# DM Homework Report

----NBC 算法的实现

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## 一、实验要求

- (一) 预处理文本数据集,并且得到每个文本的 VSM 表示。
- (二)实现 NBC 分类器,测试其在 20Newsgroups 上的效果。

## 二、程序设计思路

#### (一) 数据的预处理

#### 1. 数据集的产生

将每一类数据前 75%的文件作为训练数据,后 25%的数据作为完全测试数据集。训练数据用来构建词典以及建立模型。在训练数据中,将每一类数据前 50%的文件作为构建 VSM 的数据,后 25%的数据作为训练数据中的预测试数据。进行词典建立的时候我们预设词典的大小为 500 维,即选取 500 个最具代表力的单词来构建词典。

## 2. 数据类别过滤

本次实验采用 Stanford CoreNLP 作为分词工具,并通过其对分词的标签功能进行单词类别的过滤。试验中主要考虑动词及其各种时态,名词,地名,书名等与有代表性的词语,其余的单词,例如物主代词,介词,副词等均不列入考虑范围,都需要过滤掉。

#### (二) 算法实现思路

#### 1. 词典的建立

扫描每一类下前 75%的文件,对于每个文件中出现的单词,计算其在当前文档中出现的频率 TF,以及在其他文档中出现的次数 IDF,通过 TF-IDF 衡量单词的好坏,最终选取 500 个最具分类能力的单词构建词典。其中 IDF 算法采用如下公式:

$$IDF(\mathbf{w}) = \log(\frac{D}{1 + D_{\mathbf{w}}})$$

其中 D 表示文档总数, D<sub>w</sub>表示文档中出现单词 w 的文档数。

#### 2. 根据词典描述预测试数据

根据建立出来的词典, 先将每一类前 50%的每一个 文件描述为一个 500 维的向量。其次将每一类 50%-75% 的文件进行预测试分类, 分别计算每一类每一个属性上 的均值与方差。其中概率计算采用如下公式:

$$p(x_i \mid c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{c,i}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu_{c,i})^2}{2\sigma_{c,i}^2}\right)$$

其中 $\mu_{ci}$ 表示均值, $\sigma_{ci}$ 表示方差。

## 三、实验过程

在试验过程中遇到了很多问题,主要是两方面的问题,一个是实验的设计上,一个是算法的实现上。

实验的设计方面,由于一开始将每个词都列入了考虑范围,导致词典规模太大,后来在和同学的交流下,采取了词频过滤与词类过滤结合的方法,既将低频词过滤掉,又将分类中效果不好的词类过滤掉,大大减小了词典规模。其次一开始实验只计算了词频,所以分类效果非常不好,后来发现是自己对于 TF-IDF 的原理没有弄清楚,所以重新编写了词典建立的函数。

算法实现上,因为以前没接触过 python,所以在文件读取时遇到了一些问题,对于文件的编码有了更深的认识,同时对于 python 语言对格式要求的严格性也有了体会。

## 四、代码说明

此处仅对 main 函数进行说明,具体的代码详见附录或者源代码

## 附录

```
from stanfordcorenlp import StanfordCoreNLP
    import os
    import math
    nlp = StanfordCoreNLP(r'D:\000-software\corenlp\stanford-corenlp-full-2018-10-05') #corenlp 包存放路
径
    valuewords = ["NN", "NNS", "NNP", "NNPS"] #有效单词类别
    words = []
                                          #记录候选词典
                                          #记录候选词典里每个单词的 TF-IDF
    wordscount = []
    dictwords = []
                                          #保存词典
    trainingtags = []
                                          #训练数据的类别-500
    trainingvector = []
                                          #训练数据的 VSM-500
    avg = []
                                          #训练数据每一类的均值信息
    var = []
                                          #训练数据每一类的方差信息
    path = "20news-18828"
                                          #data 路径
    def getSum(path):
         ##BEGIN
         ##统计 path 路径中文件的个数并返回
         allFileNum = 0
         files = os. listdir(path)
         for f in files:
              if(os.path.isfile(path+'/'+f)):
                   allFileNum = allFileNum + 1
         return allFileNum
         ##END
    def orderwords():
         ##BEGIN
         ##将词典中单词按照 TF-IDF 降序进行排序
         print("开始排序\n")
         for r1 in range(0, 200):
              for r2 in range(r1+1, len(wordscount)):
                   if(wordscount[r1] < wordscount[r2]):
                        wordscount[r1], wordscount[r2] = wordscount[r2], wordscount[r1]
                        words[r1], words[r2] = words[r2], words[r1]
         print("结束排序\n")
```

```
def SaveDict():
     ##BEGIN
     ##选前 500 个 TF-IDF 最高的, 将字典内容保存为一个 txt, 命名为 mydict
     filename = 'mydict.txt'
     orderwords()
     len = 0
     print("开始保存\n")
     with open(filename, 'a', encoding='gb18030') as p:
          for q1 in words:
               if(len<200):
                    p.write(q1)
                    p.write("\n")
                    len = len + 1
               else:
                    pass
          len = 0
          for q2 in wordscount:
               if(len<200):
                    p.write(str(q2))
                    p.write("\n")
                    len = len + 1
               else :
                    pass
     print("结束保存\n")
     ##END
def haveword(d, j):
     ##BEGIN
     ##扫描文档 d 是否含有单词 j, 返回 1 代表含有, 0 代表不含有
     try:
          f = open(d, encoding='gb18030', errors='ignore')
          for line in f.readlines():
               types = nlp.pos_tag(line.strip())
               for t in types:
                    if(j==t[0]):
                         return 1
                    else:
                         pass
          return 0
     finally:
          if f:
               f.close()
```

```
def getidf(j):
     ##BEGIN
     ##计算单词 j 的 idf 并返回, 总共用来构建词典的文件数为 14121
     jc = 0
     nd = 14121
     t = []
     filelist = os. listdir(path)
     for fi in filelist:
          if(os.path.isdir(path+'\\'+fi)):
               t. append (path+'\'+fi)
     for k in t:
          count = 0
          filesum = getSum(k)
          everyfile = []
          fh = os. listdir(k)
          for m in fh:
               if(os.path.isfile(k+'\\'+m)):
                    everyfile.append(k+' \setminus '+m)
          for d in everyfile:
               if(count < int(filesum*0.75)):</pre>
                    jc = jc + haveword(d, j)
                    count = count + 1
               else:
                    pass
     jc = jc + 1
     return math. log10(nd/jc)
     ##END
def analyzefile(d):
     ##BEGIN
     ##统计当前文件中的每一行,进行词频统计与记录,其中 words 记录单词,wordscount 记录 tf-idf
     types = []
     tempwords = []
     tempwordscount = []
     wordsum = 0
     try:
          f = open(d, encoding='gb18030', errors='ignore')
          for line in f.readlines():
               types = nlp.pos_tag(line.strip())
               wordsum = wordsum + len(types)
```

```
if(t[1] in valuewords and t[0]. isalpha() and len(t[0])>2):
                               if(t[0].lower() not in tempwords):
                                   tempwords. append (t[0]. lower())
                                   tempwordscount.\,append\,(1)
                              else:
                                   tempwordscount[tempwords.index(t[0].lower())]\\
tempwordscount[tempwords.\ index(t[0].\ lower())]\ +\ 1
                         else:
                              pass
               for i in tempwordscount:
                    i = i / wordsum
                                               ##得到单词的 TF
               I = 0
               for j in tempwords:
                    tempwordscount[I] = tempwordscount[I] * getidf(j)
                                                                      #得到单词的 TF-IDF
                    | = | + 1
               for s in tempwords:
                    if s not in words:
                         words. append(s)
                         wordscount.append(tempwordscount[tempwords.index(s)])
                    else:
                         wordscount[words.index(s)]
                                                             (
                                                                     wordscount[words.index(s)]
tempwordscount[tempwords.index(s)]) / 2 #如果词典中已经有这个单词,则对 TF-IDF 取平均
          finally:
               if f:
                    f.close()
          ##END
     def buildDict():
          ##BEGIN
          ##根据每个文件夹前 75%的文件创建词典
          filelist = os.listdir(path)
          for fi in filelist:
               if(os.path.isdir(path+'\\'+fi)):
                    t. append (path+'\'+fi)
          for k in t:
               count = 0;
               print("正在分析"+k+'\n')
               filesum = getSum(k)
               everyfile = []
               fh = os. listdir(k)
               for m in fh:
```

for t in types:

```
everyfile.append(k+'\\'+m)
           for d in everyfile:
                if(count < int(filesum*0.75)):</pre>
                     {\tt analyzefile(d)}
                     count = count + 1
                else:
                     pass
          print("分析完毕"+k+"\n"+"总共: "+str(int(count*0.75))+"个文件"+"\n")
     SaveDict()
     print(len(words))
     #nlp.close()
     ##END
def openmydict():
     ##BEGIN
     ##将词典文件读取进来
     try:
          g = open("mydict.txt", encoding='gb18030', errors='ignore')
          p = 0
          for k in g:
                if(p<200):
                     dictwords.\ append\,(k.\ strip\,('\,\backslash n'))
                     p = p + 1
                else:
                     pass
     finally:
           if g:
                g.close()
     ##END
def buildfilevector(d):
     ##BEGIN
     ##将当前文件表示成向量
     vec = []
     for i in range (0, 200):
          vec. append (0)
     try:
           f = open(d, encoding='gb18030', errors='ignore')
          for line in f.readlines():
                types = nlp.pos_tag(line.strip())
                for t in types:
```

if(os.path.isfile( $k+' \setminus '+m$ ):

```
if(t[0].\,lower\,()\ in\ dictwords):
                                vec[dictwords.index(t[0].lower())] = vec[dictwords.index(t[0].lower())] +
1
                           else:
                                pass
          finally:
                if f:
                     f.close()
           return vec
           ##END
     def trainingdata():
          ##BEGIN
          ##用 75%的数据集建立模型
          t = []
          filelist = os.listdir(path)
           for fi in filelist:
                if(os.path.isdir(path+'\\'+fi)):
                     t. append (path+'\'+fi)
          typenum = 0
           for k in t:
                typenum = typenum + 1
                count = 0;
                print("正在建立模型, 当前文件夹为: "+k)
                filesum = getSum(k)
                everyfile = []
                fh = os. listdir(k)
                for m in fh:
                     if(os.path.isfile(k+'\\'+m)):
                           everyfile.append(k+' \setminus '+m)
                for d in everyfile:
                     if(count < int(filesum*0.75)):</pre>
                           vector = buildfilevector(d)
                           trainingvector.append(vector)
                           {\tt trainingtags.\,append}\,({\tt str}\,({\tt typenum}))
                           count = count + 1
                     else:
                           pass
                print("当前文件夹完毕"+k+"\n"+"总共: "+str(int(count*0.75))+"个文件"+"\n")
          ##END
```

```
def getdis(filevec, i):
                                  ##BEGIN
                                  ##计算向量 filevec 与 trainingvector 中下标为 i 的向量之间的距离
                                   for h in range (0, 200):
                                                     sum = sum + (int(filevec[h]) - int(trainingvector[i][h])) * (int(filevec[h]) - int(trainingvector[i][h])) + (int(filevec[h])) + (int
int(trainingvector[i][h]))
                                  return sum
                                   ##END
                def dismin(dis, k):
                                  ##BEGIN
                                  ##返回数组中第 k 小的元素下标
                                  dis1 = dis
                                   le = len(dis)
                                  for i in range (0, k):
                                                    for j in range(i, le):
                                                                      if(dis1[i] > dis1[j]):
                                                                                        mid = dis1[i]
                                                                                        dis1[i] = dis1[j]
                                                                                       dis1[j] = mid
                                  return dis.index(dis1[k-1])
                                   ##END
                def test_predict():
                                  ##BEGIN
                                  ##测试数据
                                  t = []
                                  filelist = os. listdir(path)
                                   for fi in filelist:
                                                     if(os.path.isdir(path+'\\'+fi)):
                                                                      t. append (path+'\'+fi)
                                  type5 = 0
                                   testsum = 0
                                   for k in t:
                                                    type5 = type5 + 1
                                                    count = 0;
                                                    print("正在预测测试数据"+k+'\n')
                                                    filesum = getSum(k)
                                                    testsum = testsum + int(filesum*0.25)
                                                    correct = 0
                                                     everyfile = []
```

```
fh = os. listdir(k)
                                                                                for m in fh:
                                                                                                            if(os.path.isfile(k+' \setminus '+m)):
                                                                                                                                       everyfile.append(k+'\\'+m)
                                                                               for d in everyfile:
                                                                                                            if(count < int(filesum*0.75)):</pre>
                                                                                                                                       count = count + 1
                                                                                                          else:
                                                                                                                                       if (count < int(filesum)):</pre>
                                                                                                                                                                 m = predicttype(d, type5) #0表示错误, 1表示正确
                                                                                                                                                                 correct = correct + m
                                                                                                                                       else:
                                                                               print("预测完毕"+k+"\n"+"总共: "+str(count)+"个文件"+"\n")
                                                     s = str(correct/testsum)
                                                     return s
                                                     ##END
                         def\ predicttype\,(d,\,t):
                                                     ##BEGIN
                                                     ##对于文件 d, 文件真实的类别为 t, 判断是否分类正确
                                                     filevector = buildfilevector(d)
                                                     num = []
                                                    for i in range(0,20):
                                                                               num. append (1)
                                                    for i in range (0, 20):
                                                                               for p in range(0,200):
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             num[i]
                                                                                                          num[i]
(\mathsf{math}.\,\mathsf{exp}\,((-1) * (\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{i}])) * (\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{i}])) \; / \; (\mathsf{var}\,[\mathsf{i}] \; * \; \mathsf{var}\,[\mathsf{i}])) \; ) \; / \; (\mathsf{var}\,(\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{filevector}\,[\mathsf{p}]) - \mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{avg}\,[\mathsf{int}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint}\,(\mathsf{pint
((var[i])*sqrt(6.28))
                                                    max = num[0]
                                                    flag = 0
                                                    for y in range (0, 20):
                                                                                if(max < num[y]):</pre>
                                                                                                          max = num[y]
                                                                                                          flag = y
                                                    if(int(y+1) == t):
                                                                                return 1
                                                     else:
                                                                               return 0
                                                     ##END
```

```
def caculateavg():
          ##BEGIN
          ##计算训练数据均值
          for t in range (0, 20):
               num = []
               n = -1
               for i in range (0, 200):
                    num. append (0)
               for r in trainingvector:
                    n = n + 1
                     if(int(trainingtags[n]) == t+1):
                          for k in range (0, 200):
                               num[k] = (num[k] + int(trainingvector[n][k])) / 2
               avg. append (num)
          ##END
    def caculatevar():
          ##BEGIN
          ##计算训练数据方差
          for t in range (0, 20):
               num = []
               n = -1
               ssum = 0
               for i in range(0,200):
                    num. append (0)
               for r in trainingvector:
                     if(int(trainingtags[n]) == t+1):
                          n = n + 1
                          ssum = ssum + 1
                          for k in range(0,200):
                               num[k] = num[k] + (int(trainingvector[n][k])-int(avg[t][k])) *
(\mathsf{int}(\mathsf{trainingvector}[\mathsf{n}][\mathsf{k}]) - \mathsf{int}(\mathsf{avg}[\mathsf{t}][\mathsf{k}]))
                     else:
                          n = n + 1
               for d in range (0, 200):
                     num[d] = num[d] / ssum
               avg. append (num)
          ##END
     if __name__ == '__main__':
          #buildDict()
                                     #扫描每一类前 75%的文件建立词典, 并将词典存到本地
          openmydict()
                                     #读取本地词典
          trainingdata()
                                     #用每一类前 75%的数据构建模型
          caculateavg()
                                     #计算词典每一类文件每一属性上的均值
```

cnum = test\_predict() #用每一类最后 25%的数据进行测试, 获得分类准确率 print("分类准确率为" + str(cnum)) nlp. close()