

## DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT INDEXER FOR ODIA USING NLP

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### What is Indexer:

The purpose of storing an index is to optimize speed and performance in finding relevant documents for a search query.

## DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT INDEXER FOR ODIA USING NLP:

NLTK is a powerful Python package that provides a set of diverse natural languages algorithms. It is free, opensource, easy to use, large community, and well documented. NLTK consists of the most common algorithms such as tokenizing, part-of-speech tagging.

### Tokenization:

Tokenization is the first step in text analytics. The process of breaking down a text paragraph into smaller chunks such as words or sentence is called Tokenization. Token is a single entity that is building blocks for sentence or paragraph.

#### Syntax:

```
Import nltk           #in python library
nltk.download('popular') #download and install all packages
```

### Sentence Tokenization:

```
>>> from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize
```

```
>>> odia_text="""ସବୁ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଜନ୍ମକାଳରୁ ସ୍ବାଧୀନ. ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ଓ ଅଧିକାର ସମାନ."""
```

```
>>> from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize
```

```
>>> tokenized_text=sent_tokenize(odia_text)
```

```
>>> print(tokenized_text)
```

```
['ସବୁ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଜନ୍ମକାଳରୁ ସ୍ବାଧୀନ.', 'ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ଓ ଅଧିକାର ସମାନ.']
```

## **Word Tokenization:**

Word tokenizer breaks text paragraph into words.

```
>>> odia_text="""ସବୁ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଜନ୍ମକାଳରୁ ସ୍ବାଧୀନ. ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ଓ ଅଧିକାର ସମାନ."""  
>>> tokens=nltk.word_tokenize(odia_text)  
>>> print(tokens)
```

#OUTPUT

```
['ସବୁ', 'ମନୁଷ୍ୟ', 'ଜନ୍ମକାଳରୁ', 'ସ୍ବାଧୀନ', '.', 'ସେମାନଙ୍କର', 'ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା', 'ଓ', 'ଅଧିକାର', 'ସମାନ', '.']
```

## **Frequency Distribution:**

```
>>> from nltk.probability import FreqDist  
>>> fdist = FreqDist(odia_text)  
>>> print(fdist)
```

#OUTPUT

<FreqDist with 10 samples and 11 outcomes>

```
>>> fdist.most_common(2)
```

#OUTPUT

```
[('.', 2), ('ସବୁ', 1)]
```

## **POS Tagging:**

POS Tagging is the process of assigning a part of speech, like noun, verb, pronoun, adverb, adverb or other lexical class marker to each word in a sentence. POS Tagging looks for relationships within the sentence and assigns a corresponding tag to the word.

```
>>> nltk.pos_tag(tokens)  
[('ସବୁ', 'JJ'), ('ମନୁଷ୍ୟ', 'NNP'), ('ଜନ୍ମକାଳରୁ', 'NNP'), ('ସ୍ବାଧୀନ', 'NNP'),  
('.', '.'), ('ସେମାନଙ୍କର', 'VB'), ('ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା', 'JJ'), ('ଓ', 'NNP'),  
('ଅଧିକାର', 'NNP'), ('ସମାନ', 'NNP'), ('.', '.')]
```

