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[ASSIGNMENT - 1]

# Natural Language Processing

COURSE CODE: CSC 4309, SEC: 01

**LECTURER: Dr. SURIANI BT. SULAIMAN** 

### **Group Members:**

MATRIC NO	NAME
1725413	HASAN TANVEER MAHMOOD
1721485	JAKI FAYEK ALVI RAHMAN
1725501	ISLAM MD RAISUL
1722279	LIU YUFEI

#### **Code Snippet:**

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Mon Nov 16 22:53:17 2020
@author: Hasan Tanveer Mahmood 1725413
     Jaki Fayek Alvi Rahman 1721485
     Md Raisul Islam 1725501
     Liu Yufei 1722279
.....
import os
os.chdir('E:/')
from nltk.nltk contrib.fst.fst import *
class myFST(FST):
  def recognize(self, iput, oput):
    self.inp = list(iput)
    self.outp = list(oput)
    if list(oput) == f.transduce(list(iput)):
       return True
     else:
       #print(outp)
       return False
f = myFST('german')
# declare the states
for i in range(1, 5):
  f.add_state(str(i))
f.initial state = '1'
#f.initial_state = '2'
f.set final('2')
f.set_final('4')
#setting up the arcs
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('0'), ('null'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('1'), ('eins'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('2'), ('zwei'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('3'), ('drei'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('4'), ('vier'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('5'), ('funf'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('6'), ('sechs'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('7'), ('sieben'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('8'), ('acht'))
```

```
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('9'), ('neun'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('10'), ('zehn'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('11'), ('elf'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('12'), ('zwolf'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('13'), ('drei-zehn'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('14'), ('vier-zehn'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('15'), ('funf-zehn'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('16'), ('sechs-zehn'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('17'), ('sieb-zehn'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('18'), ('acht-zehn'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('19'), ('neun-zehn'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('20'), ('zwan-zig'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('30'), ('drei-Big')) #general ides' don't support different letter formats like
Beta/Alpha
f.add arc('1', '2', ('40'), ('vier-zig'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('50'), ('funf-zig'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('60'), ('sech-zig'))
f.add_arc('1', '2', ('70'), ('sieb-zig'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('80'), ('acht-zig'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('90'), ('neun-zig'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('100'), ('ein-hundert'))
f.add arc('1', '2', ('1000'), ('ein-tausend'))
#Below section is for when there is input not Multiples of 10 (i.e. 20,30,40,...,100) and to add infix
and postfixes of the numeral input
f.add arc('2', '3', (), ('-und-'))
f.add_arc('3', '4', ('20'), ('zwan-zig'))
f.add_arc('3', '4', ('30'), ('drei-Big'))
f.add_arc('3', '4', ('40'), ('vier-zig'))
f.add arc('3', '4', ('50'), ('funf-zig'))
f.add arc('3', '4', ('60'), ('sech-zig'))
f.add arc('3', '4', ('70'), ('sieb-zig'))
f.add arc('3', '4', ('80'), ('acht-zig'))
f.add_arc('3', '4', ('90'), ('neun-zig'))
#function to check the arcs for availability and writing to file
def translator(inp,outp):
  arcs file = open('German-Trans.dat', 'a')
  arcs = ""
  arcs += ".join(inp) + " --> "
  if(int(inp) >= 21):
    if (int(inp)%10 != 0):
       inp=int(inp)
       pref = inp%10
       postf = inp//10 * 10
       inp = str(pref) + str(postf)
```

```
if f.recognize(inp, outp):
    print(outp)
    print("accept")
    arcs += ".join(outp) + '\n'
else:
    print("reject")
    arcs += ".join('reject') + '\n'
    arcs_file.write(arcs)

inp = input('Enter the decimal Input: ')
    outp = input('Enter the expected "German" Output: ')
    print(inp)

#calling the function
    translator(inp,outp)

#displaying the fst structure
    disp = FSTDisplay(f)
```

#### **Output Snap:**

```
Enter the decimal Input: 10
Enter the expected "German" Output: zehn
zehn
accept
In [33]:
German-Trans.dat - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
1 --> eins
10 --> zehn
13 --> drei-zehn
20 --> zwan-zig
30 --> drei-Big
41 --> eins-und-vier-zig
65 --> funf-und-sech-zig
77 --> sieben-und-sieb-zig
93 --> drei-und-neun-zig
1000 --> ein-tausend
101 --> reject
```

Figure 1: Number mapping to German numerals

## **FST** construction snap:

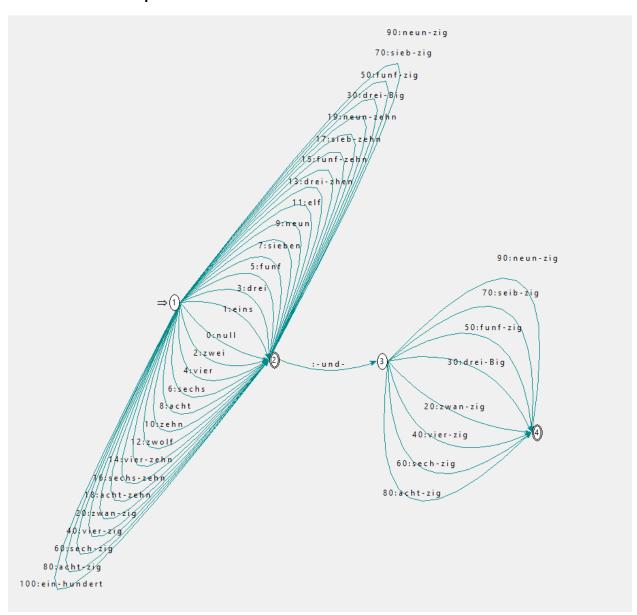


Figure 2: FST Structure