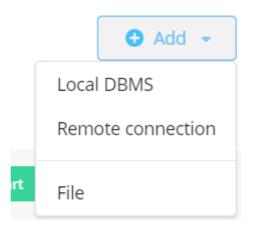
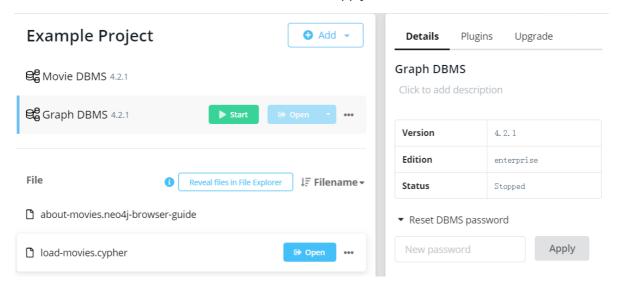
具体操作:

Knowledge Graph 模型

- 1. 准备工作, https://neo4j.com/try-neo4j/ 下载Neo4j desktop数据库,和MySQL一样的性质,一路无脑安装。
- 2. 打开Neo4i等它初始化,首次运行大概10分钟的样子,进去之后新建一个数据库,随便起个名字.

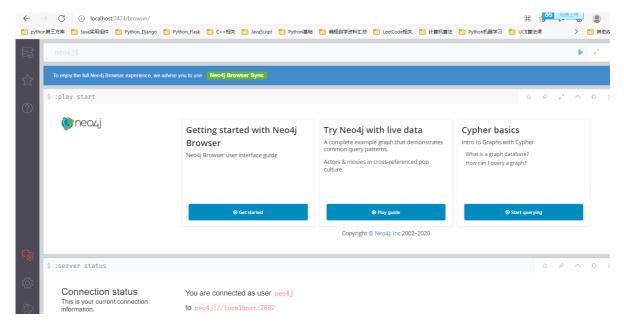


然后右下角点击重设密码, 随便设一个123456, 然后apply.



然后点击start开启后端服务,到时候demo的时候Tkinter在前端运行,这个数据库同时要在后端运行。

3. 找到Core/knowledgeGraph/buildKnowledgeGraph.py, 在**init**中修改dataPath为 medical_knowledge_base.csv在你电脑中的位置。点击运行这个py文件,会自动把所有信息写入数据库。等待5分钟左右。如果想要看建立的节点结果,就浏览器打开一个网页,输入 localhost:7474/broswer/会弹出数据库的前端页面.



点击左上角的数据库标志查看节点



4. 最终的Tkinter前后端调用方法在Core/KnowledgeGraph/chatbot_graph.py中,方法名是chat_main(), 你点了send就执行这个方法,方法的返回值你就展现到上面那个框里。

LSTM Model

- 1. 有两个版本, jupyter版本在Core/data/QA_Pairs/ReadFiles.ipynb
- 2. pycharm版本在Core/models/HBDA/test.py, 效果一样 test.py和jupyter文件的最下面是我写的聊天功能,会返回答案和相关urls.

```
test.py ×
271
272
273
274
        print("Welcome to the medical QA bot, press q to quit")
275
        quit = False
276
        while not quit:
277
            X_input = input("User:")
278
            if X_input == "q":
279
280
                print("Goodbye!")
281
                break
282
            words = text_to_word_list(flag, X_input)
            input_seq = word_to_index(words)
283
284
285
            count = 0
            prob_list = []
287
            for index, question in enumerate(questions_list):
                if count < 100:
289
                    words_list = text_to_word_list(flag, question)
290
                    compare = word_to_index(words_list)
                    temp_df = pd.DataFrame({"question1_n": [0], "question2_n": [0]}, dtype=
                    temp_df.at[0, "question1_n"] = input_seq
temp_df.at[0, "question2_n"] = compare
294
                    temp = split_and_zero_padding(temp_df, 10)
                    result = model([temp["left"], temp["right"]])
295
296
                    prob_list.append((index, result.numpy()[0][0]))
297
                count += 1
            prob_list.sort(key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
299
300
            import random
301
302
            top1 = prob_list[:1]
303
            answer list = []
   top1 = prob list[:1]
   answer_list = []
   url_list = []
   index = 0
   for candidate in top1:
       question_index = candidate[0]
       question_sentences = list(dataset2[dataset2.question == questions_list[quest
       url_reference = list(dataset2[dataset2.question == questions_list[question_i
        answer_list.extend(question_sentences)
       url_list.extend(url_reference)
   randindex = random.randint(0, len(answer_list) - 1)
   randindex_url = random.randint(0, len(url_list) - 1)
   answer = answer_list[randindex]
   url = url_list[randindex_url]
   print("Medic:", answer)
   print("Medic:", url)
```

X_input就是输入, answer和url就是输出, 你展示到页面上就行。

3. 关于embedding, 用的是GoogleNews_Negative_300预训练embedding matrix, 文件单独发你。

```
[ test.py ×
202
                 embedded[index] = word_index
203
            return np.array(embedded)
204
205
206
207
208
        # 修改成你的
209
210
        \label{train_csv} TRAIN\_CSV = r'C:\Users\DELL\Desktop\MIT\_Final\_Project\Core\data\Train\_Test
211
212
        flag = 'en'
213
214
215
        # 这个我另外发送
        embedding_path = r'F:\Downloads\GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin.gz'
216
        embedding_dim = 300
217
        max_seq_length = 10
218
219
       # 加栽词向县
220
```

embedding_path也要改成你的。