东北师范大学本科生课程论文

论文总	题目	《多媒体技术基础》课程论文										
课程	名称		技术。	基础								
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专	业	数字媒体技术	年	级	2018 级							
		传媒科学学院	,									
本科生课程论文评价标准												
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评价等级(分值) 评价内容 指标 得分 В \mathbf{C} D A 选题是否新颖;是否有意义;是 选 题 20-16 15-11 10-6 5-0 否与本门课程相关。 思路是否清晰;逻辑是否严密; 结构是否严谨; 研究方法是否得 论证 20-16 15-11 10-6 5-0 当;论证是否充分。 文献资料是否翔实:是否具有代 文 献 20-16 5-0 15-11 10-6 表性。 文字表达是否准确、流畅:体例 是否规范; 是否符合学术道德规 规范 20-16 15-11 10-6 5-0 范。 是否运用了本门课程的有关理论 能力 20-16 15-11 10-6 5-0 知识;是否体现了科学研究能力。 评阅教师签名: 总分: 年 月 日

东北师范大学传媒科学学院 (新闻学院) 制

多媒体技术基础

1、研究内容

对改编自东野圭吾小说《白夜行》的电影《白夜行》的豆瓣短评进行情感分析:

2、数据采集

集搜客爬虫:

https://movie.douban.com/subject/4822829/comments?status=P

3、研究方法

朴素贝叶斯分类

4、Python 代码

```
import array
import re
from tkinter import flatten
import matplotlib
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB #导入朴素贝叶斯分
from sklearn.model selection import train test split #导入自动生
成训练集和测试集的模块 train test split
import jieba
import wordcloud
from wordcloud import ImageColorGenerator, STOPWORDS
pd.set option('display.max rows', None)
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
pd.set option('expand frame repr', False)#禁止自动换行
f = pd.read excel("白夜行1.xlsx")
```

```
# 提取星级
f['star'] = f.rating num.str.extract(r'(\d)')
# 删除列
f = f.drop(['rating num', 'user url', 'comment time'], axis=1)
# 异常值
#f['content'] = f.content.replace('', '微笑')
print(f)
#数据预处理
#中文分词
contents = f['content']
contents = list(contents)
contents1 = list()
for content in contents:#去除标点符号
   comp = re.compile('[^A-Z^a-z^0-9^u4e00-u9fa5]')
   content = comp.sub('', content)
   contents1.append(content)
print("中文分词: ")
print(contents1)
#分词
stopwords = open("stopwords.txt", encoding="utf-8")
stopwords1 = list()
for stopword in stopwords.readlines():
   curLine = stopword.strip().split(" ")
   stopwords1.append(curLine)
stopwords1 = list(_flatten(stopwords1))#二维转一维
print("停用词: ")
print(stopwords1)
new Series = pd.Series()
#处理停用词
new_list = list()
for content1 in contents1:
   ls = list(jieba.cut for search(content1))
   ls = [w for w in ls if w not in stopwords1]
   txt = " ".join(ls)
   new list.append(txt)
print("去除停用词: ")
print(new list)
new_Series = pd.Series(new_list)
f['content'] = new Series
```

```
star = list(f['star'])
star1 = list()
for s in star:
  if s == s:
      star1.append(int(s))
   else:
      star1.append(0)
# 计数
star_num = f.star.value_counts()
star num = star num.sort index()
print(star num)
matplotlib.rcParams['font.family'] = 'Kaiti'#让中文字体正常显示
labels = '1星', '2星', '3星', '4星', '5星'
sizes = list(star num)
plt.pie(sizes, explode=None, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title("豆瓣评分比例")
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
print("==============================三个词云图
=========" )
text1 = f[(f.star=='4')|(f.star=='5')]['content']
positive = list(text1)
file = open("positive.txt", 'a')
for i in range(len(positive)):
   s = str(positive[i]).replace('[','').replace(']','')#去除[],
这两行按数据不同,可以选择
  s = s.replace("'",'').replace(',','') +'\n' #去除单引号,逗
   file.write(s)
alice coloring = np.array(Image.open('people-flower.jpg'))
f w = open("positive.txt", "r")
t = f_w.read()
ls_w = jieba.lcut(t)
txt w = " ".join(ls w)
w = wordcloud.WordCloud(font path="msyh.ttc",
                  mask=alice_coloring, collocations=False,
```

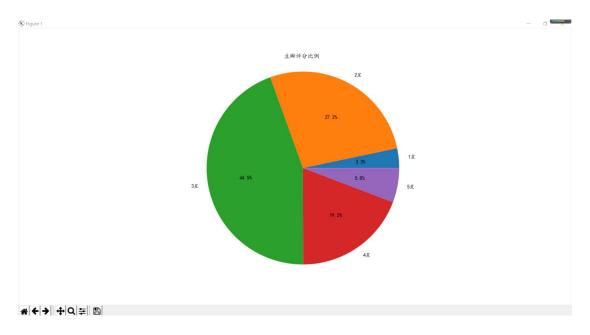
```
w.generate(t)
image color = ImageColorGenerator(alice coloring)
plt.imshow(w, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title("正向评分原因")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
w.to file("positive.png")
text2 = f[(f.star=='1')|(f.star=='2')]['content']
negative = list(text2)
file = open("negative.txt", 'a')
for i in range(len(negative)):
   s = str(negative[i]).replace('[','').replace(']','')#去除[],
这两行按数据不同,可以选择
   s = s.replace("'",'').replace(',',')') +'\n' #去除单引号,逗
   file.write(s)
alice coloring = np.array(Image.open('people-flower.jpg'))
f_w = open("negative.txt", "r")
t = f w.read()
ls w = jieba.lcut(t)
txt w = " ".join(ls w)
w = wordcloud.WordCloud(font path="msyh.ttc",
                    mask=alice_coloring, collocations=False,
                    stopwords=['一点', '这部','片子','小时','半
小时'。
w.generate(t)
image color = ImageColorGenerator(alice coloring)
plt.imshow(w, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title("负向评分原因")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
w.to file("negative.png")
print("==============================中<u>评</u>原因
text3 = f[(f.star=='3')]['content']
```

```
medium = list(text3)
file = open("medium.txt", 'a')
for i in range(len(medium)):
   s = str(medium[i]).replace('[','').replace(']','')#去除[],这
两行按数据不同,可以选择
   s = s.replace("'",'').replace(',',','') +'\n' #去除单引号,逗
   file.write(s)
alice coloring = np.array(Image.open('people-flower.jpg'))
f w = open("medium.txt", "r")
t = f w.read()
ls_w = jieba.lcut(t)
txt w = " ".join(ls_w)
w = wordcloud.WordCloud(font path="msyh.ttc",
                   mask=alice coloring, collocations=False,
                   stopwords=['一点', '这部','片子','小时','半
小时'。
w.generate(t)
image_color = ImageColorGenerator(alice_coloring)
plt.imshow(w, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title("中评评分原因")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
w.to_file("medium.png")
print("==========
=========""
star2 = list()
for st in star1:
   if st > 3:
      st = 1
      star2.append(st)
   else:
      st = 0
      star2.append(st)
f['star'] = star2
print(f['star'])
print(f)
```

```
clf = MultinomialNB()
x = f['content']
x = list(x)
y = f['star']
y = list(y)
n = len(x)//8
x train = pd.Series(x train)
y_train = pd.Series(y_train)
x test, y test = x[:n], y[:n]
x_test = pd.Series(x_test)
y_test = pd.Series(y_test)
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer,
TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
count_vec = CountVectorizer(max_df=0.8, min_df=3)
tfidf vec = TfidfVectorizer()
def MNB Classifier():
   return Pipeline([
       ('count vec', CountVectorizer()),
       ('mnb', MultinomialNB())
   1)
mnbc clf = MNB Classifier()
# 进行训练
print("Start training...")
mnbc_clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
print("training done!")
answer_b = mnbc_clf.predict(x_test)
print("0: 差评和中评; 1: 好评")
print(answer b)
print("Prediction done!")
#准确率测试
accuracy=metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,answer_b)
print('准确率: '+str(accuracy))
print("The classification report for b:")
print(classification_report(y_test, answer_b))
```

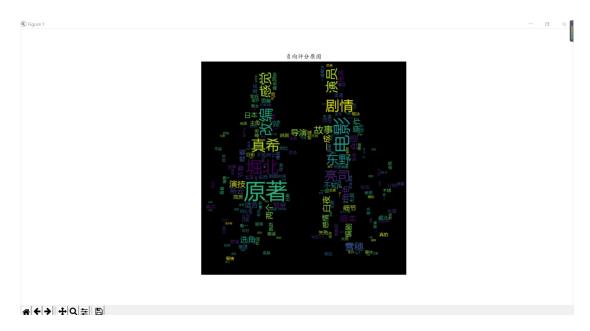
5、实验运行结果

6、可视化展示

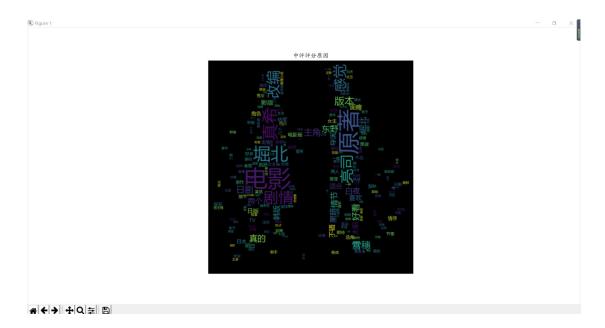




(正向评分原因)



(负向评分原因)



(中评原因)

6、结果分析

从饼图来看,中评占很大一部分;从正向评分和中评评分分析来看,有对原著情感的很大一部分原因在其中。

利用朴素贝叶斯进行情感分析,可以看出差评和中评要远大于好评,

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.79	1.00	0.88	48
1	1.00	0.07	0.13	14
accuracy			0.79	62
macro avg	0.89	0.54	0.51	62
weighted avg	0.84	0.79	0.71	62

使用 classification_report 函数对分类结果,从精确率 precision、召回率 recall、f1 值 f1-score 和支持度 support 四个维度进行衡量,可以看到分类器的效果是不错的。也就是从测试集可以大概看出,电影《白夜行》改编并不好。