

# **20MCA241 DATA SCIENCE LAB**

*Lab Report Submitted By*

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**MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (2 Year)  
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**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**



**AMAL JYOTHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING  
KANJIRAPPALLY**

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**2020-2022**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**  
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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the Lab report, “**20MCA241 DATA SCIENCE LAB**” is the bonafide work of **FREDDY JENSON (Reg.No:AJC20MCA-2038)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications under APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University during the year 2021-22.

**Ms. Nimmy Francis**

**Lab In-Charge**

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**PROGRAM NO : 1**

**AIM :**

Perform all matrix operations using python (using numpy).

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import numpy

x=numpy.array([[2,4],[7,5]])

y=numpy.array([[5,6],[4,7]])

print("Matrix Addition")

print(numpy.add(x,y))

print("Matrix Subraction")

print(numpy.subtract(x,y))

print("Matrix multiplication")

print(numpy.multiply(x,y))

print("Matrix product")

print(numpy.dot(x,y))

print("Matrix square root")

print(numpy.sqrt(x))

print("Matrix divison")

print(numpy.divide(x,y))

print("Matrix sum of element")

print(numpy.sum(x))

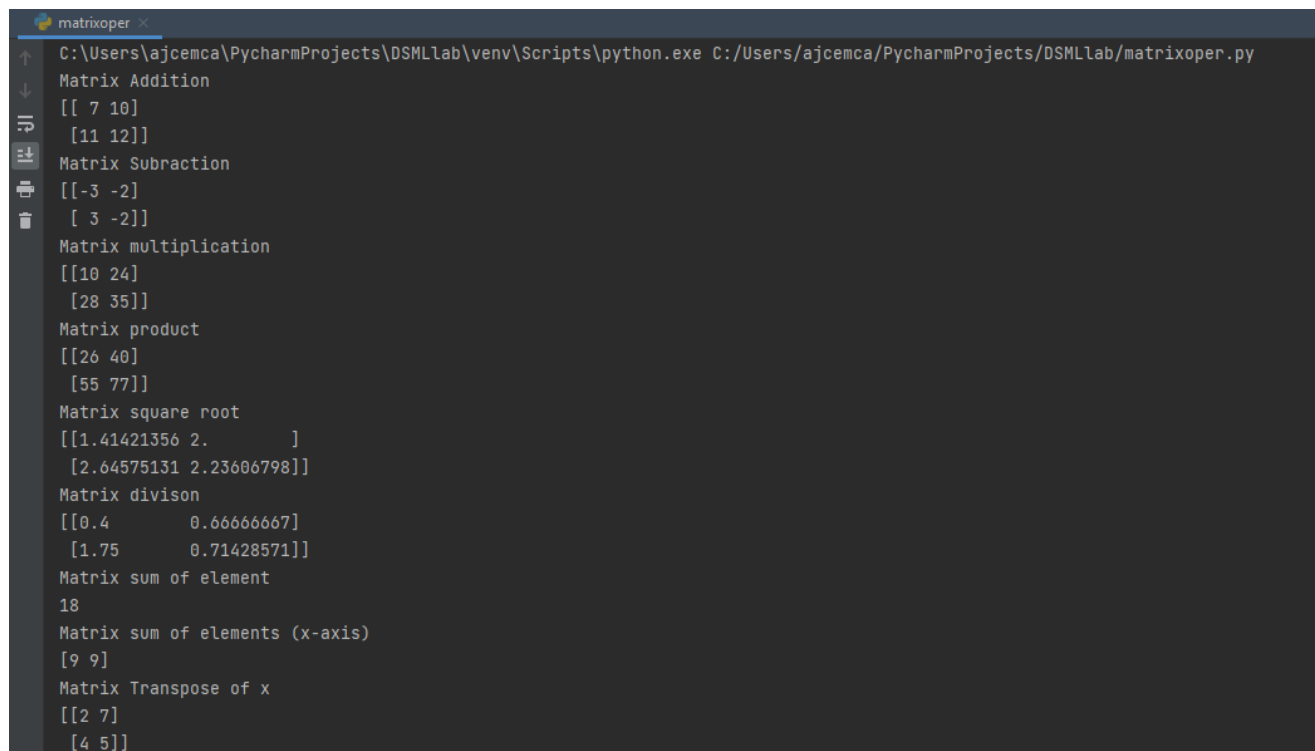
print("Matrix sum of elements (x-axis)")
```

```
print(numpy.sum(x,axis=0))
```

```
print("Matrix Transpose of x")
```

```
print(x.T)
```

## **OUTPUT**



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'matrixoper' with a dark background. The command prompt shows the execution of a Python script: `C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\DSMLlab\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/ajcemca/PycharmProjects/DSMLlab/matrixoper.py`. The output of the script is as follows:

```
Matrix Addition
[[ 7 10]
 [11 12]]
Matrix Subraction
[[-3 -2]
 [ 3 -2]]
Matrix multiplication
[[10 24]
 [28 35]]
Matrix product
[[26 40]
 [55 77]]
Matrix square root
[[1.41421356 2.        ]
 [2.64575131 2.23606798]]
Matrix divison
[[0.4      0.66666667]
 [1.75     0.71428571]]
Matrix sum of element
18
Matrix sum of elements (x-axis)
[9 9]
Matrix Transpose of x
[[2 7]
 [4 5]]
```

**PROGRAM NO : 2**

**AIM :**

Perform SVD(Singular Value Decomposition)

**PROGRAM CODE:**

```
from numpy import array

from scipy.linalg import svd

a=array([[1,2,3,4],[7,8,3,5],[4,6,9,10]])

print(a)

u,s,vt=svd(a)

print("Decomposed Matrix\n",u)

print("Inverse Matrix\n",s)

print("Transpose matrix\n",vt)
```

**OUTPUT**

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts>python svd.py
[[ 1  2  3  4]
 [ 7  8  3  5]
 [ 4  6  9 10]]
Decomposed Matrix
[[-0.27122739  0.25018762  0.92943093]
 [-0.575834   -0.81593689  0.05159647]
 [-0.77126579  0.52120355 -0.36537097]]
Inverse Matrix
[19.40153082  5.77253959  0.5083193 ]
Transpose matrix
[[-0.38074978 -0.50391495 -0.48875402 -0.60184619]
 [-0.5849343  -0.50236097  0.5185905   0.36952567]
 [-0.336162    0.15621646 -0.67921184  0.63345308]
 [-0.63235795  0.68505445  0.17565499 -0.31617898]]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

**PROGRAM NO : 3**

**AIM :**

Program to implement k-NN classification using any standard dataset available in the public domain and find the accuracy of the algorithm

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

idata=load_iris()

x=idata.data

y=idata.target

x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split( x,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=55)

knn=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)

knn.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_p=knn.predict(x_test)

print(knn.predict(x_test))

print("Accuracy score : ",accuracy_score(y_test,y_p))
```

**OUTPUT**

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/aj
[0 0 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 1 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 1 1
 0 2 1 2 0 1 0 1]
Accuracy score :  0.9555555555555556

Process finished with exit code 0
```



**PROGRAM NO : 4**

**AIM :**

Program to implement k-NN classification using any random data set without using inbuilt packages.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
from math import sqrt

def e_dis(r1,r2):

    dist=0.0

    for i in range(len(r1)-1):

        dist+=(r1[i]-r2[i])**2

    return sqrt(dist)

def get_ne(train,test_row,num_neig):

    distances=list()

    for train_row in train:

        dist=e_dis(test_row,train_row)

        distances.append([test_row,train_row])

    distances.sort(key=lambda tup:tup[1])

    neighbors=list()

    for i in range(num_neig):

        neighbors.append(distances[i][0])

    return neighbors

def predict_classif(train,test_row,num_neig):

    neighbors = get_ne(train,test_row,num_neig)
```

```
out_val=[row[-1] for row in neighbors]

prediction=max(set(out_val),key=out_val.count)

return prediction
```

```
dataset=[[2.734,2.55,0],

          [1.45,3.36,0],

          [2.334, 2.355, 0],

          [1.45, 3.36, 0],

          [2.334, 2.55, 0],

          [1.45, 3.336, 0],

          [3.334, 3.55, 1],

          [1.45, 3.36, 1],

          [3.734, 4.55, 1],

          [3.45, 4.36, 1],

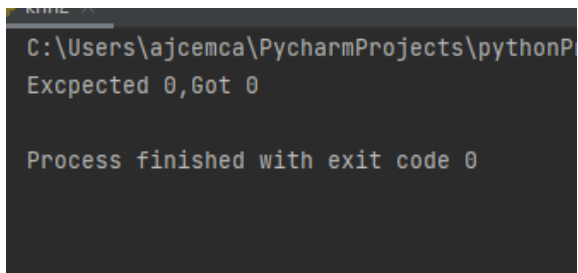
          [4.734, 5.55, 1],

          [3.45, 5.36, 1]]
```

```
prediction=predict_classif(dataset,dataset[0],3)

print('Expected %d,Got %d'%(dataset[0][-1],prediction))
```

## **OUTPUT**



```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonP
Expected 0,Got 0

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Date:08/12/2021

## **PROGRAM NO : 5**

### **AIM :**

Program to implement Naïve Bayes Algorithm using any standard dataset available in the public domain and find the accuracy of the algorithm

### **PROGRAM CODE :**

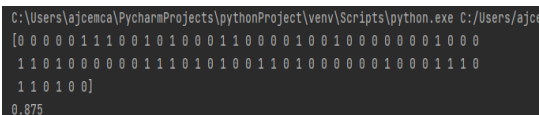
```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score

dataset=pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
x=dataset.iloc[:,[2,3]].values
y=dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.30)
sc=StandardScaler()
x_train=sc.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test=sc.transform(x_test)

classifier=GaussianNB()
classifier.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_pred=classifier.predict(x_test)
print(y_pred)
ac = accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
print(ac)
```

### **OUTPUT**



```
C:\Users\ajc\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/ajc/
[0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0
 1 1 0 1 0 0]
0.875
```

**PROGRAM NO : 6**

**AIM :**

Program to implement linear regression techniques using any standard dataset available in the public domain and evaluate its performance (with inbuilt).

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

x=np.array([5,15,25,35,45,55]).reshape((-1,1))

y=np.array([5,20,14,32,22,38])

print(x)

print(y)

model=LinearRegression()

model.fit(x,y)

r_sq=model.score(x,y)

print('coefficient of determination: ',r_sq)

print('intercept: ',model.intercept_)

print('slope : ',model.coef_)

y_pred=model.predict(x)

print('Predicted response: ',y_pred)

plt.scatter(x,y,color="g")

plt.plot(x,y_pred)

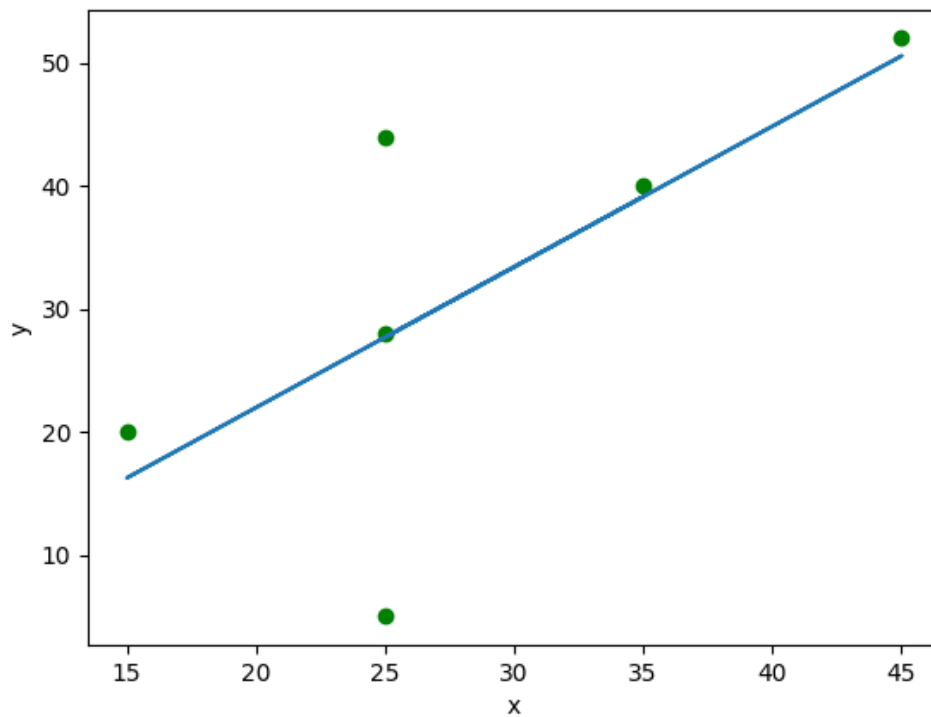
plt.xlabel('x')
```

```
plt.ylabel('y')
```

```
plt.show()
```

## OUTPUT

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/ajcemca/Pycharm
[[ 5]
 [15]
 [25]
 [35]
 [45]
 [55]]
[ 5 20 14 32 22 38]
coefficient of determination: 0.7158756137479542
intercept: 5.633333333333329
slope : [0.54]
Predicted response: [ 8.33333333 13.73333333 19.13333333 24.53333333 29.93333333 35.33333333]
```



**PROGRAM NO : 7****AIM :**

Program to implement linear regression techniques using any standard dataset available in the public domain and evaluate its performance (without inbuilt).

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def estimate_coef(x,y):

    n=np.size(x)

    m_x=np.mean(x)

    m_y=np.mean(y)

    SS_xy=np.sum(y*x) - n *m_y* m_x

    SS_xx=np.sum(x*x) - n *m_x* m_x

    b_1=SS_xy / SS_xx

    b_0=m_y - b_1* m_x

    return (b_0,b_1)

def plot_regr_line(x,y,b):

    plt.scatter(x,y,color="m",marker="o",s=30)

    y_pred=b[0]+b[1]*x

    plt.plot(x,y_pred,color="g")

    plt.xlabel('x')

    plt.ylabel('y')

    plt.show()
```

```
def main():

    x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

    y = np.array([1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12])

    b = estimate_coef(x, y)

    print("Estimated coefficients:\nb_0 = { } \b_1 = { }".format(b[0], b[1]))

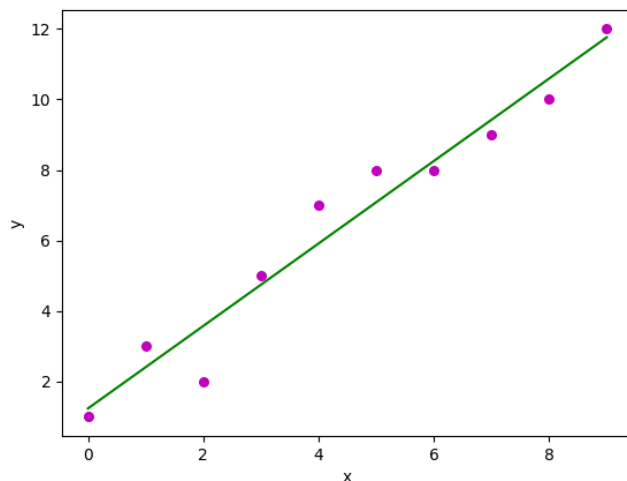
    plot_regr_line(x, y, b)


if __name__=="__main__":

    main()
```

## **OUTPUT**

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\py
Estimated coefficients:
b_0 = 1.2363636363636363
b_1 = 1.1696969696969697
```



**PROGRAM NO : 8**

**AIM :**

Program to implement multiple regression techniques using any standard dataset available in the public domain and evaluate its performance.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import pandas

df=pandas.read_csv("cars.csv")

x=df[['Weight','Volume']]

y=df['CO2']

from sklearn import linear_model

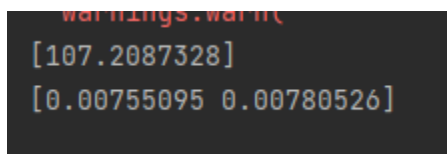
regr=linear_model.LinearRegression()

regr.fit(x,y)

predictedco2=regr.predict([[2300,1300]])

print(predictedco2)
```

**OUTPUT**

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. It shows the output of a linear regression model. The first line is a warning message in red: "warnings.warn". The second line shows the predicted CO2 value for the input [2300, 1300], which is [107.2087328]. The third line shows the coefficients of the linear regression model, which are [0.00755095 0.00780526].

```
warnings.warn(
[107.2087328]
[0.00755095 0.00780526]
```



**PROGRAM NO : 9**

**AIM :**

Program to implement multiple regression techniques using any standard dataset available in the public domain and evaluate its performance.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn import datasets,linear_model,metrics

boston=datasets.load_boston()

x=boston.data

y=boston.target

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split( x,y,test_size=0.4,random_state=1)

reg=linear_model.LinearRegression()

reg.fit(x_train,y_train)

pre=reg.predict(x_test)

print("Prediction : ",pre)

print('Coefficients: ',reg.coef_)

print('Variance Score:{ }'.format(reg.score(x_test,y_test)))
```

## OUTPUT

```
Intercept: 32.65503184 28.0934953 18.02901829 21.47671576 18.8254387 19.87997758
Prediction : [32.42014863 18.06597765 24.42277848 27.00977832 27.04081017 28.75196794
21.15677699 26.85200196 23.38835945 20.66241266 17.33082198 38.24813601
30.50550873 8.74436733 20.80203902 16.26328126 25.21805656 24.85175752
31.384365 10.71311063 13.80434635 16.65930389 36.52625779 14.66750528
21.12114902 13.95558618 43.16210242 17.97539649 21.80116017 20.58294808
17.59938821 27.2212319 9.46139365 19.82963781 24.30751863 21.18528812
29.57235682 16.3431752 19.31483171 14.56343172 39.20885479 18.10887551
25.91223267 20.33018802 25.16282007 24.42921237 25.07123258 26.6603279
4.56151258 24.0818735 10.88682673 26.88926656 16.85598381 35.88704363
19.55733853 27.51928921 16.58436103 18.77551029 11.13872875 32.36392607
36.72833773 21.95924582 24.57949647 25.14868695 23.42841301 6.90732017
16.56298149 20.41940517 20.80403418 21.54219598 33.85383463 27.94645899
25.17281456 34.65883942 18.62487738 23.97375565 34.6419296 13.34754896
20.71097982 30.0803549 17.13421671 24.30528434 19.25576671 16.98006722
27.00622638 41.85509074 14.11131512 23.25736073 14.66302672 21.86977175
23.02527624 29.0899182 37.11937872 20.53271022 17.36840034 17.71399314]
Coefficients: [-1.12386867e-01 5.80587074e-02 1.83593559e-02 2.12997760e+00
-1.95811012e+01 3.09546166e+00 4.45265228e-03 -1.50047624e+00
3.05358969e-01 -1.11230879e-02 -9.89007562e-01 7.32130017e-03
-5.44644997e-01]
Variance Score:0.763417443213847
```

**PROGRAM NO : 10**

**AIM :**

Program to implement decision trees using any standard dataset available in the public domain and find the accuracy of the algorithm

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt


from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split


from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix


from sklearn.tree import plot_tree

df=sns.load_dataset('iris')

print(df.head())

print(df.info())

df.isnull().any()

print(df.shape)
```

```
sns.pairplot(data=df,hue='species')
```

```
plt.savefig("pne.png")
```

```
sns.heatmap(df.corr())
```

```
plt.savefig("one.png")
```

```
target=df['species']
```

```
df1=df.copy()
```

```
df1=df1.drop('species',axis=1)
```

```
print(df1.shape)
```

```
print(df1.head())
```

```
x=df1
```

```
print(target)
```

```
le=LabelEncoder()
```

```
target=le.fit_transform(target)
```

```
print(target)
```

```
y=target
```

```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
```

```
print("Training split input",x_train.shape)
```

```
print("Testing split input",x_test.shape)
```

```
dtree=DecisionTreeClassifier()

dtree.fit(x_train,y_train)


print("Decision tree classifier created")


y_pred=dtree.predict(x_test)

print("classsification report \n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred))

cm=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)

plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))


sns.heatmap(data=cm,linewidth=5,annot=True,square=True,cmap='Blues')


plt.ylabel('Actual label')

plt.xlabel('Predictd label')


all_sample_title='Accuracy Score:{0}'.format(dtree.score(x_test,y_test))


plt.savefig("two.png")

plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))

dec_tree=plot_tree(decision_tree=dtree,feature_names=df1.columns,

                    class_names=["setosa","vercikor","verginica"],filled=True,precision=4,rounded=True)

plt.savefig("three.png")
```

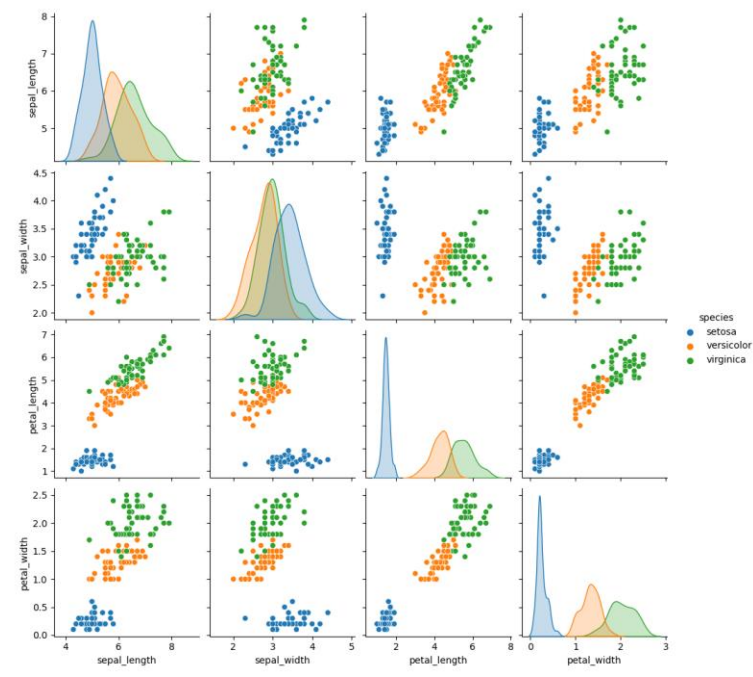
## OUTPUT

```
C:\Users\ashis\PycharmProjects\pythonProject1\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/ashis/PycharmProjects/pythonProject1/venv/d
    sepal_length  sepal_width  petal_length  petal_width  species
0          5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2  setosa
1          4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2  setosa
2          4.7           3.2           1.3           0.2  setosa
3          4.6           3.1           1.5           0.2  setosa
4          5.0           3.6           1.4           0.2  setosa

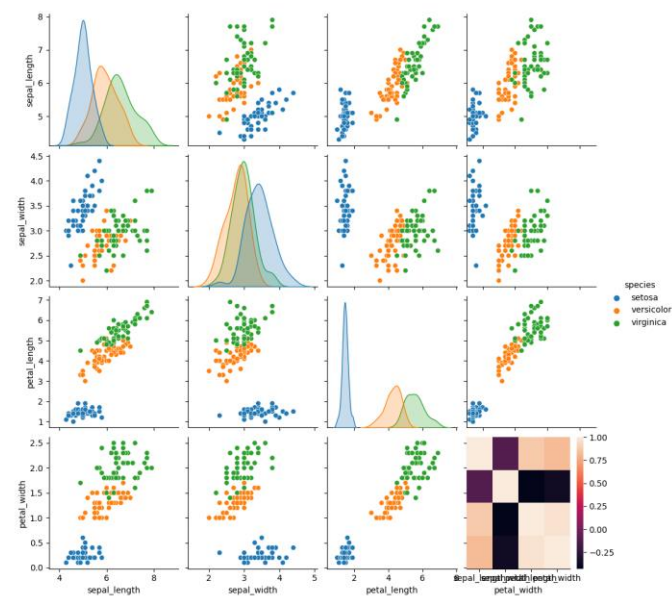
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   sepal_length    150 non-null   float64
1   sepal_width     150 non-null   float64
2   petal_length    150 non-null   float64
3   petal_width     150 non-null   float64
4   species         150 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 6.0+ KB
None
(150, 5)
(150, 4)
    sepal_length  sepal_width  petal_length  petal_width
0          5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2
1          4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2
2          4.7           3.2           1.3           0.2
3          4.6           3.1           1.5           0.2
4          5.0           3.6           1.4           0.2
0          setosa
1          setosa
```

[illegible]

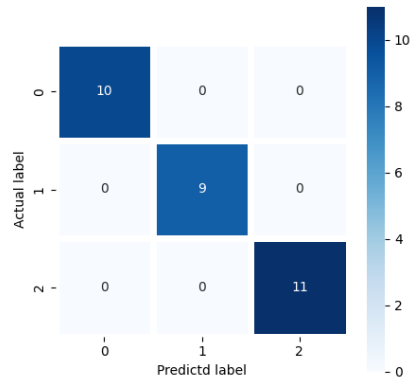
## Pne.png



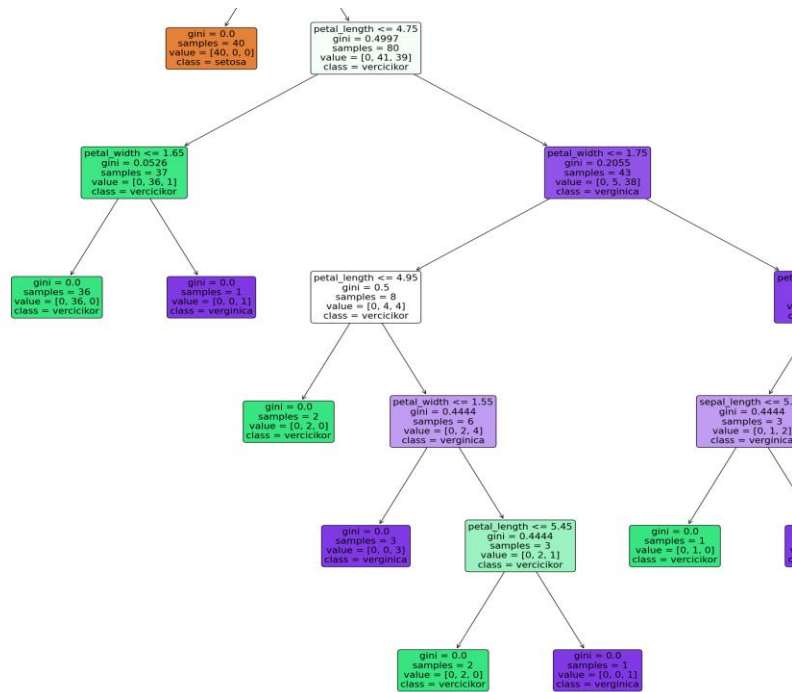
## One.png



Two.png



Three.png





**PROGRAM NO : 11**

**AIM :**

Program to implement k-means clustering technique using any standard dataset available in the public domain

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import numpy as nm

import matplotlib.pyplot as mtp

import pandas as pd

dataset = pd.read_csv('Mall_Customers.csv')

x=dataset.iloc[:,[3,4]].values

print(x)

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

wcss_list=[]

for i in range(1,11):

    kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=i,init='k-means++',random_state=42)

    kmeans.fit(x)

    wcss_list.append(kmeans.inertia_)

mtp.plot(range(1,11),wcss_list)

mtp.title('The Elbow Method Graph')

mtp.xlabel('Number of clusters(k)')

mtp.ylabel('wcss_list')

mtp.show()

kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=5,init='k-means++',random_state=42)
```

```
y_predict=kmeans.fit_predict(x)

print(y_predict)


mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==0,0],x[y_predict ==0,1],s=100,c='blue',label='cluster 1')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==1,0],x[y_predict ==1,1],s=100,c='green',label='cluster 2')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==2,0],x[y_predict ==2,1],s=100,c='red',label='cluster 3')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==3,0],x[y_predict ==3,1],s=100,c='cyan',label='cluster 4')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==4,0],x[y_predict ==4,1],s=100,c='magenta',label='cluster 5')

mtp.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,0],kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,1],s=300,c='black',label='cluster')

mtp.title('Clusters of customers')

mtp.xlabel('Annual Income (K$)')

mtp.ylabel('Spending Score(1-100)')

mtp.legend()

mtp.show()
```

## OUTPUT

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProje  
[[ 15 39]  
 [ 15 81]  
 [ 16 6]  
 [ 16 77]  
 [ 17 40]  
 [ 17 76]  
 [ 18 6]  
 [ 18 94]  
 [ 19 3]  
 [ 19 72]  
 [ 19 14]  
 [ 19 99]  
 [ 20 15]  
 [ 20 77]  
 [ 20 13]  
 [ 20 3]
```

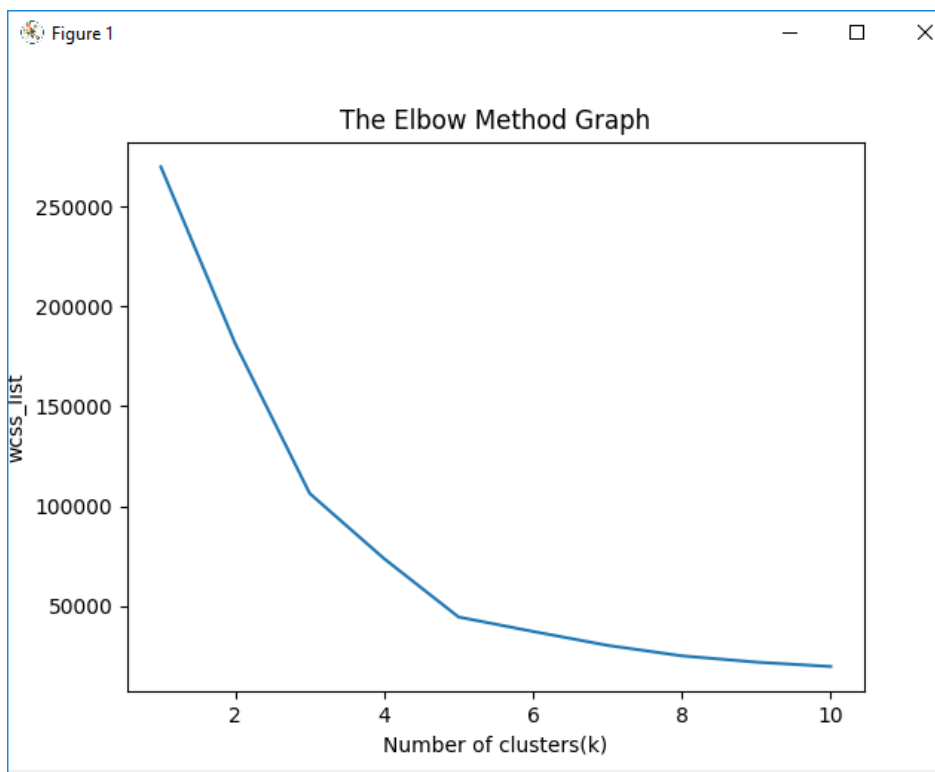
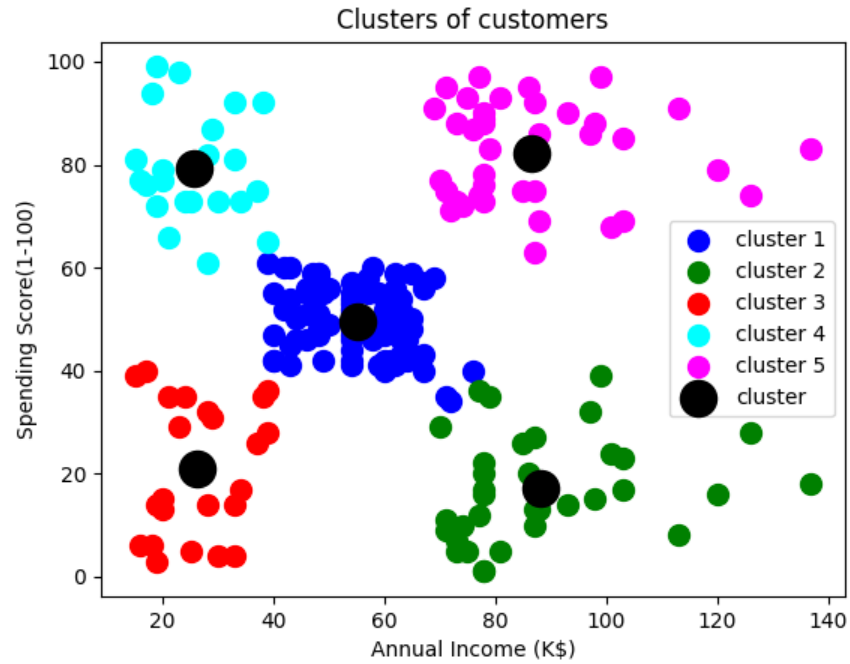


Figure 1



**PROGRAM NO : 12**

**AIM :**

Program to implement k-means clustering technique using any standard dataset available in the public domain (Using world\_country\_and\_usa\_states\_latitude\_and\_longitude\_values.csv)

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import numpy as nm
import matplotlib.pyplot as mtp
import pandas as pd

dataset = pd.read_csv('world_country_and_usa_states_latitude_and_longitude_values.csv')
x=dataset.iloc[:,[1,2]].values
print(x)

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss_list=[]
for i in range(1,11):
    kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=i,init='k-means++',random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(x)
    wcss_list.append(kmeans.inertia_)
mtp.plot(range(1,11),wcss_list)
mtp.title('The Elbow Method Graph')
mtp.xlabel('Number of clusters(k)')
mtp.ylabel('wcss_list')
mtp.show()

kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=3,init='k-means++',random_state=42)
y_predict=kmeans.fit_predict(x)
print(y_predict)

mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==0,0],x[y_predict ==0,1],s=100,c='blue',label='cluster 1')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==1,0],x[y_predict ==1,1],s=100,c='green',label='cluster 2')
mtp.scatter(x[y_predict ==2,0],x[y_predict ==2,1],s=100,c='red',label='cluster 3')
mtp.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[0,0],kmeans.cluster_centers_[0,1],s=300,c='black',label='cluster')
mtp.title('Clusters of customers')
mtp.xlabel('Annual Income (K$)')
```

```
mtp.ylabel('Spending Score(1-100)')  
mtp.legend()  
mtp.show()
```

## OUTPUT

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\Rmca_DLMLLab_28.  
[[ 4.25462450e+01  1.60155400e+00]  
 [ 2.34240760e+01  5.38478180e+01]  
 [ 3.39391100e+01  6.77099530e+01]  
 [ 1.70608160e+01 -6.17964280e+01]  
 [ 1.82205540e+01 -6.30686150e+01]  
 [ 4.11533320e+01  2.01683310e+01]  
 [ 4.00690990e+01  4.50381890e+01]  
 [ 1.22260790e+01 -6.90600870e+01]  
 [-1.12026920e+01  1.78738870e+01]  
 [-7.52509730e+01 -7.13890000e-02]  
 [-3.84160970e+01 -6.36166720e+01]  
 [-1.42709720e+01 -1.70132217e+02]  
 [ 4.75162310e+01  1.45500720e+01]  
 [-2.52743980e+01  1.33775136e+02]  
 [ 1.25211100e+01 -6.99683380e+01]  
 [ 4.01431050e+01  4.75769270e+01]  
 [ 4.39158860e+01  1.76790760e+01]  
 [ 1.31938870e+01 -5.95431980e+01]  
 [ 2.36849940e+01  9.03563310e+01]]
```

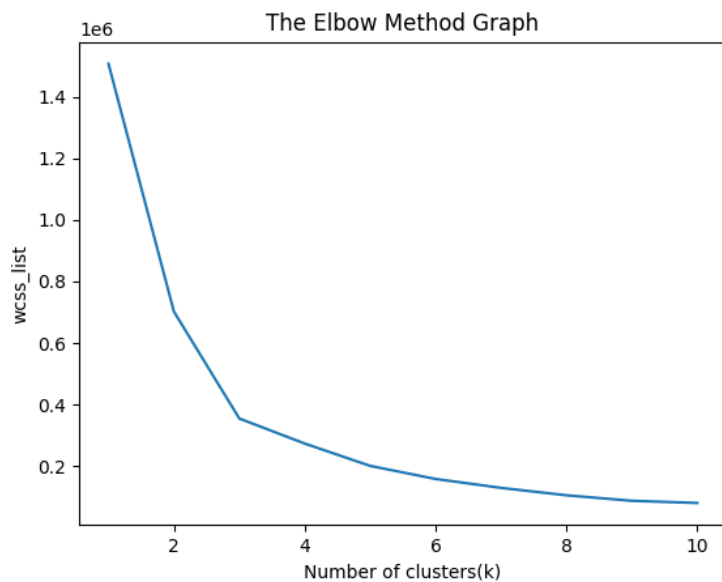
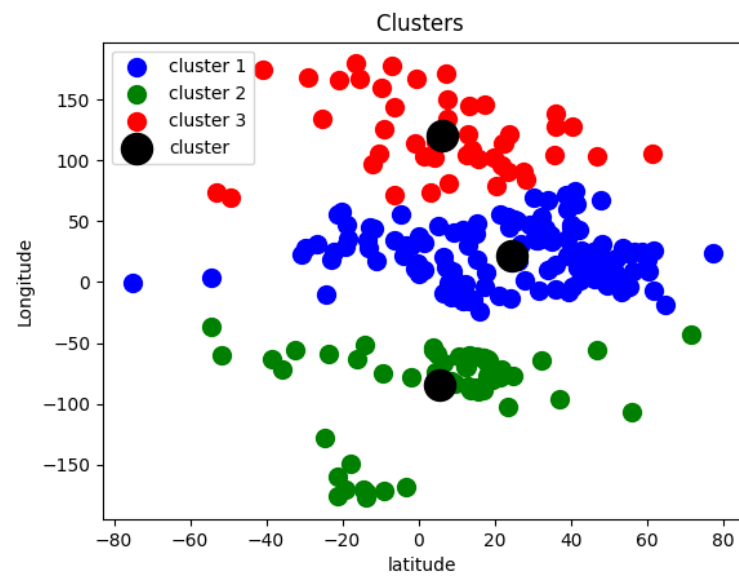


Figure 1



**PROGRAM NO : 13**

**AIM :**

Programs on convolutional neural network to classify images from any standard dataset in the public domain

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow import keras

np.random.seed(42)


fashion_mnist=keras.datasets.fashion_mnist

(x_train,y_train),(x_test,y_test)=fashion_mnist.load_data()

print(x_train.shape,x_test.shape)


x_train=x_train/255.0

x_test=x_test/255.0


plt.imshow(x_train[1],cmap='binary')

plt.show()


np.unique(y_test)
```



```
class_names=['T-shirt/Top','Trouser','Pullover','Dress','Coat','Sandal','Shirt','Sneaker','Bag','Ankle
Boot']
```

```
n_rows=5
```

```
n_cols=10
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(n_cols * 1.4,n_rows * 1.6))
```

```
for row in range(n_rows):
```

```
    for col in range(n_cols):
```

```
        index=n_cols * row +col
```

```
        plt.subplot(n_rows,n_cols,index+1)
```

```
        plt.imshow(x_train[index],cmap='binary',interpolation='nearest')
```

```
        plt.axis('off')
```

```
        plt.title(class_names[y_train[index]])
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
model_CNN=keras.models.Sequential()
```

```
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32,kernel_size=7,padding='same',activation='relu',
input_shape=[28,28,1]))
```

```
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
```

```
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64,kernel_size=3,padding='same',activation='relu'
))
```

```
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
```

```
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32,kernel_size=3,padding='same',activation='relu'
))
```

```
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
```

```

model_CNN.summary()

model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Flatten())

model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=128,activation='relu'))

model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=64,activation='relu'))

model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=10,activation='softmax'))

model_CNN.summary()

model_CNN.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])

x_train=x_train[...,np.newaxis]

x_test=x_test[...,np.newaxis]


history_CNN=model_CNN.fit(x_train,y_train,epochs=2,validation_split=0.1)

pd.DataFrame(history_CNN.history).plot()

plt.grid(True)

plt.xlabel('epochs')

plt.ylabel('loss/accuracy')

plt.title('Training and validation plot')

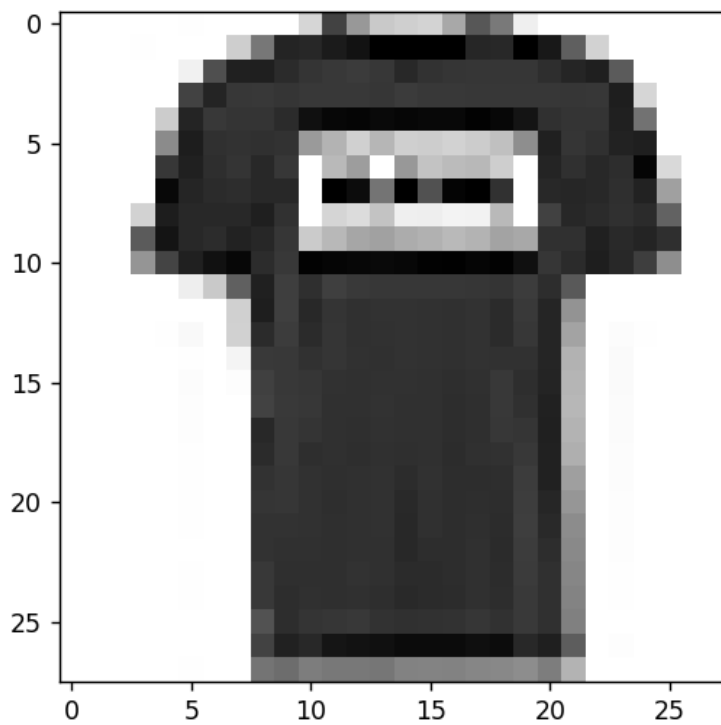
plt.show()

test_loss,test_accuracy=model_CNN.evaluate(x_test,y_test)

print('Test Loss:{}'.format(test_loss),'Test Accuracy:{}'.format(test_accuracy))

```

## OUTPUT



```

(60000, 28, 28) (10000, 28, 28)
2022-02-02 12:03:16.761271: W tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:43: Warning: dso_loader failed for target platform win32
2022-02-02 12:03:16.763256: W tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1716: Cannot create GPU device: CudaDeviceOrder: 0
Skipping registering GPU devices...
2022-02-02 12:03:16.773939: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:151: This TensorFlow binary is optimized with CPU architectures: x86_64-v3
To enable them in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags.
Model: "sequential"
-----
Layer (type)                Output Shape                Param #
-----
conv2d (Conv2D)              (None, 28, 28, 32)         1600
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) (None, 14, 14, 32)         0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)            (None, 14, 14, 64)         18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 7, 7, 64)          0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)            (None, 7, 7, 32)           18464
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 3, 3, 32)          0
-----
Total params: 38,560
Trainable params: 38,560
Non-trainable params: 0

```

```

Trainable params: 38,560
Non-trainable params: 0
-----
Model: "sequential"
-----
Layer (type)                Output Shape                Param #
-----
conv2d (Conv2D)              (None, 28, 28, 32)         1600
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) (None, 14, 14, 32)         0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)            (None, 14, 14, 64)         18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 7, 7, 64)          0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)            (None, 7, 7, 32)           18464
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 3, 3, 32)          0
flatten (Flatten)            (None, 288)                0
dense (Dense)                (None, 128)                36992
dense_1 (Dense)              (None, 64)                 8256
dense_2 (Dense)              (None, 10)                 650

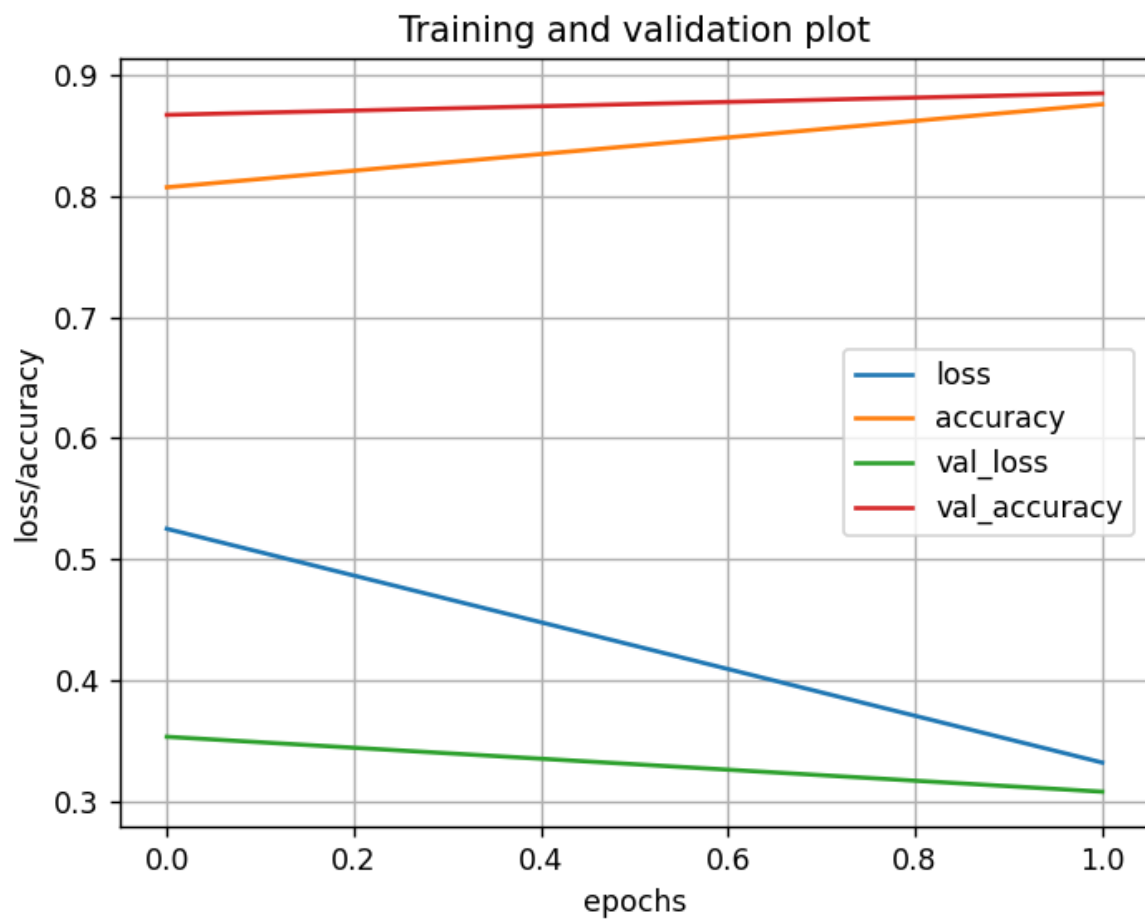
```

```

=====
Total params: 84,458
Trainable params: 84,458
Non-trainable params: 0
-----
Epoch 1/2
1688/1688 [=====] - 74s 43ms/step - loss: 0.5097 - accuracy: 0.8133 - val_loss: 0.3481 - val_accuracy: 0.8688
Epoch 2/2
1688/1688 [=====] - 73s 43ms/step - loss: 0.3272 - accuracy: 0.8795 - val_loss: 0.3289 - val_accuracy: 0.8763
313/313 [=====] - 4s 13ms/step - loss: 0.3441 - accuracy: 0.8721
Test Loss :0.34412604570388794, Test Accuracy : 0.8720999956130981

Process finished with exit code 0

```



**PROGRAM NO : 14**

**AIM :**

Implement a simple web crawler.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import requests

import lxml

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

url = "https://www.rottentomatoes.com/top/bestofrt/"

headers = {

    'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

    Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.132 Safari/537.36 QIHU 360SE'

}

f = requests.get(url,headers = headers)

movies_lst=[]

soup = BeautifulSoup(f.content, 'html.parser')

movies = soup.find('table', {

    'class': 'table'

}).find_all('a')

print(movies)

num = 0

for anchor in movies:

    urls = 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com' + anchor['href']
```

```
movies_lst.append(urls)

print(movies_lst)

num += 1

movie_url = urls

movie_f = requests.get(movie_url, headers = headers)

movie_soup = BeautifulSoup(movie_f.content, 'lxml')

movie_content = movie_soup.find('div', {
    'class': 'movie_synopsis clamp clamp-6 js-clamp'
})

print(num, urls, '\n', 'Movie' + anchor.string.strip())

print('Movie info:' + movie_content.string.strip())
```

## OUTPUT

```
[<a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/it_happened_one_night">
  It Happened One Night (1934)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/citizen_kane">
  Citizen Kane (1941)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/the_wizard_of_oz_1939">
  The Wizard of Oz (1939)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/modern_times">
  Modern Times (1936)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/black_panther_2018">
  Black Panther (2018)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/parasite_2019">
  Parasite (Gisaengchung) (2019)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/avengers_endgame">
  Avengers: Endgame (2019)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/1003707-casablanca">
  Casablanca (1942)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/knives_out">
  Knives Out (2019)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/us_2019">
  Us (2019)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/toy_story_4">
  Toy Story 4 (2019)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/lady_bird">
  Lady Bird (2017)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/mission_impossible_fallout">
  Mission: Impossible - Fallout (2018)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/blackkkklansman">
  BlackKKKlansman (2018)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/get_out">
  Get Out (2017)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/the_irishman">
  The Irishman (2019)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/godfather">
  The Godfather (1972)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/mad_max_fury_road">
  Mad Max: Fury Road (2015)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/spider_man_into_the_spider_verse">
  Spider-Man: Into the Spider-Verse (2018)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/moonlight_2016">
  Moonlight (2016)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/sunset_boulevard">
  Sunset Boulevard (1950)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/1000626-all_about_eve">
  All About Eve (1950)</a>, <a class="unstyled articleLink" href="/m/the_cabinet_of_dr_caligari">
```

```
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night']
1 https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night /n MovieIt Happened One Night (1934)
Movie info:In Frank Capra's acclaimed romantic comedy, spoiled heiress Ellie Andrews (Claudette Colbert) impetuously marries the scheming King Westley, leadi
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane']
2 https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane /n MovieCitizen Kane (1941)
Movie info:When a reporter is assigned to decipher newspaper magnate Charles Foster Kane's (Orson Welles) dying words, his investigation gradually reveals th
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/the_wizard_of_o
3 https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/the_wizard_of_oz_1939 /n MovieThe Wizard of Oz (1939)
Movie info:When a tornado rips through Kansas, Dorothy (Judy Garland) and her dog, Toto, are whisked away in their house to the magical land of Oz. They foll
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/the_wizard_of_o
4 https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/modern_times /n MovieModern Times (1936)
Movie info:This comedic masterpiece finds the iconic Little Tramp (Charlie Chaplin) employed at a state-of-the-art factory where the inescapable machinery co
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/the_wizard_of_o
5 https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/black_panther_2018 /n MovieBlack Panther (2018)
Movie info:After the death of his father, T'Challa returns home to the African nation of Wakanda to take his rightful place as King. When a powerful enemy su
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/the_wizard_of_o
6 https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/parasite_2019 /n MovieParasite (Gisaengchung) (2019)
Movie info:Greed and class discrimination threaten the newly formed symbiotic relationship between the wealthy Park family and the destitute Kim clan.
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/the_wizard_of_o
7 https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/avengers_endgame /n MovieAvengers: Endgame (2019)
Movie info:Adrift in space with no food or water, Tony Stark sends a message to Pepper Potts as his oxygen supply starts to dwindle. Meanwhile, the remaining
['https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_happened_one_night', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/citizen_kane', 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/the_wizard_of_o
```



**PROGRAM NO : 15**

**AIM :**

Implement a simple web crawler.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

import requests

pages_crawled = []

def crawler(url):

    page = requests.get(url)

    soup = BeautifulSoup(page.text, 'html.parser')

    links = soup.find_all('a')

    for link in links:

        if 'href' in link.attrs:

            if link['href'].startswith('/wiki') and ':' not in link['href']:

                if link['href'] not in pages_crawled:

                    new_link = f"https://en.wikipedia.org{link['href']}"

                    pages_crawled.append(link['href'])

                try:

                    with open('data.csv' 'a') as file:

                        file.write(f'{soup.title.text}; {soup.h1.text}; {link["href"]}\n')

                    crawler(new_link)

                except:
```

continue

crawler('https://en.wikipedia.org')

## OUTPUT

```
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Wikipedia
Wikipedia - Wikipedia; Wikipedia; /wiki/Main_Page
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Free_content
Free content - Wikipedia; Free content; /wiki/Definition_of_Free_Cultural_Works
Definition of Free Cultural Works - Wikipedia; Definition of Free Cultural Works; /wiki/Free_content_movement
Free-culture movement - Wikipedia; Free-culture movement; /wiki/Free_culture_(disambiguation)
Free Culture - Wikipedia; Free Culture; /wiki/Free_Culture_(book)
Free Culture (book) - Wikipedia; Free Culture (book); /wiki/Lawrence_Lessig
Lawrence Lessig - Wikipedia; Lawrence Lessig; /wiki/Lawrence_Lessig
Lawrence Lessing - Wikipedia; Lawrence Lessing; /wiki/Science_writer
Science journalism - Wikipedia; Science journalism; /wiki/Scientific_journalism
Scientific journalism - Wikipedia; Scientific journalism; /wiki/Science_journalism
Science journalism - Wikipedia; Science journalism; /wiki/Scientific_writing
Scientific writing - Wikipedia; Scientific writing; /wiki/Science_writing
Science journalism - Wikipedia; Science journalism; /wiki/Science_communication
Science communication - Wikipedia; Science communication; /wiki/Science_publishing
Scientific literature - Wikipedia; Scientific literature; /wiki/Medical_literature
Medical literature - Wikipedia; Medical literature; /wiki/Edwin_Smith_Papyrus
Edwin Smith Papyrus - Wikipedia; Edwin Smith Papyrus; /wiki/New_York_Academy_of_Medicine
New York Academy of Medicine - Wikipedia; New York Academy of Medicine; /wiki/Eclecticism_in_architecture
Eclecticism in architecture - Wikipedia; Eclecticism in architecture; /wiki/Basilica
Basilica - Wikipedia; Basilica; /wiki/Basilicas_in_the_Catholic_Church
Basilicas in the Catholic Church - Wikipedia; Basilicas in the Catholic Church; /wiki/List_of_Catholic_basilicas
List of Catholic basilicas - Wikipedia; List of Catholic basilicas; /wiki/Catholic_Church
```

**PROGRAM NO : 16**

**AIM :**

Implement a program to scrap the web page of any popular website.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import requests

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

import csv

import lxml

URL = "http://www.values.com/inspirational-quotes"

r = requests.get(URL)

print(r.content)

soup = BeautifulSoup(r.content, 'lxml')

print(soup.prettify())

quotes = []

table = soup.find('div', attrs={'id': 'all_quotes'})

for row in table.findAll('div',

                        attrs={'class': 'col-6 col-lg-3 text-center margin-30px-bottom sm-margin-30px-top'}):

    quote = {}

    quote['theme'] = row.h5.text

    quote['url'] = row.a['href']
```

```

quote['img'] = row.img['src']

quote['lines'] = row.img['alt'].split(" #")[0]

quote['author'] = row.img['alt'].split(" #")[1]

quotes.append(quote)

```

```
filename = 'inspirational_quotes.csv'
```

```
with open(filename, 'w', newline='') as f:
```

```
    w = csv.DictWriter(f, ['theme', 'url', 'img', 'lines', 'author'])
```

```
    w.writeheader()
```

```
    for quote in quotes:
```

```
        w.writerow(quote)
```

## OUTPUT

```

theme,url,img,lines,author
LOVE,/inspirational-quotes/7444-where-there-is-love-there-is-life,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quote_artwork/7444/
LOVE,/inspirational-quotes/7439-at-the-touch-of-love-everyone-becomes-a-poet,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quote_ar
FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/8304-a-friend-may-be-waiting-behind-a-stranger-s-face,https://assets.passiton.com/quote
FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/3331-wherever-we-are-it-is-our-friends-that-make,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quo
FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/8303-find-a-group-of-people-who-challenge-and,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quote_
FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/8302-there-s-not-a-word-yet-for-old-friends-who-ve,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/q
FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/7435-there-are-good-ships-and-wood-ships-ships-that,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/q
PERSISTENCE,/inspirational-quotes/6377-at-211-degrees-water-is-hot-at-212-degrees,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quo
PERSISTENCE,/inspirational-quotes/8301-the-key-of-persistence-opens-all-doors-closed,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/
PERSISTENCE,/inspirational-quotes/7918-you-keep-putting-one-foot-in-front-of-the,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quot
PERSISTENCE,/inspirational-quotes/7919-to-persist-with-a-goal-you-must-treasure-the,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/q
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INSPIRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8298-though-no-one-can-go-back-and-make-a-brand-new,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes
INSPIRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8297-a-highly-developed-values-system-is-like-a,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quo
INSPIRATION,/inspirational-quotes/7066-just-don-t-give-up-trying-what-you-really-want,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes
INSPIRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8296-when-we-strive-to-become-better-than-we-are,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/qu
INSPIRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8299-the-most-important-thing-is-to-try-and-inspire,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes
OVERCOMING,/inspirational-quotes/6828-bad-things-do-happen-how-i-respond-to-them,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quot
OVERCOMING,/inspirational-quotes/8294-show-me-someone-who-has-done-something,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quote_ar
OVERCOMING,/inspirational-quotes/6137-its-not-the-load-that-breaks-you-down-its-the,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/q
OVERCOMING,/inspirational-quotes/6805-getting-over-a-painful-experience-is-much-like,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/
OVERCOMING,/inspirational-quotes/8293-if-you-cant-fly-then-run-if-you-cant-run-then,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/q

```

**PROGRAM NO : 17**

**AIM :**

Python program for natural language processing - Ngram (without using inbuilt function).

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
def generate_ngrams(text, WordsToCombine):  
    words = text.split()  
    output = []  
    for i in range(len(words) - WordsToCombine + 1):  
        output.append(words[i:i + WordsToCombine])  
    return output  
  
x= generate_ngrams(text='this is a very good book to study', WordsToCombine=3)  
print(x)
```

**OUTPUT**

```
"C:\python\PyCharm Community Edition 2021.2.3\FJ\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "C:/python/PyCharm Community Edition 2021.2.3/Ngram.py"  
[['this', 'is', 'a'], ['is', 'a', 'very'], ['a', 'very', 'good'], ['very', 'good', 'book'], ['good', 'book', 'to'], ['book', 'to', 'study']]  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

**PROGRAM NO : 18**

**AIM :**

Python program for natural language processing - Ngram (using inbuilt function).

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import nltk

nltk.download()

from nltk.util import ngrams

samplText = 'this is a very good book to study'

GRAMS = ngrams(sequence=nltk.word_tokenize(samplText), n=2)

for grams in GRAMS:

    print(grams)
```

**OUTPUT**



```
showing info https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nltk/nltk\_data/gh-pages/index.xml
('this', 'is')
('is', 'a')
('a', 'very')
('very', 'good')
('good', 'book')
('book', 'to')
('to', 'study')

Process finished with exit code 0
```

**PROGRAM NO : 19**

**AIM :**

Python program for natural language processing - Speechtagging.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import nltk

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize

stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

txt = "Sukanya, Rajib and Naba are my good friends. " \
      "Sukanya is getting married next year. " \
      "Marriage is a big step in one's life." \
      "It is both exciting and frightening. " \
      "But friendship is a sacred bond between people." \
      "It is a special kind of love between us. " \
      "Many of you must have tried searching for a friend. " \
      "but never found the right one. "

tokenized = sent_tokenize(txt)

for i in tokenized:

    wordsList = nltk.word_tokenize(i)

    wordsList = [w for w in wordsList if not w in stop_words]

    tagged = nltk.pos_tag(wordsList)

    print(tagged)
```

## OUTPUT

```
"C:\python\PyCharm Community Edition 2021.2.3\FJ\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "C:/python/PyCharm Community Edition 2021.2.3/ngram02.py"
[('Sukanya', 'NNP'), (',', ','), ('Rajib', 'NNP'), ('Naba', 'NNP'), ('good', 'JJ'), ('friends', 'NNS'), ('.', '.')]
[('Sukanya', 'NNP'), ('getting', 'VBG'), ('married', 'VBN'), ('next', 'JJ'), ('year', 'NN'), ('.', '.')]
[('Marriage', 'NW'), ('big', 'JJ'), ('step', 'NN'), ('one', 'CD'), ('s', 'POS'), ('life.It', 'NN'), ('exciting', 'VBG'), ('frightening', 'NN'), ('.', '.')]
[('But', 'CC'), ('friendship', 'NN'), ('sacred', 'VBD'), ('bond', 'NN'), ('people.It', 'NN'), ('special', 'JJ'), ('kind', 'NN'), ('love', 'VB'), ('us', 'PRP'),
[('Many', 'JJ'), ('must', 'MD'), ('tried', 'VB'), ('searching', 'VBG'), ('friend', 'NN'), ('.', '.')]
[('never', 'RB'), ('found', 'VBN'), ('right', 'RB'), ('one', 'CD'), ('.', '.')]

Process finished with exit code 0
|
```



## PROGRAM NO : 20

### AIM :

Python program for natural language processing which performs chunking.

### PROGRAM CODE :

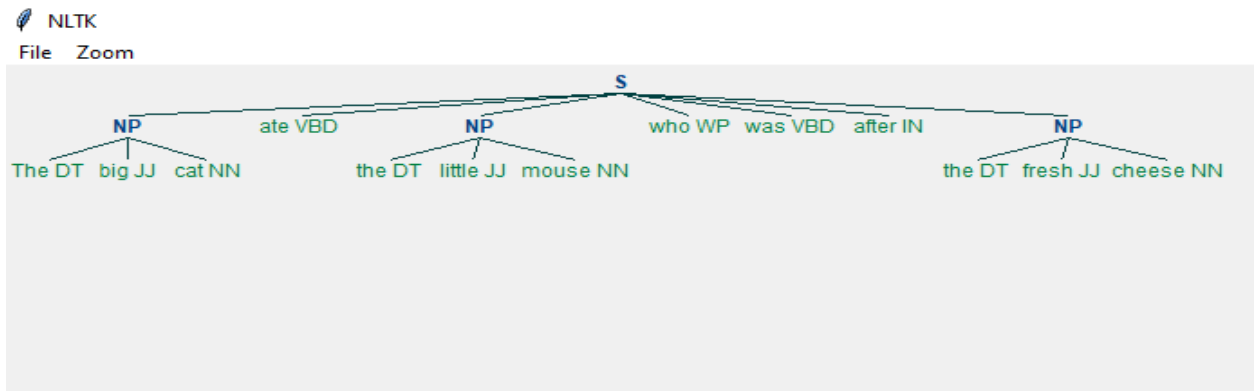
```
import nltk
new="The big cat ate the little mouse who was after the fresh cheese"
new_tokens=nltk.word_tokenize(new)
print(new_tokens)

new_tag=nltk.pos_tag(new_tokens)
print(new_tag)

grammer=r"NP: {<DT>?<JJ>*<NN>}"
chunkParser=nltk.RegexpParser(grammer)
chunked=chunkParser.parse(new_tag)
print(chunked)
chunked.draw()
```

### OUTPUT

```
"C:\python\PyCharm Community Edition 2021.2.3\FJ\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "C:/python/PyCharm Community Edition 2021.2.3/chunking.py"
['The', 'big', 'cat', 'ate', 'the', 'little', 'mouse', 'who', 'was', 'after', 'the', 'fresh', 'cheese']
[('The', 'DT'), ('big', 'JJ'), ('cat', 'NN'), ('ate', 'VBD'), ('the', 'DT'), ('little', 'JJ'), ('mouse', 'NN'), ('who', 'WP'), ('was', 'VBD'),
(S
  (NP The/DT big/JJ cat/NN)
  ate/VBD
  (NP the/DT little/JJ mouse/NN)
  who/WP
  was/VBD
  after/IN
  (NP the/DT fresh/JJ cheese/NN))
Process finished with exit code 0
```



**PROGRAM NO : 21**

**AIM :**

Python program for natural language processing which performs chunking.

**PROGRAM CODE :**

```
import nltk
nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')
sample_text = """Rama killed Ravana
to save sita from Lanka. The legend of the Ramayan is the most popular Indian epic. A lot of
movies and serials have already been shot in several languages here in India based on the
Ramayana. """
```

```
tokenized = nltk.sent_tokenize(sample_text)
```

```
for i in tokenized:
```

```
    words = nltk.word_tokenize(i)
```

```
    tagged_words = nltk.pos_tag(words)
```

```
    chunkGram = r"""VB: {}"""
```

```
    chunkParser = nltk.RegexpParser(chunkGram)
```

```
    chunked = chunkParser.parse(tagged_words)
```

```
    print(chunked)
    chunked.draw()
```

## OUTPUT

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package averaged_perceptron_tagger to  
[nltk_data]   C:\Users\ajcemca\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...  
[nltk_data]   Package averaged_perceptron_tagger is already up-to-  
[nltk_data]   date!
```

```
(S  
  Rama/NNP  
  killed/VBD  
  Ravana/NNP  
  to/TO  
  save/VB  
  sita/NN  
  from/IN  
  Lanka/NNP  
  ./.)
```

Rama NNP killed VBD Ravana NNP to TO save VB sita NN from IN Lanka NNP ..

A DT lot NN of IN movies NNS and CC serials NNS have VBP already RB been VBN shot VBN in IN several JJ languages NNS here RB in IN India NNP based VBN on IN the DT Ramayana NNP ..