Necessary Imports

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

import nltk, re, pprint, string
from nltk import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize
string.punctuation = string.punctuation +'"'+'"'+'-'+''+'-'
string.punctuation = string.punctuation.replace('.', '')
file = open('./dataset.txt', encoding = 'utf8').read()

[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

Preprocess of the Data

```
file_nl_removed = ""
for line in file:
    line_nl_removed = line.replace("\n", " ")
    file_nl_removed += line_nl_removed
file_p = "".join([char for char in file_nl_removed if char not in string.punctuation])
```

Statistics of the Data

```
sents = nltk.sent_tokenize(file_p)
print("The number of sentences is", len(sents))

words = nltk.word_tokenize(file_p)
print("The number of tokens is", len(words))

average_tokens = round(len(words)/len(sents))
print("The average number of tokens per sentence is",
average_tokens)

unique_tokens = set(words)
print("The number of unique tokens are", len(unique_tokens))

The number of sentences is 981
The number of tokens is 27361
The average number of tokens per sentence is 28
The number of unique tokens are 3039
```

▼ Building the N-Gram Model

```
from nltk.util import ngrams
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
unigram=[]
bigram=[]
trigram=[]
fourgram=[]
tokenized_text = []
for sentence in sents:
    sentence = sentence.lower()
    sequence = word_tokenize(sentence)
    for word in sequence:
        if (word =='.'):
            sequence.remove(word)
        else:
            unigram.append(word)
    tokenized_text.append(sequence)
```

```
bigram.extend(list(ngrams(sequence, 2)))
    trigram.extend(list(ngrams(sequence, 3)))
    fourgram.extend(list(ngrams(sequence, 4)))
#removes ngrams containing only stopwords
def removal(x):
    y = []
    for pair in x:
        count = 0
        for word in pair:
            if word in stop_words:
               count = count or 0
                count = count or 1
        if (count==1):
            y.append(pair)
    return(y)
bigram = removal(bigram)
trigram = removal(trigram)
fourgram = removal(fourgram)
freq_bi = nltk.FreqDist(bigram)
freq tri = nltk.FreqDist(trigram)
freq_four = nltk.FreqDist(fourgram)
\verb|print("Most common n-grams without stopword removal and without add-1 smoothing: $$ \n")|
print ("Most common bigrams: ", freq_bi.most_common(5))
print ("\nMost common trigrams: ", freq_tri.most_common(5))
print ("\nMost common fourgrams: ", freq_four.most_common(5))
     Most common n-grams without stopword removal and without add-1 smoothing:
     Most common bigrams: [(('said', 'the'), 209), (('said', 'alice'), 115), (('the', 'queen'), 65), (('the', 'king'), 60), (('a', 'little'
     Most common trigrams: [(('the', 'mock', 'turtle'), 51), (('the', 'march', 'hare'), 30), (('said', 'the', 'king'), 29), (('the', 'white
     Most common fourgrams: [(('said', 'the', 'mock', 'turtle'), 19), (('she', 'said', 'to', 'herself'), 16), (('a', 'minute', 'or', 'two')
     4
```

Script for downloading the stopwords using NLTK

```
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
```

▼ Print 10 Unigrams and Bigrams after removing stopwords

```
print("Most common n-grams with stopword removal and without add-1 smoothing: \n")
unigram_sw_removed = [p for p in unigram if p not in stop_words]
fdist = nltk.FreqDist(unigram_sw_removed)
print("Most common unigrams: ", fdist.most_common(10))
bigram_sw_removed = []
bigram_sw_removed.extend(list(ngrams(unigram_sw_removed, 2)))
fdist = nltk.FreqDist(bigram_sw_removed)
print("\nMost common bigrams: ", fdist.most_common(10))

Most common n-grams with stopword removal and without add-1 smoothing:

Most common unigrams: [('said', 462), ('alice', 385), ('little', 128), ('one', 101), ('like', 85), ('know', 85), ('would', 83), ('went
Most common bigrams: [(('said', 'alice'), 122), (('mock', 'turtle'), 54), (('march', 'hare'), 31), (('said', 'king'), 29), (('thought'), 124)
```

▼ Add-1 smoothing

```
ngrams_all = {1:[], 2:[], 3:[], 4:[]}
for i in range(4):
    for each in tokenized_text:
        for j in ngrams(each, i+1):
            ngrams_all[i+1].append(j);
ngrams_voc = {1:set([]), 2:set([]), 3:set([]), 4:set([])}
for i in range(4):
```

```
for gram in ngrams_all[i+1]:
         if gram not in ngrams voc[i+1]:
            ngrams_voc[i+1].add(gram)
total_ngrams = {1:-1, 2:-1, 3:-1, 4:-1}
total_voc = {1:-1, 2:-1, 3:-1, 4:-1}
for i in range(4):
    total_ngrams[i+1] = len(ngrams_all[i+1])
    total_voc[i+1] = len(ngrams_voc[i+1])
ngrams_prob = \{1:[], 2:[], 3:[], 4:[]\}
for i in range(4):
    for ngram in ngrams_voc[i+1]:
         tlist = [ngram]
         tlist.append(ngrams_all[i+1].count(ngram))
         ngrams_prob[i+1].append(tlist)
for i in range(4):
    for ngram in ngrams_prob[i+1]:
         \label{eq:ngrams} \textit{ngram}[-1] = (\textit{ngram}[-1]+1)/(\textit{total\_ngrams}[\textit{i+1}]+\textit{total\_voc}[\textit{i+1}])
```

Prints top 10 unigram, bigram, trigram, fourgram after smoothing

▼ Next word Prediction

```
str1 = 'after that alice said the'
str2 = 'alice felt so desperate that she was'
token_1 = word_tokenize(str1)
token_2 = word_tokenize(str2)
ngram_1 = \{1:[], 2:[], 3:[]\}
                              #to store the n-grams formed
ngram_2 = \{1:[], 2:[], 3:[]\}
for i in range(3):
   ngram_1[i+1] = list(ngrams(token_1, i+1))[-1]
    ngram_2[i+1] = list(ngrams(token_2, i+1))[-1]
print("String 1: ", ngram_1,"\nString 2: ",ngram_2)
     String 1: {1: ('the',), 2: ('said', 'the'), 3: ('alice', 'said', 'the')}
     String 2: {1: ('was',), 2: ('she', 'was'), 3: ('that', 'she', 'was')}
for i in range(4):
    ngrams_prob[i+1] = sorted(ngrams_prob[i+1], key = lambda x:x[1], reverse = True)
pred_1 = {1:[], 2:[], 3:[]}
for i in range(3):
    count = 0
    for each in ngrams_prob[i+2]:
       if each[0][:-1] == ngram_1[i+1]:
#to find predictions based on highest probability of n-grams
            count +=1
            pred_1[i+1].append(each[0][-1])
            if count ==5:
                hreak
```

```
if count<5:
                      while(count!=5):
                                pred_1[i+1].append("NOT FOUND")
 #if no word prediction is found, replace with NOT FOUND
                                count +=1
 for i in range(4):
           ngrams\_prob[i+1] = sorted(ngrams\_prob[i+1], key = lambda x:x[1], reverse = True)
 pred_2 = {1:[], 2:[], 3:[]}
 for i in range(3):
           count = 0
           for each in ngrams_prob[i+2]:
                      if each[0][:-1] == ngram 2[i+1]:
                                count +=1
                                 pred_2[i+1].append(each[0][-1])
                                 if count ==5:
                                          break
           if count<5:
                      while(count!=5):
                                pred_2[i+1].append("\0")
                                 count +=1
print("Next word predictions for the strings using the probability models of bigrams, trigrams, and fourgrams\n")
print("String 1 - after that alice said the-\n")
print("Bigram model predictions: {} \\ nFourgram model predictions: {} \\ 
print("String 2 - alice felt so desperate that she was-\n")
 print("Bigram model predictions: {}\nTrigram model predictions: {}\nFourgram model predictions: {}\" .format(pred_2[1], pred_2[2], pred_2[3]))
              Next word predictions for the strings using the probability models of bigrams, trigrams, and fourgrams
              String 1 - after that alice said the-
             Bigram model predictions: ['queen', 'king', 'mock', 'gryphon', 'hatter']
Trigram model predictions: ['king', 'hatter', 'mock', 'caterpillar', 'gryphon']
Fourgram model predictions: ['NOT FOUND', 'NOT FOUND', 'NOT FOUND', 'NOT FOUND', 'NOT FOUND']
              String 2 - alice felt so desperate that she was-
             Bigram model predictions: ['a', 'the', 'not', 'going', 'that']
Trigram model predictions: ['now', 'quite', 'a', 'looking', 'walking']
Fourgram model predictions: ['now', 'walking', 'in', 'quite', 'ready']
```