基于TF-IDF的文本分类和聚类

TF-IDF文本向量化

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
import numpy as np
corpus = [
        'This is the first document.',
        'This document is the second document.',
        'Beijing is our capital.',
        'Is this the first document?',
        'Beijing is the capital of China.',
]
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max features=10)
X = vectorizer. fit transform(corpus). toarray()
print(vectorizer. get_feature_names())
print('\n')
print('tf-idf向量化的结果为: \n', X)
['beijing', 'capital', 'china', 'document', 'first', 'is', 'of', 'our', 'the', 'this']
tf-idf向量化的结果为:
[[0.
                                   0.4629834 0.55775063 0.32941651
            0.
 0.
                       0. 38947624 0. 4629834 ]
            0.
[0.
                                  0.80231952 0.
            0.
                                                        0.28542847
                       0. 33746824 0. 40115976
            0.
[0.50733821 0.50733821 0.
                                0.
                                                        0.29964212
                                            ]
 0.
            0.62883263 0.
                                  ().
                                  0.4629834 0.55775063 0.32941651
[0.
                0.
                       0. 38947624 0. 4629834
            ().
[0.41137843 0.41137843 0.50989296 0.
                                                        0.24296673
                                           11
 0.50989296 0.
                      0. 2872648 0.
```

基于TF-IDF的文本分类

```
Y=np. array([0,0,1,0,1])
#print('对应的类别标签为',Y)

from sklearn import svm

X_train=X[:X. shape[0]-1]
#print(X. shape[0]-1)
Y_train=Y[:Y. shape[0]-1]

#'Beijing is the capital of China.',
X_test=X[X. shape[0]-1:]

clf =svm. SVC(kernel='linear', probability=True)
```

```
clf. fit(X_train, Y_train)
print(clf. predict(X_test))
```

 $\lceil 1 \rceil$

基于TF-IDF的文本聚类

```
In [4]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=2).fit(X)

print(kmeans.predict(X))
print(kmeans.cluster_centers_)

[0 0 1 0 1]
[[0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 1.38777878e-17 5.76095444e-01
3.71833752e-01 3.14753829e-01 1.38777878e-17 2.77555756e-17
3.72140237e-01 4.42375524e-01]
[4.59358322e-01 4.59358322e-01 2.54946482e-01 0.00000000e+00
0.00000000e+00 2.71304425e-01 2.54946482e-01 3.14416317e-01
1.43632401e-01 0.000000000e+00]]
```

基于doc2vec的文本分类和聚类

读取训练数据,并将读取的句子存储到text中(同 chapter 7代码)

```
In [5]: import json

text=[]

f_read=open('./data/体育.json', 'r',encoding='utf8',errors='ignore')

for line in f_read:
    line=line.replace('\\u00009','').replace('\\n','')
    obj=json.loads(line)
    sent=obj['contentClean']
    text.append(sent)
print(len(text))
```

500

```
import jieba
processed_text=[]

for sent in text:
    processed_sent=jieba.cut(sent.strip(' '))
    processed_text.append(list(processed_sent))

print(processed_text[0])
```

```
Building prefix dict from the default dictionary ...
Loading model from cache C:\Users\fengl\AppData\Local\Temp\jieba.cache
Loading model cost 0.486 seconds.
Prefix dict has been built successfully.
['远', '在', '土耳其', '打球', '的', '朱婷', '迎来', '自己', '的', '大', '日子', ', ', '今年', '11', '月', '29', '日', '是', '这位', '中国女排', '当家', '球星', '的', '22', '岁', '生日', '。', '尽管', '在', '国外', ', ', '但', '朱婷', '还是', '感受', '到', '了', '家乡', '的', '温暖', ', ', 因为', '29', '日', '她', '有', '一场', '特别',
```

基于doc2vec的文本向量化

```
# 生成固定格式的训练文档集合

train_text=[]

for i, sent in enumerate(processed_text):
    #改变成Doc2vec所需要的输入样本格式,
    #由于gensim里Doc2vec模型需要的输入为固定格式,输入样本为: [句子,句子序号],这里需要的输入为固定格式,输入样本为: [句子,句子序号],这里需要的输入为固定格式,输入样本为: [句子,句子序号],这里需要的编述。

tagged_doc=gensim.models.doc2vec.TaggedDocument(sent,tags=[i])
    train_text.append(tagged_doc)
    #print(tagged_doc)

#print(tagged_doc)

d_model=Doc2Vec(train_text,min_count=5,windows=3,vector_size=100,sample=0.001,nagetiv)

d_model.train(train_text,total_examples=d_model.corpus_count,epochs=10)

# 保存模型,以便重用
d_model.save("doc2vec_model") #保存模型
```

```
import gensim
from gensim.models.doc2vec import Doc2Vec
#load doc2vec model...
d_model= gensim.models.doc2vec.Doc2Vec.load("doc2vec_model")
#load train vectors...
text_vecs= d_model.docvecs.vectors_docs
print("专利向量的个数为",len(text_vecs))
#print(text_vecs[0])
```

专利向量的个数为 500

基于doc2vec的文本分类

```
In [8]:
import numpy as np
import jieba

#假设的标签集合为
Y2=np. random. randint(0, 2, size=500)
#print(Y2)

from sklearn import svm
clf =svm. SVC(kernel='linear', probability=True)
clf. fit(text_vecs, Y2)

new_text='我们是中国人'
new_tokens=jieba. cut(new_text)

v1 = d_model. infer_vector(new_tokens)
print(v1)

print(clf. predict([v1]))
```

基于doc2vec的文本聚类

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=3). fit(text vecs)
print(kmeans. predict(text vecs))
\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{smallmatrix}
2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 1\; 2\; 0\; 2\; 0\; 0\; 0\; 2\; 0\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 1\; 2\; 1\; 0\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 1\; 0\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 2\; 2
2\ 1\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 0]
```

```
In [ ]:
```