机器学习实验

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> 数据集

- 20NG 文本分类数据集 http://qwone.com/~jason/20Newsgroups/ (使用bydate版本,包含已经分好的训练集与测试集)
- 一共20个类/验证集可从训练集中按一定比例(自行确定)采样构建

▶ 任务说明

- 通过编程实现基于感知机、K近邻、朴素贝叶斯模型的文本分类模型
 - 评价指标: Macro-averaging F1 (见参考论文" A Class-Feature-Centroid Classifier for Text Categorization")
- 通过使用已有SVM工具,通过设计文档的向量表示,实现文本分类 (见参考论文" A Class Feature Centroid Classifier for Text Categorization"和" 其他参考资料")
 - 评价指标: Macro-averaging F1

▶ 其他参考资料(推荐)

- https://blog.datasciencedojo.com/unfolding-naive-bayes-from-scratch-part-1/
- https://aiiseasy.com/2019/06/09/text-classification-svm-naive-bayes-python/
- https://sebastianraschka.com/Articles/2014 naive bayes 1.html
- https://nlp.stanford.edu/IR-book/html/htmledition/text-classification-and-naive-bayes-1.html
- https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/
- https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/papers/guide/guide.pdf

> 实验报告

- 数据集预处理与统计分析
- 各文本分类模型的实现设计说明
- 算法核心部分的代码实现
- 各文本分类模型的超参数的敏感性分析
- 各文本分类模型的最优设置下的实验结果对比
- 实验感想

> 文本预处理

- 目标: 将每篇文档用N维特征向量进行表示
- $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$

- 如何选择N维特征?
 - 文本由其所包含的单词组成 → 词袋模型(Bag-of-Words)
 - N =文档集中出现的单词数(去重)= |V|(V代表文档集的词典/词项集合)
- 文本预处理环节
 - D₁: "Each state has its own laws."
 - D₂: "Every country has its own culture."

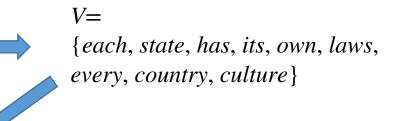


Table 1. Bag of words representation of two sample documents D_1 and D_2 .

each state has its own laws every country culture \mathbf{x}_{D1} 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0									维度对应单词 出现在文档中的 次数	
\mathbf{x}_{D1} 1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0		
\mathbf{x}_{D2} 0										
Σ 1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		Λ

> 文本预处理

文本预处理环节

(词条化)

```
V=

D<sub>1</sub>: "Each state has its own laws."

                                                                      {each, state, has, its, own, laws,

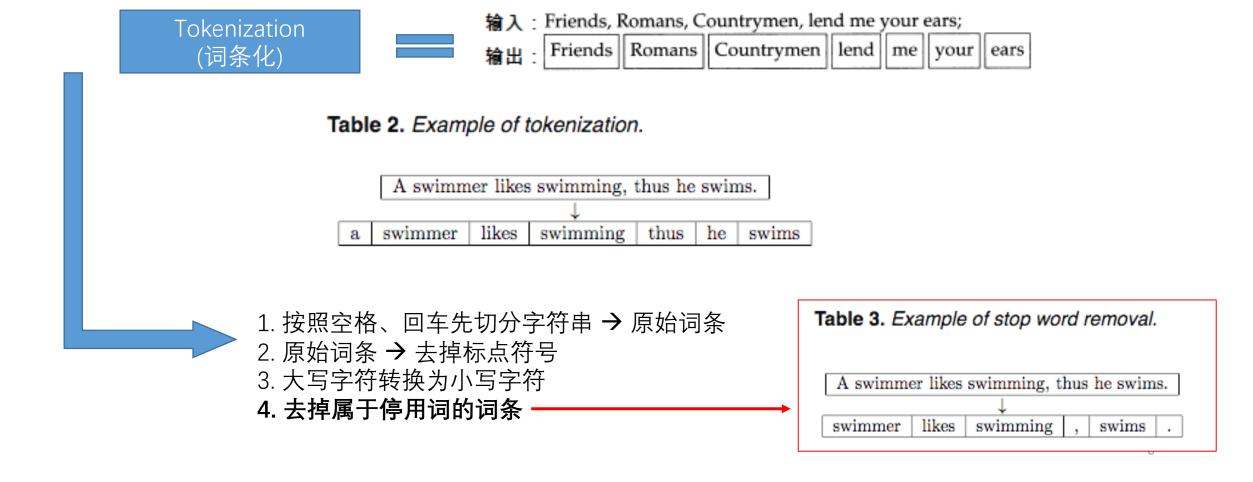
D<sub>2</sub>: "Every country has its own culture."

                                                                      every, country, culture}
                  Table 1. Bag of words representation of two sample documents D_1 and D_2.
                       each state has its own laws every country culture
                  \mathbf{x}_{D1} 1
                  \mathbf{x}_{D2} 0
                                                      输入: Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears;
                Tokenization
                                                              Friends | Romans | Countrymen | lend | me | your |
```

ears

> 文本预处理

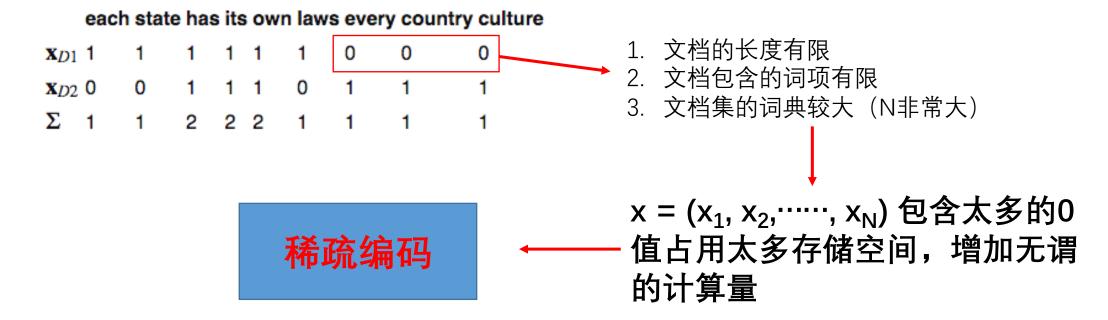
■ 文本预处理环节



> 文本预处理

■ 文本预处理环节

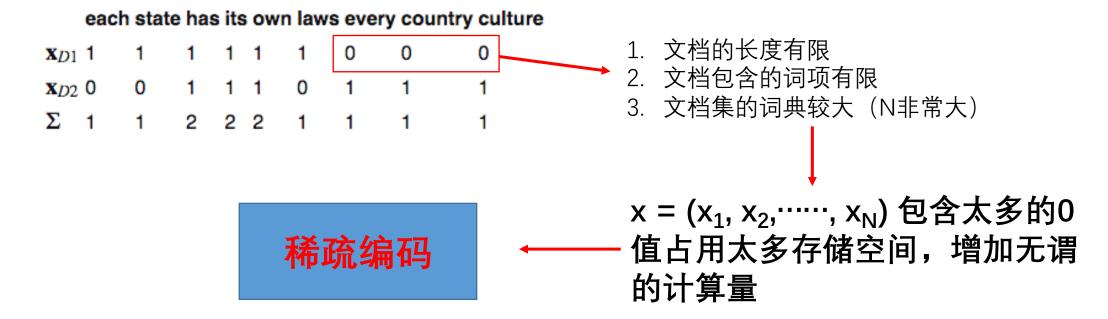
Table 1. Bag of words representation of two sample documents D_1 and D_2 .

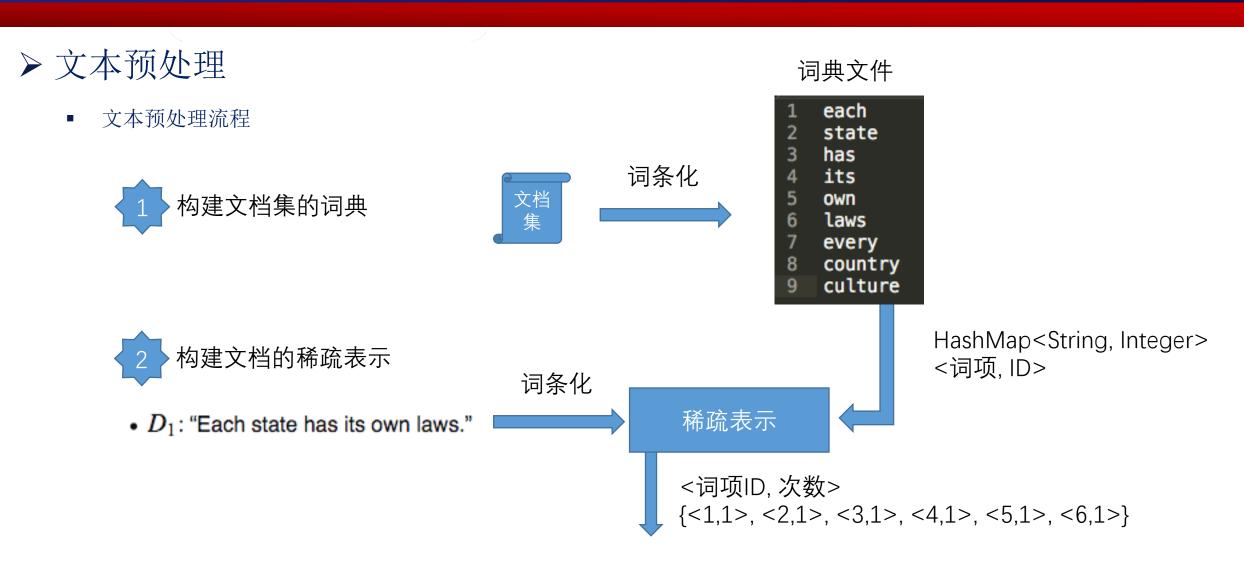


> 文本预处理

■ 文本预处理环节

Table 1. Bag of words representation of two sample documents D_1 and D_2 .





写入本地文件: "文档ID: <1,1>, <2,1>, <3,1>, <4,1>, <5,1>, <6,1>"

▶感知机

- 每个类有一个N维的w向量+偏置b
- 一次Load进一个文档的稀疏表示或K个文档的稀疏表示(K量力设置)
 - 根据梯度下降调整每个类的参数(w向量+偏置b)

$$f(x) = sign(w \cdot x + b)$$
 ②称为感知机, ②模型参数: w x, 内积, 权值向量, 偏置, ②符号函数:
$$sign(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & x \ge 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

- 文档的N维特征表示
 - ➤ The *tf-idf* weight of a term is the product of its *tf* weight and its *idf* weight.
 - Increases with the number of occurrences within a document
 - Increases with the rarity of the term in the collection $W_{t,d} = (1 + \log_{10} tf_{t,d}) \times \log_{10} (N/df_t)$

▶朴素贝叶斯

- 每个类通过其训练文档的稀疏表示, 统计每个词项出现在属于该类文档的总次数
- 保存这个<词项,总次数>到一个文档
- 保存每个类的先验概率到一个文档
- 测试时需要Load进这些文档中的统计量,通过**贝叶斯估计**进行分类