71086032 曾诗仪 第三周作业

情绪理解是文本处理里最常见任务之一。根据提供的面向微博的五分类情绪字典(由情绪词组成,5个文件,人工标注),实现一个情绪分析工具,并利用该工具weibo.txt进行测试和分析(一行一条微博)。字典数据见公开数据中的emotion lexicon(https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.12163569.v2,在data/emotion_lexicion目录中)。

1. 实现一个函数,将情绪词典加入Jieba或pyltp的自定义词典,以提高这些情绪词的识别能力。

```
import re
import jieba
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import easygui as g #可视化
from pyecharts.charts import Geo #绘制地图
from pyecharts import options as opts
from pyecharts.globals import GeoType
def Emo_list():
   #将存储情绪词的文件路径变成列表
    path1 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/anger.txt"
   path2 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/disgust.txt"
    path3 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/fear.txt"
    path4 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/joy.txt"
    path5 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/sadness.txt"
    emotion_path = [path1, path2, path3, path4, path5]
   return emotion_path
def add_word(emotion_path):
   #将情绪词加入jieba库,增加分词的可信力
   for i in emotion_path:
       jieba.load_userdict(i)
```

2. 实现两个函数,实现一条微博的情绪分析,返其情绪向量或情绪值。目前有两种方法,一是认为一条微博的情绪是混合的,即一共有n个情绪词,如果joy有n1个,则joy的比例是n1/n;二是认为一条微博的情绪是唯一的,即n个情绪词里,anger的情绪词最多,则该微博的情绪应该为angry。注意,这里要求用闭包实现这两个函数,即利用闭包实现情绪词典仅加载一次。同时,也要注意考虑一些特别的情况,如无情绪词出现(定义为中性),不同情绪的情绪词出现数目一样(利用相关随机函数随机为某类情绪)。

```
def Read_txt():
    #读入微博评论,按行存入列表
    with open("C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/weibo.txt",'r',encoding='utf-
8') as f:
    comments = f.read().splitlines()
```

```
return comments
def Clean_txt(comments):
   #对微博评论进行清洗,去除一些无意义的数据
   # path为提前定义,清洗后评论文件存放的地址
   path = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/after_clean.txt"
   for com in comments: # 对评论列表进行遍历
      com = re.sub(r"(回复)?(//)?\s*@\S*?\s*(:| |$)", " ", com) # 去除正文中
的@和回复/转发中的用户名
      com = re.sub(r"\[\S+\]", "", com) # 去除表情符号
       # com = re.sub(r"#\S+#", "", com) # 保留话题内容
      URL_REGEX = re.compile(
          r'(?i)b((?:https?://|www\d{0,3}[.]|[a-z0-9.\-]+[.][a-z]{2,4}/)
(?:[^s()>]+|(([^s()>]+)))*))+(?:(([^s()>]+|(([^s()=]))*)))
<>]+\)))*\)|[^\s`!()\[\]{};:\'".,<>?«»""'']))',
          re.IGNORECASE)
       com = re.sub(URL_REGEX, "", com) # 去除网址
       com = com.replace("我在:", "") # 去除无意义的词语
      com = com.replace("我在这里:", "")
       com = re.sub(r"\s+", " ", com) # 合并正文中过多的空格
      # 将每一行清洗后评论写入path路径
      after_clean = open(path, 'a', encoding='utf-8')
      after_clean.write(com + '\n')
   return path
def Label_comment(path, emotion_path):
   #提取出每条评论的情绪、时间、地点。其中使用了闭包函数
   emotions_list = [] # 一个二维列表
   for i in range(5):
      with open(emotion_path[i], 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
          x = f.read().splitlines() # 按行分词将文件变成列表
       emotions_list.append(x)
      # Cut()为内嵌函数
   def Cut():
       nonlocal emotions_list # 将之前生成了情绪列表传入
      nonlocal path # 将清洗好的评论文件路径传入
       #按path路径读入清洗后的评论文件
      with open(path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
          comments = f.read().splitlines()
       location = [] # 存放经纬度列表
       time = [] # 存放时间的列表
       emotion = [] # 存放情绪的列表
       for com in comments: # 对评论进行遍历
          emo_dict = {'anger': 0, 'disgust': 0, 'fear': 0, 'joy': 0,
'sadness': 0} # 对每条评论创建一个初始情绪字典
          t = com[-30:] # 时间为一条评论的后30个字符
          a = com.index(']') # 对']'进行定位
          1 = com[1:a] # 1为储存经纬度
          time.append(t) # 往时间列表中加入t
          location.append(1) # 往经纬度列表中加入1
```

```
sentence = com[a + 1:-30] # 为评论的正文
       # print(sentence)
       words = jieba.lcut(sentence) # 用jieba库进行分词
       # 依次对其在不同情绪字典中进行判断
       for word in words:
           if word in emotions_list[0]:
               emo_dict['anger'] += 1
           elif word in emotions_list[1]:
               emo_dict['disgust'] += 1
           elif word in emotions_list[2]:
               emo_dict['fear'] += 1
           elif word in emotions_list[3]:
               emo\_dict['joy'] += 1
           elif word in emotions_list[4]:
               emo_dict['sadness'] += 1
           else:
               pass
       # 找出字典中对应最大的值,所对应的键,作为该条评论情绪标签
       emotion.append(max(emo_dict, key=emo_dict.get))
   return emotion, location, time
return Cut
```

3.\3. weibo.txt中包含时间信息,可以讨论不同时间情绪比例的变化趋势。实现一个函数,可以通过参数来控制并返回某种情绪的某种模式,如joy的小时模式或sadness的周模式等。

```
def time_plot(emotion, time):
   #通过参数来控制并返回对应情绪的时间模式,其中我们要选择情绪标签和时间周期两个参数
   # 使用easygui库来实现Gui的可视化参数选择
   emo = g.buttonbox("选择一个要分析的情绪", choices=('anger', 'disgust',
'fear', 'joy', 'sadness'))
   trend = g.buttonbox('选择分析的时间趋势', choices=('hour', 'month',
'week'))
   n = len(emotion) # n = len(emotion) = len(location) = len(time)
   # 对time中的数据进行进一步的切割
   weeks = [i[0:3] for i in time]
   months = [i[4:7] for i in time]
   hours = [i[11:13]] for i in time
   # 创建星期字典
   week_dict = {'Mon': 0, 'Tue': 0, 'Wed': 0, 'Thu': 0, 'Fri': 0, 'Sat': 0,
'Sun': 0}
   # 创建月份字典
   month = ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep',
'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec']
   month_dict = {}
```

```
month_dict = month_dict.fromkeys(month, 0)
   # 创建小时字典
   hour_dic = ['{:0>2d}'.format(i) for i in range(1, 25)] # format的使用是为
了两位对齐
   hour_dict = {}
   hour_dict = hour_dict.fromkeys(hour_dic, 0)
   # 根据所选trend参数来绘制不同的图形
   if trend == 'hour':
       for i in range(n):
           if emo == emotion[i] and hours[i] in hour_dic: # emo为所选情绪参数
               hour_dict[hours[i]] += 1
       # 由情绪字典绘图
       x = list(hour_dict.values())
       y = list(hour_dict.keys())
       plt.plot(y, x)
       plt.xlabel("hours") # 横坐标名字
       plt.ylabel("times") # 纵坐标名字
       plt.legend(loc="best") # 图例
   elif trend == 'month':
       for i in range(n):
           if emo == emotion[i] and months[i] in ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar',
'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct',
                                                'Nov', 'Dec']: # emo为所
选参数
               month_dict[months[i]] += 1
       # 由情绪字典绘图
       x = list(month_dict.values())
       y = list(month_dict.keys())
       plt.plot(y, x)
       plt.xlabel("months") # 横坐标名字
       plt.ylabel("times") # 纵坐标名字
       plt.legend(loc="best") # 图例
   else:
       for i in range(n):
           if emo == emotion[i] and weeks[i] in ['Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed',
'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun']: # emo为所选参数
               month_dict[weeks[i]] += 1
       # 由情绪字典绘图
       x = list(week_dict.values())
       y = list(week_dict.keys())
       plt.plot(y, x)
       plt.xlabel("weeks") # 横坐标名字
       plt.ylabel("times") # 纵坐标名字
       plt.legend(loc="best") # 图例
```

4. (附加)结合该数据来讨论字典方法的缺点(比如出现无法覆盖的比例等),有无可能进一步扩充字典来提高情绪识别的准确率?如何扩充,有无人工、自动或半自动的扩充思路?如何判断这种提升的效果(如无法覆盖的比例降低)?

5. (附加)可否对情绪的时空分布进行可视化(如通过matplotlib绘制曲线,或者用pyecharts在地图上标注特定时间时不同的情绪分布状态)?注意如果数据量过大,可根据地理位置(如选择某个特定区域的),或者随机选择一部分进行可视化。

```
def Distance(location, emotion, limit):
   #这是显示距离中心距离内的情绪占比图
   certen = [39.90, 116.38] # 定义北京天安门为中心
   # 初始定义一个情绪字典
   emo_dict = {'anger': 0, 'disgust': 0, 'fear': 0, 'joy': 0, 'sadness': 0}
   n = len(location) # n = len(emotion) = len(location) = len(time)
   for i in range(n):
       a, b = location[i].split(',')
       a = eval(a);
       b = eval(b) # a是维度, b是经度
       distance = ((a - certen[0]) ** 2 + (b - certen[1]) ** 2) ** 0.5 # #
算两点的直线距离
       if limit >= distance: # 距离需要小于等于限制值
           emo_dict[emotion[i]] += 1
   # 由情绪字典绘制饼图
   label = list(emo_dict.keys())
   size = list(emo_dict.values())
   plt.pie(size, labels=label, shadow=True)
def test_geo(emotion, location):
   #在北京地图对情绪的空间分布进行可视化
   emo = {'sadness': 5, 'joy': 15, 'fear': 25, 'disgust': 35, 'anger': 45}
   g = Geo()
   data_pair = []
   g.add_schema(maptype='beijing')
   for k in range(len(emotion)):
       a, b = location[k].split(',')
       a = eval(a);
       b = eval(b)
       data_pair.append((emotion[k] + str(k), emo[emotion[k]]))
       #print(type(address_list[k]))
       g.add_coordinate(emotion[k] + str(k), b, a)
       # 定义坐标对应的名称,添加到坐标库中 add_coordinate(name, lng, lat)
   # 将数据添加到地图上
   g.add('', data_pair, type_=GeoType.EFFECT_SCATTER, symbol_size=5)
   g.set_series_opts(label_opts=opts.LabelOpts(is_show=False))
   pieces = [
       {'min': 1, 'max': 10, 'label': 'sadness', 'color': '#3700A4'},
       {'min': 10, 'max': 20, 'label': 'joy', 'color': '#81AE9F'},
       {'min': 20, 'max': 30, 'label': 'fear', 'color': '#E2C568'},
       {'min': 30, 'max': 40, 'label': 'disgust', 'color': '#FCF84D'},
       {'min': 40, 'max': 50, 'label': 'anger', 'color': '#DD0200'}
   # is_piecewise 是否自定义分段, 变为true 才能生效
   g.set_global_opts(
       visualmap_opts=opts.VisualMapOpts(is_piecewise=True, pieces=pieces),
```

```
title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="beijing-emotional distribution
map"),
   )
   return g
def main():
   add_word(Emo_list()) # 给jieba库加词
   comments = Read_txt()
   path = Clean_txt(comments)
   #两行为闭包函数的调用
   f1 = Label_comment(path, Emo_list())
   emotion,location,time = f1()
   time_plot(emotion, time)
   limit = 1
   Distance(location, emotion, limit)
   test_geo(emotion, location)
   g.render('beijing.html') # 渲染成html, 可用浏览器直接打开
```

6. (附加) 思考情绪时空模式的管理意义, 如营销等。

完整代码:

```
import re
import jieba
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import easygui as g #可视化
from pyecharts.charts import Geo #绘制地图
from pyecharts import options as opts
from pyecharts.globals import GeoType
def Emo_list():
   #将存储情绪词的文件路径变成列表
   path1 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/anger.txt"
   path2 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/disgust.txt"
   path3 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/fear.txt"
   path4 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/joy.txt"
   path5 = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/sadness.txt"
   emotion_path = [path1, path2, path3, path4, path5]
   return emotion_path
def add_word(emotion_path):
   #将情绪词加入jieba库,增加分词的可信力
   for i in emotion_path:
       jieba.load_userdict(i)
def Read_txt():
   #读入微博评论,按行存入列表
   with open("C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/weibo.txt",'r',encoding='utf-8') as
f:
```

```
comments = f.read().splitlines()
                return comments
def clean_txt(comments):
        #对微博评论进行清洗,去除一些无意义的数据
        # path为提前定义,清洗后评论文件存放的地址
        path = "C:/Users/shiye/Desktop/python/emotion_lexicon/after_clean.txt"
        for com in comments: # 对评论列表进行遍历
                com = re.sub(r"(回复)?(//)?\s*@\S*?\s*(:| |$)", " ", com) # 去除正文中的@和
回复/转发中的用户名
                com = re.sub(r"\[\S+\]", "", com) # 去除表情符号
                # com = re.sub(r"#\S+#", "", com) # 保留话题内容
                URL_REGEX = re.compile(
                        r'(?i)\b((?:https?://|www\d{0,3}[.]|[a-z0-9.\-]+[.][a-z]{2,4}/)(?:
[^\s() <>]+|\(([^\s() <>]+|(\([^\s() <>]+\)))*\))+(?:\(([^\s() <>]+|(\([^\s() <)]+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))+|(\([^\s() <))
<>]+\)))*\)|[^\s`!()\[\]{};:\'".,<>?«»""'']))',
                        re.IGNORECASE)
                com = re.sub(URL_REGEX, "", com) # 去除网址
                com = com.replace("我在:", "") # 去除无意义的词语
                com = com.replace("我在这里:", "")
                com = re.sub(r"\s+", " ", com) # 合并正文中过多的空格
                # 将每一行清洗后评论写入path路径
                after_clean = open(path, 'a', encoding='utf-8')
                after_clean.write(com + '\n')
        return path
def Label_comment(path, emotion_path):
        #提取出每条评论的情绪、时间、地点。其中使用了闭包函数
        emotions_list = [] # 一个二维列表
        for i in range(5):
                with open(emotion_path[i], 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
                        x = f.read().splitlines() # 按行分词将文件变成列表
                emotions_list.append(x)
                # Cut()为内嵌函数
        def Cut():
                nonlocal emotions_list # 将之前生成了情绪列表传入
                nonlocal path # 将清洗好的评论文件路径传入
                # 按path路径读入清洗后的评论文件
                with open(path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
                        comments = f.read().splitlines()
                location = [] # 存放经纬度列表
                time = [] # 存放时间的列表
                emotion = [] # 存放情绪的列表
                for com in comments: # 对评论进行遍历
                        emo_dict = {'anger': 0, 'disgust': 0, 'fear': 0, 'joy': 0,
'sadness': 0} # 对每条评论创建一个初始情绪字典
                        t = com[-30:] # 时间为一条评论的后30个字符
                        a = com.index(']') # 对']'进行定位
                        1 = com[1:a] # 1为储存经纬度
```

```
time.append(t) # 往时间列表中加入t
           location.append(1) # 往经纬度列表中加入1
           sentence = com[a + 1:-30] # 为评论的正文
           # print(sentence)
           words = jieba.lcut(sentence) # 用jieba库进行分词
           # 依次对其在不同情绪字典中进行判断
           for word in words:
              if word in emotions_list[0]:
                  emo_dict['anger'] += 1
              elif word in emotions_list[1]:
                  emo_dict['disgust'] += 1
              elif word in emotions_list[2]:
                  emo_dict['fear'] += 1
              elif word in emotions_list[3]:
                  emo_dict['joy'] += 1
              elif word in emotions_list[4]:
                  emo_dict['sadness'] += 1
              else:
                  pass
           # 找出字典中对应最大的值,所对应的键,作为该条评论情绪标签
           \verb|emotion.append(max(emo\_dict, key=emo\_dict.get))| \\
       return emotion, location, time
   return Cut
def time_plot(emotion, time):
   #通过参数来控制并返回对应情绪的时间模式,其中我们要选择情绪标签和时间周期两个参数
   # 使用easygui库来实现Gui的可视化参数选择
   emo = g.buttonbox("选择一个要分析的情绪", choices=('anger', 'disgust', 'fear',
'joy', 'sadness'))
   trend = g.buttonbox('选择分析的时间趋势', choices=('hour', 'month', 'week'))
   n = len(emotion) # n = len(emotion) = len(location) = len(time)
   # 对time中的数据进行进一步的切割
   weeks = [i[0:3] for i in time]
   months = [i[4:7] for i in time]
   hours = [i[11:13]] for i in time]
   # 创建星期字典
   week_dict = {'Mon': 0, 'Tue': 0, 'Wed': 0, 'Thu': 0, 'Fri': 0, 'Sat': 0,
'Sun': 0}
   # 创建月份字典
   month = ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep',
'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec']
   month_dict = {}
   month_dict = month_dict.fromkeys(month, 0)
   # 创建小时字典
   hour_dic = ['{:0>2d}'.format(i) for i in range(1, 25)] # format的使用是为了两
位对齐
   hour_dict = {}
```

```
hour_dict = hour_dict.fromkeys(hour_dic, 0)
   # 根据所选trend参数来绘制不同的图形
   if trend == 'hour':
       for i in range(n):
           if emo == emotion[i] and hours[i] in hour_dic: # emo为所选情绪参数
               hour_dict[hours[i]] += 1
       # 由情绪字典绘图
       x = list(hour_dict.values())
       y = list(hour_dict.keys())
       plt.plot(y, x)
       plt.xlabel("hours") # 横坐标名字
       plt.ylabel("times") # 纵坐标名字
       plt.legend(loc="best") # 图例
   elif trend == 'month':
       for i in range(n):
           if emo == emotion[i] and months[i] in ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr',
'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct',
                                                'Nov', 'Dec']: # emo为所选参数
               month_dict[months[i]] += 1
       # 由情绪字典绘图
       x = list(month_dict.values())
       y = list(month_dict.keys())
       plt.plot(y, x)
       plt.xlabel("months") # 横坐标名字
       plt.ylabel("times") # 纵坐标名字
       plt.legend(loc="best")
   else:
       for i in range(n):
           if emo == emotion[i] and weeks[i] in ['Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu',
'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun']: # emo为所选参数
               month_dict[weeks[i]] += 1
       # 由情绪字典绘图
       x = list(week_dict.values())
       y = list(week_dict.keys())
       plt.plot(y, x)
       plt.xlabel("weeks") # 横坐标名字
       plt.ylabel("times") # 纵坐标名字
       plt.legend(loc="best") # 图例
def Distance(location, emotion, limit):
   #这是显示距离中心距离内的情绪占比图
   certen = [39.90, 116.38] # 定义北京天安门为中心
   # 初始定义一个情绪字典
   emo_dict = {'anger': 0, 'disgust': 0, 'fear': 0, 'joy': 0, 'sadness': 0}
   n = len(location) # n = len(emotion) = len(location) = len(time)
   for i in range(n):
       a, b = location[i].split(',')
       a = eval(a);
       b = eval(b) # a是维度, b是经度
       distance = ((a - certen[0]) ** 2 + (b - certen[1]) ** 2) ** 0.5
       # 计算两点的直线距离
       if limit >= distance: # 距离需要小于等于限制值
```

```
emo_dict[emotion[i]] += 1
   # 由情绪字典绘制饼图
   label = list(emo_dict.keys())
   size = list(emo_dict.values())
   plt.pie(size, labels=label, shadow=True)
def test_geo(emotion, location):
   #在北京地图对情绪的空间分布进行可视化
   emo = {'sadness': 5, 'joy': 15, 'fear': 25, 'disgust': 35, 'anger': 45}
   g = Geo()
   data_pair = []
   g.add_schema(maptype='beijing')
   for k in range(len(emotion)):
       a, b = location[k].split(',')
       a = eval(a);
       b = eval(b)
       data_pair.append((emotion[k] + str(k), emo[emotion[k]]))
       #print(type(address_list[k]))
       g.add_coordinate(emotion[k] + str(k), b, a)
       # 定义坐标对应的名称,添加到坐标库中 add_coordinate(name, lng, lat)
   # 将数据添加到地图上
   # print(data_pair)
   g.add('', data_pair, type_=GeoType.EFFECT_SCATTER, symbol_size=5)
   # 设置样式
   g.set_series_opts(label_opts=opts.LabelOpts(is_show=False))
   # 自定义分段 color 可以用取色器取色
   pieces = [
       {'min': 1, 'max': 10, 'label': 'sadness', 'color': '#3700A4'},
       {'min': 10, 'max': 20, 'label': 'joy', 'color': '#81AE9F'},
       {'min': 20, 'max': 30, 'label': 'fear', 'color': '#E2C568'},
       {'min': 30, 'max': 40, 'label': 'disgust', 'color': '#FCF84D'},
       {'min': 40, 'max': 50, 'label': 'anger', 'color': '#DD0200'}
   # is_piecewise 是否自定义分段, 变为true 才能生效
   g.set_global_opts(
       visualmap_opts=opts.VisualMapOpts(is_piecewise=True, pieces=pieces),
       title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="beijing-emotional distribution map"),
   )
   return g
def main():
   add_word(Emo_list()) # 给jieba库加词
   comments = Read_txt()
   path = Clean_txt(comments)
   #两行为闭包函数的调用
   f1 = Label_comment(path, Emo_list())
   emotion,location,time = f1()
   time_plot(emotion,time)
   limit = 1
   Distance(location,emotion,limit)
```

```
test_geo(emotion, location)
    g.render('beijing.html')
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```



