

Package ‘jiebaR’

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Type Package

Title Chinese Text Segmentation

Description Chinese text segmentation, keyword extraction and speech tagging
For R.

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BugReports <https://github.com/qinwf/jiebaR/issues>

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<=.keywords	<i>Keywords symbol</i>
-------------	------------------------

Description

Keywords symbol to find keywords.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'keywords'
jiebar <= code
```

```
## S3 method for class 'keywords'
jiebar[code]
```

Arguments

jiebar	jiebaR Worker.
code	A Chinese sentence or the path of a text file.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng <<http://qinwenfeng.com>>

Examples

```
## Not run:
words = "hello world"
test1 = worker("keywords", topn=1)
test1 <= words
## End(Not run)
```

`<=.qseg`*Quick mode symbol*

Description

Deprecated.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'qseg'
qseg <= code

## S3 method for class 'qseg'
qseg[code]

qseg
```

Arguments

<code>qseg</code>	a qseg object
<code>code</code>	a string

Format

`qseg` an environment

Details

Quick mode is deprecated, and is scheduled to be removed in v0.11.0. If you want to keep this feature, please submit a issue on GitHub page to let me know.

Quick mode symbol to do segmentation, keyword extraction and speech tagging. This symbol will initialize a `quick_worker` when it is first called, and will do segmentation or other types of work immediately.

You can reset the default model setting by `$`, and it will change the default setting the next time you use quick mode. If you only want to change the parameter temporarily, you can reset the settings of `quick_worker$`. [get_qsegmodel](#), [set_qsegmodel](#), and [reset_qsegmodel](#) are also available for setting quick mode settings.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng <<http://qinwenfeng.com>>

See Also

[set_qsegmodel worker](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
qseg <= "This is test"
qseg <= "This is the second test"

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
qseg <= "This is test"
qseg$detect = T
qseg
get_qsegmodel()

## End(Not run)
```

<=.segment

Text segmentation symbol

Description

Text segmentation symbol to cut words.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'segment'
jiebar <= code

## S3 method for class 'segment'
jiebar[code]
```

Arguments

jiebar jiebaR Worker.
code A Chinese sentence or the path of a text file.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng <<http://qinwenfeng.com>>

Examples

```
## Not run:
words = "hello world"
test1 = worker()
test1 <= words
## End(Not run)
```

<code><=.simhash</code>	<i>Simhash symbol</i>
----------------------------	-----------------------

Description

Simhash symbol to compute simhash.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'simhash'
jiebar <= code

## S3 method for class 'simhash'
jiebar[code]
```

Arguments

<code>jiebar</code>	jiebaR Worker.
<code>code</code>	A Chinese sentence or the path of a text file.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng <<http://qinwenfeng.com>>

Examples

```
## Not run:
words = "hello world"
test1 = worker("simhash", topn=1)
test1 <= words
## End(Not run)
```

<code><=.tagger</code>	<i>Tagger symbol</i>
---------------------------	----------------------

Description

Tagger symbol to tag words.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tagger'
jiebar <= code

## S3 method for class 'tagger'
jiebar[code]
```

Arguments

jiebar	jiebaR Worker.
code	A Chinese sentence or the path of a text file.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng <<http://qinwenfeng.com>>

Examples

```
## Not run:
words = "hello world"
test1 = worker("tag")
test1 <= words
## End(Not run)
```

<code>apply_list</code>	<i>Apply list input to a worker</i>
-------------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Apply list input to a worker

Usage

```
apply_list(input, worker)
```

Arguments

input	a list of characters
worker	a worker

Examples

```
cutter = worker()
apply_list(list("this is test", "that is not test"), cutter)
apply_list(list("this is test", list("that is not test", "ab c")), cutter)
```

DICTPATH	<i>The path of dictionary</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

The path of dictionary, and it is used by segmentation and other function.

Usage

DICTPATH

HMMPATH

USERPATH

IDFPATH

STOPPATH

Format

character

distance	<i>Hamming distance of words</i>
----------	----------------------------------

Description

This function uses Simhash worker to do keyword extraction and finds the keywords from two inputs, and then computes Hamming distance between them.

Usage

```
distance(codel, coder, jiebar)
```

```
vector_distance(codel, coder, jiebar)
```

Arguments

code1	For distance, a Chinese sentence or the path of a text file, For vector_distance, a character vector of segmented words.
coder	For distance, a Chinese sentence or the path of a text file, For vector_distance, a character vector of segmented words.
jiebar	jiebaR worker

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng

References

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamming_distance

See Also

[worker](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

words = "hello world"
simhasher = worker("simhash", topn = 1)
simhasher <= words
distance("hello world" , "hello world!" , simhasher)

vector_distance(c("hello","world") , c("hello", "world","!") , simhasher)

## End(Not run)
```

edit_dict

Edit default user dictionary

Description

Edit the default user dictionary.

Usage

```
edit_dict(name = "user")
```

Arguments

name the name of dictionary including user, system, stop_word.

Details

There are three column in the system dictionary. Each column is seperated by space. The first column is the word, and the second column is the frequency of word. The third column is speech tag using labels compatible with ictclas.

There are two column in the user dictionary. The first column is the word, and the second column is speech tag using labels compatible with ictclas. Frequencies of words in the user dictionary is set by `user_weight` in `worker` function. If you want to provide the frequency of a new word, you can put it in the system dictionary.

Only one column in the stop words dictionary, and it contains the stop words.

References

The ictclas speech tag : <http://t.cn/RAEj7e1>

file_coding

Files encoding detection

Description

This function detects the encoding of input files. You can also check encoding with `checkenc` package which is on GitHub.

Usage

```
file_coding(file)
```

```
filecoding(file)
```

Arguments

`file` A file path.

Details

This function will choose the most likely encoding, and it will be more stable for a large input text file.

Value

The encoding of file

Author(s)

Wu Yongwei, Qin wenfeng

References

<https://github.com/adah1972/tellenc>

See Also

<https://github.com/qinwf/checkenc>

filter_segment	<i>Filter segmentation result</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function helps remove some words in the segmentation result.

Usage

```
filter_segment(input, filter_words, unit = 50)
```

Arguments

input	a string vector
filter_words	a string vector of words to be removed.
unit	the length of word unit to use in regular expression, and the default is 50. Long list of a words forms a big regular expressions, it may or may not be accepted: the POSIX standard only requires up to 256 bytes. So we use unit to split the words in units.

Examples

```
filter_segment(c("abc", "def", " ", "."), c("abc"))
```

freq	<i>The frequency of words</i>
------	-------------------------------

Description

This function returns the frequency of words

Usage

```
freq(x)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of words
---	-------------------

Value

The frequency of words

Author(s)

Qin wenfeng

Examples

```
freq(c("a", "a", "c"))
```

get_idf	<i>generate IDF dict</i>
---------	--------------------------

Description

Generate IDF dict from a list of documents.

Usage

```
get_idf(x, stop_word = STOPPATH, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a list of character
stop_word	stopword path
path	output path

Details

Input list contains multiple character vectors with words, and each vector represents a document.

Stop words will be removed from the result.

If path is not NULL, it will write the result to the path.

Value

a data.frame or a file

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tf-idf#Inverse_document_frequency_2

Examples

```
get_idf(list(c("abc", "def"), c("abc", " ")))
```

get_qsegmodel	<i>Set quick mode model</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

Deprecated.

Usage

```
get_qsegmodel()
```

```
set_qsegmodel(qsegmodel)
```

```
reset_qsegmodel()
```

Arguments

qsegmodel a list which has the same structure as the return value of get_qsegmodel

Details

These function can get and modify quick mode model. get_qsegmodel returns the default model parameters. set_qsegmodel can modify quick mode model using a list, which has the same structure as the return value of get_qsegmodel. reset_qsegmodel can reset the default model to origin jiebaR default model.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng <<http://qinwenfeng.com>>

See Also

[qseg worker](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
qseg <= "This is test"
qseg <= "This is the second test"

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
qseg <= "This is test"
qseg$detect = T
qseg
get_qsegmodel()
model = get_qsegmodel()
model$detect = F
```

```
set_qsegmodel(model)
reset_qsegmodel()

## End(Not run)
```

get_tuple	<i>get tuple from the segmentation result</i>
-----------	---

Description

get tuple from the segmentation result

Usage

```
get_tuple(x, size = 2, dataframe = T)
```

Arguments

x	a character vector or list
size	a integer ≥ 2
dataframe	return data.frame

Examples

```
get_tuple(c("sd", "sd", "sd", "rd"), 2)
```

jiebaR	<i>A package for Chinese text segmentation</i>
--------	--

Description

This is a package for Chinese text segmentation, keyword extraction and speech tagging with Rcpp and cppjieba.

Details

You can use custom dictionary. JiebaR can also identify new words, but adding new words will ensure higher accuracy.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng <<http://qinwenfeng.com>>

References

CppJieba <https://github.com/aszxqw/cppjieba>;

See Also

JiebaR <https://github.com/qinwf/jiebaR>;

Examples

```
### Note: Can not display Chinese characters here.
## Not run:
words = "hello world"
engine1 = worker()
segment(words, engine1)

# "./temp.txt" is a file path

segment("./temp.txt", engine1)

engine2 = worker("hmm")
segment("./temp.txt", engine2)

engine2$write = T
segment("./temp.txt", engine2)

engine3 = worker(type = "mix", dict = "dict_path", symbol = T)
segment("./temp.txt", engine3)

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
### Keyword Extraction
engine = worker("keywords", topn = 1)
keywords(words, engine)

### Speech Tagging
tagger = worker("tag")
tagging(words, tagger)

### Simhash
simhasher = worker("simhash", topn = 1)
simhash(words, simhasher)
distance("hello world" , "hello world!" , simhasher)

show_dictpath()

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Keyword Extraction worker uses MixSegment model to cut word and uses TF-IDF algorithm to find the keywords. dict , hmm, idf, stop_word and topn should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Usage

```
keywords(code, jiebar)
```

```
vector_keywords(code, jiebar)
```

Arguments

code	For keywords, a Chinese sentence or the path of a text file. For vector_keywords, a character vector of segmented words.
jiebar	jiebaR Worker.

Details

There is a symbol <= for this function.

Value

a vector of keywords with weight.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng

References

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tf-idf>

See Also

[<=.keywords worker](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
### Keyword Extraction  
keys = worker("keywords", topn = 1)  
keys <= "words of fun"  
## End(Not run)
```

new_user_word	<i>Add user word</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Add user word

Usage

```
new_user_word(worker, words, tags = rep("n", length(words)))
```

Arguments

worker	a jieba worker
words	the new words
tags	the new words tags, default "n"

Examples

```
cc = worker()
new_user_word(cc, "test")
new_user_word(cc, "do", "v")
```

print.inv	<i>Print worker settings</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

These functoins print the worker settings.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'inv'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'jieba'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simhash'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keywords'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'qseg'
print(x, ...)
```


Arguments

x	The jiebaR Worker.
...	Other arguments.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng

segment	<i>Chinese text segmentation function</i>
---------	---

Description

The function uses initialized engines for words segmentation. You can initialize multiple engines simultaneously using `worker()`. Public settings of workers can be got and modified using `$`, such as `WorkerName$symbol = T`. Some private settings are fixed when engine is initialized, and you can get them by `WorkerName$PrivateVariable`.

Usage

```
segment(code, jiebar, mod = NULL)
```

Arguments

code	A Chinese sentence or the path of a text file.
jiebar	jiebaR Worker.
mod	change default result type, value can be "mix", "hmm", "query", "full" or "mp"

Details

There are four kinds of models:

Maximum probability segmentation model uses Trie tree to construct a directed acyclic graph and uses dynamic programming algorithm. It is the core segmentation algorithm. `dict` and `user` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Hidden Markov Model uses HMM model to determine status set and observed set of words. The default HMM model is based on People's Daily language library. `hmm` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

MixSegment model uses both Maximum probability segmentation model and Hidden Markov Model to construct segmentation. `dict`, `hmm` and `user` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

QuerySegment model uses MixSegment to construct segmentation and then enumerates all the possible long words in the dictionary. `dict`, `hmm` and `qmax` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

There is a symbol `<=` for this function.

See Also

[<=.segment worker](#)

show_dictpath	<i>Show default path of dictionaries</i>
---------------	--

Description

Show the default dictionaries' path. HMMPATH, DICTPATH , IDFPATH, STOPPATH and USERPATH can be changed in default environment.

Usage

```
show_dictpath()
```

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng

simhash	<i>Simhash computation</i>
---------	----------------------------

Description

Simhash worker uses the keyword extraction worker to find the keywords and uses simhash algorithm to compute simhash. dict hmm, idf and stop_word should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Usage

```
simhash(code, jiebar)
```

```
vector_simhash(code, jiebar)
```

Arguments

code For simhash, a Chinese sentence or the path of a text file. For vector_simhash, a character vector of segmented words.

jiebar jiebaR Worker.

Details

There is a symbol <= for this function.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng

References

MS Charikar - Similarity Estimation Techniques from Rounding Algorithms

See Also[<=.simhash worker](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
### Simhash
words = "hello world"
simhasher = worker("simhash",topn=1)
simhasher <= words
distance("hello world" , "hello world!" , simhasher)

## End(Not run)
```

`simhash_dist`*Compute Hamming distance of Simhash value*

Description

Compute Hamming distance of Simhash value

Usage`simhash_dist(x, y)``simhash_dist_mat(x, y)`**Arguments**`x` a character vector of simhash value`y` a character vector of simhash value**Value**

a character vector

Examples

```
simhash_dist("1", "1")
simhash_dist("1", "2")
tobin("1")
tobin("2")
simhash_dist_mat(c("1", "12", "123"), c("2", "1"))
```

tagging

Speech Tagging

Description

The function uses Speech Tagging worker to cut word and tags each word after segmentation using labels compatible with icthlas. dict hmm and user should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Usage

```
tagging(code, jiebar)
```

Arguments

code	a Chinese sentence or the path of a text file
jiebar	jiebaR Worker

Details

There is a symbol <= for this function.

Author(s)

Qin Wenfeng

References

The icthlas speech tag : <http://t.cn/RAEj7e1>

See Also

[<=. tagger worker](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
words = "hello world"

### Speech Tagging
tagger = worker("tag")
tagger <= words

## End(Not run)
```

tobin	<i>simhash value to binary</i>
-------	--------------------------------

Description

simhash value to binary

Usage

```
tobin(x)
```

Arguments

x	simhash value
---	---------------

vector_tag	<i>Tag the a character vector</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Tag the a character vector

Usage

```
vector_tag(string, jiebar)
```

Arguments

string	a character vector of segmented words.
jiebar	jiebaR Worker.

Examples

```
## Not run:
cc = worker()
(res = cc["this is test"])
vector_tag(res, cc)

## End(Not run)
```

worker	<i>Initialize jiebaR worker</i>
--------	---------------------------------

Description

This function can initialize jiebaR workers. You can initialize different kinds of workers including mix, mp, hmm, query, full, tag, simhash, and keywords. see Detail for more information.

Usage

```
worker(type = "mix", dict = DICTPATH, hmm = HMMPATH,
       user = USERPATH, idf = IDFPATH, stop_word = STOPPATH, write = T,
       qmax = 20, topn = 5, encoding = "UTF-8", detect = T,
       symbol = F, lines = 1e+05, output = NULL, bylines = F,
       user_weight = "max")
```

Arguments

type	The type of jiebaR workers including mix, mp, hmm, full, query, tag, simhash, and keywords.
dict	A path to main dictionary, default value is DICTPATH, and the value is used for mix, mp, query, full, tag, simhash and keywords workers.
hmm	A path to Hidden Markov Model, default value is HMMPATH, full, and the value is used for mix, hmm, query, tag, simhash and keywords workers.
user	A path to user dictionary, default value is USERPATH, and the value is used for mix, full, tag and mp workers.
idf	A path to inverse document frequency, default value is IDFPATH, and the value is used for simhash and keywords workers.
stop_word	A path to stop word dictionary, default value is STOPPATH, and the value is used for simhash, keywords, tagger and segment workers. Encoding of this file is checked by file_coding, and it should be UTF-8 encoding. For segment workers, the default STOPPATH will not be used, so you should provide another file path.
write	Whether to write the output to a file, or return a the result in a object. This value will only be used when the input is a file path. The default value is TRUE. The value is used for segment and speech tagging workers.

qmax	Max query length of words, and the value is used for query workers.
topn	The number of keywords, and the value is used for simhash and keywords workers.
encoding	The encoding of the input file. If encoding detection is enable, the value of encoding will be ignore.
detect	Whether to detect the encoding of input file using <code>file_coding</code> function. If encoding detection is enable, the value of encoding will be ignore.
symbol	Whether to keep symbols in the sentence.
lines	The maximal number of lines to read at one time when input is a file. The value is used for segmentation and speech tagging workers.
output	A path to the output file, and default worker will generate file name by system time stamp, the value is used for segmentation and speech tagging workers.
bylines	return the result by the lines of input files
user_weight	the weight of the user dict words. "min" "max" or "median".

Details

The package uses initialized engines for word segmentation, and you can initialize multiple engines simultaneously. You can also reset the model public settings using \$ such as `WorkerName$symbol = T` . Some private settings are fixed when a engine is initialized, and you can get then by `WorkerName$PrivateVariable`.

Maximum probability segmentation model uses Trie tree to construct a directed acyclic graph and uses dynamic programming algorithm. It is the core segmentation algorithm. `dict` and `user` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Hidden Markov Model uses HMM model to determine status set and observed set of words. The default HMM model is based on People's Daily language library. `hmm` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

MixSegment model uses both Maximum probability segmentation model and Hidden Markov Model to construct segmentation. `dict` `hmm` and `user` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

QuerySegment model uses MixSegment to construct segmentation and then enumerates all the possible long words in the dictionary. `dict`, `hmm` and `qmax` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

FullSegment model will enumerates all the possible words in the dictionary.

Speech Tagging worker uses MixSegment model to cut word and tag each word after segmentation using labels compatible with `ictclas`. `dict`, `hmm` and `user` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Keyword Extraction worker uses MixSegment model to cut word and use TF-IDF algorithm to find the keywords. `dict` ,`hmm`, `idf`, `stop_word` and `topn` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Simhash worker uses the keyword extraction worker to find the keywords and uses simhash algorithm to compute simhash. `dict` `hmm`, `idf` and `stop_word` should be provided when initializing jiebaR worker.

Value

This function returns an environment containing segmentation settings and worker. Public settings can be modified using \$.

Examples

```
### Note: Can not display Chinese characters here.
## Not run:
words = "hello world"
engine1 = worker()
segment(words, engine1)

# "./temp.txt" is a file path

segment("./temp.txt", engine1)

engine2 = worker("hmm")
segment("./temp.txt", engine2)

engine2$write = T
segment("./temp.txt", engine2)

engine3 = worker(type = "mix", dict = "dict_path", symbol = T)
segment("./temp.txt", engine3)

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
### Keyword Extraction
engine = worker("keywords", topn = 1)
keywords(words, engine)

### Speech Tagging
tagger = worker("tag")
tagging(words, tagger)

### Simhash
simhasher = worker("simhash", topn = 1)
simhash(words, simhasher)
distance("hello world" , "hello world!" , simhasher)

show_dictpath()

## End(Not run)
```


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