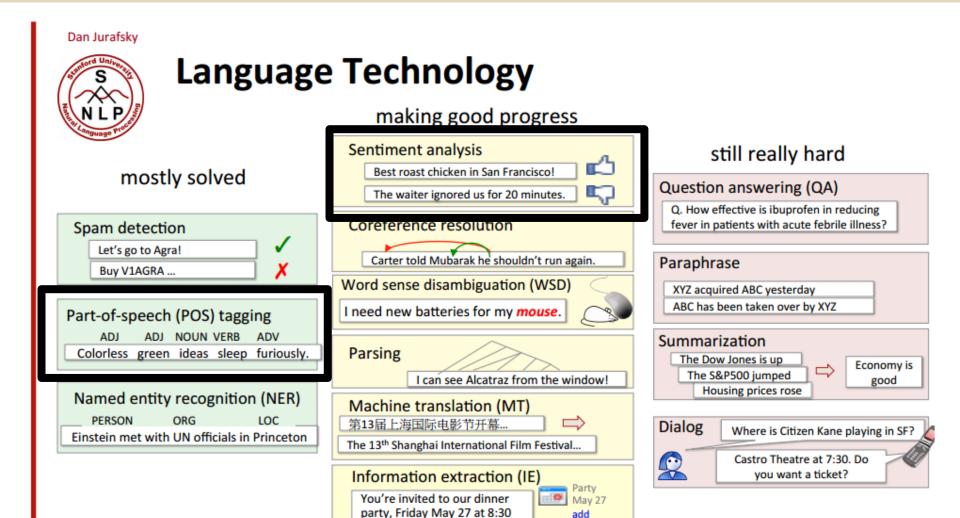
Natural Language

Toolkit

Natural Language Processing

"the process of a computer extracting meaningful information from natural language input and/or producing natural language output"



Getting started with NLTK

NLTK

Open source Python modules, linguistic data and documentation for research and development in natural language processing and text analytics, with distributions for Windows, Mac OSX and Linux.

Natural Language Toolkit

Search this site

Navigation

NLTK Home

Book Code

Contributo

Contribute

Courses

Data

Documentation

Download

FAQ

Forums

Getting Started

HOWTO

News Archive

......

Projects

Quotes

Teaching

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This site is maintained by <u>Steven Bird</u>.

NLTK Home

Open source Python modules, linguistic data and documentation for research and development in natural language processing and text analytics, with distributions for Windows, Mac OSX and Linux.

- News NLTK development has moved to GitHub [October 2011], Version 2.0.1rc1 released [April 2011], NLTK Cookbook by Jacob Perkins [December 2010], NLTK book in third printing [November 2010], Japanese translation of NLTK book published [November 2010]
- . Code functionality provided by NLTK in over 100,000 lines of Python code, distributed under the Apache License
- Data ~60 corpora, grammar collections, and trained models that come with NLTK
- Quotes what people have said about NLTK

Getting Started

- <u>Documentation</u> book, articles, guides, reviews
- . Download instructions for downloading and installing Python and NLTK on all platforms
- . Getting Started simple things to try, including NLTK's demonstrations
- Subscribe sign up for important announcements approx 1 post per month

Getting Help

- FAQ answers to frequently asked questions
- HOWTO guides for a variety of NLTK packages, including many examples
- <u>User forum</u> mailing list for discussion amongst NLTK users
- Chatroom #nltk on irc.freenode.net (not often staffed)

Software

- API Documentation complete documentation of all NLTK modules
- . Source browse the Python source code
- github the home of the NLTK development work (submit a feature request or bug report)
- . People the NLTK development team

Education and Research

installatio

```
# you might need numpy
```

pip install nltk

```
# enter Python shell
```

```
import nltk
nltk.download()
```

```
Packages:
 [ ] maxent_ne_chunker... ACE Named Entity Chunker (Maximum entropy)
     abc..... Australian Broadcasting Commission 2006
 [ ] alpino..... Alpino Dutch Treebank
 [ ] biocreative_ppi..... BioCreAtIvE (Critical Assessment of Information
                        Extraction Systems in Biology)
 [ ] brown..... Brown Corpus
     brown_tei..... Brown Corpus (TEI XML Version)
     cess_cat..... CESS-CAT Treebank
   ] cess_esp..... CESS-ESP Treebank
   l chat80..... Chat-80 Data Files
  [ ] city_database...... City Database
     cmudict...... The Carnegie Mellon Pronouncing Dictionary (0.6)
  l comtrans..... ComTrans Corpus Sample
  [ ] conll2000...... CONLL 2000 Chunking Corpus
  [ ] conll2002..... CONLL 2002 Named Entity Recognition Corpus
 [ ] conll2007..... Dependency Treebanks from CoNLL 2007 (Catalan
                        and Basque Subset)
 [ ] dependency_treebank. Dependency Parsed Treebank
 [ ] europarl_raw...... Sample European Parliament Proceedings Parallel
                        Corpus
Hit Enter to continue:
```

packages

```
# For Part of Speech tagging
maxent_treebank_pos_tagger
```

Get a list of stopwords stopwords

Brown corpus to play around brown

Preparing data / corpus

tokens

NLTK works on Tokens, for example, "Hello World!" will be tokenized to:

```
['Hello', 'World', '!']
```

The built-in tokenizer for most use cases:

```
nltk.word tokenize("Hello World!")
```

text

processing HTML text:

```
raw = nltk.clean_html(html_text)
tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(raw)
text = nltk.Text(tokens)
```

Use BeautifulSoup for preprocessing of the HTML text to discard unnecessary data.

Part-of-speech tagging

pos tagging

```
text = "Run away!"
nltk.word tokenize (text)
nltk.pos tag(tokens)
[('Run', 'NNP'),
 ('away', 'RB'),
 ('!', '.')]
```

pos tagging

```
[('Run', 'NNP'),
  ('away', 'RB'),
  ('!', '.')]
```

NNP: Proper Noun, Singular

RB: Adverb

pos tagging

"The sailor dogs the barmaid."

```
[('The', 'DT'), ('sailor',
'NN'), ('dogs', 'NNS'), ('the',
'DT'), ('barmaid', 'NN'), ('.',
'.')]
```

Sentiment Analysis

Code:

http://bit.ly/GLu2Q9

Differentiate between "happy" and "sad" tweets.

Teach the classifier the "features" of happy & sad tweets and test how good it is.

Happy:

"Looking through old pics and realizing everything happens for a reason. So happy with where I am right now"

Sad:

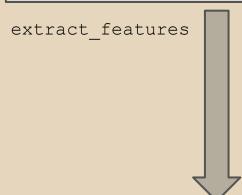
"So sad I have 8 AM class tomorrow"





Extract Features

Tokenize tweets



Test classifer accuracy



Train classifier

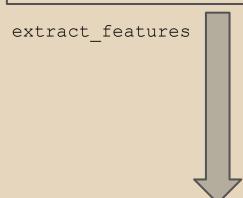
Naive Bayes Classifier





Extract Features

Tokenize tweets



Test classifer accuracy



Train classifier

Naive Bayes Classifier

happy.txt sad.txt

training data

happy_test.txt > t
sad_test.txt

testing data

Tweets obtained from Twitter Search API





Extract Features

Tokenize tweets

extract_features

Test classifer accuracy



Train classifier

Naive Bayes Classifier

features

Happy tweets usually contain the following words: "am happy", "great day" etc.

Sad tweets usually contain the following: "not happy", "am sad" etc.

```
{ 'contains (not) ': False,
 'contains (view) ': False,
 'contains (best) ': False,
 'contains (excited) ': False,
 'contains (morning) ': False,
 'contains (about) ': False,
 'contains (horrible) ': True,
 'contains(like)': False,
        output of extract features()
```





Extract Features

Tokenize tweets

extract_features

Test classifer accuracy



Train classifier

Naive Bayes Classifier

training classifer

```
training_set = \
   nltk.classify.util.\
   apply_features(extract_features, tweets)

classifier = \ NaiveBayesClassifier.train
  (training set)
```

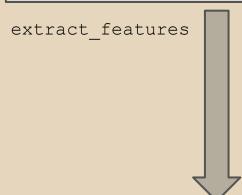
training the classifer





Extract Features

Tokenize tweets



Test classifer accuracy



Train classifier

Naive Bayes Classifier

testing classifer

```
def classify_tweet(tweet):
    return \
    classifier.classify(extract_features
    (tweet))
```

\$ python classification.py Total accuracy: 90.00% (18/20)

18 tweets got classified correctly.

Where to go from here.

Navigation

NLTK Home

Book

Code

Contribute

Courses

Data

Documentation

Download

FAQ

Forums

Getting Started

HOWTO

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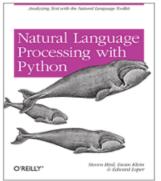
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Book



Natural Language Processing with Python --- Analyzing Text with the Natural Language Toolkit

Steven Bird, Ewan Klein, and Edward Loper

O'Reilly Media, 2009 | Sellers and prices | Request inspection copy

- Preface (extras)
- Language Processing and Python (extras)
- 2. Accessing Text Corpora and Lexical Resources (extras)
- 3. Processing Raw Text
- 4. Writing Structured Programs (extras)
- 5. Categorizing and Tagging Words
- 6. Learning to Classify Text (extras)
- 7. Extracting Information from Text
- Analyzing Sentence Structure (extras)
- 9. Building Feature Based Grammars
- 10. Analyzing the Meaning of Sentences (extras)
- 11. Managing Linguistic Data
- Afterword: Facing the Language Challenge

Bibliography

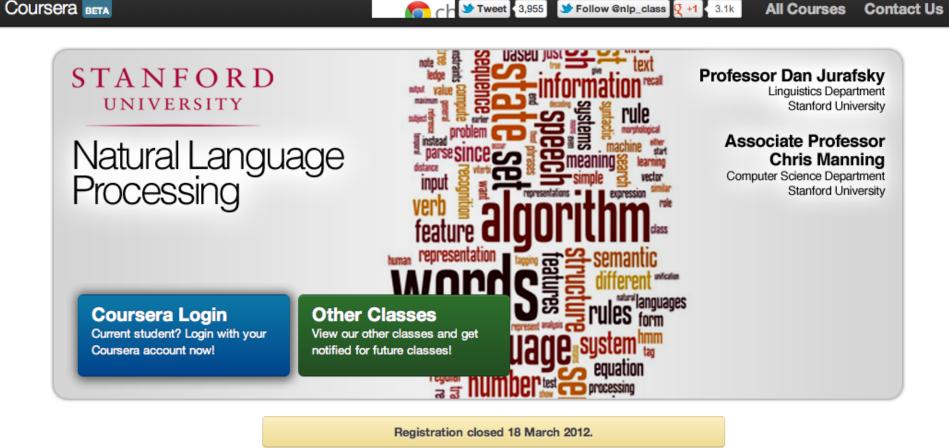
Term Index

Errata (corrected here, and in second printing of book, available in January 2010)

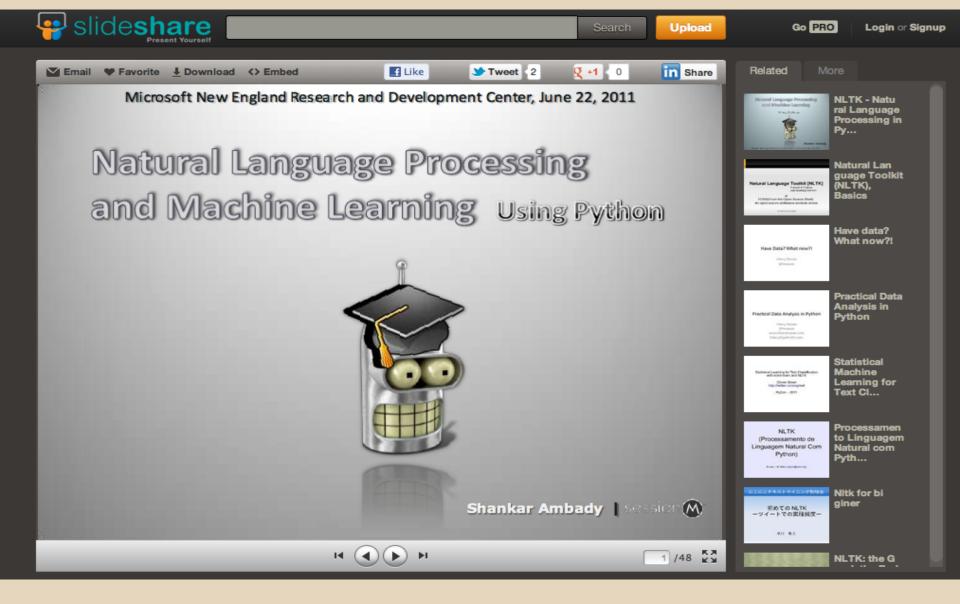
Translations: Book (jp), Prefácio (pt), Przedmowa (pl)

Reviews: LanguageLog, Amazon.com, Slashdot.org, Dr Dobbs

http://www.nltk.org/book



https://class.coursera.org/nlp/auth/welcome



http://www.slideshare.net/shanbady/nltk-boston-text-analytics

```
[('Thank', 'NNP'), ('you', 'PRP'), ('.', '.')]
```

@victorneo