Experiment No.5
Implement Bi-Gram model for the given Text input
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

Aim: Implement Bi-Gram model for the given Text input

Objective: To study and implement N-gram Language Model.

Theory:

A language model supports predicting the completion of a sentence.
Eg:

- Please turn off your cell _____
- Your program does not _____

Predictive text input systems can guess what you are typing and give choices on how to complete it.

N-gram Models:
Estimate probability of each word given prior context.
P(phone | Please turn off your cell)

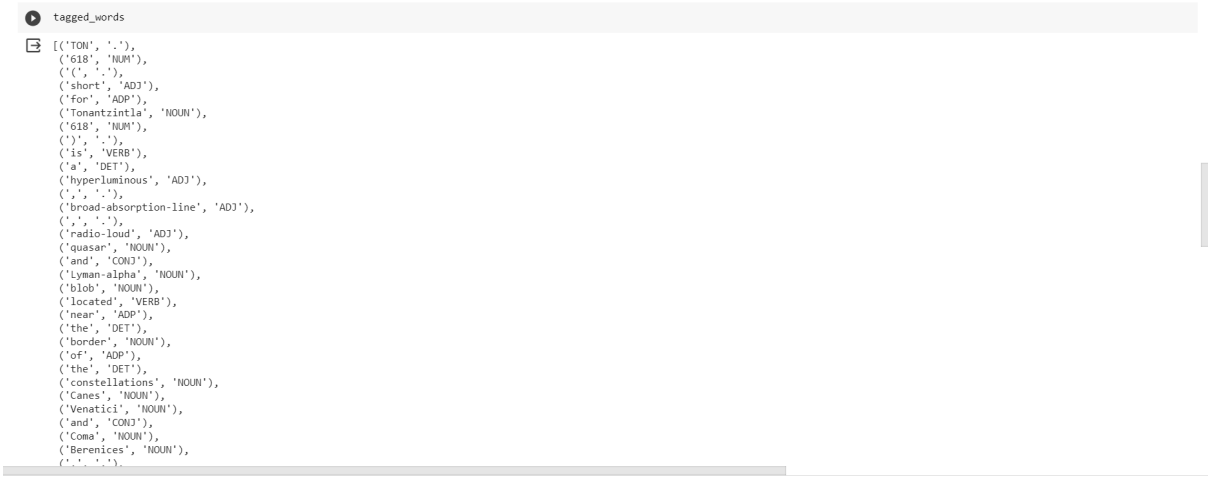
- Number of parameters required grows exponentially with the number of words of prior context.
- An N-gram model uses only N1 words of prior context.
    - Unigram: P(phone)
    - Bigram: P(phone | cell)
    - Trigram: P(phone | your cell)

- The Markov assumption is the presumption that the future behavior of a dynamical system only depends on its recent history. In particular, in a kth-order Markov model, the next state only depends on the k most recent states, therefore an N-gram model is a (N1)-order Markov model.

N-grams: a contiguous sequence of n tokens from a given piece of text

Fig. Example of Trigrams in a sentence

Output:



```
for t in tagged_words:
    print(t)
```

```
('TON', '.')
('618', 'NUM')
('(', '.')
('short', 'ADJ')
('for', 'ADP')
('Tonantzintla', 'NOUN')
('618', 'NUM')
(')', '.')
('is', 'VERB')
('a', 'DET')
('hyperluminous', 'ADJ')
(',', '.')
('broad-absorption-line', 'ADJ')
(',', '.')
('radio-loud', 'ADJ')
('quasar', 'NOUN')
('and', 'CONJ')
('Lyman-alpha', 'NOUN')
('blob', 'NOUN')
('located', 'VERB')
('near', 'ADP')
('the', 'DET')
('border', 'NOUN')
('of', 'ADP')
('the', 'DET')
('constellations', 'NOUN')
('Canes', 'NOUN')
('Venatici', 'NOUN')
('and', 'CONJ')
('Coma', 'NOUN')
('Berenices', 'NOUN')
```

Conclusion:

N-gram language models are statistical models that predict the next word in a sequence based on the previous N-1 words. They are often used in NLP tasks such as speech recognition, machine translation, and text generation.

The results of N-gram language models depend on the size and quality of the training corpus, the order of the N-gram model, and the smoothing algorithm used.

In general, N-gram language models are effective in a variety of NLP tasks, but they can be computationally expensive to train and use, and they may not perform well on data that is different from the training corpus.