# 包:

numpy, pandas, matplotlib sklearn, nltk, gensim, keras

## 代码:

- 1. 20\_Groups\_Data\_Analysis.ipynb 是分析"20类新闻包"的代码,结论用于之前的开题报告中;
- 2. 4\_Groups\_Data\_Analysis.ipynb 是分析项目实践中"4类新闻包"的代码;
- 3. Machine\_Learning\_Models.ipynb 是TF-IDF词袋模型特征工程、五种机器学习模型的代码;
- 4. Deep\_Learning\_Models.ipynb 是基于text8数据包的词向量模型的特征工程、两种深度学习模型的代码;
- 5. Validate\_on\_other\_datasets.ipynb 是在另外一个"4类新闻包"数据集上验证朴素贝叶斯模型、 卷积神经网络的代码。

## 其他:

- 1. text8是用于训练词嵌入模型的数据包;
- 2. Project Report是项目报告;
- 3. models文件夹,子文件夹machine\_learning夹保存了五个机器学习模型,子文件夹deep\_learning保存了词嵌入模型和两个深度学习模型;
- 4. helper.py和visualizer.py提供一些会重复使用的方法;

# 模型训练时长:

机器学习模型 朴素贝叶斯 k近邻 支持向量机 提升树 随机森林 训练时长 3.46ms 1.72ms 48.1ms 18min4s 1.99s

深度学习模型 卷积神经网络 LSTM-循环神经网络 训练时长 3min17s 16min1s

# 运行成功截图:

朴素贝叶斯模型

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB

# 初始化一个MultinomialNB模型
# nb_clf = MultinomialNB(),accuracy=0.85
# alpha=0.01有优化效果
nb_clf = MultinomialNB(alpha=0.01)
# 通过训练集模型学习
% time nb_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

CPU times: user 3.56 ms, sys: 1.16 ms, total: 4.72 ms
Wall time: 3.46 ms
MultinomialNB(alpha=0.01, class_prior=None, fit_prior=True)

# 在测试集上预测
y_pred_1 = nb_clf.predict(X_test)

from sklearn import metrics
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_1)
```

## k近邻模型

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

# 初始化一个KNN模型

knn_clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=150, weights='distance', leaf_size=10, p=2)

# 通过训练集模型学习

*time knn_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

CPU times: user 1.75 ms, sys: 866 \(\mu\)s, total: 2.61 ms

Wall time: 1.72 ms

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=10, metric='minkowski', metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, n_neighbors=150, p=2, weights='distance')

# 在测试集上预测
y_pred_2 = knn_clf.predict(X_test)

from sklearn import metrics

metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_2)

0.67594936708860764
```

## 支持向量机模型

```
# 使用默认的LinearSVC参数,模型在测试集的表现约为0.89

# 初始化一个KNN模型
svm_clf = LinearSVC(loss='squared_hinge', tol=0.001, max_iter=500)
# 通过训练集模型学习
% time svm_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

CPU times: user 46.6 ms, sys: 2.81 ms, total: 49.4 ms
Wall time: 48.1 ms

LinearSVC(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=True, fit_intercept=True, intercept_scaling=1, loss='squared_hinge', max_iter=500, multi_class='ovr', penalty='12', random_state=None, tol=0.001, verbose=0)

# 在测试集上预测
y_pred_3 = svm_clf.predict(X_test)

metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_3)
```

0.88607594936708856

### 提升树模型

```
# 优化参数, 在Pycharm中运行
 # learning_rate=0.12, n_estimators=200, max_depth=5, min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=2
 from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
 gbdt_clf_2 = GradientBoostingClassifier(learning_rate=0.12, n_estimators=200,
                                        max_depth=5, min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=2)
 %time gbdt_clf_2.fit(X_train.toarray(), y_train)
 CPU times: user 17min 59s, sys: 2.75 s, total: 18min 2s
 Wall time: 18min 4s
 GradientBoostingClassifier(criterion='friedman_mse', init=None,
               learning_rate=0.12, loss='deviance', max_depth=5,
               max_features=None, max_leaf_nodes=None,
               min_impurity_split=1e-07, min_samples_leaf=2,
               min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
               n estimators=200, presort='auto', random state=None,
               subsample=1.0, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
 gbdt_pred_2 = gbdt_clf_2.predict(X_test.toarray())
 print(metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, gbdt_pred_2))
 print(metrics.fl_score(y_test, gbdt_pred_2, average='macro'))
 print(metrics.precision_score(y_test, gbdt_pred_2, average='macro'))
 print(metrics.recall_score(y_test, gbdt_pred_2, average='macro'))
 0.820886075949
 0.821040898643
 0.82355489049
 0.820902844217
随机森林模型
 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
 rf_clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=300, min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=3)
 %time rf_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
 CPU times: user 1.96 s, sys: 10.6 ms, total: 1.97 s
 Wall time: 1.99 s
 RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='gini',
             max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
             min_impurity_split=1e-07, min_samples_leaf=3,
             min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
             n estimators=300, n jobs=1, oob score=False, random state=None,
             verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

```
from sklearn import metrics
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_7)
```

0.80696202531645567

y pred 7 = rf clf.predict(X test)

```
# 综合分析val acc和val test, epochs=17可以训练出最好的模型
cnn model = get cnn model()
cnn_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=17, batch_size=128)
Epoch 8/17
2374/2374 [============] - 11s - loss: 0.2795 - acc: 0.8993
Epoch 9/17
2374/2374 [============= ] - 11s - loss: 0.2528 - acc: 0.9019
Epoch 10/17
28c4#$3c41|backs=History=at=0x12ee4a5£8≥=| - 11s - loss: 0.2502 - acc: 0.9090
Epoch 11/17
2374/2374 [============== ] - 11s - loss: 0.2411 - acc: 0.9099
Epoch 12/17
2374/2374 [============== ] - 11s - loss: 0.2097 - acc: 0.9225
Epoch 13/17
2374/2374 [===========] - 11s - loss: 0.2175 - acc: 0.9217
Epoch 14/17
Epoch 15/17
2374/2374 [==========] - 11s - loss: 0.2077 - acc: 0.9254
Epoch 16/17
Epoch 17/17
2374/2374 [============] - 11s - loss: 0.1819 - acc: 0.9292
print(cnn_model.evaluate(X_test,y_test))
```

#### 卷积神经网络

```
# 综合分析val_acc和val_test, epochs=30可以训练出最好的模型
rnn model = get rnn model()
rnn_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=30, batch_size=128)
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
2374/2374 [==============] - 32s 13ms/step - loss: 0.2432 - acc: 0.9124
Epoch 23/30
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
2374/2374 [==
      Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
Epoch 29/30
2374/2374 [===========] - 34s 14ms/step - loss: 0.1972 - acc: 0.9275
Epoch 30/30
print(rnn_model.evaluate(X_test,y_test))
1580/1580 [========= ] - 20s
[0.33411237648393532, 0.89303797468354429]
```