```
In [28]:
         sentence = "Natural language processing makes it possible for computers to
In [29]:
         print(sentence)
        Natural language processing makes it possible for computers to understand the human lan
        guage. In natural language processing, human language is separated into fragments so th
        at the grammatical structure of sentences and the meaning of words can be analysed and
        understood in context. This helps computers read and understand spoken or written text
        in the same way as humans. I am studying Natural Language Processing at Amrita Universi
        ty.
In [30]:
         if(sentence.find("language") >= 0):
             print("Word language present in the sentence")
         else:
              print("Word language not present in the sentence")
        Word language present in the sentence
In [31]:
         ind = sentence.index("human")
         print("Index value of the word human is:", ind)
        Index value of the word human is: 78
In [32]:
         list words = sentence.lower().split(" ")
         flag = False
         for i in range(len(list words)):
             if(list words[i] == "possible"):
                  print("Index value of the word possible is:", i)
                  flag = True
         if(not flag):
             print("Word possible not present in the sentence")
        Index value of the word possible is: 5
         print("Third word of the given text is:", list words[3-1])
        Third word of the given text is: processing
In [34]:
         print("Number of Lines in the given text is:", len(sentence[:-
         1].split(".")))
         print("Number of Words in the given text is:", len(list words))
         print ("Number of Characters in the given text is:", len(sentence) -
         sentence.count(" "))
        Number of Lines in the given text is: 4
        Number of Words in the given text is: 67
        Number of Characters in the given text is: 372
```

```
print(len(vocabulary))
In [36]:
          freq = []
          lst voc = list(vocabulary)
          for i in range(len(lst voc)):
               c = list words.count(lst voc[i])
               freq.append(c)
          z=zip(lst voc, freq)
          dict voc = dict(z)
          from pprint import pprint
          pprint(dict_voc)
          'analysed': 1,
          'be': 1,
          'computers': 2,
          'fragments': 1,
          'grammatical': 1,
          'helps': 1,
'human': 2,
          'language': 4,
          'language.': 1,
          'makes': 1,
          'meaning': 1,
          'possible': 1,
          'processing': 2,
          'processing,': 1,
          'sentences': 1,
          'separated': 1,
          'spoken': 1,
           'studying': 1,
          'text': 1,
          'that': 1,
          'understood': 1,
          'university.': 1,
          'way': 1,
          'words': 1,
          'written': 1}
```

In [35]:

vocabulary = set(list words)