# 现代程序设计第3周作业

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### 数据读取函数ReadData()

```
def ReadData(file_path):
       数据读取函数
       传入txt文件绝对路径
       返回列表(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)
       f=open(file_path,'r',encoding='utf8')
       data=[]
       f.readline()#去表头
10
       for line in f.readlines():
           text=''
           time=''
           location=[]
           #处理text
           message=line.split()
           for each in message[2:-7]:
               text+=' '+each
           #处理location
           location.append(float(message[0][1:-2]))
           location.append(float(message[1][1:-2]))
           #处理time
           for each in message[-6:]:
               time+=' '+each
           t=dt.datetime.strptime(time,' %a %b %d %H:%M:%S %z %Y')
           data.append({'time':t,'location':location,'text':text,'emotion':'n
   one'})
       f.close()
       return data
   def main():
30
       1.1.1
       测试函数
       file_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\weibo1.txt'
34
       data=ReadData(file_path)
       print(data)
```

**function**: 传入文件绝对路径,将每行数据提取为包含time、location、emotion、text的键的字典(emotion初始化为'none'),返回以该字典为元素的列表

# 数据清洗函数CleanData()

```
def CleanData(data):
   清洗数据,去除重复值和噪声(url
   传入列表data(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)
   返回清洗后的列表(text的值为词构成的列表)
   111
   res=[]
   url=re.compile(r'[http|https]*://[a-zA-Z0-9.?/&=:]*')#取url
   for each in data:
       each['text']=re.sub(url,'',each['text'])#去url
       if each not in res:#去重
           res.append(each)
   return res
def main():
    1 1 1
   测试函数
   1.1.1
   file_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\weibo1.txt'
   data=ReadData(file_path)
   data=CleanData(data)
   print(data)
```

□ CAProjectNPython-VS Code 控制台

[{\*\*} time\*: datetime datetime (2013, 10, 11, 22, 8, 28, tzinfo=datetime.timezone (datetime.timedelta(seconds=28800))), 'loca\* tion\*: [39, 6784, 16, 10992], 'text': '也许生活就像一本掉了页的黄历.没有人会把它粘好并一页一页的固忆. 我在:', emotion': 'none'}, ('time\*: datetime, datetime (2013, 10, 11, 23, 31, 7, tzinfo=datetime.timezone (datetime.timedelta(seconds=28800))), 'location': [39, 6784, 16, 15, 15, 264], 'text': '今夜到明天白天有点想你, 预计下午将持续起你, 受延长低情绪影响, 份晚将转为大为舅墓地。心情由此将降低五度。预付比较大气将持续到见到你为此。 @Sandy及贵哥、米健康奇一定上落亲门亲亲门亲亲门亲亲门亲亲门亲亲门亲亲门亲亲门亲亲门亲亲门自然身间,我在:', 'emotion': 'none'}, ('time': datetime, datetime (2013, 10, 11, 23, 54, 47, tzinfo=datetime.timezone (datetime.timedelta(seconds=28800))), 'location': [39, 67692, 16, 2939], 'text': [抓狂]抓狂(像服个定时护奔神附天[衰]]衰〕[衰〕 我在这里:', 'emotion': 'none'}, ('time': datetime, datetime (2013, 10, 11, 23, 24, 48, tzinfo=datetime.timezone (datetime.timedelta(seconds=28800))), 'location': [39, 68807, 16, 3115], 'text': 【垂直电商版政步始从规模导向转为利润导向。电商都在中浓缩食力,当我进入增充现成本运行。我在:', 'emotion': 'none'}, 'time': datetime.datetime.datetime.shimezone.datetime.timezone.datetime.timezone.datetime.timedelta(seconds=28800)), 'location': [39, 67837, 16, 34996], 'text': '我用 #智行火车票#,成功秒杀10月08日北京西一广州东的硬座。 我在:', 'emotion': 'none'}, '('time': datetime.datetime(2013, 10, 11, 10, 24, 8, tzinfo=datetime.timezone(datetime.timedelta(seconds=28800))), 'location': [39, 67877, 16, 34996], 'text': '我用 #包行火车票#,成功秒杀10月08日北京西一广州东的硬座。 我在:', 'emotion': 'none'}, 'dime': datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.datetime.d

**function**:将data的每个元素(字典)的'text'值中的url替换为空,对比data每个元素,剔除重复项

# 文本分割函数CutText()

```
def CutText(data,dict_path):
   将data中的text分词
   传入列表data(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)和词典地址
   返回text分词后的列表
    1.1.1
   f=open(dict_path,'r',encoding='utf8')
   stop_words = [line.strip() for line in f.readlines()]
   jieba.load_userdict(dict_path)#载入词典
   for each in data:
       words=[]
       for word in list(jieba.cut(each['text'])):
           if word not in stop_words:#过滤停用词
               words.append(word)
       each['text']=words
   f.close()
   return data
def main():
    111
   测试函数
    1.1.1
   file_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\weibo1.txt'
   dict_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\stopwords_list.txt'
   data=ReadData(file_path)
   clean_data=CleanData(data)
   seg_data=CutText(clean_data,dict_path)
   print(seg_data)
```

```
Building prefix dict from the default dictionary ...
Loading model from cache C:\Users\NO_THA^1\AppData\Local\Temp\jieba.cache
Loading model cost 0.566 seconds.
Prefix dict has been built successfully.
[{'time': datetime. datetime. d2013, 10, 11, 22, 8, 28, tzinfo=datetime. timezone(datetime. timedelta(seconds=28800))), 'loca tion': [39.6784, 16, 10992], 'text': [', 'th', 'ta', 'ra', 'r
```

function:将data中的所有字典的text分割为词构成的列表

# 情绪分析闭包函数LoadEmotion()

```
def LoadEmotion(root):
   1 1 1
   外函数加载情绪词
   传入情绪词文件的根目录
   返回情绪分析函数
   1.1.1
   #载入词典
   emotions={}
   for root,dirs,files in os.walk(root):
       for file in files:
           emotion_name=file[:-4]
           emotion_words={line.strip() for line in open(root+'\\'+file,'r',
           emotions.update({emotion_name:emotion_words})
   def Emotion(data):
       111
       内函数统计情绪
       传入列表data(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)
       返回修改过emotion的data列表
       111
       for line in data:
           nonlocal emotions#将载入的情绪词持久化
           count_emotion={each:0 for each in emotions}
           for word in line['text']:
               for emotion in emotions:
                  if word in emotions[emotion]: count_emotion[emotion]+=1
           line['emotion']=MaxEmotion(count_emotion)
       return data
   return Emotion
def MaxEmotion(dict):
   求字典最大值的键
   处理多个最大值的情况
```

```
max = -1
       update=1
       for each in dict:
          if dict[each]<max: continue</pre>
          if dict[each]>max: update=1
           elif dict[each] == max: update=0
41
           max_name=each
           max=dict[each]
       if update==0: return 'none'#有多个最大值
       else: return max_name
   def main():
       111
       测试函数
       1.1.1
       file_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\weibo1.txt'#评论文件路径
       dict_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\stopwords_list.txt'#分词词典路径
       emotion_lexicon_root='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\emotion_lexicon'#情绪
       data=ReadData(file_path)
       data=CleanData(data)
       data=CutText(data,dict_path)
       Emotion=LoadEmotion(emotion_lexicon_root)
       data=Emotion(data)
       print(data)
```



**功能**:通过闭包函数,只加载一次情绪词,计算data中每条评论的情绪 #认为每条评论只包含词频最大的一种情绪,且有多个最大词频的情绪时,认为该评论没有情绪

# 时间模式函数TimeModel()

```
def TimeModel(data, model, emotion):

'''

'讲算时间模式

model是时间间隔秒数的整数

返回时间区间和频数的字典

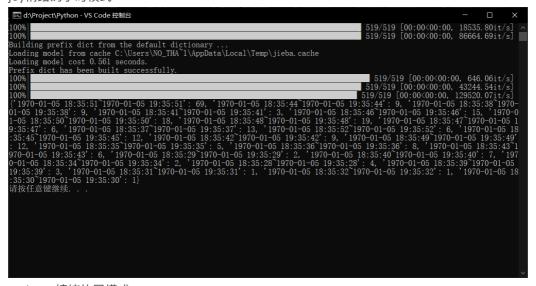
'''

res={}

for line in tqdm(data):
```

```
if line['emotion']!=emotion:#匹配情绪
            continue
       span=int(int(line['time'])/model)
       t_struct=time.localtime(span)
       start=str(time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",t_struct))
       span+=model
       t_struct=time.localtime(span)
       end=str(time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",t_struct))
       key_name=start+'~'+end
       if key_name not in res:#加入新区间
           res.update({key_name:1})
       else:#已有区间
           res[key_name]+=1
   return res
def main():
    1 1 1
   测试函数
    1.1.1
   file_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\weibo1.txt'#评论文件路径
   dict_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\stopwords_list.txt'#分词词典路径
   emotion_lexicon_root='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\emotion_lexicon'#情绪
   data=ReadData(file_path)
   data=CleanData(data)
   data=CutText(data,dict_path)
   Emotion=LoadEmotion(emotion_lexicon_root)
   data=Emotion(data)
   time_model=TimeModel(data,1*60*60,'anger')
   print(time_model)
```

#### joy情绪的小时模式:



sadness情绪的周模式

(以前14946行数据为例)

功能: 分析固定时间间隔内某一情绪的频数

### 空间分布函数DistanceRate()

```
def DistanceRate(data,centre,distance_standard,emotion):
   计算data中与centre欧式距离不大于distance的评论中,情绪为emotion的比例
    1 1 1
   count_in=0
   count_correct=0
   for line in data:
       dis=distance.euclidean(np.array(line['location']), np.array(centre))
       if dis<=distance_standard:</pre>
           count_in+=1
           if line['emotion']==emotion:
               count_correct+=1
   if count_in==0:
       return -1.0
   return count_correct/count_in
def main():
    1 1 1
   测试函数
   file_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\weibo1.txt'#评论文件路径
   dict_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\stopwords_list.txt'#分词词典路径
   emotion_lexicon_root='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\emotion_lexicon'#情绪
   centre=[39.000000,116.000000]#中心位置
   distance=1#半径
   data=ReadData(file_path)
   data=CleanData(data)
   data=CutText(data,dict_path)
   Emotion=LoadEmotion(emotion_lexicon_root)
   data=Emotion(data)
   rate=DistanceRate(data,centre,distance,'joy')
   print(rate)
```

功能: 计算data中与centre欧式距离不大于distance的评论中,情绪为emotion的比例

## 总程序

```
import jieba
import re
import os
import time
from tqdm import tqdm
import numpy as np
from scipy.spatial import distance
def ReadData(file_path):
    1.1.1
   数据读取函数
   传入txt文件绝对路径
   返回列表(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)
   f=open(file_path,'r',encoding='utf8')
   data=[]
   f.readline()#去表头
   for line in tqdm(f.readlines()):
       text=''
       t=''
       location=[]
       #处理text
       message=line.split()
       if message[-2][0]!='+': continue#排除不含时间的错误数据
       for each in message[2:-7]:
           text+=' '+each
       #处理location
       if IsFloat(message[0][1:-2])==0:
           continue
       location.append(float(message[0][1:-2]))
       location.append(float(message[1][:-2]))
       #处理time
       for each in message[-6:]:
           t+=' '+each
```

```
tt=time.strptime(t,' %a %b %d %H:%M:%S %z %Y')
          data.append({'time':time.mktime(tt),'location':location,'text':text
       f.close()
       return data
40
   def IsFloat(number):
       1.1.1
41
      判断是否是浮点数
       for each in number:
          if each not in {'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','0','.'}:
              return 0
47
       return 1
   def CleanData(data):
       111
      清洗数据,去除重复值和噪声(url
      传入列表data(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)
      返回清洗后的列表(text的值为词构成的列表)
      1.1.1
      res=[]
      url=re.compile(r'[http|https]*://[a-zA-Z0-9.?/&=:]*')#取url
      for each in tqdm(data):
          each['text']=re.sub(url,'',each['text'])#去url
          if each not in res:#去重
              res.append(each)
       return res
   def CutText(data,dict_path):
       1.1.1
      将data中的text分词
      传入列表data(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)和词典地址
      返回text分词后的列表
      f=open(dict_path,'r',encoding='utf8')
       stop_words = [line.strip() for line in f.readlines()]
      jieba.load_userdict(dict_path)#载入词典
      for each in tqdm(data):
          words=[]
          for word in list(jieba.cut(each['text'])):
              if word not in stop_words:#过滤停用词
                  words.append(word)
          each['text']=words
       f.close()
       return data
81
   def LoadEmotion(root):
      外函数加载情绪词
      传入情绪词文件的根目录
      返回情绪分析函数
```

```
#载入词典
       emotions={}
       for root,dirs,files in os.walk(root):
           for file in files:
               emotion_name=file[:-4]
               emotion_words={line.strip() for line in open(root+'\\'+file,'r',
               emotions.update({emotion_name:emotion_words})
       def Emotion(data):
           1.1.1
           内函数统计情绪(引用MaxEmotion函数)
           传入列表data(列表每个元素为time、location、text、emotion构成的字典)
           返回修改过emotion的data列表
           111
           for line in tqdm(data):
               nonlocal emotions#将载入的情绪词持久化
               count_emotion={each:0 for each in emotions}
               for word in line['text']:
                   for emotion in emotions:
                       if word in emotions[emotion]: count_emotion[emotion]+=1
               line['emotion']=MaxEmotion(count_emotion)
107
           return data
       return Emotion
110
   def MaxEmotion(dict):
       求字典最大值的键
       处理多个最大值的情况
        1 1 1
114
       max = -1
       update=1
       for each in dict:
           if dict[each] < max: continue</pre>
           if dict[each]>max: update=1
           elif dict[each] == max: update=0
           max_name=each
           max=dict[each]
       if update==0: return 'none'#有多个最大值
       else: return max_name
   def TimeModel(data, model, emotion):
       计算时间模式
       model是时间间隔秒数的整数
       返回时间区间和频数的字典
        1.1.1
       res={}
       for line in tqdm(data):
           if line['emotion']!=emotion:#匹配情绪
               continue
           span=int(int(line['time'])/model)
```

```
t_struct=time.localtime(span)
            start=str(time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",t_struct))
            span+=model
            t_struct=time.localtime(span)
            end=str(time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S",t_struct))
            key_name=start+'~'+end
           if key_name not in res:#加入新区间
                res.update({key_name:1})
            else:#已有区间
                res[key_name]+=1
        return res
    def DistanceRate(data,centre,distance_standard,emotion):
150
        计算data中与centre欧式距离不大于distance的评论中,情绪为emotion的比例
        count_in=0
        count correct=0
        for line in data:
           dis=distance.euclidean(np.array(line['location']), np.array(centre))
           if dis<=distance_standard:</pre>
                count_in+=1
                if line['emotion']==emotion:
                    count_correct+=1
        if count_in==0:
           return -1.0
        return count_correct/count_in
    def main():
        1.1.1
        测试函数
        file_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\weibo.txt'#评论文件路径
        dict_path='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\stopwords_list.txt'#分词词典路径
        emotion_lexicon_root='D:\Project\Python\week3weibo\emotion_lexicon'#情绪
        model=1*7*24*60*60
        centre=[39.000000,116.000000]#中心位置
        distance=1#半径
        data=ReadData(file_path)
        data=CleanData(data)
        data=CutText(data,dict_path)
        Emotion=LoadEmotion(emotion_lexicon_root)
        data=Emotion(data)
        time_model=TimeModel(data,model,'sadness')
        rate=DistanceRate(data,centre,distance,'joy')
        print(time_model)
        print('rate =',rate)
    if __name__=='__main__':
       main()
```