# 08InformationRetreival

March 18, 2019

# 1 英文 NLP 基礎教學

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
       import nltk
       from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
       porter_stemmer = PorterStemmer()
       from nltk.stem.lancaster import LancasterStemmer
       lancaster_stemmer = LancasterStemmer()
       from nltk.stem import SnowballStemmer
       snowball_stemmer = SnowballStemmer('english')
       from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
       wordnet_lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
       from nltk.corpus import stopwords
       stops = stopwords.words('english')
       from string import punctuation
In [2]: testStr = "This value is also called cut-off in the literature. If float, the parameter
        # 請使用 nltk.word_tokenize 及 nltk.wordpunct_tokenize 進行分詞,並比較其中差異。
        #=======your works starts=======#
       word_tokenize_tokens =
       wordpunct_tokenize_tokens =
        #========your works ends=========#
       print("/".join(word_tokenize_tokens))
       print("/".join(wordpunct_tokenize_tokens))
        # This/value/is/also/called/cut-off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/repre
        # This/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/rep
```

This/value/is/also/called/cut-off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/,/the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/./the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./If/float/./the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./if/float/./the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./if/float/./the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./if/float/./the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./if/float/./the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called/cut/-/off/in/the/literature/./if/float/./the/parameter/represents/a/profiles/value/is/also/called

```
# 請使用 porter_stemmer, lancaster_stemmer, snowball_stemmer, wordnet_lemmatizer · 進行
        #=======your works starts========#
       df['porter_stemmer'] =
       df['lancaster_stemmer'] =
       df['snowball stemmer'] =
       df['wordnet_lemmatizer'] =
        print(df.iloc[0].tolist())
       print(df.iloc[1].tolist())
        # ['thi', 'thi', 'this', 'This']
        # ['valu', 'valu', 'valu', 'value']
       df
['thi', 'thi', 'this', 'This']
['valu', 'valu', 'valu', 'value']
Out[3]:
                  porter_stemmer lancaster_stemmer snowball_stemmer \
       This
                                                               this
                             thi
                                               thi
                            valu
       value
                                              valu
                                                               valu
        is
                              is
                                                                 is
       also
                            also
                                              also
                                                               also
       called
                            call
                                                               call
                                               cal
       cut
                             cut
                                               cut
                                                                cut
       off
                             off
                                               off
                                                                off
       in
                              in
                                                in
                                                                 in
       the
                             the
                                               the
                                                                the
       literature
                       literatur
                                               lit
                                                          literatur
       Ιf
                              Ιf
                                                if
                                                                 if
       float
                           float
                                               flo
                                                              float
       the
                             the
                                               the
                                                                the
                                           paramet
                                                            paramet
       parameter
                         paramet
       represents
                          repres
                                            repres
                                                             repres
       proportion
                         proport
                                           proport
                                                            proport
       of
                              of
                                                of
       documents
                        document
                                              docu
                                                           document
        integer
                           integ
                                             integ
                                                              integ
        absolute
                         absolut
                                            absolv
                                                            absolut
        counts
                           count
                                             count
                                                              count
```

```
wordnet_lemmatizer
       This
                                This
       value
                               value
       is
                                  is
       also
                                also
                              called
       called
       cut
       off
                                 off
       in
                                  in
       the
                                 the
       literature
                          literature
       Ιf
                                  Ιf
       float
                               float
       the
                                 the
       parameter
                           parameter
       represents
                          represents
       proportion
                          proportion
       of
       documents
                            document
       integer
                             integer
       absolute
                            absolute
        counts
                               count
In [4]: print("標點符號")
       print(punctuation)
       print("停用字")
       print(stops)
標點符號
!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}~
停用字
['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you', "you're", "you've", "you'
In [5]: df = pd.DataFrame(index = [t for t in tokens if t not in stops and t not in punctuation
        # 請使用 porter_stemmer, lancaster_stemmer, snowball_stemmer, wordnet_lemmatizer, 進行
        # 請去除標點符號與停用字
        #=======your works starts=======#
       df['porter_stemmer'] =
       df['lancaster_stemmer'] =
       df['snowball_stemmer'] =
       df['wordnet_lemmatizer'] =
```

```
df
Out [5]:
                  porter_stemmer lancaster_stemmer snowball_stemmer \
       This
                            thi
                                              thi
                                                             this
       value
                           valu
                                             valu
                                                             valu
       also
                           also
                                             also
                                                             also
       called
                           call
                                              cal
                                                             call
       cut
                             cut
                                              cut
                                                              cut
       literature
                                              lit
                       literatur
                                                         literatur
       Ιf
                              if
                                               if
                                                               if
       float
                           float
                                              flo
                                                            float
                                                          paramet
       parameter
                         paramet
                                          paramet
       represents
                          repres
                                           repres
                                                           repres
       proportion
                         proport
                                          proport
                                                          proport
                        document
                                                          document
       documents
                                             docu
       integer
                           integ
                                            integ
                                                            integ
       absolute
                         absolut
                                           absolv
                                                          absolut
       counts
                           count
                                            count
                                                            count
                  wordnet_lemmatizer
       This
                               this
       value
                              value
       also
                               also
       called
                              called
       cut
                                cut
       literature
                          literature
       Ιf
                                 if
       float
                              float
                          parameter
       parameter
                          represents
       represents
       proportion
                          proportion
       documents
                            document
       integer
                            integer
       absolute
                            absolute
       counts
                              count
In [6]: df_tag = pd.DataFrame(index = tokens)
       # 請使用 nltk.pos_tag 進行詞性標記,並嘗試設定參數 tagset='universal'
       #=======your works starts=======#
       df_tag['default'] =
       df_tag['universal'] =
       #========your works ends========#
```

DET

default universal

DT

df\_tag

This

Out [6]:

| value      | NN  | NOUN |
|------------|-----|------|
| is         | VBZ | VERE |
| also       | RB  | ADV  |
| called     | VBN | VERE |
| cut        | VBN | VERE |
| _          | :   |      |
| off        | RB  | ADV  |
| in         | IN  | ADP  |
| the        | DT  | DET  |
| literature | NN  | NOUN |
|            | •   |      |
| If         | IN  | ADP  |
| float      | NN  | NOUN |
| ,          | ,   | •    |
| the        | DT  | DET  |
| parameter  | NN  | NOUN |
| represents | VBZ | VERE |
| a          | DT  | DET  |
| proportion | NN  | NOUN |
| of         | IN  | ADP  |
| documents  | NNS | NOUN |
| ,          | ,   | •    |
| integer    | NN  | NOUN |
| absolute   | NN  | NOUN |
| counts     | NNS | NOUN |
| •          | •   |      |

# 2 建立詞向量

```
In [7]: import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import nltk
       from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
       porter_stemmer = PorterStemmer()
        from nltk.corpus import stopwords
        stops = stopwords.words('english')
        from string import punctuation
In [8]: corpus = ["what time is it?", "how long has it been since we started?", "that's a long
       df = pd.DataFrame(corpus, columns=['sentence'])
       df
Out[8]:
                                         sentence
                                 what time is it?
        1 how long has it been since we started?
                           that's a long time ago
```

```
In [9]: #請使用 nltk.word_tokenize 將每一行的詞彙切開
       #======your works starts======#
       df['tokenize'] =
       df['tokenize']
       # 0
                                    [what, time, is, it, ?]
       # 1
             [how, long, has, it, been, since, we, started, ?]
       # 2
                              [that, 's, a, long, time, ago]
       # Name: tokenize, dtype: object
Out[9]: 0
                                  [what, time, is, it, ?]
           [how, long, has, it, been, since, we, started, ?]
       1
                            [that, 's, a, long, time, ago]
       Name: tokenize, dtype: object
In [10]: #請找出不重複的所有出現過的字
       #=======your works starts=======#
       word_index =
       #=======your works ends=======#
       print("len(word_index)", len(word_index))
       print(word_index)
       # len(word_index) 16
       # {'is', 'that', 'time', 'long', 'we', 'ago', 'started', 'has', 'been', 'a', "'s", 'h
len(word_index) 16
{'is', 'what', 'been', 'a', '?', 'it', 'long', 'how', 'since', 'that', 'ago', 'started', "'s",
In [11]: for column in word index:
           # 請幫每一個字創造一個欄位並指派為 o
           #=======your works starts=======#
           df[column] =
           print(df.columns)
       # Index(['sentence', 'tokenize', 'is', 'that', 'time', 'long', 'we', 'ago',
                'started', 'has', 'been', 'a', ''s', 'how', 'what', 'it', 'since', '?'],
        #
              dtype='object')
Index(['sentence', 'tokenize', 'is', 'what', 'been', 'a', '?', 'it', 'long',
      'how', 'since', 'that', 'ago', 'started', ''s', 'we', 'has', 'time'],
     dtype='object')
```

```
Out[11]:
                                          sentence \
        0
                                  what time is it?
         1
           how long has it been since we started?
        2
                            that's a long time ago
                                                     tokenize
                                                               is
                                                                   what
        0
                                      [what, time, is, it, ?]
                                                                      0
                                                                               0
        1
            [how, long, has, it, been, since, we, started, ?]
                                                                0
                                                                      0
                                                                            0
                                                                               0
        2
                               [that, 's, a, long, time, ago]
                                                                               0
                                                                      0
                                             started
                long
                     how
                           since
                                  that
                                        ago
                                                      'ន
                                                          we
                                                              has
                                                                   time
                        0
                                                                0
                                                                      0
        0
                               0
                                     0
                                          0
                                                       0
                        0
                               0
                                     0
                                                   0
                                                       0
                                                                0
                                                                      0
         1
                   0
                                          0
                                                           0
                                     0
                                                   0
                                                       0
                                                                0
                                                                      0
         2
             0
                   0
                        0
                               0
                                          0
                                                           0
In [12]: def build_word_index(row):
             tokens = row['tokenize']
             for token in tokens:
                 # 請幫計算每個字,在這個句子中出現的次數
                 #======your works starts======#
                 row[token] +=
                 #======your works ends=======#
             return row
        df_processed = df.apply(build_word_index, axis=1)
        print(df_processed.iloc[0].tolist())
         # ['what time is it?', ['what', 'time', 'is', 'it', '?'], 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         df_processed
['what time is it?', ['what', 'time', 'is', 'it', '?'], 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
Out[12]:
                                          sentence \
        0
                                  what time is it?
        1
           how long has it been since we started?
         2
                            that's a long time ago
                                                     tokenize is
                                                                   what
                                                                         been
        0
                                      [what, time, is, it, ?]
                                                                1
                                                                      1
                                                                            0
                                                                               0
            [how, long, has, it, been, since, we, started, ?]
                                                                      0
                                                                0
                                                                            1
                                                                               0 1
        2
                               [that, 's, a, long, time, ago]
                                                                      0
                                                                            0 1
                                                                                  0
               long
                     how
                           since
                                  that
                                        ago
                                             started
                                                      'ន
                                                          we
                                                              has
        0
             1
                   0
                        0
                               0
                                     0
                                          0
                                                   0
                                                       0
                                                           0
                                                                      1
                                                                      0
         1
            1
                   1
                        1
                               1
                                     0
                                          0
                                                   1
                                                       0
                                                           1
                                                                1
         2
             0
                        0
                               0
                                                   0
                                                                0
                                                                      1
                   1
                                     1
                                          1
                                                       1
                                                           0
```

### 3 中文 NLP 教學

```
In [13]: import jieba
                      jieba.set_dictionary('dict.txt.big') # 如果是使用繁體文字,請記得去下載繁體字典來使用
                      with open('stops.txt', 'r', encoding='utf8') as f: # 中文的停用字,我也忘記從哪裡拿到的
                                stops = f.read().split('\n')
In [14]: # 請使用 jieba.cut 進行斷詞,並嘗試使用全斷詞模式 (cut all=True)
                      #=======your works starts======#
                      result_cut =
                      result_cutall =
                      #======your works ends=======#
                      print(result_cut)
                      print(result_cutall)
                      # ['下雨天','留客','天留','我','不留']
                      #['下雨','下雨天','雨天','留客','天','留','我','不留']
Building prefix dict from D:\Projects\IIIMaterial\08_InformationRetreival\dict.txt.big ...
Loading model cost 1.745 seconds.
Prefix dict has been built successfully.
['下雨天','留客','天留','我','不留']
['下雨','下雨天','雨天','留客','天','留','我','不留']
In [15]: print("停用字")
                     print(stops[:100])
停用字
['\ufeff\ufeff,', '', '、', '。', ' "', '"', ' "', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\ ', ' \\
In [16]: from collections import Counter
                      from wordcloud import WordCloud
                      from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
                      testStr = """自然語言處理大體是從 1950 年代開始,雖然更早期也有作為。1950 年,圖靈發表論
```

testStr = """自然語言處理大體是從 1950 年代開始,雖然更早期也有作為。1950 年,圖靈發表論 1954 年的喬治城實驗涉及全部自動翻譯超過 60 句俄文成為英文。研究人員聲稱三到五年之內即可解 1960 年代發展特別成功的 NLP 系統包括 SHRDLU——一個詞彙設限、運作於受限如「積木世界」的-1970 年代,程式設計師開始設計「概念本體論」(conceptual ontologies)的程式,將現實世界的資一直到 1980 年代,多數自然語言處理系統是以一套複雜、人工訂定的規則為基礎。不過從 1980 年代許多早期的成功屬於機器翻譯領域,尤其歸功 IBM 的研究,漸次發展出更複雜的統計模型。這些系統近來的研究更加聚焦於非監督式學習和半監督學習的演算法。這種演算法,能夠從沒有人工註解理想答近年來,深度學習技巧紛紛出爐 [2][3] 在自然語言處理方面獲得最尖端的成果,例如語言模型 [4]

# 請用全斷詞模式對上面文章段落進行分詞

plt.axis("off")
plt.figure()

```
plt.imshow(alice_mask, cmap=plt.cm.gray, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```





# 中文檢索系統

1. TFIDF

$$TFIDF_{td} = TF_{td} \times log(\frac{N}{DF_t})$$

- 所謂 TFIDF 應分成兩個部分來理解:TF(Term Frequency) 以及 IDF(Inverted Document Frequency) •
- TF(Term Frequency):  $TF_{td}$  指得是在特定的文章 d 中特定的字 t 出現了幾次。這個部分 同時,也表示了一個文字在一篇文章的重要性,依但出現越多次,這個字也就越能代表 這篇文章。
- IDF(Inverted Document Frequency): N 指得是總共有機篇文章 · DF<sub>t</sub> 中的 DF 是 Document Frequency 的意思·DFt 則是詞彙  $\mathbf{t}$  在幾篇文章中出現過。 $\frac{DF_t}{N}$  也就是所有文章當 中,詞彙 t 在幾篇文章出現過,而其倒數則是 Inverted Documnet Index,表著這個詞 彙如果在很多文章裏面都出現過,則其重要性會受到懲罰,而取 log 則只是讓他在分數 的影響上比較平滑而已。
- 2. Cosine Similarity

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\|_2 \|B\|_2}$$

- if A = [1,2,0,4] and B = [3,2,1,0]•  $\cos \theta = \frac{1.3 + 2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 0^2 + 4^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + 0^2}}$
- In [19]: import jieba jieba.set\_dictionary('dict.txt.big') # 如果是使用繁體文字,請記得去下載繁體字典來使用 import numpy as np import pandas as pd
- In [20]: #把檔案讀出來 (原始資料: https://society.hccg.gov.tw/ch/home.jsp?id=43&parentpath=0,5 df\_QA = pd.read\_json('ProcessedData.json', encoding='utf8') # 我們這次只會使用到 question 跟 ans 這兩個欄位 df\_question = df\_QA[['question', 'ans']].copy() ## 不要更動到原始的 DataFrame df\_question.drop\_duplicates(inplace=True) ## 丟掉重複的資料 df question.head(5) ## show 出來

Out [20]: question \ 0

- 小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼? 小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼? 1 育兒津貼申請應備文件為何? 2
- 若民眾夫妻雙方均失業,是否可申請家庭育兒津貼費用補助 3
- 育兒津貼補助對象為何? 4

- 0 1. 幼兒家長在戶政事務所完成新生兒出生登記後,即可向所轄區公所社政課提出育兒津貼申請。2
- 1 隨時提出;津貼經審查通過後,追溯自受理申請之當月起發給。兒童出生後六十日內向戶政事務所
- 2 申請資料應備齊:(一)兒童之戶口名簿影本。(二)申請人之郵局存摺封面影本。(三)父母雙方身
- 3 一、育兒津貼補助對象:1. 育有二足歲以下兒童。2. 兒童之父母至少一方因育兒需要,致未能就
- 4 育兒津貼補助對象,應符合下列規定:(一)育有二足歲以下兒童。(二)兒童之父母(或監護人)

```
In [21]: # 前處理
      all_terms = []
      def preprocess(item): ## 定義前處理的 function
         # 請把將每一行用 jieba.cut 進行分詞 (記得將 cut_all 設定為 True)
         # 同時建立所有詞彙的 list(all terms)
         #=======your works starts=======#
         all_terms.extend(terms) ## 收集所有出現過的字
         return terms
      df_question['processed'] = df_question['question'].apply(preprocess)
      print(df_question.iloc[0])
                                        小孩出牛後應於何時申請育兒津貼?
      # question
                 1. 幼兒家長在戶政事務所完成新生兒出生登記後,即可向所轄區公所社政課提出育業
      # ans
                           [小孩, 出生, 後, 應於, 何時, 申請, 育兒, 津貼, , ]
      # processed
      # Name: O, dtype: object
      df_question.head()
Building prefix dict from D:\Projects\IIIMaterial\08_InformationRetreival\dict.txt.big ...
Loading model cost 1.467 seconds.
Prefix dict has been built succesfully.
                                小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼?
question
         1. 幼兒家長在戶政事務所完成新生兒出生登記後,即可向所轄區公所社政課提出育兒津貼申請。
ans
                   [小孩, 出生, 後, 應於, 何時, 申請, 育兒, 津貼, , ]
processed
Name: 0, dtype: object
Out [21]:
                     question \
               小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼?
      0
               小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼?
      1
                  育兒津貼申請應備文件為何?
      3 若民眾夫妻雙方均失業,是否可申請家庭育兒津貼費用補助
                   育兒津貼補助對象為何?
                                         ans \
      0 1. 幼兒家長在戶政事務所完成新生兒出生登記後,即可向所轄區公所社政課提出育兒津貼申請。2
      1 隨時提出;津貼經審查通過後,追溯自受理申請之當月起發給。兒童出生後六十日內向戶政事務所
      2 申請資料應備齊:(一)兒童之戶口名簿影本。(二)申請人之郵局存摺封面影本。(三)父母雙方身
      3 一、育兒津貼補助對象:1. 育有二足歲以下兒童。2. 兒童之父母至少一方因育兒需要,致未能就
      4 育兒津貼補助對象,應符合下列規定:(一)育有二足歳以下兒童。(二)兒童之父母(或監護人)
                                     processed
```

0

1

[小孩, 出生, 後, 應於, 何時, 申請, 育兒, 津貼, , ]

[小孩, 出生, 後, 應於, 何時, 申請, 育兒, 津貼, ,]

```
[育兒,津貼,申請,應,備,文件,為,何,,]
       3 [若,民,眾,夫妻,雙方,均,失業,,,是否,可,申請,家庭,育兒...
                        [育兒,津貼,貼補,補助,對象,為,何,,]
In [22]: #建立 termindex: 將 all_terms 取出不重複的詞彙,並轉換型別為 list(避免順序亂掉)
       #=======your works starts======#
       termindex =
       print("len(termindex)", len(termindex))
       print(termindex[:10])
       # len(termindex) 1012
       #['', '耗材', '被', '其他', '發', '發現', '申請人', '遭遇', '環境', '您好']
len(termindex) 1012
['',' 往返',' 能力',' 途徑',' 人生',' 完小',' 府',' 於',' 販運',' 家庭']
In [23]: # 建立 IDF vector
       Doc_Length = len(df_question) ## 計算出共有幾篇文章
       Idf vector = [] ## 初始化 IDF 向量
       for term in termindex: ## 對 index 中的詞彙跑回圈
          num_of_doc_contains_term = 0 ## 計算有機篇文章出現過這個詞彙
          for terms in df_question['processed']:
             if term in terms:
                num_of_doc_contains_term += 1
          idf = np.log(Doc_Length/num_of_doc_contains_term) ## 計算該詞彙的 IDF 值
          Idf_vector.append(idf)
       print(len(Idf_vector))
       print(termindex[:10])
       print(Idf_vector[:10])
1012
['', ' 往返', ' 能力', ' 途徑', ' 人生', ' 完小', ' 府', ' 於', ' 販運', ' 家庭']
[0.04710446918747347, 5.786897381366708, 5.786897381366708, 5.786897381366708, 4.1774594689326
In [24]: # 建立 document vector
       def terms_to_vector(terms): ## 定義把 terms 轉換成向量的 function
          ## 建立一條與 termsindex 等長、但值全部為零的向量 (hint:dtype=np.float32)
          #=======your works starts=======#
          vector =
          #=======your works ends========#
          for term, count in Counter(terms).items():
             # 計算 vector 上每一個字的 tf 值
             #======your works starts======#
             vector[termindex.index(term)] =
```

```
## hint: 如果兩個 vector 的型別都是 np.array, 把兩條 vector 相乘, 就會自動把向量中的
            #=======your works starts=======#
            vector =
            #=======your works ends========#
            return vector
        df_question['vector'] = df_question['processed'].apply(terms_to_vector) ## 將上面定義
        df_question['vector'][:10]
        # 0
               [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # 1
               [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # 2
               [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
               [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # 4
               [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # 5
               [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # 6
               [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
               [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # 7
               [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # 8
        # 9
               [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        # Name: vector, dtype: object
Out[24]: 0
             [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, \dots]
             [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        1
        2
             [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        3
             [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        4
             [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        5
             [0.09420893837494694, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, \dots]
             [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...
        6
        7
             [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, \dots]
             [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, \dots]
        8
             [0.28262681512484084, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, \dots]
        Name: vector, dtype: object
In [25]: from numpy.linalg import norm
        def cosine_similarity(vector1, vector2): ## 定義 cosine 相似度的計算公式
            # 使用 np.dot 與 norm 計算 cosine score
            #=======your works starts=======#
            return score
        sentence1 = df_question.loc[0]
                                       ## 取出第零個的問題
                                       ## 取出第二個的問題
        sentence2 = df_question.loc[2]
        sentence10 = df_question.loc[10]
```

# 計算 tfidf, element-wise 的將 vector 與 Idf\_vector 相乘

```
print(sentence2['question'])
       print(sentence10['question'])
       print(cosine_similarity(sentence1['vector'], sentence2['vector'])) ## 計算兩者的相似原
       print(cosine similarity(sentence1['vector'], sentence10['vector'])) ## 計算兩者的相似
       # 0.203227847937731
小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼?
育兒津貼申請應備文件為何?
親戚朋友托育,是否也可以領補助呢?
0.20322784793773094
0.0001145724474420257
In [26]: def retrieve(testing_sentence, return_num=3): ## 定義出檢索引擎
           # 請使用前面定義的 terms_to_vector 與 preprocess 兩個 function, 計算出 testing_sent
           # 計算其與資料庫每一的問句的相似度
           # 依分數進行排序,找到分數最高的三個句子
           #=======your works starts=======#
          testing_vector =
          idx_score_mapping =
          top3_idxs =
           #=======your works ends========#
          return df_question.loc[top3_idxs, ['question', 'ans']]
       idxs = retrieve("老人年金").index
       print(idxs)
       # Float64Index([100.0, 111.0, 321.0], dtype='float64')
       print(df_question.loc[idxs, 'question'])
Float64Index([100.0, 111.0, 321.0], dtype='float64')
       我已經年滿 65 歲領有國民年金老人年金及基本保證年金 3628 元,因家境清寒還可以再申請中低收力
100.0
                           新竹市老人一般可領老人津貼 6628 元,該如何申請?
111.0
             國民年金保險被保險人如果是家庭收入較低者,國民年金保險費是否可以減免?補助標準為何
321.0
Name: question, dtype: object
```

#### 5 Use Scikit learn

print(sentence1['question'])

```
In [27]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
In [28]: text1 = """Step size shrinkage used in update to prevents overfitting. After each book text2 = """Since changing the base of the exponential function merely results in the statement of the statem
```

```
tfidf = TfidfVectorizer()
       tfidf.fit_transform([text1, text2]).toarray().shape
Out[28]: (2, 55)
In [29]: " ".join(["A", "B", "C"])
Out[29]: 'A B C'
In [30]: tfidf.fit_transform(df_question['processed'].apply(lambda x:" ".join(x)).values).toar
Out[30]: (326, 819)
In [31]: tfidf = TfidfVectorizer()
       # 使用 tfidf.fit_transform 將轉換 df_question['processed'] 為 vector
       #=======your works starts=======#
       df_question['sklearn_vector'] =
       #======your works ends=======#
       print(df_question.loc[:10, 'sklearn_vector'].apply(sum).values)
       # [2.54619627 2.54619627 1.95695906 3.12409736 2.19106254 2.74144953
       # 3.82923767 2.54569516 3.4163518 2.98088982 2.35528293]
[2.54619627 2.54619627 1.95695906 3.12409736 2.19106254 2.74144953
3.82923767 2.54569516 3.4163518 2.98088982 2.35528293]
In [32]: def sklearn_retrieve(testing_sentence, return_num=3): ## 定義出檢索引擎
           # 請使用前面定義的 tfidf.transform 與 preprocess 兩個 function 計算出 testing_sent
           # 注意 tfidf.transform 必須是兩個維度的 array
           # 且 out 為 sparse metric · 必需.toarray() 轉換為一般 np.array()
           # 計算其與資料庫每一的問句的相似度
           # 依分數進行排序,找到分數最高的三個句子
           #=======your works starts=======#
           testing_vector =
           idx_score_mapping =
           top3 idxs =
           #=======your works ends========#
           return df_question.loc[top3_idxs, ['question', 'ans']]
       print(retrieve("老人年金")['question'])
       print(sklearn_retrieve("老人年金")['question'])
                我已經年滿 65 歲領有國民年金老人年金及基本保證年金 3628 元,因家境清寒還可以再
       # 100.0
                                     新竹市老人一般可領老人津貼 6628 元,該如何申請?
       # 111.0
                       國民年金保險被保險人如果是家庭收入較低者,國民年金保險費是否可以減免?
       # 321.0
       # Name: question, dtype: object
                我已經年滿 65 歲領有國民年金老人年金及基本保證年金 3628 元,因家境清寒還可以再
       # 100.0
                                     新竹市老人一般可領老人津貼 6628 元,該如何申請?
       # 111.0
                       國民年金保險被保險人如果是家庭收入較低者,國民年金保險費是否可以減免?
       # 321.0
       # Name: question, dtype: object
```

```
我已經年滿 65 歲領有國民年金老人年金及基本保證年金 3628 元 因家境清寒還可以再申請中低收力
100.0
                        新竹市老人一般可領老人津貼 6628 元,該如何申請?
111.0
           國民年金保險被保險人如果是家庭收入較低者,國民年金保險費是否可以減免?補助標準為何
321.0
Name: question, dtype: object
      我已經年滿 65 歲領有國民年金老人年金及基本保證年金 3628 元,因家境清寒還可以再申請中低收入
100.0
                        新竹市老人一般可領老人津貼 6628 元,該如何申請?
111.0
           國民年金保險被保險人如果是家庭收入較低者,國民年金保險費是否可以減免?補助標準為何
321.0
Name: question, dtype: object
In [33]: print(retrieve("托育")['question'])
      print(sklearn_retrieve("托育")['question'])
15.0
                  托育費用補助對象為何?
14.0
                  托育費用補助標準為何?
      要申請托育補助一定要找加入居家托育服務中心的托育人員嗎?
19.0
Name: question, dtype: object
     小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼?
0.0
     小孩出生後應於何時申請育兒津貼?
1.0
       育兒津貼申請應備文件為何?
2.0
Name: question, dtype: object
In [34]: print(retrieve("補助")['question'])
      print(sklearn_retrieve("補助")['question'])
           中低收入醫療補助補助項目及標準為何?
214.0
              申請假牙補助的資格及補助內容
108.0
      特殊境遇家庭法律訴訟補助如何申請?補助額度如何?
82.0
Name: question, dtype: object
         申請假牙補助的資格及補助內容
108.0
           托育費用補助對象為何?
15.0
      中低收入醫療補助補助項目及標準為何?
214.0
Name: question, dtype: object
In [35]: print(retrieve("救助")['question'])
      print(sklearn_retrieve("救助")['question'])
          社會福利-急難救助核發救助對象?
204.0
      遭遇特殊境遇家庭如何申請救助(申請方式)?
74.0
         社會福利-我要到那裡申請急難救助?
203.0
Name: question, dtype: object
          社會福利-急難救助核發救助對象?
204.0
         社會福利-我要到那裡申請急難救助?
203.0
      遭遇特殊境遇家庭如何申請救助 (申請方式)?
74.0
Name: question, dtype: object
```