系统文档

小组成员及分工:

姓名	学号	任务分工	任务占比
何欣洋(组长)	202228015329003	主要负责搭建系统	60%
		整体前端和后端的	
		框架,LSTM 模	
		型、数据预处理等	
吕卓锦	202228015329004	主要负责搭建	40%
		CNN 模型,对模	
		型进行测试,设计	
		网页样式等	

任务定义:

情感分析或观点挖掘是对人们对产品、服务、组织、个人、问题、事件、话题及其属性的观点、情感、情绪、评价和态度的计算研究。近年来随着互联网信息的发展和深度学习的出现,使得越来越多的人投入到情感分析的研究当中。情感分析本质上是一个分类任务,常见的分类方法有:二分类或者进行打分(0 到 10)等等

方法描述:

本次作业主要利用 LSTM 和 CNN 对电影评论数据进行情感分析任务。LSTM 是一种特殊的 RNN,它在 RNN 的基础上引入了 gate 机制,从而使得 LSTM 克服了 RNN "记忆力不好的 特点",克服了简单的 RNN 梯度消失或者梯度爆炸的问题。CNN 是一种具有局部连接、权 重共享等特性的深层前馈神经网络,虽然 CNN 广泛地用于图像或视频的分析任务,但如果将文本看作一维图像,也可以将 CNN 用于 nlp 任务中。用卷积层替代全连接层可以极大减少要学习的参数数目。

系统框架:

后端: torch 版本: 1.13.0, python 版本: 3.19.2, django 版本: 4.1.4

前端:bootstrap

实现细节:

数据预处理部分:

通过正则表达式将不是字母或数字的字符替换为空格等

```
#清理文本,去标点符号,转小写
                                                                                  #清理文本、去标点代号、转小写

def clean_str(string):
    string = re.sub(r"\^a-Za-z0-9]", " ", string)
    string = re.sub(r"\'s", " \'s", string)
    string = re.sub(r"\'ve", " \'ve", string)
    string = re.sub(r"\'t", " n\'t", string)
    string = re.sub(r"\'te", " \'re", string)
    string = re.sub(r"\'t", " \'d", string)
    string = re.sub(r"\'l", " \'l", string)
    string = re.sub(r"\'l", " \'l", string)
10
11
12
   13
14
   15
                                                                                                                             string = re.sub(r"\"\", "\", "\", string
string = re.sub(r"\", ", ", string)
string = re.sub(r"\", "!", string)
string = re.sub(r"\\(", "\\(", **\times **\times
   16
17
18
   19
20
21
   22
23
24
```

建立词典:

```
word_count_sort = sorted(word_count.items(), key=lambda item : item[1], reverse=True) # 对词进行排序, 过滤低频词, 只取前MAX_WORD个高频词
word_number = 1
for word in word_count_sort:
    if word[0] not in vocab.keys():
        vocab[word[0]] = len(vocab)
        word_number += 1
    if word_number > MAX_WORD:
        break
return vocab
```

根据词典将句子转换为等长的 tensor

```
# 根据vocab将句子转为定长MAX_LEN的tensor

def text_transform(sentence_list, vocab):

sentence_index_list = []

for sentence in sentence_list:

sentence_idx = [vocab[token] if token in vocab.keys() else vocab['<UNK>'] for token in tokenizer(sentence)] # 句子分词转为id

if len(sentence_idx) < MAX_LEN:

for i in range(MAX_LEN-len(sentence_idx)): # 对长度不够的句子进行PAD填充

sentence_idx.append(vocab['<PAD>'])

sentence_idx = sentence_idx[:MAX_LEN] # 取前MAX_LEN长度

sentence_index_list.append(sentence_idx)

return torch.LongTensor(sentence_index_list) # 将转为idx的词转为tensor
```

模型训练并保存模型

```
# 模型训练
 75
       def train(model, train_data, loss_fn, optimizer, vocab, epoch=10, method='LSTM'):
 76
           print('train model')
 77
           model = model.to(device)
 78
           #记录每个epoch的损失
 79
           record loss = []
           record_acc = []
 80
 81
           # 定义损失函数和优化器
           loss_func = loss_fn
optimizer_func = optimizer
 82
 83
 84
           for epoch in tqdm(range(epoch)):
 85
 86
               model.train()
               avg_loss = 0 # 平均损失
avg_acc = 0 # 平均准确率
 87
 88
 89
                for i, (text, label) in enumerate(tqdm(train_data)):
 90
                   train_x = text_transform(text, vocab).to(device)
train_y = label.to(device)
 91
 92
 93
 94
                    #BP
 95
                   optimizer_func.zero_grad()
 96
                    pred = model(train_x)
 97
                    if (method == 'LSTM'):
                       pred = pred.log()
 98
 99
                    loss = loss_func(pred, train_y)
100
                    loss.backward()
101
                    optimizer_func.step()
                    avg_loss += loss.item()
102
103
                   avg_acc += <mark>accuracy</mark>(pred, train_y)
-个epoch结束后,计算平均loss和评平均acc
104
105
                avg_loss = avg_loss / len(train_data)
106
               avg_acc = avg_acc / len(train_data)
record_loss.append(avg_loss)
107
108
                record_acc.append(avg_acc)
109
110
               print("avg_loss:", avg_loss, " train_avg_acc:,", avg_acc)
112
               # 保存训练完成后的模型参数
113
               torch.save(model.state_dict(), method + '_IMDB_parameter.pkl')
构建 CNN 模型:
       class TextCNN(nn.Module):
           def __init__(self, vocab_size, embed_sizes, kernel_sizes, num_channels,
                        **kwargs):
                super(TextCNN, self).__init__(**kwargs)
                self.embedding = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_sizes)
 10
               # 这个嵌入层不需要训练
               self.constant_embedding = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_sizes)
 11
 12
                self.dropout = nn.Dropout(0.5)
               self.decoder = nn.Linear(sum(num channels), 2)
 13
               # 最大时间汇聚层没有参数,因此可以共享此实例
 14
               self.pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool1d(1)
self.relu = nn.ReLU()
# 创建多个一维卷积层
 15
 16
 17
 18
                self.convs = nn.ModuleList()
 19
                for c, k in zip(num_channels, kernel_sizes):
 20
                   self.convs.append(nn.Conv1d(2 * embed_sizes, c, k))
 21
 22
           def forward(self, inputs):
```

构建 LSTM 模型:

沿着向量维度将两个嵌入层连结起来,

删除最后一个维度并沿通道维度连结

for conv in self.convs], dim=1)
outputs = self.decoder(self.dropout(encoding))

encoding = torch.cat([

return outputs

embeddings = torch.cat((

每个嵌入层的输出形状都是(批量大小,词元数量,词元向量维度)连结起来

根据一维卷积层的输入格式,重新排列张量,以便通道作为第2维

self.embedding(inputs), self.constant_embedding(inputs)), dim=2)

embeddings = embeddings.permute(0, 2, 1) #每个一维卷积层在最大时间汇聚层合并后,获得的张量形状是(批量大小,通道数, 1)

torch.squeeze(self.relu(self.pool(conv(embeddings))), dim=-1)

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32 33

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```
class TextCNN(nn.Module):
         def __init__(self, vocab_size, embed_sizes, kernel_sizes, num_channels,
                     **kwargs):
             super(TextCNN, self).__init__(**kwargs)
            self.embedding = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_sizes)
10
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11
            self.constant_embedding = nn.Embedding(vocab_size, embed_sizes)
            self.dropout = nn.Dropout(0.5)
13
             self.decoder = nn.Linear(sum(num_channels), 2)
14
            # 最大时间汇聚层没有参数, 因此可以共享此实例
15
            self.pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool1d(1)
             self.relu = nn.ReLU()
         self.re.u - .....
# 创建多个一维卷积层
17
18
            self.convs = nn.ModuleList()
19
             for c, k in zip(num_channels, kernel_sizes):
20
                self.convs.append(nn.Conv1d(2 * embed_sizes, c, k))
21
22
           # 沿着向量维度将两个嵌入层连结起来,
23
24
            # 每个嵌入层的输出形状都是(批量大小,词元数量,词元向量维度)连结起来
25
           embeddings = torch.cat()
           self.embedding(inputs), self.constant_embedding(inputs)), dim=2)
# 根据一维卷积层的输入格式,重新排列张量,以便通道作为第2维
26
           embeddings = embeddings.permute(0, 2, 1)
           # 每个一维卷积层在最大时间汇聚层合并后,获得的张量形状是(批量大小,通道数, 1)
# 删除最后一个维度并沿通道维度连结
29
           encoding = torch.cat([
             torch.squeeze(self.relu(self.pool(conv(embeddings))), dim=-1)
32
33
                for conv in self.convs], dim=1)
             outputs = self.decoder(self.dropout(encoding))
             return outputs
```

数据集:

数据集使用的是 IMDB 网站的电影评论数据, 有 25k 训练集和 25k 测试集, 训练集和测试集 又各包含 12.5k 个 positive 的样本和 negative 的样本。

基准系统:

macos 13.0, m1silicon

实验设置:

基础实验设置为:

对于 LSTM 模型: 设置参数为 epoch=5, learning rate = 0.006, batch_size = 256, embde_size = 300, num_layers = 2。

对于 CNN 模型 设置参数为 epoch=5, learning rate = 0.005, batch_size = 256, embde_size = 300, kernel size = [3,4,5], channel_size = [100,100,100]

实验结果与分析:

1. 当 epoch 越大时, 训练的准确率越高, 对应的在测试集上的准确率也就越高, 但是 epoch 越大, 花费的训练时间也就越多

当 eopch=3 时,训练准确率为:0.5846,测试准确率为:0.5403

```
● ● HelloWorld — python3 < python3 manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000 — 80...
System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
December 15, 2022 - 03:12:08
Django version 4.1.4, using settings 'HelloWorld.settings'
Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
data preprocess
build vocabulary
data preprocess
build vocabulary
train model
100%|
                                              ||| 98/98 [04:12<00:00,
avg_loss: 0.6955225990743054 train_avg_acc:, 0.50917532191448010:00,
                                                                      2.42s/it]
100%|■
                                             ||| 98/98 [03:57<00:00,
                                                                      2.42s/i+1
avg loss: 0.6748258161301516
                             train_avg_acc:, 0.54291370566083570:00,
                                                                      2.16s/itl
                                             ■■| 98/98 [03:52<00:00,
                                                                      2.38s/it]
avg_loss: 0.6230521305483214 train_avg_acc:, 0.58469995140913510:00,
                                                                      2.15s/it]
                                               ■| 3/3 [12:03<00:00, 241.04s/it]
100%
test model
100%|
                                        391/391 [02:01<00:00, 3.22it/s]
0.5403852301790282
```

当 eopch=5 时,训练准确率为:0.8758,测试准确率为:0.8313

```
Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
data preprocess
build vocabulary
data preprocess
build vocabulary
train model
                                    98/98 [04:18<00:00, 2.64s/it]
100%|
avg_loss: 0.694963308621426 train_avg_acc:, 0.513396653304178800:00,
                                                                    2.15s/it
100%|
                                           | | | | 98/98 [04:03<00:00,
                                                                    2.49s/it
avg_loss: 0.6743280443609977 train_avg_acc:, 0.53968696853741490:00,
                                                                    2.19s/it
100%|
                                            |||| 98/98 [04:07<00:00,
                                                                    2.53s/it
avg_loss: 0.6248441971078211 train_avg_acc:, 0.60755663872691930:00,
                                                                    2.11s/it
100%|
                                            |||| 98/98 [04:00<00:00,
                                                                    2.45s/it
avg_loss: 0.42928457138489706 train_avg_acc:, 0.8113744381681244:00,
                                                                    2.42s/it
                                             || 98/98 [08:57<00:00,
                                                                    5.49s/it
avg_loss: 0.31104910419303544 train_avg_acc:, 0.8758408497327502:00,
                                                                   2.71s/it
                                             | 5/5 [25:28<00:00, 305.66s/it
100%|
test model
100%|
                                    391/391 [02:38<00:00, 2.47it/s]
0.8313938618925831
[15/Dec/2022 04:02:50] "POST /runoob/ HTTP/1.1" 200 441
```

2. 基于 CNN 的方法:

epoch=5 时, 训练准确率可以达到 0.8931。

```
avg_loss: 0.6586544872546682 train_avg_acc:, 0.6115995505344994
                                                                                                                                      98/98 [05:40<00:00, 3.48s/it]
98/98 [05:40<00:00, 2.92s/it]
98/98 [05:25<00:00, 3.32s/it]
98/98 [05:25<00:00, 2.54s/it]
       oss: 0.49703505513619406 train_avg_acc:, 0.7643513878765792
avg_lo
                                                                                                                                       98/98
                                                                                                                                              [04:43<00:00.
                                                                                                                                                                2.89s/it]
2.57s/it]
       oss: 0.37114084040632056 train_avg_acc:, 0.8388472576530612
                                                                                                                                       98/98 [04:43<00:00.
                                                                                                                                       98/98
                                                                                                                                              [04:42<00:00.
                                                                                                                                                                2.88s/it]
       oss: 0.31769947099442386 train_avg_acc:, 0.8649325801749271
                                                                                                                                              [04:42<00:00.
                                                                                                                                                                2.57s/it
       PACK.cpp:53] Could not initialize NNPACK! Reason: Unsupported hardware.
```

3. 有时候会出现 loss 为 nan 的情况,可以从学习率、优化方法、损失函数等方面进行考虑,对于不同的模型有不同的合适的优化方法。比如:

```
leopch: 1 learning rate: 0.001 batch size: 256
iembed_size: 300 num_hiddens: 3,4,5 num_layers: 100,100,100
I train model
i 100%|| 98/98 [04:42<00:00, 2.88s/it]
I avg_loss: nan train_avg_acc:, 0.50070418792517|| 98/98 [04:42<00:00, 2.50s/it]
i 100%|| 1/1 [04:42<00:00, 2.50s/it]
I record loss: [nan] record acc: [0.50070418792517]| 1/1 [04:42<00:00, 282.61s/it]
```

此时基于 CNN 的训练出现了 loss 为 nan 的情况,原因是因为设置了当前的损失函数为 nllloss,改为交叉熵损失函数可以避免这种情况,如下:

4. 在调用 matplotlib 作图时会出现警告,用 matplotlib 在子线程中作图可能不安全,会导致程序中断:

```
//Users/hxy/Sentiment_project/Sentiment_project/utils.py:121: UserWarning: Startiing a Matplotlib GUI outside of the main thread will likely fail.
```

解决方法是可以在主线程调用涉及到作图的程序

5. 可以通过手动调参的方式观察训练结果,为了防止过拟合可以设置 dropout 为 0.5 等方式。