Group A

Assignment-1: Conflation Algorithm

```
package com.cl.conflation;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;
public class Conflation {
  public static ArrayList<String> stopList = new ArrayList<String>();
  public static ArrayList<String> removestopList = new ArrayList<String>();
  public static String suffixes[] = { "able", "ing", "ion", "y", "ment" };
  public static String stopwords[] = { "i", "big", "am", "m", "a",
                       "we", "are", "it", "of", "this", "and", "is", "to",
                       "at", "in", "was", "with", "doing", "It", "not", "our" };
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    InputStreamReader st = new InputStreamReader(System.in);
    BufferedReader buff = new BufferedReader(st);
    String fname = "";
    System.out.println("Enter a filename:");
       fname = buff.readLine();
    } catch (IOException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
    conflation(fname);
  public static void conflation(String fname) {
    BufferedReader buff;
```

```
int i = 0, j = 0;
try {
  buff = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fname));
  int flag = 0;
  String line = "";
  line = buff.readLine();
  String[] buffer = line.split(" ");
  for (i = 0; i < buffer.length; i++) {
    flag = 0;
    if (buffer[i].endsWith(".")) {
      buffer[i] = buffer[i].replace(".", "");
    }
    for (j = 0; j < stopwords.length; j++) {
      if (buffer[i].equals(stopwords[j])) {
        stopList.add(buffer[i]);
        flag = 1;
        break;
      }
    if (flag != 1 && !buffer[i].equals(null)) {
      removestopList.add(buffer[i]);
    }
  System.out.println("\n-----");
  for (int k = 0; k < removestopList.size(); k++) {
    System.out.println(removestopList.get(k));
  suffixesString(removestopList);
  countFrequency(removestopList);
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
```

private static void countFrequency(ArrayList<String> removestopList) {

```
// Mapping of String->Integer (word -> frequency)
  System.out.println("\n\n-----);
  final Map<String, Integer> frequencyMap = new HashMap<String, Integer>();
  for (int k = 0; k < removestopList.size(); k++) {
    String currentWord = removestopList.get(k);
    Integer frequency = frequencyMap.get(currentWord);
    // Add the word if it doesn't already exist, otherwise increment the frequency
    // counter.
    if (frequency == null) {
      frequency = 0;
    frequencyMap.put(currentWord, frequency + 1);
  Iterator<Map.Entry<String, Integer>> entries = frequencyMap.entrySet().iterator();
  while (entries.hasNext()) {
    Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry = entries.next();
    String key = entry.getKey();
    Integer value = entry.getValue();
    System.out.println(key + " = " + value);
private static void suffixesString(ArrayList<String> removestopList) {
  System.out.println("\n\------After Removing Suffixes------");
  for (int k = 0; k < removestopList.size(); k++) {
    String suffixString = removestopList.get(k);
    int flag = 0;
    for (int m = 0; m < suffixes.length; m++) {
      if (suffixString.endsWith(suffixes[m])) {
        int len = suffixString.length();
        int len1 = suffixes[m].length();
        int len2 = len - len1;
        String sufString = suffixString.substring(0, len2);
        System.out.print(suffixString + "\t\t");
        System.out.println(sufString);
        flag = 1;
        break;
```

```
}

if (flag != 1)

System.out.println(suffixString + "\t\t" + suffixString);
}
}
```

Input.txt

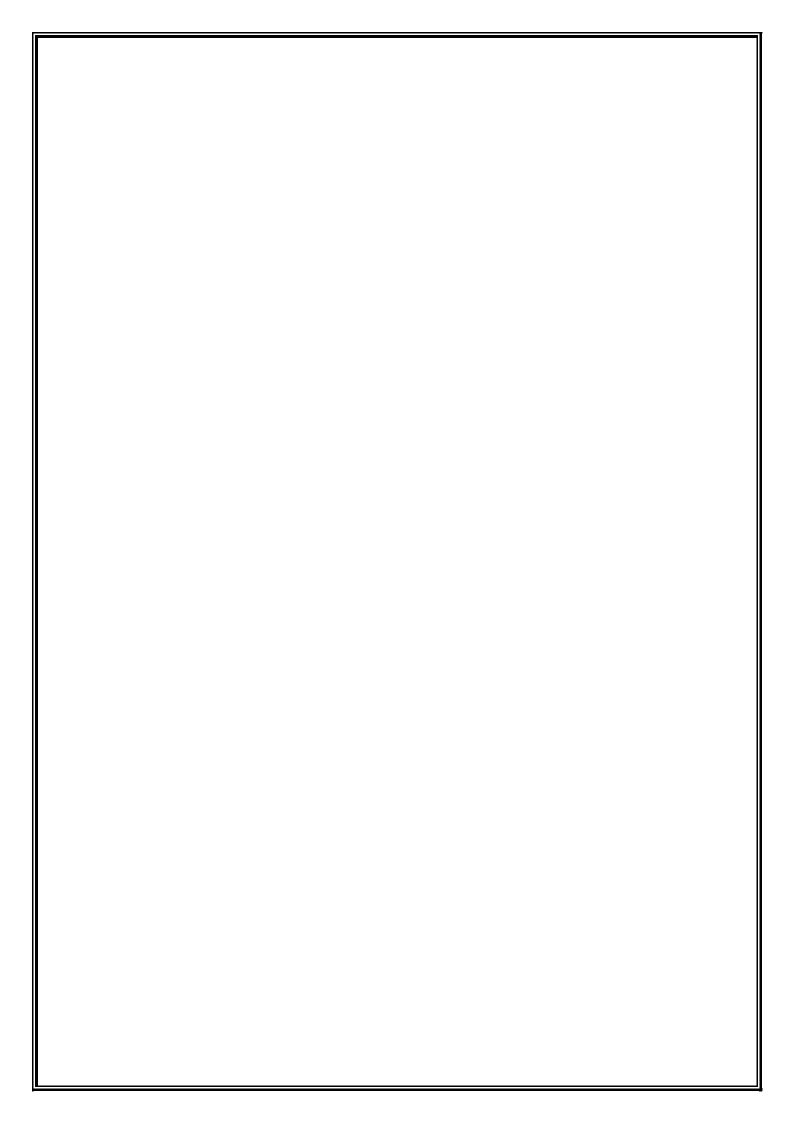
This is a sample input file. It contains some words and punctuation, like this word.

We are testing the conflation program. It should remove stopwords and count word frequencies properly.

Output:

```
Enter a filename:
LP-III\\com\\cl\\conflation\\Input.txt
-----After Removing Stop Words-----
This
sample
input
file
contains
some
words
punctuation,
like
word
-----After Removing Suffixes-----
This
         This
sample \\
           sample
input
          input
file
         file
contains
               contains
```

```
some
           some
words
           words
punctuation,
                  punctuation,
like
         like
word
           word
-----After Counting Frequency-----
input = 1
some = 1
contains = 1
file = 1
like = 1
words = 1
This = 1
sample = 1
punctuation, = 1
word = 1
```



Assignment-2: Single Pass Clustering Algorithm

```
package com.cl.ISR_Lab;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class SinglePass {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    BufferedReader stdInpt = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
    System.out.println("Enter the number of Tokens:");
    int noOfDocuments = Integer.parseInt(stdInpt.readLine());
    System.out.println("Enter the number of Documents:");
    int noOfTokens = Integer.parseInt(stdInpt.readLine());
    System.out.println("Enter the threshold:");
    float threshold = Float.parseFloat(stdInpt.readLine());
    System.out.println("Enter the Document Token Matrix:");
    int[][] input = new int[noOfDocuments][noOfTokens];
    for (int i = 0; i < noOfDocuments; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < noOfTokens; j++) {
        System.out.println("Enter (" + i + "," + j + "):");
        input[i][j] = Integer.parseInt(stdInpt.readLine());
    Single Pass Algorithm (no Of Documents, \, no Of Tokens, \, threshold, \, input); \\
  private static void SinglePassAlgorithm(int noOfDocuments, int noOfTokens, float threshold, int[][] input) {
    int[][] cluster = new int[noOfDocuments][noOfDocuments + 1];
    ArrayList<Float[]> clusterRepresentative = new ArrayList<>();
    cluster[0][0] = 1;
```

```
cluster[0][1] = 0;
int noOfClusters = 1;
Float[] temp = new Float[noOfTokens];
temp = convertIntArrToFloatArr(input[0]);
clusterRepresentative.add(temp);
for (int i = 1; i < noOfDocuments; i++) \{
  float max = -1;
  int clusterId = -1;
  for (int j = 0; j < clusterRepresentative.size(); j++) {
    float similarity = calculateSimilarity(convertIntArrToFloatArr(input[i]), clusterRepresentative.get(j));
    if (similarity > threshold) {
       if (similarity > max) {
         max = similarity;
         clusterId = j;
       }
    }
  }
  if (max == -1) {
    cluster[noOfClusters][0] = 1;
    cluster[noOfClusters][1] = i;
    noOfClusters++;
    cluster Representative. add (convertIntArrToFloatArr(input[i]));\\
  } else {
    cluster[clusterId][0] += 1;
    int index = cluster[clusterId][0];
    cluster[clusterId][index] = i;
    cluster Representative. set (cluster Id, calculate Cluster Representative (cluster [cluster Id], input, no Of Tokens)); \\
for (int i = 0; i < noOfClusters; i++) {
  System.out.print("\n" + i + "\t");
  for (int j = 1; j \le cluster[i][0]; j++) {
    System.out.print(" " + cluster[i][j]);
```

```
}
private static Float[] convertIntArrToFloatArr(int[] input) {
  int size = input.length;
  Float[] answer = new Float[size];
   for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
     answer[i] = (float) input[i];
   return answer;
private static float calculateSimilarity(Float[] a, Float[] b) {
  float answer = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
     answer += a[i] * b[i];
   return answer;
}
private\ static\ Float[]\ calculate Cluster Representative (int[]\ cluster,\ int[][]\ input,\ int\ noOfTokens)\ \{
  Float[] answer = new Float[noOfTokens];
  for (int i = 0; i < noOfTokens; i++) \{
     answer[i] = Float.parseFloat("0");
  for (int i = 1; i <= cluster[0]; i++) {
     for (int j = 0; j < noOfTokens; j++) {
       answer[j] += input[cluster[i]][j];
     }
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < noOfTokens; i++) {
     answer[i] /= cluster[0];
   return answer;
}
```

}

Enter (2,3):

Enter (2,4):

0

1

Enter (3,0): Enter the number of Tokens: 0 5 Enter (3,1): Enter the number of Documents: 3 5 Enter (3,2): Enter the threshold: 1 10 Enter (3,3): Enter the Document Token Matrix: Enter (0,0): Enter (3,4): 5 Enter (0,1): Enter (4,0): 3 1 Enter (0,2): Enter (4,1): 3 0 Enter (0,3): Enter (4,2): 1 Enter (0,4): Enter (4,3): 2 0 Enter (1,0): Enter (4,4): 2 1 Enter (1,1): 013 Enter (1,2): 0 2 1 Enter (1,3): 2 4 1 Enter (1,4): 2 Enter (2,0): Enter (2,1): 2 Enter (2,2):

Assignment-3: Retrieval of docs using Inverted files

```
package com.cl.ISR_Lab;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class InvertedFile {
  public static void displayIndex(ArrayList<String> invertedData, int[][] docno) {
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < invertedData.size(); i++) {
       System.out.print(invertedData.get(i) + "\t");
       for (j = 1; j \le docno[i][0]; j++) {
         System.out.print(docno[i][j] + "\t");
       System.out.print("\n");
  public static void indexing(String fname, ArrayList<String> invertedData, int[][] docno, int fileno) {
    BufferedReader br;
    try {
       br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fname));
       String data = "", line = br.readLine();
       while (line != null) {
         data += line + " ";
         line = br.readLine();
       String[] st = data.split("[ ,.]");
       String currenttoken = null;
       int i = 0;
       while (i < st.length) {
         currenttoken = st[i];
         int indx = invertedData.indexOf(currenttoken);
```

```
if (indx == -1) {
         invertedData.add(currenttoken);
         indx = invertedData.indexOf(currenttoken);
         docno[indx][0] = 1;
         docno[indx][1] = fileno;
      } else {
         docno[indx][docno[indx][0] + 1] = fileno;
         docno[indx][0] += 1;
      i += 1;
    }
  } catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
public static void main(String[] args) throws NumberFormatException, IOException {
  String fname = "";
  ArrayList<String> invertedData = new ArrayList<>();
  int docno[][] = new int[100][10];
  InputStreamReader ins = new InputStreamReader(System.in);
  BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(ins);
  System.out.println("\nENTER TOTAL NO OF FILES:");
  int no = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
  int i = 1;
  while (i <= no) {
    System.out.println("\nENTER FILE " + i + " NAME:");
    fname = br.readLine();
    indexing(fname, invertedData, docno, i);
    i += 1;
  displayIndex(invertedData, docno);
}
```

InputFiles:

}

Anil.txt how are you anil kumar

Anil2.txt how are you anil kumar and hi.

```
ENTER FILE 1 NAME:

LP-III\com\cl\\ISR_Lab\anil.txt

ENTER FILE 2 NAME:

LP-III\com\cl\\ISR_Lab\anil2.txt

how 1 2

are 1 2

you 1 2

anil 1 2

kumar 1 2

and 2

hi 2
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4037]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\asus\Downloads\LP-III> cmd /C ""C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-1.8\bin\java.exe" -cp C:\Users\asus\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\efe d96b8559dadbdfidb495875e53bc4\rednat.java\jdt_ws\LP-III_7c95a864\bin com.cl.ISR_lab.InvertedFile "

ENTER TOTAL NO OF FILES:

2

ENTER FILE 1 NAME:
LP-III\com\cl\ISR_lab\anil.txt

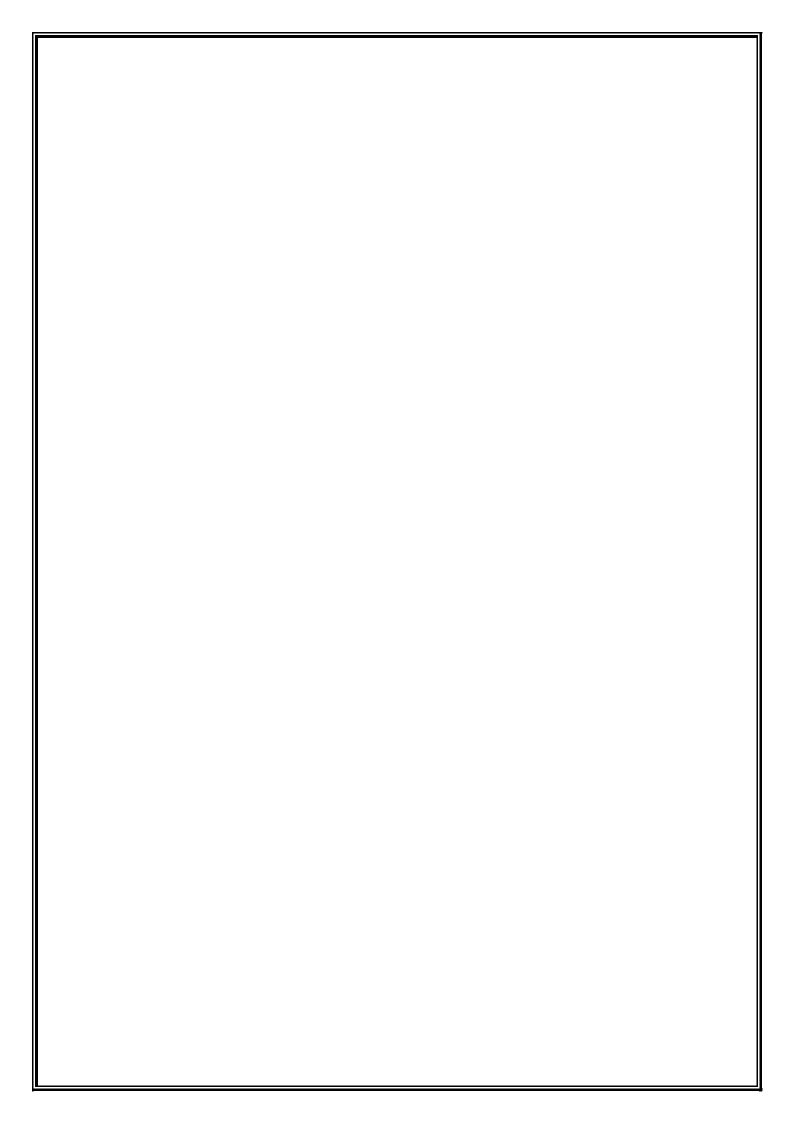
ENTER FILE 2 NAME:
LP-III\com\cl\ISR_lab\anil2.txt
how 1 2
are 1 2
you 1 2
anil 1 2
kumar 1 2
and 2
hi 2

C:\Users\asus\Downloads\LP-III>

C:\Users\asus\Downloads\LP-III>

C:\Users\asus\Downloads\LP-III>

C:\Users\asus\Downloads\LP-III>
```



Group B

Assignment-1: Cal. Precision & Recall

```
package com.cl.ISR_Lab;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
public class B1_PrecisionRecallCalculator {
    // Method to calculate precision and recall
      public\ static\ void\ calculate Precision Recall (Set < String > retrieved Docs,\ Set < String > relevant Docs)\ \{ public\ static\ void\ calculate Precision Recall (Set < String > retrieved Docs,\ Set < String > relevant Docs)\ \{ public\ static\ void\ calculate Precision Recall (Set < String > retrieved Docs,\ Set < String > relevant Docs)\ \{ public\ static\ void\ calculate Precision Recall (Set < String > retrieved Docs,\ Set < String > relevant Docs)\ \{ public\ static\ void\ calculate Precision Recall (Set < String > retrieved Docs,\ Set < String > relevant Docs)\ \{ public\ static\ void\ calculate Precision Recall (Set < String > retrieved Docs,\ Set < String > relevant Docs)\ \{ public\ static\ void\ calculate Precision Recall (Set < String > retrieved Docs,\ Set < String > retrieved
           // Edge case: If no documents are retrieved, precision is undefined, set to 0 \,
           if (retrievedDocs.isEmpty()) {
                 System.out.println("Precision: 0.00");
                 System.out.println("Recall: 0.00");
                 //System.out.println("F1 Score: 0.00");
                 return;
           // Calculate true positives (intersection of retrieved and relevant documents)
           Set<String> truePositives = new HashSet<>(retrievedDocs);
           truePositives.retainAll(relevantDocs);
           // Precision: True Positives / Retrieved Documents
           double precision = (double) truePositives.size() / retrievedDocs.size();
           // Recall: True Positives / Relevant Documents
           double recall = relevantDocs.isEmpty() ? 0 : (double) truePositives.size() / relevantDocs.size();
           // F1 Score: 2 * (Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall)
           double f1Score = (precision + recall == 0) ? 0 : 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall);
           // Print the results
           System.out.printf("Precision: %.2f%n", precision);
           System.out.printf("Recall: %.2f%n", recall);
           //System.out.printf("F1 Score: %.2f%n", f1Score);
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Sample input for query q1
    Set<String> retrievedDocs = new HashSet<>();
    retrievedDocs.add("doc1");
    retrievedDocs.add("doc2");
    retrievedDocs.add("doc3");
    retrievedDocs.add("doc4");

Set<String> relevantDocs = new HashSet<>();
    relevantDocs.add("doc2");
    relevantDocs.add("doc3");
    relevantDocs.add("doc5");

// Call the function to calculate precision and recall calculatePrecisionRecall(retrievedDocs, relevantDocs);
}
```

```
PS C:\Users\Student\Desktop\ISR> & 'C:\Program Files\Eclipse Foundation\jdk-16.0.2.7-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-agentli b:jdwp=transport=dt_socket,server=n,suspend=y,address=localhost:37731' '-XX:+ShowCodeDetailsInExceptionMessages' '-cp ' 'C:\Users\Student\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\5f277695bf64c2797015be7a4477e0b6\redhat.java\jdt_ws\IS R_37a25b82\bin' 'B1_PrecisionRecallCalculator' Precision: 0.50

Recall: 0.67
PS C:\Users\Student\Desktop\ISR>
```

Calculations

- True Positives (TP): The intersection of retrievedDocs and relevantDocs:
 - {"doc2", "doc3"} → TP = 2
- Precision:
 - Precision = $\frac{TP}{\text{Retrieved}} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$
- Recall:
 - Recall = $\frac{TP}{\text{Relevant}} = \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.67$
- F1 Score:
 - $F1 = \frac{2 \times (\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall})}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} = \frac{2 \times (0.5 \times 0.67)}{0.5 + 0.67} \approx 0.57$

- . . - . .

Assignment-2:

Cal. Harmonic Mean(F-measure) & E-Measure

```
package com.cl.ISR_Lab;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
public class b2_PrecisionRecallCalculator_HM {
  // Method to calculate precision and recall
  public static void calculatePrecisionRecall(Set<String> retrievedDocs, Set<String> relevantDocs) {
    // Edge case: If no documents are retrieved, precision and recall are 0
    if (retrievedDocs.isEmpty()) {
      System.out.println("Precision: 0.00");
      System.out.println("Recall: 0.00");
      System.out.println("F1-measure: 0.00");
      System.out.println("E-measure: 0.00");
      return;
    // Calculate true positives (intersection of retrieved and relevant documents)
    Set<String> truePositives = new HashSet<>(retrievedDocs);
    truePositives.retainAll(relevantDocs);
    // Precision: True Positives / Retrieved Documents
    double precision = (double) truePositives.size() / retrievedDocs.size();
    // Recall: True Positives / Relevant Documents
    double recall = relevantDocs.isEmpty() ? 0 : (double) truePositives.size() / relevantDocs.size();
    // F1-Measure: Harmonic mean of Precision and Recall
    double f1 = (precision + recall > 0) ? 2 * ((precision * recall) / (precision + recall)) : 0;
    // E-measure: Effectiveness measure with alpha = 0.5 (equal weight to precision and recall)
    double alpha = 0.5;
    double eMeasure = (precision > 0 && recall > 0)
```

```
? 1 - (1 / ((alpha / precision) + ((1 - alpha) / recall)))
              : 0;
    // Print the results
    System.out.printf("Precision: %.2f%n", precision);
    System.out.printf("Recall: %.2f%n", recall);
    System.out.printf("F1-Measure: %.2f%n", f1);
    System.out.printf("E-Measure: %.2f%n", eMeasure);
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Sample input for query q1
    Set<String> retrievedDocs = new HashSet<>();
    retrievedDocs.add("doc1");
    retrievedDocs.add("doc2");
    retrievedDocs.add("doc3");
    retrievedDocs.add("doc4");
    Set<String> relevantDocs = new HashSet<>();
    relevantDocs.add("doc2");
    relevantDocs.add("doc3");
    relevantDocs.add("doc5");
    // Call the function to calculate precision, recall, F1-measure, and E-measure
    calculatePrecisionRecall(retrievedDocs, relevantDocs);
  }
}
```

```
PS C:\Users\Student\Desktop\ISR> & 'C:\Program Files\Eclipse Foundation\jdk-16.0.2.7-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-agentli b:jdwp=transport=dt_socket, server=n, suspend=y, address=localhost:37585' '-XX:+ShowCodeDetailsInExceptionMessages' '-cp 'C:\Users\Student\AppData\Roaming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\5f277695bf64c2797015be7a4477e0b6\redhat.java\jdt_ws\IS R_37a25b82\bin' 'PrecisionRecallCalculator_HM' Precision: 0.50
Recall: 0.67
F1-Measure: 0.57
E-Measure: 0.43
PS C:\Users\Student\Desktop\ISR> []
```

Definitions:

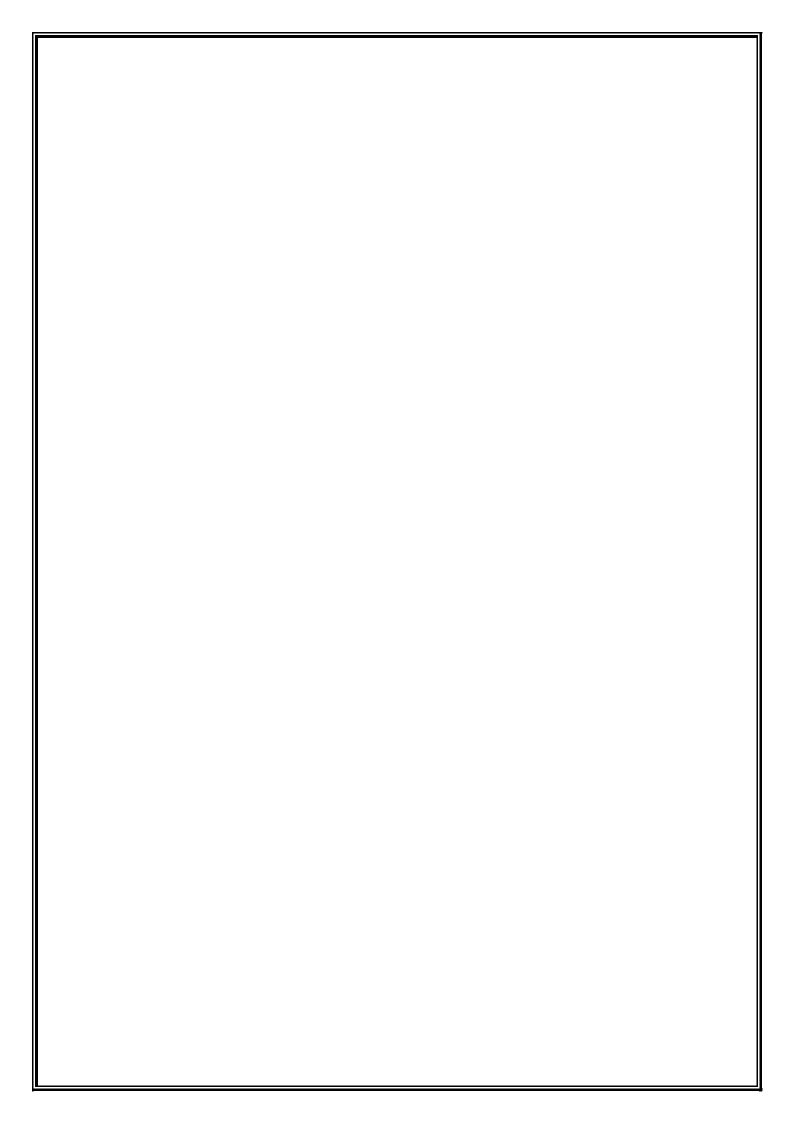
1. F-measure (F1 Score): The harmonic mean of precision and recall.

$$F1 = \frac{2 \times (\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall})}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

2. E-measure: A measure that considers both precision and recall, typically defined as:

$$E = \frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\alpha \times \text{Precision} + (1 - \alpha) \times \text{Recall}}$$

where lpha is a parameter that balances the contribution of precision and recall. A common choice is lpha=0.5.

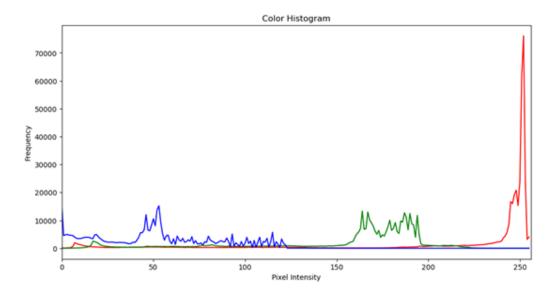


Assignment-3: Feature Extraction in 2D Color Image

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Importing matplotlib for image display and plotting
import cv2 # Importing OpenCV for image processing
from skimage.color import rgb2gray # Importing function to convert image to grayscale
from skimage.filters import threshold_otsu, gaussian # Importing Otsu thresholding and Gaussian filter
from skimage.io import imread # Importing function to read images
# Load and display the original image
image = imread(r"C:\Users\\asus\Downloads\\suhail\\ISR\ LAb\\123.jpg")
plt.imshow(image)
plt.title("Original Image")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
# Create red and yellow intensity images
red, yellow = image.copy(), image.copy()
# Set green and blue channels to 0 for red image
red[:,:,(1,2)] = 0
# Set blue channel to 0 for yellow image (leaving only red and green)
yellow[:, :, 2] = 0
# Display red and yellow intensity images
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 5))
axes[0].imshow(red)
axes[0].set_title("Red Intensity")
axes[0].axis('off')
axes[1].imshow(yellow)
axes[1].set_title("Yellow Intensity")
axes[1].axis('off')
plt.show()
# Convert the image to grayscale
gray_image = rgb2gray(image)
# Display the original and grayscale images side by side
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 5))
axes[0].imshow(image)
axes[0].set_title("Color Image")
axes[0].axis('off')
axes[1].imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
```

```
axes[1].set_title("Grayscale Image")
axes[1].axis('off')
plt.show()
# Print the dimensions of the images
print("Colored image shape:", image.shape)
print("Grayscale image shape:", gray_image.shape)
# Apply Otsu's thresholding to the grayscale image
thresh = threshold_otsu(gray_image)
binary_image = gray_image > thresh
# Display grayscale and binary (thresholded) images
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 5))
axes[0].imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
axes[0].set_title("Grayscale Image")
axes[0].axis('off')
axes[1].imshow(binary_image, cmap='gray')
axes[1].set_title("Otsu Binary Image")
axes[1].axis('off')
plt.show()
# Apply Gaussian blur to the grayscale image
blurred_image = gaussian(gray_image, sigma=20)
# Display the grayscale image and the blurred image
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 5))
axes[0].imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
axes[0].set_title("Grayscale Image")
axes[0].axis('off')
axes[1].imshow(blurred_image, cmap='gray')
axes[1].set_title("20 Sigma Blurred Image")
axes[1].axis('off')
plt.show()
# Example: Reading and plotting histogram of an image using OpenCV and Matplotlib
img = cv2.imread('ex.jpg', 0) # Load the image in grayscale
# Calculate the histogram for grayscale image (0-255 intensity levels)
histg = cv2.calcHist([img], [0], None, [256], [0, 256])
# Plot the histogram to analyze pixel intensity distribution
plt.plot(histg)
plt.title('Histogram of Grayscale Image')
plt.xlabel('Pixel Intensity')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from skimage import io
image_path = "123.jpg" # Replace with your image path
image = cv2.imread(image_path)
image_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
def plot_color_histogram(image):
  color = ('r', 'g', 'b')
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
  for i, col in enumerate(color):
    hist = cv2.calcHist([image], [i], None, [256], [0, 256])
    plt.plot(hist, color=col)
    plt.xlim([0, 256])
  plt.title('Color Histogram')
  plt.xlabel('Pixel Intensity')
  plt.ylabel('Frequency')
  plt.show()
# Plot color histogram
plot_color_histogram(image_rgb)
```





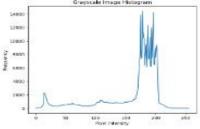




















Group C

Assignment-1: Web Crawler

```
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
headers = {'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/111.0.0.0
Safari/537.36'}
request =
sb_ss_ts-doa-p_3_63",headers=headers)
# print(request)
# print(request.content)
soup = BeautifulSoup(request.content, 'html.parser')
# print(soup.prettify())
products = []
product_elements = soup.select('.s-main-slot .s-result-item')
for product in product_elements:
  title = product.select_one('h2 a span').get_text(strip=True) if product.select_one('h2 a span') else 'no Title'
  price = product.select_one('.a-price').get_text(strip=True).strip() if product.select_one('.a-price') else 'No price'
  products.append({
    'title': title,
    'price': price
  })
for product in products:
  print(f"Title: {product['title']} \nPrice: {product['price']}\n\n")
```

Title: no Title Price: ₹15,999₹15,999

Title: no Title Price: No price

Title: Redmi 13 5G, Black Diamond, 8GB+128GB | India Debut SD 4 Gen 2 AE | 1

08MP Pro Grade Camera | 6.79in Largest Display in Segment

Price: ₹14,999₹14,999

Title: iQ00 Z9 5G (Graphene Blue, 8GB RAM, 128GB Storage) | Dimensity 7200 5 G Processor | Sony IMX882 OIS Camera | 120Hz AMOLED with 1800 nits Local Pea

k Brightness | 44W Charger in The Box

Price: ₹18,499₹18,499

Title: OnePlus Nord CE4 Lite 5G (Super Silver, 8GB RAM, 128GB Storage)

Price: ₹19,998₹19,998

Title: Motorola G64 5G (Ice Lilac, 12GB RAM, 256GB Storage) | Expandable Upt o 2TB | Upto 24GB RAM with RAM Boost | 50MP (0IS) + 8MP | 16MP Front Camera

| MediaTek Dimensity 7025 Processor | 6000 mAh Battery

Price: ₹17,390₹17,390

Title: OnePlus Nord CE 3 Lite 5G (Chromatic Gray, 8GB RAM, 256GB Storage)

Price: ₹19,999₹19,999

Title: Tecno POVA 6 NEO 5G (Aurora Cloud, 8GB+256GB) | Advanced AI Features | 108MP Ultra Clear AI Camera | D6300 Powerful Processor | 5 Year Lag Free F luency | 5000 mAh Battery | in Built Infrared and NFC

Price: ₹13,999₹13,999

Title: Tecno POVA 6 NEO 5G (Aurora Cloud, 8GB+256GB) | Advanced AI Features | 108MP Ultra Clear AI Camera | D6300 Powerful Processor | 5 Year Lag Free F

luency | 5000 mAh Battery | in Built Infrared and NFC Price: ₹13,999₹13,999

Title: iQ00 Z9 5G (Brushed Green, 8GB RAM, 128GB Storage) | Dimensity 7200 5 G Processor | Sony IMX882 OIS Camera | 120Hz AMOLED with 1800 nits Local Pea k Brightness | 44W Charger in The Box

Price: ₹18,499₹18,499

Title: Samsung Galaxy M15 5G Prime Edition (Blue Topaz,6GB RAM,128GB Storag e) | Super AMOLED Display| 50MP Triple Cam| 6000mAh Battery| MediaTek Dimens ity 6100+ | 4 Gen. OS Upgrade & 5 Year Security Update

Price: ₹11,999₹11,999

Assignment-2: Weather Report

```
import requests
import json
def get_weather_report():
  # API URL
  # Get the city name from the user
  city_name = input("Enter City Name To Get Weather Report: ")
  # Append the city name to the API URL
  full_api_url = API_URL + city_name
  try:
    # Send the GET request
    response = requests.get(full_api_url)
    # Check if the request was successful (status code 200)
    if response.status_code == 200:
      # Parse the JSON response
      json_response = response.json()
      # Extract necessary fields from JSON response
      temperature = json_response['current']['temp_c']
      wind_speed = json_response['current']['wind_kph']
      description = json_response['current']['condition']['text']
      city = json_response['location']['name']
      state = json_response['location']['region']
      country = json_response['location']['country']
      # Print the formatted weather report
      print(f"Weather in ({city}, {state}, {country}):")
      print(f"Temperature: {temperature}°C")
      print(f"Wind Speed: {wind_speed} kph")
      print(f"Condition: {description}")
```

```
else:
    print(f"Something went wrong... HTTP Status Code: {response.status_code}")

except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
    # Handle connection errors or other exceptions
    print(f"An error occurred: {e}")

# Call the function to get weather report
get_weather_report()
```

```
In [1]: import requests
             import json
             def get_weather_report():
    # API URL
                   API_URL = "https://api.weatherapi.com/v1/current.json?key=0ffbc5c35b604366adb42044240210&q="
                       Get the city name from the user
                    city_name = input("Enter City Name To Get Weather Report: ")
                   # Append the city name to the API URL
full_api_url = API_URL + city_name
                           # Send the GET request
                           response = requests.get(full_api_url)
                           # Check if the request was successful (status code 200)
if response.status_code == 200:
                                 # Parse the JSON response
json_response = response.json()
                                # Extract necessary fields from JSON response
temperature = [son_response['current']['temp_c']
wind_speed = [son_response['current']['wind_kph']
description = [son_response['current']['condition']['text']
city = [son_response['location']['region']
state = [son_response['location']['region']
country = [son_response['location']['country']
                                 # Print the formatted weather report
print(f"Weather in ({city}, {state}, {country}):")
print(f"Temperature: {temperature}"C")
print(f"Wind Speed: {wind_speed} kph")
print(f"Condition: {description}")
                                 print(f"Something went wrong... HTTP Status Code: {response.status_code}")
                    except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
                           # Handle connection errors or other exceptions
                          print(f"An error occurred: {e}")
             # Call the function to get weather report
get_weather_report()
             Enter City Name To Get Weather Report: Mumbai
```

Enter City Name To Get Weather Report: Mumbal Weather in (Mumbai, Maharashtra, India): Temperature: 27.4°C Wind Speed: 11.2 kph Condition: Moderate or heavy rain with thunder