Experiment 1

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CLASS	TE IT
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SUBJECT	NLP Lab

AIM:

- 1. Install NLTK and perform basic Corpus analysis using NLTK such as frequency distribution
- 2. Learn about morphological features of a word by analysing it.

THEORY:

What is NLP?

<u>Natural language processing (NLP)</u> refers to the branch of computer science concerned with giving computers the ability to understand text and spoken words in much the same way human beings can. Together, these technologies enable computers to process human language in the form of text or voice data and to 'understand' its full meaning, complete with the speaker or writer's intent and sentiment. NLP drives computer programs that translate text from one language to another, respond to spoken commands, and summarize large volumes of text rapidly—even in real time. There's a good chance you've interacted with NLP in the form of voice-operated GPS systems, digital assistants, speech-to-text dictation software, customer service chatbots, and other consumer conveniences.

What is NLTK?

<u>NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit)</u> Library is a suite that contains libraries and programs for statistical language processing. It is one of the most powerful NLP libraries, which contains packages to make machines understand human language and reply to it with an appropriate response. Learning Natural Language Toolkit will help you add an extra skill and also enhance your knowledge of NLP. Learning the NLTK library is also beneficial for enhancing careers in AI and Natural Language Processing with Python.

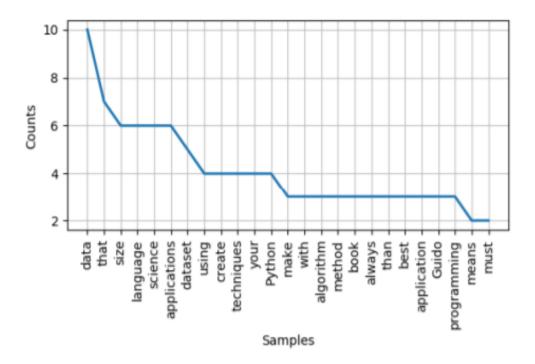
Installation(Windows):

- 1. Installing Jupyter
 - a. pip install jupyterlab
 - b. pip install jupyter notebook
- 2. Installing NLTK toolkit
 - a. pip install nltk

Frequency distribution:

A frequency distribution records the number of times each outcome of an experiment has occurred. For example, a frequency distribution could be used to record the frequency of each word type in a document. Formally, a frequency distribution can be defined as a function mapping from each sample to the number of times that sample occurred as an outcome.

Frequency distributions are generally constructed by running a number of experiments, and incrementing the count for a sample every time it is an outcome of an experiment.



What is Morphological Analysis of a word?

The morphological level of linguistic processing deals with the study of word structures and word formation, focusing on the analysis of the individual components of words. The most important unit of morphology, defined as having the "minimal unit of meaning", is referred to as the morpheme.

Take, for example, the word: "unhappiness". It can be broken down into three morphemes (prefix, stem, and suffix), with each conveying some form of meaning: the prefix un-refers to "not being", while the suffix -ness refers to "a state of being". The stem happy is considered as a free morpheme since it is a "word" in its own right.

IDE USED: Jupyter Notebook

LIBRARIES USED:

nltk

PROCEDURE:

Installation:

Installing jupyter lab:

```
3.5-py3-none-any.whl (25 kB)
iied: packaging in c:\users\aim\appdata\local\programs\python\python\python38\lib\site-packages (from jupyterlab) (21.3)
iied: jupyter-core in c:\users\aim\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from jupyterlab) (4.7.1)
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onschema-4.4.0-py3-none-any.whl (72 kB)
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Installing jupyter notebook:

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y satisfied: prompt-toolkit!=3.0,0,13.0,2,3.0,2.0,2.0 in c:\users\aim\appdata\local\programs\python\python38\lib\site-packages (from jupyter-console->jupyter) (3.0.2)

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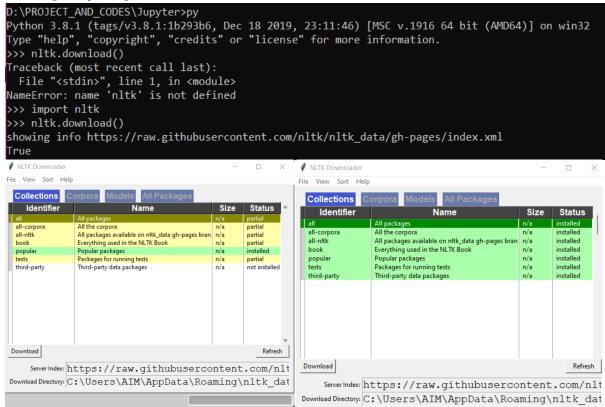
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```

Installing nltk :

```
C:\Users\AIM>pip install nltk
Collecting nltk
  Downloading nltk-3.6.7-py3-none-any.whl (1.5 MB)
                                            | 1.5 MB 64 kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: click in c:\users\aim\appdata\local\programs\python\python38\lib\site-packages (from n
ltk) (7.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib in c:\users\aim\appdata\local\programs\python\python38\lib\site-packages (from
nltk) (1.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in c:\users\aim\appdata\local\programs\python\python38\lib\site-packages (from nl
Requirement already satisfied: regex>=2021.8.3 in c:\users\aim\appdata\local\programs\python\python38\lib\site-package (From nltk) (2021.10.8)
Installing collected packages: nltk
Successfully installed nltk-3.6.7
```

Installing nltk packages:



Starting Jupyter notebook:

```
PROJECT_AND_CODES\Jupyter>jupyter notebook
[I 2022-01-31 09:31:42.148 LabApp] JupyterLab extension loaded from C:\users\aim\appdata\local\programs\python\python
.
38\lib\site-packages\jupyterlab
[I 2022-01-31 09:31:42.149 LabApp] JupyterLab application directory is C:\Users\AIM\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Pyt
hon38\share\jupyter\lab
[I 09:31:42.168 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: D:\PROJECT_AND_CODES\Jupyter
[I 09:31:42.168 NotebookApp] Jupyter Notebook 6.4.8 is running at:
[I 09:31:42.169 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=d8929f4e0be1c7a37eafcc157e532a372de20b5ea9ae4305
[I 09:31:42.169 NotebookApp]
                             or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=d8929f4e0be1c7a37eafcc157e532a372de20b5ea9ae4305
[I 09:31:42.169 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation)
[C 09:31:42.373 NotebookApp]
   To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:
       file:///C:/Users/AIM/AppData/Roaming/jupyter/runtime/nbserver-16092-open.html
   Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
       http://localhost:8888/?token=d8929f4e0be1c7a37eafcc157e532a372de20b5ea9ae4305
    or http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=d8929f4e0be1c7a37eafcc157e532a372de20b5ea9ae4305
[I 09:32:03.315 NotebookApp] 302 GET /?token=d8929f4e0be1c7a37eafcc157e532a372de20b5ea9ae4305 (127.0.0.1) 1.990000ms
```

CODE:

#Access corpus import nltk from nltk.corpus import genesis from nltk.probability import FreqDist # Accessing Fileids of corpus genesis genesis.fileids()

```
# Word from fileid english-web.txt
genesis.words('english-web.txt')
g\_words = genesis.words('english-web.txt')
# Printing length of genesis words of file english-web.txt
print(len(g_words))
fd = nltk.FreqDist(g\_words)
# Taking the specific words only if their frequency is greater than 4.
filter\_words = dict([(m, n) for m, n in fd.items() if len(m) > 4])
len(filter_words)
# Printing the sorted filtered words
for key in sorted(filter_words):
  print("%s: %s" % (key, filter_words[key]))
fd = nltk.FreqDist(filter\_words)
# Plotting graph for 20 words
fd.plot(20, cumulative=False)
genesis.raw('english-web.txt')[:1000]
# Lemmatization
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize, word_tokenize
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from string import punctuation
punctuation=list(punctuation)
stopwords.words('english')
#Stemming with lemmatization to get proper meaning words after stemming
#Create obj of Lemmatizer
lemmmatizer=WordNetLemmatizer()
#Sentence Tokenizer
sentences=sent_tokenize(genesis.raw('english-web.txt')[:1000])
# print(sentences)
for i in range(len(sentences)):
  words=word_tokenize(sentences[i])
  #List comprehension
  words = [lemmmatizer.lemmatize(word.lower()) for word in words if word not in
set(stopwords.words('english')) and word not in punctuation]
  sentences[i]=' '.join(words)
print(sentences)
```

INPUT: Text Corpus of genesis

```
In [1]: #Access corpus
                         import nltk
                        from nltk.corpus import genesis
from nltk.probability import FreqDist
   In [2]: # Accessing Fileids of corpus genesis
genesis.fileids()
  Out[2]: ['english-kjv.txt',
                           'english-web.txt'
'finnish.txt',
                            'french.txt',
                             'german.txt',
                            'lolcat.txt'
                            'portuguese.txt',
'swedish.txt']
   In [3]: # Word from fileid english-web.txt
genesis.words('english-web.txt')
  Out[3]: ['In', 'the', 'beginning', 'God', 'created', 'the', ...]
   In [4]: g_words = genesis.words('english-web.txt')
   In [5]: # Printing length of genesis words of file english-web.txt
                       print(len(g_words))
                         44054
 In [12]: genesis.raw('english-web.txt')[:1000]
Out[12]: 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.\nNow the earth was formless and empty. Darkness was on the surface\no f the deep. God\'s Spirit was hovering over the surface\nof the waters.\nGod said, "Let there be light," and there was ligh t.\nGod saw the light, and saw that it was good. God divided\nthe light from the darkness.\nGod called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night.\nThere was evening and there was morning, one day.\nGod said, "Let there be an expanse in the middle of the waters,\nand let it divide the waters from the waters.\nGod made the expanse, and divided the waters which were under\n the expanse from the waters which were above the expanse;\nand it was so.\nGod called the expanse sky. There was evening and t here\nwas morning, a second day.\nGod said, "Let the waters under the sky be gathered together\nto one place, and let the dry 1 and appear;" and it was so.\nGod called the dry land Earth, and the gathering together\nto the waters he called Seas. God saw that it '
```

OUTPUT:

```
In [6]: fd = nltk.FreqDist(g_words)
In [7]: # Taking the specific words only if their frequency is greater than 4.
filter_words = dict([(m, n) for m, n in fd.items() if len(m) > 4])
In [8]: len(filter_words)
Out[8]: 1928
In [9]: # Printing the sorted filtered words
for key in sorted(filter_words):
    print("%s: %s" % (key, filter_words[key]))
            Abida: 1
           Abimael: 1
           Abimelech: 24
            About: 1
           Abraham: 134
           Abram: 61
            Accad: 1
           According: 1
            Achbor: 2
           Adbeel: 1
           Admah: 3
            Adullamite: 3
           After: 10
            Afterward: 3
           Afterwards: 1
            Again: 1
           Ahuzzath: 1
           Allon: 1
            Almighty: 6
```

```
In [13]:
# Lemmatization
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize, word_tokenize
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from string import punctuation
punctuation=list(punctuation)
stopwords.words('english')
#stemming with lemmatization to get proper meaning words after stemming
#Create obj of Lemmatizer
lemmmatizer=WordNetLemmatizer()
#sentence Tokenizer
sentences=sent_tokenize(genesis.raw('english-web.txt')[:1000])
# print(sentences)

for i in range(len(sentences)):
    words=word_tokenize(sentences[i])
    #List comprehension
    words = [lemmmatizer.lemmatize(word.lower()) for word in words if word not in set(stopwords.words('english')) and word not i
    sentences[i]=' '.join(words)
print(sentences)
```

['in beginning god created heaven earth', 'now earth formless empty', 'darkness surface deep', "god 's spirit hovering surface water", "god said `` let light '' light", 'god saw light saw good', 'god divided light darkness', 'god called light day darknes s called night', 'there evening morning one day', "god said `` let expanse middle water let divide water water ''', 'god made e xpanse divided water expanse water expanse', 'god called expanse sky', 'there evening morning second day', "god said `` let wat er sky gathered together one place let dry land appear ''", 'god called dry land earth gathering together water called sea', 'g od saw']

REFERENCES:

- 1. https://jupyter.org/install
- 2. https://www.nltk.org/install.html
- 3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qu8pob9RX64
- 4. https://www.mygreatlearning.com/blog/nltk-tutorial-with-python/
- 5. https://www.nltk.org/howto/corpus.html
- 6. https://medium.com/@jeevanchavan143/nlp-tokenization-stemming-lemmatization-bag-of-words-tf-idf-pos-7650f83c60be
- 7. https://www.pythonprogramming.in/find-frequency-of-each-word-from-a-text-file-using-nltk.html
- 8. https://medium.com/@CKEspanol/what-are-the-different-levels-of-nlp-how-do-these-integrate-with-information-retrieval-c0de6b9ebf61