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Aim:

Review of python programming – Programs review the fundamentals of python

1. Write a python program that takes an input 'n' and calculate n+nn+nnn

Program Code:

```
n=int(input("Enter the number : "))
print(n+n*n+n*n*n)
```

2. Write a python program to find the largest number from a given list?

Program Code:

```
11=[5,7,2,1]
print("list is ",11)
print("Largest number is ",max(11))
```

3. Write a python program to copy a given list?

Program Code:

```
11=[5,7,2,1]

print("list is ",11)

12=11.copy()

print("copied list is :",12)
```

4. Write a python program to shuffle a given list?

Program Code:

```
l3=[1,2,3,4]
print("list",l3)
random.shuffle(l3)
print("Shuffled list",l3)
```

5. Write a python program to sort a given dictionary by value?

```
dict1 = {1: 1, 2: 9, 3: 4}
print("Dictionary is ",dict1)
sorted_values = sorted(dict1.values())
```

```
sorted_dict = {}
for i in sorted_values:
  for k in dict1.keys():
    if dict1[k] == i:
        sorted_dict[k] = dict1[k]
        break
print("Sorted dictionary is ",sorted_dict)
```

6. Write a python program to add values to a dictionary?

Program Code:

```
dic={1:"annu",2:"binu"}
print("Dictionary is ",dic)
dic[3]="annu"
dic[5]="binu"
print("updated dictionary",dic)
```

7. Write a python program to merge two dictionary?

```
d1={'a':10,'b':20,'c':30}
d2={'z':50,'x':45,'y':78}
print("directory 1",d1)
print("directory 2",d2)
d2.update(d1)
print("Merged directory",d2)
```

```
1. Enter the number : 4
```

```
2. list is [5, 7, 2, 1]
Largest number is 7
```

```
3. list is [5, 7, 3, 1] copied list is : [5, 7, 3, 1]
```

```
4. list is [1, 2, 3, 4] Shuffled list [4, 1, 2, 3]
```

```
5. Dictionary is {1: 1, 2: 9, 3: 4}
Sorted dictionary is {1: 1, 3: 4, 2: 9}
```

```
Dictionary is {1: 'annu', 2: 'binu'}
updated dictionary {1: 'annu', 2: 'binu', 3: 'annu', 5: 'binu'}
```

```
7. directory 1 {'a': 10, 'b': 20, 'c': 30}
directory 2 {'z': 50, 'x': 45, 'y': 78}
Merged directory {'z': 50, 'x': 45, 'y': 78, 'a': 10, 'b': 20, 'c': 30}
```

Aim:

Perform all matrix operation using python (using numpy)

```
import numpy as np
mat1=np.array([[12,23,22],[5,87,34],[44,77,3]])
mat2=np.array([[12,32,22],[5,78,43],[44,77,3]])
print('ADDITION')
print(np.add(mat1,mat2))
print('SUBTRACTION')
print(np.subtract(mat1,mat2))
print('DIVISION')
print(np.divide(mat1,mat2))
print('MULTIPLICATION')
print(np.multiply(mat1,mat2))
print('DOT PRODUCT')
print(np.dot(mat1,mat2))
print('SQUARE ROOT')
print(np.sqrt(mat1))
print('SUMMATION')
print(np.sum(mat1))
print('TRANSPOSE using "T" ')
print(mat1.T)
print('TRANSPOSE using transpose function ')
print(np.transpose(mat1))
```

```
C:\Users\mca\PycharmProjectspython\pythonProject2\venv\Scripts
ADDITION
[[ 24 55 44]
[ 10 165 77]
[ 88 154 6]]
SUBTRACTION
[[0-90]
[0 9 -9]
[0 0 0]]
DIVISION
[[1. 0.71875 1.
[1.
          1.11538462 0.79069767]
               1. ]]
 [1.
MULTIPLICATION
[[ 144 736 484]
[ 25 6786 1462]
[1936 5929 9]]
DOT PRODUCT
[[1227 3872 1319]
[1991 9564 3953]
[1045 7645 4288]]
```

```
SQUARE ROOT
[[3.46410162 4.79583152 4.69041576]
  [2.23606798 9.32737905 5.83095189]
  [6.63324958 8.77496439 1.73205081]]
SUMMATION
307
TRANSPOSE using "T"
[[12 5 44]
  [23 87 77]
  [22 34 3]]
TRANSPOSE using transpose function
[[12 5 44]
  [23 87 77]
  [22 34 3]]
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Aim:

Program to Perform SVD (Singular Value Decomposition) in Python

```
# Singular-value decomposition
from numpy import array
from scipy.linalg import svd
# define a matrix
A = array([[3, 1, 1], [-1, 3, 1]])
print("A=",A)
# SVD
U, S, V_T = svd(A)
# left singular vectors
print("U=")
print(U)
# singular values
print("S=")
print(S)
#right singular vectors
print("V_T=")
print(V_T)
```

Aim:

Programs using matplotlib / plotly / bokeh / seaborn for data visualisation.

Program Code:

1. <u>Class stratified Histogram</u>(using matplotlib)

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
bins = 10
data = np.random.randn(1000, 3)
colors = ['blue','green', 'red']
plt.hist(data, bins, histtype='bar', color=colors, stacked=True, fill=True)
plt.show()
```

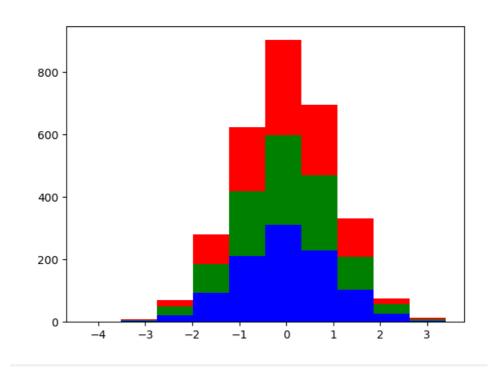
2. Multiple Scatter matrix(using plotly)

```
import plotly.express as px df = px.data.iris()
fig = px.scatter_matrix(df,
dimensions=["sepal_width", "sepal_length", "petal_width", "petal_length"],
color="species", symbol="species", title="Scatter matrix of iris data set",
labels={col:col.replace('_', ' ') for col in df.columns}) # remove underscore
fig.update_traces(diagonal_visible=False) fig.show()
```

3. **Histogram**(using seaborn)

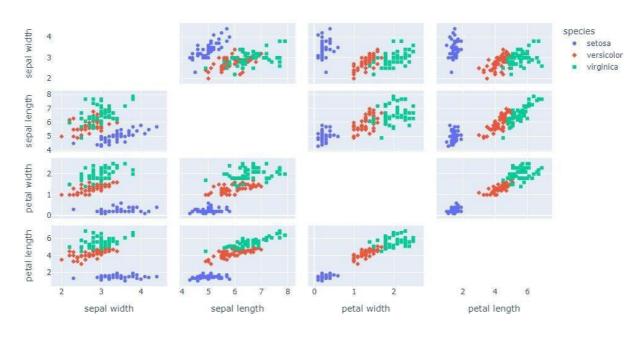
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd
import numpy as np import seaborn as sns
# Load the data
df = pd.read_csv('iris.csv')
# Extract feature we're interested in data = df['SepalWidthCm']
# Generate histogram/distribution plot sns.displot(data)
plt.show()
```

1. Class stratified Histogram

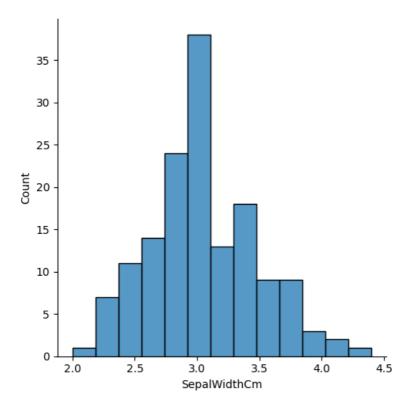


2. Multiple Scatter matrix

Scatter matrix of iris data set



3. Histogram



Aim:

Programs to handle data using pandas.

```
#python program to demonstrate
#Working of array using pandas
import pandas as pd
#declare first array
student_dict={'Name':['Joe','Nat','vimal'],'Age':[20,21,20]}
student_df=pd.DataFrame(student_dict)
print(student_df)
#declare second array
marks_dict={'Marks':[85.10,77.80,83.23]}
mark_df=pd.DataFrame(marks_dict)
print(mark_df)
#join two array
joined_df=student_df.join(mark_df)
print(joined_df)
student_dict={'Name':['Joe','Nat','Harrry'],'Age':[20,21,19],'Marks':[85.10,77.80,91.54]}
student_df=pd.DataFrame(student_dict)
print(student_df)
#select top 2 rows
print(student_df.head(1))
#select last 2 rows
print(student_df.tail(1))
#select value at row index 0 and column'Name'
print(student_df.at[0,'Name'])
#select value at first row and first column
print(student_df.iat[1,0])
#select values of 'Name' column
print(student_df.get('Name'))
```

```
#select values from row index 0 to 2 and 'Name' column
print(student_df.loc[0:2,['Name']])
#sort column by marks
student_df=student_df.sort_values(by=['Marks'])
print(student_df)
#select values fro, row index 0 to 2 (exclusive) and column position 0 to 2 exclusive
print(student_df.iloc[0:2,0:2])
#convert dataframe to dict
dict=student_df.to_dict()
print(dict)
#filter a data based on some condition with mark>80
filter=student_df['Marks']>80
student_df['Marks'].where(filter,other=0,inplace=True)
print(student_df)
#filter in names first name start with 'N' then remaining
student_nu=student_df.filter(like='N',axis='columns')
print(student_nu)
```

```
C:\Users\Student\PycharmProjects\
  Marks
 85.10
  Name Age Marks
  Nat 21 77.80
 vimal 20 83.23
  Name Age Marks
    Joe 20 85.10
    Nat 21 77.80
```

```
Name Age

1 Nat 21

0 Joe 20
{'Name': {1: 'Nat', 0: 'Joe', 2: 'Harrry'}, 'Age': {1: 21, 0: 20, 2: 19}, 'Marks': {1: 77.8, 0: 85.1, 2: 91.54}}

Name Age Marks

1 Nat 21 0.00

0 Joe 20 85.10

2 Harrry 19 91.54

Name

1 Nat

0 Joe

2 Harrry

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Aim:

Program to implement k-NN classification using any standard dataset available in the public domain and find the accuracy of the algorithm.

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
irisData = load_iris()
m = irisData.data
n = irisData.target
m_train, m_test, n_train, n_test = train_test_split(m,n, test_size=0.2, random_state=46)
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=2)
knn.fit(m_train, n_train)
print(knn.predict(m_test))
p = knn.predict(m_test)
q = accuracy_score(n_test, p)
print("accuracy of the algorithm is:", q)
```

Aim:

Program to implement kNN classification using any random data, without using inbuilt package.

```
from math import sqrt
# calculate the Euclidean distance between two vectors distance = 0.0
def euclidean_distance(row1, row2):
  distance = 0.0
  for i in range(len(row1) - 1):
    distance += (row1[i] - row2[i]) ** 2
  return sqrt(distance)
# Locate the closest neighbors
def get_neighbors(train, test_row, num_neighbors):
  distances = list()
  for train_row in train:
    dist = euclidean_distance(test_row, train_row)
    distances.append((train_row, dist))
  distances.sort(key=lambda tup: tup[1])
  neighbors = list()
  for i in range(num_neighbors):
    neighbors.append(distances[i][0])
  return neighbors
def predict_classification(train, test_row, num_neighbors):
  neighbors = get_neighbors(train, test_row, num_neighbors)
  output values = [row[-1] for row in neighbors]
  prediction = max(set(output_values), key=output_values.count)
  return prediction
# Test distance function
dataset = [[2.7810836, 2.550537003, 0],
      [1.465489372, 2.362125076, 0],
      [3.396561688, 4.400293529, 0],
      [1.38807019, 1.850220317, 0],
      [3.06407232, 3.005305973, 0],
      [7.627531214, 2.759262235, 1],
      [5.332441248, 2.088626775, 1],
      [6.922596716, 1.77106367, 1],
      [8.675418651, -0.242068655, 1],
      [7.673756466, 3.508563011, 1]]
prediction = predict_classification(dataset, dataset[0], 5)
print('Expected %d, Got %d.' % (dataset[0][-1], prediction))
neighbors = get neighbors(dataset, dataset[0], 3)
for neighbor in neighbors:
  print(neighbor)
```

```
C:\Users\Student\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe
Expected 0, Got 0.
[2.7810836, 2.550537003, 0]
[3.06407232, 3.005305973, 0]
[1.465489372, 2.362125076, 0]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

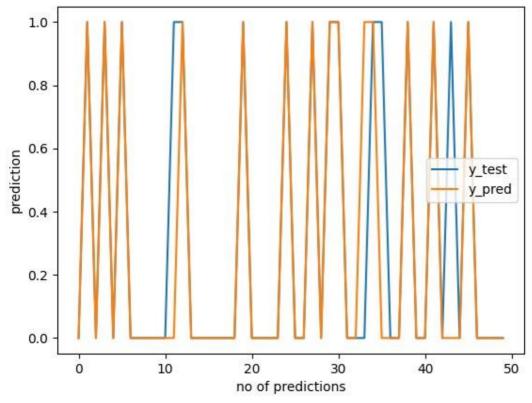
Aim:

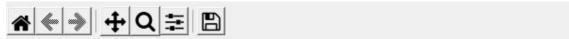
Program to implement Naïve Bayes Algorithm using any standard dataset available in the public domain and find the accuracy of the algorithm.

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.20, random_state = 0)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
X_{\text{test}} = \text{sc.transform}(X_{\text{test}})
# Training the Naive Bayes model on the Training set
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
classifier = GaussianNB()
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
ac = accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print("Accuracy is:", ac)
print("Confusion Matrix\n",cm)
plt.plot([i for i in range(0, 50)], y_test[20:70])
plt.plot([i for i in range(0, 50)], y_pred[20:70])
plt.xlabel("no of predictions")
plt.ylabel("prediction")
plt.legend(["y_test", "y_pred"])
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\Student\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe
Accuracy is: 0.9125
Confusion Matrix
[[55 3]
[ 4 18]]
Process finished with exit code 0
```





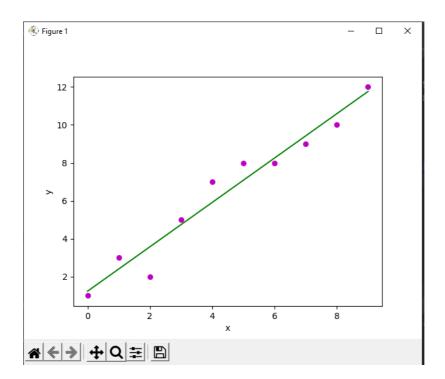


Aim:

Program to implement linear and multiple regression techniques using any standard dataset available in the public domain and evaluate its performance.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def estimate_coef(x, y):
 # number of observations/points
 n = np.size(x)
 # mean of x and y vector
 m_x = np.mean(x)
 m_y = np.mean(y)
 # calculating cross-deviation and deviation about x
 SS_xy = np.sum(y*x) - n*m_y*m_x
 SS_x = np.sum(x*x) - n*m_x*m_x
 # calculating regression coefficients
 b_1 = SS_xy / SS_xx
 b_0 = m_y - b_1 * m_x
 return (b_0, b_1)
def plot_regression_line(x, y, b):
 # plotting the actual points as scatter plot
 plt.scatter(x, y, color = "m",
    marker = "o", s = 30)
```

```
# predicted response vector
 y_pred = b[0] + b[1]*x
 # plotting the regression line
 plt.plot(x, y_pred, color = "g")
 # putting labels
 plt.xlabel('x')
 plt.ylabel('y')
 # function to show plot
 plt.show()
def main():
 # observations / data
 x = \text{np.array}([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
 y = np.array([1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12])
 # estimating coefficients
 b = estimate\_coef(x, y)
 print("Estimated coefficients:\nb_0 = \{\}\
   \nb_1 = \{ \}".format(b[0], b[1]))
 # plotting regression line
 plot_regression_line(x, y, b)
if__name__== "_main_":
 main()
```



Aim:

Program to implement decision trees using any standard dataset available in the public domain and find the accuracy of the algorithm.

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
# Function importing Dataset
def importdata():
  balance_data = pd.read_csv(
     'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-' +
     'databases/balance-scale/balance-scale.data',
     sep=',', header=None)
  # Printing the dataset obseravtions
  print("Dataset: ", balance_data.head())
  return balance_data
# Function to split the dataset
def splitdataset(balance_data):
  # Separating the target variable
  X = balance_data.values[:, 1:5]
  Y = balance_data.values[:, 0]
  # Splitting the dataset into train and test
  X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
     X, Y, test_size=0.3, random_state=100)
  return X, Y, X train, X test, y train, y test
# Function to perform training with giniIndex.
def train_using_gini(X_train, X_test, y_train):
  # Creating the classifier object
  clf_gini = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion="gini",
                       random_state=100, max_depth=3, min_samples_leaf=5)
  # Performing training
  clf_gini.fit(X_train, y_train)
  return clf_gini
# Function to perform training with entropy.
```

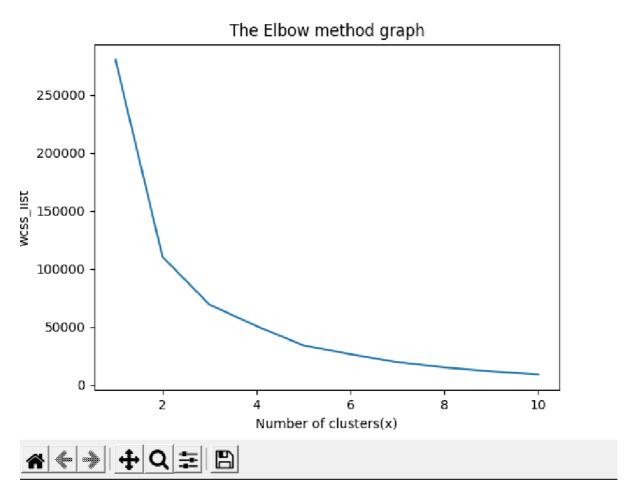
```
def train_using_entropy(X_train, X_test, y_train):
  # Decision tree with entropy
  clf entropy = DecisionTreeClassifier(
    criterion="entropy", random_state=100,
    max_depth=3, min_samples_leaf=5)
  # Performing training
  clf_entropy.fit(X_train, y_train)
  return clf_entropy
# Function to make predictions
def prediction(X test, clf object):
  # Predicton on test with giniIndex
  y_pred = clf_object.predict(X_test)
  print("Predicted values:")
  print(y_pred)
  return y_pred
# Function to calculate accuracy
def cal_accuracy(y_test, y_pred):
   print("Confusion Matrix: ",
      confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
  print("Accuracy:",
      accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) * 100)
# Driver code
def main():
  # Building Phase
  data = importdata()
  X, Y, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = splitdataset(data)
  clf_gini = train_using_gini(X_train, X_test, y_train)
  clf_entropy = train_using_entropy(X_train, X_test, y_train)
  # Operational Phase
  print("Results Using Gini Index:")
  # Prediction using gini
  y_pred_gini = prediction(X_test, clf_gini)
  cal_accuracy(y_test, y_pred_gini)
  print("Results Using Entropy:")
  # Prediction using entropy
  y_pred_entropy = prediction(X_test, clf_entropy)
  cal_accuracy(y_test, y_pred_entropy)
# Calling main function
if name == " main ":
  main()
```

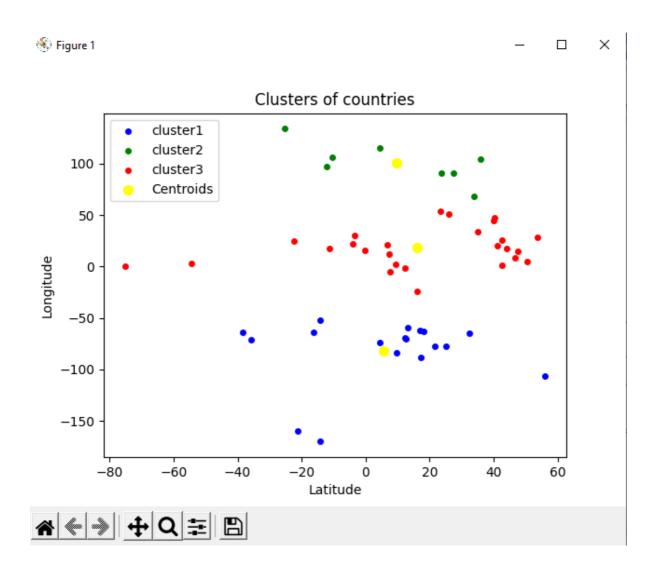
Aim:

Program to implement k-means clustering technique using any standard dataset available in the public domain

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as mtp
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
dataset = pd.read_csv('world_country_and_usa_states_latitude_and_longitude_values.csv')
x = dataset.iloc[:, [1, 2]].values
print(x)
wcss_list = []
for i in range(1, 11):
  kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', random_state=42)
  kmeans.fit(x)
  wcss_list.append(kmeans.inertia_)
mtp.plot(range(1, 11), wcss_list)
mtp.title('The Elbow method graph')
mtp.xlabel('Number of clusters(x)')
mtp.ylabel('wcss list')
mtp.show()
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, init='k-means++', random_state=42)
y_predict = kmeans.fit_predict(x)
print(y_predict)
mtp.scatter(x[y\_predict == 0, 0], x[y\_predict == 0, 1], s=16, c='blue', label='cluster1')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict == 1, 0], x[y_predict == 1, 1], s=16, c='green', label='cluster2')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict == 2, 0], x[y_predict == 2, 1], s=16, c='red', label='cluster3')
mtp.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s=50, c='yellow',
label='Centroids')
mtp.title('Clusters of countries')
mtp.xlabel('Latitude')
mtp.ylabel('Longitude')
mtp.legend()
mtp.show()
```







Aim:

Program to implement simple web crawler using python

```
import requests
import lxml
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
url = "https://www.rottentomatoes.com/top/bestofrt/"
headers = {
  'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
like Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.132 Safari/537.36 OPR/50.0.2762.58 (Edition Yx 01)'}
f = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
movies lst = []
soup = BeautifulSoup(f.content, 'html.parser')
movies = soup.find('table',
           {'class': 'table'}).find_all('a')
print("Movies")
print(movies)
num = 0
for anchor in movies:
  urls = 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com' + anchor['href']
  movies lst.append(urls)
print("Movies List: ")
print(movies_lst)
num += 1
#movie url = urls
movie_f = requests.get(urls, headers=headers)
movie_soup = BeautifulSoup(movie_f.content, 'lxml')
movie_content = movie_soup.find('div', {
  'class': 'movie_synopsis clamp clamp-6 js-clamp'
})
print(num, urls, '/n', 'Movie:' + anchor.string.strip())
print("Movie Information: ")
print('Movie info:' + movie_content.string.strip())
```

Movies

[

It Happened One Night (1934),
Citizen Kane (1941),
The Wizard of Oz (1939),
Modern Times (1936),
Black Panther (2018),
Parasite (Gisaengchung) (2019),
Avengers: Endgame (2019),
Casablanca (1942),
Knives Out (2019),

Movies List:

Movie Information:

Movie info:Paratrooper commander Colonel Mathieu (Jean Martin), a former French Resistance fighter during World War II

Process finished with exit code 0

Aim:

Program to implement simple web crawler using python

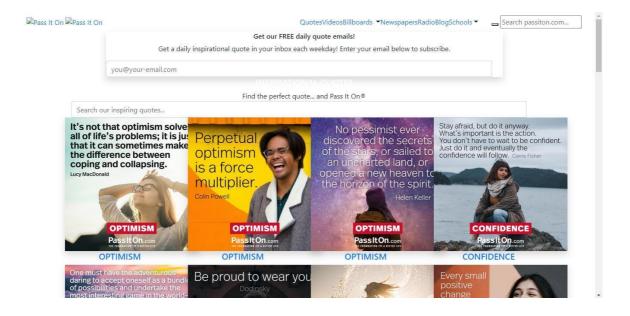
```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
pages_crawled = []
def crawler(url):
  page = requests.get(url)
  soup = BeautifulSoup(page.text, 'html.parser')
  links = soup.find_all('a')
  for link in links:
     if 'href' in link.attrs:
       if link['href'].startswith('/wiki') and ':' not in link['href']:
          if link['href'] not in pages_crawled:
             new_link = f"https://en.wikepedia.org{link['href']}"
             pages_crawled.append(link['href'])
            try:
               with open('data.csv', 'a') as file:
                  file.write(f'{soup.title.text}; {soup.h1.text};{link["href"]}\n')
               crawler(new_link)
             except:
               continue
crawler("https://en.wikipedia.org")
```

```
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Wikipedia
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Free_content
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Encyclopedia
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/English_language
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Brownhills
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Metropolitan_Borough_of_Walsall
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Staffordshire
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Watling_Street
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Domesday_Book
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Canals_of_the_United_Kingdom
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Greed_(game_show)
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Hector_Waller
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Ham_House
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Kobe_Bryant
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Vanessa_Bryant
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/National_Museum_of_African_American_History_and_Culture
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Sayfo
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Seal_Rescue_Ireland
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Pinniped#Birth_and_parenting
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Wetsuit
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Doja_Cat
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Streets_(song)
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page;/wiki/Billboard_Hot_100
```

Aim:

Program to implement scrap of any website

```
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import csv
url = "http://www.values.com/inspirational-quotes"
r = requests.get(url)
print("Content:")
print(r.content)
print("Prettify:")
soup = BeautifulSoup(r.content, 'lxml')
print(soup.prettify())
quotes = []
table = soup.find('div', attrs={'id': 'all_quotes'})
for row in table.find_all('div', attrs={'class': 'col-6 col-lg-3 text-center margin-30px-bottom
sm-margin-30px-top'}):
  quote = \{ \}
  quote['theme'] = row.h5.text
  quote['url'] = row.a['href']
  quote['img'] = row.img['src']
  quote['lines'] = row.img['alt'].split(" #")[0]
  quote['author'] = row.img['alt'].split(" #")[1]
  quotes.append(quote)
filename = 'inspirational_quotion.csv'
with open(filename, 'w', newline=") as f:
  w = csv.DictWriter(f, ['theme', 'url', 'img', 'lines', 'author'])
  w.writeheader()
  for quote in quotes:
     w.writerow(quote)
```



Aim:

Program for Natural Language Processing which performs n-grams.

```
def generate_ngrams(text, WordsToCombine):
    words = text.split()
    output = []
    for i in range(len(words) - WordsToCombine + 1):
        output.append(words[i:1 + WordsToCombine])
    return output

x = generate_ngrams(text="This is a good book to study", WordsToCombine=3)
    print(x)
```

C:\Users\Student\PycharmProjects\pythonProject5\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/Student/PycharmProjects/pythonProject5/02_03(4)py.py
[['This', 'is', 'a', 'good'], ['is', 'a', 'good'], ['good'], []]
Process finished with exit code 0

Aim:

Program for Natural Language Processing which performs n-grams (Using inbuilt functions)

Program Code:

import nltk from nltk.util import ngrams

text = "this is a very good book to study"
Ngrams = ngrams(sequence=nltk.wordpunct_tokenize(text), n=3)
for grams in Ngrams:
 print(grams)

```
C:\Users\Student\PycharmProjects\pythonProject5\venv\Scripts\python.exe
('this', 'is', 'a')
('is', 'a', 'very')
('a', 'very', 'good')
('very', 'good', 'book')
('good', 'book', 'to')
('book', 'to', 'study')

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Aim:

Program for Natural Language Processing which performs speech tagging.

```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')
stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
txt = "Sukanya, Rajib and Naba are my good friends,"\
     "Sukanya is getting married next year."\
     "Marriage is a big step in one's life."\
     "It is both exiting and frightening." \
     "But friendship is a sacred bond between people."\
     "It is a special kind of love between us"\
     "Many of you must have tried searching for a friend"\
     "but never found the right one."
tokenized = sent_tokenize(txt)
for i in tokenized:
  wordslist = nltk.word_tokenize(i)
  wordslist = [w for w in wordslist if not w in stop_words]
tagged = nltk.pos_tag(wordslist)
print(tagged)
```