# 数据挖掘与最优化: Assignment 1

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# 目录

1	实验进度	3
2	T1	3
3	T2	4
4	T3	6
5	T4	8
6	T2 与 T3 优化	12
7	T4 优化	17

# 实验进度

我们完成了所有内容。

# T1

修改 gradient\_descent 函数,在每次迭代中遍历候选步长并选择使目标函数最小的步长。以下是代码:

```
def gradient_descent(max_iterations, threshold, w_init, obj_func, grad_func):
       w = w_init.copy()
       w_history = w.reshape(1, -1) # 初始化为二维数组
       f_history = np.array([obj_func(w)])
       i = 0
       diff = 1.0e10
       while i < max_iterations and diff > threshold:
           grad = grad_func(w)
           lrs = \frac{np}{np}.linspace(0, 1, 101)
           best lr = 0
           best_f = np.inf
           best_w = w
           # 遍历所有候选步长, 寻找最优步长
           for lr in lrs:
               w_candidate = w - lr * grad
               f_candidate = obj_func(w_candidate)
               if f_candidate < best_f:</pre>
                   best_f = f_candidate
19
                   best_lr = lr
                   best_w = w_candidate
           # 更新参数和记录历史
23
           w_history = np.vstack((w_history, w.reshape(1, -1)))
           f_history = np.vstack((f_history, [best_f]))
26
           # 计算函数值差异
27
           if i == 0:
28
               diff = np.abs(f_history[1] - f_history[0])
30
               diff = np.abs(f_history[-1] - f_history[-2])
           i += 1
32
       return w_history, f_history
```

修改后代码整体运行时间从 0.2 秒左右缩短到 0.083 秒左右,效率显著提高。

T2

我们通过如下代码,首先构建了词典列表:

```
def remove_numbers_from_file(input_file, output_file):
    with open(input_file, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        lines = file.readlines()

with open(output_file, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        for line in lines:
            new_line = ''.join([char for char in line if not char.isdigit()])
        file.write(new_line)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    input_file = 'THUOCL_diming.txt'
    output_file = 'THUOCL_diming_no_numbers.txt'
    remove_numbers_from_file(input_file, output_file)
```

然后通过如下代码,将两个文件合并:

```
def read_file(file_path):
    with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        return file.readlines()

def main():
    file1 = 'THUOCL_diming_no_numbers.txt'
    file2 = 'THUOCL_caijing_no_numbers.txt'

content1 = read_file(file1)
    content2 = read_file(file2)

combined_content = content1 + content2

with open('combined_output.txt', 'w', encoding='utf-8') as output_file:
    output_file.writelines(combined_content)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

接着修改 cut 代码,使其在仅剩单字的情况下不再切分:

```
import numpy as np
def cut(dic,text):
    result=[]
index=0
text_length=len(text)
```

```
length=[]
for word in dic:
length.append(len(word))

m=max(length)

while text_length>index:
for size in np.arange(m+index,index,-1):

piece=text[index:size]

if piece in dic or len(piece) == 1:

result.append(piece)

index=size

break

print(result)
```

### 切分效果如下:

显然可见效果并不是很好,因为我们的词典中并没有包含很多常用词汇。并且词典也有一定不全的问题。比如:词典中有"杭州市","杭州 xx",但是没有"杭州"这个词。这就导致无法切分出"杭州"这个词。

# Т3

# 修改代码如下:

```
import numpy as np
   def cut(dic,text):
       result=[]
       index=0
       text_length=len(text)
       length=[]
       for word in dic:
           length.append(len(word))
       m=max(length)
       while text_length>index:
            for size in np.arange(m+index,index,-1):
                piece=text[index:size]
                if piece in dic or len(piece) == 1:
                    result.append(piece)
                    index=size
                    break
16
       return result
17
   def cut2(dic, text):
       result = []
19
       index = len(text)
20
       length = []
21
       for word in dic:
           length.append(len(word))
23
       m = \max(length)
       while index > 0:
2.5
           for size in np.arange(max(0, index - m), index):
                piece = text[size:index]
27
                if piece in dic or len(piece) == 1:
28
                    result.append(piece)
                    index = size
30
                    break
31
       result.reverse()
       return result
33
   def cut3(dic, text):
34
       result1 = cut(dic, text)
35
       result2 = cut2(dic, text)
36
       if len(result1) == len(result2):
           print("SAME RESULT!")
38
       if len(result1) <= len(result2):</pre>
           return result1
```

```
else:
return result2

print(cut(dic,text))
print(cut2(dic,text))
print(cut3(dic,text))
```

#### 得到输出:

['据','中','指','研究院','统计',','自','9','月','3','0','目','人','民','银行','发','布','消','息','决','定','下调','首','套','个','人','住','房','公','积','金','贷款','利率','以','来',',','被','至','1','0','月','9','日',','已','有','杭','州','、','济','南','、','吉','林','等','至','少','3','0','个','地','区','的','公','积','金','管','理','中','心','发','布','相','关','通','知',','落','实','下调','首','套','个','人','住','房','公','积','金','贷款','利率','0',",'1','5','个','百分点','。','近期',','包','括','下调','首','套','个','人','住','房','公','积','全','贷款','利率','、','应','居','废','部','分','城','市','首','套','住','房贷','款','利率','下','限','、','支持','居','民','决','购','住','房','个','人','所','得','税','退','税','无','政','废','秦','秦','接','居','民','民','败','住','房','个','人','所','得','税','退','税','优惠','政','疾','等','接','接','法','出台','。"

#### SAME RESULT!

说明正向和逆向切分结果一致。自然三种不同分词方法的结果也一致。

# T4

(i) 将数据导入 Python, 分别统计正面评论和负面评论的条数。以下是代码:

```
import re
   import jieba as jb
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import numpy as np
   with open('中文酒店评论.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
       content = file.read()
  p_content = content.split("\n")
  gd_num = 0
   bd_num = 0
   regex1 = "^1"
   for line in p_content:
      if re.search(regex1,line) is not None: # 如果当前行匹配regex的结果不是None
12
          gd_num += 1# 就打印这行信息
13
      else:
14
          bd_num += 1
15
  print("正面评论数量: ",gd_num)
  print("负面评论数量: ",bd_num)
```

### 得到输出:

正面评论数量: 7000 负面评论数量: 3001

(ii) 分别对每条评论进行分词并统计词数(或句子长度)。

```
jb_cmt = list()#分词结果
wd_num = list()#词数
len_cmt = list()#句子长度
for line in p_content[1:]:
    cmt = line.split(" ")[1]
    jb_cut = jb.lcut(cmt, cut_all = False)
    jb_cmt.append(jb_cut)
    wd_num.append(len(jb_cut))
len_cmt.append(len(cmt))
```

(iii) 分别绘制正面评论和负面评论句子长度的直方图。

```
# 绘制直方图
gdata = len_cmt[0:gd_num]
bdata = len_cmt[gd_num:]

plt.hist(gdata, color='blue', alpha=0.7) # bins 表示柱子的数量
plt.title('Positive comment histogram') # 设置标题

plt.xlabel('Wordage') # 设置 x 轴标签

plt.ylabel('Frequency') # 设置 y 轴标签

plt.show() # 显示图表
```

```
plt.hist(bdata, color='red', alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Negative comment histogram') # 设置标题
plt.xlabel('Wordage') # 设置 x 轴标签
plt.ylabel('Frequency') # 设置 y 轴标签
plt.show() # 显示图表
```

# 得到直方图:

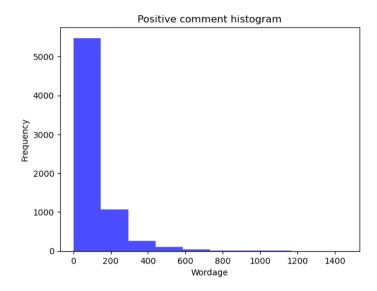


图 1: Positive Comment

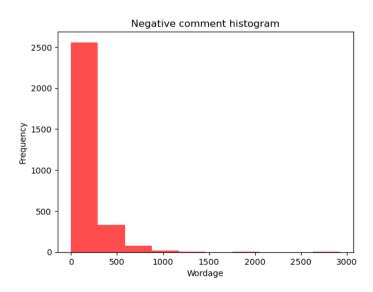


图 2: Negative Comment

(iv) 删除 (ii) 中每条评论分词后得到的非形容词,只保留每条评论分词后得到的形容词。

```
import jieba.posseg as pseg
def extract_adjectives(text):
    words = pseg.lcut(text)
    adjectives = [word.word for word in words if word.flag == 'a']
```

```
return adjectives

jb_cmtg = list()#正面分形容词结果

jb_cmtb = list()#负面分形容词结果

for line in p_content[1:]:

cmt = line.split(" ")[1]

jb_cut = extract_adjectives(cmt)

if line.split(" ")[0] == '1':

jb_cmtg.append(jb_cut)

else:

jb_cmtb.append(jb_cut)
```

(v) 分别绘制正面评论和负面评论高频形容词的词云图。

```
from wordcloud import WordCloud
#创建证明评价词云对象
gcloud=list()
for gw in jb_cmtg:
    gwords_str = " ".join(gw)
    gcloud.append(gwords_str)

gwordcloud = WordCloud(background_color="white", width=800, height=600, font_path='font.ttf').
    generate(" ".join(gcloud))

plt.imshow(gwordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```

# 得到正面评价词云图:



图 3: 正面评价词云图

#创建负面评价词云对象

```
bcloud=list()
for bw in jb_cmtb:
    bwords_str = " ".join(bw)
    bcloud.append(bwords_str)

bwordcloud = WordCloud(background_color="white", width=800, height=600, font_path='font.ttf').
    generate(" ".join(bcloud))

plt.imshow(bwordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')

plt.axis("off")

plt.show()
```

# 得到负面评价词云图:



图 4: 负面评价词云图

# T2 与 T3 优化

## 正向最大匹配法优化点:

- 加入结巴词库 (dict.txt.big) 扩大现有词典内容
- 利用正则表达式,完善日期、数字的分词

### 相关库

```
import jieba
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import jieba.posseg as pseg
import re
import itertools
from wordcloud import WordCloud
```

# 字典与文档

```
# 字典
  dic_financial=pd.read_csv(".\THUOCL_caijing.txt",sep="\t")
  dic_financial.columns = ['word', 'count']
  dic_financial=dic_financial['word']
  dic place=pd.read csv(".\THUOCL diming.txt",sep="\t")
  dic_place.columns = ['word', 'count']
  dic_place=dic_place['word']
  def load_jieba_dict(path):
10
      word_list = [] # 改用列表存储
      with open(path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
          for line in f:
             word = line.split()[0] # 取每行第一个词
14
             word_list.append(word)
      return word_list # 返回列表
16
17
  my_dict = load_jieba_dict("dict.txt.big") #
  dict=my_dict+list(dic_financial)+list(dic_place)+['吉林']
19
20
  # 文档
  text = "据中指研究院统计, 自9月30日人民银行发布消息决定下调首套个人住房公积金贷款利率以来, 截至10月9
      日,已有杭州、济南、吉林等至少30个地区的公积金管理中心发布相关通知,落实下调首套个人住房公积金贷款
```

利率0.15个百分点。近期,包括下调首套个人住房公积金贷款利率、阶段性放宽部分城市首套住房贷款利率下限、支持居民换购住房个人所得税退税优惠政策等接连出台。"

# 新的正向最大匹配函数

```
def cut_forward(dic,text):
       result=[]
       index=0
       text_length=len(text)
       max_length = max(len(word) for word in dic) if dic else 1
       # 正则匹配数字、日期、小数等模式
       patterns = [
           (r"\d+月\d+日", "DATE"),
                                      # 匹配 "9月30日"
           (r"\d+\.\d+", "FLOAT"),
                                      # 匹配 "0.15"
           (r"\d+", "INT")
                                       # 匹配纯数字
       1
13
       while text_length>index:
           # 优先用正则匹配数字/日期
           matched = False
           for pattern, _ in patterns:
               regex = re.compile(pattern)
               match = regex.match(text, index)
19
               if match:
                   result.append(match.group())
21
                   index = match.end()
22
                   matched = True
23
                   break
           if matched:
               continue
26
27
           current_max = min(max_length, text_length - index)
28
           for size in np.arange(current_max,0,-1):
               piece=text[index:index+size]
30
               if piece in dic or len(piece)==1:
                   result.append(piece)
32
                   index+=size
                   break
       return(result)
35
36
   print(cut_forward(dict,text))
```

得到输出:

#### 新的逆向最大匹配函数

```
# 逆向匹配
   def cut_reverse(dic, text):
       result = []
       index = len(text) # 从文本末尾开始
       max length = max(len(word) for word in dic) if dic else 1
       # 正则模式调整 (增加右边界匹配)
       patterns = [
           (r"\d+月\d+日$", "DATE"), #增加$匹配右边界
           (r"\d+\.\d+\$", "FLOAT"),
           (r"\d+$", "INT")
       1
       while index > 0:
14
           current_start = max(0, index - max_length)
15
           current_window = text[current_start:index]
16
           # 逆向正则匹配 (优先处理特殊模式)
18
           matched = False
           for pattern, _ in patterns:
20
               regex = re.compile(pattern)
               match = regex.search(current_window) # 在窗口内搜索
               if match:
                   matched_text = match.group()
21
                   result.insert(0, matched_text) # 插入结果列表头部
                   index -= len(matched text)
26
                   matched = True
27
                   break
28
           if matched:
29
               continue
30
31
           # 逆向词典匹配
32
           found = False
33
           for size in range(min(index, max_length), 0, -1):
```

```
piece = text[index-size:index]
               if piece in dic or size == 1:
                   result.insert(0, piece) # 插入结果列表头部
37
                   index -= size
38
                   found = True
39
                   break
40
           if not found:
               # 处理未匹配字符
42
               result.insert(0, text[index-1])
               index -= 1
       return result
46
print(cut_reverse(dict,text))
```

#### 得到输出:

### 新的双向匹配函数

```
# 双向匹配

def cut_2direction(dic, text):
    result1 = cut_forward(dic, text)

result2 = cut_reverse(dic, text)

if result1 == result2:
    print("SAME RESULT!")

if len(result1) <= len(result2):
    return result1

else:
    return result2

print(cut_2direction(dict,text))
```

# 得到输出: SAME RESULT!

['据','中指','研究院','统计',','自','9月30日','人民银行','发布','消息','决定','下调','首套','个人住房','公积金','贷款','利率','以来',',',\*截至','10月9日',',','已有','杭州','、',济南','、','吉林','等','至少','30','个','地区','的','公积金','管理中心','发布','相关','通知',',',落实','下调','首套','个人住房',公积金','贷款','利率','0.15','个','百分点','。','近期',',

包括', '下调', '首套', '个人住房', '公积金', '贷款', '利率', '、', '阶段性', '放宽', '部分', '城市', '首套', '住房贷款', '利率', '下限', '、', '支持', '居民', '换购', '住房', '个人所得税', '退税', '优惠政策', '等', '接连', '出台', '。']

# T4 优化

优化点

- 完整所需内容位数据集,方便后续调用
- 部分代码调整

获取文件内容, 并转换为 label, sentence 两列

```
# 读取整个文件内容
   with open('中文酒店评论.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
      lines = file.readlines()
  df txt = []
   lines=lines[1:] # 去除掉读入后的第一行数据 "label sentence", 和后续需要处理的格式不相符
   for line in lines:
      # 去除行尾的换行符并按空格分割
      parts = line.strip().split(' ', 1)
      if len(parts) == 2:
          label, sentence = parts
          df_txt.append([int(label), sentence])
      else:
13
          label = parts[0]
11
          df_txt.append([int(label), ''])
16
   df_txt = pd.DataFrame(df_txt, columns=['label', 'sentence'])
   df_txt['sentence'] = df_txt['sentence'].apply(lambda x: x.strip())
18
  print(df_txt.head(6))
20
```

只列出代码调整部分,输出图形相同,此处不放置

```
# (1)
gd_num = len(df_txt[df_txt['label']==1])
bd_num = len(df_txt[df_txt['label']==-1])

# (2)
df_txt['length'] = df_txt['sentence'].str.len() # 添加句子长度列
df_txt['jieba'] = df_txt['sentence'].apply(lambda x: jieba.lcut(x)) # 添加分词结果列
df_txt['count'] = df_txt['jieba'].str.len() # 添加分词数量列

# (3)
gdata = df_txt[df_txt['label']==1]['length']
bdata = df_txt[df_txt['label']==-1]['length']
```