NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

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LAB ASSIGNMENT - 2
Course Code: CSE3015
Course Title: Natural Language Processing
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Slot: L47+L48
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#1.Write a program to slit sentences in a document
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
def split sentences(document):
   sentences = nltk.sent_tokenize(document)
    return sentences
para = "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness"
sentences = split_sentences(para)
print(sentences)
[] ['It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness']
     [nltk data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk data...
     [nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
#2. Perform tokenizing and stemming by reading the input string?
from nltk.tokenize import word tokenize
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
nltk.download('punkt')
def tokenize and stem(sentence):
    words = word_tokenize(sentence)
    stemmer = PorterStemmer()
    stemmed words = [stemmer.stem(word) for word in words]
   return stemmed_words
line = "VIT IS TOP EMERGING COLLEGE IN INDIA."
tokenized and stemmed = tokenize and stem(line)
print(tokenized_and_stemmed)
     ['vit', 'is', 'top', 'emerg', 'colleg', 'in', 'india', '.']
     [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
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#3. Remove the stopwords and rare words in the document?
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from collections import Counter
nltk.download('stopwords')
def remove_stopwords_and_rare_words(sentence):
    stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
    words = word tokenize(sentence)
    filtered words = [word for word in words if word.lower() not in stop words]
    word counts = Counter(filtered words)
   filtered_words = [word for word in filtered_words if word_counts[word] > 1]
    return filtered words
input_sentence = "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness"
filtered_words = remove_stopwords_and_rare_words(input_sentence)
print(filtered words)
     ['times', ',', 'times', ',', 'age', ',', 'age']
     [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
#4. Identify the parts of speech in the document?
from nltk import pos tag
from nltk.tokenize import word tokenize
nltk.download('averaged perceptron tagger')
def identify parts of speech(sentence):
    words = word tokenize(sentence)
   pos tags = pos tag(words)
   return pos tags
input sentence = "raj has just gone out to the market. "
pos tags = identify parts of speech(input sentence)
print(pos_tags)
     [('raj', 'NN'), ('has', 'VBZ'), ('just', 'RB'), ('gone', 'VBN'), ('out', 'RP'), ('to', 'TO'), ('the', 'DT'), ('market', 'NN'), ('.', '.')]
     [nltk_data] Downloading package averaged_perceptron_tagger to
     [nltk_data]
                     /root/nltk data...
     [nltk_data]
                  Package averaged_perceptron_tagger is already up-to-
     [nltk_data]
                      date!
#5. Implement the N-gram tagger?
from nltk.util import ngrams
def ngram tagger(sentence, n=2):
   words = word_tokenize(sentence)
   n grams = list(ngrams(words, n))
   return n grams
input_sentence = "I have been in Pune for one week."
n_grams = ngram_tagger(input_sentence, n=2)
print(n_grams)
    [('I', 'have'), ('have', 'been'), ('been', 'in'), ('in', 'Pune'), ('Pune', 'for'), ('for', 'one'), ('one', 'week'), ('week', '.')]
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