## 敏感词过滤

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2012 年 11 月 25 日

## 一个简单的敏感词过滤的设计:

- 最基本的思路是建立hash表来做查询.
- 敏感词的长度一般不会太长,一般也就2个汉字(4个字节)左右,可以再做一份敏感词长度的索引,这样子在处理时能提高效率.
- 编码问题: 词库和源因为以往的历史原因, 是gbk编码, 而非utf.
- 目前是一个英文忽略大小写的设计.
- 代码在gbase中, 关键部分的代码如下所示:

```
// dirty word
   typedef struct dirty_t
2
       char word[MAX DIRTY WORDS LEN];
       int prev;
5
       int next;
  } dirty_t;
   typedef struct dirty_ctx_t
10
11
       int table_size;
12
       {\tt dirty\_t\ table[MAX\_DIRTY\_WORDS\_COUNT];}
13
       int hash[MAX_DIRTY_WORDS_HASH_COUNT];
       int index[256][256];
15
  } dirty_ctx_t;
16
17
18
19
  const uint8_t GB_SPEC_CHAR = (uint8_t)(0x80);
```

```
21
   // dirty words check
22
   int dirty_check(dirty_ctx_t* ctx, const char* src, int
23
24
       static char lowcase[MAX_SOURCE_WORDS_LEN];
25
       int i, k, step, key;
26
       const uint8_t* from;
27
28
       if (!ctx || !src || len > MAX_SOURCE_WORDS_LEN) {
29
30
            return -3;
31
       for (i = 0; i < len; i++) {
32
            lowcase[i] = tolower(src[i]);
33
34
35
       for (i = 0, step = 0; i < len; i += step) {
36
            key = 0;
37
            from = (const uint8_t*)&lowcase[i];
38
            if (from[0] < GB_SPEC_CHAR) {</pre>
39
                key = ctx - index[0][from[0]];
40
                step = 1;
41
            \} else if (i + 1 < 1en) {
42
                key = ctx - index[from[0]][from[1]];
43
                step = 2;
44
            } else {
45
                printf("source code error\n");
46
                return -2;
47
            }
48
49
            if (0 == key) {
50
                continue:
51
            }
52
53
            for (k = 1; k < MAX DIRTY WORDS LEN; k++) {
54
55
                if (i + k > len) {
56
                    break;
57
                }
58
59
                if (0 == CHECK_DIRTY_FLAG(key, k)) {
60
                     continue;
61
62
                if (0 == dirty_hash_find(ctx, (const char*)
63
                    from, k)) {
                    return -1;
64
65
66
                RESET_DIRTY_FLAG(key, k);
67
```