

# nltk\_names\_words

2019년 8월 7일

## 1 nltk 모듈을 이용한 이름 분석

### 1.1 이름 코퍼스 초기 설정

```
In [2]: import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
names = nltk.corpus.names
names.fileids()
```

```
Out[2]: ['female.txt', 'male.txt']
```

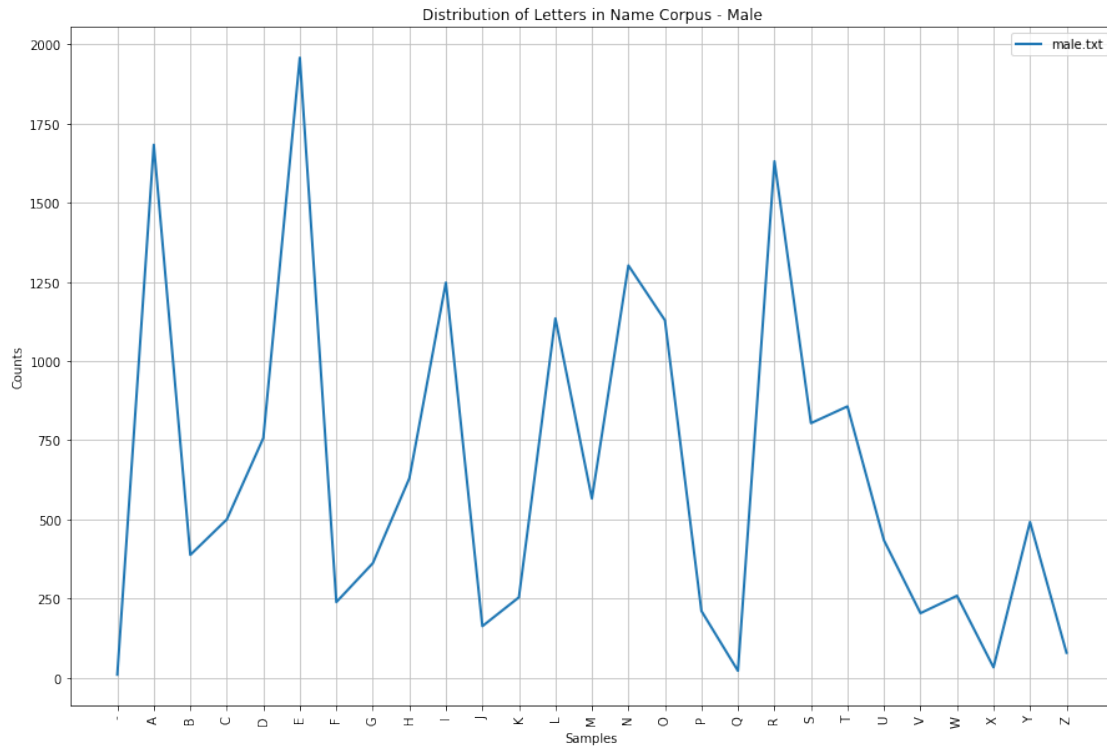
### 1.2 상남자 이름 분석

```
In [3]: male_names = names.words('male.txt')
female_names = names.words('female.txt')
# [w for w in male_names if not w in female_names]
```

### 1.3 이름 알파벳 분포 분석 (남성)

```
In [4]: cfd = nltk.ConditionalFreqDist(('male.txt', letter.upper()) \
for name in names.words('male.txt') \
for letter in name)

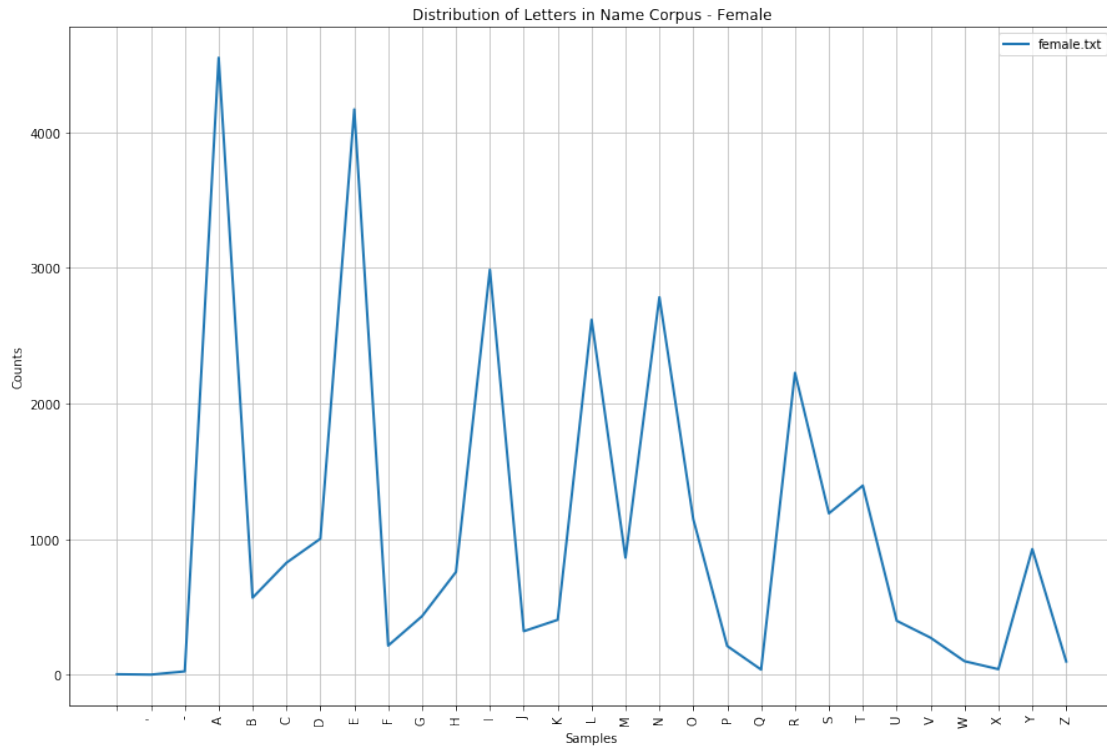
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
cfd.plot(title='Distribution of Letters in Name Corpus - Male')
```



## 1.4 이름 알파벳 분포 분석 (여성)

```
In [5]: cfd = nltk.ConditionalFreqDist(('female.txt', letter.upper()) \
                                         for name in names.words('female.txt') \
                                         for letter in name)

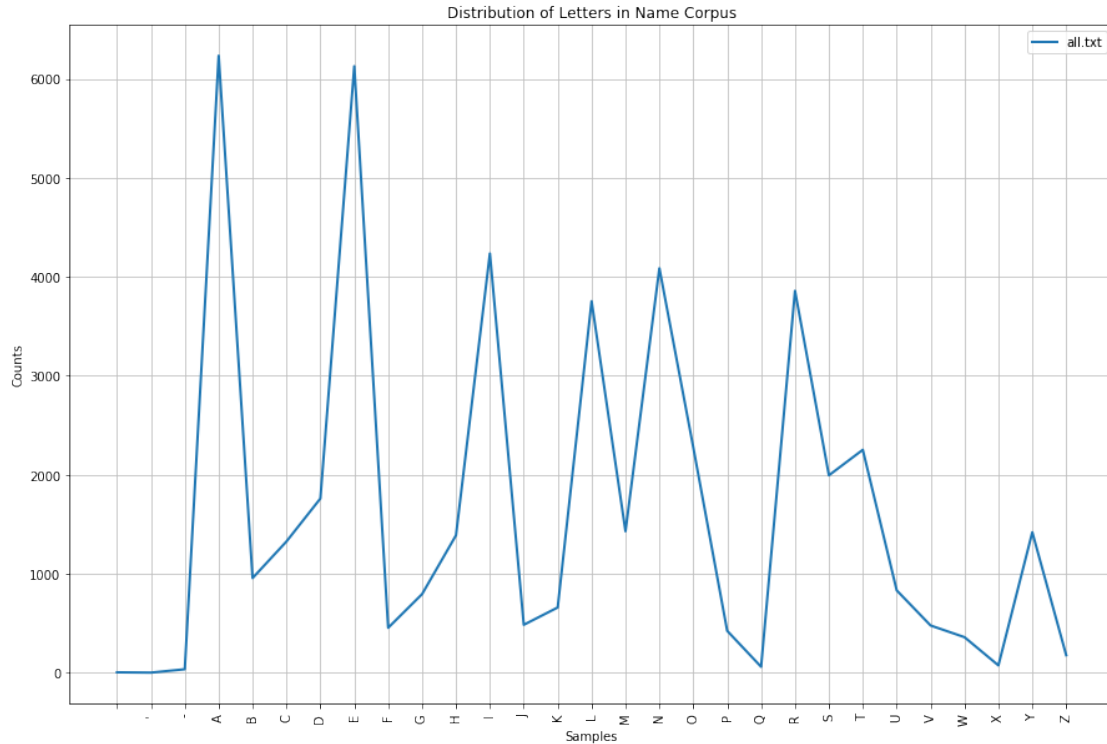
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
cfd.plot(title='Distribution of Letters in Name Corpus - Female')
```



## 1.5 이름 알파벳 분포 분석 (전체)

```
In [6]: cfd = nltk.ConditionalFreqDist(('all.txt', letter.upper()) \
                                         for fileid in names.fileids() \
                                         for name in names.words(fileid) \
                                         for letter in name)

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
cfd.plot(title='Distribution of Letters in Name Corpus')
```



## 2 nltk, pandas를 이용한 이름, 어휘 분석 및 시각화

### 2.1 어휘, 이름(남성, 여성, 전체) 알파벳 분포 분석 (pandas)

```
In [7]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.style.use('ggplot')

names = nltk.corpus.names
abclist = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O',

male_names = names.words('male.txt')
male_letters = [l.upper() for w in male_names for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]
```

```

female_names = names.words('female.txt')
female_letters = [l.upper() for w in female_names for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]

names_list = [w for w in male_names] + [w for w in female_names if not w in male_names]
names_letters = [l.upper() for w in names_list for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]
# print(names_letters)

words_list = nltk.corpus.words.words()
words_letters = [l.upper() for w in words_list for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]

df0 = pd.Series(words_letters)
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
df0.value_counts().plot.bar()
plt.title('Distribution of Letters in Word Corpus')
plt.savefig('dist0.png', dpi=400, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

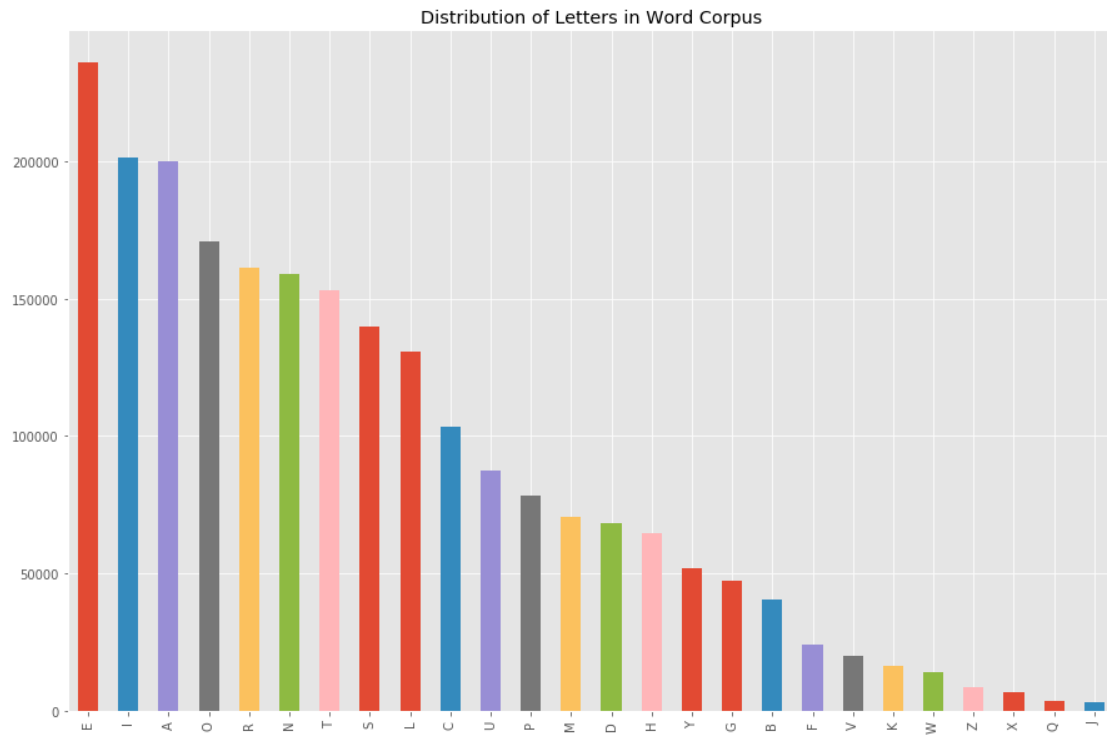
df1 = pd.Series(male_letters)
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
df1.value_counts().plot.bar()
plt.title('Distribution of Letters in Name Corpus - male')
plt.savefig('dist1.png', dpi=400, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

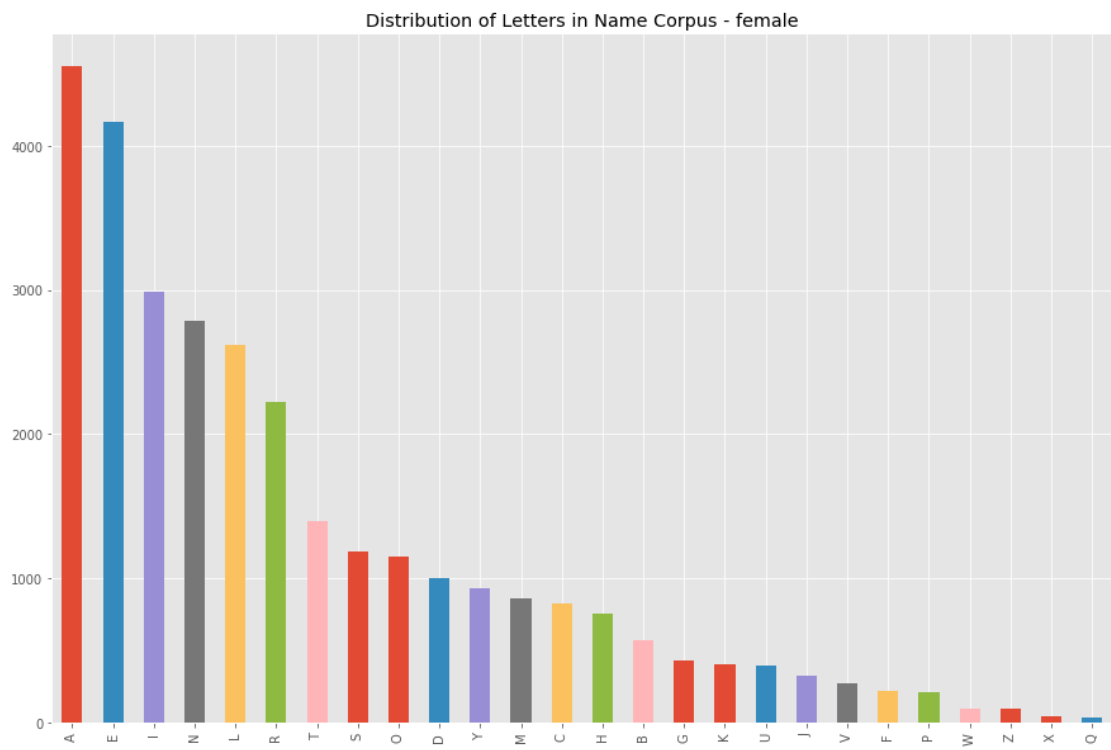
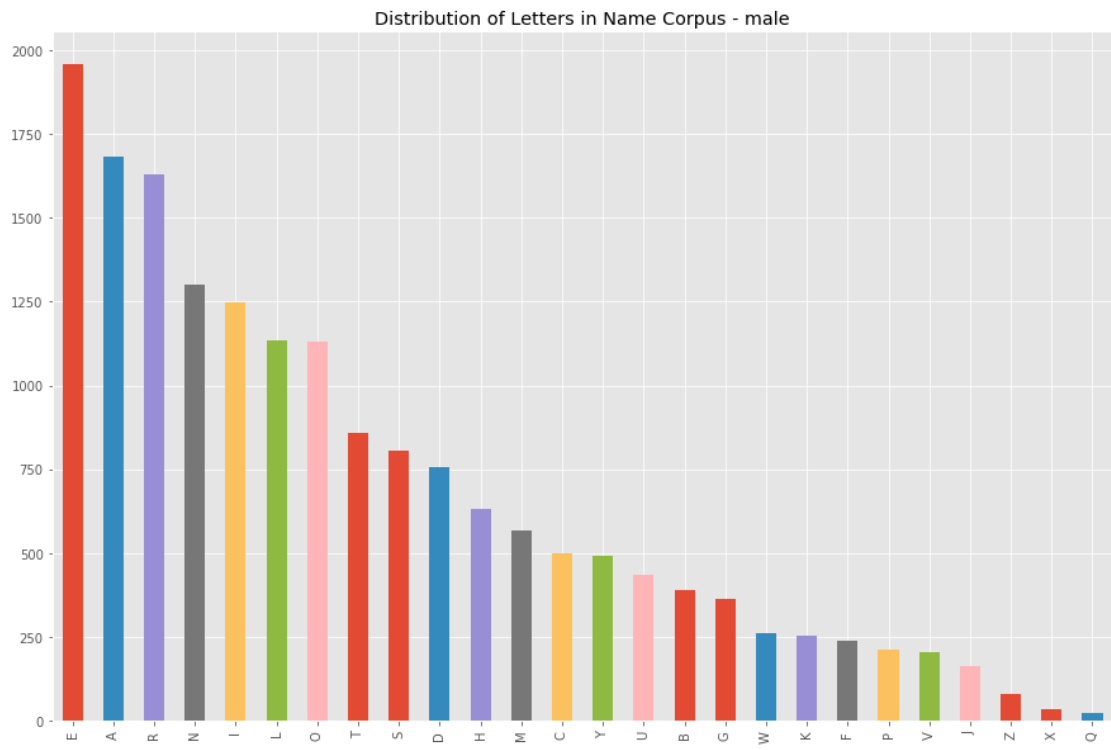
df2 = pd.Series(female_letters)
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
df2.value_counts().plot.bar()
plt.title('Distribution of Letters in Name Corpus - female')
plt.savefig('dist2.png', dpi=400, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

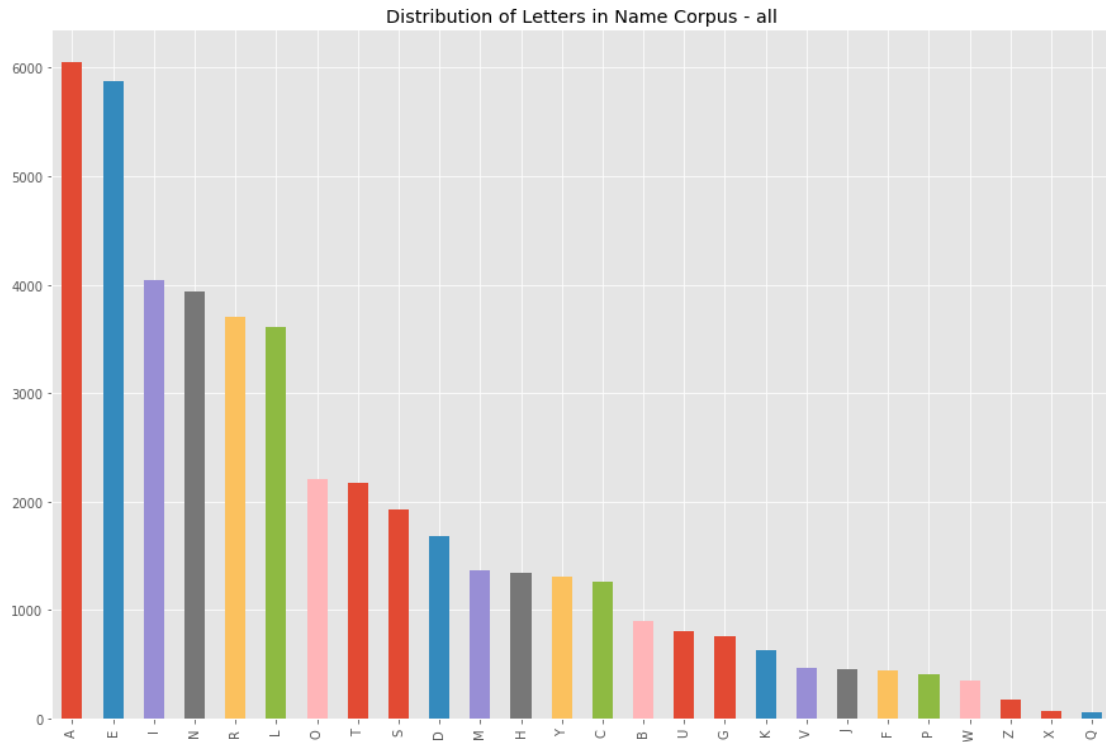
df3 = pd.Series(names_letters)
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
df3.value_counts().plot.bar()

```

```
plt.title('Distribution of Letters in Name Corpus - all')
plt.savefig('dist3.png', dpi=400, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()
```







## 2.2 이름 알파벳 분포 분석 - 성별 비교 (pandas)

```
In [8]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.style.use('seaborn-white')

# 성별 비교

names = nltk.corpus.names
abclist = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O',

male_names = names.words('male.txt')
```



```

male_letters = [l.upper() for w in male_names for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]

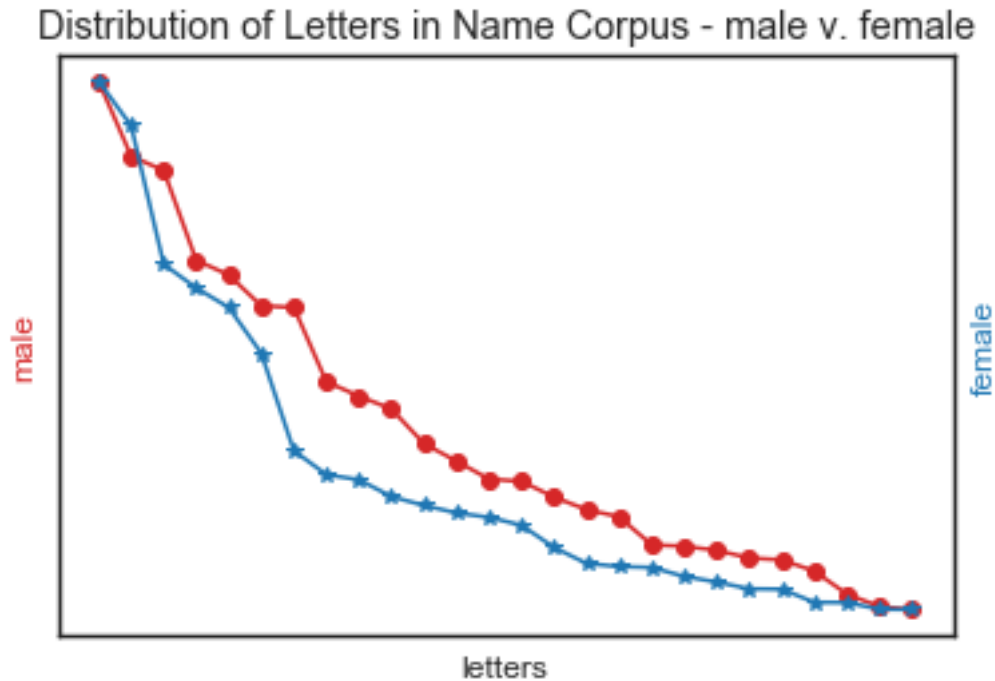
female_names = names.words('female.txt')
female_letters = [l.upper() for w in female_names for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

color = 'tab:red'
ax1.set_xlabel('letters')
ax1.set_ylabel('male', color=color)
ax1.plot(pd.Series(male_letters).value_counts(), label="male", linestyle='-', marker='o', color=color)
ax1.set_xticklabels([])
ax1.set_yticklabels([])

ax2 = ax1.twinx()
color = 'tab:blue'
ax2.set_ylabel('female', color=color)
ax2.plot(pd.Series(female_letters).value_counts(), label="female", linestyle='-', marker='o', color=color)
ax2.set_xticklabels([])
ax2.set_yticklabels([])
plt.title('Distribution of Letters in Name Corpus - male v. female')
plt.savefig('dist4.png', dpi=400, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

```



## 2.3 이름 알파벳 분포 분석 - 명사 어휘 분포와 비교 (pandas)

```
In [10]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.style.use('seaborn-white')

# 이름 가져오기

names = nltk.corpus.names
abclist = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O',

male_names = names.words('male.txt')
female_names = names.words('female.txt')

names_list = [w for w in male_names] + [w for w in female_names if not w in male_names]
```

```

names_letters = [l.upper() for w in names_list for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]

# 단어 가져오기

words_list = nltk.corpus.words.words()
words_letters = [l.upper() for w in words_list for l in w if l.upper() in abclist]

print(len(names_letters), 'letters from', len(names_list), 'names')
print('average', round(len(names_letters) / len(names_list), 2), 'letters per a name')
print(len(words_letters), 'letters from', len(words_list), 'words')
print('average', round(len(words_letters) / len(words_list), 2), 'letters per a word')

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

color = 'tab:red'
ax1.set_xlabel('letters')
ax1.set_ylabel('names', color=color)
ax1.plot(pd.Series(names_letters).value_counts(), label="names", linestyle='-', marker='o')
ax1.set_xticklabels([])
ax1.set_yticklabels([])

ax2 = ax1.twinx()
color = 'tab:blue'
ax2.set_ylabel('words', color=color)
ax2.plot(pd.Series(words_letters).value_counts(), label="words", linestyle='-', marker='o')
ax2.set_xticklabels([])
ax2.set_yticklabels([])
plt.title('Distribution of Letters in Corpus - names v. words')
plt.savefig('dist5.png', dpi=400, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()

```

```

45992 letters from 7579 names
average 6.07 letters per a name
2261673 letters from 236736 words

```

average 9.55 letters per a word

