# 人工智能学习笔记八——基于深度学习的 钓鱼(垃圾)短信检测

本文将用两种深度学习模型,BiLstm 和 transformer 进行对照实验,分别对于垃圾短信进行检测。

经过搜索,网上目前主流的垃圾短信数据集都已经是十几年前的数据集了,随着 5G 时代的来临,短信的形式变化的太快了,现在收到的短信一般以验证码以及手机流量充值为主,人们已不在用短信进行聊天。通过搜索,找到登录 - 数据集市 (shujujishi.com)了这个数据集,包含了 100 万条短信数据,但是没有标注,因而笔者自行抽选了其中的部分短信进行标注,最终得到了 1 万条正例短信,和 1 万条负例短信。

```
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[华为五] 專敬的4aba123123123: 华为五千国站计划于2919/8/1106:38-043:303平台址近开级。升级过程事宜做好安排。给您带来的不便,敬请谅解,更多详细信息请查看官网公告。
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[有钱元] 專敬的用户,您的订单已添结。与本人信息不济,请登以联系客服
[58] 以下,2011年10 中心,1911年10 中心,1911年10
```

#### 图1 (部分正例短信图)

```
[中国人寿] 事務的密門: 生活中充興风給、家人的健康和安全程発们每个人最大的心態、中国人寿那与您相伴、撑起家直保护伞、光視风险、为髮相当! 倒給产品評情適点由
【海奈かま】 共航送路高(元元元7届)立成修り、滅海食堂(元元江) 提供 1 動計1551/1.c.d.id.ic.n/2999地間订り
【役余の】 中、一個一大人 情報の最后を至999、例本物画を立995の研究 1 動物にサンド/1.c.d.id.ic.n/2999地間订り
【役余の】 中、一個一大人 有限の最后の最初に対しまた。
「海外大人 東京 1 大人 1 日本の 1 日本
```

### 图 2 (部分负例短信图)

正例的数据放在了 good. txt 的文件内, 负例的数据放在了 bad. txt 内。

然后是数据的筛选,观察图 1 和图 2 可以发现,短信里面含有大量的 url 链

接,以及电话号码,QQ 号码等许多信息,这边将把这些无用的信息全部删除,

只保留中文字符。但有些中文字符也是没有用的,例如"它","的","但是"等

连接词或者指示代词,无论是正例还是负例,都能见到这些词,我们称这些词为

停用词。这边引用了 stopwords/scu\_stopwords.txt at

master · goto456/stopwords (github.com)这篇文章的停用词列表,放在了

stopword.txt内,代码如下:

```
import re
import jieba
fr2 = open("bad.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
databad = fr2.readlines()
fr2.close()
fr3 = open("good.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
datagood = fr3.readlines()
fr3.close()
fr4 = open("stopword.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
stopword = fr4.readlines()
fr4.close()
stopword = [i.strip() for i in stopword]
datagood_select = []
databad_select = []
for i in datagood:
 out = re.findall(r'[\u4e00-\u9fa5]', i) #把非中文字符都替换掉
   outcon = "".join(out)
 outcut = list(jieba.cut(outcon))
   outfinal = []
 for word in outcut:
       if word not in stopword:
           outfinal.append(word)
   datagood_select.append(outfinal)
for i in databad:
   out = re.findall(r'[\u4e00-\u9fa5]', i)
   outcon = "".join(out)
```

```
outcut = list(jieba.cut(outcon))
outfinal = []
for word in outcut:
    if word not in stopword:
        outfinal.append(word)
databad_select.append(outfinal)
```

哎 唉 俺 按 吧 把 甭 别 嘿 很 乎 슾 或 既 及 啦 了 们 你 您 哦 砰 啊 你 我 他 她 它

图 3 (部分停用词列表)

然后是分词器,这边笔者规定分词器只保留出现频次最高的 1200 个词,规 定输入数据的最大长度为 30,不足 30 的补零,超过 30 的进行丢弃操作,正例 标记标签为 1, 负例标记标签为 0, 按照 7: 3 的比例切分训练集和测试集, 代码

如下:

```
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras_preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import numpy as np
MAX LEN = 30#句子的最大长度
num char=1200#保留 1200 个词
tokenizer_str = Tokenizer(num_words=num_char)
tokenizer_str.fit_on_texts(datagood_select+databad_select)
#print("word_index: \n",tokenizer_str.word_index)
datagood ls=[]
databad_ls=[]
for i in datagood_select:
    if len(i)<MAX_LEN:</pre>
        out = tokenizer_str.texts_to_sequences([i])
        datagood_ls.append(out[0])
for i in databad_select:
    if len(i)<MAX LEN:</pre>
        out = tokenizer_str.texts_to_sequences([i])
        databad_ls.append(out[0])
dataall = datagood_ls + databad_ls
dataout = [1]*len(datagood_ls) + [0]*len(databad_ls)
# 把负样本都 pad 到 30 个词,转化成 numpy 数组
data_all_mat = pad_sequences(dataall, maxlen=MAX_LEN, padding='post')
dataout = np.array(dataout)
#print(len(data_all_mat))
data_train, data_test, dataout_train, dataout_test = train_test_split(data_all_
mat, dataout, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, shuffle=True)
```

接着是对于模型的搭建,这边笔者分别用了 BiLstm 模型和 transformer 两

个模型,对于 BiLstm 的模型的介绍可以查看这篇文章: 基于 BiLstm 模型的恶

意 url 检测 (caodong0225.github.io)。这边就不在过多的赘述,用的模型和上

文的模型一模一样。而对于 transformer 模型,它是一个利用注意力机制来提高

模型训练速度的模型,关于它的工作原理,这边就不做介绍了。

# 模型的流程图如下:

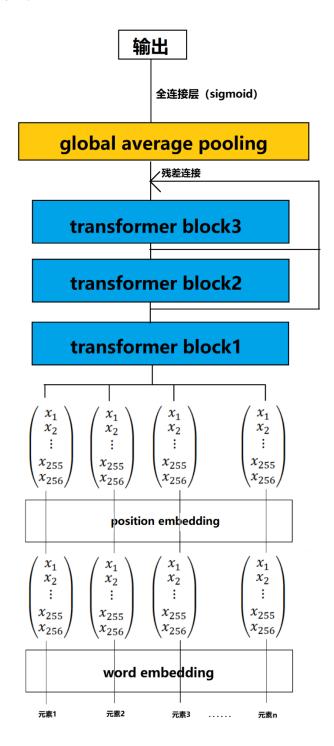


图 4 (transformer 模型流程图)

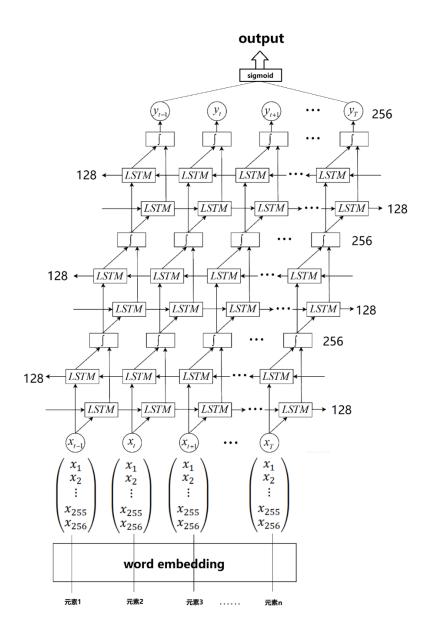
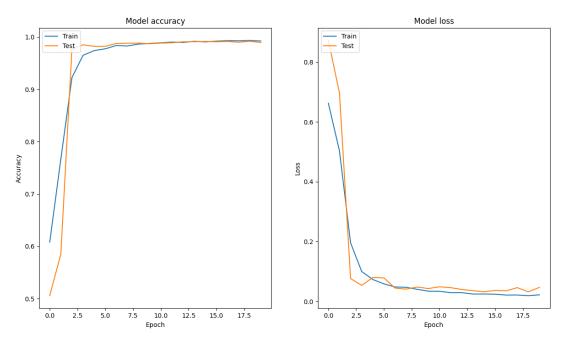


图 5 (Bilstm 模型流程图)

两个模型的训练效果图分别如下:



```
Epoch 1/20
110/110 - 53s - loss: 0.6628 - accuracy: 0.6080 - val_loss: 0.8726 - val_accuracy: 0.5059 - 53s/epoch - 477ms/step
110/110 - 52s - loss: 0.5032 - accuracy: 0.7666 - val_loss: 0.6970 - val_accuracy: 0.5851 - 52s/epoch - 472ms/step
Epoch 3/20
110/110 - 52s - loss: 0.1956 - accuracy: 0.9224 - val_loss: 0.0761 - val_accuracy: 0.9769 - 52s/epoch - 471ms/step
Epoch 4/20
110/110 - 52s - loss: 0.0998 - accuracy: 0.9650 - val_loss: 0.0536 - val_accuracy: 0.9851 - 52s/epoch - 472ms/step
Epoch 5/20
110/110 - 54s - loss: 0.0730 - accuracy: 0.9740 - val_loss: 0.0795 - val_accuracy: 0.9821 - 54s/epoch - 493ms/step
Epoch 6/20
110/110 - 58s - loss: 0.0585 - accuracy: 0.9774 - val_loss: 0.0785 - val_accuracy: 0.9823 - 58s/epoch - 523ms/step
Epoch 7/20
110/110 - 63s - loss: 0.0480 - accuracy: 0.9838 - val_loss: 0.0443 - val_accuracy: 0.9876 - 63s/epoch - 571ms/step
Epoch 8/20
110/110 - 63s - loss: 0.0469 - accuracy: 0.9829 - val_loss: 0.0408 - val_accuracy: 0.9881 - 63s/epoch - 570ms/step
Epoch 9/20
110/110 - 63s - loss: 0.0401 - accuracy: 0.9865 - val_loss: 0.0478 - val_accuracy: 0.9883 - 63s/epoch - 571ms/step
Epoch 10/20
110/110 - 62s - loss: 0.0340 - accuracy: 0.9877 - val_loss: 0.0427 - val_accuracy: 0.9871 - 62s/epoch - 568ms/step
Epoch 11/20
110/110 - 59s - loss: 0.0337 - accuracy: 0.9889 - val_loss: 0.0486 - val_accuracy: 0.9883 - 59s/epoch - 538ms/step
Epoch 12/20
110/110 - 54s - loss: 0.0289 - accuracy: 0.9903 - val_loss: 0.0458 - val_accuracy: 0.9890 - 54s/epoch - 492ms/step
Epoch 13/20
110/110 - 52s - loss: 0.0291 - accuracy: 0.9895 - val_loss: 0.0397 - val_accuracy: 0.9908 - 52s/epoch - 475ms/step
Epoch 14/20
110/110 - 51s - loss: 0.0243 - accuracy: 0.9918 - val_loss: 0.0357 - val_accuracy: 0.9910 - 51s/epoch - 460ms/step
Epoch 15/20
110/110 - 51s - loss: 0.0244 - accuracy: 0.9905 - val_loss: 0.0318 - val_accuracy: 0.9915 - 51s/epoch - 461ms/step
Epoch 16/20
110/110 - 52s - loss: 0.0239 - accuracy: 0.9920 - val_loss: 0.0366 - val_accuracy: 0.9910 - 52s/epoch - 471ms/step
Epoch 17/20
110/110 - 52s - loss: 0.0210 - accuracy: 0.9930 - val_loss: 0.0351 - val_accuracy: 0.9915 - 52s/epoch - 468ms/step
Epoch 18/20
110/110 - 51s - loss: 0.0211 - accuracy: 0.9927 - val_loss: 0.0458 - val_accuracy: 0.9900 - 51s/epoch - 465ms/step
Epoch 19/20
110/110 - 51s - loss: 0.0191 - accuracy: 0.9933 - val_loss: 0.0317 - val_accuracy: 0.9918 - 51s/epoch - 465ms/step
110/110 - 51s - loss: 0.0217 - accuracy: 0.9923 - val_loss: 0.0468 - val_accuracy: 0.9895 - 51s/epoch - 463ms/step
```

图 6 (transformer 模型训练图)

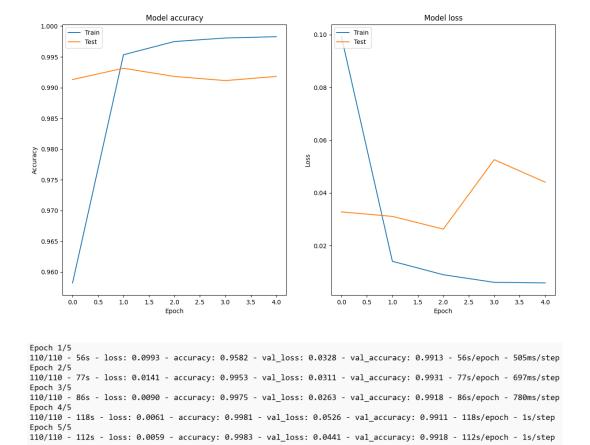


图 7 (BiLstm 模型图)

最终 BiLstm 模型在训练集上的准确度达到了 99.8%, 在测试集达到了 99.1%。

transformer 模型在训练集上的准确度达到了 99.2%, 在测试集达到了 98.9%。

## 完整代码如下:

## Transformer:

```
#coding:gbk
from __future__ import print_function
from keras import backend as K
import tensorflow as tf
import keras
import tqdm
import numpy as np
```

```
from keras import Sequential
from keras.layers import Embedding
from keras.models import Model,load_model
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dropout, Dense
from tensorflow.keras.layers import GlobalAveragePooling1D,Input,Layer
import re
import jieba
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import pickle
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
class Position_Embedding(Layer):
   def __init__(self, size=None, mode='sum', **kwargs):
       self.size = size #必须为偶数
       self.mode = mode
       super(Position_Embedding, self).__init__(**kwargs)
   def get_config(self):
       config = {
            'size': self.size,
            'mode': self.mode,
       }
       base config = super(Position Embedding, self).get config()
       return dict(list(base_config.items()) + list(config.items()))
   def call(self, x): #上一层一般就是 embedding 层, batch size,seq len,model dim
       if (self.size == None) or (self.mode == 'sum'):
           self.size = int(x.shape[-1]) #d_model 的长度,比如 512
       batch size, seq len = K.shape(x)[0], K.shape(x)[1] #
       ## K.arange(self.size / 2, dtype='float32' ), 生成 0~256, 间隔 1,即公式中的 i
       ## 2*K.arange(self.size / 2, dtype='float32'), 0~512, 间隔 2,即公式中的
2i, 0,2,4,6.....,512, 对应的 i 是 0,1,2,3,4,5
       ## 再除以 model_dim, 按公式取 pow
       position_j = 1. / K.pow(10000., 2 * K.arange(self.size / 2, dtype='float32'
) / self.size) #
       position_j = K.expand_dims(position_j, 0) # (1,256)
       #生成位置的序列
       #x[:,:,0]取每个 embedding 的第一个分量---> bs,seq_len
       #ones_like -->bs,seq_len [[1, 1, 1, 1.....],[1,1,1.....],.....]
        #cumsum ---> bs,seq_len,[[1,2,3,4.....],[1,2,3.....],.....]
       #cumsum-1 ---->bs,seq_len,[[0,1,2,3.....],[0,1,2.....],.....]
       position_i = K.cumsum(K.ones_like(x[:,:,0]), 1)-1 #K.arange 不支持变长,只好用
这种方法生成
       position i = K.expand dims(position i, 2)#bs,seq len,1
       position ij = K.dot(position i, position j)#bs,seq len,256
```

```
##经过 dot 之后,就是 pe/10000^(2i/d_model)了
       ##原始的实现稍微有点问题,不应该直接 concatenate 偶数和奇数,应该交叉
concatenate
       position_ij_2i = K.sin(position_ij)[...,tf.newaxis] #bs,seq_len,model_dim/2
,1
       position_ij_2i_1 = K.cos(position_ij)[...,tf.newaxis]#bs,seq_len,model_dim/
2,1
       position_ij = K.concatenate([position_ij_2i,position_ij_2i_1])#bs,seq_len,m
odel dim/2,2
       position_ij = K.reshape(position_ij,(batch_size,seq_len,self.size)) #bs,seq
len, model dim
       #position_ij = K.concatenate([K.cos(position_ij), K.sin(position_ij)], 2)#这
个实现没有交叉拼接,前半部分都用的 cos,后半部分都用的 sin
       if self.mode == 'sum':
           return position_ij + x
       elif self.mode == 'concat':
           return K.concatenate([position_ij, x], 2)
   def compute_output_shape(self, input_shape):
       if self.mode == 'sum':
           return input shape
       elif self.mode == 'concat':
           return (input shape[0], input shape[1], input shape[2]+self.size)
class ScaledDotProductAttention(Layer):
   r"""The attention layer that takes three inputs representing queries, keys and
values.
   \text{\text{Attention}}(Q, K, V) = \text{\text{softmax}}(\frac{Q K^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}) V
   See: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.03762.pdf
   def __init__(self,
                return_attention=False,
                history_only=False,
                **kwargs):
        """Initialize the layer.
        :param return_attention: Whether to return attention weights.
        :param history_only: Whether to only use history data.
        :param kwargs: Arguments for parent class.
        ....
        super(ScaledDotProductAttention, self).__init__(**kwargs)
       self.supports_masking = True
        self.return_attention = return_attention
       self.history_only = history_only
        self.intensity = self.attention = None
```

```
def get_config(self):
       config = {
            'return_attention': self.return_attention,
            'history_only': self.history_only,
       base_config = super(ScaledDotProductAttention, self).get_config()
       return dict(list(base_config.items()) + list(config.items()))
   def compute output shape(self, input shape):
       if isinstance(input_shape, list):
           query shape, key shape, value shape = input shape
       else:
           query_shape = key_shape = value_shape = input_shape
       output_shape = query_shape[:-1] + value_shape[-1:]
       if self.return_attention:
           attention shape = query shape[:2] + (key shape[1],)
           return [output_shape, attention_shape]
       return output_shape
   def compute_mask(self, inputs, mask=None):
       if isinstance(mask, list):
           mask = mask[0]
       if self.return attention:
           return [mask, None]
       return mask
   def call(self, inputs, mask=None, **kwargs):
       if isinstance(inputs, list):
           query, key, value = inputs
       else:
           query = key = value = inputs
       if isinstance(mask, list):
           mask = mask[1]
       feature_dim = K.shape(query)[-1] #512
       #query = (bs,seq_len,dim)
       #key = (bs,seq_len,dim)
       #batch_dot 后 bs,seq_len,seq_len
       e = K.batch_dot(query, key, axes=2) / K.sqrt(K.cast(feature_dim, dtype=K.fl
oatx()))
       if self.history_only:
           query_len, key_len = K.shape(query)[1], K.shape(key)[1]
           indices = K.expand_dims(K.arange(0, key_len), axis=0)
           upper = K.expand_dims(K.arange(0, query_len), axis=-1)
```

```
e -
= 10000.0 * K.expand dims(K.cast(indices > upper, K.floatx()), axis=0)
        if mask is not None:
            e -= 10000.0 * (1.0 - K.cast(K.expand_dims(mask, axis=-
2), K.floatx()))
        self.intensity = e
        e = K.exp(e - K.max(e, axis=-1, keepdims=True))
        self.attention = e / K.sum(e, axis=-1, keepdims=True)
        #self.attention = bs,seq len,seq len
        #value = bs,seq_len,dim
        #v = bs,seq len,dim
        v = K.batch_dot(self.attention, value)
        if self.return_attention:
            return [v, self.attention]
        return v
class MultiHeadAttention(Layer):
    """Multi-head attention layer.
   See: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.03762.pdf
    def __init__(self,
                 head num,
                 activation='relu',
                 use_bias=True,
                 kernel_initializer='glorot_normal',
                 bias initializer='zeros',
                 kernel regularizer=None,
                 bias_regularizer=None,
                 kernel_constraint=None,
                 bias_constraint=None,
                 history_only=False,
                 **kwargs):
        """Initialize the layer.
        :param head_num: Number of heads.
        :param activation: Activations for linear mappings.
        :param use bias: Whether to use bias term.
        :param kernel initializer: Initializer for linear mappings.
        :param bias_initializer: Initializer for linear mappings.
        :param kernel_regularizer: Regularizer for linear mappings.
        :param bias_regularizer: Regularizer for linear mappings.
        :param kernel constraint: Constraints for linear mappings.
        :param bias_constraint: Constraints for linear mappings.
        :param history only: Whether to only use history in attention layer.
```

```
self.supports masking = True
        self.head_num = head_num
        self.activation = keras.activations.get(activation)
        self.use_bias = use_bias
       self.kernel_initializer = keras.initializers.get(kernel_initializer)
        self.bias initializer = keras.initializers.get(bias initializer)
       self.kernel_regularizer = keras.regularizers.get(kernel_regularizer)
        self.bias regularizer = keras.regularizers.get(bias regularizer)
        self.kernel_constraint = keras.constraints.get(kernel_constraint)
        self.bias constraint = keras.constraints.get(bias constraint)
        self.history_only = history_only
       self.Wq = self.Wk = self.Wo = None
        self.bq = self.bk = self.bv = self.bo = None
       self.intensity = self.attention = None
        super(MultiHeadAttention, self).__init__(**kwargs)
   def get_config(self):
       config = {
            'head_num': self.head_num,
            'activation': keras.activations.serialize(self.activation),
            'use_bias': self.use_bias,
            'kernel_initializer': keras.initializers.serialize(self.kernel_initiali
zer),
            'bias_initializer': keras.initializers.serialize(self.bias_initializer)
            'kernel_regularizer': keras.regularizers.serialize(self.kernel_regulari
zer),
            'bias_regularizer': keras.regularizers.serialize(self.bias_regularizer)
            'kernel_constraint': keras.constraints.serialize(self.kernel_constraint
),
            'bias_constraint': keras.constraints.serialize(self.bias_constraint),
            'history_only': self.history_only,
       }
       base_config = super(MultiHeadAttention, self).get_config()
       return dict(list(base_config.items()) + list(config.items()))
   def compute_output_shape(self, input_shape):
       if isinstance(input_shape, list):
           q, k, v = input_shape
           return q[:-1] + (v[-1],)
```

```
return input_shape
  def compute_mask(self, inputs, input_mask=None):
       if isinstance(input_mask, list):
           return input_mask[0]
       return input_mask
  def build(self, input_shape):
       if isinstance(input shape, list):
           q, k, v = input_shape
       else:
           q = k = v = input\_shape
       feature_dim = int(v[-1])
       if feature_dim % self.head_num != 0:
           raise IndexError('Invalid head number %d with the given input dim %d' %
(self.head num, feature dim))
       self.Wq = self.add_weight(
           shape=(int(q[-1]), feature_dim),
           initializer=self.kernel_initializer,
           regularizer=self.kernel_regularizer,
           constraint=self.kernel constraint,
           name='%s_Wq' % self.name,
       if self.use_bias:
           self.bq = self.add_weight(
               shape=(feature_dim,),
               initializer=self.bias_initializer,
               regularizer=self.bias regularizer,
               constraint=self.bias_constraint,
               name='%s_bq' % self.name,
       self.Wk = self.add_weight(
           shape=(int(k[-1]), feature_dim),
           initializer=self.kernel_initializer,
           regularizer=self.kernel_regularizer,
           constraint=self.kernel_constraint,
           name='%s_Wk' % self.name,
       if self.use_bias:
           self.bk = self.add_weight(
               shape=(feature_dim,),
               initializer=self.bias_initializer,
               regularizer=self.bias regularizer,
               constraint=self.bias constraint,
```

```
name='%s_bk' % self.name,
            )
        self.Wv = self.add_weight(
            shape=(int(v[-1]), feature_dim),
            initializer=self.kernel_initializer,
            regularizer=self.kernel_regularizer,
            constraint=self.kernel constraint,
            name='%s_Wv' % self.name,
        if self.use_bias:
            self.bv = self.add weight(
                shape=(feature dim,),
                initializer=self.bias_initializer,
                regularizer=self.bias_regularizer,
                constraint=self.bias_constraint,
                name='%s bv' % self.name,
            )
        self.Wo = self.add_weight(
            shape=(feature_dim, feature_dim),
            initializer=self.kernel_initializer,
            regularizer=self.kernel_regularizer,
            constraint=self.kernel_constraint,
            name='%s Wo' % self.name,
        )
        if self.use_bias:
            self.bo = self.add_weight(
                shape=(feature_dim,),
                initializer=self.bias initializer,
                regularizer=self.bias_regularizer,
                constraint=self.bias_constraint,
                name='%s_bo' % self.name,
        super(MultiHeadAttention, self).build(input_shape)
   @staticmethod
   def _reshape_to_batches(x, head_num):
        #split to head num
        input shape = K.shape(x)
       batch_size, seq_len, feature_dim = input_shape[0], input_shape[1], input_sh
ape[2]
       head_dim = feature_dim // head_num
        x = K.reshape(x, (batch_size, seq_len, head_num, head_dim))
        ##为了方便 scaled dot attention 计算(输入是 bs, seq_len,head_dim),这里做了
transpose 和 reshape
```

```
x = K.permute_dimensions(x, [0, 2, 1, 3]) #transpose,把并行计算的 head_num 维
度提到前面
       return K.reshape(x, (batch_size * head_num, seq_len, head_dim)) #reshape,因
为 bs 轴在 scaled dot 里面不参与计算
   @staticmethod
   def reshape attention from batches(x, head num):##attention 得分矩阵的反向恢复
       input\_shape = K.shape(x)
       batch_size, seq_len, feature_dim = input_shape[0], input_shape[1], input_sh
ape[2]
       x = K.reshape(x, (batch size // head num, head num, seq len, feature dim))
       return K.permute_dimensions(x, [0, 2, 1, 3])
 @staticmethod
   def _reshape_from_batches(x, head_num):#attention 后的向量恢复
       input\_shape = K.shape(x)
       batch_size, seq_len, feature_dim = input_shape[0], input_shape[1], input_sh
ape[2] #bs*head_num,seq_len,head_dim
       x = K.reshape(x, (batch_size // head_num, head_num, seq_len, feature_dim))#
bs,head_num,seq_len,head_dim
       x = K.permute_dimensions(x, [0, 2, 1, 3])#bs,seq_len,head_num,head_dim
       return K.reshape(x, (batch size // head num, seq len, feature dim * head nu
m)) #bs,seq_len,model_dim
   @staticmethod
   def _reshape_mask(mask, head_num):
       if mask is None:
           return mask
       seq_len = K.shape(mask)[1]
       mask = K.expand_dims(mask, axis=1)
       mask = K.tile(mask, [1, head_num, 1])
       return K.reshape(mask, (-1, seq_len))
   def call(self, inputs, mask=None):
       if isinstance(inputs, list):
           q, k, v = inputs
       else:
           q = k = v = inputs #bs,seq_len,model_dim
       if isinstance(mask, list):
           q_mask, k_mask, v_mask = mask
       else:
           q_mask = k_mask = v_mask = mask
```

```
q = K.dot(q, self.Wq) #先做变换再分成 8 个, 和先分成 8*64 个再做变换, 参数量都是一
样的 512*512
       k = K.dot(k, self.Wk)
        v = K.dot(v, self.Wv)
        if self.use bias:
           q += self.bq
           k += self.bk
           v += self.bv
        if self.activation is not None:
           q = self.activation(q)
           k = self.activation(k)
           v = self.activation(v)
        scaled_dot_product_attention = ScaledDotProductAttention(
           history_only=self.history_only,
           name='%s-Attention' % self.name,
        y = scaled_dot_product_attention(
           inputs=[
                self._reshape_to_batches(q, self.head_num), #query,bs*numhead,seq_1
en,dim,head_dim
                self._reshape_to_batches(k, self.head_num), #key
                self._reshape_to_batches(v, self.head_num), #value
           1,
           mask=[
                self._reshape_mask(q_mask, self.head_num),
                self._reshape_mask(k_mask, self.head_num),
                self._reshape_mask(v_mask, self.head_num),
           ],
        相似度矩阵
         self.intensity = self._reshape_attention_from_batches(scaled_dot_product_
attention.intensity, self.head_num)
         self.attention = self._reshape_attention_from_batches(scaled_dot_product_
attention.attention, self.head_num)
        y = self._reshape_from_batches(y, self.head_num) #合并
        y = K.dot(y, self.Wo) #最终输出
        if self.use bias:
           y += self.bo
        if self.activation is not None:
           y = self.activation(y)
        # Add shape information to tensor
        input_shape = [K.int_shape(q), K.int_shape(k), K.int_shape(v)]
        output shape = self.compute output shape(input shape)
```

```
if output_shape[1] is not None:
            output shape = (-1,) + output shape[1:]
            y = K.reshape(y, output_shape)
        return y
class LayerNorm(Layer):
   def __init__(self,
                 center=True,
                 scale=False,
                 epsilon=None,
                 gamma_initializer='ones',
                 beta initializer='zeros',
                 gamma regularizer=None,
                 beta_regularizer=None,
                 gamma_constraint=None,
                 beta_constraint=None,
                 **kwargs
                 ):
        super(LayerNorm, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.supports_masking = True
        self.center = center
        self.scale = scale
        if epsilon is None:
            epsilon = K.epsilon() * K.epsilon()
        self.epsilon = epsilon
        self.gamma_initializer = keras.initializers.get(gamma_initializer)
        self.beta_initializer = keras.initializers.get(beta_initializer)
        self.gamma_regularizer = keras.regularizers.get(gamma_regularizer)
        self.beta regularizer = keras.regularizers.get(beta regularizer)
        self.gamma_constraint = keras.constraints.get(gamma_constraint)
        self.beta_constraint = keras.constraints.get(beta_constraint)
        self.gamma, self.beta = 0., 0.
   def get_config(self):
        config = {
            'center': self.center,
            'scale': self.scale,
            'epsilon': self.epsilon,
            'gamma_initializer': keras.initializers.serialize(self.gamma_initialize
r),
            'beta_initializer': keras.initializers.serialize(self.beta_initializer)
            'gamma_regularizer': keras.regularizers.serialize(self.gamma_regularize
r),
            'beta regularizer': keras.regularizers.serialize(self.beta regularizer)
```

```
'gamma_constraint': keras.constraints.serialize(self.gamma_constraint),
            'beta_constraint': keras.constraints.serialize(self.beta_constraint),
        base_config = super(LayerNorm, self).get_config()
        return dict(list(base_config.items()) + list(config.items()))
    def call(self, inputs, **kwargs):
       mean = K.mean(inputs, axis=-1, keepdims=True)
        variance = K.mean(K.square(inputs - mean), axis=-1, keepdims=True)
        std = K.sqrt(variance + self.epsilon)
        outputs = (inputs - mean) / std
        if self.scale:
            outputs *= self.gamma
        if self.center:
            outputs += self.beta
        return outputs
def load_word_embedding(filepath):
   embeddings_index = {}
   f = open(filepath, encoding='utf8')
   for line in tqdm(f):
       values = line.split()
        word = ''.join(values[:-MODEL_DIM])
        coefs = np.asarray(values[-MODEL_DIM:], dtype='float32')
        embeddings_index[word] = coefs
   f.close()
   return embeddings_index
def build_matrix(word_index, path):
   embedding_index = load_word_embedding(path)
   embedding_matrix = np.zeros((len(word_index) + 1, MODEL_DIM))
   for word, i in word_index.items():
        if word in embedding_index:
            embedding_matrix[i] = embedding_index[word]
            #break
   return embedding_matrix
def transformer_block(x,prefix):
   O_seq = MultiHeadAttention(head_num=8,name=f'{prefix}_att1')(x) #bs,words_len,d
im
   0_seq = Dropout(0.1, name=f'{prefix}_do1')(0_seq)
   0_seq_Add1 = tf.keras.layers.Add(name=f'{prefix}_add1')([x,0_seq])
```

```
O_seq_LN1 = LayerNorm(name=f'{prefix}_LN1')(O_seq_Add1) #X = LayerNorm(X + mult
ihead(X))
   O_seq_fc1 = Dense(MODEL_DIM * 4,activation='relu',name=f'{prefix}_fc1')(0_seq_L
N1) #FFN
   0_seq_fc2 = Dense(MODEL_DIM, name=f'{prefix}_fc2')(0_seq_fc1)
   0_seq_fc2 = Dropout(0.1,name=f'{prefix}_do2')(0_seq_fc2)
   0 seq Add2 = tf.keras.layers.Add(name=f'{prefix} add2')([0 seq LN1,0 seq fc2])#
   #0 seq Add2 = tf.add([0 seq LN1,0 seq fc2])
  0_seq_LN2 = LayerNorm(name=f'{prefix}_LN2')(0_seq_Add2)
   return O seq LN2
def build model():
   words = Input(shape=(MAX_LEN,),name='inputs',dtype='int32')
   embeddings = Embedding(num char,MODEL DIM, trainable=True)(words)
   embeddings = Position_Embedding()(embeddings) #增加 Position_Embedding 能轻微提高
准确率
   embeddings = Dropout(0.1)(embeddings)
  # def transformer block(x,prefix):
   seq_len = K.shape(words)[1]
# model dim = K.int shape(embeddings)[-1]
   0_seq1 = transformer_block(embeddings,prefix='t1')
   0_seq2 = transformer_block(0_seq1,prefix='t2')
   0 seq3 = transformer block(0 seq2,prefix='t3')
    0 seq4 = transformer block(0 seq3,prefix='t4')
#
  0_seq5 = transformer_block(0_seq4,prefix='t5')
    0_seq6 = transformer_block(0_seq5,prefix='t6')
    0_seq7 = transformer_block(0_seq6,prefix='t7')
     0_seq8 = transformer_block(0_seq7,prefix='t8')
   O_seq = tf.keras.layers.Add()([O_seq1,O_seq2,O_seq3]) ###后面这块是自由发挥的
   0_seq = GlobalAveragePooling1D()(0_seq)
   0_{seq} = Dropout(0.1)(0_{seq})
   #下面的这块原文用了 warmup, 我们不用了。
   result = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid', name='outputs')(0_seq)
 model = Model(inputs=words, outputs=result)
   opt=keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=5e-5)
   model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',optimizer=opt, metrics=['accuracy'])
   model.summary()
```

```
return model
fr2 = open("bad.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
databad = fr2.readlines()
fr2.close()
fr3 = open("good.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
datagood = fr3.readlines()
fr3.close()
fr4 = open("stopword.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
stopword = fr4.readlines()
fr4.close()
stopword = [i.strip() for i in stopword]
datagood_select = []
databad_select = []
for i in datagood:
   out = re.findall(r'[\u4e00-\u9fa5]', i) #把非中文字符都替换掉
   outcon = "".join(out)
 outcut = list(jieba.cut(outcon))
   outfinal = []
 for word in outcut:
       if word not in stopword:
           outfinal.append(word)
   datagood_select.append(outfinal)
for i in databad:
   out = re.findall(r'[\u4e00-\u9fa5]', i)
   outcon = "".join(out)
   outcut = list(jieba.cut(outcon))
 outfinal = []
   for word in outcut:
       if word not in stopword:
           outfinal.append(word)
   databad_select.append(outfinal)
MAX LEN = 30#句子的最大长度
num_char=1200#保留 1200 个词
tokenizer_str = Tokenizer(num_words=num_char)
tokenizer_str.fit_on_texts(datagood_select+databad_select)
#print("word_index: \n",tokenizer_str.word_index)
datagood_ls=[]
databad ls=[]
for i in datagood_select:
```

```
if len(i)<MAX_LEN:</pre>
        out = tokenizer str.texts to sequences([i])
        datagood_ls.append(out[0])
for i in databad_select:
   if len(i)<MAX_LEN:</pre>
        out = tokenizer_str.texts_to_sequences([i])
        databad ls.append(out[0])
dataall = datagood_ls + databad_ls
dataout = [1]*len(datagood_ls) + [0]*len(databad_ls)
# 把负样本都 pad 到 30 个词,转化成 numpy 数组
data all mat = pad sequences(dataall, maxlen=MAX LEN, padding='post')
dataout = np.array(dataout)
#print(len(data_all_mat))
data_train, data_test, dataout_train, dataout_test = train_test_split(data_all_mat,
dataout, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, shuffle=True)
MODEL DIM = 256
model = build_model()
#model = load_model('transformer.h5',custom_objects = {"Position_Embedding": Positi
on_Embedding,
                                                       "ScaledDotProductAttention":
ScaledDotProductAttention,
                                                       "MultiHeadAttention":MultiHe
adAttention,
                                                       "LayerNorm":LayerNorm})
history = model.fit(data_train,dataout_train, epochs=20, batch_size=128, validation
_data=(data_test, dataout_test), verbose=2)
# 保存模型
model.save('transformer.h5')
# 保存分词器
with open('transformer.pickle', 'wb') as handle:
   pickle.dump(tokenizer_str, handle, protocol=pickle.HIGHEST_PROTOCOL)
plt.figure()
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
# 绘制训练 & 验证的损失值
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
```

```
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

## BiLstm 模型的代码如下:

```
import re
from keras import Sequential
from keras.layers import Embedding
from keras.models import Model,load_model
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dropout, Activation, Flatten, Dense,
BatchNormalization, LSTM, Bidirectional
import pickle
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import jieba
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
import numpy as np
from keras preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
fr2 = open("bad.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
databad = fr2.readlines()
fr2.close()
fr3 = open("good.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
datagood = fr3.readlines()
fr3.close()
fr4 = open("stopword.txt","r",encoding="utf-8")
stopword = fr4.readlines()
fr4.close()
stopword = [i.strip() for i in stopword]
num_char=1200
MAX_LEN = 30
datagood_select = []
databad select = []
for i in datagood:
   out = re.findall(r'[\u4e00-\u9fa5]', i)
   outcon = "".join(out)
 outcut = list(jieba.cut(outcon))
   outfinal = []
 for word in outcut:
        if word not in stopword:
```

```
outfinal.append(word)
   datagood select.append(outfinal)
for i in databad:
   out = re.findall(r'[\u4e00-\u9fa5]', i)
 outcon = "".join(out)
   outcut = list(jieba.cut(outcon))
 outfinal = []
   for word in outcut:
        if word not in stopword:
            outfinal.append(word)
   databad select.append(outfinal)
tokenizer str = Tokenizer(num words=num char)
tokenizer_str.fit_on_texts(datagood_select+databad_select)
#print("word_index: \n",tokenizer_str.word_index)
datagood_ls=[]
databad ls=[]
for i in datagood_select:
   if len(i)<MAX_LEN:</pre>
        out = tokenizer_str.texts_to_sequences([i])
        datagood_ls.append(out[0])
for i in databad select:
   if len(i)<MAX_LEN:</pre>
        out = tokenizer str.texts to sequences([i])
        databad_ls.append(out[0])
dataall = datagood_ls + databad_ls
dataout = [1]*len(datagood_ls) + [0]*len(databad_ls)
# 把负样本都 pad 到 30 个词,转化成 numpy 数组
data_all_mat = pad_sequences(dataall, maxlen=MAX_LEN, padding='post')
dataout = np.array(dataout)
#print(len(data_all_mat))
data_train, data_test, dataout_train, dataout_test = train_test_split(data_all_mat,
dataout, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, shuffle=True)
model = Sequential()
model.add(Embedding(num_char, 256, input_length=MAX_LEN))
model.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(128, return_sequences=True)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(128, return sequences=True)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(128, return_sequences=False)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
```

```
history = model.fit(data_train,dataout_train, epochs=5, batch_size=128, validation_
data=(data test, dataout test), verbose=2)
# 保存模型
model.save('bilstm.h5')
# 保存分词器
with open('bilstm.pickle', 'wb') as handle:
   pickle.dump(tokenizer_str, handle, protocol=pickle.HIGHEST_PROTOCOL)
plt.figure()
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
# 绘制训练 & 验证的损失值
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

为了测试训练的成果,笔者用自己的手机短信进行测试,笔者选取了自己手机上的 200 条短信,并将其分成三类:正常短信(标签为 1),垃圾短信(标签

为 0) 和可以分成垃圾也可以不算垃圾的短信(标签为 2)。

图 8 ( 笔者自己手机的短信 )

笔者用刚刚训练得到的 BiLstm 和 transformer 两个模型分别在此验证机上进行预测,最终 BiLstm 模型达到了 95%的准确度, transformer 模型达到了 93%的准确度。可见效果还是不错的。由于该数据集含有笔者个人的隐私信息,故不放出来公开。