

Python Challenging项目实验报告

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项目题目

- 定义：给定一个信息的标题、出处、相关链接以及相关评论，尝试别信息真伪。
- 输入：信息来源、标题、相关超链接、评论
- 输出：真伪标签（0: 消息为真，1: 消息为假）

数据分析

1. 数据获取

- <https://github.com/yaqingwang/WeFEND-AAA120>
- 随本文件同URL提供
- 只使用有标签数据

2. 数据读取

- 文件格式为csv格式
- 可以使用Python自带的文件读取方式，手动分列
- 可以使用Pandas库进行csv文件读取
- 文件读取代码可以参考上文提及的git仓库中代码

3. 参考读取代码

```
1 with open(filename, 'r', encoding='utf') as f:
2     Import pandas as pd; dataset = pd.read_csv(filename)
```

深度学习方法

- PaddlePaddle框架+PaddleNLP

PaddleNLP和PaddlePaddle框架是什么关系？

PaddleNLP

Paddle框架：基础底座

Paddle框架是基础底座，提供深度学习任务全流程API。PaddleNLP基于Paddle框架开发，适用于NLP任务

- 使用飞桨完成深度学习任务的通用流程
 - 数据集和数据处理
 - paddle.io.Dataset
 - paddle.io.DataLoader
 - paddlenlp.data
 - 组网和网络配置
 - paddle.nn.Embedding
 - paddlenlp.seq2vec paddle.nn.Linear
 - paddle.tanh paddle.nn.CrossEntropyLoss
 - paddle.metric.Accuracy
 - paddle.optimizer
 - model.prepare
 - 网络训练和评估
 - model.fit
 - model.evaluate
 - 预测
 - model.predict
- 引入相关库

```
1 import os
2 import random
3 import csv
4 import numpy as np
5 from functools import partial
6 import paddle
7 import paddle.nn as nn
8 import paddle.nn.functional as F
9 import paddlenlp as ppnlp
10 from paddlenlp.data import Pad, Stack, Tuple
11 from utils import load_vocab, convert_example
```

- 训练数据、测试数据的文件路径

```
1 original_data = 'challenging/data/train.csv'
2 test_data = 'challenging/data/test.csv'
```

- 解析训练数据

```
1 with open(original_data, "r", encoding='utf-8') as f:
2     text = csv.reader(f)
3     for i in text:
4         if i[5] != "1" and i[5] != "0":
5             continue
6         if i[5] == "1":
7             all_rumor_list.append(i[0] + i[1] + "\t" + i[5] + "\n")
8             rumor_num += 1
9         else:
10            all_non_rumor_list.append(i[0] + i[1] + "\t" + i[5] + "\n")
11            non_rumor_num += 1
12
13 with open(test_data, "r", encoding='utf-8') as f:
14     text = csv.reader(f)
15     for i in text:
16         if i[5] != "1" and i[5] != "0":
17             continue
18         test_list.append(i[0] + i[1] + "\t" + i[5] + "\n")
19         test_num += 1
20
21 print("谣言数据总量为: " + str(rumor_num))
22 print("非谣言数据总量为: " + str(non_rumor_num))
```

- 打乱数据, 写入文件

```
1 data_list_path = "data/"
2 all_data_path = data_list_path + "all_data.txt"
3 test_data_path = data_list_path + "test_data.txt"
4 all_data_list = all_rumor_list + all_non_rumor_list
5
6 random.shuffle(all_data_list)
7 random.shuffle(test_list)
8
9 #在生成all_data.txt之前, 首先将其清空
10 with open(all_data_path, 'w') as f:
11     f.seek(0)
12     f.truncate()
13
14 with open(test_data_path, 'w') as f:
15     f.seek(0)
16     f.truncate()
17
18 with open(all_data_path, 'a') as f:
19     for data in all_data_list:
20         f.write(data)
21
22 with open(test_data_path, 'a') as f:
23     for data in test_list:
24         f.write(data)
```

- 划分数据集

创建序列化表示的数据,并按照一定比例划分训练数据与验证数据

```
1  with open(os.path.join(data_list_path, 'eval_list.txt'), 'w',
2              encoding='utf-8') as f_eval:
3      f_eval.seek(0)
4      f_eval.truncate()
5
6  with open(os.path.join(data_list_path, 'train_list.txt'),
7              'w',
8              encoding='utf-8') as f_train:
9      f_train.seek(0)
10     f_train.truncate()
11
12  with open(os.path.join(data_list_path, 'all_data.txt'), 'r',
13              encoding='utf-8') as f_data:
14      lines = f_data.readlines()
15
16  with open(os.path.join(data_list_path, 'test_data.txt'), 'r',
17              encoding='utf-8') as f_test_init:
18      eval_lines = f_test_init.readlines()
19
20  i = 0
21  with open(os.path.join(data_list_path, 'train_list.txt'),
22              'a',
23              encoding='utf-8') as f_train:
24      for line in lines:
25          words = line.split('\t')[-1].replace('\n', '')
26          label = line.split('\t')[0]
27          labs = ""
28          labs = label + '\t' + words + '\n'
29          f_train.write(labs)
30          i += 1
31
32  j = 0
33  with open(os.path.join(data_list_path, 'eval_list.txt'), 'a',
34              encoding='utf-8') as f_test:
35      for line in eval_lines:
36          words = line.split('\t')[-1].replace('\n', '')
37          label = line.split('\t')[0]
38          labs = ""
39          labs = label + '\t' + words + '\n'
40          f_test.write(labs)
41          j += 1
42
43  print("数据列表生成完成! ")
44
```

- 数据集和数据处理

自定义数据集

映射式(map-style)数据集需要继承 `paddle.io.Dataset`

- `__getitem__`: 根据给定索引获取数据集中指定样本, 在 `paddle.io.DataLoader` 中需要使用此函数通过下标获取样本。
- `__len__`: 返回数据集样本个数, `paddle.io.BatchSampler` 中需要样本个数生成下标序列。

```

1 class SelfDefinedDataset(paddle.io.Dataset):
2     def __init__(self, data):
3         super(SelfDefinedDataset, self).__init__()
4         self.data = data
5
6     def __getitem__(self, idx):
7         return self.data[idx]
8
9     def __len__(self):
10        return len(self.data)
11
12    def get_labels(self):
13        return ["0", "1"]
14
15
16    def txt_to_list(file_name):
17        res_list = []
18        for line in open(file_name):
19            res_list.append(line.strip().split('\t'))
20        return res_list
21
22
23    trainlst = txt_to_list('data/train_list.txt')
24    devlst = txt_to_list('data/eval_list.txt')

```

看看数据长什么样

```

1 label_list = train_ds.get_labels()
2 print(label_list)
3
4 for i in range(10):
5     print(train_ds[i])

```

- 数据处理
- 为了将原始数据处理成模型可以读入的格式，本项目将对数据作以下处理：
 - 首先使用jieba切词，之后将jieba切完后的单词映射词表中单词id。
 - 使用 `paddle.io.DataLoader` 接口多线程异步加载数据。

其中用到了PaddleNLP中关于数据处理的API。PaddleNLP提供了许多关于NLP任务中构建有效的数据pipeline的常用API

API	简介
<code>paddlenlp.data.Stack</code>	堆叠N个具有相同shape的输入数据来构建一个batch，它的输入必须具有相同的shape，输出便是这些输入的堆叠组成的batch数据。
<code>paddlenlp.data.Pad</code>	堆叠N个输入数据来构建一个batch，每个输入数据将会被padding到N个输入数据中最大的长度
<code>paddlenlp.data.Tuple</code>	将多个组batch的函数包装在一起

```

1 import jieba
2
3 dict_path = 'data/dict.txt'

```



```

17                                     collate_fn=batchify_fn)
18
19     return dataloader
20
21
22     # python中的偏函数partial, 把一个函数的某些参数固定住 (也就是设置默认值), 返回一个
23     # 新的函数, 调用这个新函数会更简单。
24     trans_function = partial(convert_example,
25                               vocab=vocab,
26                               unk_token_id=vocab.get('[UNK]', 1),
27                               is_test=False)
28
29     # 将读入的数据batch化处理, 便于模型batch化运算。
30     # batch中的每个句子将会padding到这个batch中的文本最大长度batch_max_seq_len。
31     # 当文本长度大于batch_max_seq时, 将会截断到batch_max_seq_len; 当文本长度小于
32     # batch_max_seq时, 将会padding补齐到batch_max_seq_len。
33     batchify_fn = lambda samples, fn=Tuple(
34         Pad(axis=0, pad_val=vocab['[PAD]']), # input_ids
35         Stack(dtype="int64"), # seq len
36         Stack(dtype="int64") # label
37     ): [data for data in fn(samples)]
38
39     train_loader = create_dataloader(train_ds,
40                                     trans_function=trans_function,
41                                     batch_size=32,
42                                     mode='train',
43                                     batchify_fn=batchify_fn)
44
45     dev_loader = create_dataloader(dev_ds,
46                                    trans_function=trans_function,
47                                    batch_size=32,
48                                    mode='validation',
49                                    batchify_fn=batchify_fn)

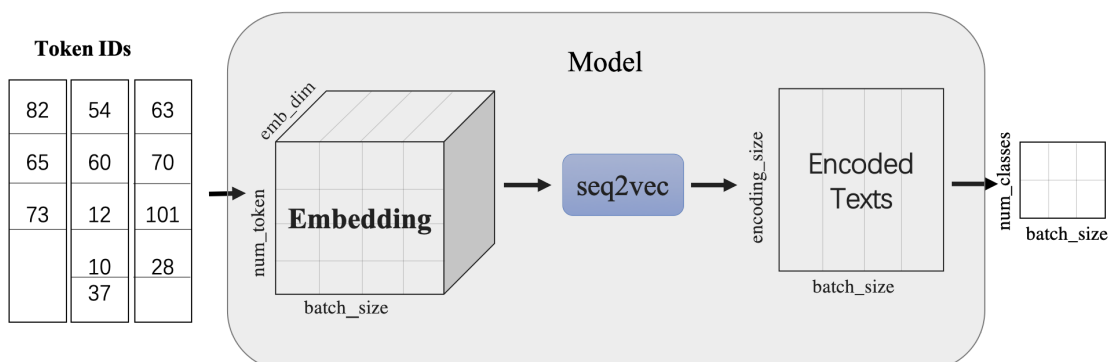
```

- 模型搭建

使用 `LSTMEncoder` 搭建一个BiLSTM模型用于进行句子建模, 得到句子的向量表示。

然后接一个线性变换层, 完成二分类任务。

- `paddle.nn.Embedding` 组建word-embedding层
- `ppnlp.seq2vec.LSTMEncoder` 组建句子建模层
- `paddle.nn.Linear` 构造二分类器



```

1
2 class LSTMModel(nn.Layer):
3     def __init__(self,

```

```

4         vocab_size,
5         num_classes,
6         emb_dim=128,
7         padding_idx=0,
8         lstm_hidden_size=198,
9         direction='forward',
10        lstm_layers=1,
11        dropout_rate=0,
12        pooling_type=None,
13        fc_hidden_size=96):
14    super().__init__()
15
16    # 首先将输入word id 查表后映射成 word embedding
17    self.embedder = nn.Embedding(num_embeddings=vocab_size,
18                                embedding_dim=emb_dim,
19                                padding_idx=padding_idx)
20
21    # 将word embedding经过LSTMEncoder变换到文本语义表征空间中
22    self.lstm_encoder = ppnlp.seq2vec.LSTMEncoder(
23        emb_dim,
24        lstm_hidden_size,
25        num_layers=lstm_layers,
26        direction=direction,
27        dropout=dropout_rate,
28        pooling_type=pooling_type)
29
30    # LSTMEncoder.get_output_dim()方法可以获取经过encoder之后的文本表示
31    hidden_size
32    self.fc = nn.Linear(self.lstm_encoder.get_output_dim(),
33                        fc_hidden_size)
34
35    # 最后的分类器
36    self.output_layer = nn.Linear(fc_hidden_size, num_classes)
37
38    def forward(self, text, seq_len):
39        # text shape: (batch_size, num_tokens)
40        # print('input:', text.shape)
41
42        # Shape: (batch_size, num_tokens, embedding_dim)
43        embedded_text = self.embedder(text)
44        # print('after word-embedding:', embedded_text.shape)
45
46        # Shape: (batch_size, num_tokens,
47        num_directions*lstm_hidden_size)
48        # num_directions = 2 if direction is 'bidirectional' else 1
49        text_repr = self.lstm_encoder(embedded_text,
50                                     sequence_length=seq_len)
51        # print('after lstm:', text_repr.shape)
52
53        # Shape: (batch_size, fc_hidden_size)
54        fc_out = paddle.tanh(self.fc(text_repr))
55        # print('after Linear classifier:', fc_out.shape)
56
57        # Shape: (batch_size, num_classes)
58        logits = self.output_layer(fc_out)
59        # print('output:', logits.shape)
60
61        # probs 分类概率值

```



```

58     probs = F.softmax(logits, axis=-1)
59     # print('output probability:', probs.shape)
60     return probs
61
62
63 model = LSTMModel(len(vocab),
64                   len(label_list),
65                   direction='bidirectional',
66                   padding_idx=vocab['[PAD]'])
67 model = paddle.Model(model)

```

- 模型配置

```

1  optimizer = paddle.optimizer.Adam(parameters=model.parameters(),
2                                   learning_rate=5e-5)
3
4  loss = paddle.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
5  metric = paddle.metric.Accuracy()
6
7  model.prepare(optimizer, loss, metric)
8  # 设置visualdl路径
9  log_dir = './visualdl'
10 callback = paddle.callbacks.VisualDL(log_dir=log_dir)

```

- 模型训练

训练过程中会输出loss、acc等信息。这里设置了10个epoch。

```

1  model.fit(train_loader,
2           dev_loader,
3           epochs=10,
4           save_dir='./checkpoints',
5           save_freq=5,
6           callbacks=callback)

```

- 查看训练结果

```

1  results = model.evaluate(dev_loader)
2  print("Finally test acc: %.5f" % results['acc'])

```

- 预测

```

1  label_map = {1: '谣言', 0: '非谣言'}
2  results = model.predict(dev_loader, batch_size=128)[0]
3  predictions = []
4
5  for batch_probs in results:
6      # 映射分类label
7      idx = np.argmax(batch_probs, axis=-1)
8      idx = idx.tolist()
9      labels = [label_map[i] for i in idx]
10     predictions.extend(labels)
11
12 # 看看预测数据前5个样例分类结果
13 for idx, data in enumerate(dev_ds.data[:10]):

```

评价指标

- Accuracy

```
Eval samples: 10141
Finally test acc: 0.84311
```

```
Predict begin...
step 317/317 [=====] - 17ms/step
Predict samples: 10141
Data: Jane心动的信号第六期 | 直男都喜欢什么样的女生? 从刘泽煊回归看各人guan xi Label: 谣言
Data: 扒爷说【八卦说】某导演找知名网红要L照? 女星离世的玄学论? 模仿前女友上瘾的现女友? Label: 非谣言
Data: 老唐有态度麻将牌“八万”去买车? 某些抖音玩家的低俗令人作呕 Label: 非谣言
Data: 恋爱兮范爷承认了和助理的关系, 李晨: 帽子戴得习惯了, 一波未平一波又起 Label: 谣言
Data: 今日听佛南极冰层现8亿年前女孩? ? 进化论已无法解释人类起源! 人从何处? 这里告诉你真相! Label: 非谣言
Data: 历史奇闻趣事张作霖死前为何阻止一个人进入东北, 历史证明老帅看人非常的准 Label: 非谣言
Data: 我本罪臣Criminal中国环境污染到底有多严重? Label: 非谣言
Data: 新宁网新宁县人民政府通知: 这些干部已被职务任免! Label: 非谣言
Data: 小道八卦今天上热搜的某一线女星的老公有不良嗜好! Label: 非谣言
Data: 江西电影票重磅! 地铁2、3号线最新消息! 昌赣高铁铺轨! 南昌→赣州2小时 Label: 非谣言
```

- Loss

```
step 190/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9830 - 45ms/step
step 200/331 - loss: 0.3446 - acc: 0.9839 - 45ms/step
step 210/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9839 - 45ms/step
step 220/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9844 - 45ms/step
step 230/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9845 - 45ms/step
step 240/331 - loss: 0.3460 - acc: 0.9841 - 45ms/step
step 250/331 - loss: 0.3759 - acc: 0.9840 - 45ms/step
step 260/331 - loss: 0.3445 - acc: 0.9841 - 45ms/step
step 270/331 - loss: 0.3446 - acc: 0.9839 - 45ms/step
step 280/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9837 - 45ms/step
step 290/331 - loss: 0.3758 - acc: 0.9836 - 45ms/step
step 300/331 - loss: 0.3134 - acc: 0.9836 - 45ms/step
step 310/331 - loss: 0.3446 - acc: 0.9831 - 45ms/step
step 320/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9828 - 46ms/step
step 330/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9825 - 46ms/step
step 331/331 - loss: 0.3133 - acc: 0.9825 - 46ms/step
```