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In [9]: import nltk
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
text = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."
# Tokenize the text
tokens = word_tokenize(text)
print(tokens)

['The', 'quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jumps', 'over', 'the', 'lazy', 'dog', '.']
```

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In [10]: import nltk
from nltk.tag import pos_tag

# Perform POS tagging
pos_tags = pos_tag(tokens)

print(pos_tags)

[('The', 'DT'), ('quick', 'JJ'), ('brown', 'NN'), ('fox', 'NN'), ('jumps', 'VBZ'), ('over', 'IN'), ('the', 'DT'), ('lazy', 'JJ'), ('dog', 'NN'), (',', '.')]

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In [11]: import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords

# Get the list of English stop words
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

# Remove stop words
filtered_tokens = [token for token in tokens if token.lower() not in stop_words]

print(filtered_tokens)

['quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jumps', 'lazy', 'dog', '.']

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In [12]: import nltk
from nltk.stem import SnowballStemmer

# Initialize the Snowball stemmer with English language
stemmer = SnowballStemmer('english')

# Stem the tokens
stemmed_tokens = [stemmer.stem(token) for token in filtered_tokens]

print(stemmed_tokens)

['quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jump', 'lazi', 'dog', '.']

```

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In [13]: import nltk
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

# Initialize the WordNet lemmatizer
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

# Lemmatize the tokens
lemmatized_tokens = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(token) for token in filtered_tokens]

print(lemmatized_tokens)

['quick', 'brown', 'fox', 'jump', 'lazy', 'dog', '.']

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In [14]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

# Create a list of documents (in this case, we have only one document)
documents = ["The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog. The dog slept and the fox ran away"]

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# Initialize the TF-IDF vectorizer with English stop words and unigram (single word) tokens
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english', ngram_range=(1,1))

# Fit and transform the documents to TF-IDF matrix
tfidf_matrix = vectorizer.fit_transform(documents)

# Get the feature names (i.e., the unique tokens in the documents)
feature_names = vectorizer.get_feature_names_out()

# Print the TF-IDF matrix as a pandas DataFrame
import pandas as pd
tfidf_df = pd.DataFrame(tfidf_matrix.toarray(), columns=feature_names)
print(tfidf_df)
```

```
away brown dog fox jumped lazy quick ran slept woods
0 0.25 0.25 0.5 0.5 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25
```

In [15]:

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
import pandas as pd

# Define some example documents
documents = ["The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.", "The dog slept and the fox ran a"]

# Initialize the TF-IDF vectorizer with English stop words and unigram (single word) tokens
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english', ngram_range=(1,1))

# Fit the vectorizer to the documents and transform them to TF-IDF matrix
tfidf_matrix = vectorizer.fit_transform(documents)

# Get the feature names (i.e., the unique tokens in the vectorizer)
feature_names = vectorizer.get_feature_names_out(documents)

# Print the feature names as a pandas DataFrame
feature_names_df = pd.DataFrame({'feature_name': feature_names})
print(feature_names_df)
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feature_name
0 away
1 brown
2 dog
3 fox
4 jumped
5 lazy
6 quick
7 ran
8 slept
9 woods
```

In [26]:

```
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Combine the tokens into a single string
text = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur ac"

# Generate the word cloud
wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=400, background_color='white', stopwords=stop_w)

# Display the word cloud using matplotlib
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

