## 敏感词过滤

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## 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
3
           char word[MAX DIRTY WORDS LEN];
4
           int prev;
5
           int next;
       } dirty_t;
       // dirty context
9
       typedef struct dirty_ctx_t
10
11
           int table_size;
12
           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
       // if > 0x80, means double bytes
18
       // else, single byte
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
           len)
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 \rightarrow index[0][from[0]];
40
41
                     step = 1;
                 \} else if (i + 1 < len) {
42
                     key = ctx \rightarrow index[from[0]][from[1]];
43
                     step = 2;
44
                } else {
45
                     printf("source code error\n");
46
                     return -2;
47
48
                 // no index, go ahead
49
                 if (0 == key) {
50
                     continue;
51
52
                 // found key
53
                 for (k = 1; k < MAX_DIRTY_WORDS_LEN; k++) {
54
                     // exceed len
55
                     if (i + k > 1en) {
56
                         break;
57
58
                     // no dirty
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
                     // no need to loop all
66
                     RESET_DIRTY_FLAG(key, k);
```