## Experiment-03

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Aim: Write a program to find the keywords for a text document. Use TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) to find the importance of different words in the document.

### Theory:

#### What is TF-IDF?

TF-IDF (term frequency-inverse document frequency) is a statistical measure that evaluates how relevant a word is to a document in a collection of documents.

This is done by multiplying two metrics: how many times a word appears in a document, and the inverse document frequency of the word across a set of documents.

#### Applications of TF-IDF:

Determining how relevant a word is to a document, or TD-IDF, is useful in many ways, for example:

#### • Information retrieval

TF-IDF was invented for document search and can be used to deliver results that are most relevant to what you're searching for. Imagine you have a search engine and somebody looks for LeBron. The results will be displayed in order of relevance. That's to say the most relevant sports articles will be ranked higher because TF-IDF gives the word LeBron a higher score.

It's likely that every search engine you have ever encountered uses TF-IDF scores in its algorithm.

# Keyword Extraction

TF-IDF is also useful for extracting keywords from text. How? The highest scoring words of a document are the most relevant to that document, and therefore they can be considered keywords for that document. Pretty straightforward.

```
Code:
import pandas as pd
import math
with open('text1.txt') as f:
    first1 = f.read()
with open('text2.txt') as s:
    second1 = s.read()
with open('text3.txt') as t:
    third1 = t.read()
first1=first1.split(" ")
second1=second1.split(" ")
third1=third1.split(" ")
total= set(first1).union(set(second1)).union(set(third1))
# print(total)
wordDictA = dict.fromkeys(total, 0)
wordDictB = dict.fromkeys(total, 0)
wordDictC = dict.fromkeys(total, 0)
for word in first1:
    wordDictA[word]+=1
for word in second1:
    wordDictB[word]+=1
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for word in third1:

wordDictC[word]+=1

```
pd.DataFrame([wordDictA, wordDictB, wordDictC])
wordDictA = dict.fromkeys(total, 0)
wordDictB = dict.fromkeys(total, 0)
wordDictC = dict.fromkeys(total, 0)
for word in first1:
    wordDictA[word]+=1
for word in second1:
    wordDictB[word]+=1
for word in third1:
    wordDictC[word]+=1
pd.DataFrame([wordDictA, wordDictB, wordDictC])
# import nltk
# nltk.download('stopwords')
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
filtered_sentence = [w for w in wordDictA if not w in stop_words]
# print(filtered_sentence)
def computeIDF(docList):
    idfDict = {}
    N = len(docList)
    idfDict = dict.fromkeys(docList[0].keys(), 0)
    for word, val in idfDict.items():
```

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idfDict[word] = math.log10(N / (float(val) + 1))
    return(idfDict)
#inputing our sentences in the log file
idfs = computeIDF([wordDictA, wordDictB, wordDictC])
def computeTFIDF(tfBow, idfs):
    tfidf = {}
    for word, val in tfBow.items():
        tfidf[word] = val*idfs[word]
    return(tfidf)
#running our two sentences through the IDF:
idfFirst = computeTFIDF(wordDictA, idfs)
idfSecond = computeTFIDF(wordDictB, idfs)
idfThird = computeTFIDF(wordDictC, idfs)
#putting it in a dataframe
idf= pd.DataFrame([idfFirst, idfSecond])
print(idf)
```

## Output: