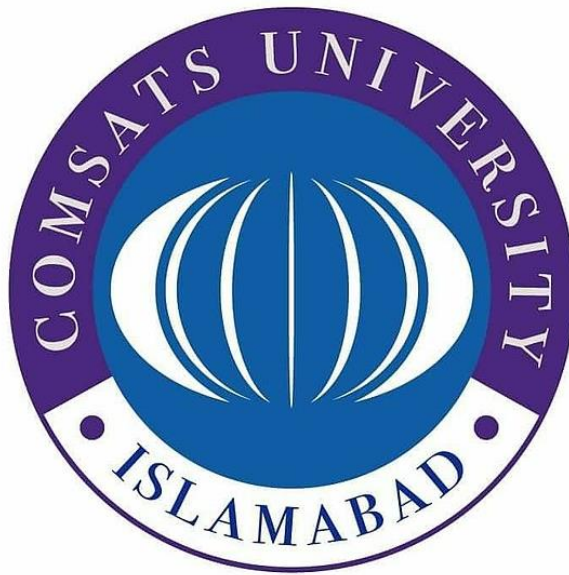


# DATA SCIENCE REPORT



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SP19-BSE-003  
SP19-BSE-007  
SP19-BSE-013

**Assignment :**  
**Text Data Preprocessing & Analysis**

**Group 1**

# Workflow

## Data Extraction

Data is been entreated from twitter about the president of Pakistan.



## Cleaning of data

Manual cleaning of bogus data



## Tokenization of the data

By using NLTK python library we tokenize our data.



## Stop Word Removal

By Using GENSIM.PARSING & REMOVE\_STOPWORDS we remove the stop words to make analysis better



## Stemming

By Using NLTK STEMMER & PORTER STEMMER we Do STEMMING



# Workflow Cont...

## Lemmatization

By using NLTK STEMMER & WORD NET LEMATIZER we do Lemmatization.



## WORD CLOUD

By Using WORD CLOUD LIB, PIL IMAGE, NUMPY, URL LIB, MATPLOTT we draw a word cloud



## VSM

By using COSIN\_SIMILARITY LIB from SK learn. Metrics



## N Gram

By Using NKTK we import N gram we take UNI gram, bi gram, Tri Gram up to n gram



## TOOLS WE USE

1

PyCharm



2

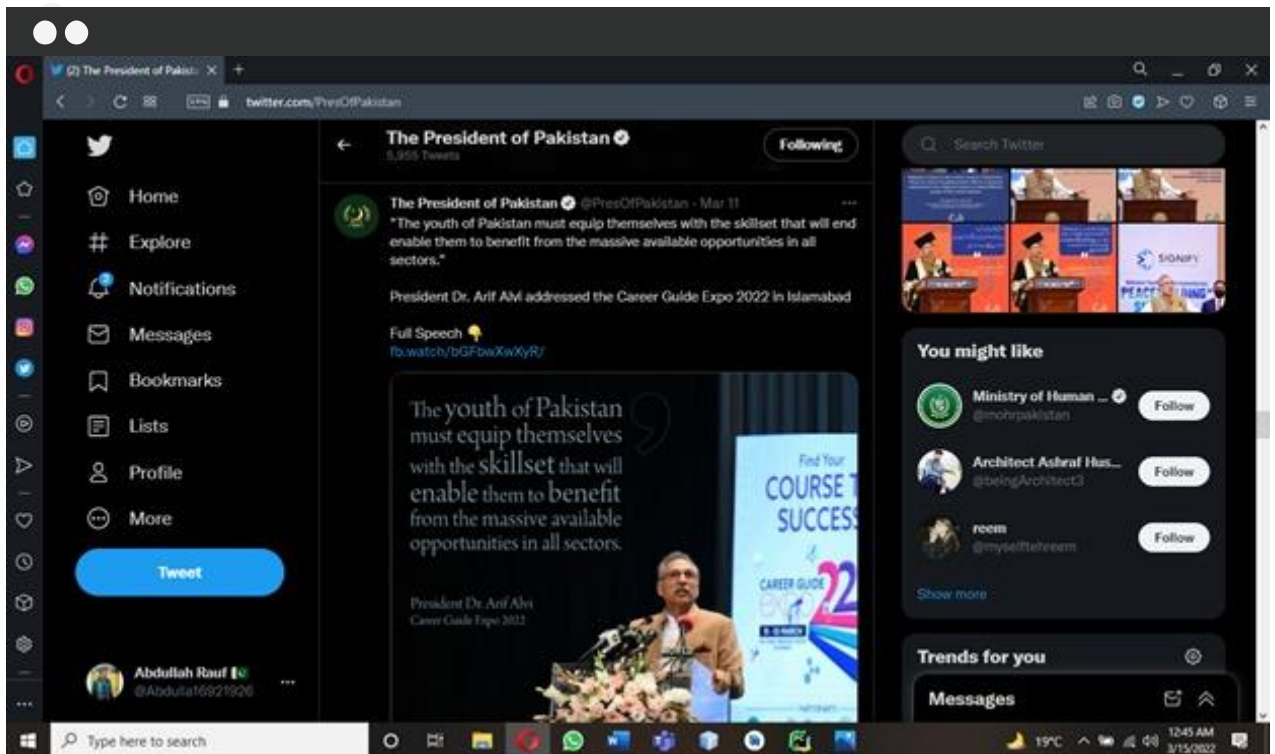
Google COLAB



## DETAIL OF DATA

We gather Data from twitter (President of Pakistan). We Extract the data and clean it first and than we start our work and its is mentioned in workflow that how we did our wok.

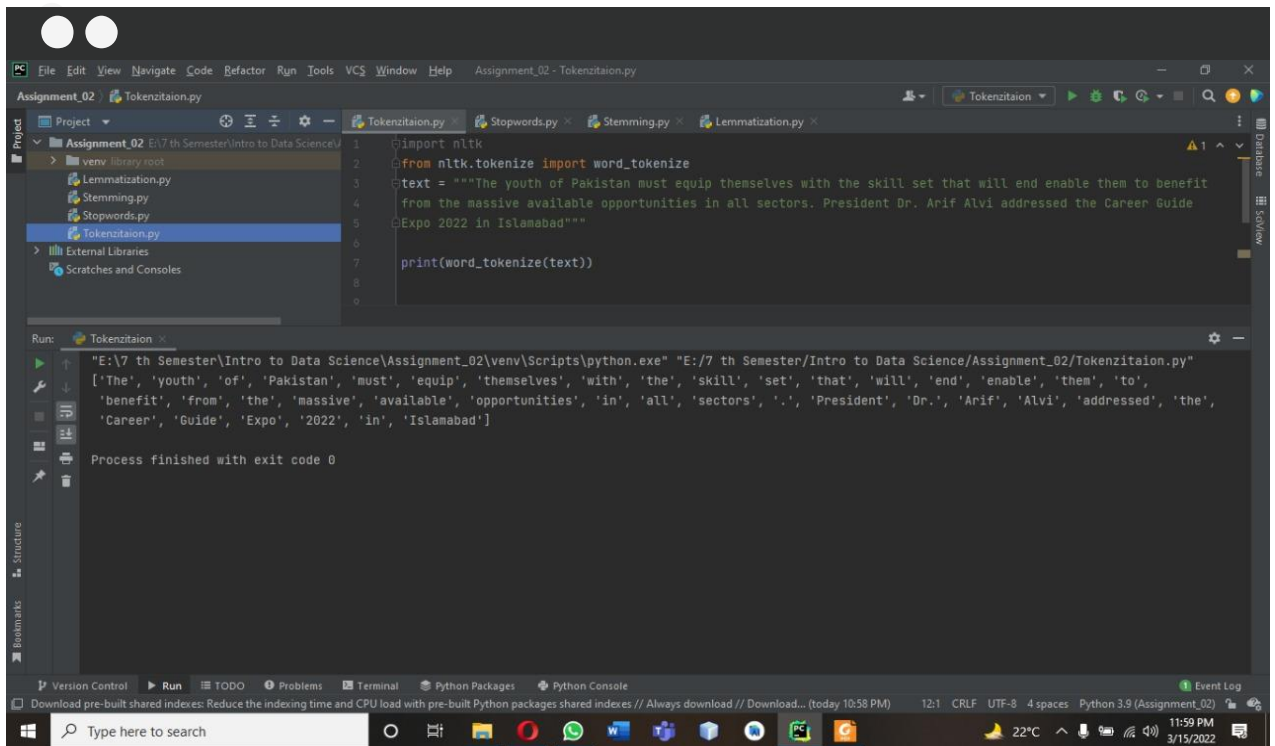
# Screen Shot # 00



## DATA SET

We gather Data from twitter (President of Pakistan). We Extract the data and clean it first and then we start our work and its is mentioned in workflow that how we did our wok.

# Screen Shot # 01



The screenshot shows an IDE window titled "Assignment\_02 - Tokenization.py". The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 import nltk
2 from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
3 text = """The youth of Pakistan must equip themselves with the skill set that will end enable them to benefit
4 from the massive available opportunities in all sectors. President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the Career Guide
5 Expo 2022 in Islamabad"""
6
7 print(word_tokenize(text))
```

The Run console at the bottom shows the output of the script:

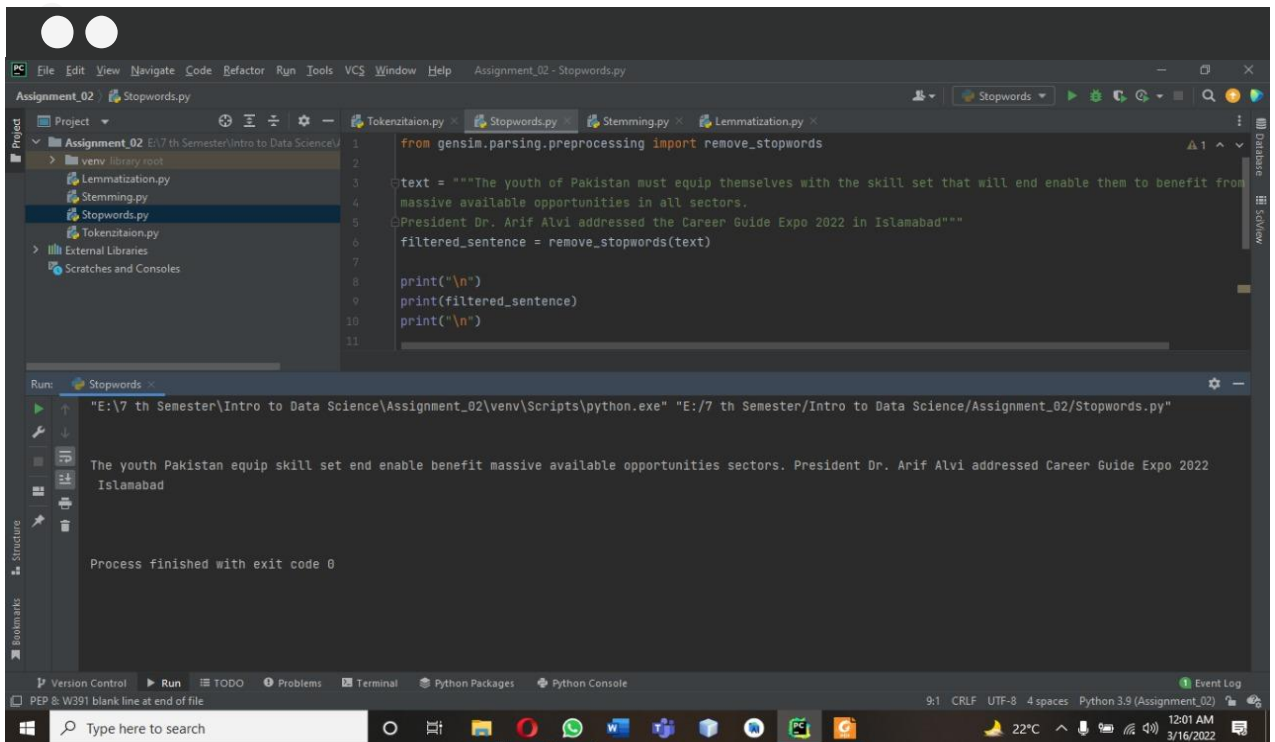
```
"E:\7 th Semester\Intro to Data Science\Assignment_02\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "E:/7 th Semester/Intro to Data Science/Assignment_02/Tokenization.py"
['The', 'youth', 'of', 'Pakistan', 'must', 'equip', 'themselves', 'with', 'the', 'skill', 'set', 'that', 'will', 'end', 'enable', 'them', 'to',
'benefit', 'from', 'the', 'massive', 'available', 'opportunities', 'in', 'all', 'sectors', '.', 'President', 'Dr.', 'Arif', 'Alvi', 'addressed', 'the',
'Career', 'Guide', 'Expo', '2022', 'in', 'Islamabad']
```

Process finished with exit code 0

## TOKENIZATION

Tokenization is the process of replacing sensitive data with unique identification symbols that retain all the essential information about the data without compromising its security.

# Screen Shot # 02



The screenshot displays an IDE window titled "Assignment\_02 - Stopwords.py". The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 from gensim.parsing.preprocessing import remove_stopwords
2
3 text = """The youth of Pakistan must equip themselves with the skill set that will end enable them to benefit from
4 massive available opportunities in all sectors.
5 President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the Career Guide Expo 2022 in Islamabad"""
6 filtered_sentence = remove_stopwords(text)
7
8 print("\n")
9 print(filtered_sentence)
10 print("\n")
11
```

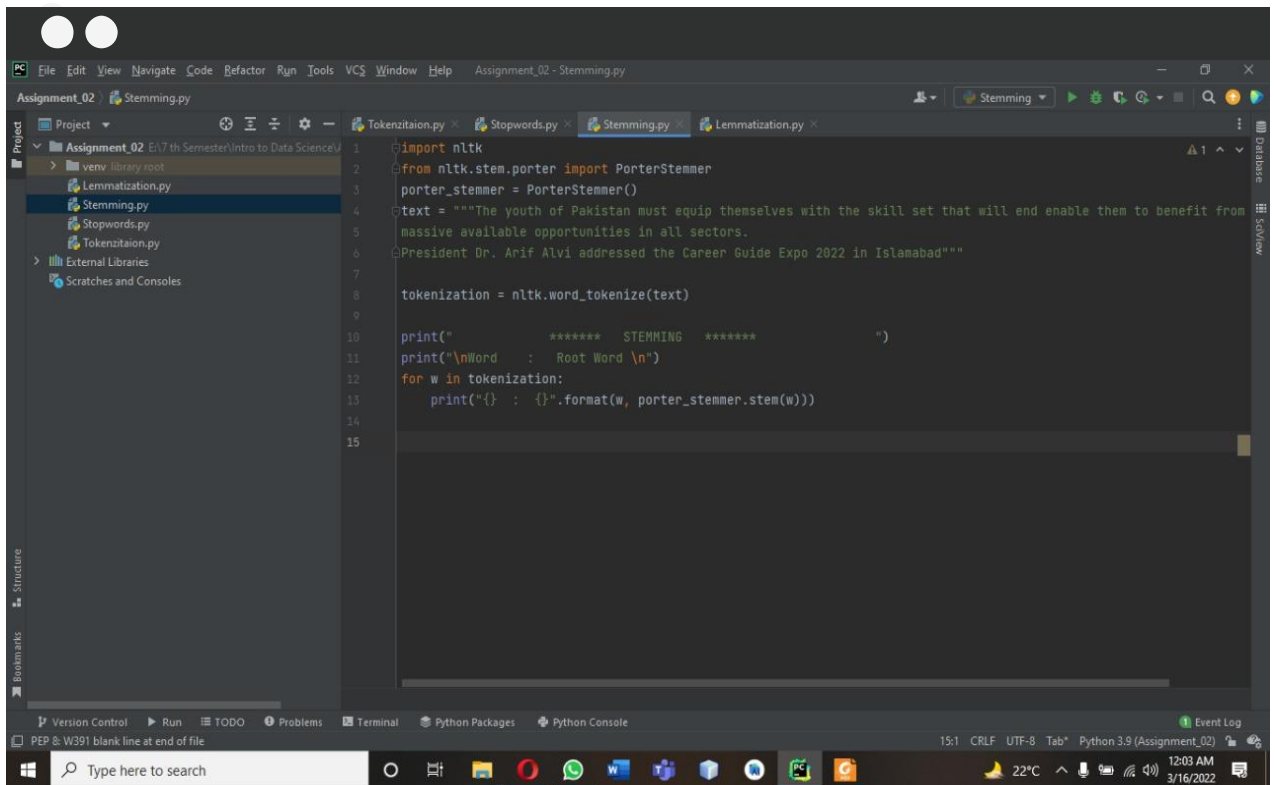
The "Run" console at the bottom shows the execution output:

```
"E:\7 th Semester\Intro to Data Science\Assignment_02\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "E:\7 th Semester\Intro to Data Science\Assignment_02\Stopwords.py"
The youth Pakistan equip skill set end enable benefit massive available opportunities sectors. President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed Career Guide Expo 2022
Islamabad
Process finished with exit code 0
```

## STOP WORD REMOVAL

Stop word removal is one of the most used preprocessing steps across different NLP applications. The idea is simply removing the words that occur commonly across all the documents in the corpus. Typically, articles and pronouns are generally classified as stop words.

# Screen Shot # 03



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a project named 'Assignment\_02'. The file explorer on the left shows a directory structure with files: 'Lemmatization.py', 'Stemming.py', 'Stopwords.py', and 'Tokenization.py'. The 'Stemming.py' file is open in the editor. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 import nltk
2 from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
3 porter_stemmer = PorterStemmer()
4 text = ""The youth of Pakistan must equip themselves with the skill set that will end enable them to benefit from
5 massive available opportunities in all sectors.
6 President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the Career Guide Expo 2022 in Islamabad""
7
8 tokenization = nltk.word_tokenize(text)
9
10 print("***** STEMMING *****")
11 print("\nWord : Root Word \n")
12 for w in tokenization:
13     print("{} : {}".format(w, porter_stemmer.stem(w)))
14
15
```

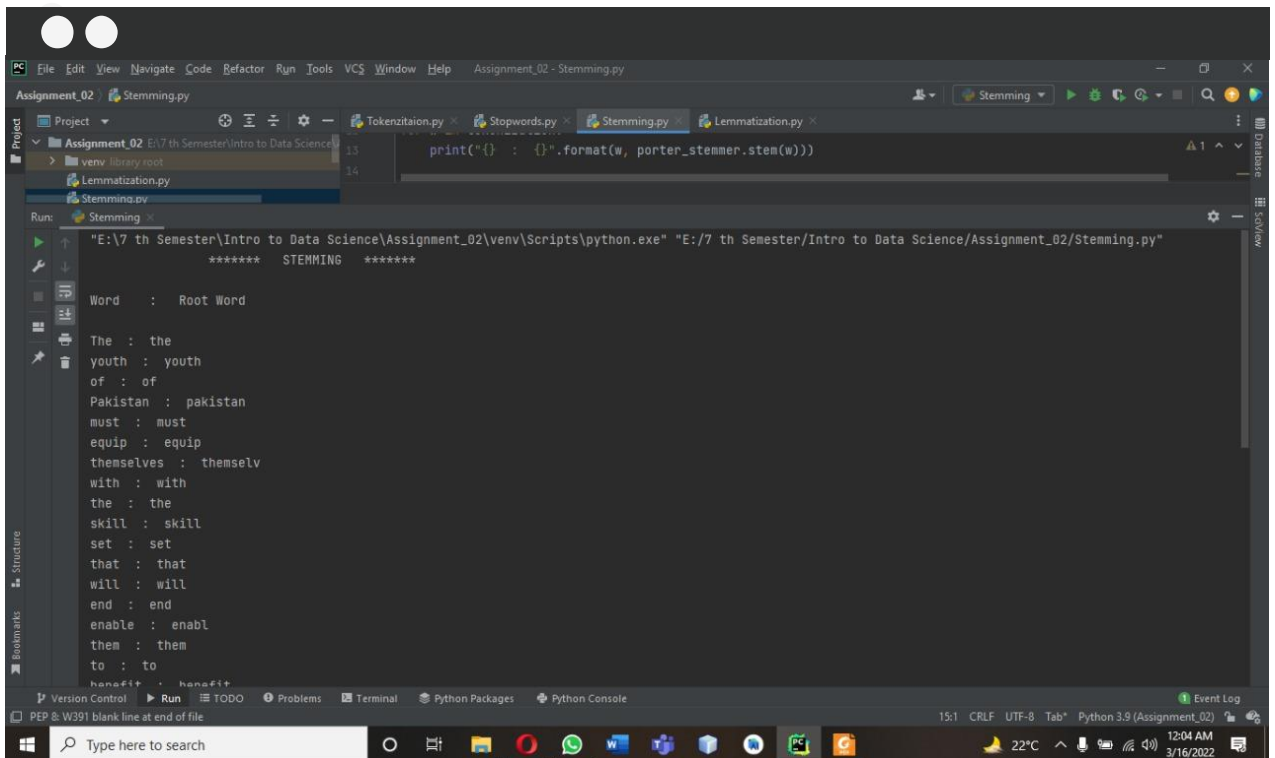
The IDE interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, Help), a toolbar, and a status bar at the bottom showing the current file encoding (UTF-8), tab character (Tab), and Python version (Python 3.9).

## STEMMING

In processing unstructured text, stemming is the process of converting multiple forms of the same word into one stem, to simplify the task of analyzing the processed text. For example, in the previous sentence, "processing," "process," and "processed" would all be converted to the single stem "process."



# Screen Shot # 04



```
print("{} : {}".format(w, porter_stemmer.stem(w)))
```

```
***** STEMMING *****
```

```
Word : Root Word
```

```
The : the
```

```
youth : youth
```

```
of : of
```

```
Pakistan : pakistan
```

```
must : must
```

```
equip : equip
```

```
themselves : themself
```

```
with : with
```

```
the : the
```

```
skill : skill
```

```
set : set
```

```
that : that
```

```
will : will
```

```
end : end
```

```
enable : enable
```

```
them : them
```

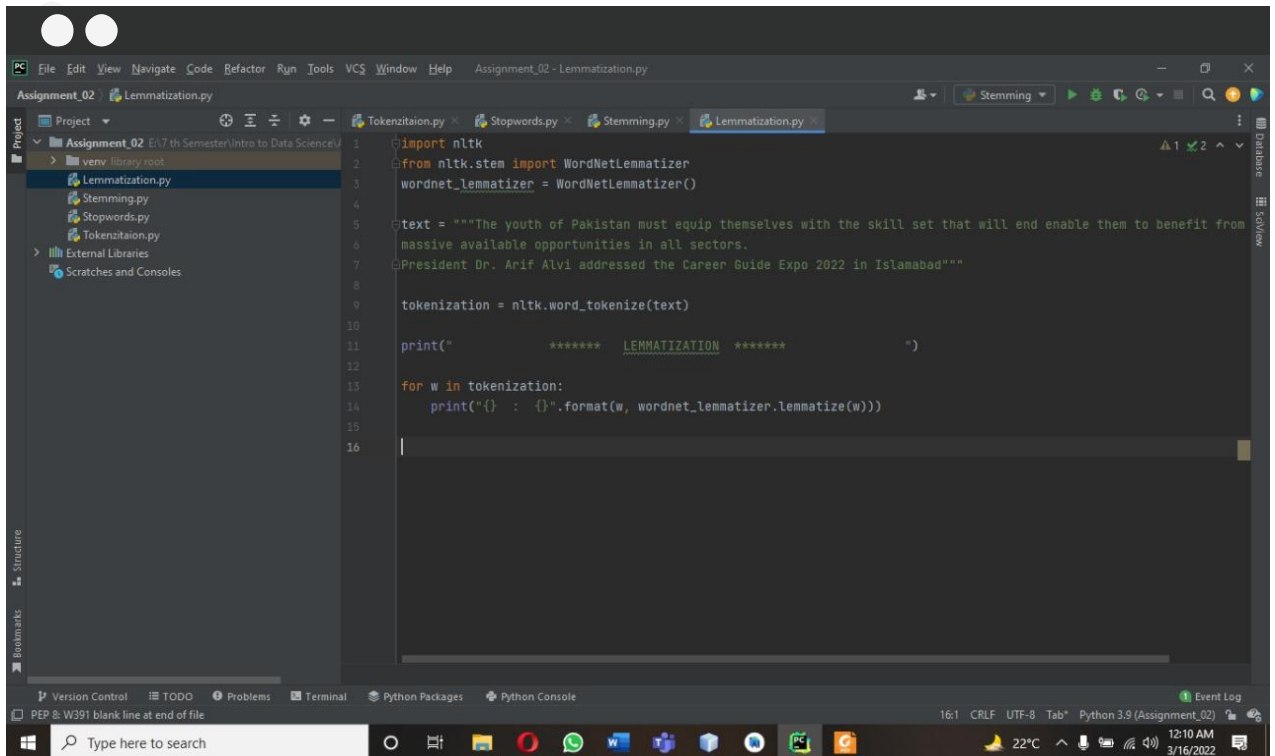
```
to : to
```

```
benefit : benefit
```

## STEMMING RESULT

In processing unstructured text, stemming is the process of converting multiple forms of the same word into one stem, to simplify the task of analyzing the processed text. For example, in the previous sentence, "processing," "process," and "processed" would all be converted to the single stem "process."

# Screen Shot # 05



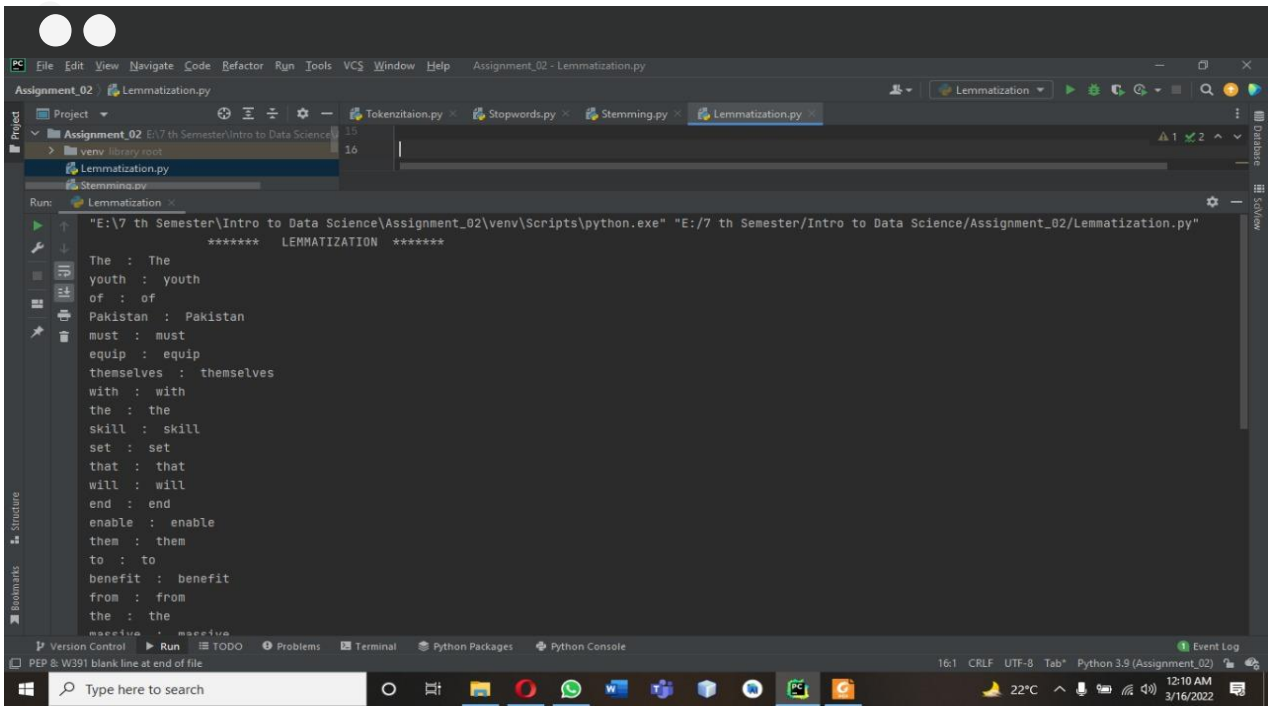
The screenshot shows a code editor with a Python script named 'Lemmatization.py'. The script imports 'nltk' and 'WordNetLemmatizer' from 'nltk.stem'. It defines a text string: 'The youth of Pakistan must equip themselves with the skill set that will enable them to benefit from massive available opportunities in all sectors. President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the Career Guide Expo 2022 in Islamabad'. The script then tokenizes the text and prints the lemmatized words. The output shows the lemmatized words: 'The', 'youth', 'of', 'Pakistan', 'must', 'equip', 'themselves', 'with', 'the', 'skill', 'set', 'that', 'will', 'enable', 'them', 'to', 'benefit', 'from', 'massive', 'available', 'opportunities', 'in', 'all', 'sectors', 'President', 'Dr.', 'Arif', 'Alvi', 'addressed', 'the', 'Career', 'Guide', 'Expo', '2022', 'in', 'Islamabad'.

```
1 import nltk
2 from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
3 wordnet_lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
4
5 text = """The youth of Pakistan must equip themselves with the skill set that will enable them to benefit from
6 massive available opportunities in all sectors.
7 President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the Career Guide Expo 2022 in Islamabad"""
8
9 tokenization = nltk.word_tokenize(text)
10
11 print("***** LEMMATIZATION *****")
12
13 for w in tokenization:
14     print("{} : {}".format(w, wordnet_lemmatizer.lemmatize(w)))
15
16
```

## LEMMETIZER

Lemmatization is the method to normalize the text documents. The main goal of the text normalization is to keep the vocabulary small and remove the noise(unwanted stuff) which helps to improve the accuracy of many language modeling tasks.

# Screen Shot # 06



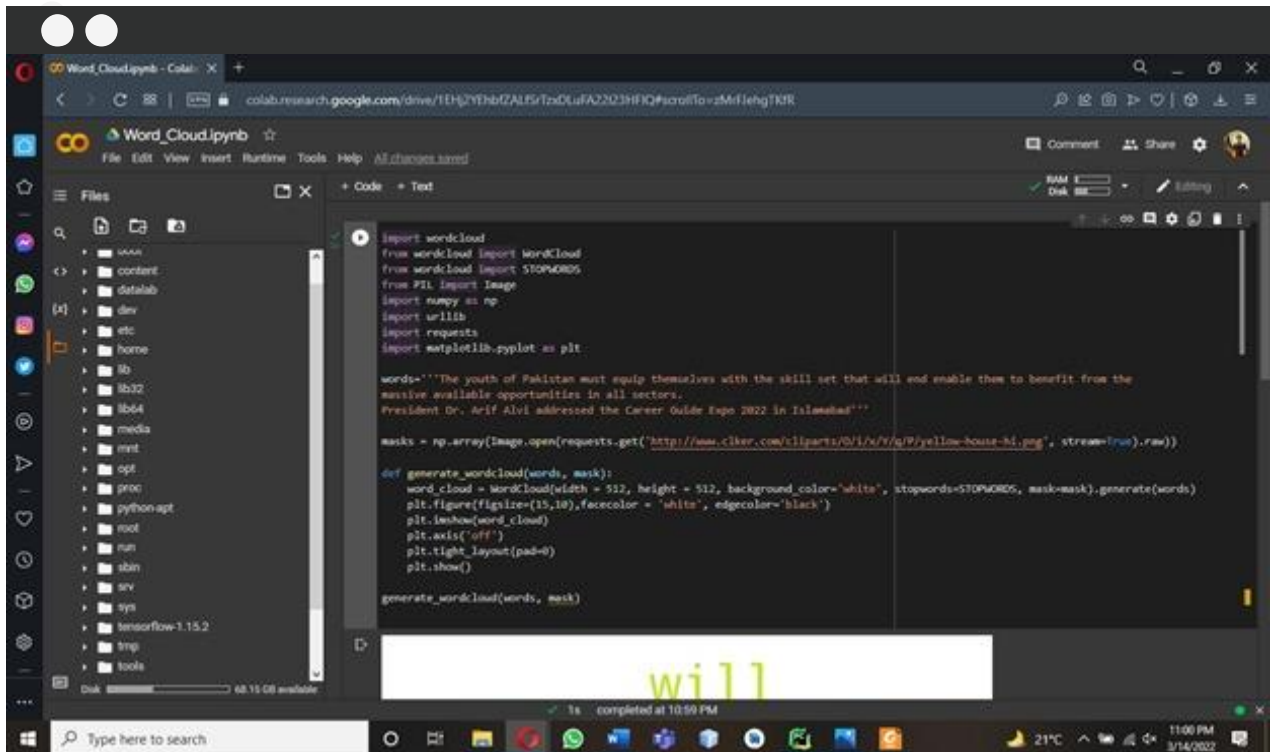
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a project named 'Assignment\_02'. The file 'Lemmatization.py' is open, and its output is displayed in the 'Run' console. The output shows the lemmatized form of various words and phrases, such as 'The : The', 'youth : youth', 'of : of', 'Pakistan : Pakistan', 'must : must', 'equip : equip', 'themselves : themselves', 'with : with', 'the : the', 'skill : skill', 'set : set', 'that : that', 'will : will', 'end : end', 'enable : enable', 'them : them', 'to : to', 'benefit : benefit', 'from : from', and 'the : the'. The output is preceded by a separator line '\*\*\*\*\* LEMMATIZATION \*\*\*\*\*'.

```
"E:/7 th Semester/Intro to Data Science/Assignment_02/venv/Scripts/python.exe" "E:/7 th Semester/Intro to Data Science/Assignment_02/Lemmatization.py"
***** LEMMATIZATION *****
The : The
youth : youth
of : of
Pakistan : Pakistan
must : must
equip : equip
themselves : themselves
with : with
the : the
skill : skill
set : set
that : that
will : will
end : end
enable : enable
them : them
to : to
benefit : benefit
from : from
the : the
```

## LEMMETIZER OUTPUT

Lemmatization is the method to normalize the text documents. The main goal of the text normalization is to keep the vocabulary small and remove the noise(unwanted stuff) which helps to improve the accuracy of many language modeling tasks.

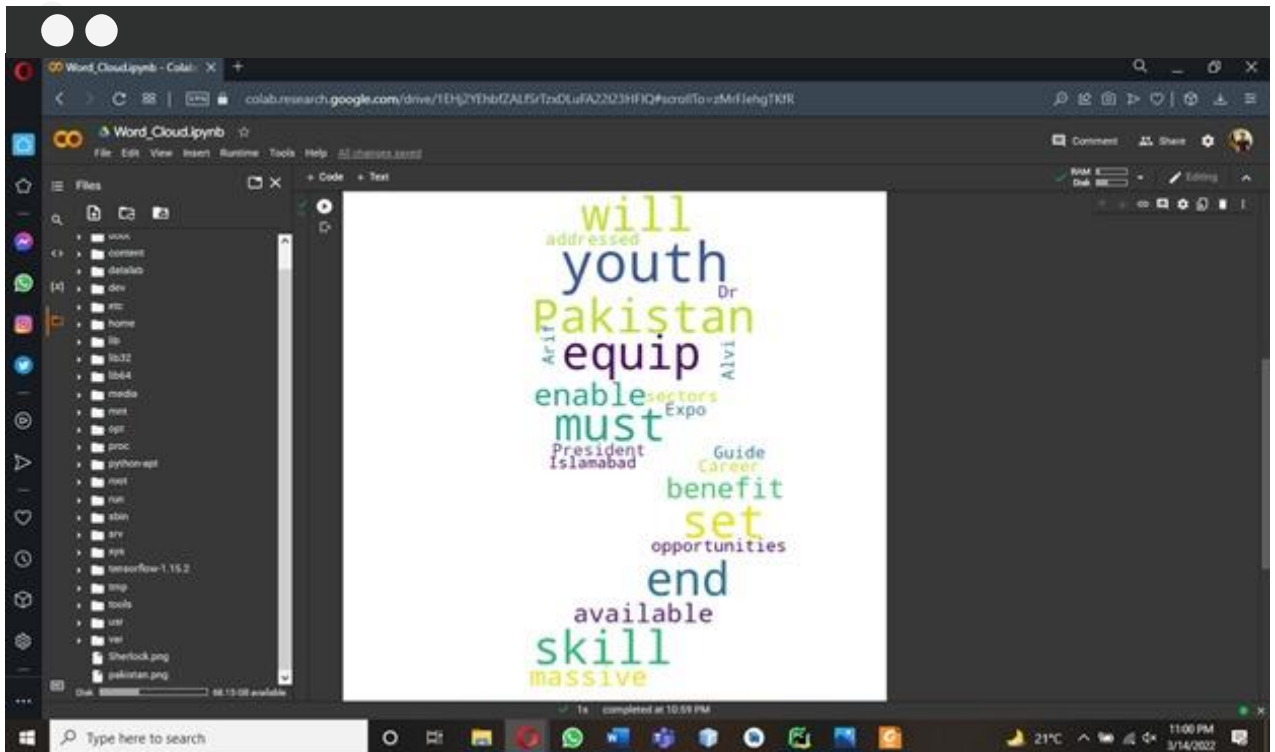
# Screen Shot # 07



## WORD CLOUD OF DATA SET

Word clouds or tag clouds are graphical representations of word frequency that give greater prominence to words that appear more frequently in a source text.

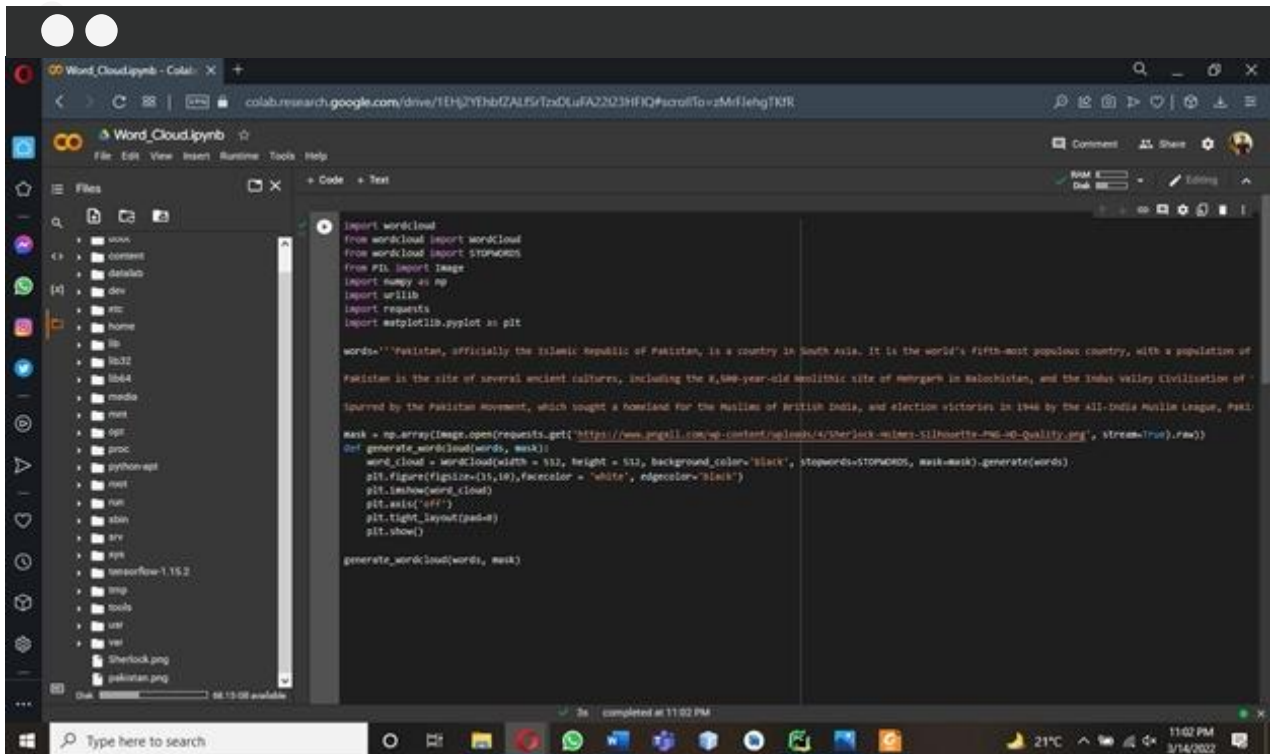
# Screen Shot # 08



## WORD CLOUD OF DATA SET OUTPUT

Word clouds or tag clouds are graphical representations of word frequency that give greater prominence to words that appear more frequently in a source text.

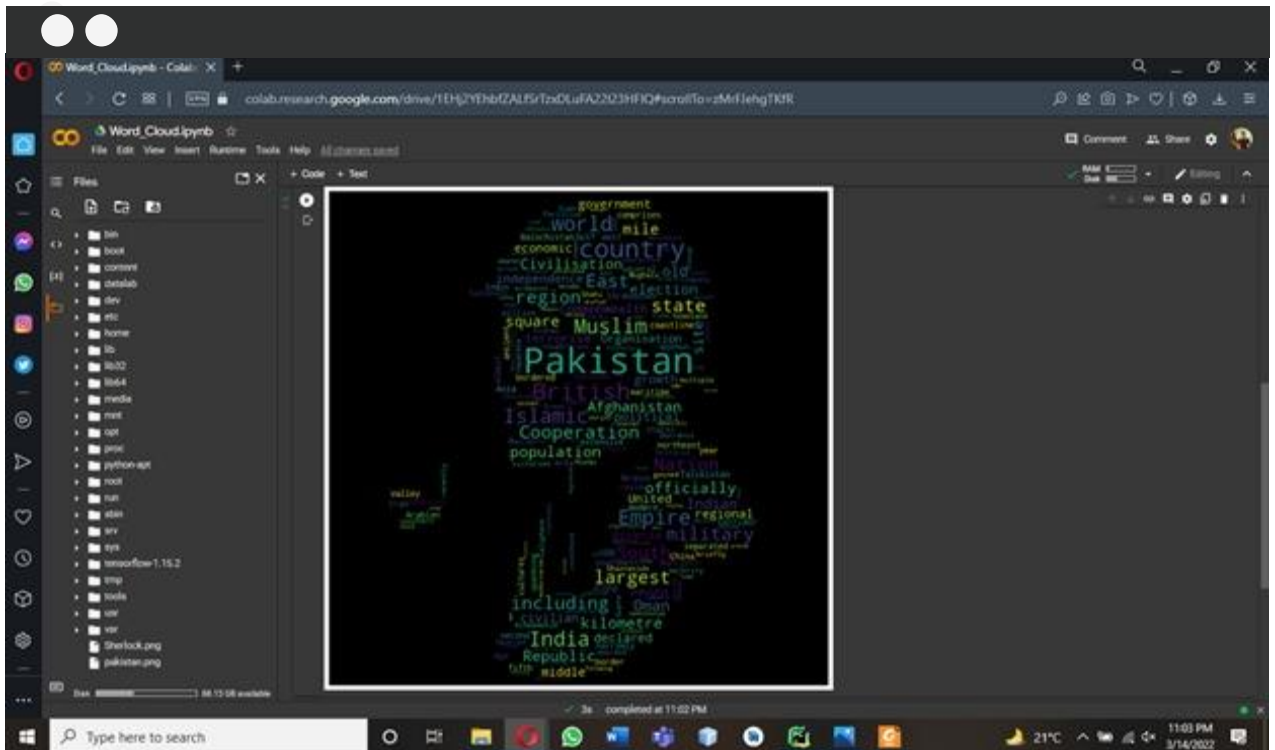
# Screen Shot # 09



## WORD CLOUD OF DATA SET

Word clouds or tag clouds are graphical representations of word frequency that give greater prominence to words that appear more frequently in a source text. DATA FROM WIKIPEDIA

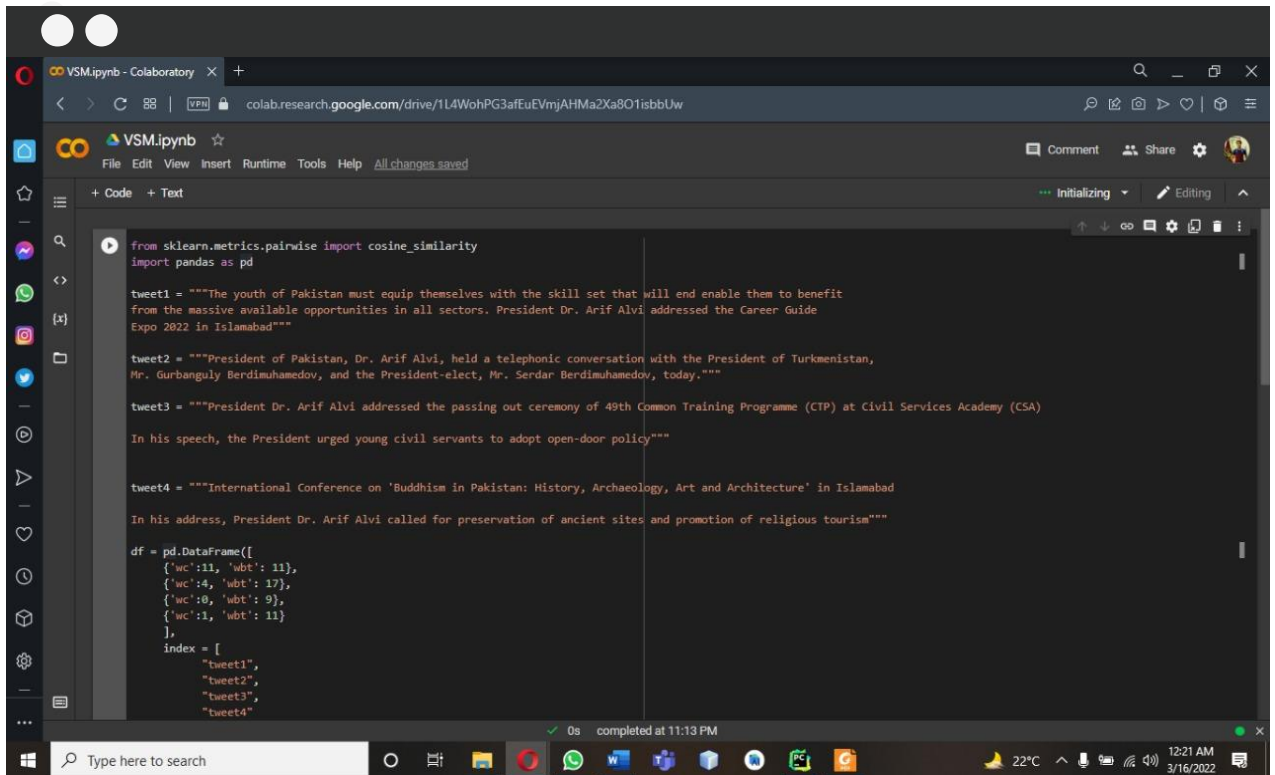
## Screen Shot # 10



## WORD CLOUD OF DATA SET OUTPUT

Word clouds or tag clouds are graphical representations of word frequency that give greater prominence to words that appear more frequently in a source text. TWITTER DATA SET

# Screen Shot # 11



```
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
import pandas as pd

tweet1 = """The youth of Pakistan must equip themselves with the skill set that will end enable them to benefit
from the massive available opportunities in all sectors. President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the Career Guide
Expo 2022 in Islamabad"""

tweet2 = """President of Pakistan, Dr. Arif Alvi, held a telephonic conversation with the President of Turkmenistan,
Mr. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, and the President-elect, Mr. Serdar Berdimuhamedov, today."""

tweet3 = """President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the passing out ceremony of 49th Common Training Programme (CTP) at Civil Services Academy (CSA)
In his speech, the President urged young civil servants to adopt open-door policy"""

tweet4 = """International Conference on 'Buddhism in Pakistan: History, Archaeology, Art and Architecture' in Islamabad
In his address, President Dr. Arif Alvi called for preservation of ancient sites and promotion of religious tourism"""

df = pd.DataFrame([
    {'wc':11, 'wtb': 11},
    {'wc':4, 'wtb': 17},
    {'wc':0, 'wtb': 9},
    {'wc':1, 'wtb': 11}
],
    index = [
        "tweet1",
        "tweet2",
        "tweet3",
        "tweet4"
    ])

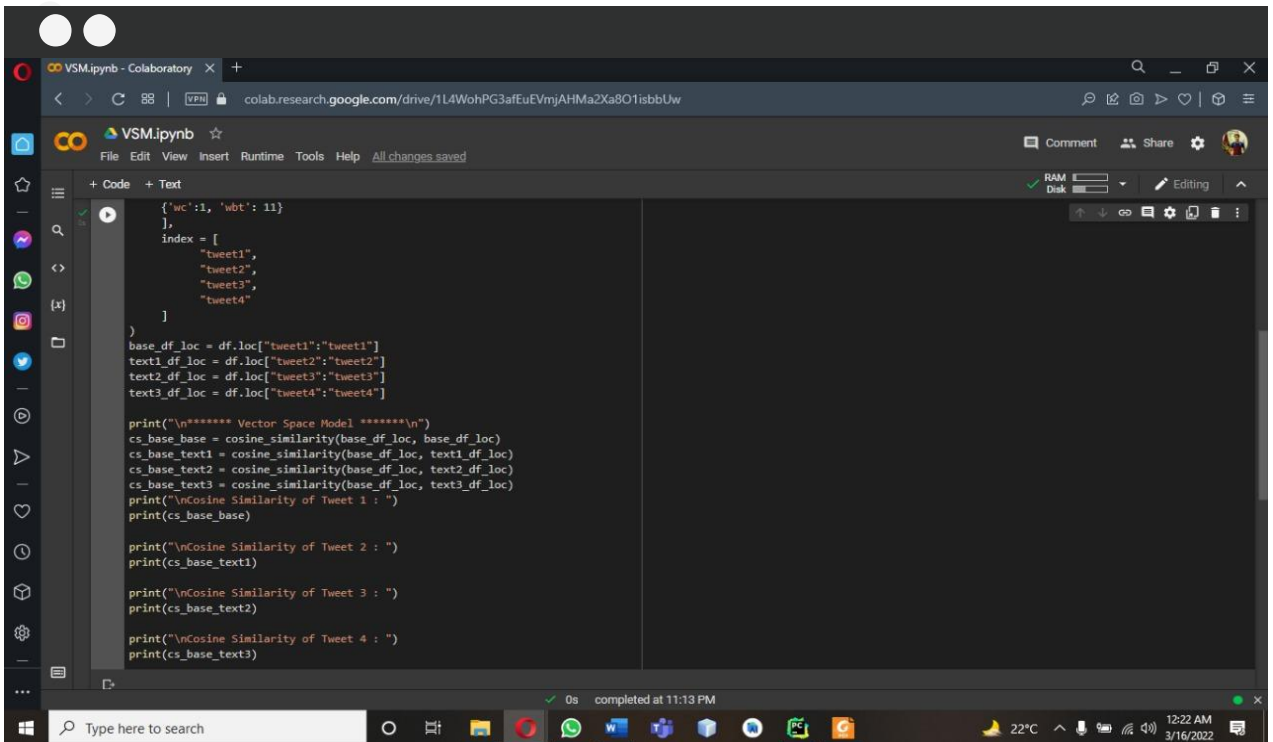
0s completed at 11:13 PM
```

## VECTOR SPACE MODELING

Vector space models are to consider the relationship between data that are represented by vectors. It is popular in information retrieval systems but also useful for other purposes. Generally, this allows us to compare the similarity of two vectors from a geometric perspective.



# Screen Shot # 12



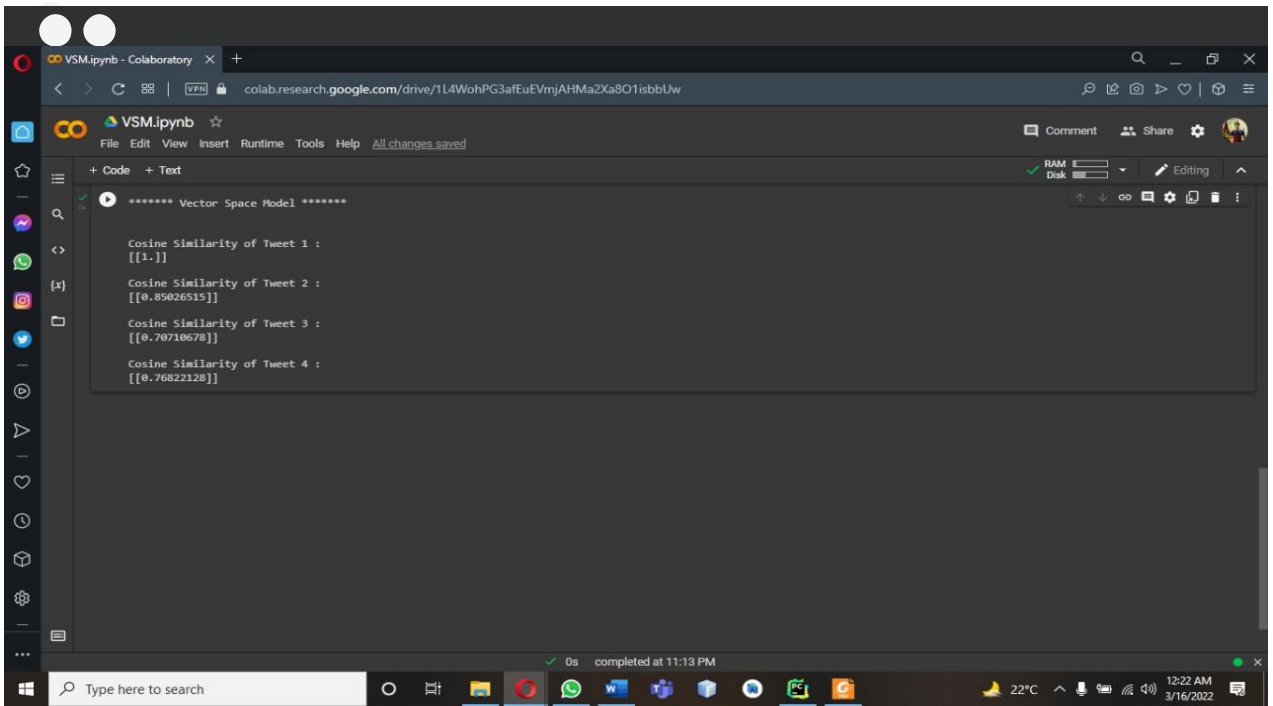
The screenshot shows a Google Colaboratory notebook titled 'VSM.ipynb'. The code in the notebook implements a Vector Space Model (VSM) for text similarity. It starts by defining a base document and four tweets. The base document is represented as a dictionary with word counts ('wc') and a list of words ('wbt'). The tweets are also represented as dictionaries. The code then calculates the cosine similarity between the base document and each of the four tweets. The results are printed to the console, showing the cosine similarity for each tweet.

```
{'wc':1, 'wbt': 11}  
],  
index = [  
    "tweet1",  
    "tweet2",  
    "tweet3",  
    "tweet4"  
]  
)  
base_df_loc = df.loc["tweet1":"tweet1"]  
text1_df_loc = df.loc["tweet2":"tweet2"]  
text2_df_loc = df.loc["tweet3":"tweet3"]  
text3_df_loc = df.loc["tweet4":"tweet4"]  
  
print("\n***** Vector Space Model *****\n")  
cs_base_base = cosine_similarity(base_df_loc, base_df_loc)  
cs_base_text1 = cosine_similarity(base_df_loc, text1_df_loc)  
cs_base_text2 = cosine_similarity(base_df_loc, text2_df_loc)  
cs_base_text3 = cosine_similarity(base_df_loc, text3_df_loc)  
print("\nCosine Similarity of Tweet 1 : ")  
print(cs_base_base)  
  
print("\nCosine Similarity of Tweet 2 : ")  
print(cs_base_text1)  
  
print("\nCosine Similarity of Tweet 3 : ")  
print(cs_base_text2)  
  
print("\nCosine Similarity of Tweet 4 : ")  
print(cs_base_text3)
```

## VECTOR SPACE MODELING

Vector space models are to consider the relationship between data that are represented by vectors. It is popular in information retrieval systems but also useful for other purposes. Generally, this allows us to compare the similarity of two vectors from a geometric perspective.

# Screen Shot # 13



The screenshot shows a Google Colaboratory notebook titled 'VSM.ipynb'. The code cell is titled '\*\*\*\*\* Vector Space Model \*\*\*\*\*' and contains the following output:

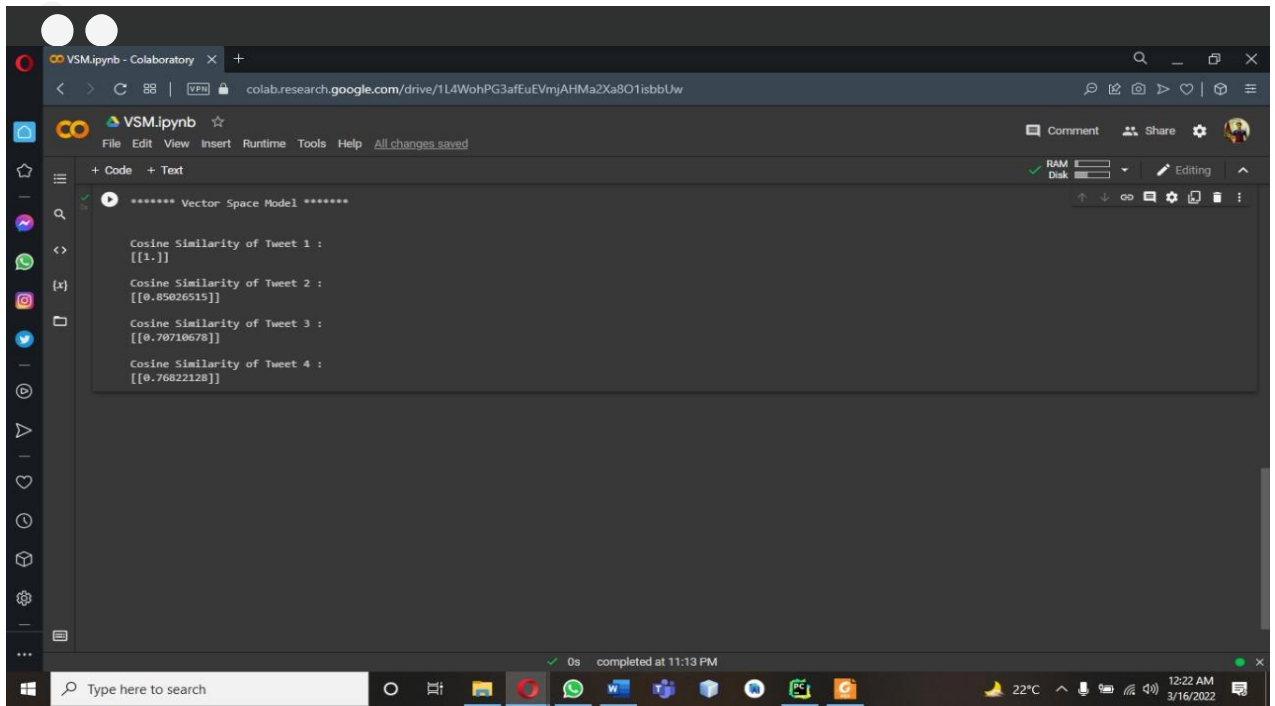
```
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 1 :  
[[1.]]  
  
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 2 :  
[[0.85026515]]  
  
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 3 :  
[[0.70710678]]  
  
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 4 :  
[[0.76822128]]
```

The notebook interface includes a file explorer on the left, a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help), and a status bar at the bottom showing '0s completed at 11:13 PM'.

## VECTOR SPACE MODELING OUTPUT

Vector space models are to consider the relationship between data that are represented by vectors. It is popular in information retrieval systems but also useful for other purposes. Generally, this allows us to compare the similarity of two vectors from a geometric perspective.

# Screen Shot # 14



The screenshot shows a Google Colaboratory notebook titled 'VSM.ipynb'. The code cell is titled '\*\*\*\*\* Vector Space Model \*\*\*\*\*' and contains the following output:

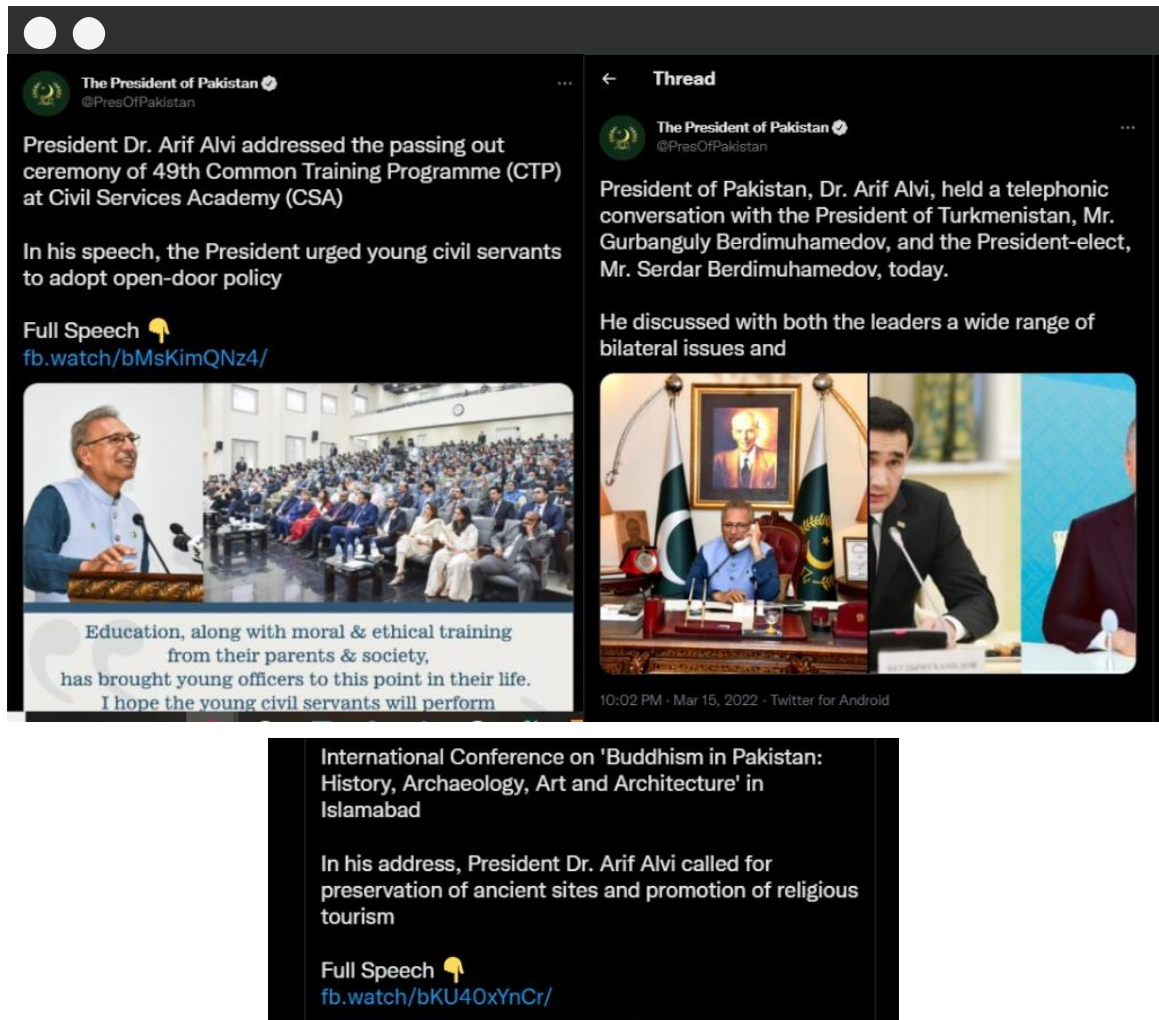
```
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 1 :  
[[1.]]  
  
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 2 :  
[[0.85026515]]  
  
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 3 :  
[[0.70710678]]  
  
Cosine Similarity of Tweet 4 :  
[[0.76822128]]
```

The notebook interface includes a file explorer on the left, a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help), and a status bar at the bottom showing '0s completed at 11:13 PM'.

## VECTOR SPACE MODELING OUTPUT

Vector space models are to consider the relationship between data that are represented by vectors. It is popular in information retrieval systems but also useful for other purposes. Generally, this allows us to compare the similarity of two vectors from a geometric perspective.

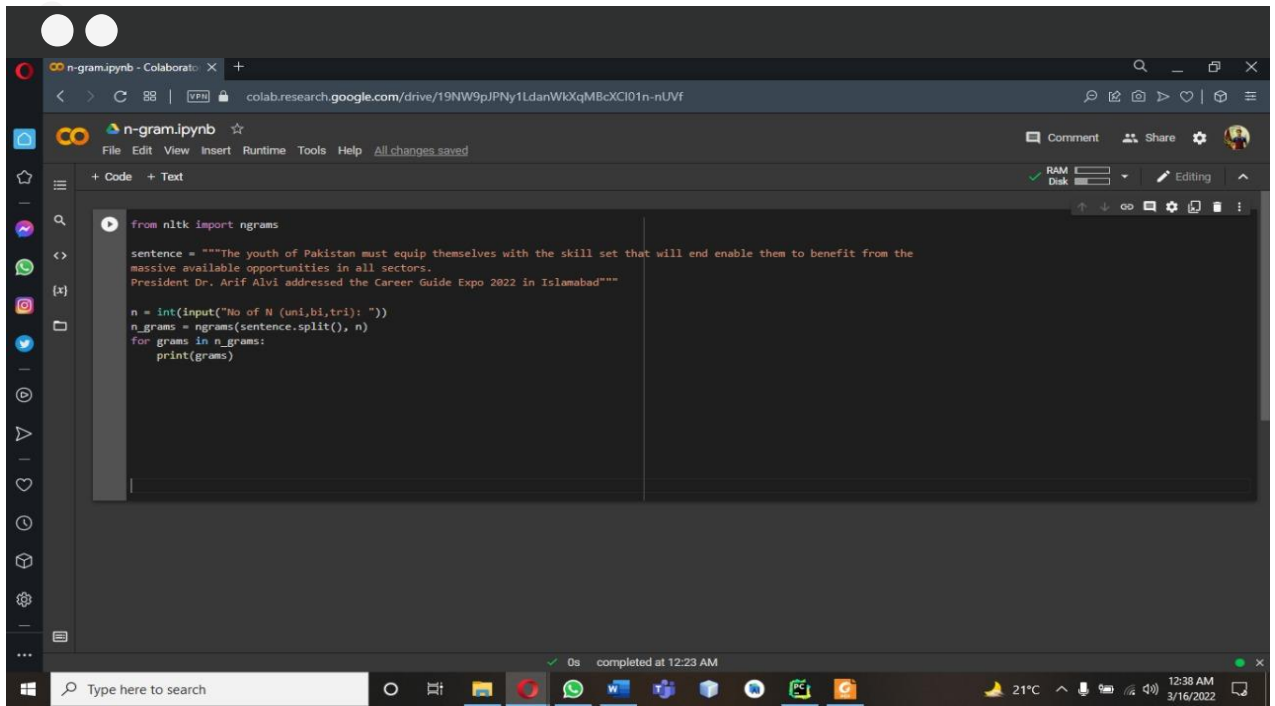
# Screen Shot # 15



## VSM DATA SET

Vector space models are to consider the relationship between data that are represented by vectors. It is popular in information retrieval systems but also useful for other purposes. Generally, this allows us to compare the similarity of two vectors from a geometric perspective.

# Screen Shot # 16



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: `colab.research.google.com/drive/19NW9pJPNy1LdanWIXqMBcXCI01n-nUVf`. The notebook is titled "n-gram.ipynb" and has tabs for "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help". The code editor contains the following Python code:

```
from nltk import ngrams

sentence = """The youth of Pakistan must equip themselves with the skill set that will end enable them to benefit from the massive available opportunities in all sectors. President Dr. Arif Alvi addressed the Career Guide Expo 2022 in Islamabad"""

n = int(input("No of N (uni,bi,tri): "))
n_grams = ngrams(sentence.split(), n)
for grams in n_grams:
    print(grams)
```

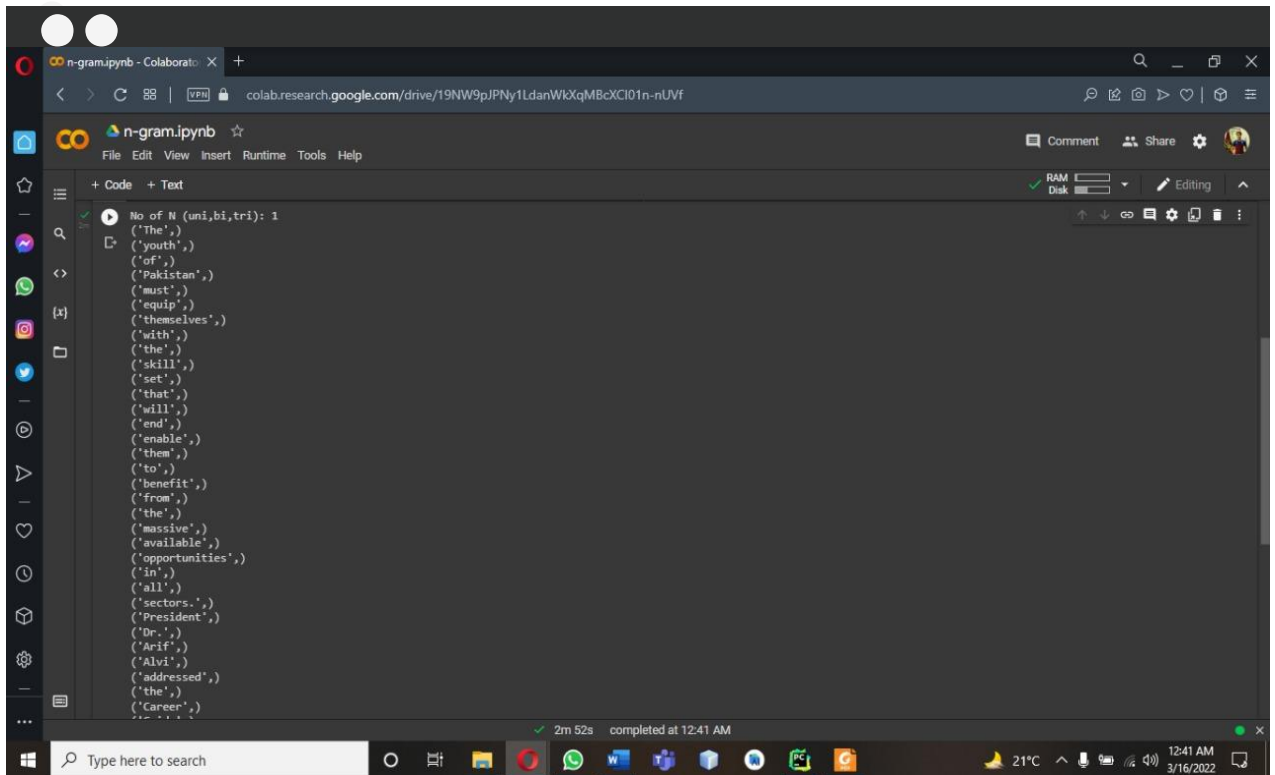
The bottom status bar indicates "0s completed at 12:23 AM". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, task view button, and various application icons, along with system information: 21°C, 12:38 AM, 3/16/2022.

## N-GRAM

---

N-grams are continuous sequences of words or symbols or tokens in a document. In technical terms, they can be defined as the neighbouring sequences of items in a document. They come into play when we deal with text data in NLP(Natural Language Processing) tasks.

# Screen Shot # 17



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: `colab.research.google.com/drive/19NW9pJPNy1LdanWlxQqMBcXCI01n-nUVf`. The notebook is titled "n-gram.ipynb". The code cell contains the following text:

```
No of N (uni,bi,tri): 1
('The',)
('youth',)
('of',)
('Pakistan',)
('must',)
('equip',)
('themselves',)
('with',)
('the',)
('skill',)
('set',)
('that',)
('will',)
('end',)
('enable',)
('them',)
('to',)
('benefit',)
('from',)
('the',)
('massive',)
('available',)
('opportunities',)
('in',)
('all',)
('sectors',)
('President',)
('Dr.',)
('Arif',)
('Alvi',)
('addressed',)
('the',)
('Career',)
```

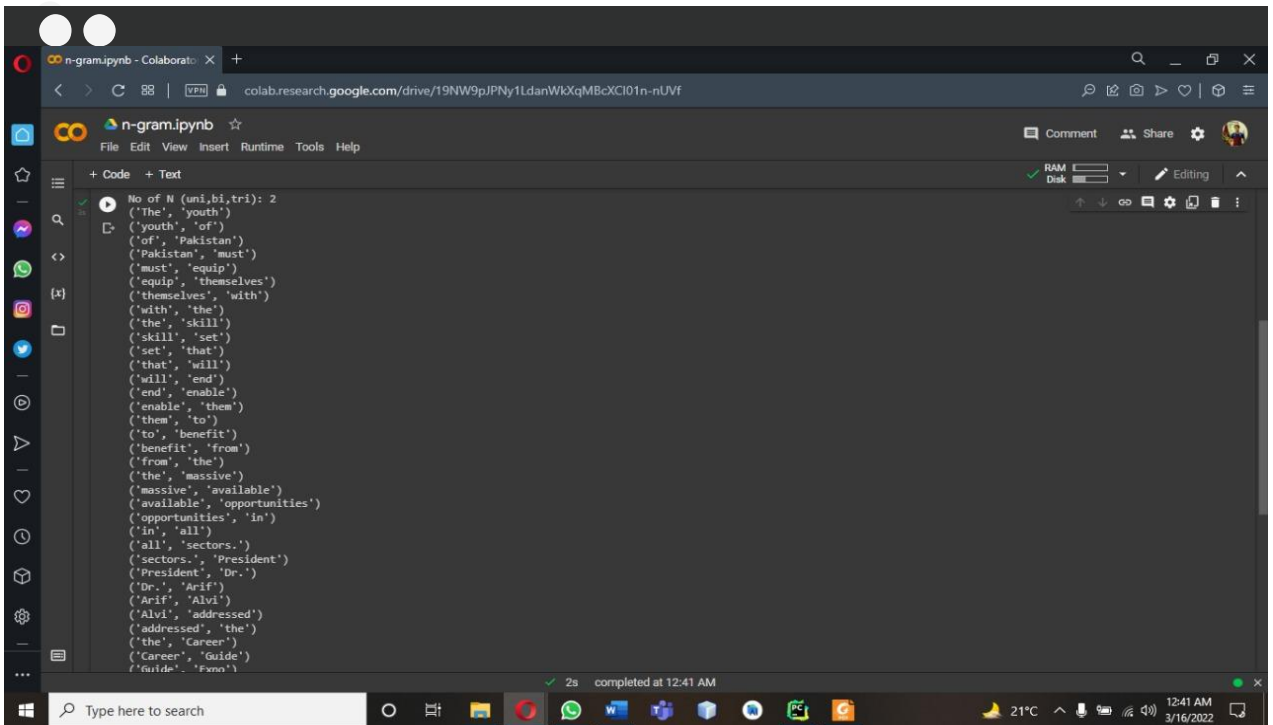
The status bar at the bottom indicates "2m 52s completed at 12:41 AM". The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the screen.

## UNI-GRAM

---

unigram means taking only one word at a time, bigram means taking two words at a time and trigram means taking three words at a time.

# Screen Shot # 18



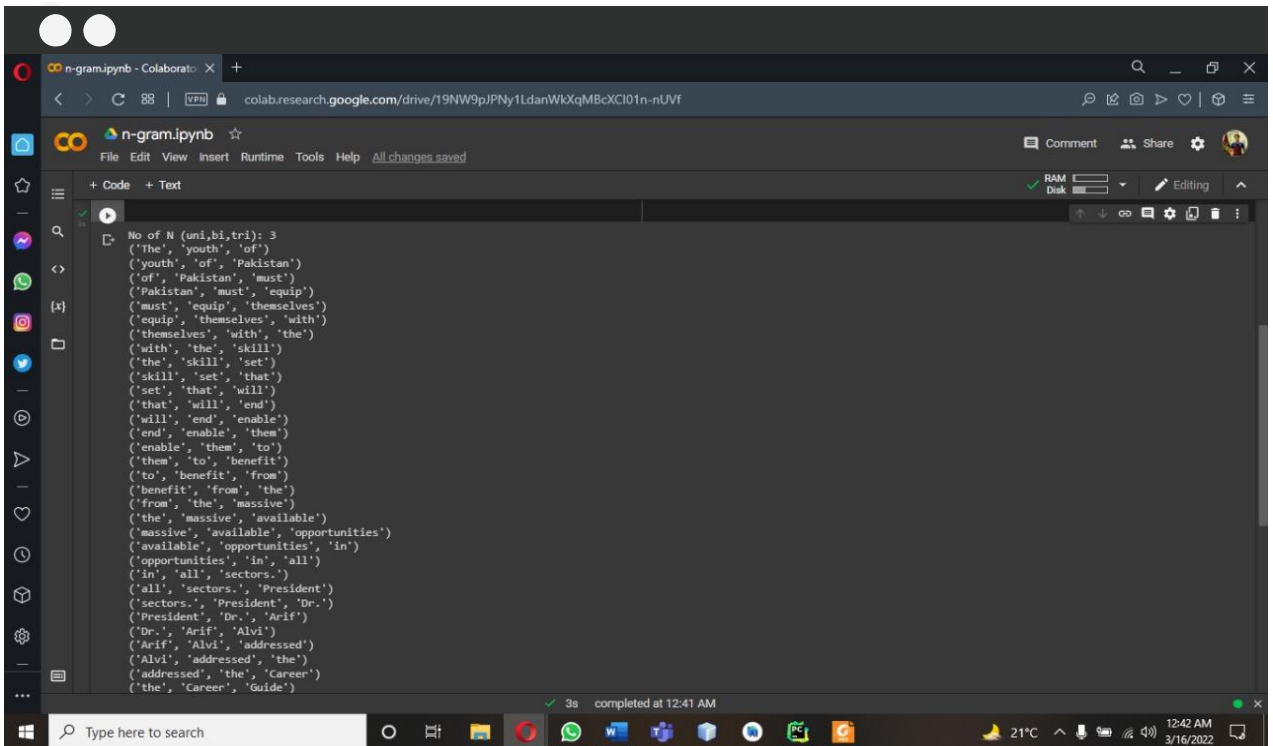
The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'n-gram.ipynb'. The code cell contains a list of bi-grams (2-grams) extracted from a document. The output shows the first 20 bi-grams, each as a tuple of two words. The bi-grams are: ('The', 'youth'), ('youth', 'of'), ('of', 'Pakistan'), ('Pakistan', 'must'), ('must', 'equip'), ('equip', 'themselves'), ('themselves', 'with'), ('with', 'the'), ('the', 'skill'), ('skill', 'set'), ('set', 'that'), ('that', 'will'), ('will', 'end'), ('end', 'enable'), ('enable', 'them'), ('them', 'to'), ('to', 'benefit'), ('benefit', 'from'), ('from', 'the'), ('the', 'massive'), ('massive', 'available'), ('available', 'opportunities'), ('opportunities', 'in'), ('in', 'all'), ('all', 'sectors'), ('sectors', 'President'), ('President', 'Dr.'), ('Dr.', 'Arif'), ('Arif', 'Alvi'), ('Alvi', 'addressed'), ('addressed', 'the'), ('the', 'Career'), ('Career', 'Guide'), and ('Guide', 'Panna'). The notebook interface includes a file explorer on the left, a menu bar at the top, and a status bar at the bottom showing the execution time as 2s and the completion time as 12:41 AM.

```
No of N (uni,bi,tri): 2
('The', 'youth')
('youth', 'of')
('of', 'Pakistan')
('Pakistan', 'must')
('must', 'equip')
('equip', 'themselves')
('themselves', 'with')
('with', 'the')
('the', 'skill')
('skill', 'set')
('set', 'that')
('that', 'will')
('will', 'end')
('end', 'enable')
('enable', 'them')
('them', 'to')
('to', 'benefit')
('benefit', 'from')
('from', 'the')
('the', 'massive')
('massive', 'available')
('available', 'opportunities')
('opportunities', 'in')
('in', 'all')
('all', 'sectors')
('sectors', 'President')
('President', 'Dr.')
('Dr.', 'Arif')
('Arif', 'Alvi')
('Alvi', 'addressed')
('addressed', 'the')
('the', 'Career')
('Career', 'Guide')
('Guide', 'Panna')
```

## BI-GRAM

N-grams are continuous sequences of words or symbols or tokens in a document. In technical terms, they can be defined as the neighboring sequences of items in a document. They come into play when we deal with text data in NLP(Natural Language Processing) tasks.

# Screen Shot # 20



```
No of N (uni,bi,tri): 3
('The', 'youth', 'of')
('youth', 'of', 'Pakistan')
('of', 'Pakistan', 'must')
('Pakistan', 'must', 'equip')
('must', 'equip', 'themselves')
('equip', 'themselves', 'with')
('themselves', 'with', 'the')
('with', 'the', 'skill')
('the', 'skill', 'set')
('skill', 'set', 'that')
('set', 'that', 'will')
('that', 'will', 'end')
('will', 'end', 'enable')
('end', 'enable', 'them')
('enable', 'them', 'to')
('them', 'to', 'benefit')
('to', 'benefit', 'from')
('benefit', 'from', 'the')
('from', 'the', 'massive')
('the', 'massive', 'available')
('massive', 'available', 'opportunities')
('available', 'opportunities', 'in')
('opportunities', 'in', 'all')
('in', 'all', 'sectors')
('all', 'sectors', 'President')
('sectors', 'President', 'Dr.')
('President', 'Dr.', 'Arif')
('Dr.', 'Arif', 'Alvi')
('Arif', 'Alvi', 'addressed')
('Alvi', 'addressed', 'the')
('addressed', 'the', 'Career')
('the', 'Career', 'Guide')
```

## TRI-GRAM

N-grams are continuous sequences of words or symbols or tokens in a document. In technical terms, they can be defined as the neighboring sequences of items in a document. They come into play when we deal with text data in NLP(Natural Language Processing) tasks.



# THE END



## REFERENCES

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