Лабораторная работа №6: "Классификация текста." ИУ5-23 Зорин Арсений Задание: • Для произвольного набора данных, предназначенного для классификации текстов, решите задачу классификации текста двумя способами: На основе CountVectorizer или TfidfVectorizer. ■ На основе моделей word2vec или Glove или fastText. Сравните качество полученных моделей. import numpy as np import pandas as pd from typing import Dict, Tuple from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer, TfidfVectorizer from sklearn.model selection import train test split from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor, KNeighborsClassifier from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, balanced accuracy score from sklearn.metrics import precision score, recall score, f1 score, classification report from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix from sklearn.model selection import cross val score from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error, mean squared error, mean squared log error, median absolute er from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, roc auc score from sklearn.svm import SVC, NuSVC, LinearSVC, OneClassSVM, SVR, NuSVR, LinearSVR import seaborn as sns import tensorflow as tf from collections import Counter from sklearn.datasets import fetch 20newsgroups from gensim.models import word2vec from nltk.corpus import stopwords import re import nltk nltk.download('stopwords') [nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to [nltk data] /Users/a.zorin/nltk data... [nltk data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date! Out[25]: True categories = ['comp.graphics', 'misc.forsale', 'talk.politics.misc', 'rec.sport.hockey'] groups = fetch 20newsgroups(subset='train', categories=categories) data = groups['data'] In [8]: def accuracy\_score\_for\_classes( y true: np.ndarray, y pred: np.ndarray) -> Dict[int, float]: Вычисление метрики accuracy для каждого класса y true - истинные значения классов y pred - предсказанные значения классов Возвращает словарь: ключ - метка класса, значение - Accuracy для данного класса # Для удобства фильтрации сформируем Pandas DataFrame d = {'t': y true, 'p': y pred} df = pd.DataFrame(data=d) # Метки классов classes = np.unique(y true) # Результирующий словарь res = dict() # Перебор меток классов for c in classes: # отфильтруем данные, которые соответствуют # текущей метке класса в истинных значениях temp data flt = df[df['t']==c] # расчет ассиracy для заданной метки класса temp acc = accuracy score( temp data flt['t'].values, temp data flt['p'].values) # сохранение результата в словарь res[c] = temp acc return res def print accuracy score for classes( y true: np.ndarray, y pred: np.ndarray): Вывод метрики accuracy для каждого класса accs = accuracy score for classes(y true, y pred) if len(accs)>0: print('Метка \t Accuracy') for i in accs: print('{} \t {}'.format(i, accs[i])) In [9]: vectorized = CountVectorizer() vectorized.fit(data) vocabulary = vectorized.vocabulary print('Количество сформированных признаков - {}'.format(len(vocabulary))) Количество сформированных признаков - 34701

for i in list(vocabulary)[1:10]:

dwarf=12688 bcarh601=6807 bnr=7381 ca=8258 jim=18501 jordan=18615 subject=30225 re=26291 truly=31992

test features

Out[12]: 34701

# Размер нулевой строки

to converge (status=1):

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print('{}={}'.format(i, vocabulary[i]))

test features = vectorized.transform(data)

len(test features.todense()[0].getA1())

for v in vectorizers list:

for c in classifiers list:

STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

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Модель для классификации - LogisticRegression(C=3.0)

n iter i = check optimize result(

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Модель для классификации - LinearSVC()

Модель для классификации - KNeighborsClassifier()

Модель для классификации - LogisticRegression(C=3.0)

Accuracy = 0.9462882778860263

Accuracy = 0.9480779870582858

Accuracy = 0.689341728608886

Accuracy = 0.9588204517572346

Accuracy = 0.9677726059031536

Accuracy = 0.8325906280820764

for line in groups['data']:

# word2vec
vocabular = []

Wall time: 1.54 s

def sentiment(v, c):
 model = Pipeline(

Модель для классификации - LinearSVC()

Модель для классификации - KNeighborsClassifier()

stop\_words = stopwords.words('english')
tok = nltk.tokenize.WordPunctTokenizer()

line = re.sub("[ $^a-zA-Z$ ]"," ", line)

CPU times: user 2.7 s, sys: 53.7 ms, total: 2.76 s

token = [w for w in token if not w in stop words]

print\_accuracy\_score\_for\_classes(y test, y pred)

or [np.zeros(self.size)], axis=0)

[self.model[w] for w in words if w in self.model]

sentiment(EmbeddingVectorizer(model data.wv), LogisticRegression(C=5.0))

Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regression

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/linear model/ logistic.py:763: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed

line = line.strip().lower()

token = tok.tokenize(line)

[("vectorizer", v),
 ("classifier", c)])
model.fit(X\_train, y\_train)
y pred = model.predict(X test)

class EmbeddingVectorizer(object):
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, model):
 self.model = model

def fit(self, X, y):
 return self

boundary = 800

def transform(self, X):

X\_train = vocabular[:boundary]
X test = vocabular[boundary:]

to converge (status=1):

Accuracy

1

3

self.size = model.vector size

return np.array([np.mean(

for words in X])

y\_train = groups['target'][:boundary]
y\_test = groups['target'][boundary:]

STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

n iter i = check optimize result(

0.927777777777778 0.8564102564102564

0.9714285714285714

0.9230769230769231

vocabular.append(token)

Out[11]: <2234x34701 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.int64'>'

with 317800 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>

pipeline1 = Pipeline([("vectorizer", v), ("classifier", c)])

classifiers list = [LogisticRegression(C=3.0), LinearSVC(), KNeighborsClassifier()]

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Векторизация - CountVectorizer(vocabulary={'00': 0, '000': 1, '000005102000': 2, '000007': 3,

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'004325': 28, '004808': 29, ...})

Векторизация - CountVectorizer(vocabulary={'00': 0, '000': 1, '000005102000': 2, '000007': 3,

Векторизация - TfidfVectorizer(vocabulary={'00': 0, '000': 1, '000005102000': 2, '000007': 3,

'004325': 28, '004808': 29, ...})

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'000100255pixel': 4, '000256': 5, '0004': 6, '0007': 7, '000k': 8, '000usd': 9, '001': 10, '0010': 11, '0010580b': 12, '001116': 13,

'003848': 25, '0039': 26, '004253agrgb': 27, '004325': 28, '004808': 29, ...})

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%time model data = word2vec.Word2Vec(vocabular, workers=2, min count=10, window=15, sample=1e-3)

'001200201pixel': 14, '001323': 15, '001338': 16, '00196': 17, '002': 18, '002302': 19, '002339': 20, '0028': 21, '00309': 22, '003221': 23, '0038': 24,

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score = cross val score(pipeline1, groups['data'], groups['target'], scoring='accuracy', cv=3).mear

vectorizers\_list = [CountVectorizer(vocabulary = vocabulary), TfidfVectorizer(vocabulary = vocabulary)]

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def VectorizeAndClassify(vectorizers list, classifiers list):

print('Векторизация - {}'.format(v))

print('Accuracy = {}'.format(score))
print('============"')

VectorizeAndClassify(vectorizers list, classifiers list)

print('Модель для классификации - {}'.format(c))

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