# UNIT 12

語言搜尋引擎

December 9, 2014

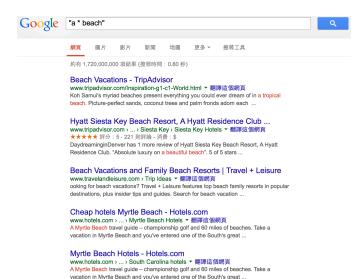
# 目標

- 建立一搜尋引擎用於搜尋英文詞語用法。
- 可輔助英語學習與文章寫作。

# 搜尋例子

- adj. beach: 即代表搜尋 beach 前面出現過的形容詞。
- play \* role: 搜尋 play 與 role 中間最常出現的字詞組合。
- go ?to home: go 與 home 之間是否要放 to。
- go \* movie: go 與 role 中間最常出現的字詞組合。
- kill the \_: 最常被 kill 的東西是。

# 用 Google 查英文



City of Huntington Beach, CA - Beach Wedding Information www.huntingtonbeachca.gov residents > beach info \* 翻譯這個網頁 A: The beach is open until 1 10:00 pm every night. Most of the ... A: Beach Operations at

# 用 Google 查英文



約有 6,690,000,000 項結果 (搜尋時間: 0.33 秒)

#### play a role in - 爱词霸

www.iciba.com/play... a role in... ▼ 轉為繁體網頁

Sedimentation and denudation play a role in exceptional cases. 沉积和剥蚀作用的影响 只在特殊情况下起作用。 来自辞典例句, 2. Hitchhiking effects also play a ...

#### play an important role是什么意思\_play an important role的 ...

www.iciba.com/play\_an\_important\_role ▼ 轉為繁體網頁

爱词霸权威在线词典,为您提供play an important role的中文意思,play an ... They also play an important role in immune reactions. 它们在 ... 的角色play the role of.

#### play a role in - Idioms and phrases - The Free Dictionary

idioms.thefreedictionary.com/play+a+role+in ▼ 翻譯這個網頁

Definition of play a role in in the Idioms Dictionary. play a role in phrase. What does play a role in expression mean? Definitions by the largest Idiom Dictionary.

#### Play the Role of the Search Committee - Faculty - The ...

chronicle.com/article/Play-the-Role-of-the.../139339/ ▼ 翻譯這個網頁

2013年5月19日 - Play the Role of the Search Committee. By Justin Myers, Jonah Newman, Audrey Williams June, and Sydni Dunn. This interactive graphic lets ...

# 語法設計

| 語法                  | 說明                |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| _                   | 單一任意字詞            |
| *                   | 零到多個任意字詞          |
| ?term               | term 可有可無         |
| term1   term2       | term1 或 term2     |
| adj. det. n. v. pre | p形容詞、冠詞、名詞、動詞、介繫詞 |

## 搜尋例子

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- 目標:完成語法第一項 \_
  - 任意位置置入 \_
  - 最長 4-gram

# Query 範例

- play \_ role
- kill the \_
- a \_ beach
- 輸入資料: citeseerx 的許多句子
- 輸出結果:
  - key: 所有會有結果的 query
  - value: 符合 query 的前 100 名 ngram 與 count。

# Lab 12 - 輸出

■ key: 所有會有結果的 query

■ value: 符合 query 的前 100 名 ngram 與 count。

# 輸出範例

| Key        | Ngrams            | Counts |
|------------|-------------------|--------|
| a _ beach  | a sandy beach     | 486    |
|            | a private beach   | 416    |
|            | a beautiful beach | 314    |
|            | a small beach     | 175    |
|            |                   |        |
| kill the _ | kill the people   | 189    |
|            | kill the other    | 174    |
|            | kill the process  | 163    |
|            | kill the enemy    | 160    |
|            |                   |        |

# 隨堂測驗

#### 目標

- 依 MapReduce 架構,設計每階段 mapper, reduce 的輸入輸出來完成 Lab 12
- 在紙寫撰寫簡單輸入、輸出的 key-value 範例表達概念 即可

#### 小提示

- 可有1至多個 map, reduce 流程
- 考慮 mapper 的輸入資料切割影響
- mapper 輸入為 value 或 key-value,輸出為 key-value
- reducer 輸入為 grouped key-values, 輸出為 key-value

# Bi-gram Count

| •            |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Input(value) | Output(key => value) |
| CDCD         | C D => 2             |
|              | D C => 1             |
| BCDA         | B C => 1             |
|              | C D => 1             |
|              | D A => 1             |
| CDAB         | C D => 1             |
|              | D A => 1             |
|              | A B => 1             |
| =            |                      |

### Reducer 範例

| Input(key => value) | Output(key => value) |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A B => 1            | A B => 1             |
| BC=>1               | B C => 1             |
| CD=>2               | CD=>4                |
| C D => 1            |                      |
| C D => 1            |                      |
| D A => 1            | D A => 2             |
| D A => 1            |                      |
| D C => 2            | C C => 2             |

# Lab12 Mapper 範例

| Input(value) | Output(key => value) |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A B C 200    | A B C => A B C 200   |
|              | _ B C => A B C 200   |
|              | A _ C => A B C 200   |
|              | A B _ => A B C 200   |
|              | C => A B C 200       |
|              | _ B _ => A B C 200   |
|              | A => A B C 200       |
| A D C 300    | _ D C => A D C 300   |
|              | A _ C => A D C 300   |
|              |                      |
| A E C 100    | _ E C => A E C 100   |
|              | A _ C => A E C 100   |
|              |                      |

# Lab12 Reducer 範例

| Input(value)       | Output(key => value) |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A _ C => A B C 200 | A _ C => A D C 300,  |
| A _ C => A D C 300 | A B C 200,           |
| A _ C => A E C 100 | A E C 100            |
| A B _ => A B C 200 | A B _ => A B C 200   |
| A D _ => A D C 300 | A D _ => A D C 300   |
| A E _ => A E C 100 | A E _ => A E C 100   |
| A => A B C 200     | A => A D C 300,      |
| A => A D C 300     | A B C 200,           |
| A => A E C 100     | A E C 100            |
| _ B C => A B C 200 | _ B C => A B C 200   |
| _ D C => A D C 300 | _ D C => A D C 300   |
| _ E C => A E C 100 | _ E C => A E C 100   |
|                    |                      |

#### 需完成六支程式

- 產生 ngram count 的 mapper, reducer
- 產生 query result 的 mapper, reducer
- 將 query result 轉為 database (試試 python 內建的 shelve 或 sqlite3 套件)
- Database 介面程式,讓使用者輸入 query ,即時取得 result

# python shelve

```
1 import shelve
2 d = shelve.open('data.shelve')
_3 d['odds'] = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
4 print d['odds']
_{5} d['evens'] = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
6 d['hello'] = 'world'
7 del d['hello']
8 d['zipcodes'] = {'hsinchu': 300, 'zhongli': 320}
9 print d.keys()
10 d.close()
```

Google "python shelve" for official documents

# Ngram Count I

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3
4
  def ngrams(words):
       for length in range(1, 5 + 1):
6
           for ngram in zip(*(words[i:] for i in range(length))):
               yield ngram
9
10
  def mapper(files):
12
       import fileinput
       from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
13
14
       from collections import Counter
15
      ngram_counter = Counter()
16
       for line in fileinput.input(files):
           line = line.decode('iso-8859-1')
17
```

## Ngram Count II

```
words = word_tokenize(line.lower())
18
           ngram_counter.update(ngrams(words))
19
20
21
       for ngram, count in ngram counter.iteritems():
           print (u' '.join(ngram) + u'\t' + unicode(count)).encode('utf-8')
22
23
24
  def line_to_ngram(line):
       line = line.decode('iso-8859-1')
26
27
       return line.split(u'\t', 1)[0]
28
29
  def line_to_count(line):
30
       line = line.decode('iso-8859-1')
31
       return int(line.split(u'\t', 1)[1])
32
33
34
  def reducer(files):
35
       import fileinput
36
```

## Ngram Count III

```
from itertools import groupby, imap
37
38
      for ngram, lines in groupby(fileinput.input(files), key=line to ngram):
39
40
           count = sum(imap(line to count, lines))
           print (ngram + u'\t' + unicode(count)).encode('utf-8')
41
42
43
44 if __name__ == '__main__':
      import argparse
45
46
      import svs
      parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='N-gram counter')
47
      parser.add argument(
48
           '-r', '--reducer', action='store_true', help='reducer mode')
49
      parser.add argument(
50
           '-m', '--mapper', action='store_true', help='mapper mode')
51
       parser.add_argument('files', metavar='FILE', type=str, nargs='*',
52
                           help='input files')
53
54
55
       args = parser.parse args()
```

# Ngram Count IV

```
56
       if (args.mapper and args.reducer
57
58
                or
                not args.mapper and not args.reducer):
59
           parser.print_help()
60
           sys.exit(1)
61
62
63
       if args.mapper:
           mapper(args.files)
64
       elif args.reducer:
65
           reducer(args.files)
66
```