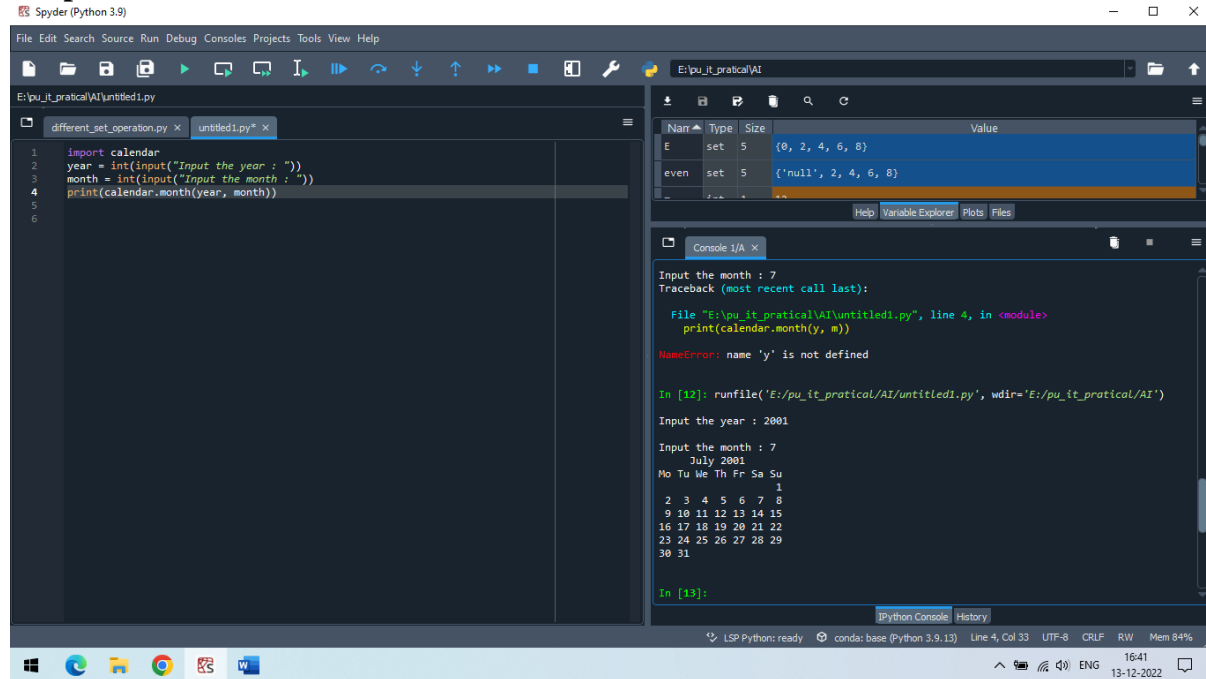
In [7]: runfile('C:/Users/hemil/untitled0.py', wdir='C:/Users/hemil')
Union of even and odd is {'null', 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
Intersection of even and odd is {'null'}
Difference of even and odd is {8, 2, 4, 6}
Symmetric difference of even and odd is {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

In [8]:
```

Code B :

```
import calendar
year = int(input("Input the year : "))
month = int(input("Input the month : "))
print(calendar.month(year, month))
```

Output:

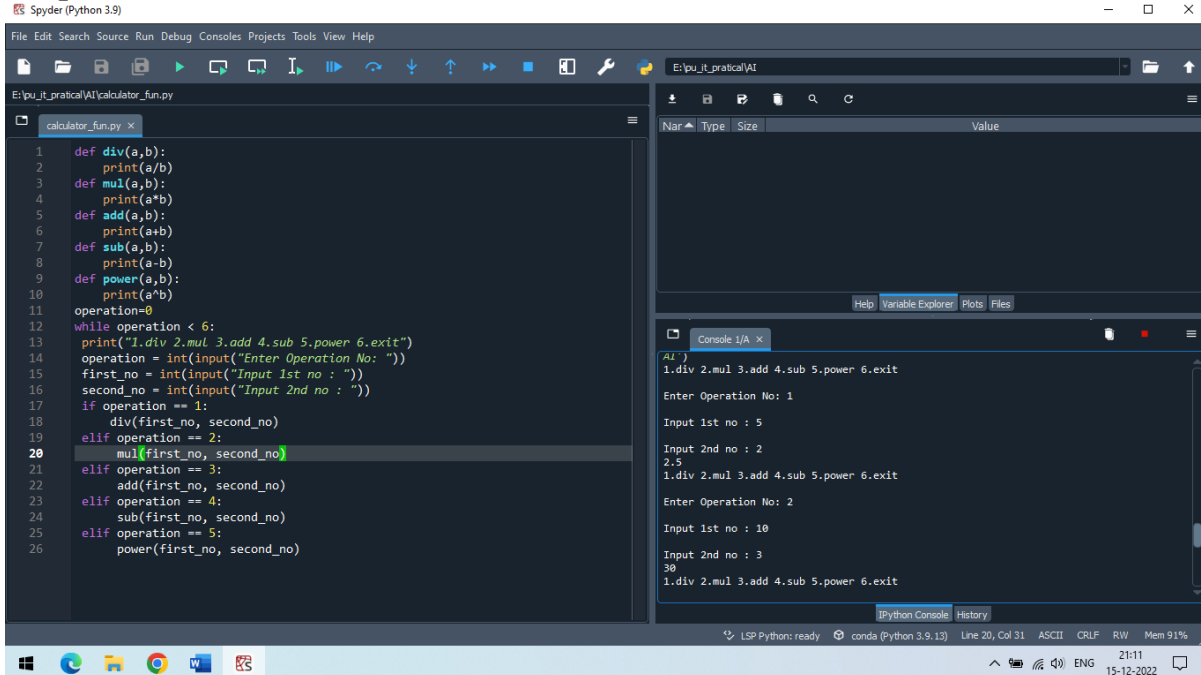


Code C :

```
def div(a,b):
    print(a/b)
def mul(a,b):
    print(a*b)
def add(a,b):
    print(a+b)
def sub(a,b):
    print(a-b)
def power(a,b):
    print(a^b)
operation=0
while operation < 6:
    print("1.div 2.mul 3.add 4.sub 5.power 6.exit")
    operation = int(input("Enter Operation No: "))
    first_no = int(input("Input 1st no : "))
    second_no = int(input("Input 2nd no : "))
    if operation == 1:
        div(first_no, second_no)
    elif operation == 2:
        mul(first_no, second_no)
```

```
elif operation == 3:  
    add(first_no, second_no)  
elif operation == 4:  
    sub(first_no, second_no)  
elif operation == 5:  
    power(first_no, second_no)
```

Output:



The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The left pane displays the code for a calculator program. The right pane shows the output of the program in the IPython Console.

```
calculator_fun.py  
1 def div(a,b):  
2     print(a/b)  
3 def mul(a,b):  
4     print(a*b)  
5 def add(a,b):  
6     print(a+b)  
7 def sub(a,b):  
8     print(a-b)  
9 def power(a,b):  
10    print(a**b)  
11    operation=0  
12    while operation < 6:  
13        print("1.div 2.mul 3.add 4.sub 5.power 6.exit")  
14        operation = int(input("Enter Operation No: "))  
15        first_no = int(input("Input 1st no : "))  
16        second_no = int(input("Input 2nd no : "))  
17        if operation == 1:  
18            div(first_no, second_no)  
19        elif operation == 2:  
20            mul(first_no, second_no)  
21        elif operation == 3:  
22            add(first_no, second_no)  
23        elif operation == 4:  
24            sub(first_no, second_no)  
25        elif operation == 5:  
26            power(first_no, second_no)
```

Console 1/A x
AI :
1.div 2.mul 3.add 4.sub 5.power 6.exit
Enter Operation No: 1
Input 1st no : 5
Input 2nd no : 2
2.5
1.div 2.mul 3.add 4.sub 5.power 6.exit
Enter Operation No: 2
Input 1st no : 10
Input 2nd no : 3
30
1.div 2.mul 3.add 4.sub 5.power 6.exit

PRACTICAL-6

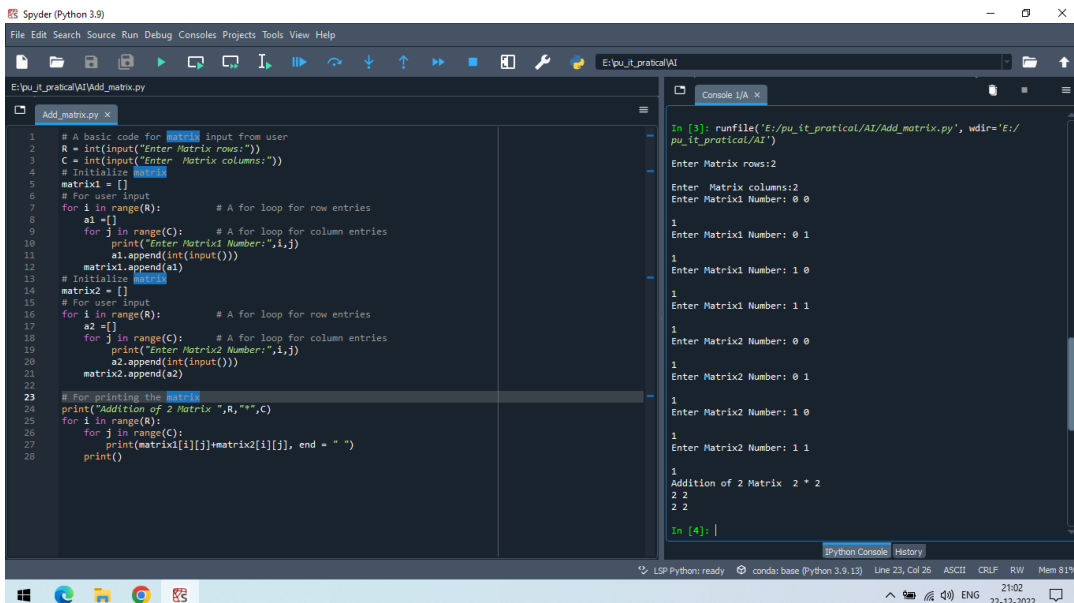
AIM: a) Write a python program to Add Two Matrices.

b) Write a python program to Transpose a Matrix.

Code a)

```
R = int(input("Enter Matrix rows:"))
C = int(input("Enter Matrix columns:"))
matrix1 = [] # Initialize matrix
# For user input
for i in range(R): # A for loop for row entries
    a1 = []
    for j in range(C): # A for loop for column entries
        print("Enter Matrix1 Number:", i, j)
        a1.append(int(input()))
    matrix1.append(a1)
matrix2 = [] # Initialize matrix
# For user input
for i in range(R): # A for loop for row entries
    a2 = []
    for j in range(C): # A for loop for column entries
        print("Enter Matrix2 Number:", i, j)
        a2.append(int(input()))
    matrix2.append(a2)
print("Addition of 2 Matrix ", R, "*", C) # For printing the matrix
for i in range(R):
    for j in range(C):
        print(matrix1[i][j]+matrix2[i][j], end = " ")
    print()
```

Output:



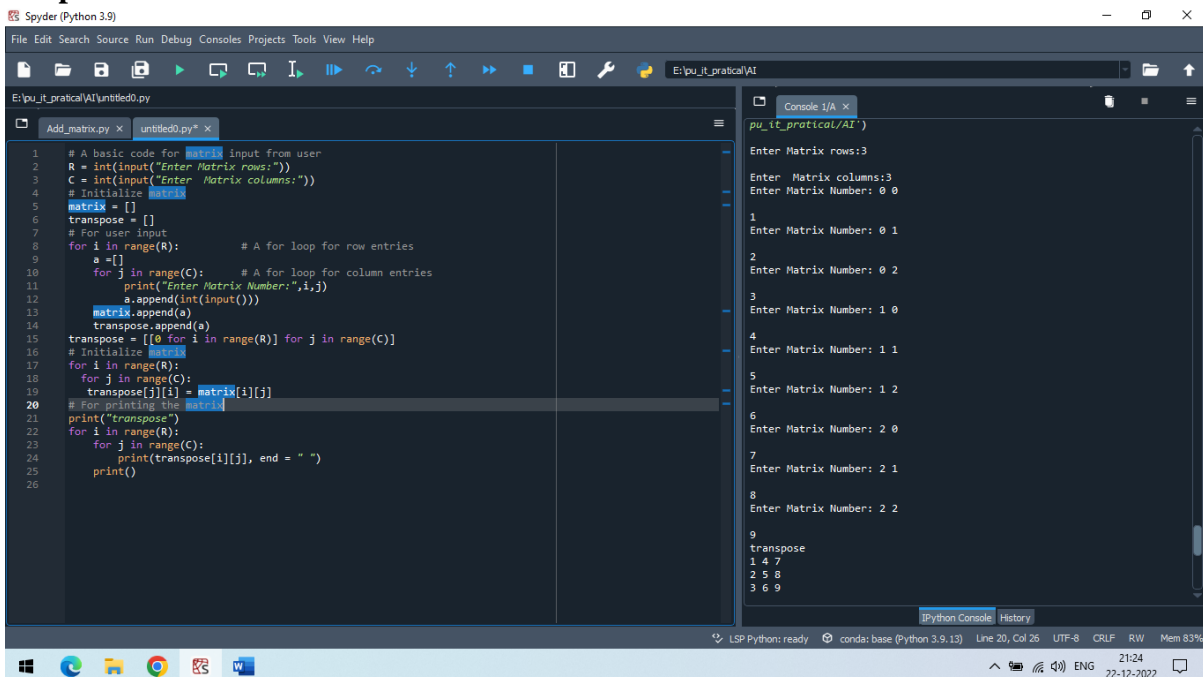
The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE with the code from the previous block. The console output is as follows:

```
In [3]: runfile('E:/pu_it_practical/AI/Add_matrix.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_practical/AI')
Enter Matrix rows:2
Enter Matrix columns:2
Enter Matrix1 Number: 0 0
1
Enter Matrix1 Number: 0 1
1
Enter Matrix1 Number: 1 0
1
Enter Matrix1 Number: 1 1
1
Enter Matrix2 Number: 0 0
1
Enter Matrix2 Number: 0 1
1
Enter Matrix2 Number: 1 0
1
Enter Matrix2 Number: 1 1
1
Addition of 2 Matrix 2 * 2
2 2
2 2
In [4]:
```


Code b)

```
R = int(input("Enter Matrix rows:"))
C = int(input("Enter Matrix columns:"))
matrix = [] # Initialize matrix
transpose = []
# For user input
for i in range(R): # A for loop for row entries
    a=[]
    for j in range(C): # A for loop for column entries
        print("Enter Matrix Number:",i,j)
        a.append(int(input()))
    matrix.append(a)
    transpose.append(a)
transpose = [[0 for i in range(R)] for j in range(C)]
# Initialize matrix
for i in range(R):
    for j in range(C):
        transpose[j][i] = matrix[i][j]
# For printing the matrix
print("transpose")
for i in range(R):
    for j in range(C):
        print(transpose[i][j], end = " ")
    print()
```

Output:



The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE with the code from the previous block on the left and the output on the right. The output shows the user input for rows (3) and columns (3), followed by a loop where the user enters matrix elements. The final output is the transpose of the input matrix.

```
Console 1/A X
pu_it_practical/AI
Enter Matrix rows:3
Enter Matrix columns:3
Enter Matrix Number: 0 0
1
Enter Matrix Number: 0 1
2
Enter Matrix Number: 0 2
3
Enter Matrix Number: 1 0
4
Enter Matrix Number: 1 1
5
Enter Matrix Number: 1 2
6
Enter Matrix Number: 2 0
7
Enter Matrix Number: 2 1
8
Enter Matrix Number: 2 2
9
transpose
1 4 7
2 5 8
3 6 9
```

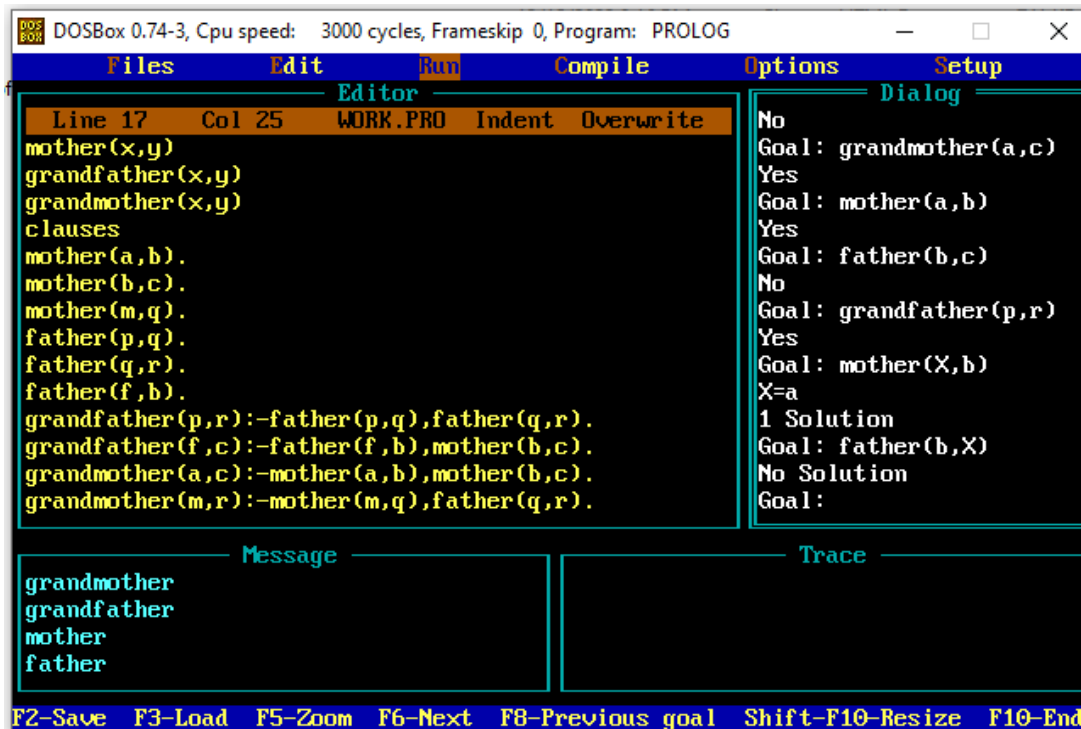
PRACTICAL-1

AIM: Write a program in prolog to implement simple facts and Queries.

Code:

```
domains
x,y = symbol
predicates
father(x,y)
mother(x,y)
grandfather(x,y)
grandmother(x,y)
clauses
mother(a,b).
mother(b,c).
mother(m,q).
father(p,q).
father(q,r).
father(f,b).
grandfather(p,r):-father(p,q),father(q,r).
grandfather(f,c):-father(f,b),mother(b,c).
grandmother(a,c):-mother(a,b),mother(b,c).
grandmother(m,r):-mother(m,q), father(q,r).
```

Output:



```
DOSBox 0.74-3, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: PROLOG
```

Files	Edit	Run	Compile	Options	Setup
Editor					
Line 17	Col 25	WORK.PRO	Indent	Overwrite	
<pre> mother(x,y) grandfather(x,y) grandmother(x,y) clauses mother(a,b). mother(b,c). mother(m,q). father(p,q). father(q,r). father(f,b). grandfather(p,r):-father(p,q),father(q,r). grandfather(f,c):-father(f,b),mother(b,c). grandmother(a,c):-mother(a,b),mother(b,c). grandmother(m,r):-mother(m,q), father(q,r).</pre>					
Dialog					
<pre> No Goal: grandmother(a,c) Yes Goal: mother(a,b) Yes Goal: father(b,c) No Goal: grandfather(p,r) Yes Goal: mother(X,b) X=a 1 Solution Goal: father(b,X) No Solution Goal:</pre>					
Message					
<pre> grandmother grandfather mother father</pre>					
Trace					
F2-Save F3-Load F5-Zoom F6-Next F8-Previous goal Shift-F10-Resize F10-End					

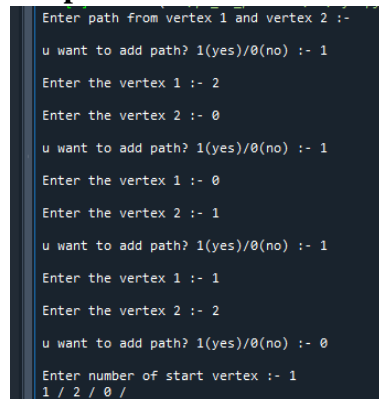
PRACTICAL-7

AIM: Write a python program to implement Breadth First Search Traversal?

Code:

```
from collections import defaultdict
class Graph_bfs:
    def __init__(self):
        self.graph_dict = defaultdict(list)
    def edge(self, From, To):
        self.graph_dict[From].append(To)
    def bfs(self, start):
        visited_node = [False] * (len(self.graph_dict))
        queue1 = []
        queue1.append(start)
        visited_node[start] = True
        while queue1:
            start = queue1.pop(0)
            print(start, end=" / ")
            for i in self.graph_dict[start]:
                if visited_node[i] == False:
                    queue1.append(i)
                    visited_node[i] = True
b1 = Graph_bfs()
print('Enter path from vertex 1 and vertex 2 :- ')
while(1):
    new = int(input('u want to add path? 1(yes)/0(no) :- '))
    k = bool(new)
    if(k == False):
        break
    key = int(input('Enter the vertex 1 :- '))
    value = int(input('Enter the vertex 2 :- '))
    b1.edge(key, value)
n = int(input('Enter number of start vertex :- '))
b1.bfs(n)
```

Output:



```
Enter path from vertex 1 and vertex 2 :-
u want to add path? 1(yes)/0(no) :- 1
Enter the vertex 1 :- 2
Enter the vertex 2 :- 0
u want to add path? 1(yes)/0(no) :- 1
Enter the vertex 1 :- 0
Enter the vertex 2 :- 1
u want to add path? 1(yes)/0(no) :- 1
Enter the vertex 1 :- 1
Enter the vertex 2 :- 2
u want to add path? 1(yes)/0(no) :- 0
Enter number of start vertex :- 1
1 / 2 / 0 /
```

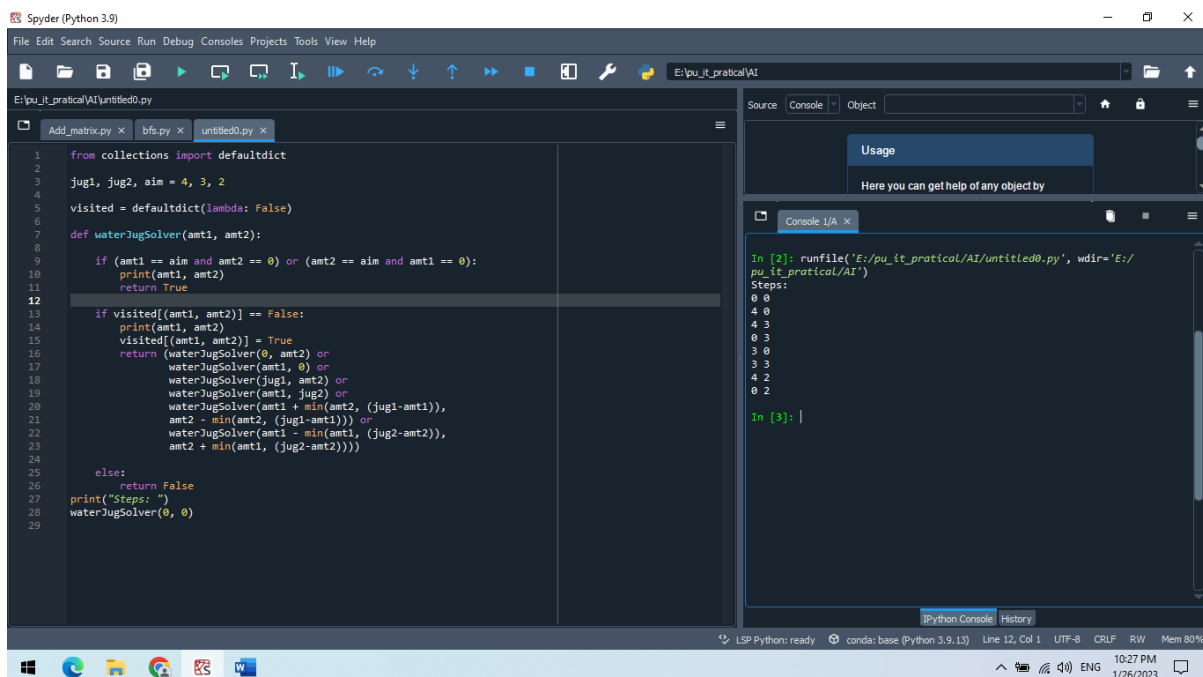
PRACTICAL-8

AIM: Write a python program to implement Water Jug Problem?

Code:

```
from collections import defaultdict
jug1, jug2, aim = 4, 3, 2
visited = defaultdict(lambda: False)
def waterJugSolver(amt1, amt2):
    if (amt1 == aim and amt2 == 0) or (amt2 == aim and amt1 == 0):
        print(amt1, amt2)
        return True
    if visited[(amt1, amt2)] == False:
        print(amt1, amt2)
        visited[(amt1, amt2)] = True
        return (waterJugSolver(0, amt2) or
                waterJugSolver(amt1, 0) or
                waterJugSolver(jug1, amt2) or
                waterJugSolver(amt1, jug2) or
                waterJugSolver(amt1 + min(amt2, (jug1-amt1)),
                                amt2 - min(amt2, (jug1-amt1))) or
                waterJugSolver(amt1 - min(amt1, (jug2-amt2)),
                                amt2 + min(amt1, (jug2-amt2))))
    else:
        return False
print("Steps: ")
waterJugSolver(0, 0)
```

Output:



The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The editor window displays the Python code for the Water Jug Problem. The console window on the right shows the output of the program, which lists the steps to solve the problem. The steps are: (0, 0), (4, 0), (4, 3), (0, 3), (3, 0), (3, 3), (4, 2), and (0, 2).

PRACTICAL-9

AIM: Write a program to implement Tic-Tac-Toe game using python.

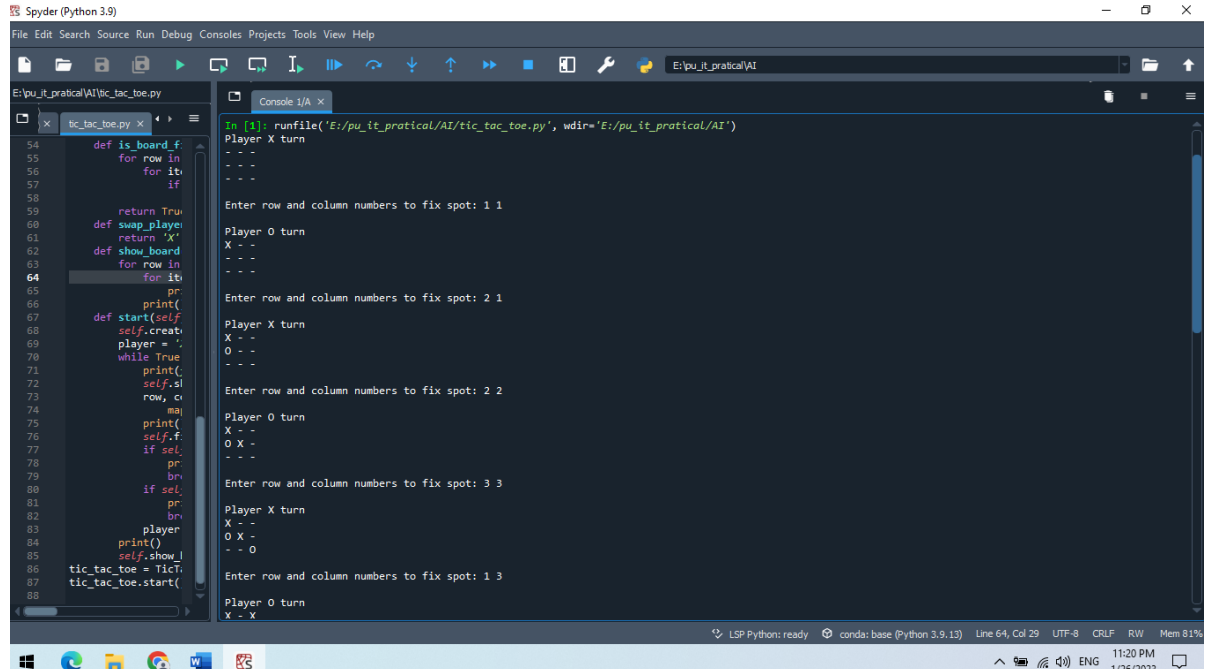
Code:

```
import random
class TicTacToe:
    def __init__(self):
        self.board = []
    def create_board(self):
        for i in range(3):
            row = []
            for j in range(3):
                row.append('-')
            self.board.append(row)
    def get_random_first_player(self):
        return random.randint(0, 1)
    def fix_spot(self, row, col, player):
        self.board[row][col] = player
    def is_player_win(self, player):
        win = None
        n = len(self.board)
        for i in range(n):
            win = True
            for j in range(n):
                if self.board[i][j] != player:
                    win = False
                    break
            if win:
                return win
        for i in range(n):
            win = True
            for j in range(n):
                if self.board[j][i] != player:
                    win = False
                    break
            if win:
                return win
        win = True
        for i in range(n):
            if self.board[i][i] != player:
                win = False
                break
        if win:
            return win
        return None
```

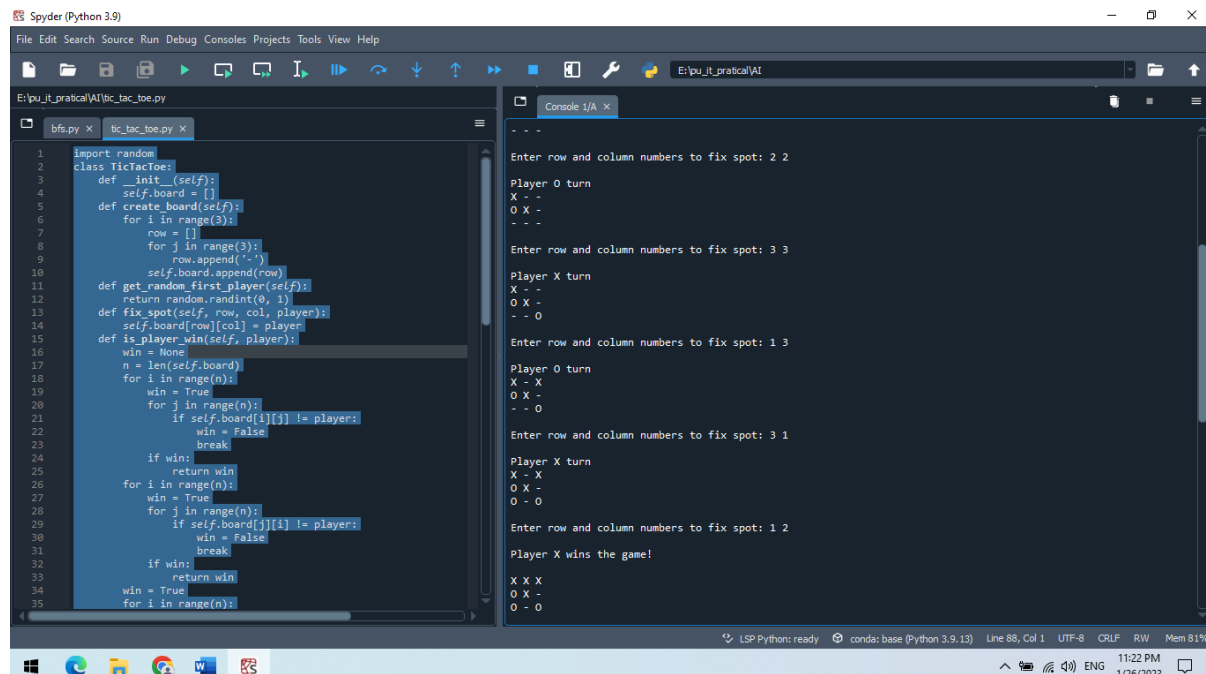
```
win = True
for i in range(n):
    if self.board[i][n - 1 - i] != player:
        win = False
        break
if win:
    return win
return False
for row in self.board:
    for item in row:
        if item == '-':
            return False
return True
def is_board_filled(self):
    for row in self.board:
        for item in row:
            if item == '-':
                return False
    return True
def swap_player_turn(self, player):
    return 'X' if player == 'O' else 'O'
def show_board(self):
    for row in self.board:
        for item in row:
            print(item, end=" ")
        print()
def start(self):
    self.create_board()
    player = 'X' if self.get_random_first_player() == 1 else 'O'
    while True:
        print(f"Player {player} turn")
        self.show_board()
        row, col = list(
            map(int, input("Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: ").split()))
        print()
        self.fix_spot(row - 1, col - 1, player)
        if self.is_player_win(player):
            print(f"Player {player} wins the game!")
            break
        if self.is_board_filled():
            print("Match Draw!")
            break
        player = self.swap_player_turn(player)
    print()
```

```
self.show_board()
tic_tac_toe = TicTacToe()
tic_tac_toe.start()
```

Output:



```
In [1]: runfile('E:/pu_it_practical/AI/tic_tac_toe.py', wdir='E:/pu_it_practical/AI')
Player X turn
- - -
- - -
- - -
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 1 1
Player O turn
X - -
- - -
- - -
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 2 1
Player X turn
X - -
O - -
- - -
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 2 2
Player O turn
X - -
O X -
- - -
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 3 3
Player X turn
X - -
O X -
- - O
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 1 3
Player O turn
X - X
```



```
1 import random
2 class TicTacToe:
3     def __init__(self):
4         self.board = []
5     def create_board(self):
6         for i in range(3):
7             row = []
8             for j in range(3):
9                 row.append('-')
10            self.board.append(row)
11    def get_random_first_player(self):
12        return random.randint(0, 1)
13    def fix_spot(self, row, col, player):
14        self.board[row][col] = player
15    def is_player_win(self, player):
16        win = None
17        n = len(self.board)
18        for i in range(n):
19            win = True
20            for j in range(n):
21                if self.board[i][j] != player:
22                    win = False
23                break
24            if win:
25                return win
26        for i in range(n):
27            win = True
28            for j in range(n):
29                if self.board[j][i] != player:
30                    win = False
31                break
32            if win:
33                return win
34        win = True
35        for i in range(n):
36            for j in range(n):
37                if self.board[i][j] != player:
38                    win = False
39                break
40            if win:
41                return win
42        win = False
```

```
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 2 2
Player O turn
X - -
O X -
- - -
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 3 3
Player X turn
X - -
O X -
- - O
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 1 3
Player O turn
X - X
O X -
- - O
Enter row and column numbers to fix spot: 3 1
Player X turn
X - X
O X -
O - O
Player X wins the game!
```

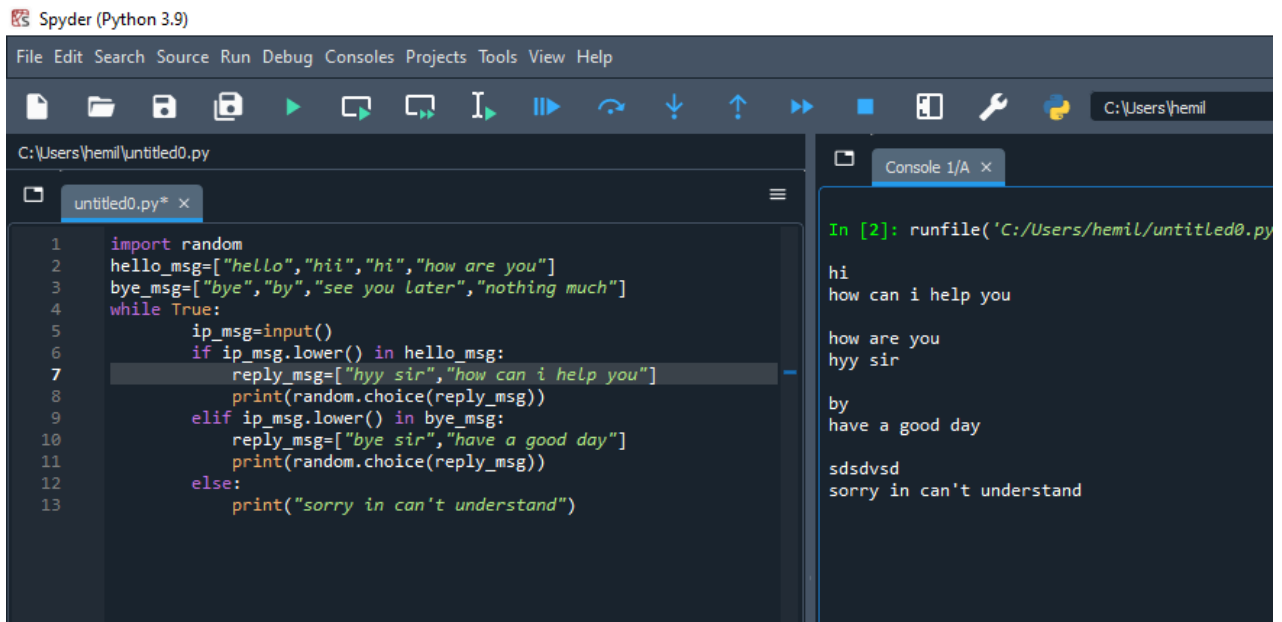
PRACTICAL-3

AIM: Write a python program to implement simple Chatbot.

Code a:

```
import random
hello_msg=["hello","hii","hi","how are you"]
bye_msg=["bye","by","see you later","nothing much"]
while True:
    ip_msg=input()
    if ip_msg.lower() in hello_msg:
        reply_msg=["hyy sir","how can i help you"]
        print(random.choice(reply_msg))
    elif ip_msg.lower() in bye_msg:
        reply_msg=["bye sir","have a good day"]
        print(random.choice(reply_msg))
    else:
        print("sorry in can't understand")from collections import defaultdict
```

Output:



The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The left pane displays the code for a simple chatbot. The right pane shows the console output where the program has been executed. The code defines two lists of responses for 'hello' and 'bye' messages, and a while loop that takes user input and prints a random response from the appropriate list. The console shows the program's response to various inputs: 'hi' and 'how can i help you' for 'hello', and 'hyy sir' for 'how are you'. For 'bye' and 'have a good day', it prints 'bye sir' and 'have a good day' respectively. For an unrecognized input 'sdsdvsd', it prints 'sorry in can't understand'.

```
File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help
C:\Users\hemil\untitled0.py
untitled0.py* x
1 import random
2 hello_msg=["hello","hii","hi","how are you"]
3 bye_msg=["bye","by","see you later","nothing much"]
4 while True:
5     ip_msg=input()
6     if ip_msg.lower() in hello_msg:
7         reply_msg=["hyy sir","how can i help you"]
8         print(random.choice(reply_msg))
9     elif ip_msg.lower() in bye_msg:
10        reply_msg=["bye sir","have a good day"]
11        print(random.choice(reply_msg))
12    else:
13        print("sorry in can't understand")
Console 1/A x
In [2]: runfile('C:/Users/hemil/untitled0.py
hi
how can i help you

how are you
hyy sir

by
have a good day

sdsdvsd
sorry in can't understand
```


PRACTICAL-10

AIM: a) Write a python program to remove stop words for a given passage from a text file using NLTK?

b) Write a python program to implement stemming for a given sentence using NLTK?

c) Write a python program to POS (Parts of Speech) tagging for the give sentence using NLTK?

Code a:

```
from collections import defaultdict
```

Output:

Code b:

```
from collections import defaultdict
```

Output:

Code c:

```
from collections import defaultdict
```

Output:

PRACTICAL-11

AIM:a) Write a python program to implement Lemmatization using NLTK?

B)Write a python program to for Text Classification for the give sentence using NLTK?

Code a:

```
from collections import defaultdict
```

Output:

Code b:

```
from collections import defaultdict
```

Output: