

INSTALLING, IMPORTING, AND ALIASING MODULES IN PYTHON 3



WORDBOOK

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ABOUT PY DICTIONARY

**TO INSTALL PYDICTIONARY RUN THE
FOLLOWING PIP CODE ON THE
TERMINAL / COMMAND PROMPT:
PIP INSTALL PYDICTIONARY**

PyDictionary is a Dictionary Module for Python 2/3 to get meanings, translations, synonyms and Antonyms of words. It uses WordNet for getting meanings, Google for translations, and synonym.com for getting synonyms and antonyms.

LOOPING

We get the output of the program in the form of dictionary(data type). Key represents the meaning type(noun, verb etc) and the items are represented as the multiple meanings of our input. The multiple meanings are represented in the form of a list. Hence, we use loops in the dictionary so that it prints the key initially and then the items.



INTRODUCING THE LIBRARY

We will be using PyDictionary for performing different linguistics operations so we will import pydictionary.

```
from PyDictionary import  
PyDictionary
```

GETTING STARTED

PYDICTIONARY CAN BE UTILISED IN 2 WAYS, EITHER BY CREATING A DICTIONARY INSTANCE WHICH CAN TAKE WORDS AS ARGUMENTS OR BY CREATING A DICTIONARY INSTANCE WITH A FIXED AMOUNT OF WORDS.

we used the former method to utilise the dictionary. After importing the module, we need to create an instance of it in order to use it:

```
dict = PyDictionary()
```

To get the meaning of a word we need to pass the word in the meaning() method. This will create a local instance of the PyDictionary class and now it can be used to get meanings, translations etc.



TRANSLATING WORDS FROM ONE LANGUAGE TO ANOTHER

TEXT TRANSLATION FROM ONE LANGUAGE TO ANOTHER IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING COMMON FOR VARIOUS WEBSITES AS THEY CATER TO AN INTERNATIONAL AUDIENCE. THE PYTHON PACKAGE WHICH HELPS US DO THIS IS CALLED TRANSLATE. THIS PACKAGE CAN BE INSTALLED BY THE FOLLOWING WAY. IT PROVIDES TRANSLATION FOR MAJOR LANGUAGES. `PIP INSTALL TRANSLATE`.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE OF TRANSLATING A SIMPLE SENTENCE FROM ENGLISH TO GERMAN. THE DEFAULT FROM LANGUAGE BEING ENGLISH.

```
FROM TRANSLATE IMPORT TRANSLATOR
TRANSLATOR= TRANSLATOR(TO_LANG="GERMAN")
TRANSLATION = TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE("GOOD MORNING!")
PRINT TRANSLATION
```

BETWEEN ANY TWO LANGUAGES

**IF WE HAVE THE NEED SPECIFY
THE FROM-LANGUAGE AND THE
TO-LANGUAGE, THEN WE CAN
SPECIFY IT AS IN THE BELOW**

```
PROGRAM.FROM TRANSLATE IMPORT  
TRANSLATOR  
TRANSLATOR=  
TRANSLATOR(FROM_LANG="GERMAN",TO_LANG="  
SPANISH")  
TRANSLATION =  
TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE("GUTEN MORGEN")  
PRINT TRANSLATION
```

MEANINGS IN THE FORM OF DICTIONARY



The dictionary keys are the different types of the word. If a word is both a verb and a noun then there will be 2 keys: 'Noun' and 'Verb'. Each key refers to a list containing the meanings.

```
print (dictionary.meaning("indentation"))  
{'Noun': ['a concave cut into a surface or  
edge (as in a coastline', 'the  
formation of small pits in a surface as a  
consequence of corrosion', 'th  
e space left between the margin and the  
start of an indented line', 'the  
act of cutting into an edge with toothlike  
notches or angular incisions']}]}
```


SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

FOR SYNONYMS,
PRINT (DICTIONARY.SYNONYM("LIFE"))
THIS WILL RETURN A LIST CONTAINING THE
SYNONYMS OF THE WORD
.FOR ANTONYMS,
PRINT (DICTIONARY.ANTONYM("LIFE"))
THIS WILL RETURN A LIST CONTAINING THE
ANTONYMS OF THE WORD.

