# **Lab6-Assignment: Topic Classification**

Use the same training, development, and test partitions of the 20 newsgroups text dataset as in Lab6.4-Topic-classification-BERT.ipynb

- Fine-tune and examine the performance of another transformer-based pretrained language models, e.g., RoBERTa, XLNet
- Compare the performance of this model to the results achieved in Lab6.4-Topic-classification-BERT.ipynb and to a conventional machine learning approach (e.g., SVM, Naive Bayes) using bag-of-words or other engineered features of your choice. Describe the differences in performance in terms of Precision, Recall, and F1-score evaluation metrics.

## 1. Installs & Imports

### In [1]:

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force\_remount=True).

#### In [2]:

```
!pip install simpletransformers --upgrade
Requirement already satisfied: simpletransformers in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
0.70.1
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simpletr
ansformers) (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simpl
etransformers) (2.32.3)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm>=4.47.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from s
impletransformers) (4.67.1)
Requirement already satisfied: regex in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simpletr
ansformers) (2024.11.6)
Requirement already satisfied: transformers>=4.31.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
(from simpletransformers) (4.48.3)
Requirement already satisfied: datasets in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simpl
etransformers) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simpletr
ansformers) (1.13.1)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from s
impletransformers) (1.6.1)
Requirement already satisfied: sequal in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simple
transformers) (1.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from si
mpletransformers) (2.18.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboardx in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from s
impletransformers) (2.6.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simplet
ransformers) (2.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tokenizers in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from sim
pletransformers) (0.21.0)
Requirement already satisfied: wandb>=0.10.32 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
simpletransformers) (0.19.7)
Requirement already satisfied: streamlit in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from simp
letransformers) (1.42.2)
Requirement already satisfied: sentencepiece in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
simpletransformers) (0.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: filelock in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from trans
formers>=4.31.0->simpletransformers) (3.17.0)
```

Requirement already satisfied: huggingface-hub<1.0,>=0.24.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-

```
packages (from transformers>=4.31.0->simpletransformers) (0.28.1)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fro
m transformers>=4.31.0->simpletransformers) (24.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyyaml>=5.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from tr
ansformers>=4.31.0->simpletransformers) (6.0.2)
Requirement already satisfied: safetensors>=0.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from transformers>=4.31.0->simpletransformers) (0.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: click!=8.0.0,>=7.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (8.1.8)
Requirement already satisfied: docker-pycreds>=0.4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-package
s (from wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (0.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: gitpython!=3.1.29,>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pac
kages (from wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (3.1.44)
Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from w
andb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (4.3.6)
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf!=4.21.0,!=5.28.0,<6,>=3.19.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3
.11/dist-packages (from wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (4.25.6)
Requirement already satisfied: psutil>=5.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (5.9.5)
Requirement already satisfied: pydantic<3,>=2.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fr
om wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (2.10.6)
Requirement already satisfied: sentry-sdk>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (f
rom wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (2.22.0)
Requirement already satisfied: setproctitle in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from w
andb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (1.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from wan
db>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (75.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions<5,>=4.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pac
kages (from wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (4.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack
ages (from requests->simpletransformers) (3.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from r
equests->simpletransformers) (3.10)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from requests->simpletransformers) (2.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from requests->simpletransformers) (2025.1.31)
Requirement already satisfied: pyarrow>=15.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fro
m datasets->simpletransformers) (18.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: dill<0.3.9,>=0.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from datasets->simpletransformers) (0.3.8)
Requirement already satisfied: xxhash in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from dataset
s->simpletransformers) (3.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: multiprocess<0.70.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
(from datasets->simpletransformers) (0.70.16)
Requirement already satisfied: fsspec<=2024.12.0,>=2023.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages \ (from \ fsspec[http] <= 2024.12.0, >= 2023.1.0 -> datasets -> simple transformers) \ (2024.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: aiohttp in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datase
ts->simpletransformers) (3.11.13)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packag
es (from pandas->simpletransformers) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from p
andas->simpletransformers) (2025.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
pandas->simpletransformers) (2025.1)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
scikit-learn->simpletransformers) (1.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
(from scikit-learn->simpletransformers) (3.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: altair<6,>=4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
streamlit->simpletransformers) (5.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: blinker<2,>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (f
rom streamlit->simpletransformers) (1.9.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cachetools<6,>=4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from streamlit->simpletransformers) (5.5.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow<12,>=7.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (f
rom streamlit->simpletransformers) (11.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: rich<14,>=10.14.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (f
rom streamlit->simpletransformers) (13.9.4)
Requirement already satisfied: tenacity<10,>=8.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
(from streamlit->simpletransformers) (9.0.0)
```

```
\_____,
Requirement already satisfied: toml<2,>=0.10.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fro
m streamlit->simpletransformers) (0.10.2)
Requirement already satisfied: watchdog<7,>=2.1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from streamlit->simpletransformers) (6.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pydeck<1,>=0.8.0b4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
from streamlit->simpletransformers) (0.9.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tornado<7,>=6.0.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (f
rom streamlit->simpletransformers) (6.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=0.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from t
ensorboard->simpletransformers) (1.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: grpcio>=1.48.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
tensorboard->simpletransformers) (1.70.0)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fro
m tensorboard->simpletransformers) (3.7)
Requirement already satisfied: six>1.9 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from tensor
board->simpletransformers) (1.17.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3
.11/dist-packages (from tensorboard->simpletransformers) (0.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fro
m tensorboard->simpletransformers) (3.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from altair<
6, >=4.0- streamlit->simpletransformers) (3.1.5)
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema>=3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fro
m altair<6,>=4.0->streamlit->simpletransformers) (4.23.0)
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om altair<6,>=4.0->streamlit->simpletransformers) (1.28.0)
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ges (from aiohttp->datasets->simpletransformers) (2.4.6)
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om aiohttp->datasets->simpletransformers) (1.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=17.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
aiohttp->datasets->simpletransformers) (25.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: frozenlist>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (f
rom aiohttp->datasets->simpletransformers) (1.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: multidict<7.0,>=4.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
(from aiohttp->datasets->simpletransformers) (6.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: propcache>=0.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fr
om aiohttp->datasets->simpletransformers) (0.3.0)
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rom aiohttp->datasets->simpletransformers) (1.18.3)
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Requirement already satisfied: annotated-types>=0.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packag
es (from pydantic<3,>=2.6->wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (0.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pydantic-core==2.27.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-package
s (from pydantic<3,>=2.6->wandb>=0.10.32->simpletransformers) (2.27.2)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown-it-py>=2.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-package
s (from rich<14,>=10.14.0->streamlit->simpletransformers) (3.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pygments<3.0.0,>=2.13.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packa
ges (from rich<14,>=10.14.0->streamlit->simpletransformers) (2.18.0)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (f
rom werkzeug>=1.0.1->tensorboard->simpletransformers) (3.0.2)
Requirement already satisfied: smmap<6,>=3.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (fro
m = d^{-1} = 1.0.1 - 
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema-specifications>=2023.03.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.
11/dist-packages (from jsonschema>=3.0->altair<6,>=4.0->streamlit->simpletransformers) (2024.1
0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: referencing>=0.28.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
(from jsonschema>=3.0->altair<6,>=4.0->streamlit->simpletransformers) (0.36.2)
Requirement already satisfied: rpds-py>=0.7.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from
jsonschema>=3.0->altair<6,>=4.0->streamlit->simpletransformers) (0.23.1)
Requirement already satisfied: mdurl~=0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from mar
kdown-it-py>=2.2.0->rich<14,>=10.14.0->streamlit->simple transformers) \quad (0.1.2)
```

### In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import torch
from collections import Counter
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from sklearn.datasets import fetch_20newsgroups
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from simpletransformers.classification import ClassificationArgs, ClassificationModel
```

## 2. Dataset Loading & Splitting

```
In [2]:
```

```
# Load only the four specific categories we need
categories = ["alt.atheism", "comp.graphics", "sci.med", "sci.space"]

# Strip out headers, footers, and quoted text to prevent overfitting
train_groups = fetch_20newsgroups(
    subset="train",
    remove=("headers", "footers", "quotes"),
    categories=categories,
    random_state=42,
)
test_groups = fetch_20newsgroups(
    subset="test",
    remove=("headers", "footers", "quotes"),
    categories=categories,
    random_state=42,
)
```

### In [3]:

```
# Check if identical to notebook 6.4
print("Distribution in Training Set:")
print(dict(sorted(Counter(train_groups.target).items(), key=lambda x: x[0])))
print("\nDistribution in Test Set:")
print(dict(sorted(Counter(test_groups.target).items(), key=lambda x: x[0])))

Distribution in Training Set:
{0: 480, 1: 584, 2: 594, 3: 593}

Distribution in Test Set:
{0: 319, 1: 389, 2: 396, 3: 394}

In [4]:

# Convert the training and test sets to dataframes
train_df = pd.DataFrame({"text": train_groups.data, "labels": train_groups.target})
test df = pd.DataFrame({"text": test groups.data, "labels": test groups.target})
```

# Split the training set into two, so that 10% of it can be used as validation set

train\_df, test\_size=0.1, random\_state=0, stratify=train\_df[["labels"]]

```
In [5]:
```

train df, dev df = train test split(

```
# Check if identical to notebook 6.4
print("Distribution in Training Set:")
print(dict(sorted(Counter(train_df["labels"]).items(), key=lambda x: x[0])))
print("\nDistribution in Validation Set:")
print(dict(sorted(Counter(dev_df["labels"]).items(), key=lambda x: x[0])))

Distribution in Training Set:
{0: 432, 1: 525, 2: 534, 3: 534}

Distribution in Validation Set:
{0: 48, 1: 59, 2: 60, 3: 59}
```

## 3. Finetune RoBERTa for Topic Classification on the Dataset

```
In [ ]:
# Model Configuration
model args = ClassificationArgs()
# Overwrite existing saved models in the same directory
model args.overwrite output dir = True
# Enable evaluation during training to monitor performance
model_args.evaluate_during_training = True
# Training parameters
model_args.num_train_epochs = 10 # Train for 10 epochs
model args.train batch size = 32 # Process 32 samples per batch
model args.learning rate = 4e-6 # Learning rate for optimization
model args.max seq length = 256 # Max token length per input (the higher the number, the long
er it takes)
# Early stopping helps prevent overfitting by stopping training
# when validation loss stops improving
model args.use early stopping = True
model_args.early_stopping_delta = 0.01 # Minimum improvement in loss required to continue
training
model args.early stopping metric = "eval loss" # The metric to monitor
model args.early stopping metric minimize = True # Lower eval loss is better
model args.early stopping patience = 2 # Stop training if no improvement in 2 evaluations
# Run validation every 32 training steps to track progress
model_args.evaluate_during_training_steps = 32
# Change output directory to be inside Google Drive
model args.output_dir = "/content/drive/MyDrive/outputs"
model args.best model dir = "/content/drive/MyDrive/outputs/best model"
In [ ]:
model = ClassificationModel(
   model_type = "roberta",
   model name = "roberta-large",
   num_labels = 4,
   args = model_args,
    use cuda = torch.cuda.is available(),
# Preview the parameters of the model
print("\n".join(str(model.args).split(",")))
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/huggingface hub/utils/ auth.py:94: UserWarning:
```

```
model = ClassificationModel(
    model_type = "roberta",
    model_name = "roberta-large",
    num_labels = 4,
    args = model_args,
    use_cuda = torch.cuda.is_available(),
)

# Preview the parameters of the model
print("\n".join(str(model.args).split(",")))

/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/huggingface_hub/utils/_auth.py:94: UserWarning:
The secret `HF_TOKEN` does not exist in your Colab secrets.
To authenticate with the Hugging Face Hub, create a token in your settings tab (https://huggingface.co/settings/tokens), set it as secret in your Google Colab and restart your session.
You will be able to reuse this secret in all of your notebooks.
Please note that authentication is recommended but still optional to access public models or datasets.
    warnings.warn(
Some weights of RobertaForSequenceClassification were not initialized from the model checkpoin tat roberta-large and are newly initialized: ['classifier.dense.bias', 'classifier.dense.weight', 'classifier.out_proj.bias', 'classifier.out_proj.weight']
You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it for predictions and inference.
ClassificationArgs (adafactor_betal=None
```

```
ClassificationArgs(adafactor_beta1=None adafactor_clip_threshold=1.0 adafactor_decay_rate=-0.8 adafactor_eps=(1e-30 0.001) adafactor_relative_step=True adafactor_scale_parameter=True adafactor_warmup_init=True adam_betas=(0.9 0.999)
```

```
adam_epsilon=1e-08
best model dir='/content/drive/MyDrive/outputs/best model'
cache dir='cache dir/'
config={}
cosine schedule num cycles=0.5
custom layer parameters=[]
custom parameter groups=[]
dataloader num workers=0
do_lower_case=False
dynamic_quantize=False
early_stopping_consider_epochs=False
early_stopping_delta=0.01
early_stopping_metric='eval_loss'
early_stopping_metric_minimize=True
early stopping patience=2
encoding=None
eval batch size=100
evaluate during training=True
evaluate_during_training_silent=True
evaluate_during_training_steps=32
evaluate during training verbose=False
evaluate each epoch=True
fp16=True
gradient accumulation steps=1
learning rate=4e-06
local rank=-1
logging steps=50
loss_type=None
loss_args={}
manual_seed=None
max_grad_norm=1.0
max_seq_length=256
model_name='roberta-large'
model type='roberta'
multiprocessing_chunksize=-1
n_gpu=1
no cache=False
no_save=False
not saved args=[]
num train epochs=10
optimizer='AdamW'
output dir='/content/drive/MyDrive/outputs'
overwrite output dir=True
polynomial decay schedule lr end=1e-07
polynomial decay schedule power=1.0
process count=1
quantized model=False
reprocess_input_data=True
save_best_model=True
save eval checkpoints=True
save_model_every_epoch=True
save_optimizer_and_scheduler=True
save steps=2000
scheduler='linear_schedule_with warmup'
silent=False
skip special tokens=True
tensorboard dir=None
thread count=None
tokenizer name='roberta-large'
tokenizer_type=None
train batch size=32
train custom parameters only=False
trust remote code=False
use cached eval features=False
use_early_stopping=True
use hf datasets=False
use_multiprocessing=True
use_multiprocessing_for_evaluation=True
wandb kwargs={}
wandb_project=None
warmup ratio=0.06
```

```
{\tt warmup\_steps=0}
weight decay=0.0
model_class='ClassificationModel'
labels list=[0
1
 2
 3]
labels map={}
lazy delimiter='\t'
lazy labels column=1
lazy loading=False
lazy loading start line=1
lazy text a column=None
lazy text b column=None
lazy text column=0
onnx=False
 regression=False
sliding window=False
special_tokens_list=[]
stride=0.8
tie_value=1)
In [ ]:
# Train the model
training results = model.train model(train df, eval df = dev df)
history = training results[1]
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:882: FutureWarning: `torch.
cuda.amp.GradScaler(args...) ` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.GradScaler('cuda', args...)
 instead.
  scaler = amp.GradScaler()
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:905: FutureWarning: `torch.
cuda.amp.autocast(args...) ` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...) ` in
stead.
 with amp.autocast():
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:1505: FutureWarning: `torch
.cuda.amp.autocast(args...) ` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...) ` i
nstead.
 with amp.autocast():
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:905: FutureWarning: `torch.
cuda.amp.autocast(args...)` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...)` in
stead.
 with amp.autocast():
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:1505: FutureWarning: `torch
.cuda.amp.autocast(args...)` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...)` i
nstead.
 with amp.autocast():
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:1505: FutureWarning: `torch
.cuda.amp.autocast(args...)` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...)` i
nstead.
 with amp.autocast():
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:905: FutureWarning: `torch.
cuda.amp.autocast(args...)` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...)` in
stead.
with amp autocast().
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-
packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:1505: FutureWarning: `torch
.cuda.amp.autocast(args...) is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...) i
nstead.
 with amp.autocast():
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packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification model.py:905: FutureWarning: `torch.
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stead.
  with amp.autocast():
```

## In [11]:

```
# Training and evaluation loss
train_loss = history['train_loss']
eval_loss = history['eval_loss']
plt.plot(train_loss, label='Training loss')
plt.plot(eval_loss, label='Evaluation loss')
plt.title('Training and evaluation loss')
plt.xlabel('Training steps')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
```

### Out[11]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7ef7153f6f50>



## In [12]:

```
# Evaluate the model
predicted, probabilities = model.predict(test_df.text.to_list())
test_df_copy = test_df.copy()
test_df_copy['predicted'] = predicted
test_df_copy.head(10)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/simpletransformers/classification/classification_model.py:2188: FutureWarning: `torch.cuda.amp.autocast(args...)` is deprecated. Please use `torch.amp.autocast('cuda', args...)` i nstead.
```

```
with amp.autocast():
```

Out[12]:

	text	labels	predicted
0	\nAnd guess who's here in your place.\n\nPleas	1	1
1	Does anyone know if any of Currier and Ives et	1	1
2	=FLAME ON\n=\n=Reading through the posts about	2	2
3	\nBut in this case I said I hoped that BCCI wa	0	0
4	\nIn the kind I have made I used a Lite sour c	2	2
5	$\n\$ un $\$ us " is not trademarked, but the "	0	0
6	\nl think you must have the same hygiene teach	2	2
7	\n\nIt may be a good way to catch a cold. It'	2	2
8	Archive-name: graphics/resources-list/part2\nL	1	1
9	can someone tell me where i could find ansi or	1	1

## In [13]:

```
# Generate classification report
print(classification_report(test_df_copy['labels'], test_df_copy['predicted']))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.87	0.82	0.84	319
1	0.82	0.95	0.88	389
2	0.93	0.88	0.91	396
3	0.89	0.85	0.87	394
accuracy			0.88	1498
macro avg	0.88	0.87	0.88	1498
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	1498

## Comparison of Fine-tuned RoBERTa to Fine-Tuned BERT

## **BERT classification report:**

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.80	0.82	319 389
1 2	0.89	0.91 0.88	0.90 0.91	396
3	0.79	0.86	0.82	394
accuracy			0.86	1498
macro avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	1498
weighted avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	1498

In comparison to the model presented in **Lab6.4-Topic-classification-BERT.ipynb**, the RoBERTa-based approach achieves a consistently higher performance across nearly every metric:

- Overall Accuracy rises from 0.86 to 0.88.
- Precision gets slight gains in most classes, showing fewer false positives.
- Recall shows a strong improvement, especially for Class 1 (reaching 0.95), meaning fewer false negatives.
- F1-scores follow an upward trend, reflecting an overall enhancement in the model's classification capabilities.

These improvements show RoBERTa's greater capacity for contextual understanding. Where BERT may have missed subtle semantic cues, RoBERTa's transformer-based embeddings help it differentiate among topics more accurately.

thereby increasing its Precision, Recall, and F1-scores.

3

### Per Topic Comparisons

Below is a per class breakdown of Precision, Recall, and F1 scores for both models:

Class	BERT (Precision, Recall, F1-score)	ROBERTA (Precision, Recall, F1-score)
0	(0.84, 0.80, 0.82)	(0.87, 0.82, 0.84)
1	(0.89, 0.91, 0.90)	(0.82, 0.95, 0.88)
2	(0.94, 0.88, 0.91)	(0.93, 0.88, 0.91)

#### 1. Class 0

RoBERTa reduces false positives more effectively (Precision 0.87 compared to 0.84), while getting a higher proportion of true instances (Recall 0.82 compared to 0.80). This leads to increasing its F1-score to 0.84 as well.

(0.89, 0.85, 0.87)

#### 2. Class 1

RoBERTa gets a lower precision (0.82 compared to 0.89), while getting a higher proportion of true instances (Recall 0.95 compared to 0.91). This leads to an F1-score of 0.88.

#### 3 Class 2

RoBERTa exhibits a drop in precision (0.93 compared to 0.94), while retaining the same recall 0.88). This maintains an overall F1-score of 0.91, matching BERT's performance.

(0.79, 0.86, 0.82)

#### 4 Class 3

RoBERTa raises precision (0.89 compared to 0.79), while nearly matching the recall (0.85 vs. 0.86). This leads to an improved F1-score of 0.87.

Overall, these findings highlight RoBERTa's refined ability to disambiguate among classes, reducing errors, improving classifications, and getting higher performance metrics across different set of topics compared to BERT.

## 4. Conventional ML Approach: SVM with Bag-of-Words

```
In [6]:
```

```
# Merging train and validation sets from above as validation set isn't needed with SVM/NB
X_train = pd.concat([train_df["text"], dev_df["text"]])
X_test = test_df["text"]
y_train = pd.concat([train_df["labels"], dev_df["labels"]])
y_test = test_df["labels"]
```

### In [ ]:

```
# BoW
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(stop_words="english") # By default (when no tokenizer is
given), CountVectorizer uses a pattern to tokenize words (r"(?u)\b\w\w+\b") that excludes punc
tuation and words shorter than 2 letters.

# It also lowercases all words by default.
Hence, we decided that there is no need to set tokenizer=nltk.word_tokenize. When we tested t
he two options, they returned identical results.
X_train_bow = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_bow = vectorizer.transform(X_test)

# Initialize and train the SVM
svm_model = svm_LinearSVC(max_iter=20000) # Increase the max iterations to remove convergence
warning
svm_model.fit(X_train_bow, y_train)

# Evaluate the model
y_pred = svm_model.predict(X_test_bow)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred, target_names=categories))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
alt.atheism	0.73	0.72	0.73	319
comp.graphics	0.73	0.87	0.79	389
sci med	N 81	Λ 71	0 75	396

sci.space	0.75	0.71	0.73	394
accuracy			0.75	1498
macro avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	1498
weighted avg	0.76	0.75	0.75	1498

## Comparison of Fine-Tuned RoBERTa to SVM with Bag-of-Words Representation

## **Overall Comparison**

To compare the fine-tuned RoBERTa model to SVM with Bag-of-Words representation, we can firstly look at the overall **accuracy**. The accuracy of RoBERTa is significantly higher than the accuracy of SVM (0.88 vs 0.75) --> RoBERTa outperforms SVM with BoW by 13%.

The precision, recall and F1-score are also higher for RoBERTa:

- Precision: RoBERTa exhibits higher precision than SVM (0.88 vs 0.75) --> there are fewer false positives;
- Recall: RoBERTa outperforms SVM (0.87 vs 0.75) --> RoBERTa is better at capturing actual positive cases;
- F1-score: RoBERTa is also better than SVM (0.88 vs 0.75) --> overall better results and balance between precision and recall.

Therefore, RoBERTa significantly outperforms SVM with BoW representation in all major metrics (accuracy, precision, recall, f1 score).

### Per Topic Comparisons

Below is a per class breakdown of **Precision**, **Recall**, and **F1-score** for both models:

Class	SVM (Precision, Recall, F1-score)	RoBERTa (Precision, Recall, F1-score)
0	(0.73, 0.72, 0.73)	(0.87, 0.82, 0.84)
1	(0.73, 0.87, 0.79)	(0.82, 0.95, 0.88)
2	(0.81, 0.71, 0.75)	(0.93, 0.88, 0.91)
3	(0.75, 0.71, 0.73)	(0.89, 0.85, 0.87)

## 1. Class 0 (alt.atheism)

Roberta outperforms SVM in all metrics, showing particulary high numbers in precision and F1-score. The difference in precision of 14% means that Roberta is better at reducing false positives --> it is more accurate in distinguishing alt.atheism from other classes. The higher recall for Roberta means that it captures a bigger part of relevant instances, and the SVM might miss more cases.

## 2. Class 1 (comp.graphics)

For this class, RoBERTa outperforms SVM with BoW, but the difference is less harsh compared to class 0. RoBERTa has a precision of 0.82 and a recall of 0.95. SVM with BoW has a precision of 0.73 and a recall of 0.87. Important thing to notice here is the difference in recall values. RoBERTa is capturing nearly all relevant instances of comp.graphics (recall is 0.95), while SVM is missing many of them. However, the precision for RoBERTa compared to recall for RoBERTa is lower. This means that while it is retrieving more instances correctly, it may also be introducing slightly more false positives.

#### 3. Class 2 (sci.med)

Again, RoBERTa is performing better than SVM. In this class, especially, it shows drastically higher results. The major difference in recall highlights that SVM is missing larger number of sci.med instances. The precision difference further suggests that SVM is more prone to misclassifying texts from other categories --> higher rate of false positives compared to RoBERTa. This considerable difference and strong performance is likely due to RoBERTa's ability to capture nuanced medical terminology and contextual relationships, which SVM with BoW struggles with.

#### 4. Class 3 (sci.space)

For class 3, RoBERTa performs better than SVM, however, the gap is smaller than for class 2. RoBERTa's higher precision (0.89 vs 0.75) means it makes fewer false positives, and its better recall (0.85 vs 0.71) shows it is capable of correct identification of instances from this class. Therefore, we can obvserve that RoBERTa can understand scientific language better than SVM, which is relying on more simple word patterns.

## Conclusion (RoBERTa vs SVM with BoW)

The fine-tuned RoBERTa model significantly outperforms SVM with Bag-of-Words across all evaluation metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. This advantage is evident both in the overall performance and within each individual class, where RoBERTa consistently demonstrates better precision in reducing false positives and higher recall in capturing relevant instances. Its ability to capture complex context makes it especially effective for specialized topics like <code>sci.med</code>, where SVM struggles. Thus, the results suggest that RoBERTa's is better for the topic modelling task than simpler models like SVM with BoW.

## **All Models Conclusion**

In conclusion, RoBERTa consistently outperforms both fine-tuned BERT and SVM with Bag-of-Words, demonstrating superior performance across all key metrics. Compared to SVM, RoBERTa achieves a 13% higher accuracy (0.88 vs. 0.75), along with significant improvements in precision, recall, and F1-score, which showcases its ability to capture contextual relationships more effectively than the frequency-based approach of SVM with BoW. While the improvements over BERT are more subtle, RoBERTa still achieves higher recall and F1-scores, particularly demonstrating strength in reducing false negatives, which improves its accuracy in topic classification. These findings highlight RoBERTa's greater capacity for semantic understanding and differentiation of context, making it the most effective model for the task of topic modelling.