自然語言處理 簡介 ||

Unix for Poets 主修文科也需要的指令型工具

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Unix for Poets (根據 Ken Church 的一份廣為流傳在美國各大學的講義)

- 到處都是文字
 - 網路
 - 辭典、語料庫、電子郵件等
 - 上億詞不稀奇
- 如何運用這些資料?
- 與其束手無策,不如做一些最簡單的事情
- 用 Unix 一行一行的指令可以做一些有用的事情
- 有時候,下指令比寫 Python 程式,來得快又有效
- 動手做,很好玩

接下來,我們示範如何動手做

- 1. 數一數「文本」中有哪些詞彙、詞彙的頻率
- 2. 排序詞彙表
 - 字母順序 ascii order 音韻順序 rhyming order
- 3. 擷取辭典中的相關資訊
- 4. 計算n連詞的統計資訊 ngram statistics
- 5. 運用有標註文本 tagged text 內的詞性資料

Unix 的指令工具

- grep: search for a pattern (regular expression)
- sort
- **uniq –c** (count duplicates)
- **tr** (translate characters)
- wc (word or line count)
- sed (edit string -- replacement)
- cat (send file(s) in stream)
- echo (send text in stream)

- cut (columns in tab-separated files)
- paste (paste columns)
- head
- tail
- rev (reverse lines)
- comm
- join
- **shuf** (shuffle lines of text)

準備

- 電腦環境
 - 蘋果電腦的終端機 (iTerm) 、微軟視窗——安裝 cwin、
 - 伺服器——請助教提供帳號
- 資料 NYT_19980407.txt (見課程網站)
- 在 Unix 指令中指定輸入、輸出 Input/output redirection
 - 輸出 >;輸入 < ;管線 | (在一個指令輸出後,接到下一個指令作為輸出
 - 用 echo/cat 輸入 (資料在指令/檔案中)
- 操作錯誤、操作太久,中斷指令的執行
 - CTRL-C

示範練習 1: Count words in a text

- 輸入: text file (nyt_200811.txt) (after it's gunzipped)
- 輸出: list of words in the file with freq counts
- 用指令來寫演算法
 - 1. 分詞 Tokenize (tr)
 - 2. 排序 Sort (sort)
 - 3. 數重覆次數 (uniq -c)

解答 1a

• cat NYT_19980407.txt | tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' | sort | uniq -c | head

```
-
```

- 19 A
- 1 AGAIN
- 1 ALL
- 3 AMP
- 1 AND
- 1 ANGELES
- 10 ANNOTATION
 - 1 ANONYMOUS
 - 1 ARTISANS

解答 1b

```
• cat NYT_19980407.txt | tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' | sort -f | uniq
  -c | head
 19 A
338 a
  1 abandoned
  1 abandoning
  1 Abby
  1 Abe
  8 able
  2 About
 35 about
```

解答 1c

• cat NYT_19980407.txt | tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -30

960 960 958 663 406 381	b the of PERSON numex	284 239 139 137 133 119 117	in ORGANIZATION is s DATE LOCATION	90 90 84 81	The by as
	a and	-	that	73 72	

延伸練習

- 1. 合併大寫、小寫字(把大寫字母改成小寫)
 - 提示: 用第二個 tr 指令

- 2. 連續母音(如 ieu)的頻率
 - 提示: 用第三個 tr 指令

不同的排序

- sort
- sort -f 不論大小寫(由 a/A 到 z/Z)
- sort -n 視為數字,按數字大寫排列(由低到高)
- sort -r 反順序(由z到a)
- sort -nr 反數字順序(由高到低)
- rev 把每一行的文字倒過來
 - echo 'Hello' | rev

Counting and sorting exercises

- Find the 50 most common words in the NYT
 - Hint: Use sort a second time, then head

- Find the words in the NYT that end in "zz"
 - Hint: Look at the end of a list of reversed words

心得

- 把指令用管線(pipe)連接起來,很簡單但又很厲害
- 組合指令很有彈性(寫一行的程式)
- Unix 哲學
 - 可以組合的小工具
 - 小兵立大功

(連續) 雙字統計表 Bigrams

演算法

- 1. 切分詞彙
- 2. 做成兩份(相差一行的兩個檔案)——使用 tail 指令
- 3. 把兩檔案接起來使得 $word_i$ 和 $word_{i+1}$ 在一行——用 paste 指令
- 4. 數一數——使用 sort | uniq -c 指令

指令與執行結果

- tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < nyt_200811.txt > nyt.words
- tail -n +2 nyt.words > nyt.nextwords
- paste nyt.words nyt.nextwords > nyt.bigrams
- head —n 5 nyt.bigrams

```
KBR said
said Friday
Friday the
the global
global economic
```

練習

- 找到最常見的 10 個 2-連詞 bigrams
 - 然後用肉眼觀察 10 個 2-連詞的詞性有什麼規律
- 找到最常見的 10 個 3-連詞 trigrams

搜尋比對 grep

• 用正規式 regular expressions 搜尋檔案的一行一行(基本上一次比一行)

Conn and Johnson, has been **rebuilt**, among the first of the 222 move into their **rebuilt** home, sleeping under the same roof for the the part of town that was wiped away and is being **rebuilt**. That is to laser trace what was there and **rebuilt** it with accuracy," she home - is expected to be **rebuilt** by spring. Braasch promises that a the anonymous places where the country will have to be **rebuilt**, "The party will not be **rebuilt** without moderates being a part of

grep

- Grep 的名稱式一個縮寫
 - globally search for regular expression and print

- 搜尋、顯示 -ing 結束的詞
- grep 'ing\$' nyt.words | sort | uniq -c

示範 grep 的使用

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• grep 'ing\$' nyt.words | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head 924 going 606 being 578 including 519 during 395 according 389 making 374 something 350 running 318 voting 293 trying

用 grep 來過濾輸入檔產生新檔

- grep gh 留下有 gh 的那幾行
- grep '^con' 留下 con 的開頭的那幾行
- grep 'ing\$' 留下 ing 的結束的那幾行
- grep -v gh 留下沒有 gh 的那幾行
- grep -e 用正規式比對
- grep -e '^[A-Z]+\$' nyt.words |sort|uniq -c 留下大寫字開始的那幾行

Regular Expressions: Disjunctions

Letters inside square brackets []

Pattern	Matches
[wW]oodchuck	Woodchuck, woodchuck
[1234567890]	Any digit

Ranges [A-Z]

Pattern	Matches	
[A-Z]	An upper case letter	Drenched Blossoms
[a-z]	A lower case letter	my beans were impatient
[0-9]	A single digit	Chapter 1: Down the Rabbit Hole

Regular Expressions: Negation in Disjunction

- Negations [^Ss]
 - Carat means negation only when first in []

Pattern	Matches	
[^A-Z]	Not an upper case letter	Oyfn pripetchik
[^Ss]	Neither 'S' nor 's'	<pre>I have no exquisite reason"</pre>
[^e^]	Neither e nor ^	Look here
a^b	The pattern a carat b	Look up <u>a^b</u> now

Regular Expressions: More Disjunction

- Woodchucks is another name for groundhog!
- The symbol | (pipe or vbar) for disjunction (OR)

Pattern	Matches
groundhog woodchuck	
yours mine	yours mine
a b c	= [abc]
[gG]roundhog [Ww]oodchuck	



Kleene invented Regular Expressions: ?

Pattern	Matches	
colou?r	Optional previous char	<u>color</u> <u>colour</u>
oo*h!	0 or more of previous char	oh! ooh! oooh!
o+h!	1 or more of previous char	oh! ooh! oooh!
baa+		baa baaa baaaa
beg.n		begin begun began



Stephen C Kleene: any regular language is accepted by an FA and vise versa.

Kleene *, Kleene +

計算檔案的行數、詞數、字母數 lines, words, characters

• wc -1 nyt.words 1017618 nyt.words

為何詞數不同? (1,007,597 對 1,017,618)

Unix grep 和 wc 指令的練習

- 紐約時報 nyt_200811.txt 這個檔案,有多少大寫字?
- 有多少 4-字母的詞?
- 有多少(不同)的詞沒有母音?
 - 這些詞屬於哪一類?
- 有多少單音節的詞?
 - 只有一個母音

請區別 Type/token: types 不同詞數, tokens 詞數(不管一樣不一樣)

離線編輯命令 sed

- sed 式用來對檔案內的字串(基本上一次處理一行)做有系統的編輯(比 tr 更大更複雜的變動)
- 基本上,對每一行,但是也可以指定某一行(用正規式比對,或指定編號)
- 例如,把所有出現 George 的地方一律改為 Jane
 - sed 's/George/Jane/' nyt_200811.txt | less

Unix 的 sed 練習

- Count frequency of word initial consonant sequences
 - Take tokenized words
 - Delete the first vowel through the end of the word
 - Sort and count

Count word final consonant sequences

shuf

Randomly permutes (shuffles) the lines of a file

Exercises

- Print 10 random word tokens from the NYT excerpt
 - 10 instances of words that appear, each word instance (word token) equally likely
- Print 10 random word types from the NYT excerpt
 - 10 different words that appear, each different word (word type) equally likely

切分欄位的 cut 指令 (針對 tab/blank 分欄檔案)

資料下載: https://www.clips.uantwerpen.be/con112000/chunking/

相關論文:

head chunk.conll

Confidence NN B-NP
in IN B-PP
the DT B-NP
pound NN I-NP
is VBZ B-VP
widely RB I-VP
expected VBN I-VP
to TO I-VP
take VB I-VP
another DT B-NP

續

- 計算詞性標籤的頻率
- cut -f2 -d' ' chunk.conll | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head

- 計算詞、詞性
- cut -f1,2 -d' 'chunk.conll | sort | uniq -c | head -8000 | tail
- 如果是逗點隔開的檔案,那就用 cut -d,

Unix cut 命令的練習

- 比較 that 用為冠詞 determiner (DT) 例如 that rabbit,以及用於名詞子句 IN,如 I know that they are plastic 或關係代名詞 relative (WDT) 如 The class that I love"
 - 提示: 在 grep 時,用分隔符號(如 \t 代表 tab)

• 有哪些冠詞 determiners? 最常見的 5 是哪些?