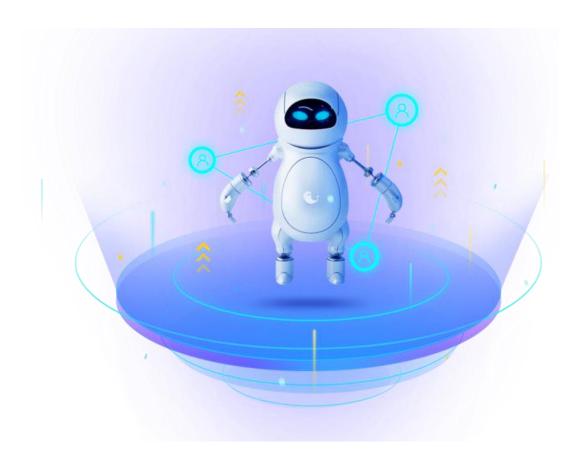
基于知识图谱的问答系统



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目录

—、	北早 月示	3
•	1. 背景分析	
	2. 介绍	
`	项目主体结构	3
	知识图谱的构建	
	问题系统构成	
五、	实验结果:	. 10
六、	项目总结	. 10

一、背景

1. 背景分析

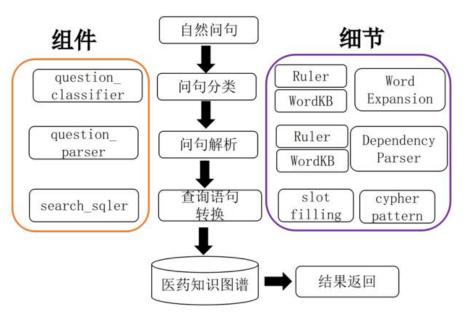
目前互联网搜索引擎技术高速发展,已经有百度,谷歌巨头公司,搜索引擎技术的基本技术 思路是,用户输入查找问题,引擎锁定关键词,在数据库筛选与关键词关联较大的信息,将 其排序反馈至用户端,用户在此基础上筛选有用信息。整体来看,搜索引擎技术限制明显, 无法精准锁定客户需要,对于用户快速锁定答案的需求无法满足,问答系统显然有别于搜索 引擎,可以精准捕捉用户的自然语言问句的精准信息,并就问题同用户完成信息的交互,实 现精准问答。

2. 介绍

拟设计一个基于知识图谱的智能问答系统,并应当保证该智能问答系统可以回答 4 个及 其以上的问题。由于本实验室目前正在使用知识图谱搭建问答系统,故而这里将使用知识图 谱的方式构建该智能问答系统。这里将构建一个关于医药领域的问答系统。以"肺气肿"为例, 本系统应当能够回答疾病的简单介绍,相关症状,推荐食谱,治疗方法,使用的药品等。

二、项目主体结构

项目主体结构如下图所示:



基于知识图谱的问答框架

该项目分为知识图谱的构建、基于知识图谱的问答两部分,build_medicalgraph.py 构建图谱、chatbot_graph.py 启动问题系统,项目中的文件层次结构如下:

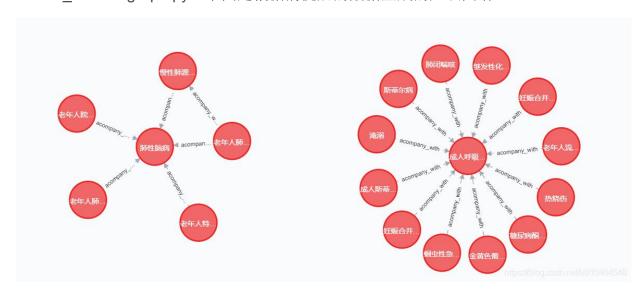
```
2
            - data
                — medical.json
 3
 4
                - check.txt
                — deny.txt
 6
 7
                - department.txt
                ├─ disease.txt
 8
 9
                - drug.txt
                — food.txt
10
                - producer.txt
11
                  - symptom.txt
12
            prepare_data
13
                build_data.py
14
                data spider.py
15
                  - disease.txt
16
                - first name.txt
17
18
                first_name_spider.py
19
                - max cut.py
               answer_search.py
20
              - build_medicalgraph.py
21
              - chatbot_graph.py
22
            question_classifier.py
23

    question parser.py

24
```

三.知识图谱的构建

根据字典形式的数据创建结点,以疾病为中心定义关系形成三元组表示的知识,将结点和关系导入 neo4j数据库形成知识图谱,见脚本build_medicalgraph.py。下图是根据清洗后的数据生成的知识图谱。



四、问题系统构成

问题系统是该项目的核心部分,主要由问句分类、问句解析、答案搜索三部分构成。

(一) 问句分类

问句分类原项目采用了"两步走"的方式,第一步是用 AC 自动机算法识别问题中的关键字,根据事先构建的"实体:类型"大型字典确认关键字的类型。第二步是基于规则的方法,依据经验构建数种疑问句关键词字典,再根据这些关键字是否存在于问句来确定问句的类型。实际上,类型的确定就是一个多分类的问题。问句分类是问答部分的核心。

问句中的关键词匹配:

根据匹配到的关键词分类问句

```
if self.check_words(self.symptom_qwds, question) and ('disease' in type:
    question_type = 'disease_symptom'
    question_types.append(question_type)
if self.check_words(self.symptom_qwds, question) and ('symptom' in type:
    question_type = 'symptom_disease'
    question_types.append(question_type)
ir setf.check_words(self.cause_qwds, question) and ('disease' in types):
    question_type = 'disease_cause'
    question_types.append(question_type)
# 并发症
      thcheck_words(self.acompany_qwds, question) and ('disease' in type
    question_type = 'disease_acompany'
    question_types.append(question_type)
    ctr.check_words(self.food_qwds, question) and 'disease' in types:
deny_status = self.check_words(self.deny_words, question)
    if deny_status:
        question_type = 'disease_not_food'
        question_type = 'disease_do_food'
    question_types.append(question_type)
#已知食物找疾病
            mords(self.food_qwds+self.cure_qwds, question) and 'food'
    deny_status = self.check_words(self.deny_words, question)
    if deny_status:
        question_type = 'food_not_disease'
    else:
        question_type = 'food_do_disease'
    question_types.append(question_type)
        eheck_words(self.drug_qwds, question) and 'disease' in types:
    question_type = 'disease_drug'
    question_types.append(question_type)
# 药品治啥病
if self.check_words(self.cure_qwds, question) and 'drug' in types:
    question_type = 'drug_disease'
    question_types.append(question_type)
```

(二) 间旬解析

问句解析的实质是根据问句类型,选择适当的neo4i的match匹配语句。

```
'''解析主函数'''
def parser_main(self, res_classify):
    args = res_classify['args']
    entity_dict = self.build_entitydict(args)
    question_types = res_classify['question_types']
    sqls = []
    for question_type in question_types:
        sql_ = \{\}
        sql_['question_type'] = question_type
        sql = []
       if question_type == 'disease_symptom':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('disease'))
       elif question_type == 'symptom_disease':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('symptom'))
       elif question_type == 'disease_cause':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('disease'))
       elif question_type == 'disease_acompany':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('disease'))
       elif question_type == 'disease_not_food':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('disease'))
        elif question_type == 'disease_do_food':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('disease'))
        elif question_type == 'food_not_disease':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('food'))
        elif question_type == 'food do_disease':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('food'))
        elif question_type == 'disease_drug':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('disease'))
        elif question type == 'drug disease':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('drug'))
        elif question_type == 'disease_check':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('disease'))
        elif question_type == 'check disease':
            sql = self.sql_transfer(question_type, entity_dict.get('check'))
```

查找相关数据:

```
# 查询语句
 sql = []
 # 查询疾病的原因
 if question_type == 'disease_cause':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease) where m.name = '{0}' return m.name, m.cause".format
 # 查询疾病的防御措施
 elif question_type == 'disease_prevent':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease) where m.name = '{0}' return m.name, m.prevent".forma
 # 查询疾病的持续时间
 elif question_type == 'disease_lasttime':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease) where m.name = '{0}' return m.name, m.cure_lasttime'
 # 查询疾病的治愈概率
 elif question type == 'disease cureprob':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease) where m.name = '{0}' return m.name, m.cured_prob".fc
 # 查询疾病的治疗方式
 elif question_type == 'disease_cureway':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease) where m.name = '{0}' return m.name, m.cure way".for
 # 查询疾病的易发人群
 elif question_type == 'disease_easyget':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease) where m.name = '{0}' return m.name, m.easy_get".for
 # 查询疾病的相关介绍
elif question_type == 'disease_desc':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease) where m.name = '{0}' return m.name, m.desc".format(:
 # 查询疾病有哪些症状
 elif question_type == 'disease_symptom':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease)-[r:has_symptom]->(n:Symptom) where m.name = '{0}' re
 # 查询症状会导致哪些疾病
 elif question_type == 'symptom_disease':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease)-[r:has_symptom]->(n:Symptom) where n.name = '{0}' re
 # 查询疾病的并发症
 elif question_type == 'disease_acompany':
     sql1 = ["MATCH (m:Disease)-[r:acompany_with]->(n:Disease) where m.name = '{0}
sql2 = ["MATCH (m:Disease)-[r:acompany_with]->(n:Disease) where n.name = '{0}
     sql = sql1 + sql2
 # 查询疾病的忌口
 elif question_type == 'disease_not_food':
     sql = ["MATCH (m:Disease)-[r:no_eat]->(n:Food) where m.name = '{0}' return m.i
```

(三) 答案搜索

访问neo4j数据库,执行问句解析得到了match语句,并将执行结果转化为用户可以接受的形式

```
return '
if question_type == 'disease_symptom':
    desc = [i['n.name'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final_answer = '{0}的症状包括: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set(desc))[:
elif question_type == 'symptom_disease':
    desc = [i['m.name'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['n.name']
    final_answer = '症状{0}可能染上的疾病有: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set)
elif question_type == 'disease_cause':
    desc = [i['m.cause'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final_answer = '{0}可能的成因有: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set(desc))
elif question_type == 'disease_prevent':
    desc = [i['m.prevent'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final_answer = '{0}的预防措施包括: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set(desc))
elif question_type == 'disease_lasttime':
    desc = [i['m.cure_lasttime'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final_answer = '{0}治疗可能持续的周期为: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set)
elif question_type == 'disease_cureway':
    desc = [';'.join(i['m.cure_way']) for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final_answer = '{0}可以尝试如下治疗: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set(des
elif question_type == 'disease_cureprob':
    desc = [i['m.cured_prob'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final_answer = '{0}治愈的概率为(仅供参考): {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(
elif question_type == 'disease_easyget':
    desc = [i['m.easy_get'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final_answer = '{0}的易感人群包括: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set(desc))
elif question_type == 'disease_desc':
    desc = [i['m.desc'] for i in answers]
    subject = answers[0]['m.name']
    final answer = '{0},熟悉一下: {1}'.format(subject, '; '.join(list(set(desc))[:
```

五、实验结果:



六、项目总结

基于规则的问答系统没有复杂的算法,一般采用模板匹配的方式寻找匹配度最高的答案,回答结果依赖于问句类型、模板语料库的覆盖全面性,面对已知的问题,可以给出合适的答案,对于模板匹配不到的问题或问句类型,经常遇到的有三种回答方式:

- 1、给出一个无厘头的答案;
- 2、婉转的回答不知道,提示用户换种方式去问;
- 3、转移话题,回避问题;

例如,本项目中采用了婉转的方式回答不知道

