# 1. 进行初始化

传递进来字符串列表后,此时根据模式(w 为词模式,c 为字模式)判断进行词典的初始化。 同时要判断字符是否为汉字,如果不是汉字不记录进入词典

```
class Tokenizer:
   def __init__(self,chars,coding='c',PAD=0) :
       self.chars=chars
       self.coding=coding
       self.PAD=PAD
       self.dict={}
       self.dict["PAD"]=PAD
       self.count=1
       if self.coding == 'c':
            for i in self.chars:
               for j in list(i):
                    if j not in self.dict.keys() and '\u4e00' <= j <= '\u9fff':
                        self.dict[j]=self.count
                       self.count += 1
            for i in self.chars:
               for j in jieba.lcut(i):
                    if j not in self.dict.keys() and '\u4e00' <= j <= '\u9fff':
                       self.dict[j]=self.count
                       self.count += 1
```

# 运行结果: 字模式:

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## 词模式:

```
Sulding prefix dict from the default dictionary ...
Loading model from cache C:\Users\\86186\AppData\local\Temp\jieba.cache
Loading model cost 0.789 esconds.
Prefix dict has been built successfully.
Prefix dict has been built successfully.

**Prefix dict has been built successfully.
```

2. 2. tokenize(self, sentence) 输入一句话,返回分词(字)后的字符列表(list\_of\_chars)。根据不同的模式进行分词(分字),同时筛除不是汉字的字符

#### 运行结果:

## 字模式:

```
Backend TkAgg is interactive backend. Turning interactive mode on.

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```

#### 词模式:

```
Building prefix dict from the default dictionary ...
Loading model from cache C:\Users\86186\AppOata\Local\Temp\jieba.cache
Loading model cost 0.793 seconds.
Prefix dict has been built successfully.
[「根」,'好」,'的','一次','购物」,'下单」,'后」,'粉','发货','由于','下班时间','晚','晚上','了','才','开始','装','客服','都','很','配合','的','指导','安装','同','「,'不','用始','装','客服','都','很','配合','的','指导','安装','同','「", '万','很多','问题','售后','客服', '都','很','有','耐心','的','系统','很','不错','反应','快','是','正版','可以','更新']
Backend TkAgg is interactive backend. Turning interactive mode on.
```

3. encode(self, list\_of\_chars) 输入字符(字或者词)的字符列表,返回转换后的数字列表 (tokens)

## 根据词典生成相应的数字列表

```
def encode(self,list_of_chars):
    res=[]
    for i in list_of_chars:
        res.append(self.dict[i])
    return res
```

运行结果:

```
chars=[]
with open(filepath,'r',encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f.readlines():
        chars.append(line.strip())

t=Tokenizer(chars,'w')

list_of_chars=t.tokenize(chars[55])
tokens=t.encode(list_of_chars)
print(tokens)

Building prefix dict from the default dictionary ...
Loading model from eache c'Ubers\80186'\poptata\local\frac{1}{cmp\jeta}\jeta_o.ache
Loading model cost 0.866 seconds.
Prefix dict has been built successfully.
[9, 128, 5, 1087, 96, 1119, 35, 168, 77, 164, 1201, 1202, 891, 38, 433, 1203, 46, 134, 106, 9, 975, 5, 711, 404, 464, 38, 923, 22, 1204, 134, 106, 9, 51, 237, 5, 482, 9, 14, 212, 44, 62, 488, 24, 792]
Backend Tolog is interactive backend. Turning interactive mode on.
```

4. trim(self, tokens, seq\_len) 输入数字列表 tokens,整理数字列表的长度。不足 seq\_len 的部分用 PAD 补足,超过的部分截断。

```
def trim(self,tokens,seq_len):
    while(len(tokens) < seq_len):
        tokens.append(self.PAD)
    while(len(tokens) > seq_len):
        tokens.pop()
    return tokens
```

# 运行结果:

5. decode(self, tokens) 将模型输出的数字列表翻译回句子。如果有 PAD, 输出'[PAD]'。 **注意到词典中的值刚好对应键的索引值,故生成键的列表,利用键值当作索引值** 

```
def decode(self,tokens):
    res=[]
    ls=list(self.dict.keys())
    for i in tokens:
        res.append(ls[i])

    for j in res:
        print(j,end='')
```

# 运行结果:

6. encode\_all(self, seq\_len) 返回所有文本 (chars)的长度为 seq\_len 的 tokens。

```
def encode_all(self,seq_len):
    res=[]
    for i in self.chars:
        if len(i) == seq_len:
            list_of_chars=self.tokenize(i)
            tokens=self.encode(list_of_chars)
            res.append(self.trim(tokens,len(i)))
    return res
```

#### 运行结果:

```
chars=[]
with open(filepath,'r',encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f.readlines():
        chars.append(line.strip())

t=Tokenizer(chars,'w')

list_of_chars=t.tokenize(chars[55])
tokens=t.encode(list_of_chars)
tokens=t.trim(tokens,len(chars[55]))
print(t.encode_all(55))
```

7. seq\_len 是句子的长度,实际任务中一般怎么来确定一个合适的长度,请以前次作业中的评论文本或微博文本为例,通过文本的长度分布来进行观察和讨论。

在上次作业的基础上,在 plotnodes 模块中加入对文本长度分布的函数,同时在本次作业的环境变量中加入包的路径,导入对应的模块

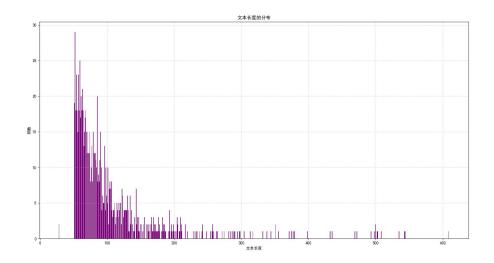
```
def plotlen(len_list):
    x=list(set(len_list))
    y=[]
    for i in x:
        caly=len_list.count(i)
        y.append(caly)
    x=np.array(x)
    y=np.array(y)
    print(x,y)
    plt.bar[x,y,color='purple']
    plt.xlabel("文本长度")
    plt.ylabel("频数")
    plt.title("文本长度的分布")
    plt.grid(alpha=0.5,linestyle='-.')
    plt.show()
```

```
import sys
sys.path.append(r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\4")
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
import jieba
```

#### 运行结果:

```
chars=[]
with open(filepath,'r',encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f.readlines():
        chars.append(line.strip())
```

```
len_list=[]
for i in chars:
    len_list.append(len(i))
plotnodes.plotlen(len_list)
```



将图放大可以发现, 京东的评论中, 长度为 52 的频数最多, 为 29 次