## 中北大学软件学院

# 实验报告

专	业:	软件工程			
方	向:	人工智能			
课程名称:		机器学习实践			
班	级:	22130418			
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2024年3月制

实验时间

2024年4日13时14至18时

学时数

4 学时

#### 1. 实验名称

法律裁判文书中的案情要素贝叶斯分类

#### 2. 实验目的

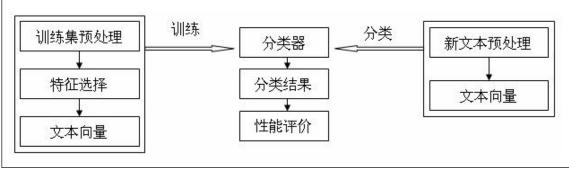
理解贝叶斯分类原理,探索朴素贝叶斯分类器在文本分类中的应用。

### 3.实验内容

- 1、文本分类的数据预处理:文本分词、文本量化以及量化文本的重新组织。
- 2、以"中国裁判文书网"公开的有关婚姻家庭领域的2665条裁判文书为例,基于文书句子文本和每个句子对应的要素标签(多分类),探索朴素贝叶斯分类器在文本分类中的应用。

#### 4. 实验原理或流程图

- 一个完整的中文文本分类系统通常由如下几个功能模块:
- (1) 文本预处理: 文本预处理是对文档进行分词,去除停用词,其中中文分词是文本预处理的首要步骤。
- (2) 文本表示: 文本表示是文本分类的基础。要将计算机技术应用到文本分类上,必须把文档转化为计算机容易处理的表示形式。目前使用最普遍的文本表示方式是向量空间模型。
- (3) 文本特征选择:特征选择的目的是为了维数约简,从文档中抽取出若干最有利于文本分类的特征项。
- (4)特征权重计算:特征权重是用于衡量某个特征项在文档表示中的重要程度或者区分能力的强弱。
- (5)分类器学习训练:分类器学习训练的目的是建立分类器,是文本分类的核心问题。利用一定的学习算法对训练样本集进行统计学习,估算出分类器的各个参数,从而建立出对训练集进行学习训练的自动分类器。
- (6)测试与评价:利用学习训练阶段建立的分类器,对测试集文档进行分类测试。在完成训练和测试后,选择合适的评价指标对分类器的性能进行评价。如果分类性能不符合要求,需要返回前面步骤,重新再做。



```
5. 实验过程或源代码
import json
import jieba
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
      sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer,
CountVectorizer
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
# --- Multi-label specific imports ---
from sklearn.preprocessing import MultiLabelBinarizer
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import hamming loss, accuracy score as
multilabel accuracy score
from sklearn.metrics
                      import precision score, recall score,
fl score
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
# --- Other necessary imports ---
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import re
import warnings
import os
import matplotlib.font manager as fm # Font manager
import traceback # For detailed error printing
# --- Configuration & Settings ---
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore') # Suppress common warnings
# --- Font Setup for Matplotlib and WordCloud ---
FONT PATH WC = None # Global variable for wordcloud font
path
try:
     plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] # Prioritize
SimHei for plots
     plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus'] = False
     FONT PATH WC
fm.findfont(fm.FontProperties(family='SimHei'))
     print(f" 成 功 设 置
                           Matplotlib
                                        字体为
                                                   SimHei .
```

```
WordCloud 字体路径: {FONT PATH WC}")
except Exception:
    print("警告: SimHei 字体未找到或设置失败。尝试查找
其他中文字体...")
    # Fallback font search logic
     font names = ['Microsoft YaHei', 'Heiti SC', 'PingFang
SC', 'Noto Sans CJK SC', 'WenQuanYi Micro Hei', 'SimSun']
    found font = False
     for font name in font names:
         try:
              font prop
fm.FontProperties(family=font name)
              font path = fm.findfont(font prop)
              if font path:
                   plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']
[font name]
                   plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus']
False
                   FONT PATH WC = font path
                   print(f" 找 到 并 设 置 可 用 字 体:
{font name} ({FONT PATH WC})")
                   found font = True
                   break
         except:
              continue
    if not found font:
         print("警告: 未找到推荐的中文字体。绘图和词云
可能无法正确显示中文。")
# --- File Paths ---
#!! IMPORTANT: Make sure these filenames match your actual
files!!
DATA FILE = '离婚诉讼文本.json'
STOPWORDS FILE = '停用词表.txt' # Set to None if you don't
have/want to use one
```

```
# --- Helper Function: Load Stopwords ---
def load stopwords(filepath):
     """Loads stopwords from a text file."""
     stopwords = set()
     if filepath is None or not os.path.exists(filepath):
          print(f"警告: 停用词文件路径 '{filepath}' 无效或
文件不存在。将在没有自定义停用词的情况下继续。")
          return stopwords
     try:
          with open(filepath, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
                stopwords = {line.strip() for line in f if
line.strip()}
          print(f"从 {filepath} 加载了 {len(stopwords)} 个
停用词。")
     except Exception as e:
          print(f"加 载 停 用 词 时 出 错: {e}")
     return stopwords
# --- Helper Function: Robust Data Loading ---
def load data(filepath):
     Loads data from a JSON file. Handles cases where:
     1. The entire file is a single valid JSON array.
     2. Each line contains a valid JSON array of records.
     3. Each line contains a single valid JSON record.
     all records = []
     line num = 0
     successful records = 0
     errors parsing line = 0
     invalid records in list = 0
     abs path = os.path.abspath(filepath)
     print(f"Attempting to load data from: {abs path}")
     if not os.path.exists(filepath):
          print(f"错误: 文件未找到 at path: {abs path}")
          return None
```

```
try:
          with open(filepath, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
               # --- Strategy 1: Try loading the whole file as
one JSON list ---
               try:
                    print("尝试将整个文件作为单个
列表加载…")
                    f.seek(0) # Ensure reading from start
                    entire data = ison.load(f)
                    if isinstance(entire data, list):
                         print(f"成功将整个文件作为列表
加载。包含 {len(entire data)} 个潜在记录。")
                         for
                                  i.
                                         record
                                                      in
enumerate(entire data):
                                Validate record structure
and label type
                              if isinstance(record, dict) and
'labels'
              record
                      and
                            'sentence'
                                        in
                                             record
                                                     and
isinstance(record.get('labels'), list):
all records.append(record)
                                   successful records += 1
                              else:
                                   print(f"警告: 完整加载
的数据中,索引 {i} 处记录格式无效(非字典/缺键/标签非列
表), 已跳过。记录片段: {str(record)[:100]}...")
                                   invalid records in list
+= 1
                         print(f"从完整加载的数据中验证
并添加了 {successful records} 条记录。")
                         # If loaded successfully this way,
no need for line-by-line
                         if successful records > 0:
```

```
print("已通过完整文件加载
```

方式成功获取数据。")

Proceed to DataFrame

creation below

else:

print("警告:整个文件加载成功,

但根元素不是列表。将尝试逐行解析。")

f.seek(0) # Reset for line-by-line

attempt

Fall through line-by-line to

parsing

except json.JSONDecodeError as e full:

print(f"将整个文件作为 JSON 列表加

载失败: {e full}")

print("将尝试逐行解析 JSON...")

f.seek(0) # IMPORTANT: Reset file

pointer

# --- Strategy 2: Parse line by line ---

for line in f:

line num += 1line = line.strip()

if not line: continue

try:

line data = ison.loads(line)

# CASE A: Line contains a

LIST of records

if isinstance(line data, list): for record in line data:

isinstance(record, dict) and 'labels' in record and 'sentence' in record and isinstance(record.get('labels'), list):

```
all records.append(record)
successful records += 1
                                         else:
                                              print(f"
       {line num} 行列表中的记录格式无效,已跳过。记录
片段: {str(record)[:100]}...")
invalid records in list += 1
                              # CASE B: Line contains a
SINGLE record (dictionary)
                               elif
                                       isinstance(line data,
dict):
                                    if 'labels' in line data
and 'sentence' in line data and isinstance(line data.get('labels'),
list):
all records.append(line data)
successful records += 1
                                    else:
                                         print(f" 警告: 第
{line num} 行的单个记录格式无效,已跳过。记录片段:
\{ str(line data)[:100] \} \dots 
invalid records in list += 1
                               else:
                                     print(f" 警告:
                                                       第
{line num} 行解析为未知类型 ({type(line data)}), 已跳过。
内容: {line[:100]}...")
                                     errors parsing line +=
1
                         except json.JSONDecodeError:
```

```
print(f"警告: 第 {line num}
行无法解析为 JSON, 已跳过。内容: {line[:100]}...")
                           errors parsing line += 1
         # --- Summary after reading ---
         print("\n 文件读取和解析完成。")
                    共
                       成
                           功
                               加
                                   载
                                     并
                                          验
                                                 了
         print(f"
                总
                                             证
{successful records} 条记录。")
         if errors parsing line > 0:
              print(f"有 {errors parsing line} 行无法被
解析为 JSON。")
         if invalid records in list > 0:
              print(f"有 {invalid records in list} 个列表
内或单个记录因格式无效被跳过。")
         if not all records:
             print("错误: 未能从文件中收集到任何有效
数据记录。请仔细检查文件格式。")
             return None
         # --- Create DataFrame ---
         df = pd.DataFrame(all records)
         print(f"\n 成功创建 DataFrame。")
         print(f"数据集形状: {df.shape}")
         if 'labels' not in df.columns or 'sentence' not in
df.columns:
              print("错误: 创建的 DataFrame 中缺少
```

'labels' 或 'sentence' 列。")

```
return None
          print("\n 数据样本 (前 5 行):")
          print(df.head())
          # Statistics
          all labels flat = [label for sublist in df['labels'] if
isinstance(sublist, list) for label in sublist]
          if not all labels flat:
                print("警告: 数据中未找到任何标签。")
          else:
                label counts
pd.Series(all labels flat).value counts()
                print("\n 独立标签出现次数统计:")
                print(label counts)
                df['label count'] = df['labels'].apply(lambda x:
len(x) if isinstance(x, list) else 0)
                print("\n 句子标签数量分布:")
print(df['label count'].value counts().sort index())
                df = df.drop(columns=['label count']) # Drop
temporary column
          return df
     except FileNotFoundError:
          print(f"错误: 文件未找到 at path: {abs path}")#
Should have been caught earlier
          return None
     except Exception as e:
          print(f"加载数据时发生未预料的错误: {e}")
          traceback.print exc()
          return None
# --- Helper Function: Preprocess Text ---
def preprocess text(text, stopwords set):
     """Preprocesses a single text: cleans, segments, removes
```

```
stopwords."""
     if not isinstance(text, str): return ""
     # Keep only Chinese characters
     text = re.sub(r'[^\u4e00-\u9fa5]', '', text)
     text = re.sub(r'\s+', '', text).strip()
     if not text: return ""
     # Segment using jieba
     words = jieba.lcut(text)
     # Filter out stopwords and single-character words
     filtered words = [word for word in words if word not in
stopwords set and len(word) > 1
     return ' '.join(filtered words)
# --- Helper Function: Plot Word Clouds ---
def plot word clouds multilabel(df wc, label_col, text_col,
label names, num labels to plot=8):
     """Plots word clouds for the most frequent labels in
multi-label data."""
     if label names is None or label col not in df wc.columns
or text col not in df wc.columns:
          print("错误: 绘制词云需要
                                              label names,
label col, text col. ")
          return
     if df wc.empty:
          print("错误:用于绘制词云的 DataFrame 为空。")
          return
     try:
          # Calculate label frequencies from the binarized
list/array column
          binarized matrix
np.array(df_wc[label col].tolist())
          label frequencies
pd.Series(binarized matrix.sum(axis=0),
index=label names).sort values(ascending=False)
     except Exception as e:
          print(f" 错误: 计算标签频率时出错。确保
'{label col}' 包含二值化列表/数组。错误: {e}")
          return
```

```
top labels indices
label frequencies.head(num labels_to_plot).index
     num plots = len(top labels indices)
     if num plots == 0:
          print("没有找到足够的标签来绘制词云图。")
          return
     cols = 2
     rows = (num plots + cols - 1) // cols
     plt.figure(figsize=(16, 6 * rows))
     print(f"\n 正在为频率最高的 {num plots} 个标签生成
词云图...")
     plot count = 0
     for label name in top labels indices:
          try:
               label index
list(label names).index(label name) # Find index of the label
               # Get indices of rows where this label is
present
               subset indices = np.where(binarized matrix[:,
label index] == 1)[0]
                    Use
                           DataFrame's
                                          original
                                                     index
corresponding to these numpy indices
               original df indices
df wc.index[subset indices]
               # Get text using the original DataFrame indices
               subset text
'.join(df wc.loc[original df indices, text col].astype(str))
               if not subset text.strip():
                    print(f"跳过标签 '{label name}' 的词
云图生成, 因为没有有效的文本内容。")
                     continue
               wordcloud
WordCloud(font path=FONT PATH WC, # Use detected font
path
```

```
background color='white', width=800, height=400,
collocations=False, max words=100).generate(subset text)
               plot count += 1
               plt.subplot(rows, cols, plot count)
               plt.imshow(wordcloud,
interpolation='bilinear')
               plt.axis('off')
               plt.title(f" 包
                               含
                                   标
                                       签
                                              {label name}
({int(label frequencies[label name])} 次)", fontsize=12)
          except Exception as e:
               print(f"为标签 '{label name}' 生成词云时发
生错误: {e}")
               # Optionally, try without specifying font path
as a fallback
               try:
                    print(f" 尝试不指定字体为标签
'{label name}' 生成词云...")
                    wordcloud
WordCloud(background color='white', width=800, height=400,
collocations=False, max words=100).generate(subset text)
                    plot count += 1 # Increment even if
fallback plot shown
                    plt.subplot(rows, cols, plot count)
Reuse plot slot
                    plt.imshow(wordcloud,
interpolation='bilinear')
                    plt.axis('off')
                    plt.title(f" 包 含 标 签: {label name}
({int(label frequencies[label name])} 次) [默认字体]",
fontsize=10)
               except Exception as e2:
```

```
print(f"
                                使用默认字体生成词云仍然
失败: {e2}")
     if plot count == 0: print("警告: 未能成功生成任何词云
图。")
     else:
          plt.tight layout(pad=3.0)
          plt.show()
# --- Helper Function: Run Multi-Label Experiment ---
def run multilabel experiment(X train, y train bin, X test,
             vectorizer, base classifier, experiment name,
y test bin,
labels list):
     """Runs a single multi-label classification experiment and
returns results."""
     print(f"\n--- 开始运行多标签实验: {experiment name}
---")
     # Use OneVsRestClassifier to handle multi-label scenario
with a base classifier
     multilabel classifier
OneVsRestClassifier(base classifier, n jobs=-1) # Use all CPU
cores
     # Create pipeline
     pipeline = Pipeline([
          ('vectorizer', vectorizer),
          ('classifier', multilabel classifier)
     ])
     # Train
     print("开始训练模型...")
     try:
          pipeline.fit(X train, y train bin)
          print("模型训练完成。")
     except Exception as e:
```

```
print(f" 错 误 :
                               模
                                   型
                                       illi
                                          练 失 败
                                                          for
'{experiment name}'. Error: {e}")
          return {'name': experiment name, 'status': 'failed',
'error': str(e)}
     # Predict
     print("开始在测试集上预测...")
     try:
          y pred bin = pipeline.predict(X test)
          print("预测完成。")
     except Exception as e:
          print(f" 错 误 :
                               模
                                   型
                                       预
                                           测
                                               失 败
                                                         for
'{experiment name}'. Error: {e}")
          return {'name': experiment name, 'status': 'failed',
'error': str(e), 'pipeline': pipeline}
     # Evaluate
     print(f"\n 评估指标 ({experiment name}):")
     try:
          subset acc = multilabel accuracy score(y test bin,
y pred bin)
          hamming = hamming loss(y test bin, y pred bin)
          precision micro
                                  precision score(y test bin,
                             =
y pred bin, average='micro', zero division=0)
          recall micro = recall score(y test bin, y pred bin,
average='micro', zero division=0)
                                                 y pred bin,
                          fl score(y test bin,
          fl micro
average='micro', zero division=0)
          precision macro
                                  precision score(y test bin,
                             =
y_pred_bin, average='macro', zero_division=0)
          recall macro = recall score(y test bin, y pred bin,
average='macro', zero division=0)
                          fl score(y test bin, y pred bin,
          fl macro
                    =
average='macro', zero division=0)
          precision weighted = precision score(y test bin,
y pred bin, average='weighted', zero division=0)
          recall weighted
                               =
                                     recall score(y test bin,
y pred bin, average='weighted', zero division=0)
          f1 weighted = f1 score(y test bin, y pred bin,
```

```
average='weighted', zero division=0)
                      子集准确率
           print(f"
                                        (Exact Match Ratio):
{subset_acc:.4f}")
           print(f"
                        汉
                            明
                                损失
                                           (Hamming
                                                       Loss):
{hamming:.4f} (越低越好)")
           print(f"
                               Micro
                                          Avg
                                                    Precision:
{precision micro:.4f}")
           print(f"
                                 Micro
                                             Avg
                                                       Recall:
{recall micro:.4f}")
           print(f"
                               Micro
                                                    F1-Score:
                                           Avg
{f1_micro:.4f}")
           print(f"
                                                    Precision:
                               Macro
                                           Avg
{precision macro:.4f}")
           print(f"
                                             Avg
                                                       Recall:
                                Macro
{recall macro:.4f}")
           print(f"
                                                    F1-Score:
                               Macro
                                           Avg
{f1 macro:.4f}")
           print(f"
                             Weighted
                                           Avg
                                                    Precision:
{precision weighted:.4f}")
           print(f"
                               Weighted
                                                       Recall:
                                             Avg
{recall weighted:.4f}")
           print(f"
                              Weighted
                                                    F1-Score:
                                            Avg
{fl weighted:.4f}")
           # Optional: Print classification report summary
                report
                              classification report(y test bin,
y pred bin, target names=labels list, zero division=0)
           # report lines = report.split('\n')
           # print("\n 分类报告摘要:")
           # print('\n'.join(report lines[-4:])) # Print micro,
macro, weighted, samples avg
     except Exception as e:
           print(f" 错 误: 计 算 评 估 指 标 时 出 错
                                                           for
'{experiment name}'. Error: {e}")
                     {'name':
                                 experiment name,
                                                      'status':
'evaluation error', 'error': str(e), 'pipeline': pipeline}
```

```
# Store results
     results = {
          'name': experiment name, 'status': 'success',
          'subset accuracy': subset acc, 'hamming loss':
hamming,
          'precision micro': precision micro, 'recall micro':
recall micro, 'fl micro': fl micro,
          'precision macro': precision macro, 'recall macro':
recall macro, 'f1 macro': f1 macro,
                                        precision weighted,
          'precision weighted':
'recall weighted': recall weighted, 'fl weighted': fl weighted,
          'y true binarized': y test bin, 'y pred binarized':
y pred bin, # Optional: store predictions
          'labels list': labels list, 'pipeline': pipeline
     }
     print(f"--- 实验 {experiment name} 完成 ---")
     return results
# --- Main Execution Block ---
if name == " main ":
     print("="*50)
     print(" 开始执行多标签文本分类实验 (法律文书)")
     print("="*50)
     # 1. 加载数据
     print("\n 步骤 1: 加载数据...")
     df = load data(DATA FILE)
     if df is None or df.empty:
          print("\n 数据加载失败或为空,程序退出。")
          exit()
     # 2. 数据清洗
     print("\n 步骤 2: 数据清洗...")
     initial rows = len(df)
     df.dropna(subset=['sentence'], inplace=True) # Remove
rows with missing sentence
     df = df[df['sentence'].str.strip() != ''] # Remove rows
```

```
with empty/whitespace sentence
    # Ensure labels column contains lists, default to empty list
if not
    df['labels'] = df['labels'].apply(lambda x: x if isinstance(x,
list) else [])
    rows after cleaning = len(df)
    print(f" 原始数据 {initial rows} 行,清洗后剩余
{rows after cleaning} 行。")
    if df.empty:
         print("错误: 清洗后没有有效数据。程序退出。")
         exit()
    # 3. 加载停用词
    print("\n 步骤 3: 加载停用词...")
    stopwords = load stopwords(STOPWORDS FILE)
    # 4. 预处理文本数据
    print("\n 步骤 4: 文本预处理 (分词、去停用词)...")
    df['processed text'] = df['sentence'].apply(lambda
preprocess text(x, stopwords))
    print("文本预处理完成。")
    # Remove rows where text became empty after processing
    rows before empty check = len(df)
    df = df[df['processed text'].str.strip() != "]
    rows after empty check = len(df)
    if rows after empty check < rows before empty check:
         print(f"\n 移除了 {rows before empty check -
rows after empty check { 行 (因 预 处 理 后 文 本 为 空 )。")
    print(f"最终用于模型训练的数据集形状: {df.shape}")
    if df.empty:
          print("错误: 预处理后没有有效数据。程序退出。
```

```
exit()
     # 5. 标签二值化
     print("\n 步骤 5: 标签二值化...")
     mlb = MultiLabelBinarizer()
     try:
          y binarized = mlb.fit transform(df['labels'])
          labels list = mlb.classes # Get unique labels
          print(f" 共发现 {len(labels list)} 个唯一标签:
{list(labels list)}")
          print("标签二值化完成。二值化标签矩阵形状:",
y binarized.shape)
          # Add binarized lists to df for potential later use
(like filtering for word clouds)
          df['binarized labels list'] = list(y binarized)
     except Exception as e:
          print(f"标签二值化时出错: {e}")
          traceback.print exc()
          exit()
     # 6. 划分数据集
     print("\n 步骤 6: 划分训练集和测试集...")
     X = df['processed text']
     y = y binarized
     if len(X) < 2:
          print("错误:数据太少,无法进行训练/测试划分。
")
          exit()
     try:
          X train, X test, y train binarized, y test binarized
= train test split(
               X, y, test_size=0.25, random state=42 # Use
25% for testing, fixed random state
```

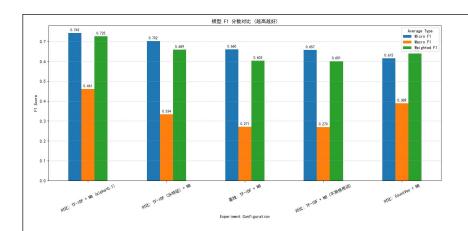
```
print(f"数据集划分完成:")
          print(f"
                   训练集样本数量: {X train.shape[0]}, 测
试集样本数量: {X test.shape[0]}")
          print(f"
                          练
                              集
                                      祭
                                          矩
                                                     状:
                       训
                                  标
                                              阵
                                                 形
{y train binarized.shape},
                          测试集标签矩阵
                                                     状:
{y test binarized.shape}")
     except Exception as e:
          print(f"划分数据集时出错: {e}")
          traceback.print exc()
          exit()
     # --- 步骤 7: 定义和运行实验 ---
     print("\n 步骤 7: 定义和运行分类实验...")
     results list = []
     # --- Experiment Configurations ---
     base nb = MultinomialNB(alpha=1.0)
     tfidf vec
                         TfidfVectorizer(max features=5000,
ngram range=(1, 2)
                        CountVectorizer(max features=5000,
     count vec
ngram range=(1, 2)
     # --- Experiment 1: Baseline (TF-IDF + NB) ---
                         run multilabel experiment(X train,
     res1
y train binarized, X test, y test binarized,
                                               tfidf vec,
base nb, "基线: TF-IDF + NB", labels list)
     if resl.get('status') == 'success': results list.append(resl)
     # --- Experiment 2: Count Vectorizer + NB ---
                         run multilabel experiment(X train,
y_train_binarized, X_test, y_test_binarized,
                                               count vec,
base nb, "对比: CountVec + NB", labels list)
```

```
if res2.get('status') == 'success': results list.append(res2)
     # --- Experiment 3: TF-IDF + NB (Lower Alpha) ---
                           run multilabel experiment(X train,
y train binarized, X test, y test binarized,
                                                   tfidf vec,
MultinomialNB(alpha=0.1), # Change alpha
                                                   "对比:
TF-IDF + NB (alpha=0.1)", labels list)
     if res3.get('status') == 'success': results list.append(res3)
     # --- Experiment 4: TF-IDF (Fewer Features) + NB ---
                           run multilabel experiment(X train,
y train binarized, X test, y test binarized,
TfidfVectorizer(max features=2000, ngram range=(1, 2)), #
Fewer features
                                                   base nb, "
对比: TF-IDF (2k 特征) + NB", labels list)
     if res4.get('status') == 'success': results list.append(res4)
     # --- Experiment 5: TF-IDF + NB (No Stopwords) ---
     print("\n 为 '无 停 用 词 '实 验 重 新 预 处 理 训 练 /测 试 数 据 ...")
     X train ns = X train.apply(lambda x: preprocess text(x,
set())) # Apply preprocess without stopwords
     X test ns = X test.apply(lambda x: preprocess text(x,
set()))
     # Filter out potential empty strings after reprocessing
(unlikely but safe)
     train mask = X train ns.str.strip() != "
     test_mask = X_test_ns.str.strip() != "
     X train ns f = X train ns[train mask]
     y train bin ns f = y train binarized[train mask] # Filter
labels accordingly
     X test ns f = X test ns[test mask]
     y test bin ns f = y test binarized[test mask] # Filter
labels accordingly
     if not X train ns f.empty and not X test ns f.empty:
           res5 = run multilabel experiment(X train ns f,
y train bin ns f, X test ns f, y test bin ns f,
```

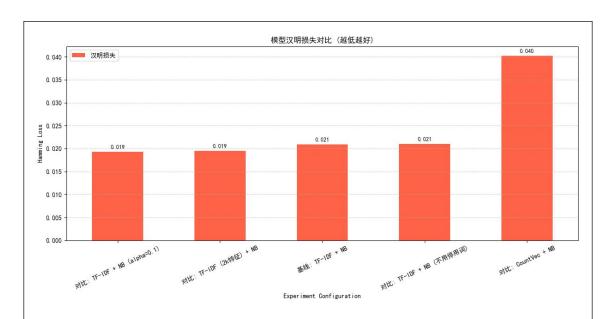
```
tfidf vec, base nb, "对比: TF-IDF + NB (不用停用词)",
labels list)
          if
                  res5.get('status')
                                                'success':
results list.append(res5)
     else:
          print("警告: 无停用词处理后训练或测试集为空,
跳过此实验。")
    # --- 步骤 8: 结果对比与可视化 ---
     print("\n" + "="*20 + " 实验结果对比 " + "="*20)
    if not results list:
          print("没有成功的实验结果可供对比。")
     else:
          # Create comparison DataFrame
          comparison data = [{
               '实验名称': res['name'],
              '子集准确率': res.get('subset accuracy',
np.nan), # Use .get for safety
               '汉明损失': res.get('hamming loss', np.nan),
               'Micro F1': res.get('f1 micro', np.nan),
               'Macro F1': res.get('f1 macro', np.nan),
               'Weighted F1': res.get('f1 weighted', np.nan)
          } for res in results list]
          comparison df
pd.DataFrame(comparison data).sort values(by='Micro
                                                     F1',
ascending=False).reset index(drop=True)
          print("\n 实验结果汇总 (按 Micro F1 降序):")
          pd.set option('display.max colwidth', 80) # Adjust
column width
          pd.set option('display.width', 120)
                                                # Adjust
total width
```

```
print(comparison df.round(4))
                                                            #
Round to 4 decimal places
           # --- Plotting ---
           # Plot F1 Scores Comparison
           plot metrics f1 = ['Micro F1', 'Macro F1', 'Weighted
F1']
           comp f1 = comparison df.set index(' 实 验 名 称
')[plot metrics f1]
           ax f1 = comp f1.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(14, 7),
rot=25,
                                        title='模型 F1 分数
对比 (越高越好)')
           plt.ylabel('F1 Score')
           plt.xlabel('Experiment Configuration')
           plt.ylim(bottom=0)
           plt.legend(title="Average Type", loc='best')
           plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
           plt.tight layout()
           for container in ax fl.containers:
                ax fl.bar label(container,
                                                  fmt='\%.3f',
padding=3, fontsize=9)
           plt.show()
           # Plot Hamming Loss Comparison
           comp loss = comparison df.set index('实验名称')[['
汉 明 损 失 ']]
           ax loss = comp loss.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(12, 6),
rot=25, color='tomato',
                                             title='模型汉明
损失对比 (越低越好)')
           plt.ylabel('Hamming Loss')
           plt.xlabel('Experiment Configuration')
           plt.ylim(bottom=0)
           plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
           plt.tight layout()
           for container in ax loss.containers:
```

```
fmt='\%.3f',
               ax loss.bar label(container,
padding=3, fontsize=9)
          plt.show()
     # --- 步骤 9: 其他可视化 (词云图) ---
     print("\n 步骤 9: 生成词云图 (基于训练集)...")
     # Create a temporary DataFrame with training data needed
for plotting
     # Use the 'binarized labels list' column added earlier
     train df for wc = df.loc[X train.index].copy() # Select
training rows
     # Ensure the necessary columns exist
         'processed text' in
                             train df for wc.columns
                                                       and
'binarized labels list' in train df for wc.columns:
           plot word clouds multilabel(train df for wc,
label col='binarized labels list',
text col='processed text',
label names=labels list,
num labels to plot=8) # Plot for top 8 labels
     else:
          print("错误:无法生成词云图,训练数据 DataFrame
缺少必要列。")
     print("\n" + "="*50)
     print("所有实验及可视化已完成")
     print("="*50)
```



包含标签: DV7 (280 次)



#### 数据样本 (前5行):

labels sentence

[] 原告林某某诉称:我与被告经人介绍建立恋爱关系,于1995年在菏泽市民政局办理结婚登记手续。

[DV1] 1998年2月份生一女李某乙,2005年4月15日生次女李某丙,2007年11月生一女李某丁。

2 [] 由于婚前缺乏了解、草率结婚,婚后发现双方性格不合、经常生气吵架。

**3** [DV13] 被告对家庭不管不问。

因感情不和,我与被告从2013年分居至今。

成功设置 Matplotlib 字体为 SimHei。 WordCloud 字体路径: C:\Windows\Fonts\simhei.ttf

开始执行多标签文本分类实验 (法律文书)

\_\_\_\_\_

步骤 1: 加载数据...

Attempting to load data from: D:\PaddlePaddle-EfficientNetV2\PaddleClas-EfficientNet\离婚诉讼文本.json 尝试将整个文件作为单个 JSON 列表加载...

将整个文件作为 JSON 列表加载失败: Extra data: line 2 column 1 (char 1601)

将尝试逐行解析 JSON...

文件读取和解析完成。

总共成功加载并验证了 11685 条记录。

成功创建 DataFrame。 数据集形状: (11685

独立标签出现次数统计:						
DV1	2402					
DV2	1469					
DV3	1212					
DV4	585					
DV5	515					
DV7	381					
DV6	378					
DV8	364					
DV9	361					
DV10	317					
DV12	173					
DV13	160					
DV11	109					
DV19	73					
DV17	63					
DV16	62					
DV18	59					
DV20	57					
DV15	56					
DV14	54					
Name:	count,	dtype:	int64			

```
移除了 20 行 (因预处理后文本为空)。
最终用于模型训练的数据集形状: (11665, 3)
步骤 5: 标签二值化...
共发现 20 个唯一标签: ['DV1', 'DV18', 'DV11', 'DV12', 'DV13', 'DV14', 'DV15', 'DV16', 'DV17', 'DV18', 'DV19', 'DV2', 'DV29', 'DV3', 'DV4', 'DV5', 'DV6'
标签二值化示成。二值化标签矩阵形状: (11665, 20)
步骤 6: 划分训练集和测试集...
数据集划分完成:
训练集样本数量: 8748, 测试集样本数量: 2917
训练集标签矩阵形状: (8748, 28), 测试集标签矩阵形状: (2917, 29)
步骤 7: 定义和运行分类实验...
--- 开始运行多标签实验: 基线: TF-10F + NB ---
开始训练模型 ...
模型训练完成。
开始在测试集上预测...
```

评估指标 (基线: TF-IDF + NB):

子集准确率 (Exact Match Ratio): 0.7041

汉明损失 (Hamming Loss): 0.0209 (越低越好)

Micro Avg Precision: 0.8415

Micro Avg Recall: 0.5423

Micro Avg F1-Score: 0.6596

Macro Avg Precision: 0.4856

Macro Avg Recall: 0.2230

Macro Avg F1-Score: 0.2711

Weighted Avg Precision: 0.7827

Weighted Avg Recall: 0.5423

Weighted Avg F1-Score: 0.6031

--- 实验 基线: TF-IDF + NB 完成 ---

--- 开始运行多标签实验: 对比: CountVec + NB ---

开始训练模型...

模型训练完成。

开始在测试集上预测...

预测完成。

```
评估指标 (对比: CountVec + NB):
  子集准确率 (Exact Match Ratio): 0.5166
  汉明损失 (Hamming Loss): 0.0402 (越低越好)
  Micro Avg Precision: 0.4779
  Micro Avg Recall:
                              0.8634
  Micro Avg F1-Score:
                              0.6152
  Macro Avg Precision:
                              0.2964
  Macro Avg Recall:
                              0.5988
  Macro Avg F1-Score:
                              0.3889
  Weighted Avg Precision: 0.5209
  Weighted Avg Recall: 0.8634
  Weighted Avg F1-Score: 0.6393
--- 实验 对比: CountVec + NB 完成 ---
--- 开始运行多标签实验: 对比: TF-IDF + NB (alpha=0.1) ---
开始训练模型...
模型训练完成。
开始在测试集上预测...
预测完成。
实验结果汇总 (按 Micro F1 降序):
               实验名称 子集准确率 汉明损失 Micro F1 Macro F1 Weighted F1
0 对比: TF-IDF + NB (alpha=0.1) 0.7189 0.0193 0.7428 0.4608 0.7253
1 对比: TF-IDF (2k特征) + NB 0.7158 0.0195 0.7022 0.3338
                                           0.6586
        基线: TF-IDF + NB 0.7041 0.0209 0.6596 0.2711
                                           0.6031
                                          0.6393
      对比: CountVec + NB 0.5166 0.0402 0.6152 0.3889
步骤 9: 生成词云图 (基于训练集)...
所有实验及可视化己完成
```

```
评估指标 (对比: TF-IDF + NB (不用停用词)):
```

子集准确率 (Exact Match Ratio): 0.7035

汉明损失 (Hamming Loss): 0.0210 (越低越好)

Micro Avg Precision: 0.8413

Micro Avg Recall: 0.5391

Micro Avg F1-Score: 0.6571

Macro Avg Precision: 0.4846

Macro Avg Recall: 0.2215

Macro Avg F1-Score: 0.2696

Weighted Avg Precision: 0.7819

Weighted Avg Recall: 0.5391

Weighted Avg F1-Score: 0.6009

--- 实验 对比: TF-IDF + NB (不用停用词) 完成 ---

```
评估指标 (对比: TF-IDF (2k特征) + NB):
```

子集准确率 (Exact Match Ratio): 0.7158

汉明损失 (Hamming Loss): 0.0195 (越低越好)

Micro Avg Precision: 0.8173

Micro Avg Recall: 0.6155

Micro Avg F1-Score: 0.7022

Macro Avg Precision: 0.4706

Macro Avg Recall: 0.2908

Macro Avg F1-Score: 0.3338

Weighted Avg Precision: 0.7573

Weighted Avg Recall: 0.6155

Weighted Avg F1-Score: 0.6586

--- 实验 对比: TF-IDF (2k特征) + NB 完成 ---

为'无停用词'实验重新预处理训练/测试数据...

--- 开始运行多标签实验: 对比: TF-IDF + NB (不用停用词) ---

开始训练模型...

模型训练完成。

开始在测试集上预测...

预测完成。

```
评估指标 (对比: TF-IDF + NB (alpha=0.1)):
```

子集准确率 (Exact Match Ratio): 0.7189

汉明损失 (Hamming Loss): 0.0193 (越低越好)

Micro Avg Precision: 0.7391

Micro Avg Recall: 0.7466

Micro Avg F1-Score: 0.7428

Macro Avg Precision: 0.5617

Macro Avg Recall: 0.4536

Macro Avg F1-Score: 0.4608

Weighted Avg Precision: 0.7244

Weighted Avg Recall: 0.7466

Weighted Avg F1-Score: 0.7253

--- 实验 对比: TF-IDF + NB (alpha=0.1) 完成 ---

--- 开始运行多标签实验: 对比: TF-IDF (2k特征) + NB ---

开始训练模型...

模型训练完成。

开始在测试集上预测...

预测完成。

#### 6. 实验心得

本次实验旨在探索朴素贝叶斯分类器在法律裁判文书(离婚诉讼领域)多标签案情要素分类任务中的应用效果。实验基于约 1.17 万条带有案情要素标签的句子数据,采用 TF-IDF 和词频(CountVectorizer)作为文本表示方法,并对比了不同配置(如停用词使用、贝叶斯平滑参数 alpha、特征数量)对模型性能的影响。

主要发现与分析:

数据特点与预处理:

数据集包含 11685 条有效记录,共识别出 20 个不同的案情要素标签 (DV1-DV20)。

标签分布呈现明显的不平衡性,如'DV1'(子女相关)出现次数远超其他标签,而部分标签如'DV14','DV15'等出现次数较少。这为后续模型在稀有标签上的表现带来了挑战。

文本预处理(分词、去除非中文、去停用词)后,有少量(20条)文本变为空,说明原始文本中可能存在无意义或非中文内容,预处理是必要的。

基线模型性能:

采用 TF-IDF (5k 特征, ngram 1-2) 和 MultinomialNB (alpha=1.0) 作为基线模型,在测试集上获得了 0.7041 的子集准确率和 0.6596 的 Micro F1 分数。

Micro F1 (0.66) 远高于 Macro F1 (0.27),这进一步印证了数据标签不平衡对模型性能的影响——模型在样本量大的常见标签上表现尚可,但在稀有标签上的平均表现较差。

汉明损失(Hamming Loss)约为 0.0209,表示平均每次预测中,约有 2.1%的标签被错误预测(预测为 1 而实际为 0,或反之)。

不同配置对比分析:

向量化方法: TF-IDF 在综合性能上优于词频(CountVectorizer)。虽然 CountVectorizer 获得了更高的召回率(Micro Recall 0.86 vs TF-IDF 0.54),但其精确率较低(Micro Precision 0.48 vs TF-IDF 0.84),导致 Micro F1 分数低于 TF-IDF (0.615 vs 0.660)。这表明 TF-IDF 的词频逆文档频率权重对于区分不同标签的文本特征更为有效。

平滑参数 (Alpha): 调整朴素贝叶斯的平滑参数 alpha 从 1.0 降至 0.1 对模型性能提升最为显著。该配置 (TF-IDF + NB alpha=0.1) 在所有实验中取得了最佳效果,Micro F1 提升至 0.7428,Macro F1 提升至 0.4608,子集准确率和汉明损失也有所改善。这表明较小的 alpha 值 (较少的平滑) 更适合此数据集和模型。

特征数量: 将 TF-IDF 特征数从 5000 减少到 2000 时,相较于 基线 模型 (alpha=1.0),性能有所提升 (Micro F1 从 0.660 提升至 0.702),但仍不及调整 alpha=0.1 后的效果。这可能意味着 5000 个特征对于 alpha=1.0 的模型来说可能过多或包含噪声,但调整模型本身的参数(如 alpha) 是更有效的优化途径。

停用词: 在本实验中,使用提供的停用词表与不使用停用词表,对 TF-IDF + NB (alpha=1.0) 的模型性能影响微乎其微 (Micro F1 几乎不变,其他指标也类似)。这可能是因为 TF-IDF 本身会降低常见词的权重,或者所用的停用词表对区分案情要素的关键信息影响不大。

可视化辅助: 实验包含了生成词云图的步骤,这有助于直观理解与高频案情要素(如 DV1, DV2, DV3 等)相关的核心词汇,为特征工程或结果解释提供定性参考。

结论与展望:

朴素贝叶斯结合 TF-IDF 是一种可行且计算高效的法律文本多标签分类基线方法。

超参数调优 (如朴素贝叶斯的 alpha) 对模型性能至关重要,效果优于单纯调整特征数量。在本实验中, alpha=0.1 的配置表现最佳。

数据集的标签不平衡是影响模型(尤其是 Macro 平均指标)的关键因素。标准的通用停用词表在此任务中效果有限,未来可考虑构建法律领域专用的停用词表。

#### 未来改进方向:

尝试更复杂的模型,如 SVM、Logistic Regression 或基于深度学习的模型 (如 BERT、LSTM)可能获得更好的性能。

采用针对多标签不平衡问题的策略,如标签幂集转换、分类器链、欠采样/过采样技术(需小心应用于多标签)、代价敏感学习等。

进行更细致的特征工程,例如引入词性、句法结构、法律实体识别等特征。 对模型进行更详细的错误分析,了解在哪些标签和哪些类型的句子上表现不佳,以便针对性改进。