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文本预处理
文本是一类序列数据,一篇文章可以看作是字符或单词的序列,本节将介绍文本数据的常见预处理步骤,预处理通常包括四个步骤:
 1. 读入文本
 2. 分词
 3. 建立字典,将每个词映射到一个唯一的索引(index)
 4. 将文本从词的序列转换为索引的序列,方便输入模型
读入文本
我们用一部英文小说,即H. G. Well的Time Machine,作为示例,展示文本预处理的具体过程。
In [1]:
 import collections
 import re
 def read_time_machine():
    with open('/home/kesci/input/timemachine1598/timemachine.txt', 'r') as f:
        lines = [re.sub('[^a-z]+', ' ', line.strip().lower()) for line in f]
     return lines
 lines = read_time_machine()
 print('# sentences %d' % len(lines))
# sentences 3221
分词
我们对每个句子进行分词,也就是将一个句子划分成若干个词(token),转换为一个词的序列。
In [2]:
 def tokenize(sentences, token='word'):
     """Split sentences into word or char tokens"""
    if token == 'word':
        return [sentence.split(' ') for sentence in sentences]
     elif token == 'char':
        return [list(sentence) for sentence in sentences]
     else:
        print('ERROR: unkown token type '+token)
 tokens = tokenize(lines)
 tokens[0:2]
Out[2]:
[['the', 'time', 'machine', 'by', 'h', 'g', 'wells', ''], ['']]
建立字曲
为了方便模型处理,我们需要将字符串转换为数字。因此我们需要先构建一个字典(vocabulary),将每个词映射到一个唯一的索引编号。
In [3]:
 class Vocab(object):
    def __init__(self, tokens, min_freq=0, use_special_tokens=False):
        counter = count_corpus(tokens) # :
        self.token_freqs = list(counter.items())
        self.idx_to_token = []
        if use_special_tokens:
            # padding, begin of sentence, end of sentence, unknown
            self.pad, self.bos, self.eos, self.unk = (0, 1, 2, 3)
            self.idx_to_token += ['', '', '', '']
        else:
            self.unk = 0
            self.idx_to_token += ['']
        self.idx_to_token += [token for token, freq in self.token_freqs
                       if freq >= min_freq and token not in self.idx_to_token]
        self.token_to_idx = dict()
        for idx, token in enumerate(self.idx_to_token):
            self.token_to_idx[token] = idx
     def __len__(self):
        return len(self.idx_to_token)
     def __getitem__(self, tokens):
        if not isinstance(tokens, (list, tuple)):
            return self.token_to_idx.get(tokens, self.unk)
        return [self.__getitem__(token) for token in tokens]
     def to_tokens(self, indices):
        if not isinstance(indices, (list, tuple)):
            return self.idx_to_token[indices]
        return [self.idx_to_token[index] for index in indices]
 def count_corpus(sentences):
     tokens = [tk for st in sentences for tk in st]
     return collections.Counter(tokens) # 返回一个字典,记录每个词的出现次数
我们看一个例子,这里我们尝试用Time Machine作为语料构建字典
In [4]:
 vocab = Vocab(tokens)
 print(list(vocab.token_to_idx.items())[0:10])
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[('', 0), ('the', 1), ('time', 2), ('machine', 3), ('by', 4), ('h', 5), ('g', 6), ('wells', 7), ('i', 8), ('traveller', 9)]

将词转为索引

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使用字典,我们可以将原文本中的句子从单词序列转换为索引序列
In [5]:
 for i in range(8, 10):
    print('words:', tokens[i])
    print('indices:', vocab[tokens[i]])
words: ['the', 'time', 'traveller', 'for', 'so', 'it', 'will', 'be', 'convenient', 'to', 'speak', 'of', 'him', '']
indices: [1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 0]
words: ['was', 'expounding', 'a', 'recondite', 'matter', 'to', 'us', 'his', 'grey', 'eyes', 'shone', 'and']
indices: [20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30]
用现有工具进行分词
我们前面介绍的分词方式非常简单,它至少有以下几个缺点:
  1. 标点符号通常可以提供语义信息,但是我们的方法直接将其丢弃了
 2. 类似"shouldn't", "doesn't"这样的词会被错误地处理
  3. 类似"Mr.", "Dr."这样的词会被错误地处理
我们可以通过引入更复杂的规则来解决这些问题,但是事实上,有一些现有的工具可以很好地进行分词,我们在这里简单介绍其中的两个:spaCy和NLTK。
下面是一个简单的例子:
In [6]:
 text = "Mr. Chen doesn't agree with my suggestion."
spaCy:
In [7]:
 import spacy
 nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
 doc = nlp(text)
 print([token.text for token in doc])
['Mr.', 'Chen', 'does', "n't", 'agree', 'with', 'my', 'suggestion', '.']
NLTK:
In [9]:
 import nltk
 nltk.download('punkt')
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /home/kesci/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Unzipping tokenizers/punkt.zip.
Out[9]:
True
In [10]:
 from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
 from nltk import data
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data.path.append('/home/kesci/input/nltk_data5894/nltk_data')

['Mr.', 'Chen', 'does', "n't", 'agree', 'with', 'my', 'suggestion', '.']

print(word_tokenize(text))