

学习方法

- Thinking: behind the theory, original from the real problem
- Action: solve problems by tools, present the results

>> 今天的学习目标

什么是Embedding

• CASE: 基于内容的推荐

什么是N-Gram

余弦相似度计算

为酒店建立内容推荐系统

Word Embedding

什么是Embedding

Word2Vec进行词向量训练

向量数据库的使用

• 什么是向量数据库

FAISS, Milvus, Pinecone的特点

向量数据库与传统数据库的对比

• Faiss工具使用

Case: 文本抄袭自动检测分析

使用DeepSeek + Faiss搭建本地知识库检索

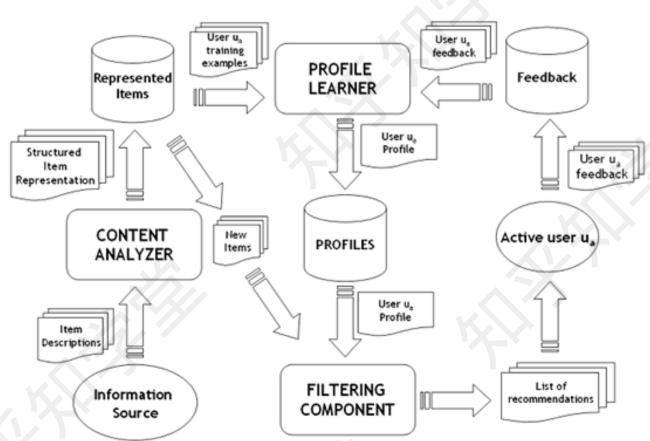


基于内容的推荐

基于内容的推荐:

- 依赖性低,不需要动态的用户行为,只要有内容就可以进行推荐
- 系统不同阶段都可以应用
 - ✓ 系统冷启动,内容是任何系统天生的属性,可以从中挖掘到特征,实现推荐系统的冷启动。一个复杂的推荐系统是从基于内容的推荐成长起来的
 - ✓ 商品冷启动,不论什么阶段,总会有新的物品加入,这时只要有内容信息, 就可以帮它进行推荐

基于内容的推荐



• 物品表示 Item Representation:

为每个item抽取出features

• 特征学习Profile Learning:

利用一个用户过去喜欢(不喜欢)的item的特征数据,来学习该用户的喜好特征(profile);

• 生成推荐列表Recommendation Generation:

通过用户profile与候选item的特征,推荐相关性最大的item。

西雅图酒店数据集:

- 下载地址: https://github.com/susanli2016/Machine-Learning-with-Python/blob/master/Seattle_Hotels.csv
- 字段: name, address, desc
- 基于用户选择的酒店,推荐相似度高的Top10个其他酒店
- 方法: 计算当前酒店特征向量与整个酒店特征矩阵的余弦相似度, 取相似度最大的Top-k个

name	address	desc
Hilton Garden Seattle Downtown	1821 Boren Avenue,	Located on the southern tip of Lake Union, the Hilton Garden The neighborhood is home to numerous major international communications.
Sheraton Grand Seattle	•	Located in the city's vibrant core, the Sheraton Grand Seatt
Crowne Plaza Seattle Downtown		Located in the heart of downtown Seattle, the award-winning Crowne Plaza Hotel Seattle ? Downtown offers an exceptional What?s near our hotel downtown Seattle location? The better question might be what?s not nearby In addition to being or
Kimpton Hotel Monaco Seattle	1101 4th Ave, Seatt	
The Westin Seattle	1900 5th Avenue, 燬e	Situated amid incredible shopping and iconic attractions, The
The Paramount Hotel Seattle	724 Pine Street, Se	More than just a hotel, The Paramount Hotel Seattle summons
Hilton Seattle	1301 6th Avenue Sea	Enjoy our central location in the heart of downtown at Hilton
Motif Seattle	1415 Fifth Ave Seat	A downtown Seattle destination hotel just steps from everywhe
₩arwick Seattle	401 Lenora Street쏋	In a city known for setting trends, Warwick Seattle is leadin
Four Seasons Hotel Seattle	99 Union St, Seattl	Surrounded by snow-capped mountain peaks, deep-blue waters a
₩ Seattle	1112 4th Ave, Seatt	Soak up the vibrant scene in the Living Room Bar and get in
Gand Hyatt Seattle	721 Pine St, Seattl	Experience an upscale Pacific Northwest getaway at Grand Hya
Kimpton Alexis Hotel	1007 1st Ave, Seatt	If you抳e ever had the experience of reading a book that you
Hotel Max	620 Stewart St, Sea	With a world-class art collection and a floor of curated gues
Ace Hotel Seattle	2423 1st Ave, Seatt	We fell in love with a former maritime workers' hotel in Bell
Seattle Marriott Waterfront	2100 Alaskan Way, S	Experience the best of the city when you stay at Seattle Marx
The Edgewater Hotel Seattle	2411 Alaskan Way, S	Welcome to The Edgewater Hotel, The "Best Hotel in Seattle"
SpringHill Suites Seattle燚ownto	wi1800 Yale Ave, Seat	Treat yourself to a rewarding stay at the SpringHill Suites
Fairmont Olympic Hotel	411 University St,	Downtown Seattle抯 premier luxury hotel,爐he Fairmont Olympio
La Quinta Inn & Suites Seattle I	o 2224 8th Ave, Seatt	For a comfortable visit to the vibrant hub of the city, our h
Embassy Suites by Hilton Seattle	1255 S King St, Seat	Nestled in Seattle's original neighborhood Pioneer Square, th
Pan Pacific Seattle	2125 Terry Ave, Sea	When you are at Pan Pacific Seattle, you can trust us to make
Kimpton Hotel Vintage Seattle	1100 5th Ave, Seatt	 Wondering what抯 around Kimpton Hotel Vintage Seattle? A bet

余弦相似度:

- 通过测量两个向量的夹角的余弦值来度量它们之间的相似性。
- 判断两个向量大致方向是否相同,方向相同时,余弦相似度为1;两个向量夹角为90°时,余弦相似度的值为0,方向完全相反时,余弦相似度的值为-1。
- 两个向量之间夹角的余弦值为[-1, 1]

给定属性向量A和B, A和B之间的夹角θ余弦值可以通过点积和向量长度计算得出

$$a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cos \theta \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad similarity = \cos(\theta) = \frac{A \cdot B}{|A||B|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i \times B_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (A_i)^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (B_i)^2}}$$

计算A和B的余弦相似度:

- 句子A: 这个程序代码太乱,那个代码规范
- 句子B: 这个程序代码不规范, 那个更规范
- Step1,分词

句子A: 这个/程序/代码/太乱,那个/代码/规范

句子B: 这个/程序/代码/不/规范, 那个/更/规范

• Step2,列出所有的词

这个,程序,代码,太乱,那个,规范,不,更

• Step3,计算词频

句子A: 这个1,程序1,代码2,太乱1,那个1,规范1,不0,更0

句子B: 这个1,程序1,代码1,太乱0,那个1,规范2,不1,更1

计算A和B的余弦相似度:

• Step4, 计算词频向量的余弦相似度

句子A: (1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)

句子B: (1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1)

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} \times \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}}$$

$$= 0.738$$

结果接近1,说明句子A与句子B是相似的

什么是N-Gram (N元语法):

- 基于一个假设:第n个词出现与前n-1个词相关,而与其他任何词不相关.
- N=1时为unigram, N=2为bigram, N=3为trigram
- · N-Gram指的是给定一段文本,其中的N个item的序列

比如文本: A B C D E, 对应的Bi-Gram为A B, B C, C D, D E

• 当一阶特征不够用时,可以用N-Gram做为新的特征。比如在处理文本特征时,一个关键词是一个特征,但有些情况不够用,需要提取更多的特征,采用N-Gram => 可以理解是相邻两个关键词的特征组合

```
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
df = pd.read csv('Seattle Hotels.csv', encoding="latin-1")
                                                                                         seattle
                                                                                           hotel
# 得到酒店描述中n-gram特征中的TopK个
                                                                                          center
                                                                                        downtown
def get top n words(corpus, n=1, k=None):
                                                                                            free
                                                                                         located
  # 统计ngram词频矩阵
                                                                                           rooms
                                                                                            stay
  vec = CountVectorizer(ngram range=(n, n), stop words='english').fit(corpus)
                                                                                           place
                                                                                         airport
  bag of words = vec.transform(corpus)
                                                                                           space
                                                                                          market
  sum words = bag of words.sum(axis=0)
                                                                                           enjoy
                                                                                           pike
  words freq = [(word, sum words[0, idx]) for word, idx in vec.vocabulary .items()]
                                                                                             inn
                                                                                        business
  #按照词频从大到小排序
                                                                                            just
                                                                                            city
  words freq =sorted(words freq, key = lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
                                                                                            room
                                                                                      breakfast
  return words freq[:k]
common words = get top n words(df['desc'], 1, 20)
df1 = pd.DataFrame(common words, columns = ['desc', 'count'])
df1.groupby('desc').sum()['count'].sort values().plot(kind='barh', title='去掉停用词后, 酒店描述中的Top20单词')
plt.show()
```

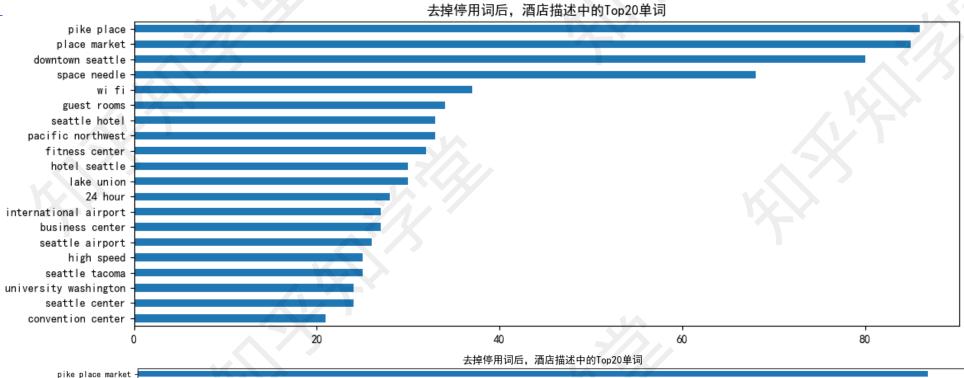


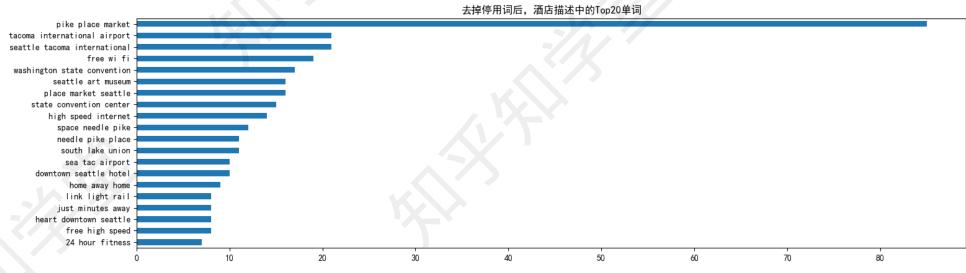
Bi-Gram

c o m m o n w o r d s =
get_top_n_words(df['des
c'], 2, 20)

Tri-Gram

c o m m o n _ w o r d s =
get_top_n_words(df['des
c'], 3, 20)





```
def clean text(text):
  #全部小写
  text = text.lower()
  return text
df['desc clean'] = df['desc'].apply(clean text)
#使用TF-IDF提取文本特征
tf = TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='word', ngram range=(1, 3), min df=0, stop words='en
tfidf matrix = tf.fit transform(df['desc clean'])
print(tfidf matrix)
print(tfidf matrix.shape)
# 计算酒店之间的余弦相似度 (线性核函数)
cosine similarities = linear kernel(tfidf matrix, tfidf matrix)
print(cosine similarities)
```

```
(151, 13732) 0.02288547901274695

(151, 21971) 0.03682289049851129

(151, 19896) 0.017052721912118395

(151, 22212) 0.016660175897670552

(151, 13482) 0.024448380094538605

(151, 12132) 0.024170114517665667

(151, 11079) 0.07169842086767955

(151, 11324) 0.013227229761895392

(152, 26879)
```

```
[[1. 0.01161917 0.02656894 ... 0.01184587 0.00244782 0.00583589]
[0.01161917 1. 0.015586 ... 0.01625083 0.00313105 0.00797999]
[0.02656894 0.015586 1. 0.02071479 0.00748781 0.01028037]
...
[0.01184587 0.01625083 0.02071479 ... 1. 0.01066904 0.0079114 ]
[0.00244782 0.00313105 0.00748781 ... 0.01066904 1. 0.00257955]
[0.00583589 0.00797999 0.01028037 ... 0.0079114 0.00257955 1. ]
(152, 152)
```

152家酒店,之间的相似度矩阵 (1-Gram, 2-Gram, 3-Gram)

```
#基于相似度矩阵和指定的酒店name,推荐TOP10酒店
def recommendations(name, cosine similarities = cosine similarities):
  recommended hotels = []
  #找到想要查询酒店名称的idx
  idx = indices[indices == name].index[0]
  print('idx=', idx)
  # 对于idx酒店的余弦相似度向量按照从大到小进行排序
  score series = pd.Series(cosine similarities[idx]).sort values(ascending = False)
  # 取相似度最大的前10个 (除了自己以外)
  top 10 indexes = list(score series.iloc[1:11].index)
  # 放到推荐列表中
  for i in top 10 indexes:
    recommended hotels.append(list(df.index)[i])
  return recommended hotels
print(recommendations('Hilton Seattle Airport & Conference Center'))
print(recommendations('The Bacon Mansion Bed and Breakfast'))
```

```
idx= 49
['Embassy Suites by Hilton Seattle Tacoma International Airport',
'DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Seattle Airport', 'Seattle Airport
Marriott', 'Motel 6 Seattle Sea-Tac Airport South', 'Econo Lodge
SeaTac Airport North', 'Four Points by Sheraton Downtown Seattle
Center', 'Knights Inn Tukwila', 'Econo Lodge Renton-Bellevue',
'Hampton Inn Seattle/Southcenter', 'Radisson Hotel Seattle
Airport']
idx= 116
['11th Avenue Inn Bed and Breakfast', 'Shafer Baillie Mansion Bed
& Breakfast', 'Chittenden House Bed and Breakfast', 'Gaslight
Inn', 'Bed and Breakfast Inn Seattle', 'Silver Cloud Hotel -
Seattle Broadway', 'Hyatt House Seattle', 'Mozart Guest House',
'Quality Inn & Suites Seattle Center', 'MarQueen Hotel']
```

查找和指定酒店相似度最高的Top10家酒店

CountVectorizer:

- 将文本中的词语转换为词频矩阵
- fit_transform: 计算各个词语出现的次数
- get_feature_names: 可获得所有文本的关键 词
- toarray(): 查看词频矩阵的结果。

```
vec = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(n, n), stop_words='english').fit(corpus)
bag_of_words = vec.transform(corpus)
print('feature names:')
print(vec.get_feature_names())
print('bag of words:')
print(bag_of_words.toarray())
```

feature names:

['00 night plus', '000 crystals marble', '000 sq ft', '000 square feet', '000 sredesigned venues', '10 unique guestrooms', '100 meters away', '100 non smoking '10best georgetown inn', '11 km emerald', '11 km seattle', '11 miles downtown' '120 luxury guestrooms', '120 sqft 11sqm', '1200 people range', '12pm noon dail minute walk', '15 minutes drive', '15 minutes water', '15 people doesn', '150 property', '178 guest rooms', '18 acre retreat', '18 acres natural', '188th strlandmark building', '1906 located street', '1909 cecil bacon', '1910 landmark executive hotel', '1928 inn tucked', '1930s art deco', '1960s renamed mason',

```
bag of words:
[[0 0 1 ... 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
...
[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
```

TF-IDF:

• TF: Term Frequency,词频

$$TF = \frac{$$
单词次数
文档中总单词数

- 一个单词的重要性和它在文档中出现的次数呈正比。
- IDF: Inverse Document Frequency,逆向文档频率
- 一个单词在文档中的区分度。这个单词出现的文档数越少,区分度越大,IDF 制度 是一个直接的 $IDF = \log \frac{ 24 \times 1000 \times 10000 \times 10000 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 10000 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 10$

TfidfVectorizer:

· 将文档集合转化为tf-idf特征值的矩阵

构造函数

- analyzer: word或者char, 即定义特征为词 (word) 或n-gram字符
- ngram_range: 参数为二元组(min_n, max_n),即要提取的n-gram的下限和上限范围
- max_df: 最大词频,数值为小数[0.0, 1.0],或者是整数,默认为1.0
- min_df: 最小词频, 数值为小数[0.0, 1.0],或者是整数, 默认为1.0
- stop words: 停用词,数据类型为列表

功能函数:

• fit_transform: 进行tf-idf训练,学习到一个字典,并返回Documentterm的矩阵,也就是词典中的词在该文档中出现的频次

```
#使用TF-IDF提取文本特征

tf = TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='word', ngram_range=(1, 3), min_df=0, stop_words='english')

tfidf_matrix = tf.fit_transform(df['desc_clean'])

print(tfidf_matrix)

print(tfidf_matrix.shape)

(151, 13732) 0.02288547901274695

(151, 21971) 0.03682289049851129
```

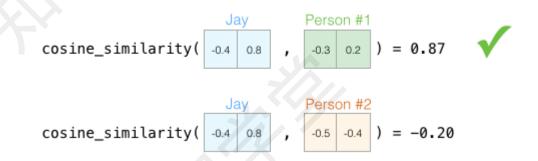
```
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(151, 21971) 0.03682289049851129
(151, 19896) 0.017052721912118395
(151, 22212) 0.016660175897670552
(151, 13482) 0.024448380094538605
(151, 12132) 0.024170114517665667
(151, 11079) 0.07169842086767955
(151, 11324) 0.013227229761895392
(152, 26879)
```

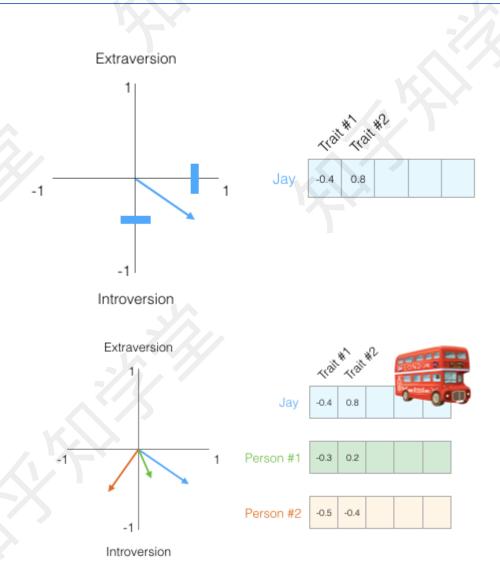
基于内容的推荐:

- Step1,对酒店描述 (Desc)进行特征提取
 - N-Gram, 提取N个连续字的集合, 作为特征
 - TF-IDF, 按照(min_df, max_df)提取关键词,并生成TFIDF矩阵
- Step2, 计算酒店之间的相似度矩阵
 - 余弦相似度
- Step3,对于指定的酒店,选择相似度最大的Top-K个酒店进行输出

什么是Embedding:

- 一种降维方式,将不同特征转换为维度相同的向量
- 离线变量转换成one-hot => 维度非常高,可以将它转换为固定 size的embedding向量
- 任何物体,都可以将它转换成为向量的形式,从Trait #1到 #N
- 向量之间,可以使用相似度进行计算
- 当我们进行推荐的时候,可以选择相似度最大的



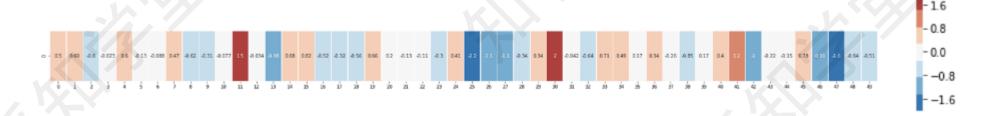


将Word进行Embedding:

• 如果我们将King这个单词,通过维基百科的学习,进行GloVe向量化,可以表示成

```
[ 0.50451 , 0.68607 , -0.59517 , -0.022801, 0.60046 , -0.13498 , -0.08813 , 0.47377 , -0.61798 , -0.31012 , -0.076666, 1.493 , -0.034189, -0.98173 , 0.68229 , 0.81722 , -0.51874 , -0.31503 , -0.55809 , 0.66421 , 0.1961 , -0.13495 , -0.11476 , -0.30344 , 0.41177 , -2.223 , -1.0756 , -1.0783 , -0.34354 , 0.33505 , 1.9927 , -0.04234 , -0.64319 , 0.71125 , 0.49159 , 0.16754 , 0.34344 , -0.25663 , -0.8523 , 0.1661 , 0.40102 , 1.1685 , -1.0137 , -0.21585 , -0.15155 , 0.78321 , -0.91241 , -1.6106 , -0.64426 , -0.51042 ]
```

• 这50维度的权重大小在[-2,2],按照颜色的方式来表示

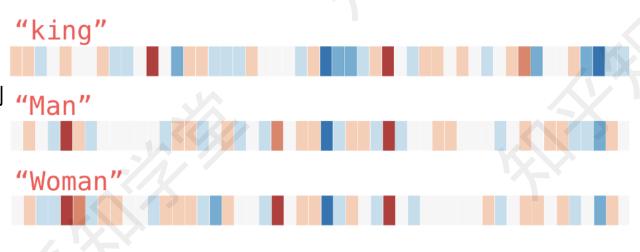


将Word进行Embedding:

- 我们将King与其他单词进行比较,可以看到 Man和Woman更相近
- 同样有了向量,我们还可以进行运算

king-man+woman与queen的相似度最高

```
model.most_similar(positive=["king","woman"], negative=["man"])
[('queen', 0.8523603677749634),
  ('throne', 0.7664333581924438),
  ('prince', 0.7592144012451172),
  ('daughter', 0.7473883032798767),
  ('elizabeth', 0.7460219860076904),
  ('princess', 0.7424570322036743),
  ('kingdom', 0.7337411642074585),
  ('monarch', 0.721449077129364),
  ('eldest', 0.7184862494468689),
  ('widow', 0.7099430561065674)]
```

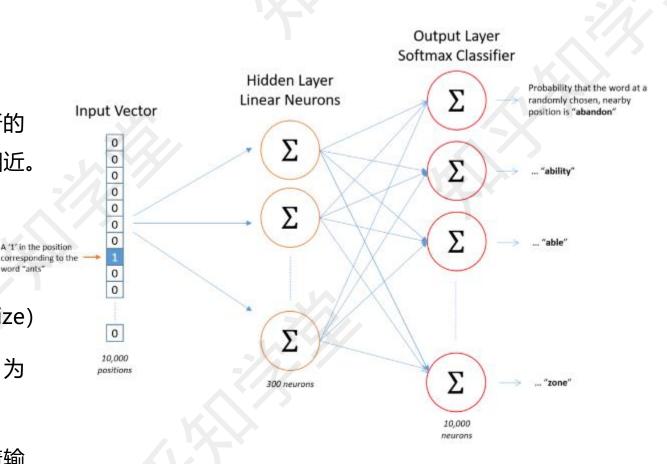






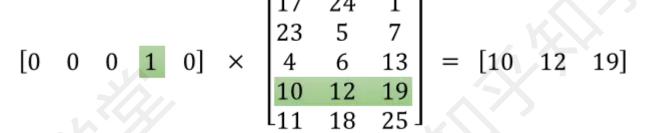
Word2Vec:

- 通过Embedding,把原先词所在空间映射到一个新的空间中去,使得语义上相似的单词在该空间内距离相近。
- Word Embedding => 学习隐藏层的权重矩阵
- 输入测是one-hot编码
- 隐藏层的神经元数量为hidden_size (Embedding Size)
- 对于输入层和隐藏层之间的权值矩阵W, 大 小 为 [vocab_size, hidden_size]
- 输出层为[vocab_size]大小的向量,每一个值代表着输出一个词的概率

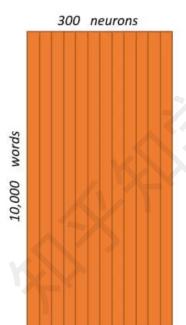


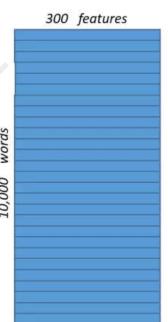
对于输入的one-hot编码:

- 在矩阵相乘的时候,选取出矩阵中的某一行,而这一 行就是输入词语的word2vec表示
- 隐含层的节点个数 = 词向量的维数
- 隐层的输出是每个输入单词的Word Embedding
- · word2vec,实际上就是一个查找表









Word2Vec的两种模式:

• Skip-Gram, 给定input word预测上下文

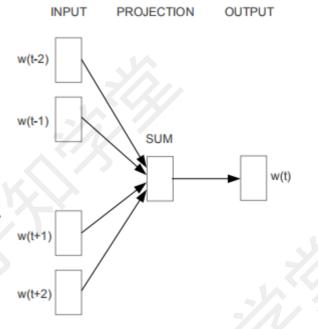
P(in | rests) P(he | rests) P(life | rests) P(peace | rests)

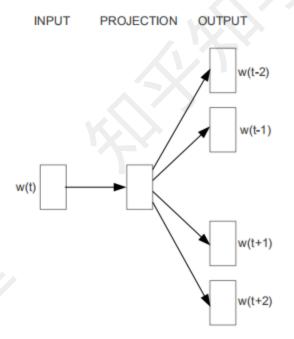
... Bereft of life he rests in peace! If you hadn't nailed hir

• CBOW, 给定上下文, 预测input word (与 Skip-Gram相反)

Bereft of life he rests in peace! If you hadn't nailed him ...

P(rests | {he, in, life peace})





CBOW

Skip-gram

Gensim工具

- pip install gensim
- 开源的Python工具包
- 可以从非结构化文本中,无监督地学习到隐层的主题向量表达
- 每一个向量变换的操作都对应着一个主题模型
- 支持TF-IDF, LDA, LSA, word2vec等多种主题模型算法

使用方法:

• 建立词向量模型: word2vec.Word2Vec(sentences)

window,句子中当前单词和被预测单词的最大距离

min_count,需要训练词语的最小出现次数,默认为5

size,向量维度,默认为100

worker,训练使用的线程数,默认为1即不使用多线程

- 模型保存 model.save(fname)
- 模型加载 model.load(fname)

数据集: 西游记

- journey_to_the_west.txt
- 计算小说中的人物相似度,比如孙悟空与猪八戒,孙悟空与 孙行者

方案步骤:

- Step1,使用分词工具进行分词,比如NLTK,JIEBA
- Step2, 将训练语料转化成一个sentence的迭代器
- · Step3,使用word2vec进行训练
- Step4, 计算两个单词的相似度

西游记(吴承恩)

西游记

作者: 吴承恩

《西游记》却以丰富瑰奇的想象描写了师徒[了取经人排除艰难的战斗精神,小说是人战]

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陷虎穴金星解厄
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```
# 字词分割,对整个文件内容进行字词分割
def segment lines(file list,segment out dir,stopwords=[]):
  for i,file in enumerate(file list):
    segment out name=os.path.join(segment out dir,'segment {}.txt'.format(i))
    with open(file, 'rb') as f:
       document = f.read()
       document cut = jieba.cut(document)
       sentence segment=[]
       for word in document cut:
         if word not in stopwords:
           sentence segment.append(word)
       result = ' '.join(sentence segment)
       result = result.encode('utf-8')
       with open(segment out name, 'wb') as f2:
         f2.write(result)
# 对source中的txt文件进行分词,输出到segment目录中
file list=files processing.get files list('./source', postfix='*.txt')
segment lines(file list, './segment')
```

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西游记 ( 吴承恩 )
 西游记
 作者:
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 第 002 回
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#将Word转换成Vec, 然后计算相似度
from gensim.models import word2vec
import multiprocessing
# 如果目录中有多个文件,可以使用PathLineSentences
sentences = word2vec.PathLineSentences('./segment')
# 设置模型参数, 进行训练
model = word2vec.Word2Vec(sentences, size=100, window=3, min count=1)
print(model.wv.similarity('孙悟空', '猪八戒'))
print(model.wv.similarity('孙悟空', '孙行者'))
# 设置模型参数,进行训练
       = word2vec.Word2Vec(sentences,
                                          size=128, window=5,
                                                                 min count=5,
model2
workers=multiprocessing.cpu count())
# 保存模型
model2.save('./models/word2Vec.model')
print(model2.wv.similarity('孙悟空', '猪八戒'))
print(model2.wv.similarity('孙悟空', '孙行者'))
print(model2.wv.most similar(positive=['孙悟空', '唐僧'], negative=['孙行者']))
```

```
0.96224165

0.98238677

0.9193349

0.9293375

[('菩萨', 0.9546594619750977), ('何干', 0.9491345286369324),

('长老', 0.9437956809997559), ('沙僧见', 0.943665623664856),

('悟浄', 0.9424765706062317), ('手指', 0.9390666484832764),

('银角', 0.937991201877594), ('太子', 0.9359638690948486), ('众',

0.9339208006858826), ('禅师', 0.9319193363189697)]
```

Summary

基于内容的推荐:

- 将你看的item,相似的item推荐给你
- 通过物品表示Item Representation => 抽取特征

TF-IDF => 返回给某个文本的"关键词-TFIDF值"的词数对

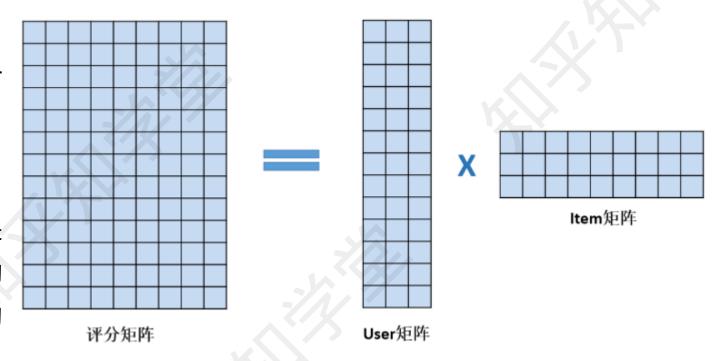
TF-IDF可以帮我们抽取文本的重要特征,做成item embedding

- 计算item之间的相似度矩阵
- 对于指定的item,选择相似度最大的Top-K个进行输出

Summary

Embedding的理解:

- Embedding指某个对象 X 被嵌入到另外一个对象Y中,映射 f: X → Y
- 一种降维方式,转换为维度相同的向量
- 矩阵分解中的User矩阵,第i行可以看成是第i个user的Embedding。Item矩阵中的第j列可以看成是对第j个Item的Embedding



Summary

Word2Vec工具的使用:

- Word Embedding就是将Word嵌入到一个数学空间里,Word2vec,就是词嵌入的一种
- 可以将sentence中的word转换为固定大小的向量表达(Vector Respresentations),
- 其中意义相近的词将被映射到向量空间中相近的位置。
- 将待解决的问题转换成为单词word和文章doc的对应关系

大V推荐中,大V => 单词,将每一个用户关注大V的顺序 => 文章

商品推荐中,商品 => 单词,用户对商品的行为顺序 => 文章

Thinking&Action

Thinking1:假设一个小说网站,有N部小说,每部小说都有摘要描述。如何针对该网站制定基于内容的推荐系统,即用户看了某部小说后,推荐其他相关的小说。原理和步骤是怎样的

Thinking2: Word2Vec的应用场景有哪些

Thinking&Action

Action1:使用Gensim中的Word2Vec对三国演义进行Word Embedding,分析和曹操最

相近的词有哪些,曹操+刘备-张飞=?

数据集: three_kingdoms.txt

