# Imports e downloads

```
In [1]:
```

```
import nltk
import pandas as pd
import csv
from collections import OrderedDict, defaultdict, Counter
from urllib import request
from nltk import ngrams, FreqDist
from nltk.corpus import floresta
```

#### In [2]:

```
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('floresta')

[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /home/ellen/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /home/ellen/nltk dat
```

[nltk\_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!

[nltk\_data] Downloading package floresta to /home/ellen/nltk\_data...

[nltk\_data] Package floresta is already up-to-date!

Out[2]:

True

# Coleta de documento

```
In [3]:
```

```
def open_file(filepath):
    file = open(filepath, 'r')
    return file.read()
```

# Pré-processamento

## In [4]:

```
def pre_process(raw):
    stopwords = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('portuguese')

    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(raw.lower())
    filtered = [t for t in tokens if t not in stopwords and t.isalpha() and len(
t) > 1]
    text = nltk.Text(tokens)
    dist = FreqDist(filtered)

    return tokens, filtered, text, dist
```

# Informações básicas sobre o texto

```
In [5]:
```

```
def info(tokens, filtered_tokens):
    print(f"quantidade de palavras: {len(tokens)}")
    print(f"quantidade de palavras após o filtro: {len(filtered_tokens)}")
    print(f"quantidade de palavras únicas: {len(set(tokens))}")
    print(f"quantidade de palavras únicas após o filtro: {len(set(filtered_tokens))}")
```

# Frequência e distribuição de palavras

```
In [6]:
```

```
def most_frequent(tokens, dist):
    sortedToken = sorted(list(set(tokens)), key=lambda token: dist[token], rever
se=True)
    frequent_tokens = [(token, dist[token]) for token in sortedToken[:20]]
    return frequent_tokens
```

### Análise de contexto

```
In [7]:
```

```
def n_grams(text, dist):
    target_word = dist.max()
    fd = FreqDist(ng for ng in ngrams(text, 5) if target_word in ng)
    for hit in fd:
        print(' '.join(hit))
```

#### In [81:

```
# 0 método concordance permite ver palavras em um contexto
def context(text, dist):
    target_word = dist.max()
    return text.concordance(target_word)
```

#### In [9]:

```
def collocation(text):
    return text.collocations()
```

#### In [10]:

```
def cont_index(text):
    return text.ContextIndex
```

# Análise de Emoção

#### In [11]:

## In [12]:

```
def generate_count(word_list, filtered_tokens):
    emoCount = Counter()
    for t in filtered_tokens:
        if len(word_list[t]) > 0:
            emoCount += Counter(word_list[t])
    return emoCount
```

## In [13]:

## In [14]:

```
def analysis(filepath):
   raw = open_file(filepath)
   tokens, filtered, text, dist = pre process(raw)
   info(tokens, filtered)
   print("20 palavras mais frequentes:")
   print(most_frequent(filtered, dist))
   print("\n")
   print(f"Palavra mais frequente: {dist.max()} - {dist[dist.max()]} vezes")
   print("\n")
   print("N-grams da palavra de maior frequência \n")
   print(n grams(text, dist))
   print("\n")
   print(context(text, dist))
   print("\n")
   print("Colocações significantes: \n")
   print(collocation(text))
   print("\n")
   wordList, emotionList = emolex()
   emoList = newList(emotionList, filtered)
   emotionCounts = generate count(wordList, filtered)
   print(emotionCounts.most common())
   print("\n")
   wordCounts = generate count(emoList, filtered)
   print(wordCounts.most common(30))
   print("\n")
   for w in wordCounts.most common(30):
       print(w[0])
       print(wordList[w[0]])
       print('----')
```

## In [ ]: