

中山大学数据科学与计算机学院 移动信息工程专业-人工智能 本科生实验报告

(2016 学年秋季学期)

课程名称: Artificial Intelligence

| 教学班级 | 14M1 | 专业 (方向) | 互联网 |
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一、 实验题目,

- 1. 数据的读写。
- 2. 计算 one_hot 矩阵, TF 矩阵和 TF_IDF 矩阵。
- 3. 计算 one hot 矩阵的三元组矩阵。
- 4,稀疏矩阵加法运算。

二、 实验内容

1. 算法原理

文件可以读入到程序中,通过处理,可以得到一个词汇表。每个文件中的词语都可以在词汇表中找到,根据每个文件出现的词汇,我们可以计算 one_hot 矩阵,TF 矩阵和 TF_IDF 矩阵,也可以把矩阵表现出三元组矩阵的形式。得到的矩阵是稀疏矩阵,我们可以实现矩阵的相加,同样,也是用三元组矩阵的形式表现。

2. 伪代码

function vaculary:

从文件中取出一行 把单词分割出来 单词放入一个 vector 中 去除重复单词,得到词汇表

function one hot:

查看词汇表中的单词是否出现在这一行 是则输出 1,并且记录此单词在这一行出现次数 否则输出 0,并且记录此单词在这一行出现次数为 0

function TF:

得到这一行单词的总个数 每个单词在这一行出现次数除以这一行单词总个数,保留小数



function TF_IDF:

计算有某个单词的文件的个数 计算这个单词的 IDF 乘上这个单词的 TF 值,得到 TF IDF 矩阵

function smatrix:

计算文件总行数 计算词汇表大小 计算稀疏矩阵中非零值个数 得到它的三元组:

只有值为非零的数需要在这里体现 第一个数为行号

第二个数为在词汇表中的顺序

第三个数为这个词汇出现总次数

function AplusB:

把上面的三元组矩阵平均分成两份 两个稀疏矩阵按照行列相加 最终得到的矩阵表现成三元组矩阵形式

3. 关键代码截图(带注释)

把词语从一行当中取出:

```
//从第二个tab之后就是词汇了
int tab = line.find('\t',10);
//把词汇从一整句中分离
str = line.substr(tab + 1,line.length() - tab - 1)+" ";
while(str.length() != 0)
{
   int blank = str.find(" ");
   file[file_num].push_back(str.substr(0,blank));
   s.push_back(str.substr(0,blank));
   str = str.erase(0,blank + 1);
}
```



```
//得到词汇表c
```

```
c.push_back(s[0]);
for(int i = 1; i < s.size(); i++)
{
    flag = 0;
    for(int j = 0; j < i; j++)
    {
        find_sum++;
        if(s[i] == s[j])
        {
            flag = 1;
             break;
        }
     }
    if(flag != 1 && s[i] != "\n")
     {
        c.push_back(s[i]);
    }
}</pre>
```

One_hot 矩阵的生成:

```
// 假如某个词汇出现,则输出1, 否则输出0
//且记录这个词汇在该文件中出现次数, 方便TF矩阵计算
for(int i = 1; i <= file_num; i++)
```

```
for(int i = 1; i <= file_num; i++)
{
    for(int j = 0; j < c.size(); j++)
    {
        if(in_file(c[j],i) != 0)
        {
            one_hot<<"1"<<" ";
            word_num++;
            one_hot_[i].push_back(in_file(c[j],i));
        }
        else
        {
            one_hot<<"0"<<" ";
            one_hot_[i].push_back(0);
        }
    }
    one_hot<<endl;
}</pre>
```

TF 矩阵的生成:



```
//輸出TF矩阵之后,同时放进TF 这个vector记录,方便下面计算TF TDF矩阵
for(int i = 1; i <= file_num; i++)</pre>
    double word_sum = file[i].size();
    for(int j = 0; j < c.size(); j++)</pre>
        if(word_sum != 0)
            TF_[i].push_back((double)one_hot_[i][j] / word_sum);
            TF<<(double)one_hot_[i][j] / word_sum<<" ";
    TF<<endl;
                        计算 TF IDF 矩阵:
  //计算词汇出现在多少个文件中,暂时没有计算出IDF
  void word in file func()
       for(int i = 0; i < c.size(); i++)</pre>
           for(int j = 1 ; j <= file_num; j++)</pre>
                for(int k = 0; k < file[j].size(); k++)</pre>
                    if(c[i] == file[j][k])
                         word_exit_in_file[i]++;
                         break;
       return;
for(int i = 1; i <= file_num; i++)</pre>
   for(int j = 0; j < c.size(); j++)</pre>
      TF_IDF << TF_[i][j] * log((double) file_num / word_exit_in_file[i])<<" ";</pre>
   TF_IDF<<endl;
```

输出稀疏矩阵的三元组矩阵:



//输出稀疏矩阵三元顺序表

AplusB:

```
int not_zero = 0;
for(int i = 1; i <= file_num / 2; i++)
{
    int j = file_num / 2 + i;
    for(int k = 0; k < c.size(); k++)
{
        // 值为非零则相加
        if(one_hot_[i][k] != 0 || one_hot_[j][k] != 0)
        {
            smat[i-1].push_back(one_hot_[i][k] + one_hot_[j][k]);
            not_zero++;
        }
        // 否则,值为0
        else
        {
            smat[i-1].push_back(0);
        }
    }
}
```

4. 创新点&优化(如果有)

因为直接用 vector 来做词汇表,去重时候需要查找很多遍(n 的平方次),所以我决定用哈希表重新做一遍,这样,查找次数应该可以降为 n。如果文件大一点,这应该是很好的优化。

果然,没有用哈希表时候的查找次数为 **15288099**,文件词汇一共有八千多个,这也就是 n 的平方次查找。但是经过哈希表的应用之后,查找次数一下子就降下来了,



次数变成了**8861**,大约就是 n 次查找而已,词汇表创建速度一下子升上去了。 这里用的哈希函数是比较经典的 ELFHash 函数。

```
unsigned int ELFHash(const char *str)
{
    unsigned int hash = 0;
    unsigned int x = 0;

    while (*str)
    {
        hash = (hash << 4) + (*str++);
        if ((x = hash & 0xF00000000L) != 0)
        {
            hash ^= (x >> 24);
            hash &= ~x;
        }
    }
    return (hash & 0x7FFFFFFFF);
}
```

它适用于字符串的哈希表建立,能够有效避免冲突。 如果发生冲突,这里采用的是拉链法解决。

```
tempA = HashTable[key];
//如果这个值被占用,那就用拉链法,也就是在原有值的指针指向新的值
while (tempA != NULL)
{
    if (!strcmp(tempA->str, str))
        return;
    tempB = tempA;
    tempA = tempA->next;
}

tempA = (Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node));

tempA->str = str;
tempA->next = NULL;
tempB->next = tempA;
```

经过哈希表之后,我们就有了查找每个单词的编号(哈希函数产生的 key 值)了, 所以字符串查找的时间大大缩减。

三、 实验结果及分析

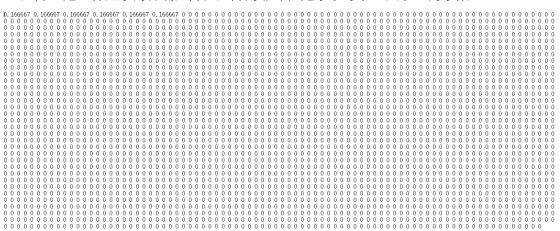
1. 实验结果展示示例(只是为了展示矩阵的形式,截图很小, TA 没必要认真看每个数值)

one_hot 矩阵为一个 1246 行, 2749 列的矩阵。矩阵是一个稀疏矩阵, 也就是数值多为 0.非零的值即是 1.

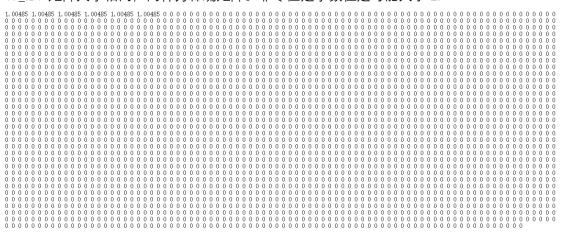


| 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 11 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | n n | 0.0 | Λ | n n | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | n n | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Λ | 0.0 | Λ | n n | 0.0 | . 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | n n | 0.0 | Λ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ۱ ۸ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
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| 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0.0 | 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 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 (| 0.0 | 0.0 | 000 |
| | 0 | 0 0 | Ö | 0 0 | Ó | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | o o | 0 0 | 0 | οó | 0 0 | 0 0 | οò | 0 0 | 0 0 | ò | 0 0 | Ò | 0 0 | 0 | οó | 0 | 0 Ó | 0.0 | Ö | 0 0 | Ö | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0.0 | o ò | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0.1 | 0 0 | 0.0 | 00 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 000 |
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| | Ô | 0 0 | Ō | 0 0 | Ó | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0.0 | o c | 0 0 | Ó | Ò Õ | 0.0 | ا نُ ا | οō | 0 0 | 0 0 | Ô | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | Ó | Ò Ò | Ó | Ó Ó | 0.0 | ١Õ | 0 0 | Ô | 0 0 | Ò Ĉ | 0 0 | Ò Ò | 0.0 | Ó | 0 0 | Ó Ó | Ó | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TF 矩阵也是一样大小的稀疏矩阵, 矩阵的非零值是小于等于 1 大于 0 的小数。



TF IDF 矩阵大小相同,同样为稀疏矩阵。非零值是小数但是可能大于 1.



Smatrix 矩阵前三行只有 1 列,后面紧跟着 8189 行,每行有 3 列。.



```
1246
2749
8189
0 0 1
0 1 1
0 2 1
0 3 1
 0 4 1
0 5 1
1 6 1
1 7 1
1 8 1
1 9 1
2 5 1
2 10 1
2 11 1
2 12 1
2 13 1
2 14 1
3 15 1
3 16 1
3 17 1
4 18 1
4 19 1
4 20 1
4 20 1
4 21 1
4 22 1
4 23 1
5 24 1
5 25 1
5 26 1
5 27 1
5 29 1
6 13 1
6 30 1
 6 30 1
 6 31 1
 6 32 1
```

AplusB 矩阵的前三行也是只有 1 列,后面有 8098 行,每行三列,.



```
623
2749
8098
0 0 1
0 1 1
0 2 1
0 3 1
0 4 1
051
0 45 1
0 300 1
0 514 1
0 515 1
0 1736 1
0 1781 1
0 1782 1
161
171
181
191
1 416 1
1 775 1
1 1197 1
1 1783 1
1 1784 1
251
2 8 1
2 10 1
2 11 1
2 12 1
2 13 1
2 14 1
2 131 1
2 311 1
2 902 1
2 1785 1
2 1786 1
2 1787 1
3 10 1
3 15 1
3 16 1
3 17 1
```

2. 评测指标展示即分析(如果实验题目有特殊要求,否则使用准确率) (原始算法结果)

|------如有优化,请重复 1, 2, 分析优化后的算法结果------------| 算法优化主要是加快词汇表生成。 原先的查找次数:

Search 15288099 times.

使用哈希表之后的查找次数:

Search 8861 times.