# 大作业实验报告 许明浒 2010984 信息安全法学双学位

### 一、实验任务

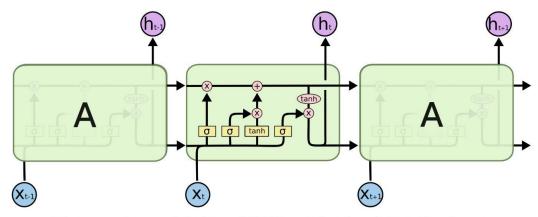
给定一个信息的标题、出处、相关链接以及相关评论,尝试判别信息真伪。

### 二、实验思路

采用深度学习方法,利用 LSTM 框架进行操作,分 4 个步骤

- 1.对数据进行预处理
- 2.准备深度学习所需要的数据
- 3.建立 LSTM 网络
- 4.训练与测试网络

### 三、LSTM 初步认识



The repeating module in an LSTM contains four interacting layers.

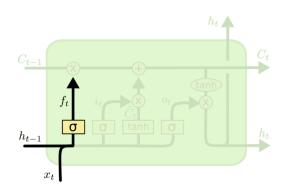
LSTM 是一种特殊的 RNN,主要是为了解决长序列训练过程中的梯度消失和梯度爆炸问题。简单来说,就是相比普通的 RNN,LSTM 能够在更长的序列中有更好的表现。

两个传输状态,一个 h¹ 和一个 c¹ 。三个门:输入门、遗忘门、输出门。细胞状态 c¹类似于传送带。直接在整个链上运行,只有一些少量的线性交互。信息

### 在上面流传保持不变会很容易。

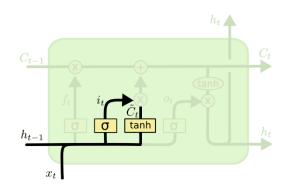
# 具体公式:

## 遗忘门丢弃信息



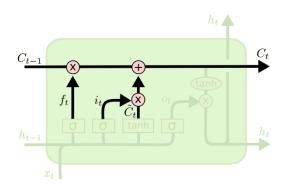
$$f_t = \sigma\left(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f\right)$$

# 输入门确定更新的信息



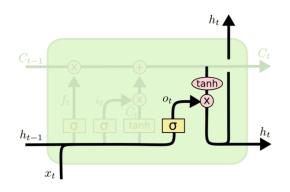
$$i_t = \sigma \left( W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i \right)$$
  
$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

# 更新细胞状态



$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

# 输出门输出信息



$$o_t = \sigma (W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$
  
$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

#### 四、主要过程

#### 1.文本预处理:

进行分词,去停用词等操作

```
with open(r"C:\Users\xumin\大作业/stop_words.utf8", encoding="utf8") as f:
    stopwords = f.readlines()

def Chinese_pre(text_data):
    #字母小写
    text_data = text_data.lower()
    #分词
    text_data = list(jieba.cut(text_data,cut_all=False))
    #左停用词和多余空格
    text_data = [word.strip() for word in text_data if word not in stopwords]
    #处理后的词语使用空格连接为字符串
    text_data = "".join(text_data)
    return text_data
```

打乱数据集并生成新的训练集和验证集

```
train_dataset["title"] = train_dataset["Title"].apply(Chinese_pre)
test_dataset["title"] = test_dataset["Title"].apply(Chinese_pre)
from sklearn.utils import shuffle
newtrain_dataset=shuffle(train_dataset) |
valid_dataset=newtrain_dataset[9001:10586][["label", "title"]]
train1_dataset=newtrain_dataset[0:9000][["label", "title"]]
```

### 2.深度学习有关数据处理

主要利用 torchtext 库进行,构建新数据集,迭代器,词表

```
#构建数据集
mytokenize = lambda x: x.split()
TEXT = Field(sequential=True, tokenize=mytokenize, include_lengths=True, use_vocab=True, batch_first=True)
LABEL=Field(sequential=False, use_vocab=False, pad_token=None, unk_token=None)
text_data_fields = [("label", LABEL), ("title", TEXT)]
traindata, validdata, testdata=TabularDataset. splits(path=r"C:\Users\xumin\大作\\", format="csv", train="train2.csv", fields=text_data_fields, validation="val2.csv".test="test2.csv".skin header=True)

#构建迭代器
BATCH_SIZE = 64
train_iter = BucketIterator(traindata, batch_size = BATCH_SIZE)
val_iter = BucketIterator(validdata, batch_size = BATCH_SIZE)
test_iter = BucketIterator(testdata, batch_size = BATCH_SIZE)

#构建词表
TEXT.build_vocab(traindata, max_size=20000, vectors = None)
LABEL.build_vocab(traindata)
```

#### 3 ISTM 网络

```
class LSTMNet (nn. Module):
    def __init__(self, vocab_size, embedding_dim, hidden_dim, layer_dim, output_dim):
        super(LSTMNet, self). __init__()
        self. hidden_dim = hidden_dim #LSTM神经元个数
        self. layer_dim = layer_dim #LSTM层数
        #对文本进行词向量处理
        self. embedding = nn. Embedding(vocab_size, embedding_dim)
        #LSTM+线性层 |
        self. lstm = nn. LSTM(embedding_dim, hidden_dim, layer_dim, batch_first=True)
        self. fc1 = nn. Linear(hidden_dim, output_dim)

def forward(self, x):
    embeds = self. embedding(x)
    r_out, (h_n, h_c) = self.lstm(embeds, None)
    out = self.fc1(r_out[:, -1, :])
    return out
```

主要是三个层, embedding 层、LSTM 层、线性层。输入文本经过 embedding 层转化为词向量,进入 LSTM 层,进行数据计算,最后通过线性层,转化为要求的结果,即 0 或 1

超参的设置:

```
TEXT. build_vocab(traindata, max_size=20000, vectors=None)

LABEL. build_vocab(traindata)
vocab_size = len(TEXT. vocab)
embedding_dim = 100

hidden_dim = 100

layer_dim = 1

output_dim = 2

lstmmodel = LSTMNet(vocab_size, embedding_dim, hidden_dim, layer_dim, output_dim)
lstmmodel
```

```
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(lstmmodel.parameters(), 1r=0.0003)
loss_func = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
lstmmodel,train_process = train_model2(lstmmodel,train_iter,val_iter,loss_func,optimizer,num_epochs=20)
```

### 4.训练和测试

训练:

每次 epoch,模型先设置为训练阶段,计算 loss 和 acc,再设置为验证阶段, 在验证集上验证模型的效果

```
def train_model2(model, traindataloader, valdataloader, criterion, optimizer, num_epochs):
    train_loss_all = []
    train_acc_all = []
    val_loss_all = []
    val_acc_all = []
    since = time.time ()
    for epoch in range (num_epochs):
       print('-'*10)
       print('Epoch{}/{}'. format(epoch, num_epochs-1))
        ##每个epoch有两个阶段
       train loss =0.0
       train_corrects = 0
       train_num = 0
       val loss =0.0
       val_corrects = 0
       val_num = 0
       model. train()
       for step, batch in enumerate(traindataloader):
            textdata, target = batch. title[0], batch. label. view(-1)
            out = model(textdata)
            pre lab = torch. argmax (out, 1)
            loss = criterion(out, target)
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            loss. backward()
           optimizer.step()
            loss = criterion(out, target)
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
            train_loss+=loss.item()*len(target)
            train_corrects += torch.sum(pre_lab ==target.data)
            train_num += 1en(target)
        ##计算一个epoch在训练集上的损失和精度
        train_loss_all.append(train_loss / train_num)
        train_acc_all.append(train_corrects.double().item()/train_num)
        print('{}Train Loss:{:.4f} Train Acc:{:.4f}'.format(
            epoch, train_loss_al1[-1], train_acc_al1[-1] ))
        #评估阶段
        model.eval()
        for step, batch in enumerate (valdataloader):
            textdata, target = batch. title[0], batch. label. view(-1)
            out = model(textdata)
            pre_lab = torch.argmax(out, 1)
            loss = criterion(out, target)
            val_loss += loss.item()*len(target)
            val_corrects += torch.sum(pre_lab ==target.data)
            val_num += len(target)
        ##计算一个epoch在验证集上的损失和精度
        val_loss_all.append(val_loss / val_num)
        val_acc_all.append(val_corrects.double().item()/val_num)
        print('{} Val Loss: {:.4f} Val Acc: {:.4f}'.format(
            epoch, val_loss_all[-1], val_acc_all[-1]))
    train_process = pd.DataFrame(
            data={"epoch":range(num_epochs),
                  "train_loss_all":train_loss_all,
                  "train_acc_all":train_acc_all,
                  "val_loss_all":val_loss_all,
                  "val_acc_all":val_acc_all })
    return model, train_process
```

Epoch15/19

15Train Loss: 0.0417 Train Acc: 0.9880 15Val Loss: 0.1743 Val Acc: 0.9552

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Epoch16/19

16Train Loss: 0. 0359 Train Acc: 0. 9897 16Val Loss: 0. 1726 Val Acc: 0. 9457

Epoch17/19

17Train Loss: 0. 0337 Train Acc: 0. 9903 17Val Loss: 0. 1660 Val Acc: 0. 9596

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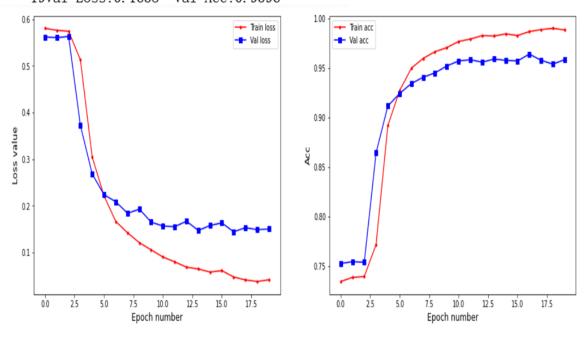
Epoch18/19

18Train Loss: 0. 0309 Train Acc: 0. 9904 18Val Loss: 0. 1610 Val Acc: 0. 9584

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Epoch19/19

19Train Loss: 0. 0334 Train Acc: 0. 9903 19Val Loss: 0. 1638 Val Acc: 0. 9596



验证:

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
1stmmode1.eva1()
test_y_all = torch.LongTensor()
pre_1ab_a11 = torch.LongTensor()
for step, batch in enumerate(test_iter):
   textdata, target = batch. title[0], batch. label. view(-1)
   out = 1stmmodel(textdata)
   pre_lab = torch.argmax(out, 1)
   test_y_all=torch.cat((test_y_all, target))
   pre_lab_all=torch.cat((pre_lab_all, pre_lab))
acc = accuracy_score(test_y_a11,pre_1ab_a11)
print("在测试集上的预测精度为:",acc)
precision_recall_fscore_support(test_y_all,pre_lab_all,average='macro')
在测试集上的预测精度为: 0.903559806725175
(0.8303259137365389, 0.7477799965992963, 0.7800669607416153, None)
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
print ("AUC is", roc_auc_score(test_y_all, pre_lab_all))
AUC is 0.7477799965992963
precision_recall_fscore_support(test_y_all, pre_lab_all, average='weighted')
(0.8958538591273183, 0.903559806725175, 0.8967018015922545, None)
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
print ("AUC is", roc_auc_score(test_y_all, pre_lab_all))
AUC is 0.7477799965992963
```

### 5.实际的检验

#### 五、评价指标的理解

指标:

accuracy: 在全部预测中,正确预测结果占的比例

$$accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

precision: 全部阳性预测中,正确预测结果占的比例

recall: 就是在全部阳性事件中,正确预测结果占的比例

$$egin{aligned} ext{Precision} &= rac{tp}{tp + fp} \ ext{Recall} &= rac{tp}{tp + fn} \end{aligned}$$

F1: precision 和 recall 的调和平均值

ROC: 描述分类器的 True Positive Rate(TPR,分类器分类正确的正样本个数占总正样本个数的比例)与 False Positive Rate(FPR,分类器分类错误的负样本个数占总负样本个数的比例)之间的变化关系。

AUC: ROC 曲线下的面积值

average 参数:

micro: 微平均,即先将多个混淆矩阵的 TP,FP,TN,FN 对应的位置求平均,然后按照 PRF 值公式及逆行计算。在单标签分类下 PRF 各个值和 acc 值一样。

macro: 宏平均,对多个混淆矩阵求 PRF,然后求 PRF 的算术平均

weighted: 针对类别不均衡情况,对于 macro 中每一类的 PRF 给予不同的权重值相加实现

binary: 未指定 pos\_label 时默认取 1,即将 1 视为阳性,给出 PRF 值

本次试验主要使用 macro 和 weighted

#### 六、实验反思

1.超参,学习率和 epoch 数量的选择。根据验证集调节 lr 和 epoch\_num,直至 val 的曲线平滑不发生突然变化为止。

2.词向量化,选择的是 nn 的 embedding 层,如果是使用 word2vec,是否更好一

- 3.样本比例的选取。一般的训练集、验证集、测试集的比例为 8:1:1。而本实验测试集样本量比训练集样本还多
- 4.样本不均衡,真新闻比假新闻多很多,导致假新闻的特征提取不便。

解决方法: 1.过抽样, 欠抽样 2.增加权重, 不同类别设置不同的权重值 3.调节阈值

5.机器学习和深度学习最后的效果差不多,也许是数据量还不够大所导致,样本 还是不够