PROJECT ASSIGNMENT PRESENTATION

2024/02/21

HOW AND WHAT WE USE

- 使用 Python 撰寫 parser 來統計 title 和 keyword 數量
- 運用 set 和 dictionary(map)

ASSIGNMENT 2.1

Code

```
iterate through each file
 or file_path in file_paths:
   with open(file_path, 'r', encoding="utf-8") as file:
       # initialize title and insideTI
       title = ""
       insideTI = False
       # iterate through each line
       for line in file:
           if line.startswith("TI "):
               insideTI = True
               title += line[3:].strip()
           elif line.startswith(" ") and insideTI:
               title += line[3:].strip()
               if title in titles:
                   print("---")
                   print(f'Title "{title}" appears in "{file_path}".')
                   print(f'Title "{title}" appears in "{title_file[title]}".')
                   print("---")
               if title != "":
                   count += 1
                   titles.add(title)
                   title_file[title] = file_path
               # re-initialize title and insideTI
               title = ""
               insideTI = False
print(f"Number of titles: {count}")
print(f"Number of unique titles: {len(titles)}")
```

Output

Number of titles: 26287

Number of unique titles: 26269

ASSIGNMENT 2.2

Code

```
or file_path in file_paths:
   with open(file_path, 'r', encoding="utf-8") as file:
       keyword = ""
       insideDE = False
       for line in file:
           if line.startswith("DE "):
               insideDE = True
               keyword += line[3:].strip()
           # contents inside the DE tag
           elif line.startswith(" ") and insideDE:
               keyword += line[3:].strip()
               # add each keyword into the set and dictionary
               if keyword != "":
                   keyword = keyword.split(';')
                   for word in keyword:
                      word = word.strip() # .lower() to avoid same keywords but with different upper/lower characters
                       # if word in keyword_count, increase keyword_count[word] by one
                       if keyword_count.get(word, False):
                           keyword_count[word] += 1
                           keyword_count[word] = 1
               keyword = ""
               insideDE = False
sorted_keywords = sorted(keyword_count.items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
 ith open('output.txt', 'w') as file:
   for key, value in sorted_keywords:
       print(f"{key}({value})", file=file)
```

Output

```
autonomous vehicles(2885)
     autonomous vehicle(1102)
3 autonomous driving(982)
     autonomous aerial vehicles(911)
     path planning(737)
     deep learning(723)
     vehicle dynamics(721)
     trajectory(715)
     optimization(620)
     task analysis(591)
     safety(585)
     sensors(571)
     autonomous underwater vehicle(566)
     navigation(529)
     collision avoidance(520)
     roads (498)
     reinforcement learning(451)
     uav(447)
     object detection(435)
     machine learning(415)
     auv(414)
     autonomous underwater vehicles(398)
     feature extraction(359)
     planning(356)
25 artificial intelligence(328)
     unmanned aerial vehicles(327)
     localization(322)
     autonomous underwater vehicle (auv)(320)
     computer vision(315)
     cameras(305)
```

PROJECT ASSIGNMENT PRESENTATION

2024/03/06

SEARCH RESULTS FOR AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE

■ 搜尋 Autonomous Vehicle 的資料筆數截圖(截取時間 2024/01/26)

26,287 results from Web of Science Core Collection for:

Q Autonomous Vehicle (Topic)

DUPLICATE TITLES

Code

```
if line.startswith("AF "):
    insideAF = True
    author.append(line[3:].strip())
# contents inside the AF tag
elif line.startswith(" ") and insideAF:
   author.append(line[3:].strip())
   insideAF = False
if line.startswith("TI "):
   insideTI = True
   title += line[3:].strip()
elif line.startswith(" ") and insideTI:
   title += line[3:].strip()
   if title in titles:
       print("---")
        print(f'Title "{title}" appears in "{file_path}".')
       print(f'Title "{title}" appears in "{title_file[title]}".')
        # check if the authors are same
        print(len(author))
        for i in author:
           print(i, end=" ")
        print()
        for i in title_author[title]:
           print(i, end=" ")
        if len(set(author).intersection(title_author[title])) == len(author):
           print(f'All Same!')
           print(f'Different!')
    # add title count and add title, author into the set and dictionary
    if title != "" and len(author) != 0:
        count += 1
        titles.add(title)
        title_file[title] = file_path
        title_author[title] = author
        # re-initialize author and insideAF
        author = []
```

Partial Output

```
Title "SoftPOSIT: Simultaneous pose and correspondence determination" appears in "autonomous_vehicle_data_records/18.txt". Title "SoftPOSIT: Simultaneous pose and correspondence determination" appears in "autonomous_vehicle_data_records/17.txt". 4

David, P Dementhon, D Duraiswami, R Samet, H

David, P DeMenthon, D Duraiswami, R Samet, H

Different!

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Title "Collaborative Motion Planning Based on the Improved Ant Colony Algorithmfor Multiple Autonomous Vehicles" appears in "autonomous_vehicle_data_records/26.txt". Title "Collaborative Motion Planning Based on the Improved Ant Colony Algorithmfor Multiple Autonomous Vehicles" appears in "autonomous_vehicle_data_records/1.txt". 4

Alomari, Hakam W. Al-Badarneh, Amer F. Al-Alaj, Abdullah Khamaiseh, Samer Y. Su, Shengchao Ju, Xiang Xu, Chaojie Dai, Yufeng Different!

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Title "Some statistical challenges in automated driving systems" appears in "autonomous_vehicle_data_records/21.txt". Title "Some statistical challenges in automated driving systems" appears in "autonomous_vehicle_data_records/2.txt". 3

Caballero, William N. Insua, David Rios Naveiro, Roi All Same!
```

DUPLICATE TITLES

Results

- II duplicate title papers have the same author, while the other 7 have different
- 2 of the II papers have the author name not completely same

TRENDS

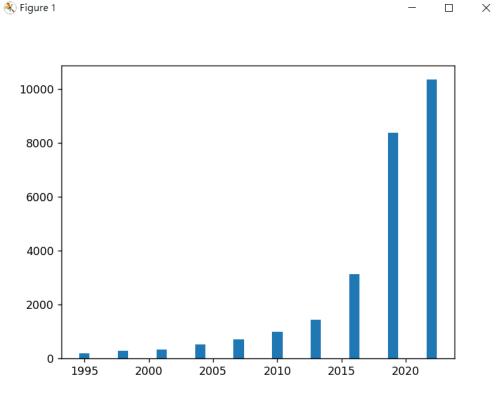
- 使用 Python 中的 Matplotlib 來呈現圖表
- 選取幾個比較有代表性的關鍵字來觀察
- 以下圖表皆以三年為一區間 (1995 ~ 2024)

```
while x <= 2024:
    x_{axis.append(x)}
    x+=y
y_axis=[0] * 10
for k, v in coun.items():
    y_axis[k]=v
plt.bar(x_axis, y_axis)
plt.title(s)
plt.yticks(range(0, max(y_axis)+25, 25))
plt.show()
```

TRENDS(AMOUNT OF PAPERS BY YEAR)

Code

Graph

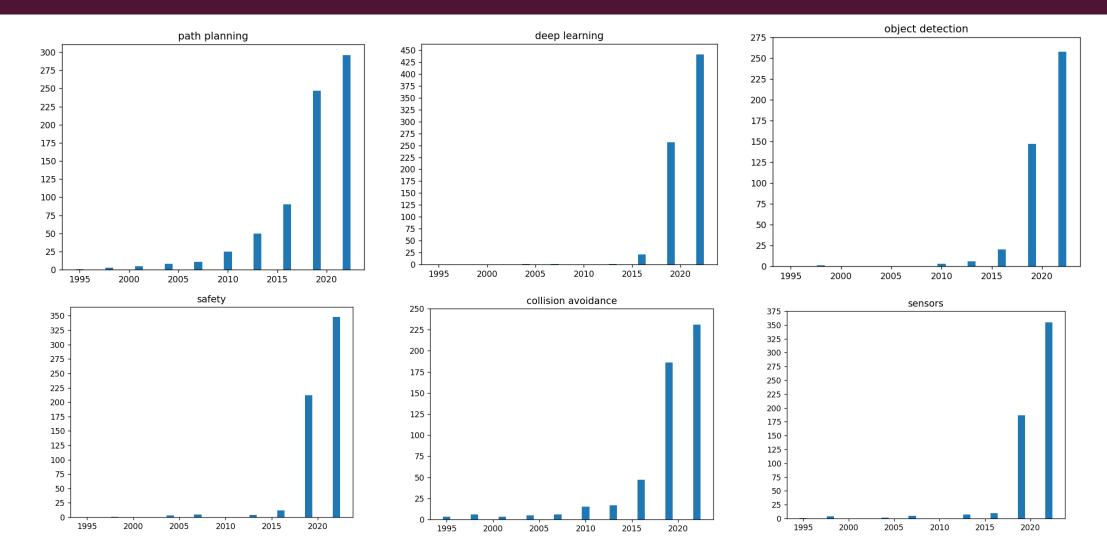


TRENDS

Code

```
else:
    # add each keyword into the set and dictionary
    if keyword != "":
        keyword = keyword.split(';')
        for word in keyword:
            word = word.strip().lower() # .lower() to avoid same keywords bu
            if(word==s):
                line = file.readline()
                while line.startswith("PY ") != True:
                    line = file.readline()
                if line.startswith("PY "):
                        z+=1
                       year=line[3:].strip()
                        ke = int((int(line[3:].strip()) - x) / y)
                        if ke in coun:
                            coun[ke] += 1
                        else:
                            coun[ke] = 1
    # re-initialize keyword and insideDE
    keyword = ""
    insideDE = False
```

TRENDS



PROJECT ASSIGNMENT PRESENTATION

2024/03/20

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

- 根據 PA (作者住址)來抓取國家
- 國家大部分會寫在最後面,但是並不是每一個都有按照格式填寫(可能是作者個人原因/國家格式不同)
- 抓取方式:
 - 目前用空白做分割並將最後一個字串移除非字母的字元,該字串就當作國家名稱(無法保證準確度)
 - 未來可能可以使用自然語言處理的相關工具協助判定
- 選取數個排名靠前的或是較有代表性的國家做圖表分析

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY (AMOUNT OF PAPERS BY COUNTRY)

Code

```
iterate through each file
for file_path in file_paths:
    with open(file_path, 'r', encoding="utf-8") as file:
        # initialize address and insidePA
        address = ""
        insidePA = False
        # iterate through each line
        for line in file:
            # starts of address
            if line.startswith("PA "):
                insidePA = True
                address += line[3:].strip()
           # contents inside the PA tag
            elif line.startswith(" ") and insidePA:
                address += line[3:].strip()
            else:
                # pick out the country name and add it into the set and dictionary
                # but not every data has the same format, so some country cannot be captured by the following code
                if address != "":
                    # get the country name from address (usually the last word) and remove the non-alphabets
                    country = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z]', '', address.split(' ')[-1])
                    countries.add(country)
                    if country_count.get(country, False):
                        country_count[country] += 1
                    else:
                        country_count[country] = 1
                # re-initialize address and insidePA
                address = ""
                insidePA = False
```

Output

```
USA(11585)
ENGLAND(5919)
SWITZERLAND(3924)
NETHERLANDS (2427)
GERMANY (573)
STATES (341)
CHINA(212)
JAPAN (149)
INDIA(89)
FRANCE (80)
SINGAPORE (79)
POLAND(60)
CANADA (57)
(49)
SPAIN(47)
CROATIA(46)
GB(35)
HUNGARY(31)
TAIWAN(23)
LITHUANIA(22)
ROMANIA(18)
NORWAY(15)
AUSTRIA(15)
YORKSHIREENGLAND (14)
TURKIYE(13)
CAMBSENGLAND(11)
SLOVAKIA(9)
BRAZIL(8)
BULGARIA(8)
AFRANCE(8)
IRELAND(8)
TURKEY(8)
ITALY(8)
```

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

Code

```
else:
    # pick out the country name and add it into the set and dictionary
    # but not every data has the same format, so some country cannot be captured by the following code
    if address != "":
        # get the country name from address (usually the last word) and remove the non-alphabets
        country = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z]', '', address.split(' ')[-1])
        countries.add(country)
        if country_count.get(country, False):
            country_count[country] += 1
        else:
            country_count[country] = 1
        if country == target_country:
            line = file.readline()
            while line.startswith("PY ") != True:
                line = file.readline()
           if line.startswith("PY "):
                   t = int((int(line[3:].strip()) - year) / diff)
                   if t in year_count:
                        year_count[t] += 1
                    else:
                       year_count[t] = 1
    # re-initialize address and insidePA
    address = ""
    insidePA = False
```

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

