封面

论文题目 面向热点网络新闻的文本内容分类方法的研究和实现

**姓 名 康知修**

**学 院 软件学院**

**专 业 软件工程**

**指导教师 王冬琦 Lily Wu**

**备 注**

**2018 年 5 月28日**

面向热点网络新闻的文本内容分类方法的研究和实现

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 作者姓名： | 康知修 | |
| 校内指导教师： | 王冬琦 |  |
| 校外指导教师： | Lily Wu |  |
| 单位名称： | 软件学院 | |
| 专业名称： | 软件工程 | |

东 北 大 学

2018年5月

**Research and Implementation of Text Content Classification Method for Breaking News**

以下四号字体，

姓在前名在后，首字母大写，多字名字，以后名字汉语拼音首字母小写。

by Zhixiu Kang

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Supervisor: | Professor | Dongqi Wang |
| Associate Supervisor: | Dr. | Lili Wu |

Northeastern University

May 2018

**毕业设计（论文）任务书**

|  |
| --- |
| **毕业设计（论文）题目：** |
| 面向热点网络新闻的文本内容分类方法的研究和实现 |
| **基本内容：**  基于python语言设计实现网络爬虫，爬取网络热点文本新闻内容，对新闻文本执行数据清洗，训练被爬取内容的表示方法，基于流行的分类或聚类方法实现对爬取内容的分类或聚类，最后以软件的形式予以展示。翻译一篇与毕设内容相关的外文资料，译文汉字字数不少于4000字。 |
| **毕业设计（论文）专题部分：**  **题目：**  **基本内容：** |
| **学生接受毕业设计（论文）题目日期**  **第 1 周**  **指导教师签字： ../屏幕快照%202018-05-19%2017.22.08.png**  **2018年 3 月 9 日** |

面向热点网络新闻的文本内容分类方法的研究和实现

摘 要

如今医院的EHRs (Electronic Health Records) 不断增加，利用这些数据可以为几年后病人的患病风险提供预测和分析。每一项的 EHR 记录包含了健康的观察数据，实验测试，诊断报告等信息。如果能根据这些信息进行分析和预测，那么患者就可以提早做好预防工作。

本文首先分析了利用机器学习进行有效分类不同标签数据方面的国内外研究现状，对当前存在大量疾病医疗而还未进行有效分类所存在的主要问题进行了阐述，重点对精简复杂大量疾病数据问题和将精简后的疾病数据进行分类问题进行了研究。针对分类疾病数据问题，利用三种基于监督和一种基于半监督机器学习算法，利用SVM (Support Vector Machine)、KNN (Kernel and Nearest-Neighbor)、朴素贝叶斯算法，结合精简后的数据，解决对于大量的疾病数据进行分类的问题。针对存在一些未进行标记的数据来分类的问题，从半监督机器学习的角度出发，提出了基于标签传递的的半监督学习算法，用以提高疾病数据分类的准确性和稳定性。最后，将开发的算法以网页的形式嵌入到疾病数据分类器系统中，满足了疾病数据分类器系统在提取和分类大量疾病数据方面的需求。另外，还使用医院提供的真实数据对该算法进行了通用性测试，测试结果表明了算法的正确性和合理性，但在算法的可扩展方面还需进一步的研究。目前三个监督学习算法精度还是不高，未来可以结合这三个算法的优点来进一步提高算法精准度。

本文所研究的SVM算法具有鲁棒性，主要体现在增、删非支持向量样本对模型没有影响。朴素贝叶斯算法在使用和原理上有简易性的特点，但是准确性还有待提高。KNN则以路径距离来分类，也有准确性的问题。半监督则可以很好地处理未标记的数据。本文首先通过上述算法对已有数据进行分类，然后对其结果进行比较和分析算法性能、复杂性。

**关键词：**疾病分类，机器学习，半监督学习，算法对比

**Research and implementation of disease classification method based on machine learning**

**Abstract**

Nowadays, the hospital's EHRs (Electronic Health Records) are increasing. Using these data can provide prediction and analysis of the patient's risk of illness a few years later. Each EHR record contains healthy observation data, laboratory tests, and diagnostic reports. If the information can be analyzed and predicted based on this information, then the patient can do preventive work earlier.

This paper first analyzes the domestic and foreign research status of using machine learning to effectively classify different tag data, and elaborates on the major problems existing in the current large number of disease medical treatment without effective classification, focusing on streamlining the complexity of a large number of disease data. Problems and classifications of streamlined disease data were studied. For the classification disease data problem, using three supervised and one based on semi-supervised machine learning algorithms, using SVM (Support Vector Machine), KNN (Kernel and Nearest-Neighbor), naive Bayes algorithm, combined with reduced data to solve the problem of classifying a large amount of disease data. For the problem of classifying some unmarked data, a semi-supervised learning algorithm based on label transfer was proposed from the perspective of semi-supervised machine learning to improve the accuracy and stability of disease data classification. Finally, the developed algorithm is embedded into the disease data classifier system in the form of a web page, which satisfies the needs of the disease data classifier system for extracting and classifying a large number of disease data. In addition, the real data provided by the hospital is also used to test the generality of the algorithm. The test results show that the algorithm is correct and reasonable, but further research is needed in the scalability of the algorithm. At present, the accuracy of the three supervised learning algorithms is still not high. In the future, the advantages of these three algorithms can be combined to further improve the accuracy of the algorithm.

The SVM algorithm studied in this paper is robust, mainly reflected in the addition and deletion of non-support vector samples have no effect on the model. Naive Bayes algorithm has the characteristics of simplicity, but the accuracy is need to be improved. KNN is categorized by path distance, but also has the problem of accuracy. Semi-supervised can handle unlabeled data well. This paper first classifies the existing data by the above algorithm, then compares the results and analyzes the performance and complexity of the algorithm.

**Key words:** Diseases Classification, Machine Learning, Semi-supervised Learning, Algorithms Comparison.

目 录

[摘 要 I](#_Toc514164715)

[**Abstract** II](#_Toc514164716)

[Chapter 1　Introduction 1](#_Toc514164717)

[1.1 Study background 1](#_Toc514164718)

[1.2 Study in domestic and abroad 2](#_Toc514164719)

[1.2.1 SVM 2](#_Toc514164720)

[1.2.2 KNN 5](#_Toc514164721)

[1.2.3 Naive Bayes 6](#_Toc514164722)

[1.2.4 Label propagation 7](#_Toc514164723)

[1.3 Study content 8](#_Toc514164724)

[1.3.1 Problems 8](#_Toc514164725)

[1.3.2 Solutions 9](#_Toc514164726)

[1.4 Structure 10](#_Toc514164727)

[Chapter 2　Relative work and theory basic 11](#_Toc514164728)

[2.1 Relative work 11](#_Toc514164729)

[2.1.1 论文题目 11](#_Toc514164730)

[2.1.2 姓名 11](#_Toc514164731)

[2.1.3 论文封面日期 11](#_Toc514164732)

[2.2 Theory basic 12](#_Toc514164733)

[2.2.1 题目 12](#_Toc514164734)

[2.2.2 姓名 12](#_Toc514164735)

[2.2.3 学校与日期 12](#_Toc514164736)

[2.3 Conclusion 12](#_Toc514164737)

[2.3.1 毕业设计（论文）题目 12](#_Toc514164738)

[2.3.2 基本内容 12](#_Toc514164739)

[Chapter 3 Algorithm analysis and design 13](#_Toc514164740)

[3.1 各级标题 13](#_Toc514164741)

[3.2 正文 13](#_Toc514164742)

[3.3 图 13](#_Toc514164743)

[3.4 表 14](#_Toc514164744)

[3.5 程序代码 15](#_Toc514164745)

[3.6 公式 15](#_Toc514164746)

[第4章 结尾部分 17](#_Toc514164747)

[4.1 参考文献 17](#_Toc514164748)

[4.2 参考文献格式 17](#_Toc514164749)

[4.3 参考文献举例 18](#_Toc514164750)

[参考文献 19](#_Toc514164751)

[致 谢 21](#_Toc514164752)

Chapter 1　Introduction

## Research background

In 21 centuries, there is a tremendous change with the development of internet. More and more people begin to participate in the internet and the ways to distribute information is getting much more convenient. As a matter of fact, the quantity of information in the internet is increasing rapidly and exponentially. A large amount of text and rich text information has undoubtedly enriched people’s lives. However, it takes people much more time to keep focus on searching the certain data within a large amount of text information. The emergence of search engines has meet the requirement of people to find certain information during a large amount of data. On the other hand, people also has the requirement to search for those breaking news and the generalized information based on that specific breaking news. In order to meet people’s requirements, some corresponding services and applications have appeared in the network, such as internet subscription service. This requires users to subscribe to some certain information sources to the get the latest information.

The emergence of breaking news mining and analysis is to meet those requirements of internet uses. It could not only helps us to find out the latest breaking news that have occurred in the internet recently, but also divide these breaking news events into various categories or say different groups. The news events that are grouped together will then be arranged and counted in a certain order. This way, we could derive a series of categories of the breaking news event. This helps us to understand the information trend in the internet more easily and quickly and also guides internet users to focus on the breaking news in social life. In other words, the emergence of breaking news analysis has greatly facilitates people’s grasp of breaking news.

Over the years, with the emergence of a large number of online media and the emergence of Web 2.0, various kinds of information has been greatly enriched. It is because of this phenomenon that people and increasingly demanding the service s of mining and analyzing breaking news events. As a result, this task has received more and more attentions and concerns. At the same time, the analysis of breaking news event is also an important aspect of the evolution of the internet. It is of great significance to the study of the evolution of the internet:

From the user’s point of view, the analysis of breaking news event will undoubtedly provide users with much more convenient and efficient services. It can enable users to obtain the most comprehensive content at a lowest cost, and it can help users to understand the breaking news events more accurately and quickly. At the sometime, breaking news event also enables users to keep track of new information while keeping abreast of the latest and most recent breaking events in their own areas of interest. The breaking news analysis system can also enable users to participate more in the discussion of breaking events and can make themselves not only the recipients of information but also the initiators of information. On the other hand, the information providers and internet’s controllers could study from the breaking news events of the internet and get the internet users’ behaviors and the public opinion of the internet. In this way, the website builders and designers can better design website content according to the new preferences of web users, so that the quality of the website will be greatly improved. Eventually, the mining analysis of breaking news can also help the internet supervisors to control and guide the content typed of the internet. Therefore, the analysis of breaking news has a very important significance. This task is extremely challenging due to the extensiveness and complexity of this task itself.

Breaking news analysis mainly includes: First, we need to obtain news information from the internet. This part of information mainly related to web page information. We need to set up a time and topic to get the certain information from the internet. After getting the original web page information, we need to analyze the web page to extract the important information that helps the breaking news analysis. Such as the title of the news page, date, main text, publisher and so on. After extracting the original web page information, we need to process the information of those collected texts. These processes mainly include:

The classification of web content. There are different fields of the news, such as politics, economy, education, entertainment, etc. News classification can not only help users to search for certain data they want, but also has the following advantages: it can organize a large amount of news data effectively, so as to discover the laws of some new trends. However, there is a certain degree of overlap between various news on the internet. For example, for a breaking event(such as presidential election, natural disaster) at a certain time, there will be various media and websites that report the news in different forms. However, the content is very similar. If we could categorize news by topic and divide similar news to similar category, people could then read the related news according to corresponding topic.

Classifying news information is also more conducive to grouping news under the same topic, because there are obvious differences between some news in the internet. These news can be easily identified by the classification method. If we simply cluster them together without discrimination, the result of clustering may be influenced by the noise data. What’s more, this will also affect the efficiency of clustering.

Next is to cluster information under the same category. The so-called clustering refers to the aggregation of the same or similar news content under the category, so that it is more convenient for users to search for information. Finally, after analyzing the news information, we will show the large categories of information and the news topics under each category. This could help users to grasp the trends of the breaking news.

## 1.2 Research Status

With the abundance of internet resources and the upcoming people’s dependence on the internet. It is not only the text processing technologies have been greatly developed, it has also received more and more attention and concerns in the field of breaking news information analysis. First of all, the task of mining web page breaking news requires a lot of text processing technology. Researches related to this technology has become more and more well-developed. For example, the parsing of HTML text after obtaining text, extraction of the body of web page, natural language processing (including analysis of word segmentation and grammar and syntax), classification and clustering of text, etc. The classification of breaking news information is an organic integration of the above-mentioned related technologies. When classifying the breaking news, we should consider the information processing flow, related technologies used in each specific step and the related optimization and customization of technologies.

1.2.1 Web Crawling

Based on the search objects, the mainstream web crawler technologies include the following two types:

The first is based on link analysis. In the 1990s, foreign search engine developers have begun to model social networks. Experts have designed and developed hyperlinks between pages through a network of people-to-people relationships. At the same time, they were surprised to find that the highest degree of similarity was in traditional citations. In this way, it is possible to analyze the conclusions through comparison. Starting from the perspective of the relational network, it is possible to classify a large number of web pages on the Internet. As early as 2002, the most primitive link-based search system appeared in Europe and the United States.

The second is content-based search. Compared to search methods based on link analysis, this is a breakthrough in search technology. They have adopted a new way of thinking and established a theme-oriented thesaurus. When the user searches in a professional field, the thesaurus and the crawler can be combined for information retrieval. Due to the change of search aspect, this new technology has gradually begun to attract people's attention. In the 1990s, the Fish Search System was developed as the first content-based search system. Later, in 1998 and 1999, Shark Search System and Focused Crawler emerged one after another.

Up to now, web crawler technology has achieved a considerable development and progress. Foreign typical systems include CORA and IBM Focused Crawler is known all over the world. CORA is a topical search engine designed for computer science in 1999 by A.K. McCallum and M. Nigam of Carnegie Mellon University. CORA adopts the method of mechanical cognition. Its main target is the content associated with the subject of the computer. The content of the user's needs is classified by the principle of implicit Malf. Although the ability of CORA of analyzing addresses and topics is still inadequate, and it does not have the ability to analyze web pages, it still made a significant achievements in automatic collecting resources.

S. Chakrabarti proposed the IBM Focused Crawler at the beginning of this century, which is a brand-new crawling system. From the point of view of current technology, IBM Focused Crawler adopted a new dual-module system which are classifiers and selectors. The classifier is mainly used to calculate the relevance, and the selector is used to determine the main pages. In the subsequent development process, S. Chakrabarti further improved the entire system, resulting in a significant increase in the accuracy and relevance of the system.[1]

The American Diligenti designed focused crawler in a way that creates contextual maps. They named them Context Graphs Focused Crawler. This method of learning citations from web pages was later proved to be inefficient, but it was also an important innovation at that time. The system will use the backlink service to find the webpage that points to the page, establish a reference relationship between the two webpages, thereby establishing a crawl path that focuses on the crawler. Through the change of user search parameters, each page will establish a corresponding reference relationship. In this process, the classifier will determine their hierarchical relationship. After the determination, the page's link will be added to the queue, which will extract all the web pages that need to be crawled[2]

1.2.2 Chinese Word Segmentation

Depending on whether machine-readable lexicons and statistical information are used or not, automatic Chinese word segmentation methods can be classified into three categories: dictionary-based methods, statistics-based methods, and hybrid methods.

The three elements of the dictionary-based word segmentation method are word segmentation dictionary, text scanning order and matching rules. The scanning sequence of the text has forward order, reverse order and bidirectional scanning order. The forward scanning refers to scan from the beginning of the segmentation statement, and the reverse scanning refers to scan from the end of the segmentation statement. The bidirectional scan is a combination of forward scanning and reverse scanning. The matching rules mainly include maximum matching, minimum matching, word-by-word matching and best matching.

The statistical models applied by the statistical word segmentation method are: mutual information, N-gram grammar model, neural network model, hidden Markov model and maximum entropy model. These statistical models mainly use the joint occurrence probability of words and words as part of word segmentation information. The advantages of the statistical word segmentation method are not limited by the field of the text to be processed and not requiring a machine-readable dictionary. The disadvantages is that a large amount of training text is required to establish the parameters of the model and the accuracy of word segmentation is related to the choice of training texts.

1.2.3 TF-IDF

In the field of text classification, the dominant text representation is the space vector model. To represent text with a space vector model, we must first segment the text, then perform feature selection and weight calculation, and finally form an N-dimensional space vector. There are many different ways to calculate the weights. The weights of the feature items will affect the overall performance of the text classification algorithm. Among them, TF-IDF has been favored by related researchers and many application fields because it is relatively simple and has high accuracy and recall rate. Since the concept of IDF has been proposed, the TF-IDF algorithm has undergone many improvements. These improvements are made in order to adapt to different text classification fields and different applications.

The concept of IDF (Inverse Document Frequency) was first proposed in [3], pointing out that in a set of documents, feature items (words) characterizing a document can be assigned weights according to the frequency of appearance in the group of documents. The more specific words that appear in only a few documents, the more important than the weight of the words appearing in multiple documents. Shannon's information theory explains the meaning of IDF for us:if the feature item appears more frequently in all documents, it contains less information entropy; if the feature items appear more concentrated, only in a few documents with a higher frequency of occurrence, it has a higher information entropy. Therefore, IDF can be understood as the cross-entropy of the probability distribution of keywords under a specific condition.

Salton proposed the TF-IDF algorithm in [4]. Since then, Salton has repeatedly demonstrated the validity of the TF-IDF formula in information retrieval [5]. In 1988, he elaborated on the application of multi-word weight calculation methods in document retrieval [6]. TF-IDF mainly embodies the following idea: The higher the frequency of occurrence of a word in a particular document, the stronger its ability to distinguish the content of the document (TF); the wider the scope of a word appears in the document, It distinguishes the document content with the lower ability(IDF).

In the 1990s, both domestic and foreign researchers began to pay attention to the application of TF-IDF in text categorization. Many scholars analyzed the defects of TF-IDF, improved it, and verified the effectiveness of the improvement through experiments. TF- IDF was also expanded with the development of research and has been applied to multiple new areas.

1.2.4 K means Clustering

Clustering is an important technology in data mining and information retrieval. It can effectively analyze the data and find useful information from a large number of data. Clustering will devide data objects into several classes or clusters, so that there is a high degree of similarity between objects in the same cluster, and objects in different clusters will vary greatly. Through clustering, people can both identify dense and sparse regions and find interesting relationships between global distribution patterns.

Cluster analysis divides large amounts of data into sub-categories of the same feature to facilitate the understanding of the distribution of data. Unlike other data mining methods, users generally do not know the characteristics of the data set before performing cluster analysis. Therefore, from a certain perspective, cluster analysis is an unsupervised learning process that is based on observation rather than case-based learning.

As a branch of statistics, cluster analysis has been widely studied for many years, mainly focusing on distance-based cluster analysis. What’s more, the k-means clustering information tool has been added to many statistical analysis software packages suck as scikit-learn.

In the field of machine learning, clustering is an example of unsupervised learning. Unlike classification, clustering and unsupervised learning do not rely on predefined classes and training instances with class labels. Clustering is observational learning, not example learning due to this reason. In conceptual clustering, a group of objects can be formed as a cluster only when they can be described by a certain concept. This is different from the traditional clustering based on similarity of geometric distance metrics.

In order to improve the performance of the clustering method, the methods in other fields are combined with the clustering method to make up for some of the deficiencies in the clustering method in the data mining field. In this way, the goal of realize theoptimal performance of the clustering method will be achieved. The well-known methods often used are: genetic algorithm, immune algorithm, ant algorithm and so on.

At present, the research direction of clustering algorithm mainly consists of the following directions: First, the choice of initial value and influence of the input order. The measures that can be taken in the field of data mining can use multiple sets of different initial values and perform multiple iterations. The best one is selected as the calculation result at end of the process. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the global optimum solution will definitely be achieved. The essence of the optimal solution clustering process is an optimization process. Through an iterative operation, the object function of the system will work out an optimal solution. However, this object function is a non-convex function in the state space. It has many minimum values, of which only one is the global minimum value, and the others are local minimum values. The goal of optimization is to achieve the goal of deriving global optimization. Therefore, the optimization of a non-convex function is a research topic to be solved. What’s more, the efficiency of the algorithm. To improve the efficiency of the algorithm is also an important issue in the field of clustering. By improving the existing clustering algorithm to increment the ability of clustering and improve the scalability of the algorithm.

K-means clustering algorithm is a widely used partitioning method in cluster analysis, which is simple and rapid. However, the K-means clustering algorithm is sensitive to the initial value. This means different initial values will often lead to different clustering results. Instead of deriving a global optimal result, it will derive a local optimal result sometimes.

## 1.3 Research Content

At present, in the field of information processing, various technologies have made considerable progress. This helped us to achieve this task. At this stage, there have also been many work related to the analysis of breaking news. But in general, these related tasks are generally focused on only one aspect of the whole process. This article is based on this point, effectively using the existing Web-related technologies, such as web crawling, words cutting, TF-IDF and K-means clustering. By combining the four steps naturally, I implement the analysis and mining of the breaking news.

## 1.4 Paper structure

Chapter 1 is an introduction. This chapter briefly introduces the backgrounds of Web crawling, words segmentation, TF-IDF algorithm and K-means clustering. What’s more, this chapter also indicates the goal and meaning of these technologies.

Chapter 2 is related work. This chapter introduces the related knowledge and rules of web crawling under different coding set, principles of words cutting, TF-IDF and K-means. In this chapter, some possible defects of the algorithms has also been proposed.

Chapter 3 is the analysis and design of using web crawlers to obtain the data set from breaking news, the words cutting of the extracted data set, the TF-IDF to process the cut data set and to perform K-means clustering on matrix generated by TF-IDF.

Chapter 4 is the implementation of web crawling of baidu breaking news, the words cutting of crawed baidu news, TF-IDF performed on the cut data and K-means clustering on the matrix which TF-IDF generated. I give proof of the correctness of the algorithm, and analyze the performance of the algorithm theoretically, including the time consumed by the algorithm and the complexity of the algorithm. At the same time, we combine the characteristics of different algorithms to improve the accuracy of the classification.

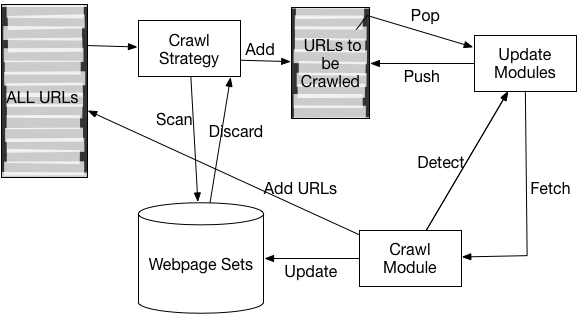
Chapter 5 concludes with the conclusions and future work of this articl

Chapter 2　 Related work and theoretical basis

## 2.1 Web Crawling

Web crawling refers to obtaining web page information required by a user. According to the content of the information that needs to be obtained, it can be roughly divided into two types, general web page crawlers and customizable web crawlers. For the second one, we only need some specific web page information. This requires to establish some filtering devices.

After understanding the basic concepts and classifications of the web page crawlers, we should also understand the basic flow of web page access technology and some important parts when we crawl data. This flow diagram of web crawler is as follows **Figure 1**:

****Figure 1**: Web crawler flow diagram

Before we crawl the webpage, we need a batch of known URLs. These URLs are called seeds in the web crawling process. These seeds are generally sites that have been selected by the user which have high-quality. When the seed URL is selected, we add it to the list of URLs to visit, so that each time we pop up the next page to visit from the list of URLs to visit. We then visit the corresponding page and add the URL to the URL list we have already visited. This queue is used to determine if a page has been accessed in order to avoid repeated visits. Next, all URLs contained in the web page are parsed from the web page using page parsing technology, and the URLs of the non-visited web pages will be added to the non-visited URL queue by depth-first and width-first methods.

At the same time, we will also store the information we need for the next step. In general, the web crawler will continue to repeat the above procedure until the list of URLs to be visited is empty. However, in actual situations, this kind of stop condition is difficult to achieve. Therefore, according to the disk capacity, the crawl depth or crawl time is used as a web crawling stop condition. The whole process described above can be described as a spider crawling on a spider web. Therefore, web crawlers are also called web crawlers or web spiders.

In general, the actual web crawling process is much more complicated than the description mentioned above. In order to ensure the speed and quality of web crawling, multiple threads are used to accomplish a specific step in the crawling process. In order to ensure the quality of web crawling, we need to use limited resources to crawl important web pages first. This involves the issue of the web page fetching order selection strategy. In addition to the above two issues, the strategy of web crawling is also a very important issue in web crawling. Regarding web page renewal strategies, JunghooCho also have detailed descriptions in his research. [7]

## 2.2 Words segmentation

After extracting the information in the webpage, another important part of the Chinese webpage is the words segmentation of the webpage. Words segmentation technology is the key to the semantic analysis of web page information. Chinese word segmentation technology is currently a relatively mature technology. According to different methods, it can be roughly divided into three categories: segmentation method based on string matching, segmentation method based on understanding, and segmentation based on statistics.

The so-called string matching method is based on a certain strategy to match the Chinese character string with a dictionary. If you find a string in the dictionary, the match is successful. The comprehension-based method refers to the effect of recognizing a word by letting a computer simulate a person's understanding of a sentence. The basic idea is to perform syntactic and semantic analysis at the same time when it did the job of word segmentation. And to handle ambiguity using syntactic information and semantic information. What’s more, the basic statistics method is based on the co-occurrence of words as the basis for word segmentation. Because words are a combination of stable characters, the more often the adjacent characters appear in the context, the more likely it is to form a word. Therefore, the frequency or probability of co-occurrence of characters and characters can reflect the credibility of words. The frequency of the combinations of adjacent co-occurring words in the corpus may be counted to calculate their co-occurrence information. Mutual information reflects the closeness of the relationship between Chinese characters. When the level of closeness is high, characters can be considered as a word. The above three methods are popular among the years. For any mature word segmentation system, it is impossible to rely on a single algorithm to implement it, and it is necessary to synthesize different algorithms together

## 2.3 Data mining.

Data mining is a powerful technology that helps people find the most important information in data set. Data mining tools can predict future behaviors and make knowledge-driven decisions. The automated prospective analysis provided by data mining has gone far beyond the retrospective analysis of past events. Data mining tools can answer questions that traditionally require a lot of time to answer. It can search through the hidden patterns, categories and some rules information in a large mass of data. Data mining is essentially the discovery process of discovering the relationship between data essence and data, identifying the trends and trends that are potential in the data, which could guide us to understand things and help me to make better decision. Data mining can be roughly divided into three categories: relationship discovery, pattern discovery, and trend behavior discovery. In the following studies, the relevant technologies we need to use for data mining are mainly found by using the relationship between thousands of objects. Specifically, we hope to analyze the various news information objects and find the category relations between them through certain methods, so as to divide and gather similar information into the same category. Here we introduce the techniques of text classification and text clustering.

2.3.1 Text Classification

Text classification technology is based on some basic characteristics of the observed data to establish a prediction function for the target value, so as to classify the new unknown data instance. Text classification is a two-step process. The first step is to create a model that describes the predefined set of data types. It is constructed by the characteristics of a predetermined set of data classes. This predetermined set of data classes is also called a training set. The second step is to use the model obtained in the first step to classify, and the obtained model classification function is applied to the characteristics of the new data instance, and the new data can be divided into corresponding predefined data categories.

Classification algorithm is a mature branch of data mining technology. Up to now, there are many classification algorithms and they have been widely used. Among the common classification algorithms are Naive Bayes, Bayes Network, K-Nearest Neighbor, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine and Neural Network.

2.3.2 Text Clustering

Text clustering has similar goals as text classifications. That is, a data set is divided into different categories according to the relationship between samples. The biggest difference between them is that the categories of thousands of clusters are not known in advance. We may not know how many categories we need to divide, nor do we know the specific meaning of the clustered categories. Cluster analysis requires that the data objects in the same class have higher similarity in the class into which the data objects are divided, and the differences in the different classes are as large as possible. Therefore, when there comes text clustering, the main problems that need to be faced are: the way of data division, how the distance between data individuals is defined, and how the data category labels are generated.

Cluster analysis algorithms can be roughly divided into the following categories: partition method, hierarchical method, density-based method, grid-based method and model-based method. In my work, I used the partition method to cluster. The partition method refers to a data set with N tuples or records. The partition method will construct K groups, each of which represents a cluster. K<N. Furthermore, the K group satisfies the following conditions: (1) Each group contains at least one data record (2) Each data record belongs to and belongs to only one group. For a given K, the algorithm first gives an initial grouping method. Afterwards, the grouping is changed through repeated iterative methods, so that the grouping scheme after each improvement is better than the previous one. A good criterion is that the closer the records in the same group are better, the further the records in different groups are better. Algorithms using this basic idea are: K-MEANS algorithm, K-MEDOIDS algorithm, CLARANS algorithm. The partition method is much more convenient to implement, and it is also very accurate. Therefore, this type of method has a more extensive use.

Chapter 3 Algorithm analysis and design

参考文献

[1]Punam Bedi,Anjali Thukral,Hema Banati,Abhishek Behl,Varun Mendiratta. A Multi-Threaded Semantic Focused Crawler[J]. Journal of Computer Science and Technology,2012,2,16.

[2]Subhendu kumar pani,Deepak Mohapatra,Bikram Keshari Ratha. Integration of Web mining and web crawler: Relevance and State of Art[J].International Journal on Computer Science and Engineering,2010,772.

[3] JONES K S. A statistical interpretation of term specificity and its application in retrieval[J]. Journal of Documentation, 1972, 28 (1) : 11- 21.

[4] SALTON G, CLEMENT T Y. On the construction of effective vocabularies for information retrieval[C ] Proceedings of the 1973 Meet2ing on Programming Languages and Information Retrieval. New York: ACM, 1973: 11.

[5]SALTON G, FOX E A, WU H. Extended boolean information retrieval[J]. Communications of the ACM, 1983, 26 (11 ) : 1022 -1036.

[6]　SALTON G, BUCKLEY C. Term2weighting app roaches in automatic text retrieval [ J ]. Information Processing and Management, 1988:513 - 523.

[7] Junghoo Cho, Hector Garcia-Molina, Lawrence Page "Efficient Crawling Through URL Ordering." Computer Networks and ISDN Systems, 30(1-7):161-172, 1998