

Programming Languages for Data Engineering

Python Assignment

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About Python:

In terms of syntax, Python has always been known as a simple programming language. It prioritises readability and provides clutter - free, easy-to-learn syntax. Furthermore, the Python style guide, PEP 8, includes a set of rules to help with code formatting. Python can easily meet this requirement. Because it is a general programming language, it can generate CSV output for easy data interpretation in a spreadsheet. Python is not only multifunctional, but it is also lightweight and efficient when it comes to code execution. It can be used anywhere because it supports object-oriented, structural, and functional programming styles.

Therefore it provides very easy solutions for completing the assignment.

Files:

As per assignment we have two files first one consisting of tree names and the second one was values.

So first of all I have opened the files in a python3 tool .the code is given bellow.

```
with open("trees (1).txt","r") as name_f:
```

```
    name_file =name_f.readlines()
```

```
with open('values (1).txt', 'r') as val_f:
```

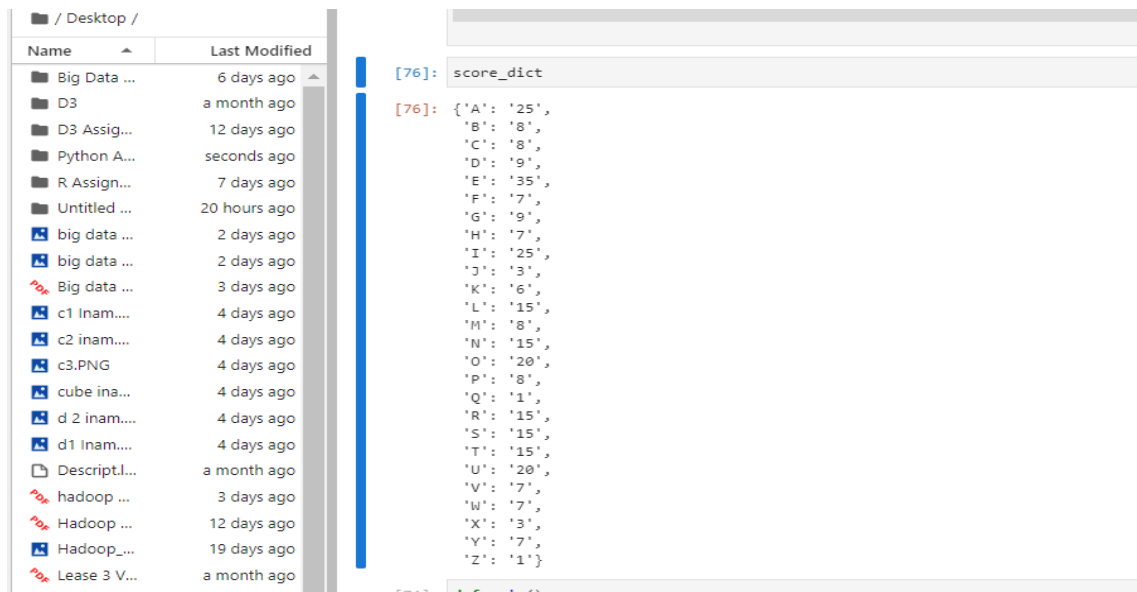
```
    file_ofValue = val_f.readlines()
```

6 days ago
a month ago
12 days ago
seconds ago
7 days ago
a day ago
2 days ago
2 days ago
3 days ago
4 days ago
4 days ago
4 days ago
4 days ago
4 days ago
a month ago
3 days ago
12 days ago
19 days ago
a month ago
2 days ago
2 days ago
a month ago
a month ago
4 days ago
a month ago

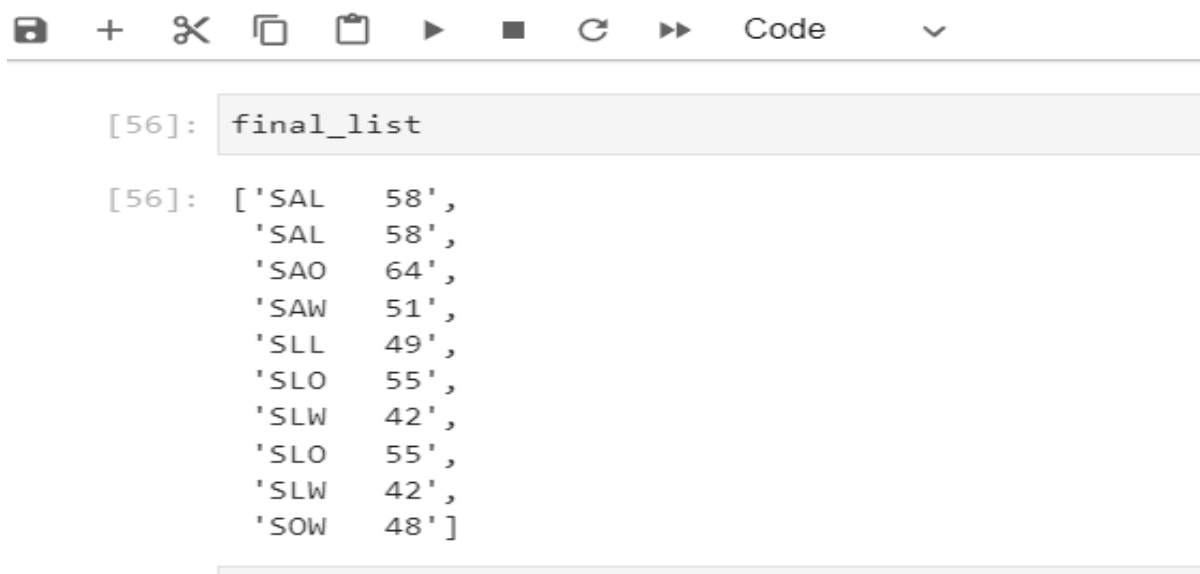
```
[88]: name_file

[88]: ['Alder\n',
      'Crab Apple\n',
      'Common Ash\n',
      'Silver Birch\n',
      'Downy Birch\n',
      'European Beech\n',
      'Box\n',
      'Wild Cherry\n',
      'Bird Cherry\n',
      'Blackthorn\n',
      'Wych Elm\n',
      'Smooth-leaved Elm\n',
      'Common Hawthorn\n',
      'Midland Hawthorn\n',
      'Common Hazel\n',
      'European Hornbeam\n',
      'European Holly\n',
      'Common Juniper\n',
      'Small-leaved Lime\n',
      'Large-leaved Lime\n',
      'Field Maple\n',
      'Pedunculate Oak\n',
      'Sessile Oak\n',
      'Scots Pine\n',
      'Aspen\n',
      'Black Poplar\n',
      'European Rowan\n',
      'Common Whitebeam\n',
      'Service Tree\n',
      'Wild Service Tree\n',
      'Strawberry Tree\n',
      'Bay Willow\n',
      'Crack Willow\n',
      'White Willow\n',
      'Almond-leaved Willow\n',
      'European Yew\n',
      'Alder Buckthorn\n',
      'Purging Buckthorn\n',
      'Elder\n',
      'Common Dogwood\n',
      'Rock Whitebeam\n',
      'Sea-Buckthorn\n',
      'Spindle\n',
      'Sallow\n',
      'Grey Willow\n',
      'Purple Willow\n',
      'Common Osier\n',
      'Eared Willow\n',
      'Guelder Rose\n',
      'Wayfaring tree\n',
      'Common Privet\n',
      'Plot's Elm']
```

Actually when I was starting to work assignment I use jupyter notebook when I finished assignment then I use VS Code for python so here is the screen shot of the source code which is in dictionary .

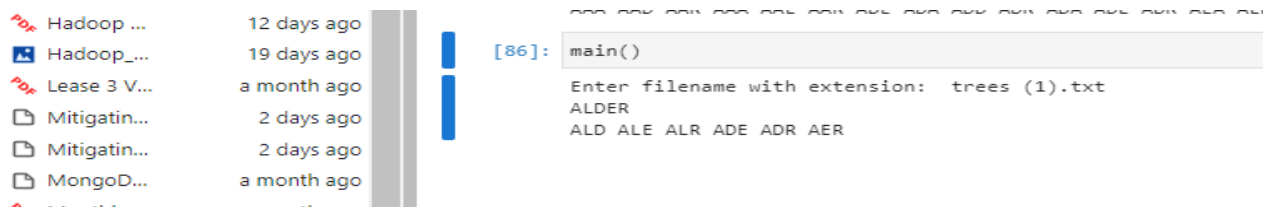


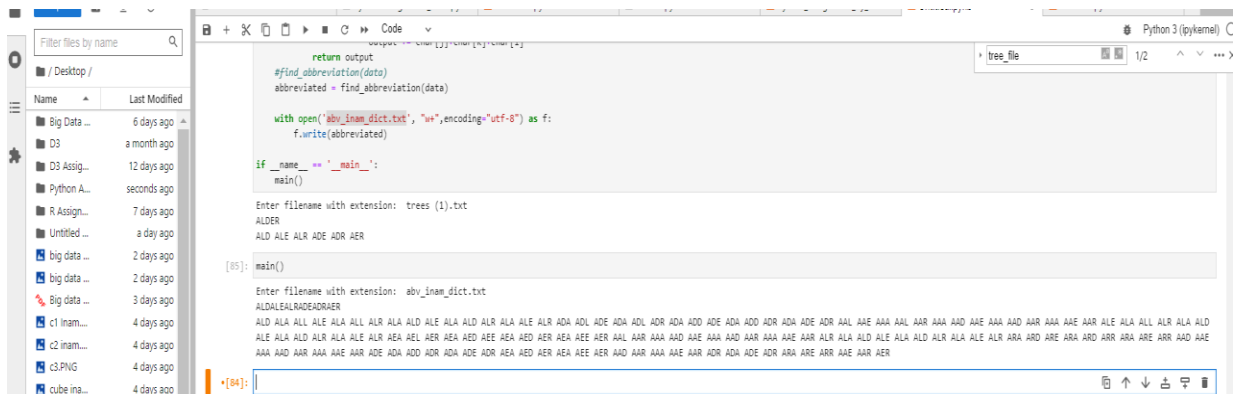
Here is the abbreviation of the out put bellow.



Here is the out put of just one word Alder which is the first word in tree text file you can see bellow more than one abbreviation has been created.similarly I can apply so on in the text file. Each abbreviation is given a score which indicates how good it is.

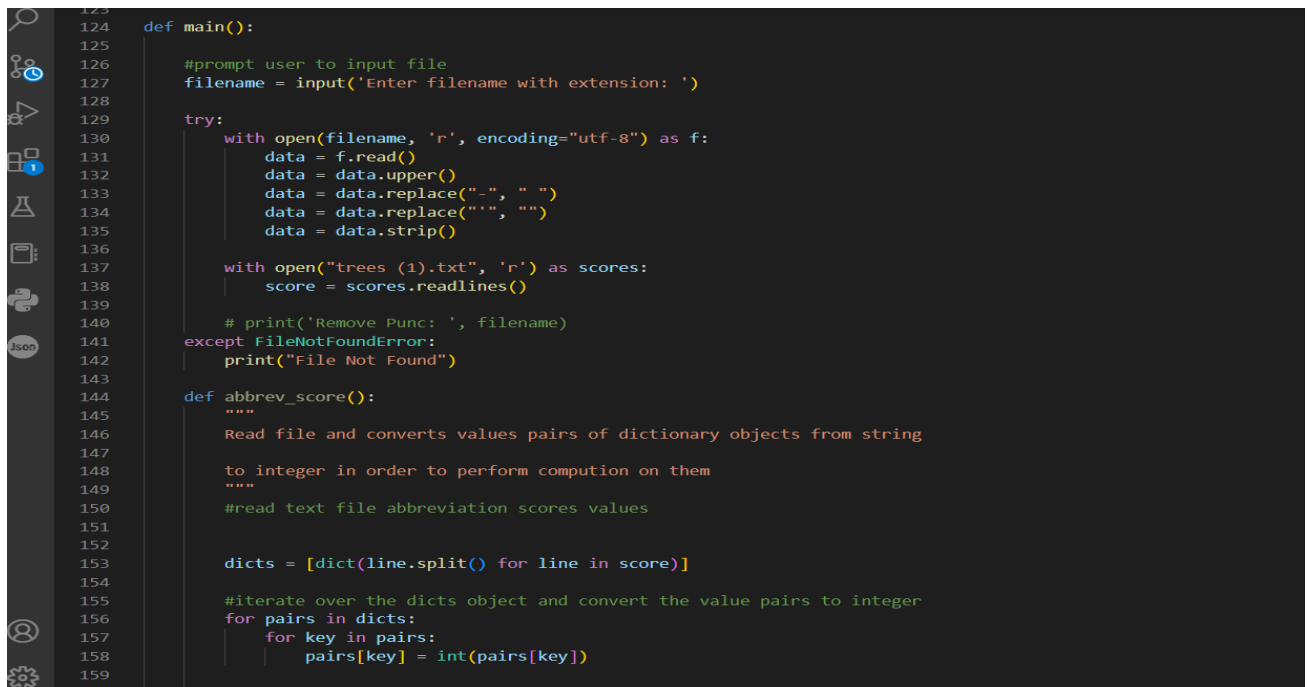
Enter the your file then it will the out of abbreviation like as bellow.





Code of Main file:

I have created many functions and also I have created two main function this code is for taken the file then it will create the Upper level of the abbreviation. This code I use in VS Code as well as in Jupiter notebook .I have attached the python code file you can see easily.



```
158         pairs[key] = pairs[key], 1
159
160     return dicts
161
162 def find_abbreviation(string):
163     """
164     Generate three acronym from string by iterating over the string
165     """
166     for count, char in enumerate(string.splitlines()):
167         if count == 1:
168             continue
169         print(char)
170
171         for i in char:
172             if i != None:
173                 continue
174             print(i, end='')
175         output = ""
176         for j in range(0, len(char)):
177             if j != 0:
178                 continue
179             for k in range(j+1, len(char)):
180                 for l in range(k+1, len(char)):
181                     print(char[j]+char[k]+char[l], end=' ')
182                     output += char[j]+char[k]+char[l]
183         return output
184 #find_abbreviation(data)
185 abbreviated = find_abbreviation(data)
186
187 with open('abv_inam_dict.txt', "w+", encoding="utf-8") as f:
188     f.write(abbreviated)
189
190 if __name__ == '__main__':
191     main()
```

I have more output but it will be a long file so I have attached code you can check all the output yourself.

Thank you