Dating Mining

Experiment 2 Naïve Bayes Model

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1 实验要求

• 实现朴素贝叶斯分类器,测试其在 20 Newsgroups 数据集上的效果。 数据集: http://qwone.com/~jason/20Newsgroups/

2 实验背景

2.1 Naïve Bayes Model

若一个样本有 n 个特征,分别用 x1, x2, ···, xn 表示,将其划分到类 yk 的可能性 P(yk|x1, x2, ···, xn)为:

 $P(yk | x1, x2, \dots, xn) = P(yk) \prod P(xi | yk)$

上式中等号右侧的各个值可以通过训练得到。根据上面的公式可以求的某个数据属于各个分类的可能性(这些可能性之和不一定是1),该数据应该属于具有最大可能性的分类中。

朴素贝叶斯的两种模型: 多项式模型和伯努利模型。

(1) 多项式模型:

在多项式模型中, 设某文档 $d=(t1,t2,\cdots,tk)$,tk 是该文档中出现过的单词,允许重复,则先验概率 P(c)= 类 c 下单词总数/整个训练样本的单词总数。

类条件概率 P(tk|c)=(类 c 下单词 tk 在各个文档中出现过的次数之和+1)/(类 c 下单词总数+|V|)

V 是训练样本的单词表(即抽取单词,单词出现多次,只算一个),|V|则表示训练样本包含多少种单词。 P(tk|c)可以看作是单词 tk 在证明 d 属于类 c 上提供了多大的证据,而 P(c)则可以认为是类别 c 在整体上占多大比例(有多大可能性)。

(1) 伯努利模型:

P(c)= 类 c 下文件总数/整个训练样本的文件总数 P(tk|c)=(类 c 下包含单词 tk 的文件数+1)/(类 c 下单词总数+2)

3 实验内容

1.1 实验流程

数据集包含 20 个类的共 18828 篇文档。本次实验中使用的是多项式模型。

- 1. 首先,要分别取每个类的80%的文档作为训练集,每个类的20%作为测试集。
- 2. 对文档进行预处理,预处理之后可以得到每篇文档的关键词。我使用了 NLTK 这个 Python 库。预处理主要进行了以下几步:
 - (a) 分句并分词
 - (b)标注词性标签,且只保留名词(标签为 NN 的词)
 - (c)全部转化为小写字母
 - (d)去掉标点,特殊符号和数字
 - (e) 词干还原
- 3. 计算文档的先验概率,类 c 下单词总数/整个训练样本的单词总数。经测试,正确率比直接使用类 c 下文档总数/整个训练集的文档总数要高。
- 4. 因为选用的是多项式模型,因此需要统计不同类别下每个单词出现的次数,以 及每篇文档的总单词数(计重复单词)。
- 5. 平滑处理:需要建立一个全部训练集的词典,以统计整个训练集中不重复的词的个数。即|V|,用来做平滑处理。
- 6. 构建朴素贝叶斯多项式模型,输入测试集进行分类。
- 7. 将测试集的真实类别与算法测出的类别相比较,计算正确率。

3.2 实验环境

处理器: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8700K CPU @ 3.70Ghz 3.70Ghz

RAM: 16.0 GB

系统: Windows 10,64位 编程语言: Python 3.7

IDE: PyCharm

1.2 核心代码及注释

1. 预处理 和上一个实验区别不大, 去掉计算 tf 和 idf 的部分即可。

```
#stopwords
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
stop=stopwords.words('english')
#the stemming method
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
lemma=WordNetLemmatizer()
#the tokenization method
def splitIntoWords(article):
    documentWords=∏
    tokenizer=nltk.data.load('english.pickle')
    for paragraph in article:
        sentences = tokenizer.tokenize(paragraph) #first split into
sentences
        for sentence in sentences:
            words=nltk.word_tokenize(sentence) #then split each
sentence into words
            documentWords+=words
    return documentWords
# the pre-processing method
def preProcessing(document):
    processedDocument=∏
    iter_d=iter(document)
    for word in iter d:
        #lowerWord=word
        lowerWord=word.lower()# change to lowercase
        word=""
        for char in lowerWord:# delete punctuation #delete
numbers
            if (char not in string.punctuation) and (char not in
string.digits):
                word+=char
        lowerWord=word
        #print(lowerWord)
        if len(lowerWord)==0: #the word is deleted because it only
contains punctuation or numbers
```

```
continue
        else:
            lowerWord = lemma.lemmatize(lowerWord) #
stemming
        if lowerWord in stop: # delete stop words
            continue
        elif len(lowerWord)<2: # delete words whose length is
lower than 2
            continue
        else:
             processedDocument.append(lowerWord)
    return processedDocument
def docProcess(path,fileList,flag):
    files = os.listdir(path) # obtain all file names under path
[atl.atheism,comp.graphics,...]
    documents = []
    document count=0
    category_index=0
    for file in files:
        documents=os.listdir(path+"/"+file)
        countTraining=int(len(documents)*0.8)# take the first 80%
documents as the training set
        documentList=[] # the list of documents within one single
file
        if flag==0:
            documentRange=range(countTraining) #training
        else:
            documentRange=range(countTraining,len(documents))
        for i in documentRange:
            document_count+=1
            currentDoc = open(path + "/" +
file+"/"+documents[i],encoding='ISO-8859-1')
            wordList=splitIntoWords(currentDoc.readlines())
#tokenization
            text = nltk.Text(wordList)
            tags = nltk.pos_tag(text)
            wordVec = []
            for tag in tags:
                 if "NN" in tag[1]:
```

```
wordVec.append(tag[0])
    #print(wordVec)

#print(wordList)
    processedDocument=preProcessing(wordVec)

#preprocessing

    documentLength = len(processedDocument) #number
of words in one document
    count=Counter(processedDocument) #count the
number of each word
    #print(count.most_common(10))

processedDocument=[category_index]+processedDocument
    documentList.append(processedDocument)

fileList.append(documentList)
    category_index+=1

return document_count
```

2. 计算类条件概率和先验概率

```
#calculate the conditional probability of each word in each category
wordCountPath = "wordCount.txt"
wordCount=[] # the number of words of all documents in a single
category
ff=open(wordCountPath,'w',encoding='ISO-8859-1')

totalLength=0

for i in range(20):
    filePath="processedDoc/processedDoc_"+str(i)+".txt"
    f1=open(filePath,encoding='ISO-8859-1')
    documents=f1.readlines()
    f1.close()

docVec=[] # the list of the split documents
    wordCount.append(0)
    for document in documents:
```

```
docVec.append(document[1:])
                 wordCount[i]+=len(document)-1
            totalLength+=wordCount[i]
            proDic={} # the dictionary of a category
            for wordVec in docVec:
                 for word in wordVec:
                     if word not in proDic:
                         proDic[word]=1
                     else:
                         proDic[word]+=1
            ff.write("%d\n" % wordCount[i])
            # output the number of each word in one single category
            proPath="probability/probability_"+str(i)+".txt"
            f2=open(proPath,'w',encoding="ISO-8859-1")
             probability={}
            for word in proDic:
                 if proDic[word]>=5:
                     probability[word]=proDic[word]
                     f2.write("%s %f\n" % (word,probability[word]))
            f2.close()
        ff.close()
        # compute prior probability of each category
        priorProb=[]
        for i in range(20):
            categoryPath = "cateProbability.txt"
            f1 = open(categoryPath, 'w', encoding="ISO-8859-1")
             priorProb.append(wordCount[i]/totalLength)
            for cate in priorProb:
                 f1.write("%f\n" % cate)
        #print(priorProb)
3. 贝叶斯公式部分
        import os
        import math
        def takeSecond(elem):
             return elem[1]
        f1=open("test_processedDoc.txt",encoding='ISO-8859-1')
```

document=document.strip("\n").split()

```
processedTest=f1.readlines() # the processed testing document that
were split in to words
f2=open("cateProbability.txt",encoding='ISO-8859-1')
cateProbability=f2.readlines() # the prior probability of each
category
newCate=∏
for cate in cateProbability:
    newCate.append(float(cate.strip('\n')))
cateProbability=newCate
f3=open("wordCount.txt",encoding='ISO-8859-1')
wordCount=f3.readlines() # the number of words in each category
newcount=[]
for count in wordCount:
    newcount.append(int(count.strip("\n")))
wordCount=newcount
filePath="D:/Coding/Data Mining/NBM/probability"
dictionary={}
probList=[] # the number of each word in each category of the
training data. (word, category Frequency)
for i in range(20):
    f4=open(filePath+"/probability_"+str(i)+".txt",encoding='ISO-
8859-1')
    probabilities=f4.readlines()
   docProb={}
   for probability in probabilities:
        probability=probability.strip("\n").split()
        if probability[0] not in dictionary:
            dictionary[probability[0]]=1
            #print(probability[0])
        docProb[probability[0]]=float(probability[1])
    probList.append(docProb)
   f4.close()
#print(len(dictionary))
classifiedCate=[]
initialCate=∏
f5=open("test_result.txt","w")
for document in processedTest:
    document=document.strip("\n").split()
    #print(document)
```

```
documentProb=[]
    initialCate.append(int(document[0]))
    for i in range(len(probList)):
        P_{doc} = 0
        for word in document[1:]:
             if word in probList[i]:
P_doc+=math.log((probList[i][word]+1)/(wordCount[i]+len(dictionar
y)))
             else:
P_doc+=math.log(1/(wordCount[i]+len(dictionary)))
             #print(P_doc)
        #print("HELLO")
        P_doc=P_doc+math.log(cateProbability[i])
        documentProb.append((i,P_doc))
    documentProb.sort(key=takeSecond,reverse=True)
    classifiedCate.append(documentProb[0][0])
    #print(documentProb[0][0])
    f5.write("%d\n" % documentProb[0][0])
f5.close()
accurate=0
for i in range(len(initialCate)):
    if initialCate[i]==classifiedCate[i]:
        accurate+=1
print(accurate/len(initialCate))
```

4 实验结果

正确率 81.9%

5 分析与讨论

此次实验的结果比上次使用 KNN 进行分类好了许多,这给了我很大鼓舞。而且使用贝叶斯分类器,即使处理像 20news 这样规模比较大的数据,也非常迅速,可以快速得到结果,不必像上次实验那样等待超过 5 个小时。

实际代码过程中要注意的地方:

- 1. 平滑问题, 上文已经进行了描述。
- 2. 使用 log 函数进行贝叶斯公式的计算。由于数据规模较大,实际操作时如果使用概率相

乘,结果会因为数据太小而向下溢出变为 0。为了避免这个问题,对每一项取 log,将相乘转化为相加:

$$logC = logP("我"|S) + logP("司"|S) + logP("可"|S) + logP("办理"|S)$$