



工程



Web工程

前端

HTML, CSS, Javascript

后端

PHP, Node.js, Golang等

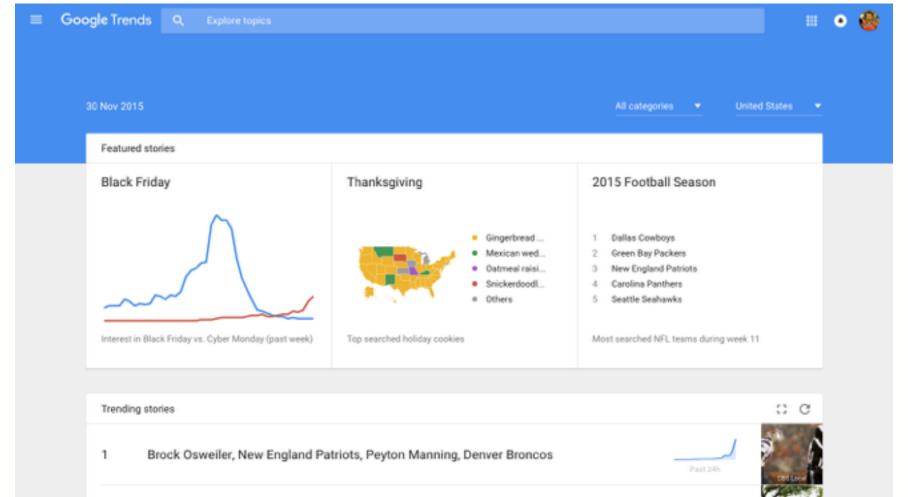
系统工程

C/C++等

Linux



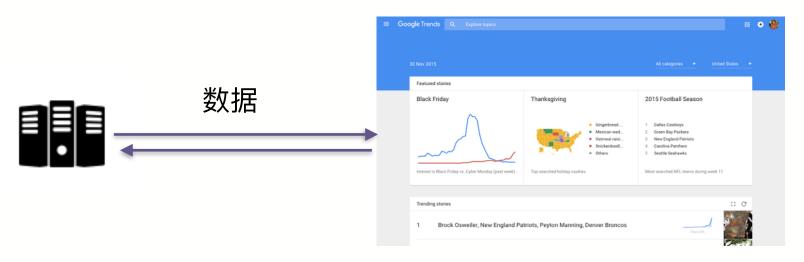
Google Trends(Google趋势)



Web工程

PHP, Node.js, Golang

HTML CSS Javascript

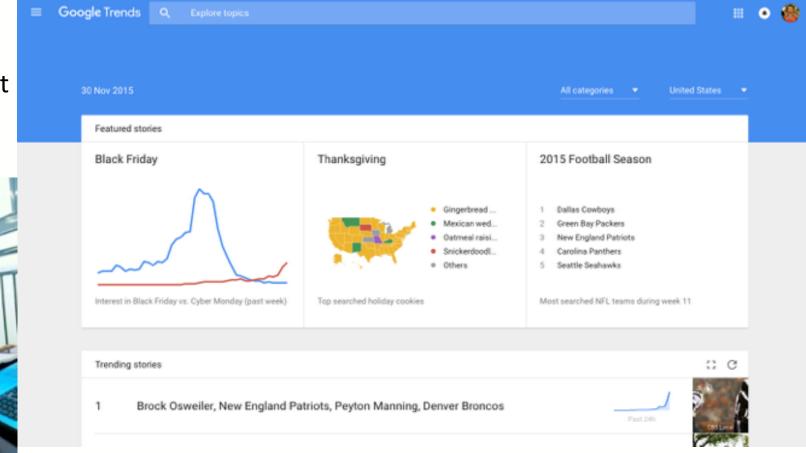


后端

前端

前端

HTML CSS Javascript





科研

背景研究(Background Survey)

研究方法、模型(Methodology)

实验分析(Experiment/Evaluation)

Baseline State-of-the-art Your Model

简介

背景研究

数据准备

数学模型



背景研究

只有知道当前研究的现状,才会做出有意义的科研。

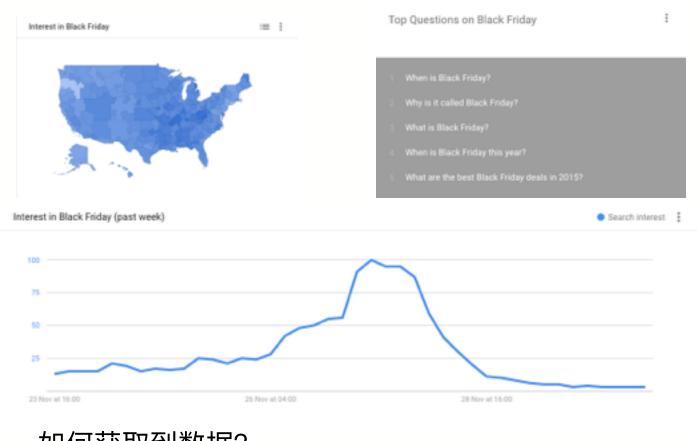
背景研究





Peer-review论文审查

趋势变化图



如何获取到数据?



数据准备

- 1. API
- 2. 爬虫

Twitter API



https://dev.twitter.com/rest/public



API Console Tool

Public API

Uploading Media

The Search API

The Search API: Tweets by

Place

Working with Timelines

API Rate Limits

API Rate Limits: Chart

GET statuses/ mentions_timeline

GET statuses/user_timeline

GET statuses/home_timeline

GET statuses/retweets_of_me

GET statuses/retweets/:id

GET statuses/show/:id

POST statuses/destroy/:id

POST statuses/update

POST statuses/retweet/:id

REST APIs

The REST APIs provide programmatic access to read and write Twitter data. Author a new Tweet, read author profile and follower data, and more. The REST API identifies Twitter applications and users using OAuth; responses are available in JSON.

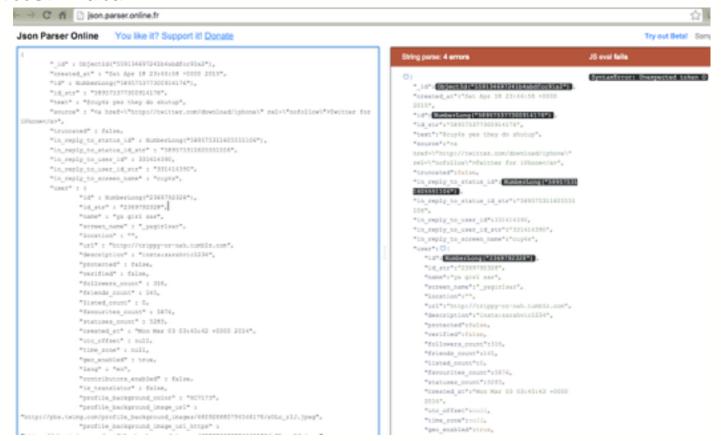
If your intention is to monitor or process Tweets in real-time, consider using the Streaming API instead.

Overview

Below are the documents that will help you get going with the REST APIs as guickly as possible

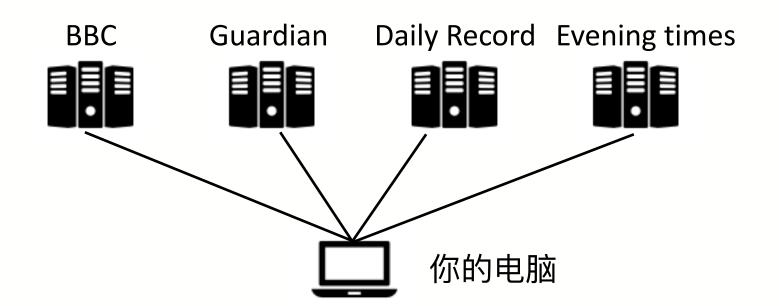
- API Rate Limiting
- API Rate Limits
- · Working with Timelines
- . Using the Twitter Search API
- Uploading Media
- Multiple Media Entities in Statuses
- Finding Tweets about Places

Twitter Data

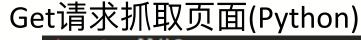


Json Online(Json在线编辑器)

爬虫



爬虫 G



```
import urllib2
content = urllib2.urlopen('http://baidu.com').read()
print content
```

处理HTML页面

Python: Beautiful Soup

格式化数据

XML/JSON -

___JSON优势:

MongoDB数据库的结合 和map类型的灵活转换 爬虫

MongoDB中的爬虫数据

```
db.gnsNevs.findOne()
       "id": ObjectId("55d22c70d4c62950dffb11b8").
       "title" : "Glasgov bin lorry FAI: Family of Dumbarton victims 'reserve right' to seek private prosecution of driver - Daily Record",
       "description": "Lawyer tells inquiry that relatives disagreed with decision not to press charges",
       "timeStamp" : "17/08/2015".
       "category" : "news",
       "url": "http://vvv.dailyrecord.co.uk/nevs/local-nevs/glasgov-bin-lorry-fai-family-6267012",
       "source" : "http://www.dailyrecord.co.uk",
       "mainStory": "The Dumbarton family of three of the victims of the bin lorry tragedy in Glasgov have said they wish to reserve the rig
ht to raise a private prosecution against the driver, Harry Clarke.\nMark Stewart QC, acting for the family of Erin McQuade, 18, and her g
randparents Jack, 68, and Lorraine Sweeney, 69, all from Dumbarton, said they disagreed with the Crown decision not to bring a prosecution and we
lcomed the opportunity to say it in public.\nMr Stewart said the family wished to reserve the right to prosecute anyone "carrying personal
responsibility" for the tragedy.\nThe inquiry also heard on Monday that the family of another victim intend to seek a private prosecution
against Mr Clarke.\n\n\n\n\n\n\text{The lawyer acting for the family of Jacqueline Morton, 51, asked the inquiry into the December 22 tragedy to
be adjourned as they sought authority to launch a court action against Mr Clarke, 58, after the Crown Office ruled out any prosecution.
Six people died when the council refuse truck he was driving veered out of control.\nThe inquiry at Glasgow Sheriff Court, now in its fift
h week, has heard that Mr Clarke had a history of dizzy spells and fainting which he failed to disclose to the DVLA and on job application forms.
\nThe Crown Office ordered an investigation into the circumstances of the crash after ruling that there was no evidence to warrant crimina
l proceedings.\nDorothy Bain QC, acting for the family of Ms Morton, from Glasgov, told the sheriff she had been instructed to seek an adj
ournment of the inquiry in order to seek authority to bring a private prosecution. The issue of funding still has to be established, she said. 
>\nMr Clarke was expected to give evidence himself at the inquiry.\nHis lawyer said: "He wants to answer all the questions that are put
to him at the inquiry" but added that his client had the right to "privilege against self-incrimination".
ility that he will be prosecuted as a result of his involvement in this tragedy ... then he is entitled to the protection of Section 5 just as any
other witness would be."\nRonald Convay, acting for relatives of victim Stephenie Tait, 29, from Glasgow, said they will not be involved i
n any private prosecution.\n\n\n\n\n\rTelling lies is not a crime."\nThe law
ver said the Taits recognised the right of others to bring a prosecution, however.\n\listair Forsyth, for the Ewing family, said they "ass
ociate" with the motion put forward by Ms Bain OC.\n"
```



数学模型

1. 机器学习

《Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning》 《Elements of Statistical Learning》(偏统计学)

- A. 微积分
- B. 概率论
- C. 统计

2. Kaggle机器学习竞赛

www.kaggle.com

公式推导

$$\begin{split} p(z,w^{(k)}|\mathcal{A},\alpha^{(k)},\beta) &= \int_{x} \int_{\Phi} \int_{\mathcal{H}} p(z|x,\Phi) p(w^{(k)}|z,\mathcal{H}) p(x|\mathcal{A}) p(\Phi|\alpha^{(k)}) p(\mathcal{H}|\beta) dx d\Phi d\mathcal{H} \\ &= \int_{x} \int_{\Phi} \int_{\mathcal{H}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{N} p(z_{di}|\phi_{x_{di}}) \right] \left[\prod_{d=1}^{D} \prod_{i=1}^{N_{d}} p(x_{di}|a_{d}) \right] p(\Phi|\alpha^{(k)}) p(\mathcal{H}|\beta) dx d\Phi d\mathcal{H} \\ &= \int_{x} \int_{\Phi} \int_{\mathcal{H}} \left[\prod_{a=1}^{A} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \eta_{ta}^{C_{ta}^{TA}} \right] \left[\prod_{d=1}^{D} \left(\frac{1}{A_{d}} \right)^{N_{d}} \right] \\ &\left[\prod_{t=1}^{T} \left(\frac{\Gamma(W\beta)}{\Gamma(\beta)^{W}} \prod_{w=1}^{W} \phi_{wt}^{\beta_{w}-1} \right) \right] \left[\prod_{a=1}^{A} \left(\frac{\Gamma(T\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)^{T}} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \beta_{ta}^{\alpha_{t}^{(k)}-1} \right) \right] dx d\Phi d\mathcal{H} \\ &= \int_{x} \int_{\Phi} \int_{\mathcal{H}} \left[\prod_{a=1}^{A} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \eta_{ta}^{C_{ta}^{TA}} \right] \left[\prod_{d=1}^{D} \left(\frac{1}{A_{d}} \right)^{N_{d}} \right] \\ &\left[\prod_{t=1}^{T} \prod_{w=1}^{W} \eta_{wt}^{C_{wt}^{WT} + \beta_{w}-1} \right] \left[\prod_{a=1}^{A} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \phi_{ta}^{C_{ta}^{TA} + \alpha_{t}^{(k)}-1} \right] dx d\Phi d\mathcal{H} \\ &= \left[\prod_{a=1}^{A} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \eta_{ta}^{C_{ta}^{TA}} \right] \int_{x_{:,\frac{1}{A_{d}}}} \left[\prod_{d=1}^{D} \left(\frac{1}{A_{d}} \right)^{N_{d}} \right] dx_{:,\frac{1}{A_{d}}} \int_{\mathcal{H}} \left[\prod_{t=1}^{T} \prod_{w=1}^{W} \eta_{wt}^{C_{wt}^{WT} + \beta_{w}-1} \right] d\mathcal{H} \\ &= \left[\prod_{a=1}^{A} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \eta_{ta}^{C_{ta}^{TA}} \right] \left[\prod_{d=1}^{D} \left(\frac{1}{A_{d}} \right)^{N_{d}+1} \right] \\ &= \left[\prod_{a=1}^{A} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \Gamma(C_{ta}^{TA} + \alpha_{t}^{(k)}) \right] \left[\prod_{t=1}^{T} \prod_{w=1}^{W} \Gamma(C_{wt}^{WT} + \beta_{w}) \right] \\ &= \left[\prod_{t=1}^{A} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \Gamma(C_{ta}^{TA} + \alpha_{t}^{(k)}) \right] \left[\prod_{t=1}^{T} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \Gamma(C_{wt}^{TA} + T \otimes_{t}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

(3.5)

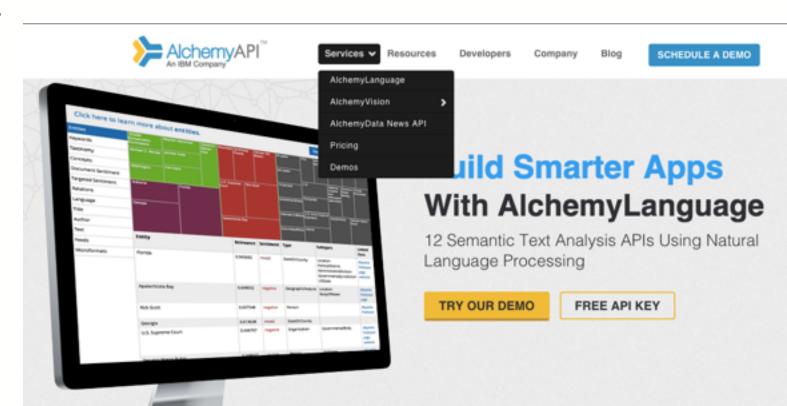


其他

- 1. Alchemyapi
- 2. Mashape

AlchemyAPI

- Language
- 2. Vision
- 3. News



AlchemyAPI

LANGUAGE: English

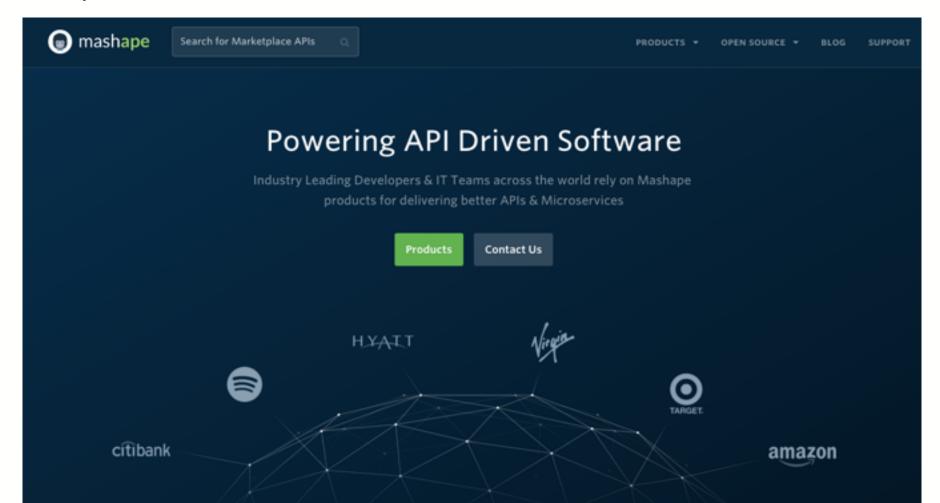
One year ago, several hours before cities across the United States started their annual fireworks displays, a different type of fireworks were set off at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Switzerland. At 9:00 a.m., physicists announced to the world that they had found something they had been searching for for nearly 50 years: the elusive Higgs boson. Today, on the anniversary of its discovery, are we any closer to figuring out what that particle's true identity is? The Higgs boson is popularly referred to as "the God particle," perhaps because of its role in giving other particles their mass. However, it's not the boson itself that gives mass. Back in 1964, Peter Higgs proposed a theory that described a universal field (similar to an electric or a magnetic field) that particles interacted with.

Entities	Label	Score	Confident?	
Keywords	/science/physics	0.724633		
Taxonomy	/technology and computing	0.0893303	no	
Concepts	/science	0.0696474	no	
Document Sentiment				
Targeted Sentiment				
Relations				
Language				
Tide				
Author				
Text				
Feeds				

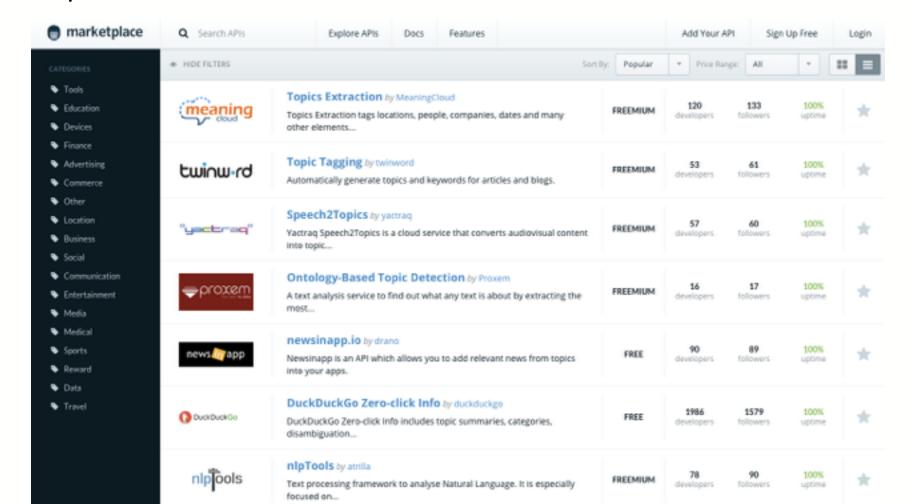
AlchemyAPI

LANGUAGE: English One year ago, several hours before cities across the United States started their annual fireworks displays, a different type of fireworks were set off at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Switzerland. At 9:00 a.m., physicists announced to the world that they had found something they had been searching for for nearly 50 years: the elusive Higgs boson. Today, on the anniversary of its discovery, are we any closer to figuring out what that particle's true identity is? The Higgs boson is popularly referred to as "the God particle," perhaps because of its role in giving other particles their mass. However, it's not the boson itself that gives mass. Back in 1964, Peter Higgs proposed a theory that described a universal field (similar to an electric or a magnetic field) that particles interacted with. Click here to learn more about taxonomies. **JSON** Entities "status": "OK". Keywords "usage": "By accessing AlchemyAPI or using information generated by AlchemyAPI, you are agreeing to be bound by the AlchemyAPI Terms of "totalTransactions": "1", Taxonomy "language": "english", Concepts "text": "One year ago, several hours before cities across the United States started their annual fireworks displays, a different type of fireworks we "taxonomy": [Document Sentiment Targeted Sentiment "label": "/science/physics", "score": "0.724633" Relations Language "confident": "no", Title "label": "/technology and computing", "score": "0.0893303" Author Text "confident": "no", Feeds "label": "/science". "score": "0.0696474" Microformats

Mashape



Mashape





任务

- 1. 安装sublime text3
- 2. HTML基本标签
 - (www.w3cschool.com)

下期预告

- 1. VPN, shadowsocks
- 2. 系统安装
- 3. 安全攻防