



Python 与对话机器人

洪强宁 @ 爱因互动

● 自我介绍



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1995



清华大学精密仪器系本硕

2002



国内Python早期用户，CPUG创立者之一

2006



豆瓣首名全职员工，首席架构师

2014



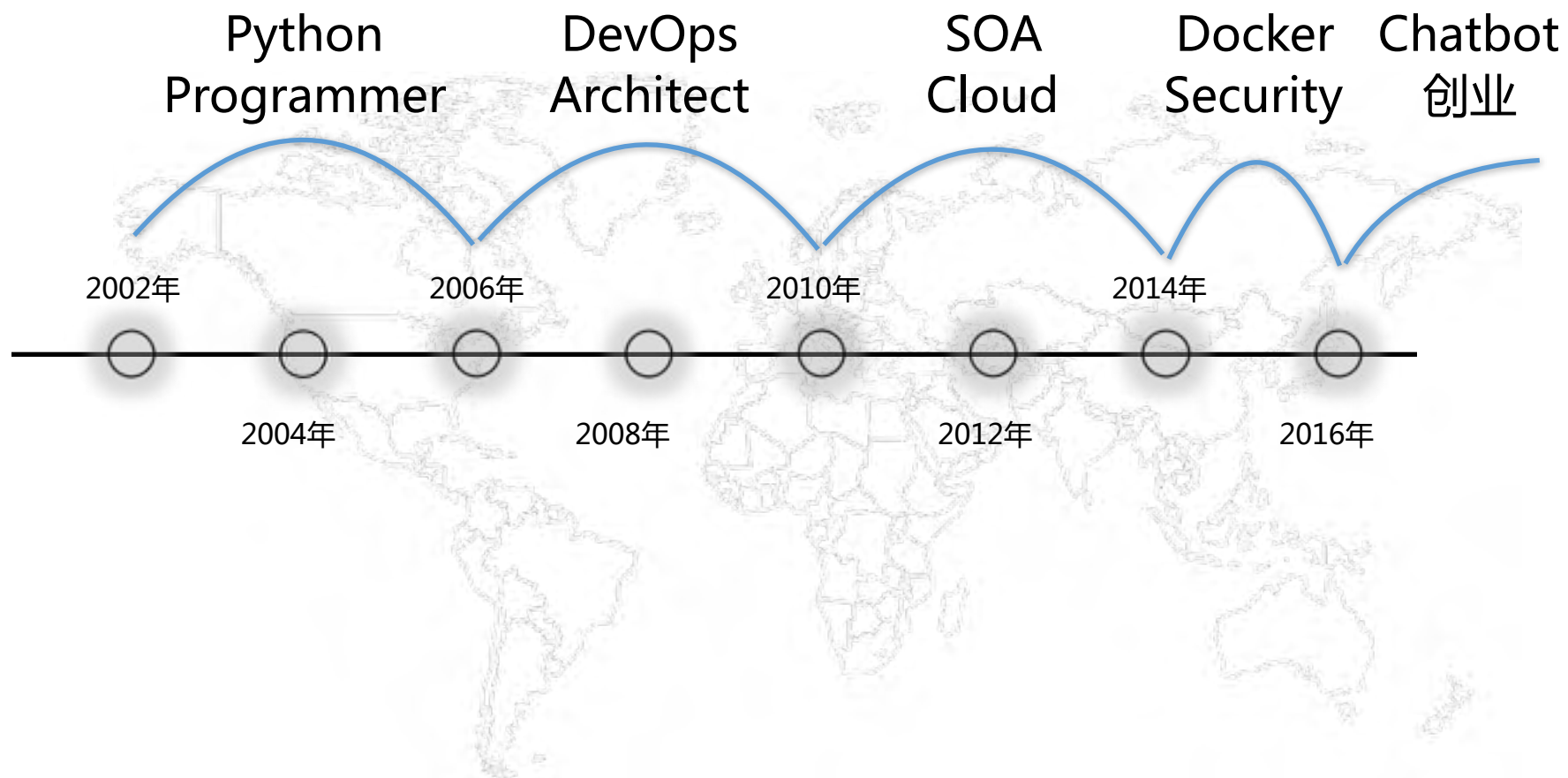
宜信大数据创新中心首席架构师

2016



爱因互动联合创始人兼CTO

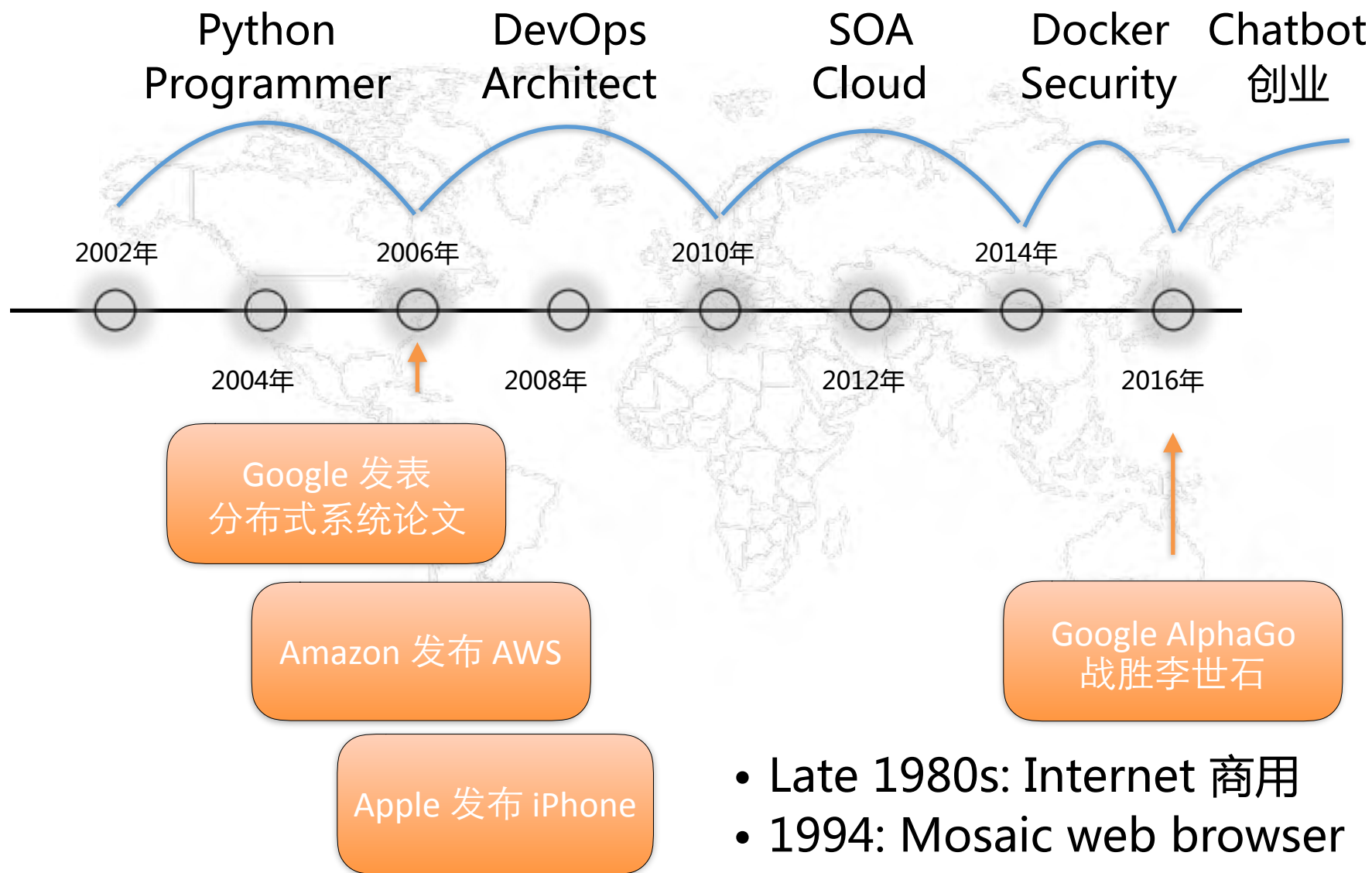
● 技术历程



Why Chatbot?



● 十年一革命

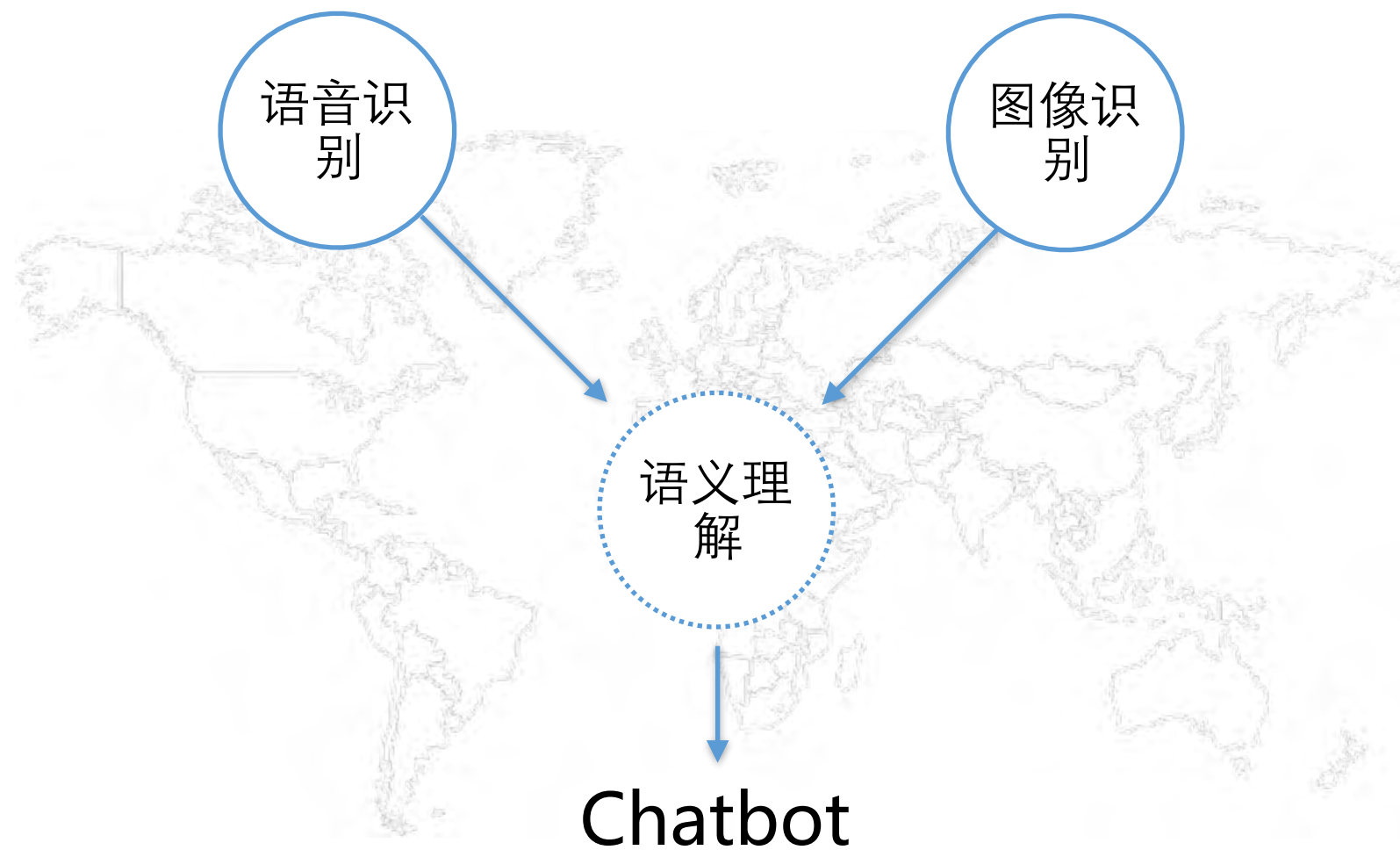




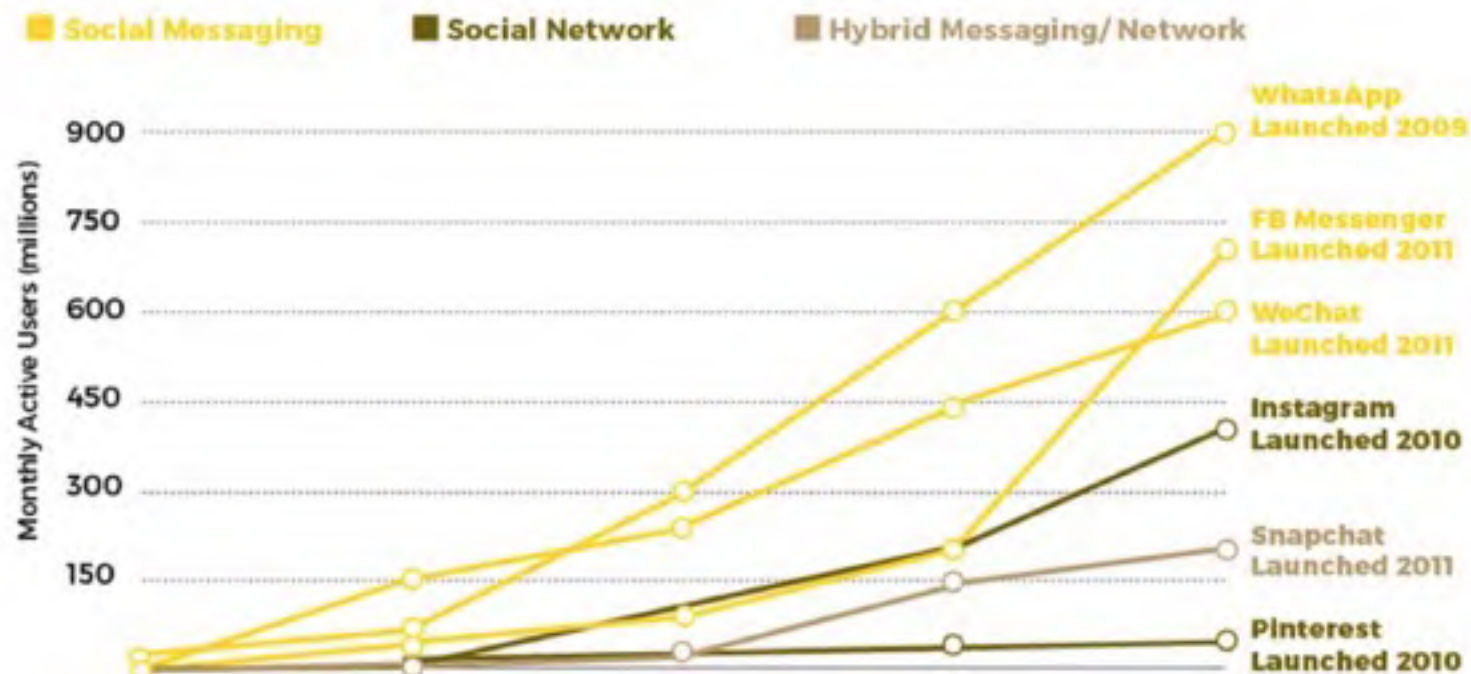
AI 是新时代的云计算

- 技术进步带来生产力的提升
- 商业边界的拓宽
- 开发者必须了解的技能

- AI的应用领域



- 消息平台的增长



<http://frenchtechhub.com/blog/2016/05/chatbots-and-the-revolution-of-messaging/>

消息已经成为最大的应用

● 业界最近的一些事件



- 2016.3 **Microsoft** Bot Framework
- 2016.4 **Facebook** Messenger Platform
- 2016.4 **Telegram** Bot Platform 2.0
- 2016.5 **Google** Assistant
- 2016.5 **Google** open sourced SyntaxNet
- 2016.6 **Apple** SiriKit and iMessage
- 2016.6 **Slack** Message Buttons
- 2016.8 **Amazon** Serverless Chatbot Hackathon
- 2016.8 **Facebook** open sourced FastText
- 2016.9 **Facebook, Amazon, Google, IBM** and **Microsoft** create Partnership on AI

巨头： 搭平台，提供基础设施
创业公司： 深入应用场景，创造价值

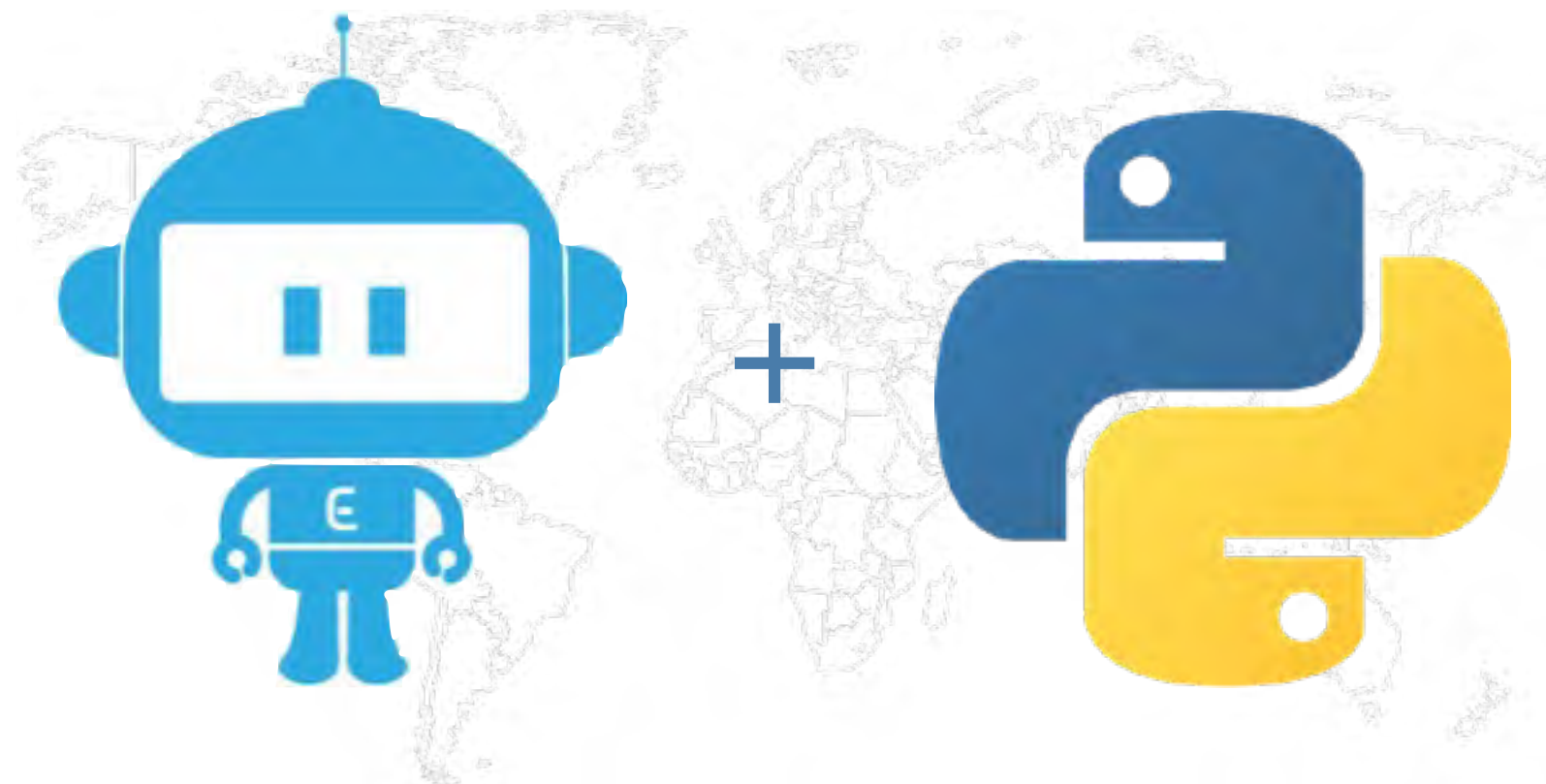


• 对话机器人



• Chatbot 分类







对话机器人是Python大显身手的机会

- Python 字符串处理功能强大
- Python 擅长服务端开发
- Python 擅长科学计算
- Python 拥有丰富的 NLP 算法库
- 大部分深度学习框架都支持 Python
- Python 有优秀的大数据处理能力
- 在 DevOps 领域 Python 是王者

- 做个能解数学题的对话机器人



```
0:54:38 [hongqn:~] 1m39s % python3
Python 3.5.2 (default, Oct 7 2016, 00:20:34)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 8.0.0 (clang-800.0.38)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> 3 * 14
42
```

● 对话机器人程序



```
In [1]: def bot():
...:     while True:
...:         usermsg = input("请输入算式: ")
...:         try:
...:             # WARNING: Do not use eval() on user input in production!
...:             response = eval(usermsg)
...:         except Exception:
...:             response = "抱歉, 不会算😓...换一个算式?"
...:         print(response)
...:
```

```
In [2]: bot()
```

请输入算式: 3 * 14

42

请输入算式: Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, The Universe, and Everything

抱歉, 不会算😓...换一个算式?

请输入算式:

- 接入消息平台 - 长连接式



Slack RTM API

```
slack_client = SlackClient(token)
slack_client.rtm_connect()

while True:
    events = slack_client.rtm_read()
    if not events:
        time.sleep(1)
        continue

    for event in events:
        if event['type'] == 'message':
            usermsg = event['text']
            response = eval(usermsg)
            slack_client.rtm_send_message(event['channel'], response)
```

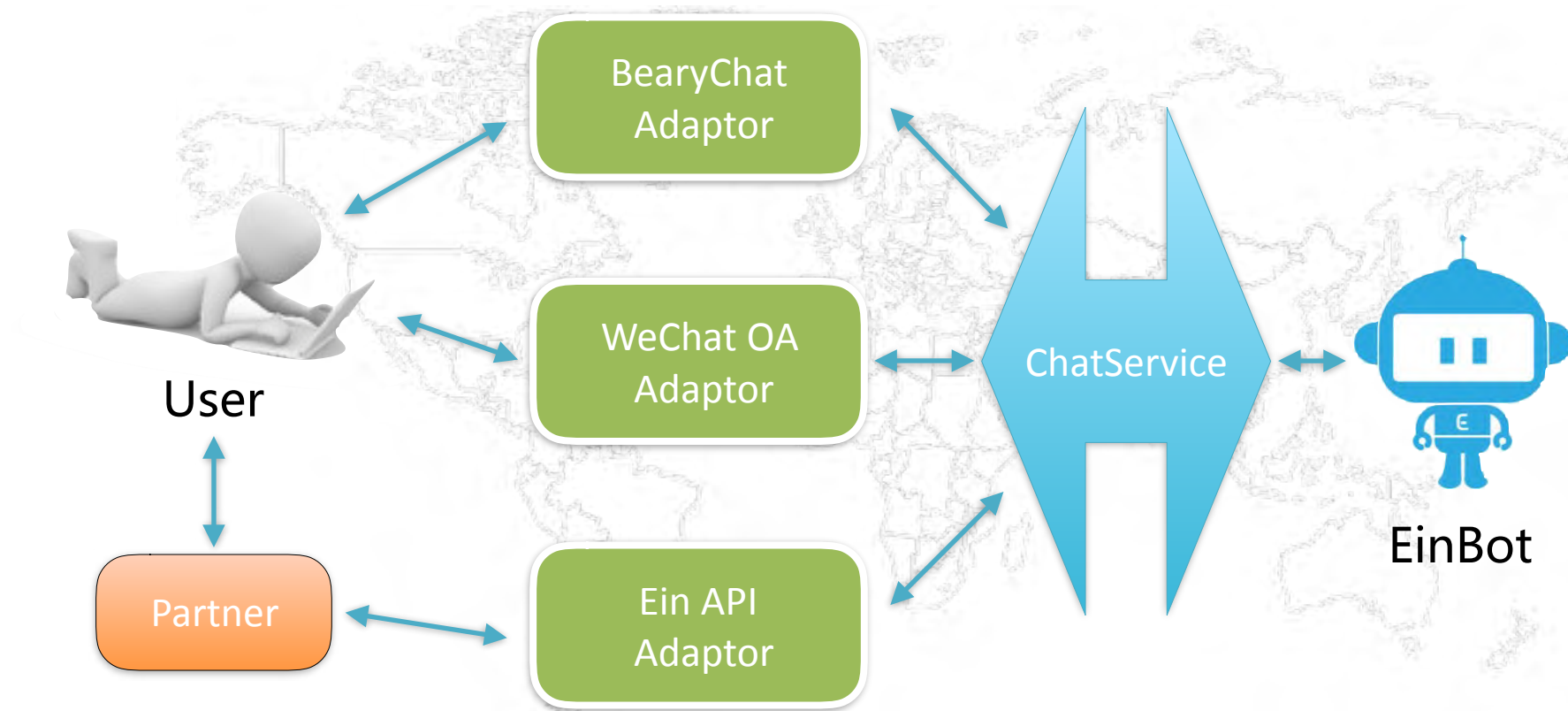
- 接入消息平台 - 回调式



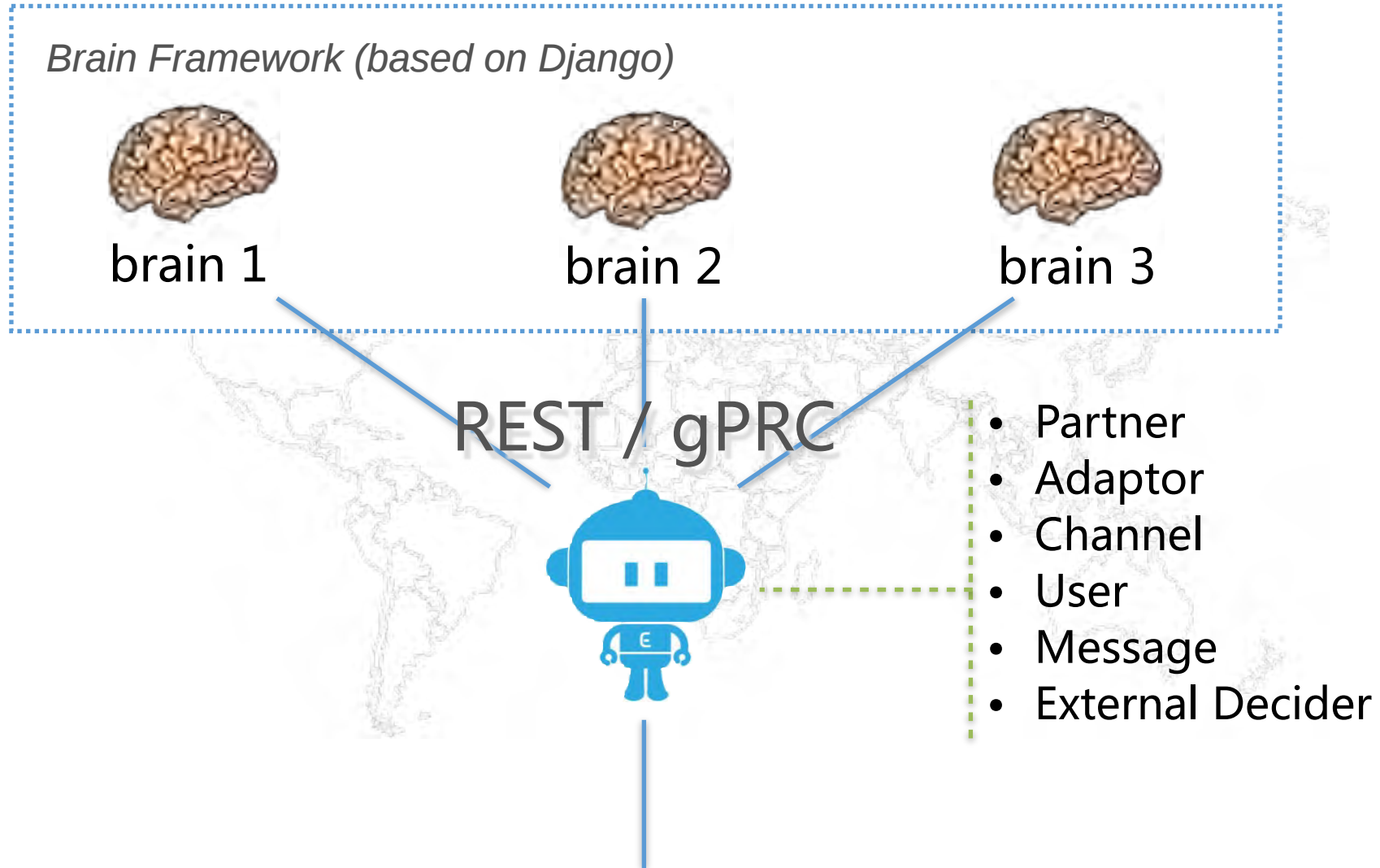
微信公众号

```
def wechat_callback(request):  
    msg = parse_wechat_message_xml(request.body)  
    if msg['type'] == 'text':  
        response = str(eval(msg['data']))  
        response_xml = make_wechat_response_xml(response)  
        return HttpResponse(response_xml)
```

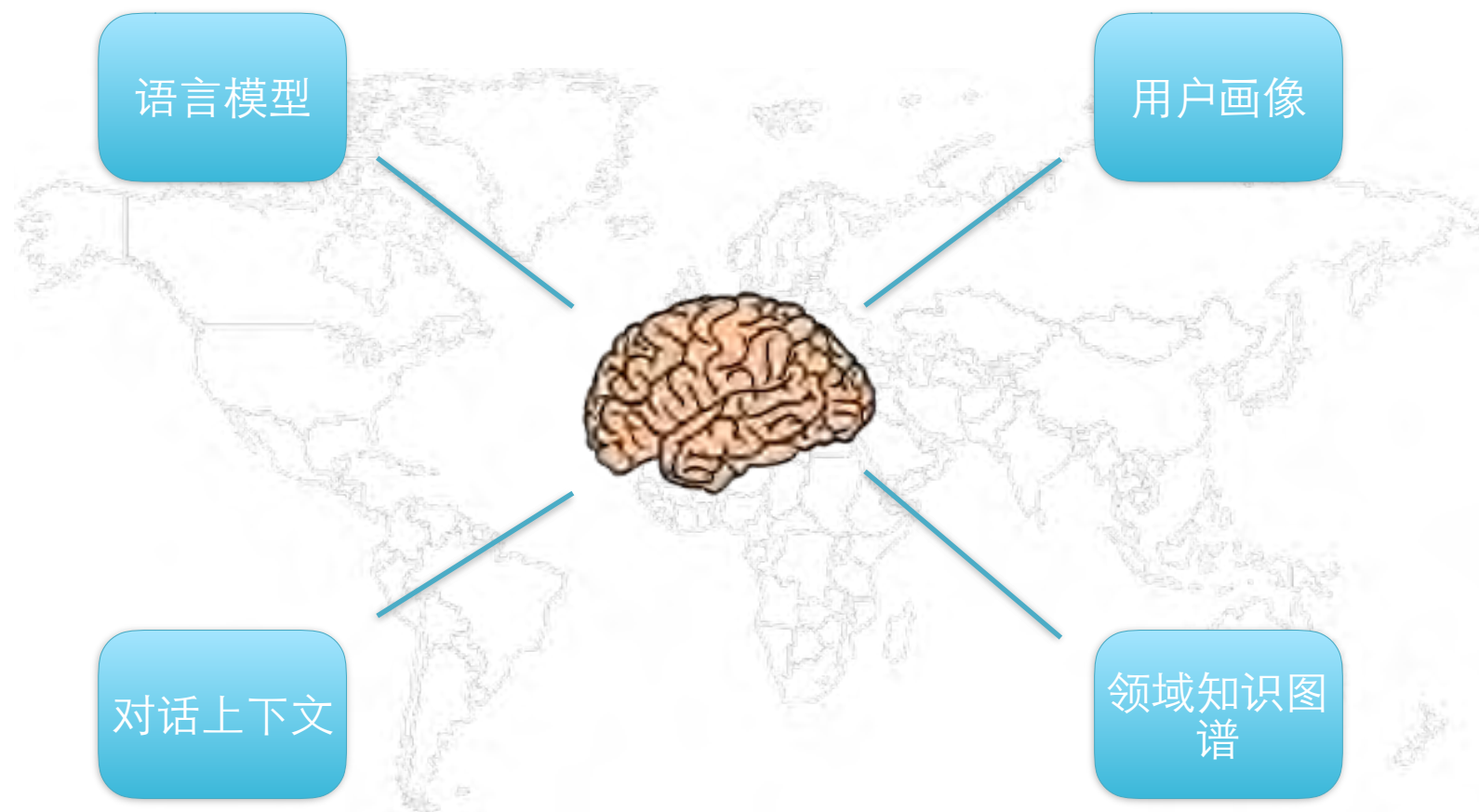
● 多通道机器人



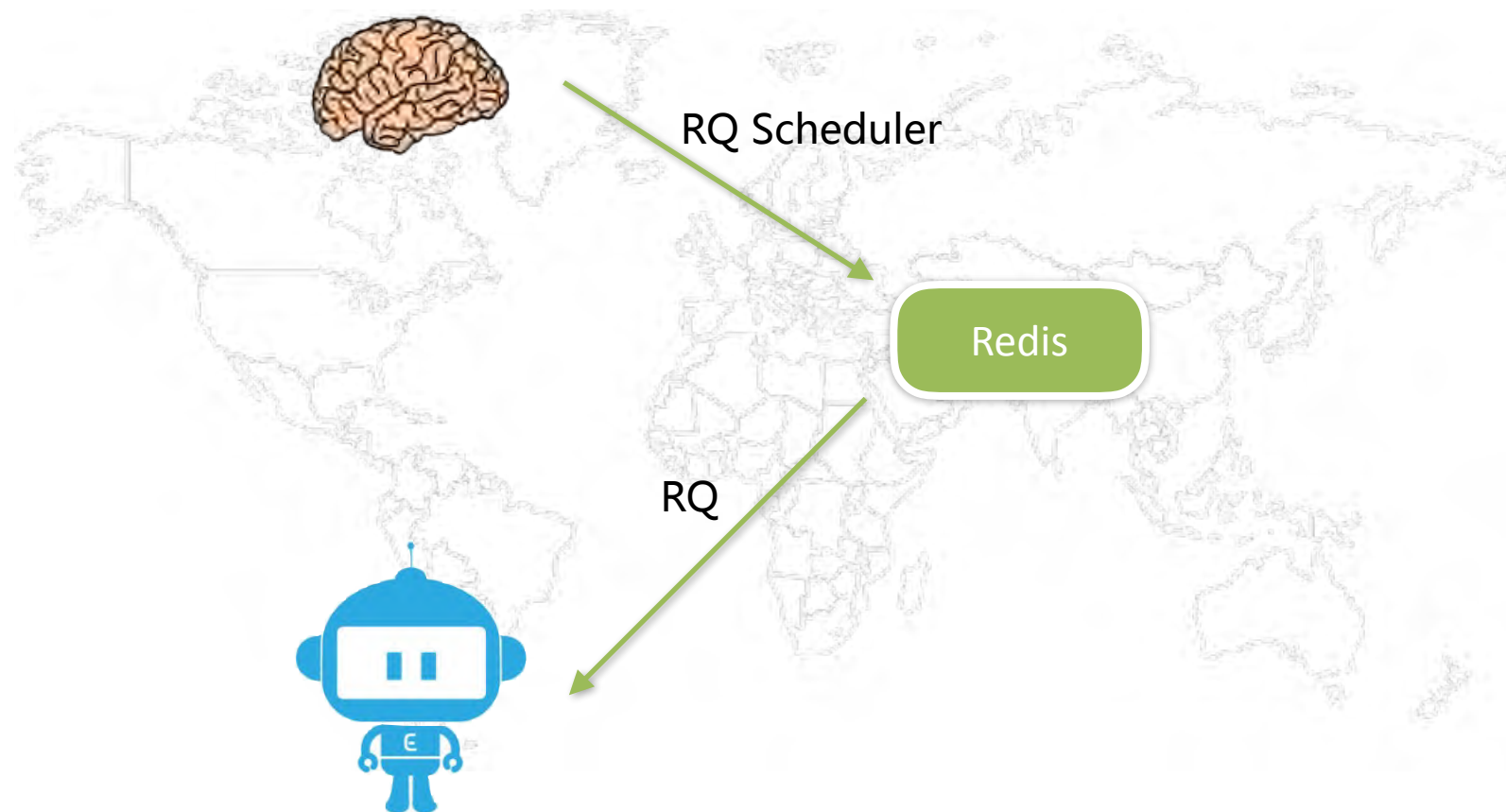
• Multiple Brains



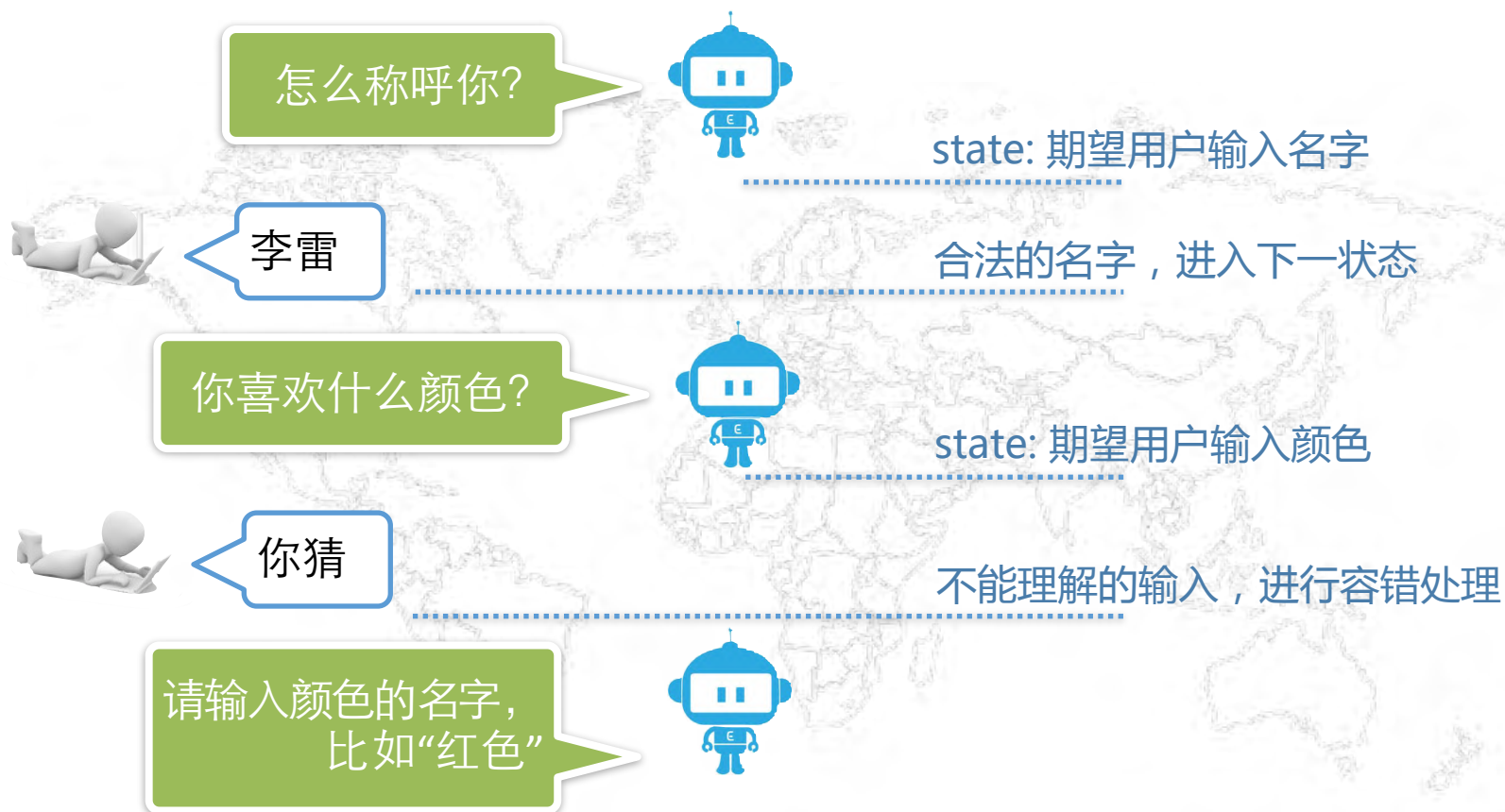
- brain 的 “外存”



- 延时消息



● 状态切换



● 用状态机实现状态切换



```
def __init__(self):
    self.questions = [NameQuestion(), ColorQuestion()]
    self.q_idx = 0
    self.state = STATE_BEGIN

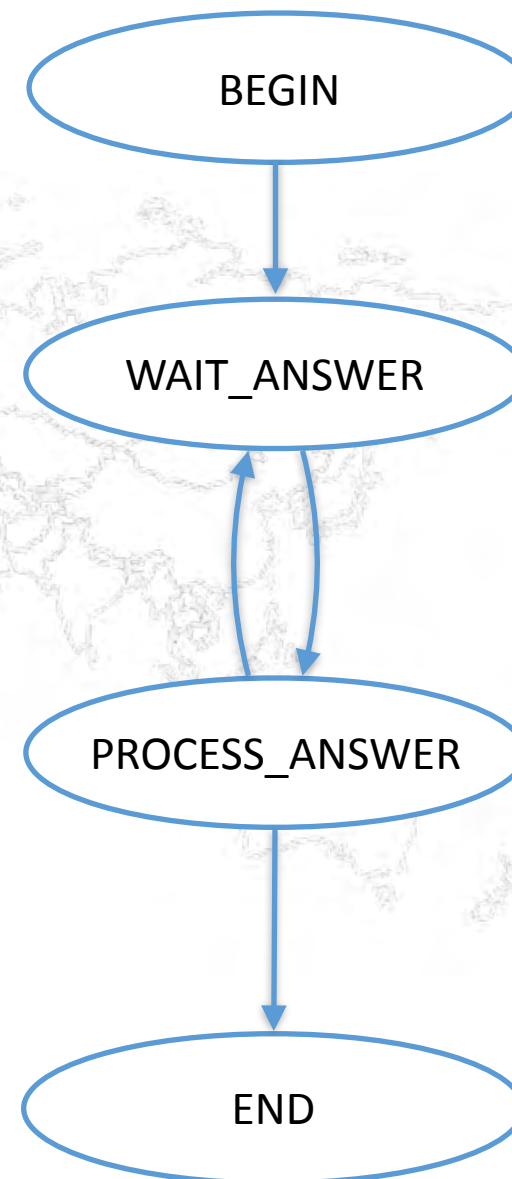
def run(self):
    while self.state != STATE_END:
        action, msg = self.process()
        if action == ACTION_WRITE:
            self.write(msg)
        elif action == ACTION_READ:
            self.usermsg = self.read()

def process(self):
    if self.state == STATE_BEGIN:
        question = self.questions[self.q_idx]
        self.state = STATE_WAIT_ANSWER
        return ACTION_WRITE, question.question

    elif self.state == STATE_WAIT_ANSWER:
        self.state = STATE_PROCESS_ANSWER
        return ACTION_READ, None

    elif self.state == STATE_PROCESS_ANSWER:
        question = self.questions[self.q_idx]
        valid = question.process_answer(self.usermsg)
        if not valid:
            self.state = STATE_WAIT_ANSWER
            return ACTION_WRITE, question.instruction

        self.q_idx += 1
        if self.q_idx >= len(self.questions):
            self.state = STATE_END
            return None, None
        question = self.questions[self.q_idx]
        self.state = STATE_WAIT_ANSWER
        return ACTION_WRITE, question.question
```



- 用 coroutine 实现状态切换



```
def run(self):
    co = self.process()
    usermsg = None
    while True:
        try:
            msg = co.send(usermsg)
        except StopIteration:
            break
        self.write(msg)
        usermsg = self.read()

def process(self):
    for q in self.questions:
        usermsg = yield q.question
        while True:
            valid = q.process_answer(usermsg)
            if valid:
                break
            else:
                usermsg = yield q.instruction
```

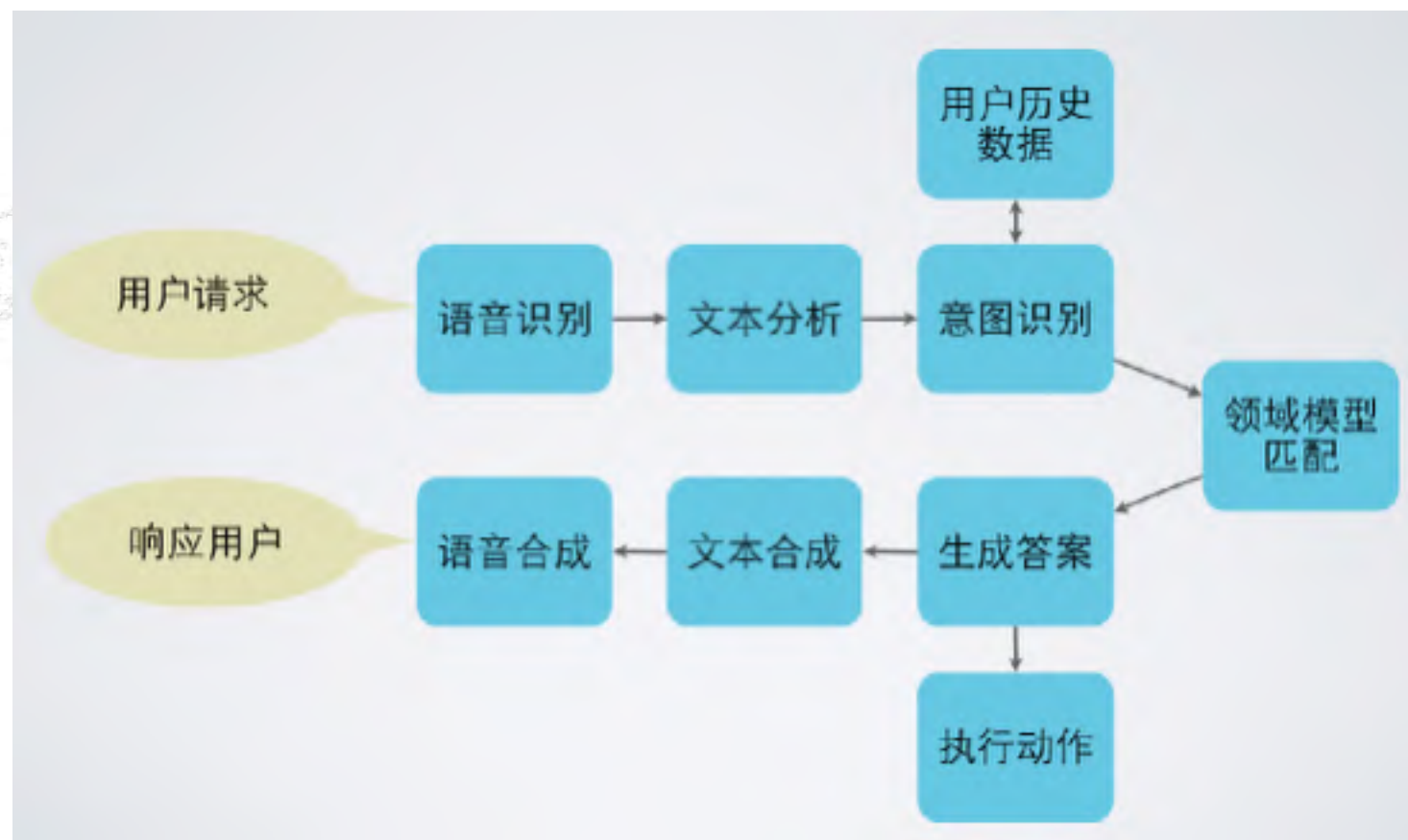
- 状态持久化？



- Stackless Python 3.4 可以 pickle coroutine 对象
- 使用 Docker 简化 Stackless 部署

```
FROM registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/einplus/centos-base:stackless-3.4.1
```

- 系统框架



• Chatbot 流派



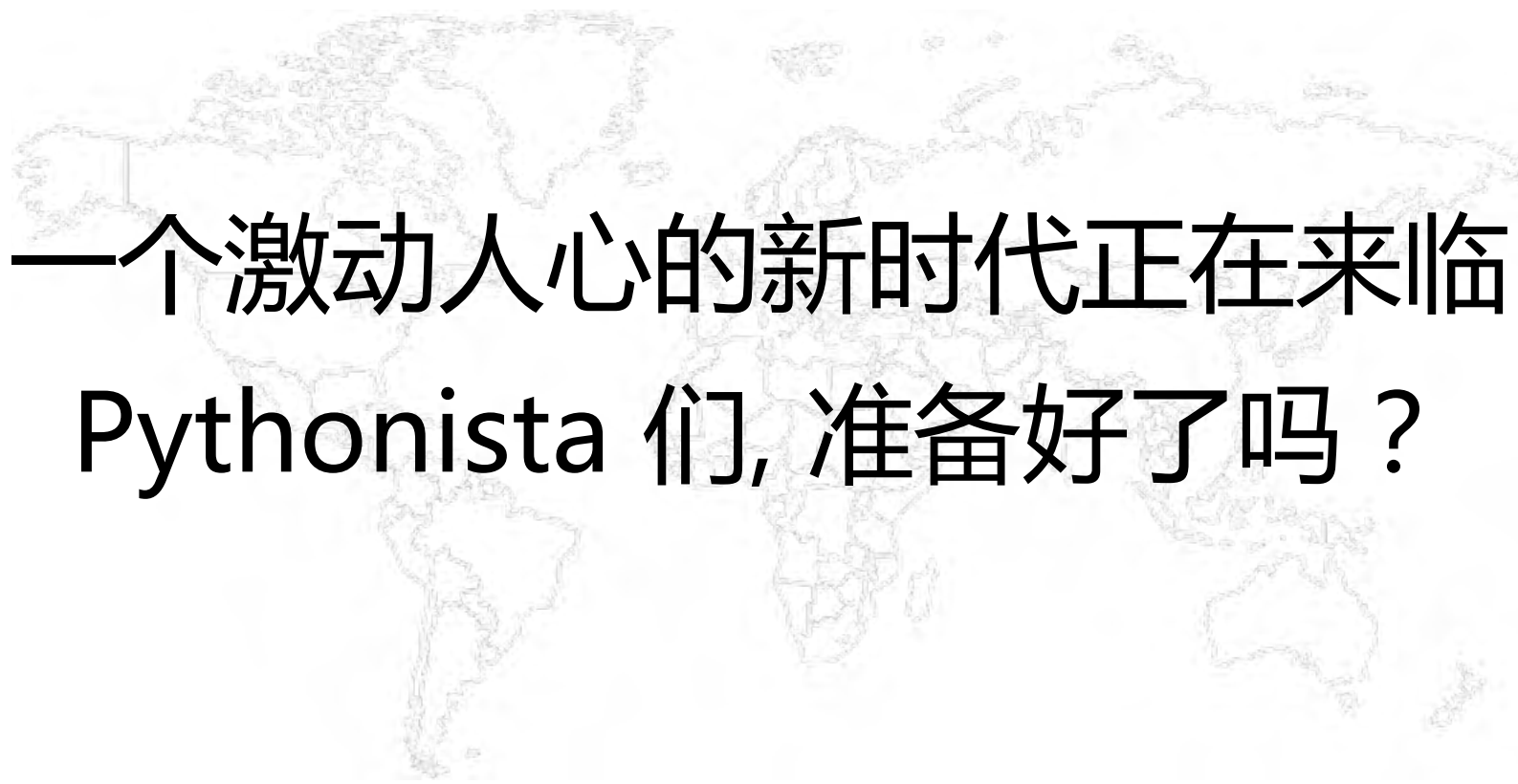
- 基于规则
- 基于搜索
- 基于统计
- end-to-end 生成模型
- 混合模型

```
<category>
  <pattern>谢谢 </pattern>
  <template>
    <random>
      <li>不客气.</li>
      <li>你太客气了.</li>
    </random>
  </template>
</category>
```

- 爱因用到的一些Python工具



- NLP相关
 - NLTK
 - gensim
 - sklearn
 - jieba
 - fasttext
 - TensorFlow
 - numpy/pandas
- 爬虫
 - scrapy
- 服务
 - Django
 - django-rq
 - gunicorn
- 集群管理
 - Lain
 - Sentry
 - Graphite
 - Logster
 - Ansible

A faint, light gray world map is visible in the background, centered behind the text.

一个激动人心的新时代正在来临
Pythonista 们, 准备好了吗?

谢谢观看

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