

Anagrams & Programs

**By Kevin Ramirez, Marla
Anderson, and Christina Tetrick**



Introduction


The purpose of this project was to explore the potential anagrams a program could generate when given a dictionary with a set of words.





The Algorithm

Our algorithm hinges upon the use of a default dictionary. A default dictionary, unlike a typical dictionary, is able to assign a value to a nonexistent key. This makes it ideal for our anagrams because several values are being attached to one key.



Our Code

- Reads through the eng_dict file
 - Generates Anagrams and eliminates words shorter than 8
- Table[key].append places those anagrams in a keylist
 - Orders anagrams based on length
- Prints anagrams and number of anagrams generated

```
from collections import defaultdict

table = defaultdict(list)

def main():
    infile = open("eng_dict.txt", "r")
    outfile = open("anagramtest.txt", "w")
    outfile2 = open("isogramtest.txt", "w")
    outfile3 = open("asciitest.txt", "w")

    anagramkeylist = anagram_permute(infile, outfile, table)
    isograms(anagramkeylist, outfile2)
    ascii(anagramkeylist, outfile3)

    infile.close()
    outfile.close()
    outfile2.close()
    outfile3.close()

def anagram_permute(infile, outfile, table):
    no_dups = list(sorted(set(infile.read().lower().strip().split())))

    for line in no_dups:
        if len(line) > 7:
            key = "".join(sorted(line))
            table[key].append(line)


    keylist = list(table.keys())
    keylist.sort(key=len)
    keylist = sorted(keylist, key=lambda x: len(table[x]))
```

```
keylist = sorted(keylist, key=lambda x: len(table[x]))
anagramkeylist = []
count = 0
for key in keylist:
    if len(table[key]) > 1:
        anagramkeylist.append(key)
        count+=1
        print("{:<25}| {}".format(key, " ".join(table[key])), file=outfile)
print("\nAMOUNT OF ANAGRAM FAMILIES:", count, file=outfile)
return anagramkeylist
```



Cool Findings

Several cool things were discovered during this project. First, the generated anagrams does not contain any palindromes, and there is no symmetry. Second, there are 996 isograms contained within the list. Third, the anagrams can be translated into ASCII values.



Examples of Cool Findings

Isograms

chinoty	hypnotic, phytonic, pyro
aeilnrtu	lutrinae, retinula, rut
aemnorst	monaster, monstera, nea
aelmnops	neoplasm, pleonasm, pol
agिनorst	orangist, organist, ro
aeilnpst	panelist, pantelis, penalist, plastein
acehipst	paschite, pastiche, pistache, scaphite
acdenrtu	uncarted, uncrated, underact, untraced
aceilorst	alectoris, sarcolite, sclerotia, sectorial
aceilnort	alectrion, clarionet, crotaline, locarnite
aceilopst	alopecist, altiscope, epicostal, scapolite
acehinort	anchorite, antechoir, heatronic, hectorian
aceinort	actioner, anerotic, ceration, creation, reaction
aceilrtu	arculite, cutleria, lucretia, reticula, treculia
aeinorst	arsonite, asterion, oestrian, rosinate, serotina
aeimnpst	imperant, pairment, partimen, premiant, tripeman
aeimnort	maronite, martinoe, minorate, morenita, romanite
adenprsu	undersap, unparsed, unrasped, unspared, unspread
aceinorst	atroscine, certosina, ostracine, tinoceras, tricosane
aceilnor	acrolein, arecolin, caroline, colinear, cornelia, creolian, lonicera

AMOUNT OF ISOGRAMIC ANAGRAM FAMILIES: 996

Anagrams

aeilnprst	alpestrine, epistern
aacdeinort	arctoidean, carotide
aaceilnort	creational, crotalin
achiimnorst	anchoritism, chiroma
aceilnopstt	entoplastic, spinotectat, tectospinat, tenoplastic
acghimnoopr	gramophonic, monographic, nomographic, phonogramic
aacghillmnoopy	gramophonically, monographically, nomographically, phonogramically
aceinort	actioner, anerotic, ceration, creation, creation, reaction
aceeinrt	aneretic, centiare, creatine, increate, iterance
aceilrtu	arculite, cutleria, lucretia, reticula, treculia
aeinorst	arsonite, asterion, oestrian, rosinate, serotina

ASCII

838: aceehlpt	chapelet, peachlet
838: acehillt	hellicat, lecithal
838: acehilms	camelish, schalmei
838: addgilns	addlings, saddling
838: adeeilpr	pedalier, perlidae
838: adeeinnr	adreneine, adrienne
838: adegilnr	dragline, reginald, ringlead
838: cdehilno	chelidon, chelonid, delichon
839: aabdlorr	labrador, larboard
839: aabilms	bailsmen, balanism, nabalism
839: aaceinrt	anaretic, arcanite, carinate, craniate
839: aadegnst	dagestan, standage
839: aadimnno	monadina, nomadian
839: abcehlsu	chasuble, subchela
839: abcekoos	bookcase, casebook
839: acdeeort	decorate, ocreated
839: acdiinop	diapnoic, pinacoid
839: aceehkrt	eckehart, hacktree
839: acefiirt	actifier, artifice
839: acegilmu	glucemia, mucilage
839: acehilor	halicore, heroical
839: aceikkls	casklike, sacklike
839: adeeimnt	dementia, mendaite
839: adeeimpr	epiderma, premedia
839: adegimnr	dirgeman, margined, midrange
839: adegilmno	angeldom, lodgeman
839: adehikns	headskin, nakedish, sinkhead
839: bdeimor	demirobe, embodier

Symmetry & Palindromes

```
def symmetry():
    infile = open("eng_dict.txt", "r")
    horizontals = {"B", "C", "D", "E", "H", "I", "K", "O", "X"}
    count = 0
    for line in infile:
        line = line.upper().strip()
        if len(line) > 7:
            letters = list(line)
            if set(letters).issubset(horizontals):
                print (line)
    symmetry()

...

#By changing the letters, you can search for different types of words. Fo instance, words that can be played on a piano:
def musical_notes():
    infile = open("eng_dict.txt", "r")
    horizontals = {"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G"}
    count = 0
    for line in infile:
        line = line.upper().strip()
        if len(line) > 7:
            letters = list(line)
            if set(letters).issubset(horizontals):
                print (line)
    musical_notes()
```

```
def palindromes():
    infile = open("eng_dict.txt", "r")
    for line in infile:
        line=line.strip()
        #if len(line) >7: #will not work because there are no palindroms greater than 7 characters
        if line==line[::-1]: # reverses and tests in one step
            print(line)
    palindromes()
```

Isograms

```
for key in keylist:
    if len(table[key]) > 1:
        count+=1
        print("{:<25}| {}".format(key, " ".join(table[key])), file=outfile) #
print("\nThere are this many anagrams:", count, file=outfile)
return keylist

def isograms(keylist, outfile2):
    count = 0
    for line in keylist:
        if len(table[line]) > 1:
            line = line.lower().strip()
            if len(set(line)) == len(line):
                count+=1
                print("{:<25}| {}".format(line, " ".join(table[line])), file=outfile2)
    print("There are %s isograms!"%(count), file=outfile2)
    print(count)
iso_ano_merge()
```


ASCII Values

```
def ascii(anagramkeylist, outfile3):
    numlist = []
    for key in anagramkeylist:
        letterlist = list(key)

        sum = 0
        for a in letterlist:
            sum+=ord(a)
        numlist.append(sum)

    anagramkeylist = [anagramkeylist for _,anagramkeylist in sorted(zip(numlist,anagramkeylist))]

    count = 0
    for key, i in zip(anagramkeylist, range(1, len(numlist))):
        print("{}: {:<25}| {}".format(sorted(numlist)[i-1], key, ", ".join(table[key])), file=outfile3)
        if sorted(numlist)[i-1] != sorted(numlist)[i]:
            count+=1
            print("", file=outfile3)
    print("AMOUNT OF ASCII RELATED ANAGRAMS:", count, file=outfile3)

main()
```

Conclusions and Future Directions

- Linguistics
 - Other potential letter or word combinations
- Computer Science
 - Behavior of anagrams when translated into ASCII code

