# 資料工程 Final Project

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## 系統需求

要執行這支程式,系統必須具備:

- gcc, g++
- make
- apache2.0
- php7.0
- php7.0-mbstring

## 編譯

make

## 執行

先把 ettoday 資料放在 makefile 同目錄下 data 資料夾 wiki dump 放在 wiki\_data 資料夾

make # 編譯

make data\_cleaning # 對 ettoday, wiki dump資料清理

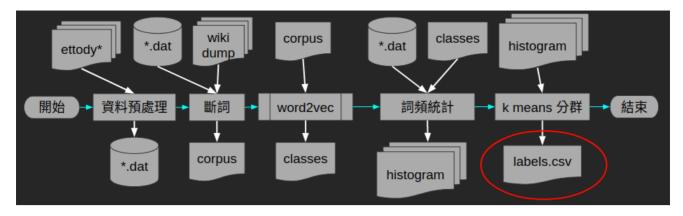
make run\_preprocessing # 訓練詞向量,得到 100 類相似詞

make compile\_kmeans # 編譯 kmeans 程式

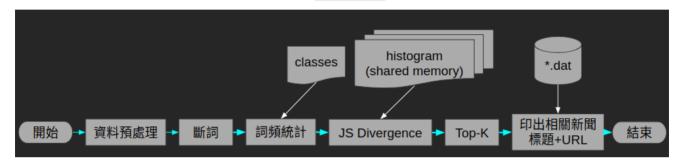
- ./word\_count # 得到每篇新聞內文詞頻
- ./feature\_extracter # 產生 kmeans 訓練資料
- # 分成 13 群,容忍值 1e-4,最大迭代次數 200 次
- # 用不同初始值跑 3 次,選較好的 centroids
- ../kmeans/kmeans ../.db/word\_count/features.bin 13 1e-4 200 3

詞類別會被存放在 ./.db/word2vec/classes.txt 文章分群類別會被存放在 ./labels.csv 全部文章的

histogram 存放在 ./.db/word\_count/features.bin



把專案目錄軟連結到 Apache 能識別到的地方, 之後執行 . /loadData2Shm 將文章 histogram 的 binary 載入 shared memory,方便快速查詢 再使用瀏覽器開啟 index.php ,輸入文章查詢類似文章。



## 資料

使用 ettoday0~ettoday5 並且以:

,。;:「」等標點符號斷句。

## 實作細節

### 專案目錄結構

```
FINAL_PJ
├─ closeShm.c
 — compute_copy_range.cpp
  – data_cleaning.sh
  feature_extracter.cpp
  — find_news_by_id.cpp
  flat_hash_map.hpp
  - gen_corpus.cpp
  - gen_wiki_corpus.cpp
  index.php
  jieba_word_count.hpp
  - kmeans
    ├─ kmeans.c
    - kmeans.h
    ├─ main.c
    └─ makefile

    loadData2Shm.c
```

```
── makefile
── ngram_word_count.hpp
── parser.c
── put_data_here
── read_histogram.hpp
── record_structure.h
── record_structure_io.c
── retrive_topN.cpp
── Trie.hpp.patch
── word_count.cpp
── wstringcvt.hpp
── 資料工程 Final Project.md
└─ 資料工程 Final Project.pdf

1 directory, 28 files
```

### 實作細節

除了 word2vec、斷詞以外,其他都自己使用 C/C++ 實作, 儘量使用 OpenMP 平行化。 網頁部份使用 Apache2.0 + PHP7.0 , 呼叫編譯好的 C++ 程式做新聞預處理、比較、查詢。

#### Word2Vec

使用 Google 提供的 C 版本 word2vec, 800 多行的程式碼, 很簡潔很強大。 <a href="https://github.com/tmikolov/word2vec">https://github.com/tmikolov/word2vec</a>

#### 斷詞

使用結巴 (jieba) 斷詞,這裡使用 runtime 較高效的 cppjieba https://github.com/yanyiwu/cppjieba

### histogram 差異計算

使用 Jensen-Shannon divergence 的平方計算兩 histogram 分佈差異 若要對文章長度變化不敏感,只在乎詞頻的 相對關係,可以選擇對詞頻 histogram normalize。

```
double hist_intersection(const float *P, const float *Q, unsigned int cols) {
    double P_M = 0.0;
    double Q_M = 0.0;
    double JSD = 0.0;
    for (unsigned int i=0; i<cols; ++i) {
        float M_i = (P[i]+Q[i]) / 2.0 + 1e-6;
        P_M += P[i]*log((P[i]+1e-6) / M_i);
        Q_M += Q[i]*log((Q[i]+1e-6) / M_i);
    }
    JSD = (P_M+Q_M) / 2.0;
    return JSD*JSD;
}

double hist_intersection_normalized(const float *P, const float *Q, unsigned int cols)
{
    double P_M = 0.0;
    double Q_M = 0.0;</pre>
```

```
double JSD = 0.0;
double P_S = 1e-6;
double Q_S = 1e-6;
for (unsigned int i=0; i<cols; ++i) {
    P_S += P[i];
    Q_S += Q[i];
}

for (unsigned int i=0; i<cols; ++i) {
    float p=P[i]/P_S, q=Q[i]/Q_S;
    float M_i = (p+q) / 2.0 + 1e-6;
    P_M += p*log((p+1e-6) / M_i);
    Q_M += q*log((q+1e-6) / M_i);
}

JSD = (P_M+Q_M) / 2.0;
return JSD*JSD;
}</pre>
```

#### K-means 程式碼節錄

- 1. 隨機選取 K 個初始 centroids
- 2. 分配每個資料點到最近的 centroid,形成 k 個 cluster (很容易平行化)
- 3. 計算每個 cluster 內資料點平均值,得到新的 centroids
- 4. 重複 2, 3 直到收斂,或達到指定迭代次數

複雜度為 O(tNDK), N 為資料筆數, D 為資料維度, K 為 cluster 數, t 為迭代次數。實際上有可能跑到不好的局部最佳解,所以通常會選擇不同的初始值多跑幾次。

```
double kmeans intersec int(unsigned int **data, unsigned int **return labels, double
***return_centroid, int rows, int cols, int K, double tol, int max_iter, char verbose)
{
   double mean_centroid_d = DBL_MAX;
   double **centroids = NULL;
    double **new_centroids = NULL;
   unsigned int *lab_counts=NULL;
   unsigned int iter_counter=0;
   int *labels=NULL;
   centroids = (double**)malloc(sizeof(double*)*K);
   new_centroids = (double**)malloc(sizeof(double*)*K);
    labels = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*rows);
   lab_counts = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*K);
   for (int i=0; i<K; ++i) centroids[i] = (double*)malloc(sizeof(double)*cols);</pre>
    for (int i=0; i<K; ++i) new_centroids[i] = (double*)malloc(sizeof(double)*cols);</pre>
   // initialize (randomly pick k samples wo replacement)
    for (int i=0; i<K; ++i) {
        int l=rand()%rows;
        // check repetition
        char fail;
        do {
            fail=0;
            for (int j=0; j<i; ++j)
```

```
if (lab_counts[j]==1) {
                    fail=1;
                    l=rand()%rows; // pick another
        } while(fail);
        lab_counts[i] = 1;
        for (int j=0; j<cols; ++j) {
            centroids[i][j] = (double)data[l][j];
        }
   }
   iter_counter=0;
    while(iter_counter<max_iter && mean_centroid_d>tol) {
        // determine labels
        #pragma omp parallel for shared(data, centroids, labels) schedule(static,1)
        for (int i=0; i<rows; ++i) {
            unsigned int best_l=0;
            double min_d=DBL_MAX;
            for (int k=0; k<K; ++k) {
                double d = hist_intersection(data[i], centroids[k], cols);
                if (d<min_d) {</pre>
                    min_d = d;
                    best_1 = k;
            }
            labels[i] = best_1;
        }
        // determine new centroids
        for (int k=0; k<K; ++k) memset(new_centroids[k], 0x00, sizeof(double)*cols);</pre>
        memset(lab_counts, 0x00, sizeof(int)*K);
        for (int i=0; i<rows; ++i) {
            unsigned int l = labels[i];
            ++lab_counts[1];
            for (int j=0; j<cols; ++j) {
                new_centroids[1][j] += data[i][j]; // sum
            }
        }
        for (int k=0; k< K; ++k) {
            for (int j=0; j<cols; ++j) new_centroids[k][j] /= (double)</pre>
(lab_counts[k]+1e-8); // mean
        mean_centroid_d = 0;
        for (int k=0; k<K; ++k) {
            mean_centroid_d += hist_intersection_f(centroids[k], new_centroids[k],
cols);
        mean_centroid_d /= (double)K;
        // assign new centroids to centroids
        for (int k=0; k< K; ++k) {
            double *ptr = centroids[k];
            centroids[k] = new_centroids[k];
            new_centroids[k] = ptr;
```

```
++iter_counter;
        if (verbose) fprintf(stderr, "[%d/%d] d:%.4lf\n", iter_counter, max_iter,
mean_centroid_d);
    }
    double *intra_distance = NULL;
    intra_distance = (double*)malloc(sizeof(double)*K);
    memset(intra_distance, 0x00, sizeof(double)*K);
    for (int i=0; i<rows; ++i) {
        unsigned int k = labels[i];
        intra_distance[k] += hist_intersection(data[i], centroids[k], cols);
    }
    double mean_intra_distance = 0.0;
    double max_intra_distance = 0.0;
    for (int k=0; k<K; ++k) {
        if (intra_distance[k]>max_intra_distance) max_intra_distance =
intra_distance[k];
        mean_intra_distance += intra_distance[k];
        intra_distance[k] /= (double)(lab_counts[k]+1e-8);
    }
    mean_intra_distance /= (double)rows;
    if (verbose) {
        fprintf(stderr, "mean data-centroid distance:\n");
        for (int k=0; k< K; ++k) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%3d: %.4f\n", k, intra_distance[k]);
        fprintf(stderr, "average: %.4f\n", mean_intra_distance);
        fprintf(stderr, "maximum: %.4f\n", max_intra_distance);
        fprintf(stderr, "each class count:\n");
        for (int k=0; k< K; ++k) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%3d: %10d\n", k, lab_counts[k]);
        }
    free(intra_distance); intra_distance=NULL;
    if (verbose) {
        fprintf(stderr, "centroid-centroid distance:\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "
                                     ");
        for (int i=0; i<K; ++i) fprintf(stderr, "%12d", i);
        fprintf(stderr, "\n");
        for (int i=0; i<K-1; ++i) {
            // print upper traingle matrix
            fprintf(stderr, "%12d", i);
            for (int j=0; j<=i; ++j) fprintf(stderr, "</pre>
                                                                    ");
            for (int j=i+1; j<K; ++j) fprintf(stderr, "%12.3f",
hist_intersection_f(centroids[i], centroids[j], cols));
            fprintf(stderr, "\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "\n");
    }
```

```
for (int k=0; k<K; ++k) free(new_centroids[k]);

free(lab_counts);

free(new_centroids);

if(return_centroid!=NULL) *return_centroid = centroids;
else free(centroids);
if(return_labels!=NULL) *return_labels = labels;
else free(labels);

return mean_intra_distance;
}</pre>
```

### Top K

- 1. 假設資料為 A[N,要找到 top K 個最小元素
- 2. 初始化容量為 K 的 max-heap H
- 3. push A[0...K-1] -> H
- 4. 依序檢查 A[K...N-1] 中的資料 a\_i, i: K -> N-1
- 5. 如果 a\_i < H.top, H.pop(), H.push(a\_i)
- 6. 最後 H 中會留下 top K 個最小元素

複雜度大約 O(N log K)

```
for (int i=0; i<topN; ++i) max_heap.push({distances[i], i});
for (unsigned int i=topN; i<n_rows; ++i) {
    if (distances[i]<max_heap.top().first) {
        max_heap.pop();
        max_heap.push({distances[i], i});
    }
}
topN = max_heap.size();
for (int i=topN-1; i>=0; --i) {
    topN_id[i] = max_heap.top().second;
    max_heap.pop();
}
```

### **Copy-append model**

有 A, B 兩個檔案,我們要找到一連串操作  $\delta$ ,使得: A +  $\delta$  -> B  $\delta$  允許的操作有:從A複製貼上、加上新內容 使用 Copy-append model 去偵測兩篇文章整段相同的部份 虛擬碼:

```
k=4 # or 5 or 6, 7, 8, ...
# S 為 A 的 k-gram index, N 為 B 的 string length
i=0
while i<N:
    b = B[i:min(i+K, N)] # B 的 K-gram
    if b not in S: # binary search / hash table
        put(append,b)
        i+=b.length
else:
        (l,m) = longest_match(A,i,S,B)
        put(copy,l,m)
        i+=1</pre>
```

C++ 實現,longest match 的部份主要使用 Z function 還沒有與 K-gram index + Boyer Moore 的方法比較速度 但實際跑起來蠻快的

```
inline std::pair<int,int> find_longest_match(const unsigned char *fileA, const
std::vector<int> &shortcut_index, const unsigned char *fileB, int A_len, int B_len, int
*z) {
    using std::min;
   using std::max;
   fileA += shortcut_index[0];
   A_len -= shortcut_index[0];
    memset(z, 0x00, sizeof(int)*(A_len+B_len));
#define s(i) (i<B_len?fileB[i]:fileA[i-B_len])</pre>
    // From Eddy's codebook:
    int 1=0, r=0;
   z[0]=A_len+B_len;
    for (int i=1; i<A_len+B_len; ++i) {</pre>
        int j = max(min(z[i-1],r-i),0);
        while(i+j<A_len+B_len&&s(i+j)==s(j)) ++j;
        z[i] = j;
        if (i+z[i]>r) r=i+z[i], l=i;
   }
#undef s
   int M=B_len;
    int L=z[M];
    for (auto v : shortcut_index) {
        int m = v+B_len-shortcut_index[0];
        int l = z[m];
        if (1>L) {
            L = 1;
            M = m;
        }
    }
    if (L>B_len) L = B_len; // Although this happen, the value of M is correct.
    M = M-B_len+shortcut_index[0];
    return {M,L};
}
std::string copy_append_encoder(const unsigned char *fileA, const unsigned char *fileB,
int A_len, int B_len, unsigned int K_size) {
```

```
using namespace std;
    int B_index=0;
    ska::flat_hash_map<string, vector<int> > kgramA;
    string delta;
    int *z_buffer = new int[A_len+B_len+5];
    /* Generate Kgram index for fileA */
    for (int i=0; i<A_len; ++i) {
        int l = min((int)(i+K_size), A_len) - i;
        string ss((char*)(fileA+i), 1);
        if(kgramA.count(ss)==0) kgramA.insert({ss, vector<int>(1, i)});
        else kgramA[ss].push_back(i);
    }
    string lastKgramB;
    int last_msg_length = 0;
   while (B_index<B_len) {
        int l = min((int)(B_index+K_size), B_len) - B_index;
        int m;
        string kgramB((char*)(fileB+B_index), 1);
        if (kgramA.count(kgramB)==0) {
            string append_msg;
            if (last_msg_length>0) delta.resize(delta.length()-last_msg_length);
            lastKgramB += kgramB;
            append_msg += "a " + to_string(lastKgramB.length());
            append_msg += "\n" + lastKgramB;
            delta += append_msg;
            last_msg_length = append_msg.length();
        } else {
            /* Find longest match between A and B[B_index:] */
            pair<int,int> ML = find_longest_match(fileA, kgramA[kgramB], fileB+B_index,
A_len, B_len-B_index, z_buffer);
            m = ML.first;
            1 = ML.second;
            string copy_msg;
            copy_msg += "c " + to_string(m);
            copy_msg += "," + to_string(1);
            copy_msg += "\n";
            delta += copy_msg;
            lastKgramB.clear();
            last_msg_length = 0;
        }
        B_index += 1;
    lastKgramB.clear();
    if (z_buffer!=NULL) delete[] z_buffer; z_buffer=NULL;
    return delta;
}
```

考慮到使用者可能比較在意文章「出自」那一些段落,所以在伺服器上改為只偵測複製的操作,並找出複製的 unique 區段。

```
std::vector< std::pair<int,int> > copy_detect(const unsigned char *fileA, const
unsigned char *fileB, int A_len, int B_len, unsigned int K_size) {
    using namespace std;
    int B_index=0;
    ska::flat_hash_map<string, vector<int> > kgramA;
   vector< pair<int, int> > ret;
   int *z buffer = new int[A len+B len+5];
    /* Generate Kgram index for fileA */
    for (int i=0; i<A_len; ++i) {
        int l = min((int)(i+K_size), A_len) - i;
        string ss((char*)(fileA+i), 1);
        if(kgramA.count(ss)==0) kgramA.insert({ss, vector<int>(1, i)});
        else kgramA[ss].push_back(i);
    }
    while (B_index<B_len) {
        int l = min((int)(B_index+K_size), B_len) - B_index;
        string kgramB((char*)(fileB+B_index), 1);
        if (kgramA.count(kgramB)>0) {
            /* Find longest match between A and B[B_index:] */
            pair<int,int> ML = find_longest_match(fileA, kgramA[kgramB], fileB+B_index,
A_len, B_len-B_index, z_buffer);
            m = ML.first;
            1 = ML.second;
            ret.push_back({m, m+1}); // [, )
        B_{index} += 1;
   }
    if (z_buffer!=NULL) delete[] z_buffer; z_buffer=NULL;
    return ret;
}
inline std::vector< std::pair<int,int> > summary_ranges(std::vector< std::pair<int,int>
> &ranges) {
    using namespace std;
    vector< pair<int, int> > ret;
    sort(ranges.begin(), ranges.end());
    ranges.push_back({INT_MAX,INT_MAX}); // 哨兵
    int l=ranges[0].first, r=ranges[0].second;
    for (int i=1; i<ranges.size(); ++i) {</pre>
        if (ranges[i].first \le r) r = max(r, ranges[i].second);
        else {
            ret.push_back({1,r});
            1 = ranges[i].first;
            r = ranges[i].second;
    ranges.pop_back();
```

return **ret**; }

# 實驗結果

#### 實驗環境:

- Ubuntu 16.04 64-bit
- 32GB DDR4 (2400MHz)
- AMD Ryzen 5 1600 (6C12T)
- 5400rpm HDD

### 分群效果

資料距離群心的平均距離 (JSD^2)

	data-centroid	count
0	3152.1657	57238
1	1422.4215	42418
2	1422.4490	22251
3	111797.1769	157
4	1189.1763	85518
5	2667.7802	53586
6	9599.0289	2698
7	12069.3628	5496
8	4196.4556	9458
9	99240.8710	107
10	13561.2694	1829
11	10511.0250	5945
12	2159.9833	243577

#### 群心間距離

```
Centrold distance:

0 1 726.177 2635.470 574997.263 2847.557 779.596 9773.077 29298.529 13485.311 994810.870 15664.413 13011.640 885.770 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.00000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.0000 1500.000
```

#### 觀察

肉眼能觀察出來的大概有以下幾類:

財經新聞 (0) 體育新聞 (1,2) 長文 (3) 股市相關公告-短文 (4) 股市相關公告-長文 (8) 政治新聞 (5) 甄嬛傳系列文章/原 創長文 (9) 3C新聞 (10) \*(num) 代表某個 cluster

有些 cluster 特別容易混淆,例如 財經新聞(0) 與 政治新聞 (5) 有些離群值,其群心與其他類別隔非常遠,肉眼閱讀文章也能發現用詞有極大差異,例如 (9) 而有些 cluster 應該處於同一類,例如 (1) (2) 同樣是體育新聞,可能是因為 cluster 數量設太大。

### 文章查詢效果



如上圖,可以輸入文章查詢類似文章,輸出前 N 筆最像的文章標題與 URL,並顯示它與欲查詢文章的 JSD^2 作為 差異度。最後列出與查詢的內文有整段重複的部份。

在我的電腦上大約 1~2 秒一個查詢 在系上工作站大約 3~6 秒一筆查詢

## GitHub

程式碼: <a href="https://github.com/peter0749/Data-Engineering/tree/master/FINAL\_PJ">https://github.com/peter0749/Data-Engineering/tree/master/FINAL\_PJ</a>

https://github.com/peter0749/Data-Engineering/tree/master/copy\_append\_model