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# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# @Project_Name : algorithm
# @File       : cut_test.py
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# @Time      : 2018-10-17 12:31

def load_model(f_name):
    ifp = open(f_name, 'rb').read()
    ifp = ifp.decode('utf-8', "ignore")
    return eval(ifp)

import chardet

file = open("prob_emit.py", 'rb').read()
f_charInfo = chardet.detect(file)
print(f_charInfo)
prob_start = load_model("prob_start.py")
prob_trans = load_model("prob_trans.py")
prob_emit = load_model("prob_emit.py")

# 维特比算法，一种递归算法
def viterbi(obs, states, start_p, trans_p, emit_p):
    V = [{}]
    path = {}
    print("obs:", obs)
    for y in states: # 初始值
        V[0][y] = start_p[y] * emit_p[y].get(obs[0], 0) # 在位置 0，以 y 状态为末尾的状态序列的最大概率
    path[y] = [y]
    print("V: ", V)
    print("path: ", path)
    for t in range(1, len(obs)):
        V.append({})
        newpath = {}
        for y in states: # 从 y0 -> y 状态的递归
            (prob, state) = max([(V[t - 1][y0] * trans_p[y0].get(y, 0) * emit_p[y].get(obs[t], 0),
                                y0) for y0 in states if V[t - 1][y0] > 0])
            V[t][y] = prob
            newpath[y] = path[state] + [y]
        path = newpath # 记录状态序列
    (prob, state) = max([(V[len(obs) - 1][y], y) for y in states]) # 在最后一个位置，以 y 状态为末尾的状态序列的最大概率
    print("state:", state)

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print("V: ",V)
print("path:",path)
return prob, path[state] # 返回概率和状态序列
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def cut(sentence):
    prob, pos_list = viterbi(sentence, ('B', 'M', 'E', 'S'), prob_start, prob_trans, prob_emit)
    start = 0
    end = 0
    cut_str = ""

    for state in pos_list:
        if state == "S" or state == "E":
            end += 1
        else:
            end += 1
            continue
        cut_str += sentence[start:end] + " "
        start = end
    print(pos_list)
    return (prob, cut_str[:-1])

if __name__ == '__main__':
    test_sentence = u"适应环境是生物生存下来的重要原因。"
    prob,pos_list = cut(test_sentence)
    print("prob: ",prob)
    print("pos_list: ",pos_list)
```