实验报告 1

1.实验数据来源:20news-18828.tar.gz - 20 Newsgroups

下载:http://gwone.com/~jason/20Newsgroups/

2.相关方法:

1)TF-IDF是一种用于信息检索与数据挖掘的常用加权技术。TF意思是词频(Term Frequency), IDF意思是逆文本频率指数(Inverse Document Frequency)。

2)VSM:把对文本内容的处理简化为向量空间中的向量运算

3)KNN: 邻近算法, K 最近邻, 就是 k 个最近的邻居的意思, 说的是每个样本都可以用它最接近的 k 个邻居来代表.

3. 预处理文本数据集:

1)将实验数据分成两部分: 80%的 data_train 和 20%的 data_test

2)对文本进行分词、大小写进行统一以及词干提取分析,去除停用词等处理

3)对词频大于 9小于 10000 创建字典 dictionary.csv

4.得到每个文本的 VSM 表示:

遍历文本数据,计算 TF-IDF 值,得到每个文本(包括训练数据和测试数据)的 VSM 向量表示

5. 实现 KNN 分类器,测试其在 20 测试数据上的准确率

对训练数据形成 KNN分类器,选出其中距离最近的 k=40 个样本,返回类别标签,其中出现次数最多的标签为预测结果。根据预测结果与其本身的类别进行比较,得到准确率。

6.实验结果如下图所示

形成的准确率大都在 0.75 以上

```
In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/xu/vsm+knn.py',
wdir='C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/xu')
Divided into two parts
train_set_end
test_set_end
1 Accuracy:
                                    25 Accuracy:
                                                   0.7829209896249002
                0.7201383346634743
                                     26 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7815908486299548
2 Accuracy:
                0.7201383346634743
                                     27 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7831870178238893
                0.7334397446129289
3 Accuracy:
                                                    0.7821229050279329
                                     28 Accuracy:
                0.7499334929502527
4 Accuracy:
                                     29 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7839851024208566
5 Accuracy:
               0.7517956903431764
                                     30 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7866453844107475
6 Accuracy:
               0.759244479914871
                                     31 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7855812716147912
7 Accuracy:
                0.7613727055067837
                                     32 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7842511306198457
8 Accuracy:
                0.7648310720936419
                                     33 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7818568768289439
                0.7749401436552275
9 Accuracy:
                                     34 Accuracy:
                                                    0.7826549614259112
10 Accuracy:
                0.7770683692471402
                                     35 Accuracy:
                                                    0.7847831870178239
11 Accuracy:
                0.7741420590582602
                                     36 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7842511306198457
               0.7773343974461293
12 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7858472998137802
                                     37 Accuracy:
             0.7781324820430966
13 Accuracy:
                                     38 Accuracy:
                                                    0.7855812716147912
14 Accuracy:
                0.7799946794360202
                                     39 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7845171588188348
15 Accuracy:
              0.7826549614259112
                                     40 Accuracy:
                                                     0.785049215216813
16 Accuracy:
               0.7834530460228785
                                                    0.782388933226922
                                     41 Accuracy:
17 Accuracy:
                0.7805267358339985
                                                    0.7810587922319766
              0.7826549614259112
                                     42 Accuracy:
18 Accuracy:
                                     43 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7831870178238893
19 Accuracy:
              0.782388933226922
                                                     0.7842511306198457
                                    44 Accuracy:
20 Accuracy:
                0.782388933226922
                                    45 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7845171588188348
21 Accuracy:
                0.7829209896249002
                                                     0.7845171588188348
                                     46 Accuracy:
22 Accuracy:
              0.782388933226922
               0.7813248204309656
                                    47 Accuracy:
                                                    0.7837190742218675
23 Accuracy:
                                     48 Accuracy:
                                                    0.7842511306198457
24 Accuracy:
               0.7834530460228785
                                    49 Accuracy:
                                                     0.7837190742218675
             0.7829209896249002
25 Accuracy:
```

实验报告 2

1.实验数据来源: <u>20news-18828.tar.gz</u> - 20 Newsgroups

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2.相关方法:

1) **朴素贝叶斯分类器**基于一个简单的假定:给定目标值时属性之间相互条件独立。换言之。该假定说明给定实例的目标值情况下。观察到联合的 a₁,a₂...an 的概率正好是对每个单独属性的概率乘积: P(a1,a2...an | Vj) = **T**i P(ai| Vj)2)VSM:把对文本内容的处理简化为向量空间中的向量运算。通过以上定理和"朴素"的假定,可以知道:

P(Category | Document) = P (Document | Category) * P(Category) / P(Document)

2)**拉普拉斯平滑处理**:零概率问题,就是在计算实例的概率时,如果某个量x,在观察样本库(训练集)中没有出现过,会导致整个实例的概率结果是0。在文本分类的问题中,当一个词语没有在训练样本中出现,该词语调概率为0,使用连乘计算文本出现概率时也为0。这是不合理的,所以使用加1的方法。

3.处理文本数据集:

- 1)将实验数据分成两部分: 80%的 data_train 和 20%的 data_test
- 2)对训练集和测试集创建向量「类名,所有单词的长度,出现的概率,字典]

4.进行分类:

对每个待分类的文档,利用公式计算,并统计成功的文件数和失败的文件数,得到 准确率

5.实验结果如下图所示

在 NB1 中采取 Homework1 中已经分好的训练集和测试集,计算步骤可能出现问题,在 NB2 中采用 Pythonsklearn 自带的贝叶斯分类器完成文本分类,使用

Multinomia INB,假设特征的先验概率为多项式分布,添加新闻标签 10 个进行分类,可以看见越多的训练类别得到的准确度越高 ,但没有写一个添加标签的函数,直接进行导入的。

NB1

In [88]: runfile('C:/Users/Administrator/Documents/Tencent Files/917956361/FileRecv/NBC.py', wdir='C:/Users/Administrator/Documents/Tencent Files/917956361/FileRecv') strat get vector:) finish 测试集文档总数: 3759
Accuracy: 0.595903165735568

NB₂

In [82]: runfile('C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/Homework/Homework2/untitled12.py', wdir='C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/Homework/Homework2')
训练集数里: 6113
测试集数里: 1529
Accuracy
0.8639633747547416

In [83]: runfile('C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/Homework/Homework2/
NB2.py', wdir='C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/Homework/Homework2')

训练集数里: 7704 测试集数里: 1926

Accuracy

0.8997923156801662

实验报告 3

1.相关资料: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/clustering.html#

实验任务:测试 sklearn 中以下聚类算法在 tweets 数据集上的聚类效果。

使用 NMI(Normalized Mutual Information)作为评价指标。

2.相关方法:

scikit-leam 简称 sklearn , 支持包括分类、回归、降维和聚类四大机器学习算法。还包含了特征提取、数据处理和模型评估三大模块。

此次作业主要使用以下几种聚类方法:

				_ , , , , .
Method name	Parameters	Scalability	Usecase	Geometry (metric used)
K-Means	number of clusters	Very large n_samples, medium n_clusters with MiniBatch code	General-purpose, even cluster size, flat geometry, not too many clusters	Distances between points
Affinity propagation	damping, sample preference	Not scalable with n_samples	Many clusters, uneven cluster size, non-flat geometry	Graph distance (e.g. nearest-neighbor graph)
Mean-shift	bandwidth	Not scalable with n_samples	Many clusters, uneven cluster size, non-flat geometry	Distances between points
Spectral clustering	number of clusters	Medium n_samples, small n_clusters	Few clusters, even cluster size, non-flat geometry	Graph distance (e.g. nearest-neighbor graph)
Ward hierarchical clustering	number of clusters	Large n_samples and n_clusters	Many clusters, possibly connectivity constraints	Distances between points
Agglomerative clustering	number of clusters, linkage type, distance	Large n_samples and n_clusters	Many clusters, possibly connectivity constraints, non Euclidean distances	Any pairwise distance
DBSCAN	neighborhood size	Very large n_samples, medium n_clusters	Non-flat geometry, uneven cluster sizes	Distances between nearest points
Gaussian mixtures	many	Not scalable	Flat geometry, good for density estimation	Mahalanobis distances to centers

3.处理文本数据集:

- 1)将实验数据的文本和应属于的类别放入两个向量中
- 2)调用库函数计算每个文本的 tf-idf 值

4.进行聚类:

调用函数聚类,同时采用 NMI(Normalized Mutual Information) 标准化互信息 评价效果

5.实验结果如下图所示

可以看到大多集中在 0.7 左右范围, Affinity Propagation 的效果最好。

In [48]: runfile('F:/anacodaa/123/Lib/site-packages/sklearn/
feature_extraction/untitled11.py', wdir='F:/anacodaa/123/Lib/sitepackages/sklearn/feature_extraction')

start cluster!

K-means: 0.7841980308246572

AffinityPropagation: 0.785654609647782

MeanShift: 0.7468492000608158

SpectralClustering: 0.6740829992908092 AgglomerativeClustering: 0.7843154591464184

DBSCAN: 0.7049439626810924

GaussianMixture:0.775646245521511

end