Assignment No. 1

Aim: To Learn to Calculate bigrams from the given Corpus and Calculate the probability Of Sentence.

Basic Knowledge:

- An N-gram language model predicts the probability of a given N-gram within any sequence of words in the language. If we have a good N-gram model, we can predict $p(w \mid h)$ what is the probability of seeing the word w given a history of previous words h where the history contains n-1 words.
- The bigram model approximates the probability of word given all the previous words, by using only the conditional probability of the last preceding word:

$$P(w_n|w_1^{n-1}) \approx P(w_n|w_{n-1})$$

- The assumption that the probability of a word depends only on the previous word is called a *Markov assumption*.
- We have to train the machine to understand the meaning of the Sentence using the probablitic Approach.
- It generally tries to understand the context of the given word according to the surrounding of the word(the word that comes after or before).
- We can calculate the Probablity Using Chain Rule Using Prabablity.

$$P(w_1, w_2, w_1) = \Pi(P(w_i|w_1, w_2, w_{i-1}))$$

- To calculate the probability of sentence from the above formula is not Practical so Markov Came with an Assumption.
- Markov Assumption:

$$P(w_1,w_2,\dots,w_n) = \Pi(P(w_i|w_i-k,\dots,w_i))$$

Probablity is Found Using :

$$P(A/B) = P(A,B)/P(B)$$

1. Calculating Bigrams:

- A 2-gram (or bigram) is a two-word sequence of words, like "I love",
 "love reading", or "Analytics Vidhya". And a 3-gram (or trigram) is a
 three-word sequence of words like "I love reading", "about data
 science" or "on Analytics Vidhya".
- Examples of Bigrams: This Book, My Book, Our Book, Your Book, His Book, Her Book etc.

Example:

• Sentence: We need to book our tickets soon.

Bigrams From Above Sentence are:

<u>We need</u>, <u>need to</u>, <u>to book</u>, <u>book our</u>, <u>our tickets</u>, tickets soon.

• Sentence: They are going to play together.

Bigrams From Above Sentence are:

They are, are going, going to, to play, play together.

2. Calculating The Probablity Of a Sentence:

• Estimating Bigram Probablity:

Example:

$$<$$
s $>$ I am Sam $<$ \s $>$

$$<$$
s $>$ Sam I am $<$ \s $>$

<s> I do not like to study<\s>

Bigrams : <s>I,I am, am Sam , Sam <\s> , <s> Sam , Sam I , am <\s> , I do , do not, not like , like to , to study , study <\s>.

Probablities Of Bigrams :

$$P(I|~~) = c(~~,I)/c(~~) = 2/3 = 0.67~~~~~~$$

 $P(Sam/~~) = c(~~,sam)/c(~~) = 1/3 = 0.33~~~~~~$
 $P(am|I) = c(I,am)/c(I) = 2/3 = 0.67$
 $P(|Sam) = 1/2 = 0.5$
 $P(Sam|am) = 1/2 = 0.5$
 $P(do|I) = 1/3 = 0.33$.

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MEMU:

1: Writing the Paragraph
2: Print unigram
3: Print Sigram
4: Print EveryThing
5: Check The Trained Model
6: Exit
Enter Your Choice: 1
Enter the Paragraph
Aakanksha Bhondve from Comp B
MEMU:
1: Writing the Paragraph
2: Print unigram
3: Print Sigram
4: Print EveryThing
5: Check The Trained Model
6: Exit
Enter Your Choice: 2
['Aakanksha', 'Bhondve', 'from', 'Comp', 'B']
MEMU:
1: Writing the Paragraph
2: Print sigram
4: Print EveryThing
5: Check The Trained Model
6: Exit
Enter Your Choice: 3
[('Aakanksha', 'Bhondve'), ('Bhondve', 'from'), ('from', 'Comp'), ('Comp', 'B')]
MEMU:
1: Writing the Paragraph
2: Print Sigram
4: Print EveryThing
5: Check The Trained Model
6: Exit
Enter Your Choice: 3
[('Aakanksha', 'Bhondve'), ('Bhondve', 'from'), ('from', 'Comp'), ('Comp', 'B')]
MEMU:
1: Writing the Paragraph
2: Print unigram
3: Print Sigram
4: Print EveryThing
5: Check The Trained Model
6: Exit
Enter Your Choice: 3
['Aakanksha', 'Bhondve'), ('Bhondve', 'from'), ('from', 'Comp'), ('Comp', 'B')]
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O: EARL
Enter Your Choice: 6
Program is Terminated
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