

IMPORTING REQUIRED LIBRARIES

```
In [1]: import sagemaker
import boto3
import io
import os
from sagemaker import Session
import re
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

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

```
In [2]: sagemaker_session = sagemaker.Session()
bucket = 'mohan-bucket-cogintern'
subfolder = 'Assignment1/Data'
role = sagemaker.get_execution_role()
s3 = boto3.client('s3')
contents = s3.list_objects(Bucket=bucket, Prefix=subfolder)['Contents']
files=[]
for f in contents:
    files.append(f['Key'])
print(files)
```

['Assignment1/Data/', 'Assignment1/Data/data1.txt', 'Assignment1/Data/data2.txt', 'Assignment1/Data/data3.txt', 'Assignment1/Data/data4.txt', 'Assignment1/Data/data5.txt']

```
In [3]: data = ''
for file in files[1:]:
    lines = s3.get_object(Bucket = bucket,Key = str(file))
    lines['Body']
    with io.FileIO('s.txt', 'w') as sample:
        for i in lines['Body']:
            sample.write(i)
f = open("s.txt", "r")
data = data + f.read()
```

```
In [4]: print(data)
```

A reactive machine follows the most basic of AI principles and, as its name implies, is capable of only using its intelligence to perceive and react to the world in front of it. A reactive machine cannot store a memory and as a result cannot rely on past experiences to inform decision making in real-time. Perceiving the world directly means that reactive machines are designed to complete only a limited number of specialized duties. Intentionally narrowing a reactive machine’s worldview is not any sort of cost-cutting measure, however, and instead means that this type of AI will be more trustworthy and reliable – it will react the same way to the same stimuli every time. A famous example of a reactive machine is Deep Blue, which was designed by IBM in the 1990’s as a chess-playing supercomputer and defeated international grandmaster Gary Kasparov in a game. Deep Blue was only capable of identifying the pieces on a chess board and knowing how each move based on the rules of chess, acknowledging each piece’s present position, and determining what the most logical move would be at that moment. The computer was not pursuing future potential moves by its opponent or trying to put its own pieces in better position. Every turn was viewed as its own reality, separate from any other movement that was made beforehand. Another example of a game-playing reactive machine is Google’s AlphaGo. AlphaGo is also incapable of evaluating future moves but relies on its own neural network to evaluate developments of the present game, giving it an edge over Deep Blue in a more complex game. AlphaGo also bested world-class competitors of the game, defeating champion Go player Lee Sedol in 2016. Though limited in scope and not easily altered, reactive machine artificial intelligence can attain a level of complexity, and offers reliability when created to fulfill repeatable tasks.

```
In [5]: l=data.split('.')
print(l)
print(len(l))
```

['A reactive machine follows the most basic of AI principles and, as its name implies, is capable of only using its intelligence to perceive and react to the world in front of it', ' A reactive machine cannot store a memory and as a result cannot rely on past experiences to inform decision making in real-time', 'Perceiving the world directly means that reactive machines are designed to complete only a limited number of specialized duties', ' Intentionally narrowing a reactive machine’s worldview is not any sort of cost-cutting measure, however, and instead means that this type of AI will be more trustworthy and reliable – it will react the same way to the same stimuli every time', ' A famous example of a reactive machine is Deep Blue, which was designed by IBM in the 1990’s as a chess-playing supercomputer and defeated international grandmaster Gary Kasparov in a game', ' Deep Blue was only capable of identifying the pieces on a chess board and knowing how each move based on the rules of chess, acknowledging each piece’s present position, and determining what the most logical move would be at that moment', ' The computer was not pursuing future potential moves by its opponent or trying to put its own pieces in better position', ' Every turn was viewed as its own reality, separate from any other movement that was made beforehand', 'Another example of a game-playing reactive machine is Google’s AlphaGo', ' AlphaGo is also incapable of evaluating future moves but relies on its own neural network to evaluate developments of the present game, giving it an edge over Deep Blue in a more complex game', ' AlphaGo also bested world-class competitors of the game, defeating champion Go player Lee Sedol in 2016', 'Though limited in scope and not easily altered, reactive machine artificial intelligence can attain a level of complexity, and offers reliability when created to fulfill repeatable tasks', '']
13

```
In [6]: fstring = []
for i in range(0,len(l)):
    s = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ',str(l[i]))
    s = s.lower()
    s = s.split()
    ps = PorterStemmer()
    swords = stopwords.words('english')
    s = [ps.stem(word) for word in s if not word in set(swords)]
    s = ' '.join(s)
    fstring.append(s)
fstring
```

```
Out[6]: ['reactiv machin follow basic ai principl name impli capabl use intellig perceiv react world front',
'reactiv machin cannot store memori result cannot reli past experi inform decis make real time',
'perceiv world directli mean reactiv machin design complet limit number special duti',
'intent narrow reactiv machin worldview sort cost cut measur howev instead mean type ai trustworthi reliabl react way stimuli everi time',
'famou exampl reactiv machin deep blue design ibm chess play supercomput defeat intern grandmast gari kasparov game',
'deep blue capabl identifi piec chess board know move base rule chess acknowledg piec present posit determin logic move would moment',
'comput pursu futur potenti move oppon tri put piec better posit',
'everi turn view realiti separ movement made beforehand',
'anoth exampl game play reactiv machin googl alphago',
'alphago also incap evalu futur move reli neural network evalu develop present game give edg deep blue complex game',
'alphago also best world class competitor game defeat champion go player lee sedol',
'though limit scope easili alter reactiv machin artifici intellig attain level complex offer reliabl creat fulfil repeat task',
'']
```

```
In [7]: result=''.join(fstring)
result
```

```
Out[7]: 'reactiv machin follow basic ai principl name impli capabl use intellig perceiv react world frontreactiv machin cannot store memori result cannot reli past experi inform decis make real timeperceiv world directli mean reactiv machin design complet limit number special dutiintent narrow reactiv machin worldview sort cost cut measur howev instead mean type ai trustworthi reliabl react way stimuli everi timefamou exampl reactiv machin deep blue design ibm chess play supercomput defeat intern grandmast gari kasparov gamedeep blue capabl identifi piec chess board know move base rule chess acknowledg piec present posit determin logic move would momentcomput pursu futur potenti move oppon tri put piec better positeveri turn view realiti separ movement made beforehandanother exampl game play reactiv machin googl alphagoalphago also incap evalu futur move reli neural network evalu develop present game give edg deep blue complex gamealphago also best world class competitor game defeat champion go player lee sedolthough limit scope easili alter reactiv machin artifici intellig attain level complex offer reliable creat fulfil repeat task'
```

```
In [8]: f = open("result.txt", "a")
f.write(result)
boto3.resource('s3').Bucket(bucket).Object(os.path.join('Assignment1/Results','result.txt')).upload_file('result.txt')
```

```
In [9]: contents = s3.list_objects(Bucket=bucket, Prefix='Assignment1/Results')['Contents']
for f in contents:
    print(f['Key'])
```

Assignment1/Results/result.txt

```
In [10]: lines = s3.get_object(Bucket = bucket,Key = 'Assignment1/Results/result.txt')
lines['Body']
res=''
with io.FileIO('s.txt', 'w') as sample:
    for i in lines['Body']:
        sample.write(i)
f = open("s.txt", "r")
res = res + f.read()
print(res)
```

reactiv machin follow basic ai principl name impli capabl use intellig perceiv react world frontreactiv machin cannot store memori result cannot reli past experi inform decis make real timeperceiv world directli mean reactiv machin design complet limit number special dutiintent narrow reactiv machin worldview sort cost cut measur howev instead mean type ai trustworthi reliabl react way stimuli everi timefamou exampl reactiv machin deep blue design ibm chess play supercomput defeat intern grandmast gari kasparov gamedeep blue capabl identifi piec chess board know move base rule chess acknowledg piec present posit determin logic move would momentcomput pursu futur potenti move oppon tri put piec better positeveri turn view realiti separ movement made beforehandanother exampl game play reactiv machin googl alphagoalphago also incap evalu futur move reli neural network evalu develop present game give edg deep blue complex gamealphago also best world class competitor game defeat champion go player lee sedolthough limit scope easili alter reactiv machin artifici intellig attain level complex offer reliable creat fulfil repeat task

```
In [11]: le = LabelEncoder()
encwords = le.fit_transform(res.split(" "))
print(encwords)
```

[95 66 39 8 1 91 75 54 15 118 58 83 94 121 40 66 14 109
 71 101 14 98 82 38 56 25 68 96 113 121 31 69 95 66 28 20
 64 79 107 32 76 95 66 122 106 22 24 70 51 57 69 117 1 115
 99 94 120 108 36 112 37 95 66 26 12 28 52 17 85 110 27 59
 50 46 60 45 12 15 53 84 17 13 61 73 7 102 17 0 84 90
 87 29 65 73 123 72 92 42 89 73 81 114 93 84 11 88 116 119
 97 105 74 67 9 37 43 85 95 66 49 2 3 55 35 42 73 98
 78 77 35 30 60 43 47 34 26 12 21 44 3 10 121 18 19 43
 27 16 48 86 92 104 64 103 33 4 95 66 5 58 6 63 21 80
 99 23 41 100 111]

```
In [12]: wcss = []
for i in range(1, 5):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++', random_state = 42)
    kmeans.fit(encwords.reshape(-1,1))
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
plt.plot(range(1, 5), wcss)
plt.title('The Elbow Method')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS')
plt.show()
```

The Elbow Method

Number of clusters	WCSS
1.0	205000
1.5	125000
2.0	52000
2.5	38000
3.0	25000
3.5	20000
4.0	15000

```
In [13]: km=KMeans(n_clusters=3)
km
```

```
Out[13]: KMeans(algorithm='auto', copy_x=True, init='k-means++', max_iter=300,
n_clusters=3, n_init=10, n_jobs=None, precompute_distances='auto',
random_state=None, tol=0.0001, verbose=0)
```

```
In [14]: y=km.fit_predict(encwords.reshape(-1,1))
y
```

```
Out[14]: array([2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2,
2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2,
2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0,
1, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0,
1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1,
1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0,
2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2], dtype=int32)
```

```
In [15]: km.cluster_centers_
```

```
Out[15]: array([[ 19.72727273],
[ 61.33928571],
[101.          ]])
```

```
In [ ]:
```