

第十七章 DNA 搜索

第一节 DNA 搜索的动机

一开始我的 DNA 搜索动机是能将元基肽展公式进行真实生产环境实践, 体现生产力结构的升级和改变, 慢慢的我的动机开始模糊, 探索一种思维量化模式的搜索引擎, 提高计算理解力,

第二节 DNA 搜索的应用需求

我的需求很简单, 就是满足养疗经[17]的一切应用的基础提供保障, 这个保障我归纳为数据保障, 算法保障, 应用保障.

- 1 数据保障, 医学的数据需要严谨的, 有序的, 完整的知识结构. 避免搜索断层, 出现分歧
- 2 算法保障, 每一个算法, 要有对应功能的靶性, 和计算力可持续优化的结构 (微分催化[7]结构)
- 3 应用保障, 主要是医学实践 和 医学应用的傻瓜化, 体现在快速理解和迅捷方便的准确 (快广准) 应用.

第三节 DNA 搜索的具体描述

```
public void zhongYaoSearch(String zhongyao, String forE, String key)
{ String CatalyticDNA_xingwei = "";
String CatalyticDNA_gongxiao= "";
if(DNASearchIsClick) {
    TokenPDI pDE_RNA_Formular= new TokenPDI();
    double rate= ((double)催化比值rot)/ 100;
    //pDE_RNA_Formular.key[0]= 0.3;
    pDE_RNA_Formular.key[1]= rate;
    pDE_RNA_Formular.key[2]= rate;
    //pDE_RNA_Formular.key[3]= 0.3;
    if(null!= name_feel_filter.getText()) {
        pDE_RNA_Formular.pdw= name_feel_filter.getText().toUpperCase();
        pDE_RNA_Formular.code= pDE_RNA_Formular.pdw.toString().toUpperCase();
        pDE_RNA_Formular.doKeyPress(pDE_RNA_Formular.code, pDE_RNA_Formular, false);

        CatalyticDNA_xingwei= null== pDE_RNA_Formular.pde?"": pDE_RNA_Formular.pde.toString();
    }
    //
```

```

pDE_RNA_Formular.pde= "";
if(null!= name_filter_not_have.getText()) {
    pDE_RNA_Formular.pdw= name_filter_not_have.getText().toUpperCase();
    pDE_RNA_Formular.code= pDE_RNA_Formular.pdw.toString().toUpperCase();
    pDE_RNA_Formular.doKeyPress(pDE_RNA_Formular.code, pDE_RNA_Formular, false);

    CatalyticDNA_gongxiao= null== pDE_RNA_Formular.pde?"": pDE_RNA_Formular.pde.toString();
}
}
String[] score= new String[copy.size()];
int[] score_code= new int[copy.size()];
double []reg= new double[copy.size()];
int count= 0;
Map<String, WordFrequency> mapSearchWithoutSort= null;
if(dic_map.containsKey(zhongyao.replaceAll(" ", ""))) {
    mapSearchWithoutSort= analyzer.parserMixStringByReturnFrequencyMap(zhongyao);
}else {
    if(key.split(" ")[0].length()> 5) {
        mapSearchWithoutSort= analyzer.parserMixStringByReturnFrequencyMap(key);
    }else {
        mapSearchWithoutSort= analyzer.parserMixStringByReturnFrequencyMap(zhongyao);
    }
}
}
Iterator<String> iteratorForCopy= copy.iterator();
int copyCount= 0;
List<String> list= analyzer.parserMixedString(key);
String[] string= ListSwap.ListToArray(list);

String[] stringReg= new String[forE.length()/ 3];
for(int i= 0; i< stringReg.length; i++) {
    stringReg[i]= forE.substring(i* 3, (i* 3+ 3)< forE.length()
        ? (i* 3+ 3): forE.length()- 1);
}
while(iteratorForCopy.hasNext()) {
    String iteratorForCopyString= iteratorForCopy.next();
    score[copyCount]= iteratorForCopyString;
    String temps= dic_map.get(iteratorForCopyString).toString();
    String tempsPCA= dic_li.get(iteratorForCopyString).toString();
    String tempsIndex= dic_index.get(iteratorForCopyString).toString();
    Iterator<String> iteratorWordFrequency= mapSearchWithoutSort.keySet().iterator();
    Here:
        while(iteratorWordFrequency.hasNext()) {
            String mapSearchAtII = iteratorWordFrequency.next();

```

```

WordFrequency wordFrequencySearch = mapSearchWithoutSort.get(mapSearchAtII);
if(temps.contains(mapSearchAtII)) {
    if(reg[copyCount] == 0){
        count += 1;
    }
    if(score[copyCount].contains(zhongyao.replace(" ", "")))
        { reg[copyCount]+= 12;
    }
    if(zhongyao.contains(score[copyCount].replace(" ", "")))
        { reg[copyCount]+= 12;
    }

    if(tempsIndex.equalsIgnoreCase(zhongyao.replace(" ", "")))
        { reg[copyCount]+= 1200;
    }
    if(tempsIndex.contains(zhongyao.replace(" ", "").toUpperCase()))
        { reg[copyCount]+= 1200;
    }

    score[copyCount]= iteratorForCopyString;
    if(!pos.containsKey(mapSearchAtII))
        { reg[copyCount]+= 1;
        score_code[copyCount]+= 1<< mapSearchAtII.length()
            << wordFrequencySearch.getFrequency() ;
        if(tempsPCA.contains(mapSearchAtII))
            { score_code[copyCount] *= 2;
        }
        if(score[copyCount].contains(mapSearchAtII)) {
            if(score[copyCount].length()>1)
                { reg[copyCount]+= 22;
            }
            reg[copyCount]+= 3;
        }
        continue Here;
    }
    if(pos.get(mapSearchAtII).contains("名")
        || pos.get(mapSearchAtII).contains("动")
        || pos.get(mapSearchAtII).contains("形")
        || pos.get(mapSearchAtII).contains("谓"))
        { reg[copyCount]+= 2;
        if(tempsPCA.contains(mapSearchAtII)) {
            reg[copyCount]*= 2;
        }
    }
    reg[copyCount]+= 1;

```

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score_code[copyCount] += (iteratorForCopyString.contains(mapSearchAtII)?
2: 1)

    * (!pos.get(mapSearchAtII).contains("名")
    ? pos.get(mapSearchAtII).contains("动")? 10: 1: 150)
    << mapSearchAtII.length()* wordFrequencySearch.getFrequency();
    if(score[copyCount].contains(mapSearchAtII)) {
        if(score[copyCount].length()>1)
            { reg[copyCount] += 22;
            }
        reg[copyCount] += 3;
    }
    continue Here;
}
if(mapSearchAtII.length()>1) {
    for(int j=0; j<mapSearchAtII.length(); j++) {
        if(temps.contains(String.valueOf(mapSearchAtII.charAt(j)))) {
            if(reg[copyCount] == 0){
                count += 1;
            }
            score[copyCount] = iteratorForCopyString;
            score_code[copyCount] += 1;
            if(pos.containsKey(String.valueOf(mapSearchAtII.charAt(j))))
&&(pos.get(String.valueOf(mapSearchAtII.charAt(j))).contains("名")
||pos.get(String.valueOf(mapSearchAtII.charAt(j))).contains("动")
||pos.get(String.valueOf(mapSearchAtII.charAt(j))).contains("形")
||pos.get(String.valueOf(mapSearchAtII.charAt(j))).contains("谓")
        )) {
            reg[copyCount] += 2;
        }
        reg[copyCount] += 1;
        if(score[copyCount].contains(mapSearchAtII)) {
            if(score[copyCount].length()>1)
                { reg[copyCount] += 12;
                }
            reg[copyCount] += 3;
        }
        continue Here;
    }
}
}

score_code[copyCount] = score_code[copyCount] * (int)reg[copyCount];
//词距
int code= 200;
int tempb= 0;

```

```

int tempa= score_code[copyCount];
if(key.length()> 6) {
    //全词
    for(int i= 0; i< string.length; i++) {
        if(temps.contains(string[i]))
            { tempb+= code;
            }
    }
    //断句
    for(int i= 0; i< stringReg.length; i++) {
        if(temps.contains(stringReg[i]))
            { tempb+= code;
            }
    }
    score_code[copyCount] = (int) (tempa/Math.pow(lookrot+ 1, 4)
        + tempb*Math.pow(lookrot, 2));
}
if(zhongyao.replace(" ", "").length()> 1&& zhongyao.replace(" ", "")
    .length()< 5) {
    if(temps.contains(zhongyao.replace(" ", "")))
        { tempb+= code<< 7;
        }
    score_code[copyCount] = (int) (tempa/Math.pow(lookrot+ 1, 4)
        + tempb*Math.pow(lookrot, 2));
}
copyCount++;
}
new Quick9DLYGWithStringSwap().sort(score_code, score);
Object[][] tableData= new Object[count][13];
int new_count = 0;
newTableModel.getDataVector().clear();
if(null== key|| key.equals("")) {
    for(int i= 0; i < tableData_old.length; i++)
        { tableData_old[i][6]= tableData_old[i][6]==null?
            ""
            : tableData_old[i][6];
            newTableModel.insertRow(i, tableData_old[i]);
        }
    newTableModel.fireTableDataChanged();
    return;
}

```

Here:

```

for(int i = copy.size()-1; i > -1; i--) {
    if(score_code[i]< 1){
        continue Here;
    }
}

```

```

if(risk_filter_box.isSelected()) {
    String hai= (dic_hai.get(score[i])==null?"null."
        : dic_hai.get(score[i]).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""))
        .equalsIgnoreCase("")?"null": dic_hai.get(score[i]).toString()
        .replaceAll("\\s*", "");
    String temp= name_filter.getText();
    for(int j=0; j<temp.length(); j++) {
        if(hai.contains(""+ temp.charAt(j))) {
            continue Here;
        }
    }
}

if(feel_filter_box.isSelected()) {
    String li= (dic_li.get(score[i])==null?"null."
        : dic_li.get(score[i]).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""))
        .equalsIgnoreCase("")?"null": dic_li.get(score[i]).toString()
        .replaceAll("\\s*", "");
    String temp= name_filter.getText();
    for(int j= 0; j< temp.length(); j++) {
        if(li.contains(""+ temp.charAt(j))) {
            continue Here;
        }
    }
}

//催化比值rot dna 催化计算
if(!name_feel_filter.getText().isEmpty()) {
    String wei= dic_xw.get(score[i]).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", "");
    CatalyticDNA_xingwei+= name_feel_filter.getText().replace(" ", "");
    for(int j= 0; j< CatalyticDNA_xingwei.length(); j++) {
        if(wei.contains(""+ CatalyticDNA_xingwei.charAt(j))) {
            continue Here;
        }
    }
}

if(null!= name_filter_not_have.getText()) {
    if(!name_filter_not_have.getText().replace(" ", "").isEmpty())
        { String wei= dic_jm.get(score[i]).toString().replaceAll("\\s*",
            "");
        CatalyticDNA_gongxiao+= name_filter_not_have.getText().replace(" ", "");;
        for(int j= 0; j< CatalyticDNA_gongxiao.length(); j++) {
            if(!wei.contains(""+ CatalyticDNA_gongxiao.charAt(j))) {
                continue Here;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

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        if(shuming_filter_box.isSelected())
        {
            String wei= score[i];
            String temp= name_filter.getText();
            for(int j= 0; j< temp.length(); j++) {
                if(wei.contains(""+ temp.charAt(j))) {
                    continue Here;
                }
            }
        }
        String temp= dic_map.get(score[i]).toString();
        if(tableData.length<= new_count) {
            continue Here;
        }
        tableData[new_count]= new
            Object[]{ (dic_index.get(score[i])=
                = null? ""
                : dic_index.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""),
                score_code[i], score[i],
                (dic_yw.get(score[i])== null? ""
                : dic_yw.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""),
                (dic_li.get(score[i])== null? ""
                : dic_li.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""),
                (dic_hai.get(score[i])==null?
                "详情参考笔记原文列：是药三分毒，补药甚三分。食材亦如此，勤俭亦长生。"
                : dic_hai.get(score[i]).toString().replaceAll("\\s*
                , "").equalsIgnoreCase("")?"详情参考笔记原文列"
                : dic_hai.get(score[i]).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", "")),
                (dic_yl.get(score[i])==null?"详情参考相关书籍"
                : dic_yl.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""),
                (dic_xw.get(score[i])== null? ""
                : dic_xw.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""),
                (dic_jm.get(score[i])== null? ""
                : dic_jm.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""),
                (dic_xz.get(score[i])==null?"": dic_xz.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""
                , (dic_jj.get(score[i])==null?"": dic_jj.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""
                , (dic_cy.get(score[i])==null?"": dic_cy.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""
                , (dic_ya.get(score[i])==null?"": dic_ya.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""
                , (dic_zf.get(score[i])==null?"": dic_zf.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""
                , (dic_cj.get(score[i])==null?"": dic_cj.get(score[i])).toString().replaceAll("\\s*", ""));
            if(zhongyao.contains("风寒")) {
                if(temp.contains(" 风 寒 "))
                {
                    newTableModel.insertRow(new_count,
                        tableData[new_count]); new_count += 1;
                }
            }
        }
        else if(zhongyao.contains("风热
        ")){ if(temp.contains("风热")) {

```

```

newTableModel.insertRow(new_count, tableData[new_count]);
new_count += 1;
}
}else {
newTableModel.insertRow(new_count, tableData[new_count]);
new_count+=1;
}
}
newTableModel.fireTableDataChanged();
}

```

第四节 DNA 搜索的应用实现

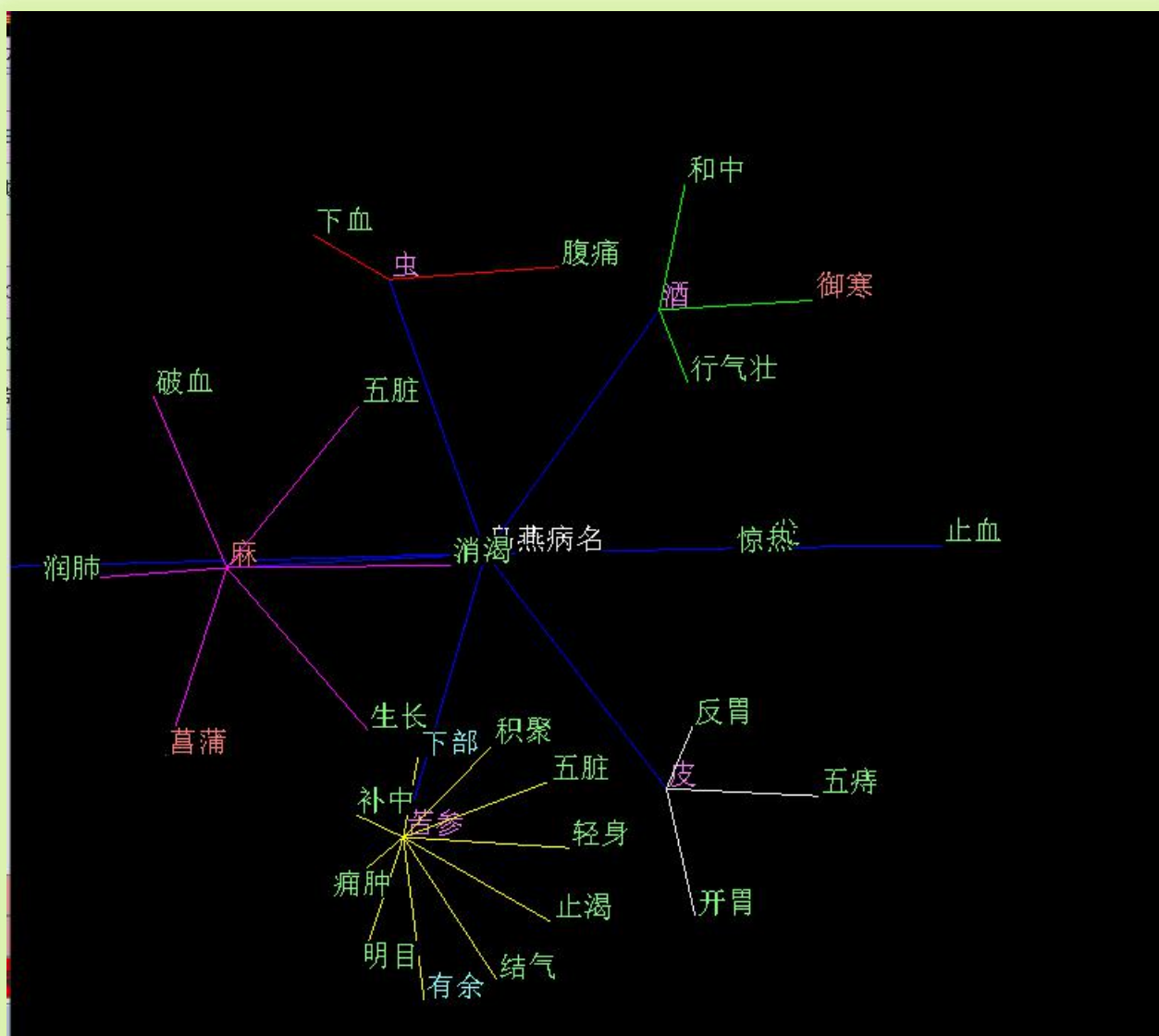


在没有设计元基之前,我便设计了多种完整的数据聚类搜索函数.我一直在思考,(稍后我会加非元基搜索的多种实例展示.)如果加入了元基计算,要达到怎么样一种预期效果,快,广,准,是必要的.其次?我想到很多,但终究不如实践与推导.于是我设计了这个计算模式的版本如图.效果不错,但很粗糙,因为是我的第一代元基搜索.我一会一直优化它.

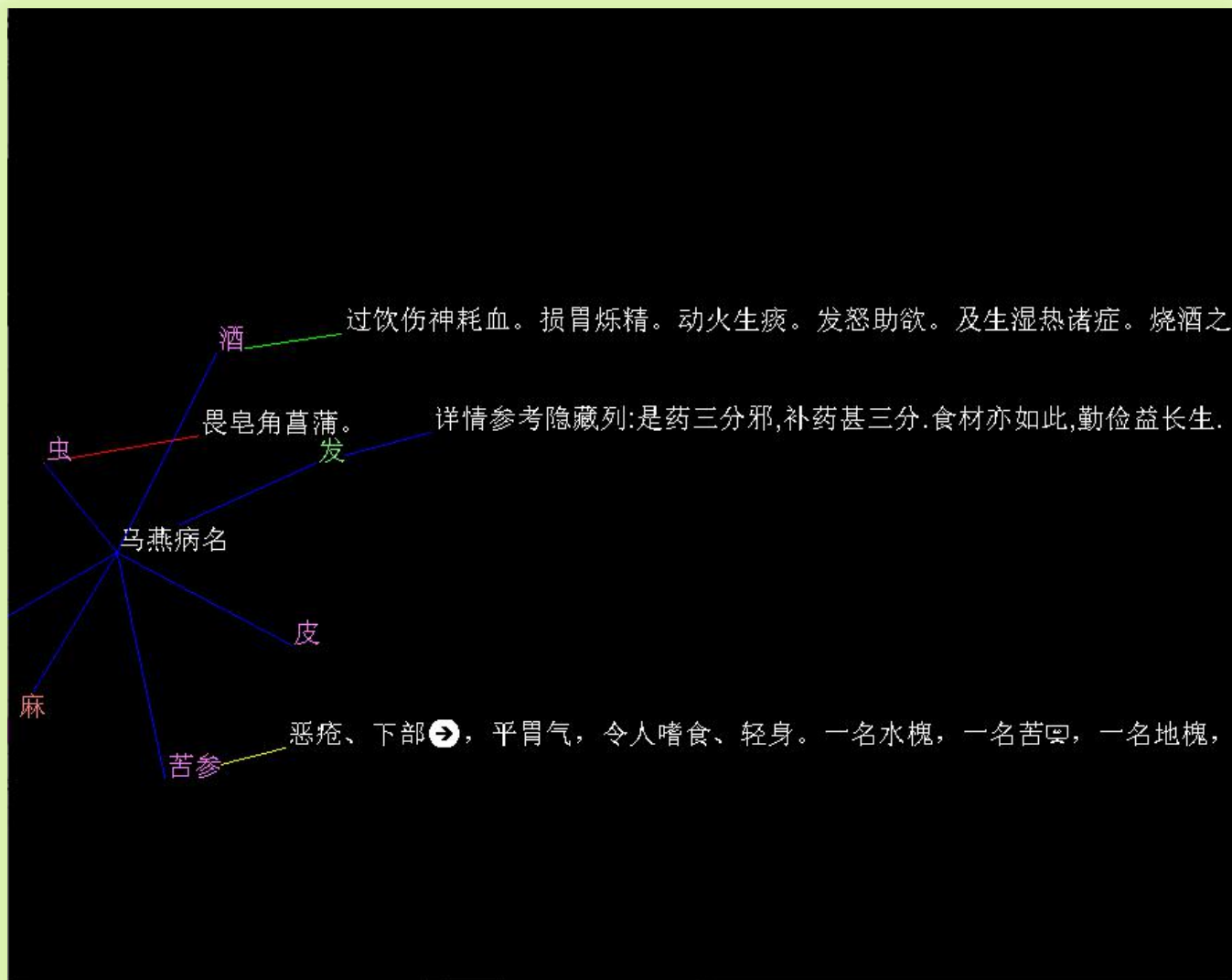
这个两张搜索 关于风湿性风寒,筛选出了白芷,我结合中医看了下,筛出的都是君药,我之后会按书上的意思推选出臣药出来.让计算观测功能更加丰富,严谨,准确.



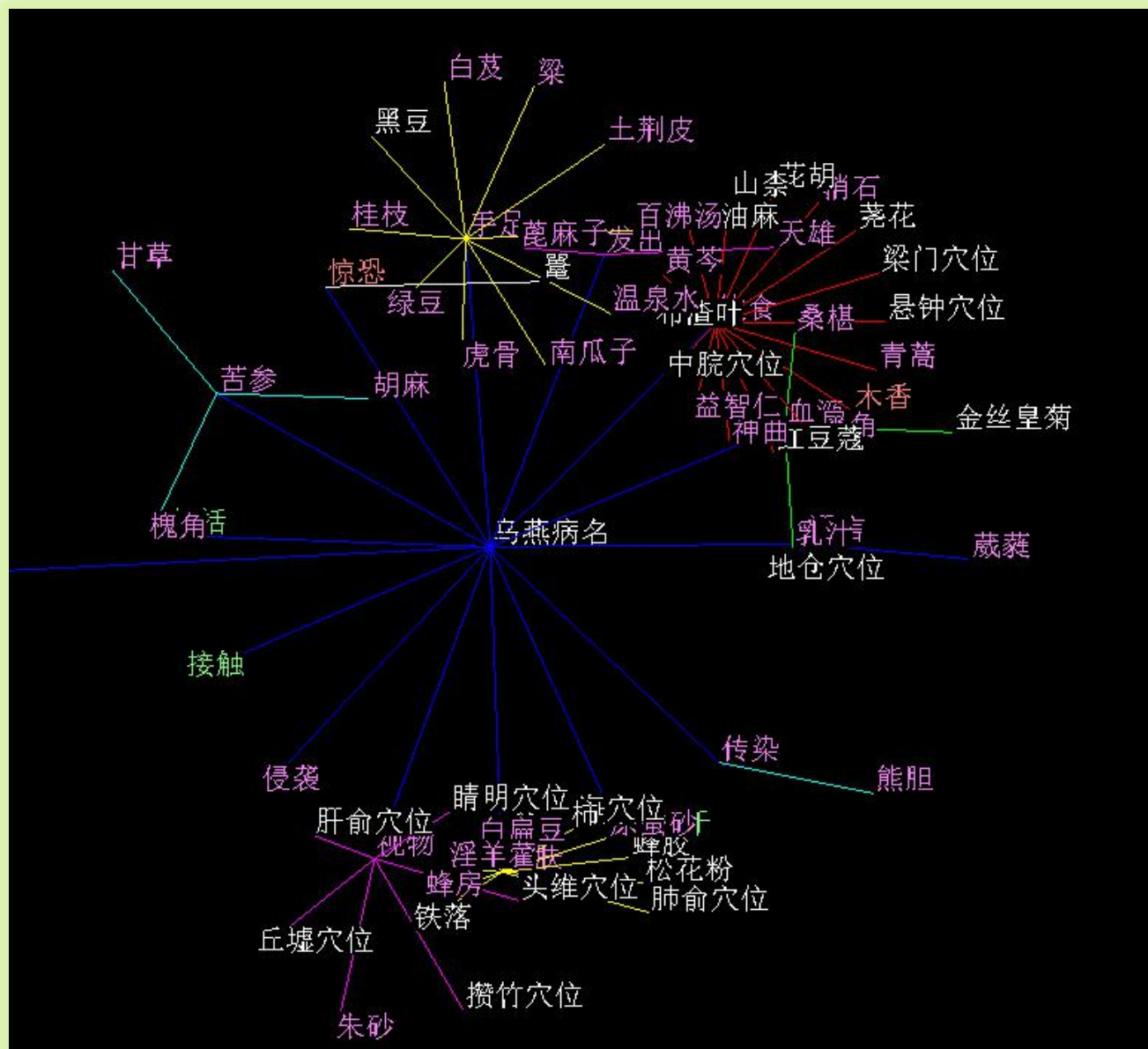
简单介绍下中药本草页面的逻辑上面横条是全局栏目,用于 搜索,筛选,观测和全局控制,中药页的上部分是一个六行显示的表格,默认排序输出价值元组.下面则是数据观测部分,从一维的线性文本,2 维的图片数据,到三维的属性花,组成了数据分析的核心部分.现在,经络和性味的元基筛选已经成功,如上图展示.



这张图的原理是点击方剂元组后, DNN 展示的数据词汇 (根据不同的精度, 词汇数目可以控制) 进行分类, 分类后的第一层展开, 开始进行第二层功效搜索, 进行聚类. 这样一分一聚 就生成了 DNN 三维词汇花的骨架结构. 如图 乌燕一药含有 苦参, 苦参有治疗痈肿的功效.



这张图方便在药物聚类搜索后查看其主要禁忌,于是我设计了这个功能组件.之后禁忌属性也会全部语义方式元基肽化.



这张图恰好与 DNN 观测相反. 我将乌燕一方剂进行主要功效拓扑, 然后每一个有价值功效分类进行 相关对症的药物聚类展示, 如图, 乌燕对传染性疾病有价值, 传染病对症的药物有熊胆 (黄疸类肺皮血肝胆部等疾病). 入手足疾病, 桂花治疗手痛. 如果关联有疑惑, 于是可以通过中药页表格搜索进行持续傻瓜化搜索.