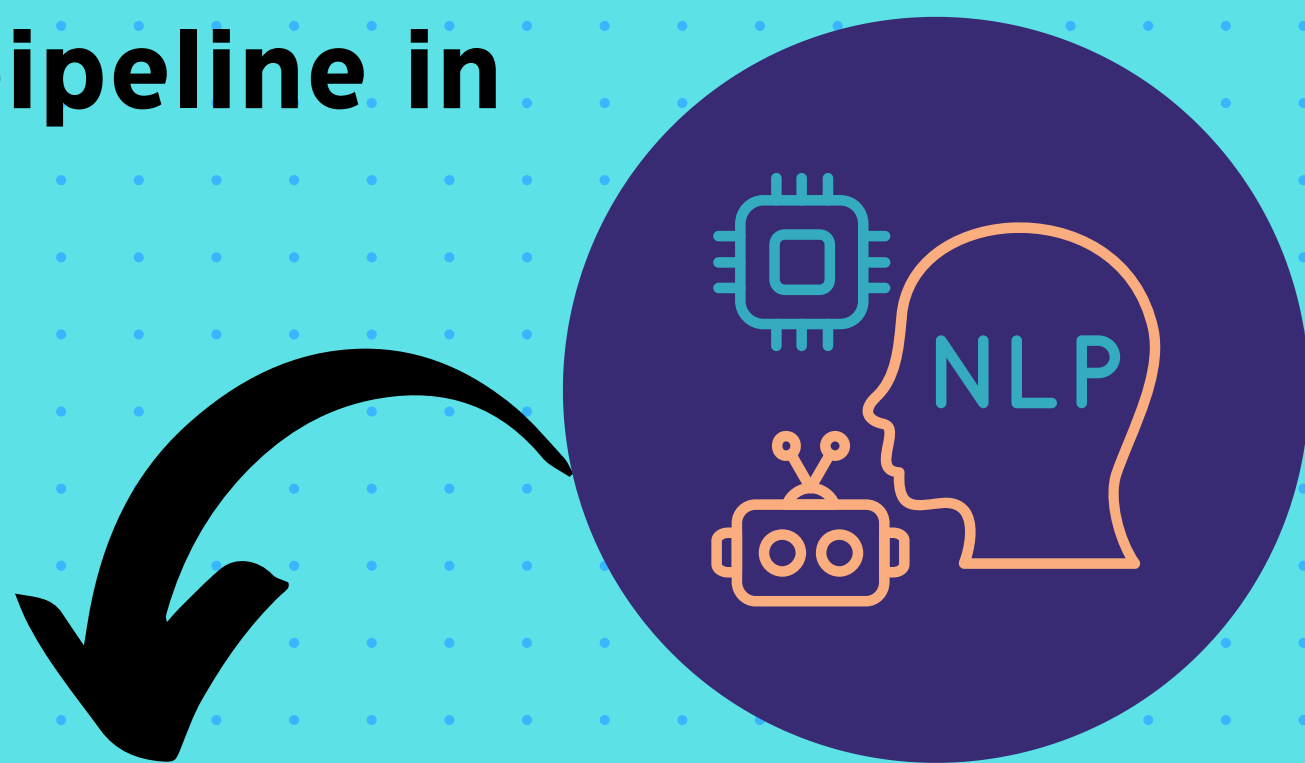


**Build an NLP pipeline in  
Python**



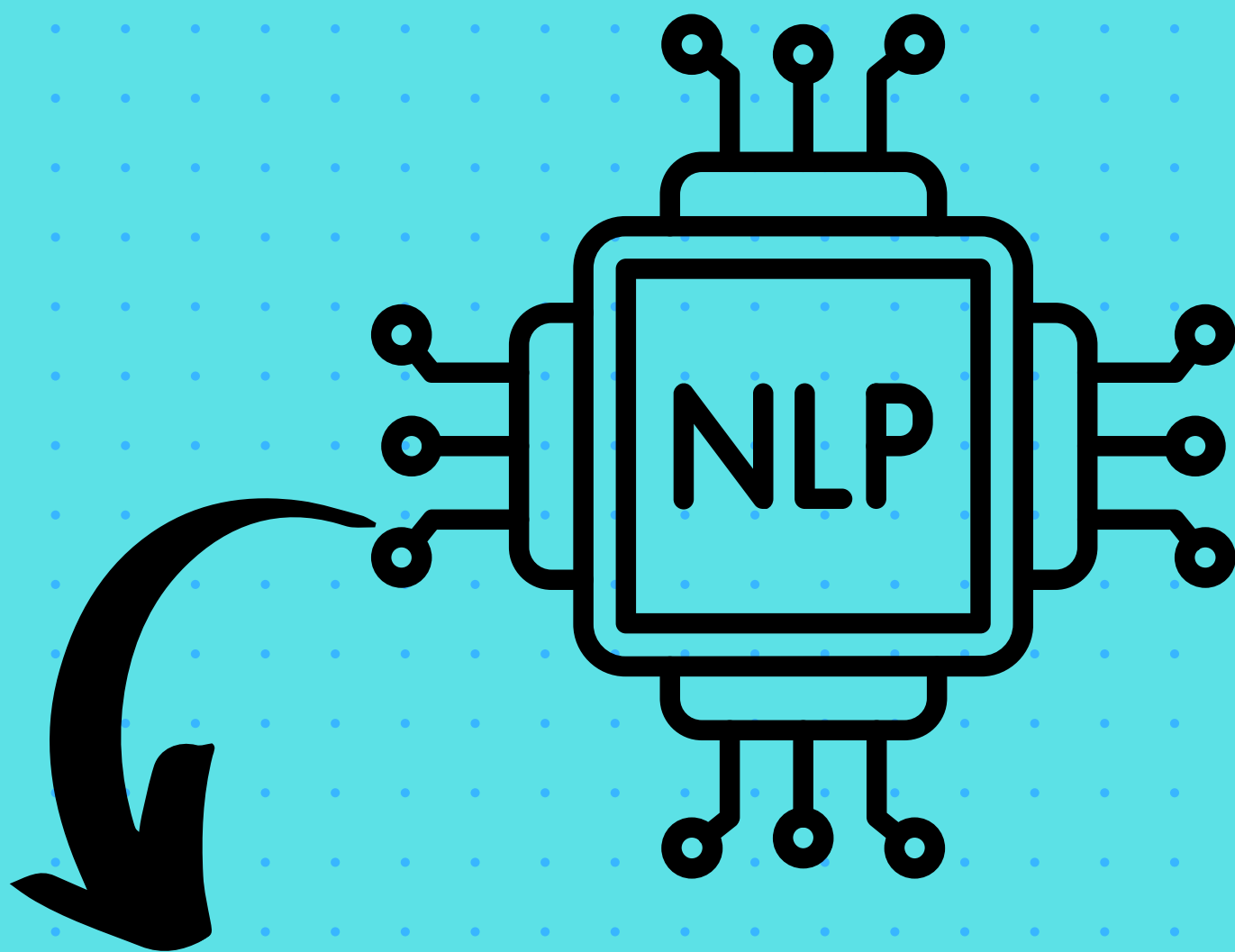
# **Hands-On NLP: From Raw Text to Sentiment in Minutes**

Step-by-step code example:  
Tokenization, POS tagging, NER,  
and Sentiment Analysis



[@Dzan Dedukic](#)



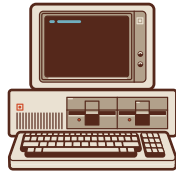


## What you'll learn:

- 1 Workflow overview**
- 2 Setup the environment**
- 3 Preprocess Text with Tokenization**
- 4 Apply POS Tagging**
- 5 Perform NER**
- 6 Apply Sentiment Analysis**
- 7 Test the System**

# 1. 🚀 Workflow overview

1



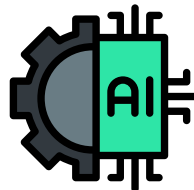
**Setup the Environment**

2



**Apply Tokenization**

3



**Apply POS Tagging**

4



**Perform NER**

5



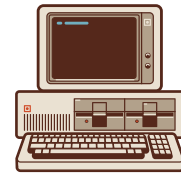
**Apply Sentiment Analysis**

6

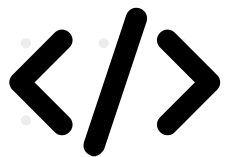


**Test Your Sentences**

## 2. Setup the Environment



Setup the  
Environment



```
pip install nltk spacy transformers
```

*Install necessary libraries for tokenization, POS tagging, NER, and sentiment analysis.*

### ✓ **NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit)**

- ◆ Used for basic NLP tasks like tokenization, stemming, POS tagging, and parsing.

### ✓ **spaCy**

- ◆ Designed for efficient NLP tasks like named entity recognition (NER), dependency parsing, and text classification.

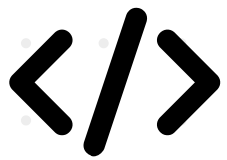
### ✓ **Transformers (Hugging Face)**

- ◆ Provides pretrained models for advanced NLP tasks such as text generation, sentiment classification, and translation.

# 3. Apply Tokenization

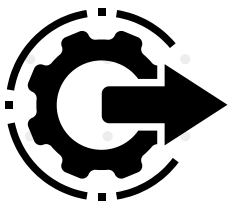


**Apply  
Tokenization**



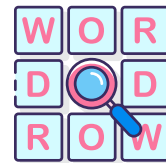
```
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize

text = "Hello world. How are you?"
tokens = word_tokenize(text)
print(tokens)
```



#Output **['Hello', 'world', '.', 'How', 'are', 'you', '?']**

# 3. Apply Tokenization



**Apply  
Tokenization**

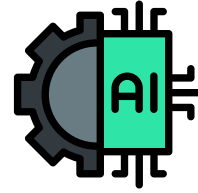
## What's happening here?

1. **Download punkt** (so NLTK knows how to split text).
2. **Tokenize your text into words or sentences.**
3. **Use the tokens in your AI or NLP project!**

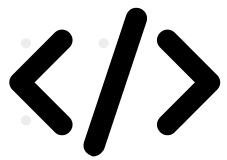
## Why is tokenization necessary?

- Turns raw text into data you can process: Tokenization splits big text blocks into sentences or words.
- Prepares text for analysis: Most NLP tasks—like counting words, finding keywords, or building models—need text in small, manageable pieces.
- Foundation for all NLP: Without tokenization, your model can't “understand” or work with language.

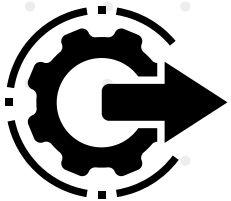
## 4. Apply POS Tagging



Apply  
POS Tagging



```
nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger_eng')  
# Apply POS tagging  
tagged_tokens = nltk.pos_tag(tokens)  
print(tagged_tokens)
```



# Output:

```
[('Hello', 'NNP'), ('world', 'NN'), ('.', '.'), ('How',  
'WRB'), ('are', 'VBP'), ('you', 'PRP'), ('?', '.')] ]
```

**NNP** — Proper Noun (e.g., names, “Hello” here)

**NN** — Noun, Singular (“world”)

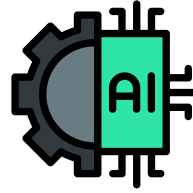
**.** — Punctuation (period, question mark, etc.)

**WRB** — Wh-adverb (question words like “how”, “when”, “where”, “why”)

**VBP** — Verb, present tense, plural (“are”)

**PRP** — Personal pronoun (“you”)

# 4. Apply POS Tagging



Apply  
POS Tagging

## What's happening here?

After tokenizing the text, you apply Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging using NLTK.

This step labels each word (token) with its grammatical role—such as noun, verb, adjective, etc.

## Why does this matter?

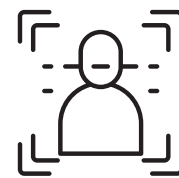
POS tagging helps the system understand the structure of a sentence.

It's a foundation for advanced NLP tasks like sentiment analysis, question answering, and text generation.

The **`averaged_perceptron_tagger_eng`** is a pre-trained model in NLTK that assigns part-of-speech (POS) tags to each word in English text, helping identify nouns, verbs, adjectives, and more.



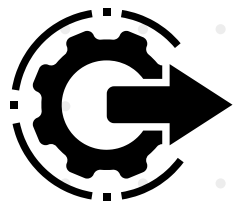
## 5. Perform NER



**Perform  
NER**



```
#Change text variable to
text = "Apple was founded by Steve Jobs and
Steve Wozniak in California in 1976."
import spacy
# Load the pretrained model for NER
nlp = spacy.load("en_core_web_sm")
# Process the text with NER
doc = nlp(text)
# Extract entities
for ent in doc.ents:
    print(ent.text, ent.label_)
```



```
#Output:
Apple ORG
Steve Jobs PERSON
Steve Wozniak PERSON
California GPE
1976 DATE
```

# 5. Perform NER



**Perform  
NER**

## **What's happening here?**

(Named Entity Recognition – NER)

- After tagging words, we use spaCy's pre-trained model to find and label important entities in the text—like people, companies, or places.
- The code processes your text and prints out each recognized entity along with its type (e.g., PERSON, ORG, GPE).

## **Why does it matter?**

NER helps you pull out key information for tasks like data extraction, search, and automatic reporting.

If you get an error like `OSError: [E050] Can't find model 'en_core_web_sm'`, you need to install the spaCy English model.

Open your terminal and run:

```
python -m spacy download en_core_web_sm
```

# 6. Apply Sentiment Analysis



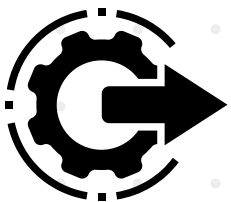
**Apply  
Sentiment  
Analysis**



```
from transformers import pipeline
```

```
# Initialize sentiment analysis pipeline  
sentiment_analyzer = pipeline('sentiment-  
analysis')
```

```
# Analyze the sentiment of the text  
result = sentiment_analyzer(text)  
print(result)
```



#Expected output based on  
distilbert/distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-  
english and revision 714eb0f:

**[{'label': 'POSITIVE', 'score': 0.9771140217781067}]**

# 6. Apply Sentiment Analysis



**Apply  
Sentiment  
Analysis**

## What's happening here? (Sentiment Analysis)

- After extracting entities, you use Hugging Face's transformers library to analyze the emotional tone of the text.
- The pipeline automatically classifies your text as positive, negative, or neutral.

## Why does it matter?

Sentiment analysis reveals whether the message is happy, angry, neutral, etc.—helpful for understanding opinions, feedback, or trends.

## Note:

The transformers sentiment analysis pipeline requires either PyTorch (torch) or TensorFlow to run models. If you get an error about missing frameworks, install PyTorch with:  
`pip install torch`

# 7. Do Some Tests



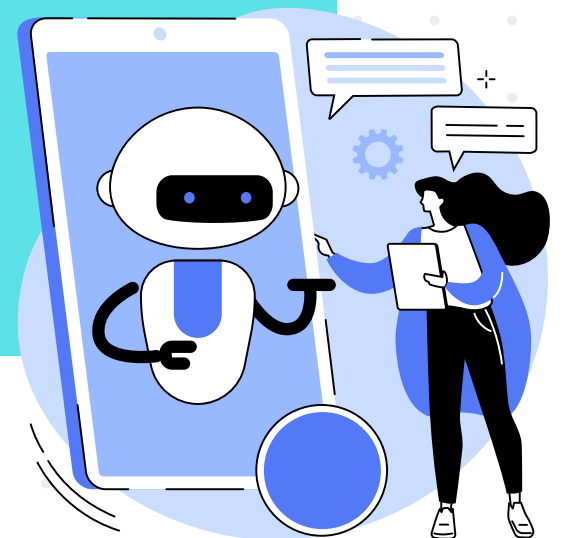
**Test  
Your  
Sentences**

**Experiment with different types of text to observe how tokenization, POS tagging, NER, and sentiment analysis perform.**

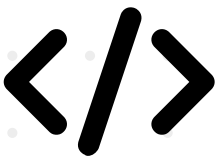
**Here are two example sentences: one with positive sentiment and one with negative sentiment:**

- "The new AI-powered app dramatically improved my productivity at work."
- "The latest software update caused frequent crashes and frustrated many users."

Share your pipeline's results in the comments below. Let's see how it performed on your test sentences!



# 8. FULL CODE and MORE!



```
import nltk

nltk.download('punkt') # Download the tokenizer data
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize

#text = "Hello world. How are you?"
text = "Apple was founded by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in California in 1976."

tokens = word_tokenize(text)
print(tokens)
nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger_eng')
# Apply POS tagging
tagged_tokens = nltk.pos_tag(tokens)
print(tagged_tokens)

import spacy

# Load the pretrained model for NER
nlp = spacy.load("en_core_web_sm")

# Process the text with NER
doc = nlp(text)

# Extract entities
for ent in doc.ents:
    print(ent.text, ent.label_)

from transformers import pipeline

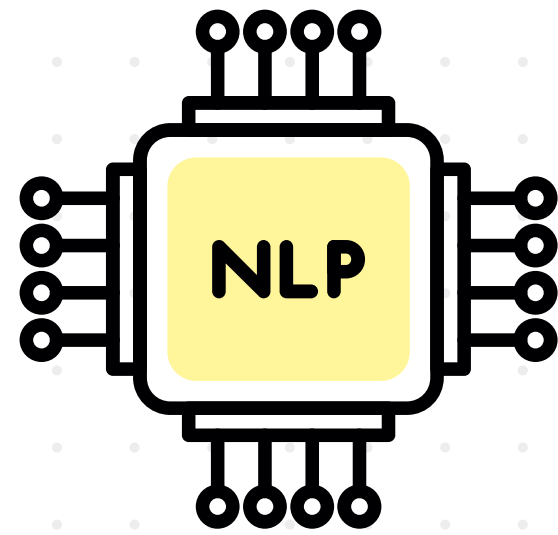
# Initialize sentiment analysis pipeline
sentiment_analyzer = pipeline('sentiment-analysis')

# Analyze the sentiment of the text
result = sentiment_analyzer(text)
print(result)
```



**@Dzan Dedukic**

## 8. FULL CODE and MORE!



Mastering these components helps you create systems that can read, understand, and interact with human language: powering everything from smart search to advanced analytics and conversational AI.

Where they're used:

- Search engines: To better understand queries and documents.
- Chatbots & virtual assistants: For understanding user intent and extracting relevant info.
- Social media monitoring: To track brand sentiment and trending topics.
- Customer support: To analyze feedback and route messages appropriately.
- News & content aggregation: To automatically tag and categorize articles.
- Compliance & information extraction: In finance, law, and healthcare, to pull out key entities and relationships from documents.



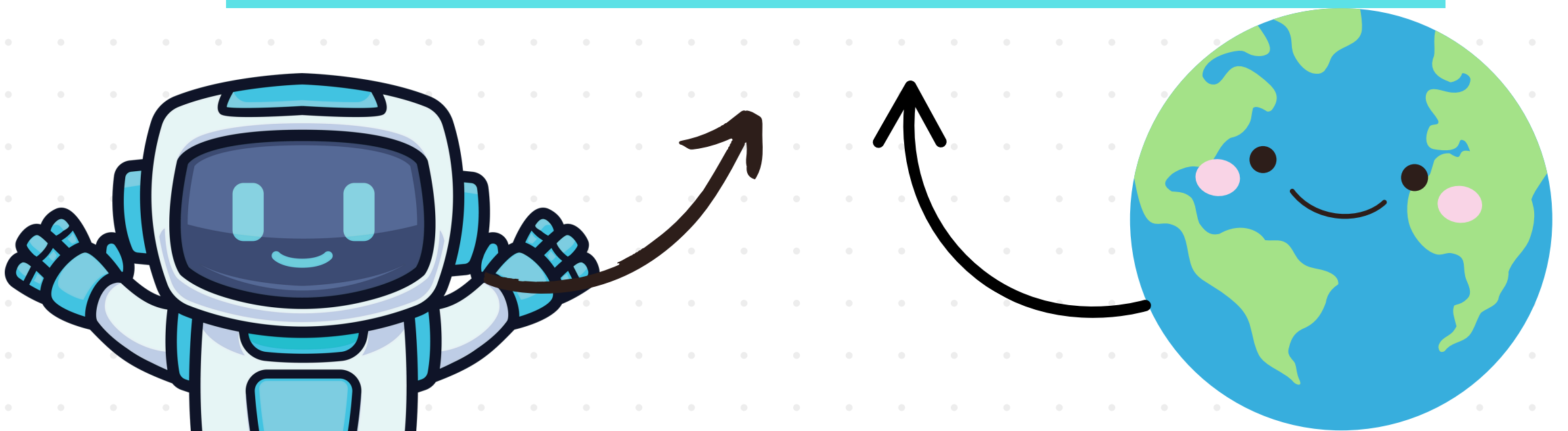
# Ethical AI: Building a Transparent & Inclusive Future

🔧 AI & ML are powerful tools—but their impact depends on how we use them.

💡 Transparency, fairness, and accountability must be at the heart of every AI-driven solution. Technology should empower, not harm, and ensure inclusivity rather than bias.

🌍 The key is in our hands. By prioritising ethical decision-making, we can build AI systems that enhance lives, foster trust, and contribute to a better world for all of humanity.

🔍 Join the AI movement that's making powerful language models accessible to everyone for more inclusive and better world.





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