# Natural Language Processing Assignment-02

#### Web Scraping with Scrapy - Collecting Urdu Poetry

#### **Introduction of Web-Scrapping:**

Following is the provided URL: <a href="https://www.rekhta.org">https://www.rekhta.org</a>

Next it was also mentioned that we were supposed to use a new library , Scrapy to scrap data from the provided URL .

Following is the Link of Scrapy: https://docs.scrapy.org/en/latest/

I have extensively used this documentation since Scrapy was a new library for me but I had some prior knowledge of Web-Scrapping using Selenium .

Following is the Link of Selenium: https://www.selenium.dev/documentation/

It is assumed that Web-Scrapping is quite a challenging task ask it is necessary to maintain privacy of the scrapped websites since information can be used for good and bad things.

**Secondly**, the provided website was not in the lists of websites which are not allowed to scrape. Famous websites like Amazon, CostCo. Etc are not allowed to scrape since they have deployed robotic detection which basically identifies the humanoid behaviour when their respective website is accessed and they trigger anti-scrapping measures if non-human behaviour is detected.

**Thirdly**, not a lot of data was required to scrape so it was extremely safe to scrape data from the provided URL.

We were asked to scrape Urdu Poems of atleaset 25 poets  $\,$  from the website  $\,$ .

#### Approach For Scrapping Rekhta:

The approach was very simple . The main logic was to navigate between web-pages and to extract the precise information of the poets. What I did was that after navigating to the main page of the website , I navigate to the next page with the following two filters :

Filter - 1: The page should only contain Nazms(Poems = Nazms)

Filter - 2: The page should only contain Urdu Poets

By applying these filters, I navigated to the most important page from where I started my scrapping. Following is the command used in Scrapy:

```
def parse(self, response):
    complete_url=response.urljoin(response.xpath('//*[@id="navbarFilter"]/li[1]/a').attrib['href']+'?contentFilter=nazms&lang=ur')
    yield response.follow(complete_url,callback=self.parse_1)
```

The next Step was to click on each poet avaliable and extract the URL's of all the Poems written by that Poet . Once this is done , do not move back to the previous page but click on each of the extracted link and navigate 1 step ahead to the page where the Poem is written.

Now, from this page, extract the beginning and closing HTML Tags of the Poem,

Parse these HTML Tags and extract the Poem and save it in a dataframe which was further converted into a csv file .

Following is the command used in Scrapy to extract all links of Poets :

```
def parse_1(self,response):
    a=response.xpath('//*[@id="content"]/div/div/div[3]/div/div[5]/div/div[1]/div/div/div/div[2]/a/@href').getall()
    for i in a:
        yield response.follow(i,callback=self.parse2)
```

Following is the command used in Scrapy to extract all links of Poems of each Poet :

<sup>&#</sup>x27;urljoin' is used to join filters with the base URL

```
def parse2(self,response):
    a=response.xpath('//*[@id="content"]/div/div[2]/div[4]/div/a[2]/@href').getall()
    for i in a:
        yield response.follow(response.urljoin(i),callback=self.extract_text)
```

Following is the command used in Scrapy to extract HTML Tags of Poems:

```
def extract_text(self,response):
    poet_name-response.xpath('/"[@id="content"]/div/div/div[1]/div[1]/h2/a/text()').get()
    nazm_name-response.xpath('/"[@id="content"]/div/div/div[1]/h1/text()').get()
    a-response.css('div.w p').getall()
    temper=[]
    for in a[2:]:
        soup = scrapy.Selector(text=i, type="html")
        urdu_spans = soup.xpath('//span[@data-m]')
        urdu_words = [span.xpath('/span[@data-m]')
        urdu_words = [span.xpath('text()').get().strip() for span in urdu_spans]
        z=' '.join(urdu_words)
        temper-append(z)
        data-pd.read_csv('scrapped_poems.csv', usecols= ['poem_line', 'nazm_name', 'author_name'])
        data-pd.concat([data,pd.DataFrame(('poem_line':temper, 'nazm_name', 'author_name')], 'author_name':[poet_name for i in range(len(temper))]})])
        data-pd.concat([data,pd.DataFrame(('poem_line':temper, 'nazm_name' : [nazm_name for i in range(len(temper))], 'author_name':[poet_name for i in range(len(temper))]})])
```

Now I also extract the Poet and Poem name in-order have proper fashion while saving it into the csv file . After each iteration of Poet , I re-read the saved contents of the csv file and extend the existing data with the new one by appending the new data at the bottom of the dataframe and then again converting it back to a csv file thus updating the previous csv file .

The code for scrapping is actually quite small , 31 lines to be precise . I can further shortent down the code but then it would become extremely difficult for anyone else to read , understand , implement and change the code according to their personal liking .

#### **Challenges Faced in Scrapping:**

The main challenges faced were selection the correct **XPATH** and the correct **CSS SELECTOR** from the website which were used to not only navigate between pages but also to extract the poems . The main reason was that Scrapy was quite smilar to Selenium with just differences between the syntax . Moreover , Scrapy is extremely efficient as the runtime of scrapy far smaller than Selenium. So , I would now prefer Scrapy over Selenium wherever a task for Web-Scrapping is given . Other than this I did not face any challenge since I had prior knowledge about Selenium and how Web-Scrapping works .

### Poetry Generation in Urdu

#### Dataset:

Following is how the csv file looked after scrapping all the data:



#### **Libraries Used:**

I. Spacy III. Pandas IV. Random

#### Approach For N-GRAM Model:

The apprroach was extremely simple . Tokenize the poem\_lines. Make 2 functions which are the following :

- I. Generate Bigrams
- II. Generate Trigrams
- III. Unigrams were actually tokenized poem\_lines with removed stopwords

The approach I used to filter-out stopwords from the generated N-grams was that after generating N-grams , I remove all those n-grams from the corpus that begin and end with stopwords . This strategy was used in-order to keep some information but to remove the noise created by the stopwords bigrams .

Following is the code for N-grams :

```
def tokenize_poem_lines(dataframe_series):
   poem_lines_tokenized=[]
   spacy_tokenizer = spacy.blank('ur')
   for i in dataframe_series:
      poem_lines_tokenized.append(list(spacy_tokenizer(i)))
   return poem_lines_tokenized
def Generate_Bigrams(dataframe_series):
   spacy_tokenizer = spacy.blank('ur')
   Bigrams=[]
   for i in dataframe_series:
      \label{local_problem} bolder=[spacy\_tokenizer(i[j].text+' '+i[j+1].text) \ for \ j \ in \ range(len(i)-1)]
      Bigrams.append(holder)
   return Bigrams
def Generate_Trigrams(dataframe_series):
   spacy_tokenizer = spacy.blank('ur')
   Trigrams=[]
   for i in dataframe_series:
      Trigrams.append(holder)
   return Trigrams
```

 $\label{lem:condition} \mbox{UnigramCummlative Frequency Distribution Code}:$ 

```
def Generate_CFD_Bigram(dataframe, selected_poet):
    FD_dict={}
    CFD_dict={}
    UG=dataframe[dataframe['author_name']==selected_poet]['Updated_Bigrams']
    for i in UG:
        for j in i:
            if j not in FD_dict.keys():
                FD_dict[j]=1
            elif j in FD_dict.keys():
                FD_dict[j]=FD_dict[j]+1
    max_value=sum(FD_dict.values())
    for i in FD_dict.keys():
            CFD_dict[i]=np.round(FD_dict[i]/max_value,9)
            return CFD_dict
```

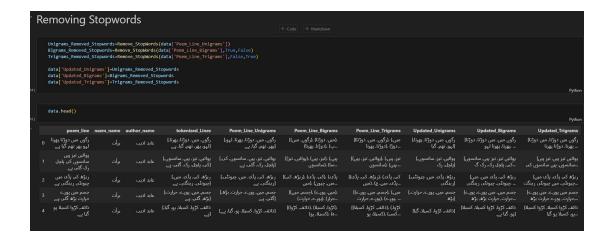
TrigramCummlative Frequency Distribution Code:

CFD was required to predict the next word based on the previous word

Stopwords Removal Function :

```
def Remove_StopWords(dataframe_series,bigram_flag=False,trigram_flag=False):
   Removed_Stopwords=[]
    if bigram_flag==False and trigram_flag==False:
        for i in dataframe series:
           filtered_tokens = [token.text for token in i if not token.is_stop]
           Removed_Stopwords.append(filtered_tokens)
       return Removed_Stopwords
   elif bigram_flag==True:
        for i in dataframe series:
           filtered_tokens =[token.text for token in i if not token[0].is_stop or token[1].is_stop]
           Removed_Stopwords.append(filtered_tokens)
        return Removed Stopwords
   elif trigram_flag==True:
        for i in dataframe_series:
           filtered_tokens =[token.text for token in i if not token[0].is_stop or token[2].is_stop]
            Removed_Stopwords.append(filtered_tokens)
       return Removed_Stopwords
```

Resultant Dataframe after performing the previous functions :



#### Unigram Model:

```
def Unigram_Model(dataframe,selected_poet,SL,VMIN,VMAX,VPS):
    a=Generate_CFD_Unigram(dataframe,selected_poet)
    a=sorted(a.items(), key=lambda x:x[1],reverse=True)
    starting_words=get_starting_words(dataframe,selected_poet,'Unigrams')
    for i in range(SL):
        for j in range(VPS):
            random_number=np.random.randint(VMIN,VMAX)
            first_word=random.sample(starting_words,1)
            verse=[a[v][0] for v in range(1,random_number)]
            print(first_word[0],' '.join(verse))
            print('\n')
```

#### **BIGRAM MODEL** def Bigram Model(dataframe, selected poet, SL, VMIN, VMAX, VPS): b=Generate\_CFD\_Bigram(dataframe, selected\_poet) b=sorted(b.items(), key=lambda x:x[1],reverse=True) starting\_words=get\_starting\_words(dataframe, selected\_poet, 'Bigrams') first word=random.sample(starting words,1)[0] stanzas=[] for i in range(SL): for j in range(VPS): verse=" +first\_word random\_number=np.random.randint(VMIN,VMAX) for i in range(random\_number): next\_value= for v in b: if v[0].split()[0]==first\_word: next\_value=v[0] if next\_value=='': next\_value=random.sample(b,1)[0][0] first\_word=next\_value.split()[1] verse=verse+' '+first\_word stanzas.append(verse) verse= first\_word=random.sample(starting\_words,1)[0] stanzas.append('\n') return stanzas

Trigram Model:

```
TRIGRAM MODEL
    def Trigram_Model(dataframe, selected_poet, SL, VMIN, VMAX, VPS):
        b=Generate_CFD_Trigram(dataframe, selected_poet)
        b=sorted(b.items(), key=lambda x:x[1],reverse=True)
        starting_words=get_starting_words(dataframe, selected_poet, 'Trigrams')
        first word=random.sample(starting words,2)
        stanzas=[]
        for i in range(SL):
            for j in range(VPS):
                verse=''+first_word[0]+' '+first_word[1]
                random_number=np.random.randint(VMIN,VMAX)
                for i in range(random_number):
                    next_value='
                        if v[0].split()[0]==first_word[0] and v[0].split()[1]==first_word[1]:
                            next_value=v[0]
                            break
                    if next_value=='':
                       next value=random.sample(b,1)[0][0]
                    verse=verse+' '+next value.split()[2]
                    first_word=[next_value.split()[1],next_value.split()[2]]
                stanzas.append(verse)
                verse='
                first word=random.sample(starting words,2)
            stanzas.append('\n')
        return stanzas
```

Poetry Generation using Unigram:

# **UNIGRAM RESULT** stanza\_length,verse\_min\_length,verse\_max\_length,verse\_per\_stanza), ابر احسنی گنوری',stanza\_length,verse\_min\_length,verse\_max\_length,verse\_per\_stanza) پاتا نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن کو کس میرے نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے ایسی نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن کو کس سیدھا نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن کو کس گھٹائیں نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن کو کس کانوں نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن کو کس نہ دیا کیا نے سیرے سے وطن کو کس کھیتیاں نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے پانے نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن کو کس بانے نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے گرمی نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے پھل نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن چاہیے نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن پودے نہ دیا کیا نے میرے سے وطن کو کس

#### Poetry Generation using Bigrams:

```
BIGRAM RESULT
     temp=Bigram_Model(data, 'ابر احسني گنوري',stanza_length,verse_min_length,verse_max_length,verse_per_stanza)
    for i in temp:
       print(i)
 جو میں اس زمیں کی یہ کر ایک پہاڑ سے کیا
 ہو ہے۔
بہتے ہیں چہو کر ایک گھی دیں مجھے علم سے
نے بے شعار دیا تو کروں کیا یہاں نہیں بے لوگ
 جو میں اس زمیں کی یہ ہے لوگ تجھے
 دنیا سنبھل رہی ہے لوگ تن کر ایک
 میرے لیے تیرا گن گاؤں میں اس زمیں
 سوتا ہوا کے ہی کیا یہاں نہیں ہے لوگ
 کس لئے شمار دیا تو سناتے اس زمیں
 مجھ کو سازی دنیا سنبھل رہی ہے لوگ
 کس لئے چل رہی ہے لوگ بڑھائیں دیا
 زندگی کا بیر چھوڑیں صل جل کے ہی
 پانے کو ساری دنیا سنبھل رہی ہے لوگ جڑے ہوئے
 میرے لیے تیرا گن گاؤں میں اس زمیں کی یہ بھی
```

Poetry Genration using Trigrams :

```
TRIGRAM RESULT
   (stanza_length,5,9,verse_per_stanza, 'ابر احسنی گنوری', verse_per_stanza,
   for i in temp:
       print(i)
کس کس ہے یہی سہارا ہیں ہیں میں
میرے پہل کہاؤں میں بے میں جن
نہ پہل یہ گن نہ گاؤں میں انساں بنا
دودھ کس احسان جڑے ہوئے ہیں دیا تو نے بڑھائیں
جوتیں سوتا کی زمیں ہے یا یہاں نہیں ہے
کس مکا تجھ کو بھول جاؤں میں
یہ زندگی مچل رہی ہے سے دولت ابل رہی ہے
کس کیا ہے بھینس بیل یا بکری یہ کھیتی ان
کتنا لازم ہیں لوگ سے دیں ہوا کی
سبزے زندگی رہی ہے تیرا گن نہ
گیہوں جوتیں روشنی بتا دیا تو نے ہوئے ہیں
میرے مجھ رہی ہے یہ دولت اور
پہل یہ انساں بنا دیا تو نے بتا دیا
کتنا چاند سے سنوار دیا بھینس بیل یا بکری کر
کس کیا ابل رہی ہے جڑے ہوئے ہیں تندرستی دی
پانے یہ سے کیا یہاں نہیں ہے
```

### **Comparison of Results**

Best Result: Trigram Model Average Result: Bigram Model Worst Result: Unigram Model

The reason is that if we talk about long term dependency , trigrams are always going to have the upper hand as they are predicting the next word based on the previous 2 words . Then further down the column , Bigrams predict the next word based on previous 1 word so they can adhere to the conext of the sentence to some extent. The worst case is of Unigrams . It just predicts a word based on the probability it ocurred in the document. It will never produce good result .

Backward Bigram Model:

## BACKWARD BIGRAM MODEL

```
def Backward_Bigram_Model(dataframe, selected_poet, SL, VMIN, VMAX, VPS):
    b=Generate CFD Bigram(dataframe, selected poet)
    b=sorted(b.items(), key=lambda x:x[1],reverse=True)
    starting words=get starting words(dataframe, selected poet, 'Backward-Bigrams')
    first word=random.sample(starting words,1)[0]
    stanzas=[]
    for i in range(SL):
        for j in range(VPS):
            verse="+first_word
            random number=np.random.randint(VMIN,VMAX)
            for i in range(random_number):
                next_value="
                for v in b:
                    if v[0].split()[1]==first word:
                        next value=v[0]
                if next value=='':
                    next_value=random.sample(b,1)[0][0]
                first_word=next_value.split()[0]
                verse=verse+' '+first_word
            stanzas.append(verse)
            verse="
            first_word=random.sample(starting_words,1)[0]
        stanzas.append('\n')
    return stanzas
```

Poetry Generation using Backward Bigram Model:

```
temp-Backward_Bigram_Model(data, 'ابر احسنی گنوری', stanza_length, verse_min_length, verse_max_length, verse_for i in temp:

print(i)

| اونچا کتنا میں دنیا سنبھلیں یہیں بھی یاقوت کیا سے کیا

میں دنیا سنبھلیں بیر کا آپس کھیت الملیائے کھیت

کو جن کو جن کو جن کو میں دنیا سنبھلیں ٹھنڈی ٹھن
```

Bidirectional Bigram Model:

# BIDIRECTIONAL BIGRAM MODEL

```
def right_side_Model(dataframe, selected_poet, VMIN, VMAX, word):
    b=Generate CFD Bigram(dataframe, selected poet)
    b=sorted(b.items(), key=lambda x:x[1],reverse=True)
    first_word=word
    stanzas=[]
    verse="'+first word
    random number=np.random.randint(VMIN,VMAX)
    for i in range(random_number):
        next_value=''
        for v in b:
            if v[0].split()[0]==first_word:
                next_value=v[0]
        if next value=='':
            next value=random.sample(b,1)[0][0]
        first_word=next_value.split()[1]
        verse=verse+' '+first word
    stanzas.append(verse)
    return stanzas
```

```
def left_side_Model(dataframe, selected_poet, VMIN, VMAX, word):
    b=Generate_CFD_Bigram(dataframe, selected_poet)
    b=sorted(b.items(), key=lambda x:x[1],reverse=True)
    first_word=word
    stanzas=[]
    verse=''+first_word
    random_number=np.random.randint(VMIN,VMAX)
    for i in range(random_number):
        next_value=''
        for v in b:
            if v[0].split()[1]==first_word:
                next_value=v[0]
        if next_value=='':
            next_value=random.sample(b,1)[0][0]
        first_word=next_value.split()[0]
        verse=verse+' '+first_word
    stanzas.append(verse)
    return stanzas
```

```
def Bidirectional_Bigram_Model(dataframe,VMIN,VMAX,words,selected_poet):
   word=random.sample(words,1)[0]
   right_side=right_side_Model(dataframe, selected_poet, VMIN, VMAX, word)
    left_side=left_side_Model(dataframe, selected_poet, VMIN, VMAX, word)
    return right_side,left_side
```

Poetry Generation using Bidirectional Bigram Model

```
کا اک خزانہ اس زمیں کی
خوشیاں آیس کا بیر چہوڑیں مل
بیل یا بهینس بیل یا موتی
مجه روشنی مثی سونا اگل رہی
اگل آیس کا بیر چهوڑیں مل
جوتیں بوئیں یہی میری کھیتی ہے
جوتیں بوئیں یہی میری کھیتی بڑھائیں
اونٹ گھوڑے پہاڑ سے کیا پہاں
کیا سے مٹی سونا اگل رہی
اٹھا بل یہ ساری دنیا سنبھل
سنبہلیں خوشیاں نہ کیوں ہوئے ہیں
یا بھینس بیل یا موتی جڑے
آبرو یاقوت بهی یہی میری کهیتی
ایسی زمین پا کر ایک مخلوق
ساری سنبھلیں دنیا سنبھل رہی ہے
کو نے میرے لیے تیرا گن
```

#### **Introduced Optimization**

The optimization I introduced was that CFD is being calculated at runtime rahter then pre-compiling it and then using the CFD table . Since it was going to take a lot of space , I on the other hand ask the user to enter the specific poet name and based on that poet and his/her specific poems, Unigrams, Bigrams, Trigrams and their repective CFD's are calculated. By performing this I hav reduced the Space Complexity of the code since Already the dataframe was occupying quite some space. No difficulty was faced since everything was explained quite good in the documentation .

### THE END