## 1. 建立 Tokenizer 类

```
import jieba
         import pandas as pd
         import re
              class Tokenizer:
                     if coding == c':
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                           for string in chars:
                                for char in string:
                                      if char not in d:
d[char] = code
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                                             code += 1
                     elif coding == 'w':
                           for string in chars:
                                string = [word for word in jieba.lcut(string)]
for word in string:
                                       if word not in d:
d[word] = code
                                            code += 1
                     self.vocabulary = d
              def tokenize(self, sentence):
    if self.coding == 'c':
        list_of_chars = [char for char in sentence]
    elif self.coding == 'w':
        list_of_chars = [word for word in jieba.lcut(sentence)]
                     return list_of_chars
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              def encode(self, list_of_chars):
    return [self.vocabulary[i] for i in list_of_chars]
              def trim(self, tokens, seq_len):
    n = seq_len - len(tokens)
    if n < 0: # 超出部分截断
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                    tokens = tokens[:seq_len]
else: # 不足部分补足
                           for i in range(n):
                                tokens.append(self.PAD)
                     return tokens
              def decode(self, tokens):
    voc_reverse = {v:k for k,v in self.vocabulary.items()}
    return ''.join(voc_reverse[i] for i in tokens)
               def encode_all(self, seq_len):
    return [self.trim(self.encode(self.tokenize(i)), seq_len) for i in self.chars]
```

```
def cut(str): # 用正则表达式删去无意义字符
    c = re.findall(".+?(?=http/ 我在: | 我在这里:)", str, re.S)
    if c == []:
        return str
        return c[0]
def main():
    D = pd.read_table(r'final_none_duplicate.txt',
    encoding = 'utf-8', header = None, dtype = str)
chars = D.iloc[:,1].dropna().apply(cut) # 处理缺失值并删去结尾无效字符
    chars.drop_duplicates(keep = 'first', inplace = True)
                                                              # 删除重复项
    tokenizer_c = Tokenizer(chars, coding='c', PAD=0)
tokenizer_w = Tokenizer(chars, coding='w', PAD=0)
    vectors_c = tokenizer_c.encode_all(64)
   print("被字分词:")
   print("編码: ", vectors_c[44])
   print("解码: ", tokenizer_c.decode(vectors_c[44]))
   print("分词: ", tokenizer_c.tokenize(tokenizer_c.decode(vectors_c[44])))
   print("核词分词:")
   vectors_w = tokenizer_w.encode_all(64)
   print("编码: ", vectors_w[0])
   print("解码: ", tokenizer_w.decode(vectors_w[0]))
    print("分词: ", tokenizer_w.tokenize(tokenizer_w.decode(vectors_w[0])))
           _ == "__main__":
if name
    main()
```

句子长度 seq\_len 的选择: 句子长度应当选取在分布概率最大,即文档中句子长度频数最集中的区间,观察文档,本文设置 seq len=64。

## 2. 比较 tokenizer 与 one-hot

one-hot 编码当词表很大时,向量维度就会很高,使计算复杂度上升,且会失去语义信息。Tokenizer 编码的方式能有效降低向量维度,此外,可以 Tokenizer 在分词后根据词性词频编码,方便删去一些词频较低的词,提高自然语言处理任务的正确率。

## 3. BERT与Word2Vec

Word2Vec 虽然相比于 one-hot 解决了高维度和语义表示问题,但没能解决同名词不同义的问题。

BERT 使用双向 Transformer,利用单词的上下文信息来做特征提取,解决了同名不同义的问题。