Multiclass Text Classification with

Feed-forward Neural Networks and Word Embeddings

First, we will do some initialization.

```
In [ ]: import random
        import torch
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        from tqdm.notebook import tqdm
        # enable tqdm in pandas
        tqdm.pandas()
        # set to True to use the gpu (if there is one available)
        use_gpu = True
        # select device
        # Se selecciona el gpu envés del cpu para el procesamiento del código
        device = torch.device('cuda' if use_gpu and torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
        print(f'device: {device.type}')
         # random seed
        seed = 1234
         # set random seed
        if seed is not None:
            print(f'random seed: {seed}')
            random.seed(seed)
            np.random.seed(seed)
            torch.manual_seed(seed)
```

device: cuda
random seed: 1234

We will be using the AG's News Topic Classification Dataset. It is stored in two CSV files: train.csv and test.csv, as well as a classes.txt that stores the labels of the classes to predict.

First, we will load the training dataset using pandas and take a quick look at how the data.

```
In [ ]: train_df = pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/ag-news/train.csv', header=None)
    train_df.columns = ['class index', 'title', 'description']
    train_df = train_df.sample(frac=0.8,random_state=42)
    train_df
```

[]:		class index	title	description
	71787	3	BBC set for major shake-up, claims newspaper	London - The British Broadcasting Corporation,
	67218	3	Marsh averts cash crunch	Embattled insurance broker #39;s banks agree t
	54066	2	Jeter, Yankees Look to Take Control (AP)	AP - Derek Jeter turned a season that started
	7168	4	Flying the Sun to Safety	When the Genesis capsule comes back to Earth w
	29618	3	Stocks Seen Flat as Nortel and Oil Weigh	NEW YORK (Reuters) - U.S. stocks were set to
	•••			
	59228	4	Investors Flock to Web Networking Sites	Internet whiz kids Marc Andreessen, Josh Kopel
	61417	3	Samsung Electric Quarterly Profit Up	Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. #39;s (005930.KS:
	20703	3	Coeur Still Committed to Wheaton Deal	Coeur d #39;Alene Mines Corp. said Tuesday tha
	40626	3	Clouds on horizon for low-cost airlines	NEW YORK As larger US airlines suffer growi
	25059	2	Furcal issues apology for DUI arrest, returns	NAMES Atlanta Braves shortstop Rafael Furcal r

96000 rows × 3 columns

The dataset consists of 120,000 examples, each consisting of a class index, a title, and a description. The class labels are distributed in a separated file. We will add the labels to the dataset so that we can interpret the data more easily. Note that the label indexes are one-based, so we need to subtract one to retrieve them from the list.

```
In []: # Se asigna La clase correspondiente a cada titulo y descripcióncon base al indice de clase
labels = open('/kaggle/input/ag-news/classes.txt').read().splitlines()
classes = train_df['class index'].map(lambda i: labels[i-1])
train_df.insert(1, 'class', classes)
train_df
```

Out[]:		class index	class	title	description
	71787	3	Business	BBC set for major shake-up, claims newspaper	London - The British Broadcasting Corporation,
	67218	3	Business	Marsh averts cash crunch	Embattled insurance broker #39;s banks agree t
	54066	2	Sports	Jeter, Yankees Look to Take Control (AP)	AP - Derek Jeter turned a season that started
	7168	4	Sci/Tech	Flying the Sun to Safety	When the Genesis capsule comes back to Earth w
	29618	3	Business	Stocks Seen Flat as Nortel and Oil Weigh	NEW YORK (Reuters) - U.S. stocks were set to
	59228	4	Sci/Tech	Investors Flock to Web Networking Sites	Internet whiz kids Marc Andreessen, Josh Kopel
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	20703	3	Business	Coeur Still Committed to Wheaton Deal	Coeur d #39;Alene Mines Corp. said Tuesday tha
	40626	3	Business	Clouds on horizon for low-cost airlines	NEW YORK As larger US airlines suffer growi
	25059	2	Sports	Furcal issues apology for DUI arrest, returns	NAMES Atlanta Braves shortstop Rafael Furcal r

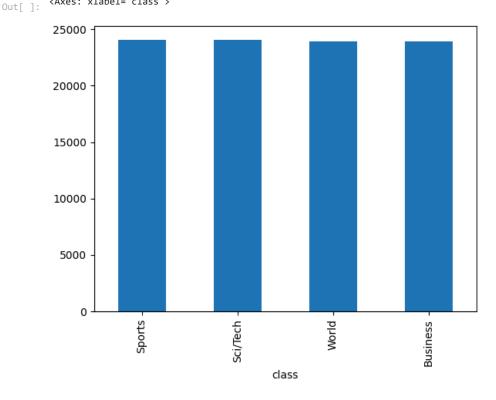
96000 rows × 4 columns

Let's inspect how balanced our examples are by using a bar plot.

```
In [ ]: pd.value_counts(train_df['class']).plot.bar() # Verificar que todas las clases tengan la misma cantidad de datos para evitar
# sesgos y mejorar el resultado del modelo
```

/tmp/ipykernel_31/1846183183.py:1: FutureWarning: pandas.value_counts is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use p
d.Series(obj).value_counts() instead.

pd.value_counts(train_df['class']).plot.bar() # Verificar que todas las clases tengan la misma cantidad de datos para evitar
<Axes: xlabel='class'>



The classes are evenly distributed. That's great!

However, the text contains some spurious backslashes in some parts of the text. They are meant to represent newlines in the original text. An example can be seen below, between the words "dwindling" and "band".

```
In [ ]: print(train_df.loc[0, 'description'])
```

Reuters - Short-sellers, Wall Street's dwindling\band of ultra-cynics, are seeing green again.

We will replace the backslashes with spaces on the whole column using pandas replace method.

class class title description text index London - The British Broadcasting BBC set for major shake-up, claims bbc set for major shake-up, claims 71787 3 Business Corporation,... newspaper newspaper I... marsh averts cash crunch embattled Embattled insurance broker #39;s banks agree 67218 3 Business Marsh averts cash crunch insurance b... AP - Derek Jeter turned a season that started 54066 Jeter, Yankees Look to Take Control (AP) jeter, yankees look to take control (ap) ap - ... Sports When the Genesis capsule comes back to flying the sun to safety when the genesis 7168 4 Sci/Tech Flying the Sun to Safety NEW YORK (Reuters) - U.S. stocks were set to stocks seen flat as nortel and oil weigh new Stocks Seen Flat as Nortel and Oil Weigh 29618 3 Business Internet whiz kids Marc Andreessen, Josh investors flock to web networking sites 59228 Investors Flock to Web Networking Sites 4 Sci/Tech Kopel... Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. #39;s samsung electric quarterly profit up samsung 61417 Samsung Electric Quarterly Profit Up 3 Business (005930.KS:.. Coeur d #39; Alene Mines Corp. said Tuesday coeur still committed to wheaton deal coeur 20703 3 Business Coeur Still Committed to Wheaton Deal NEW YORK -- As larger US airlines suffer clouds on horizon for low-cost airlines new 40626 3 Business Clouds on horizon for low-cost airlines Furcal issues apology for DUI arrest, NAMES Atlanta Braves shortstop Rafael Furcal 25059 Sports furcal issues apology for dui arrest, returns ... returns ...

96000 rows × 5 columns

Out[]:

Now we will proceed to tokenize the title and description columns using NLTK's word_tokenize(). We will add a new column to our dataframe with the list of tokens.

o o	class index	class	title	description	text	tokens	
71787	3	Business	BBC set for major shake-up, claims newspaper	3		[bbc, set, for, major, shake-up, ,, claims, ne	
67218	3 Business Marsh averts cash cru		Marsh averts cash crunch	Embattled insurance broker #39;s banks agree t	marsh averts cash crunch embattled insurance b	[marsh, averts, cash, crunch, embattled, insur	
54066	2	Sports	Jeter, Yankees Look to Take Control (AP)	AP - Derek Jeter turned a season that started	jeter, yankees look to take control (ap) ap	[jeter, ,, yankees, look, to, take, control, (
7168	4	Sci/Tech	Flying the Sun to Safety	When the Genesis capsule comes back to Earth w	flying the sun to safety when the genesis caps	[flying, the, sun, to, safety, when, the, gene	
29618	3	Business	Stocks Seen Flat as Nortel and Oil Weigh	NEW YORK (Reuters) - U.S. stocks were set to	stocks seen flat as nortel and oil weigh new	[stocks, seen, flat, as, nortel, and, oil, wei	
59228	4	Sci/Tech	Investors Flock to Web Networking Sites	Internet whiz kids Marc Andreessen, Josh Kopel	investors flock to web networking sites intern	[investors, flock, to, web, networking, sites,	
61417	3	Business	Samsung Electric Quarterly Profit Up	Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. #39;s (005930.KS:	samsung electric quarterly profit up samsung e	[samsung, electric, quarterly, profit, up, sam	
20703	3	Business	Coeur Still Committed to Wheaton Deal	Coeur d #39;Alene Mines Corp. said Tuesday tha	coeur still committed to wheaton deal coeur d	[coeur, still, committed, to, wheaton, deal, c	
40626	3	Business	Clouds on horizon for low-cost airlines	NEW YORK As larger US airlines suffer growi	clouds on horizon for low-cost airlines new yo	[clouds, on, horizon, for, low-cost, airlines,	
25059	2	Sports	Furcal issues apology for DUI	NAMES Atlanta Braves shortstop Rafael Furcal r	furcal issues apology for dui	[furcal, issues, apology, for, dui,	

96000 rows × 6 columns

Out[]:

Now we will load the GloVe word embeddings.

```
In []: from gensim.models import KeyedVectors
    # Se usan los embeddings de GloVe que ya han sido preentrenados con varios corpus
    # y se utiliza para estimar nuestra tokanizacion
    glove = KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format("/kaggle/input/glove6b300dtxt/glove.6B.300d.txt", no_header=True)
    glove.vectors.shape
Out[]: (400000, 300)
```

The word embeddings have been pretrained in a different corpus, so it would be a good idea to estimate how good our tokenization matches the GloVe vocabulary.

```
In [ ]: from collections import Counter
        # Se cuentan cuantas palabras no se conocen del vocabulario lo cual nos ayuda a comparar con el embedding importado para
        # ver que tan bueno es nuestra tokenización para identificar las palabras.
        def count_unknown_words(data, vocabulary):
             counter = Counter()
             for row in tqdm(data):
                counter.update(tok for tok in row if tok not in vocabulary)
            return counter
        # find out how many times each unknown token occurrs in the corpus
        c = count_unknown_words(train_df['tokens'], glove.key_to_index)
        # find the total number of tokens in the corpus
        total_tokens = train_df['tokens'].map(len).sum()
        # find some statistics about occurrences of unknown tokens
        unk_tokens = sum(c.values())
        percent_unk = unk_tokens / total_tokens
        distinct_tokens = len(list(c))
        # Se hace una comparacion entre las palabras desconocidas contra las palabras totales para calcular la presición de
        # La tokenizacion
        print(f'total number of tokens: {total_tokens:,}')
        print(f'number of unknown tokens: {unk_tokens:,}')
        print(f'number of distinct unknown tokens: {distinct_tokens:,}')
        print(f'percentage of unkown tokens: {percent_unk:.2%}')
        print('top 50 unknown words:')
        for token, n in c.most_common(10):
            print(f'\t{n}\t{token}')
```

```
total number of tokens: 4,218,415
number of unknown tokens: 52,899
number of distinct unknown tokens: 20,979
percentage of unknwn tokens: 1.25%
top 50 unknown words:
        2379
        1708
                href=
        1707
                /a
        1461
                //www.investor.reuters.com/fullquote.aspx
        1461
                target=/stocks/quickinfo/fullquote
        450
        396
                newsfactor
        380
                cbs.mw
        344
                color=
        332
                face=
```

Glove embeddings seem to have a good coverage on this dataset -- only 1.25% of the tokens in the dataset are unknown, i.e., don't appear in the GloVe vocabulary.

Still, we will need a way to handle these unknown tokens. Our approach will be to add a new embedding to GloVe that will be used to represent them. This new embedding will be initialized as the average of all the GloVe embeddings.

We will also add another embedding, this one initialized to zeros, that will be used to pad the sequences of tokens so that they all have the same length. This will be useful when we train with mini-batches.

```
In []: # Para compensar por las palabras desconocidas se utilizan el promedio de todos los embeddings para llenar esos datos faltantes
        # string values corresponding to the new embeddings
        unk_tok = '[UNK]'
        pad_tok = '[PAD]'
         # initialize the new embedding values
        unk_emb = glove.vectors.mean(axis=0)
        pad_emb = np.zeros(300)
         # add new embeddings to glove
        glove.add_vectors([unk_tok, pad_tok], [unk_emb, pad_emb])
         # get token ids corresponding to the new embeddings
         unk_id = glove.key_to_index[unk_tok]
        pad_id = glove.key_to_index[pad_tok]
        unk_id, pad_id
        (400000, 400001)
Out[ ]:
In [ ]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         train_df, dev_df = train_test_split(train_df, train_size=0.8)
        train_df.reset_index(inplace=True)
        dev_df.reset_index(inplace=True)
        We will now add a new column to our dataframe that will contain the padded sequences of token ids.
In [ ]: | threshold = 10
```

```
tokens = train_df['tokens'].explode().value_counts() # Se cuenta La cantidad de repetición de Las palabras
vocabulary = set(tokens[tokens > threshold].index.tolist()) # Se crea un vocabulario solo con palabras que se
# repitan más de 10 veces
print(f'vocabulary size: {len(vocabulary):,}')

vocabulary size: 15,451

In []: # find the Length of the Longest List of tokens
max_tokens = train_df['tokens'].map(len).max()
```

```
max_tokens = train_df['tokens'].map(len).max()

# return unk_id for infrequent tokens too

def get_id(tok):
    if tok in vocabulary:
        return glove.key_to_index.get(tok, unk_id)
    else:
        return unk_id

# function that gets a list of tokens and returns a list of token ids,
# with padding added accordingly

def token_ids(tokens):
    tok_ids = [get_id(tok) for tok in tokens]
    pad_len = max_tokens - len(tok_ids)
    return tok_ids + [pad_id] * pad_len

# add new column to the dataframe
# Se crea una nueva columna que contiene el id del token
```

train_df['token ids'] = train_df['tokens'].progress_map(token_ids) train_df

0%| | 0/76800 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

Out[]:

		index	class index	class	title	description	text	tokens	token ids
	0	41480	3	Business	Unrest forces oil prices higher	Oil futures have jumped to their highest closi	unrest forces oil prices higher oil futures ha	[unrest, forces, oil, prices, higher, oil, fut	[4615, 340, 316, 468, 609, 316, 3081, 33, 3450
	1	112119	4	Sci/Tech	Old News REALLY Old News!	The video archives of Pathe News are online, c	old news really old news! the video archiv	[old, news,, ., really, old, news, !, the,	[167, 172, 434, 2, 588, 167, 172, 805, 0, 974,
	2	75220	2	Sports	Ace in the Hole	General Manager Theo Epstein said the Red Sox	ace in the hole general manager theo epstein s	[ace, in, the, hole, general, manager, theo, e	[7588, 6, 0, 2924, 216, 865, 15599, 17434, 16,
	3	111911	2	Sports	UNDATED: 14 points.	Tiffany Porter-Talbert scored 24 points, and W	undated: 14 points. tiffany porter-talbert sco	[undated, :, 14, points, ., tiffany, porter-ta	[5833, 45, 657, 226, 2, 15956, 400000, 878, 79
	4	80697	2	Sports	Flatley, Rogers on bench for Australia for rug	Back from injury, Elton Flatley and Mat Rogers	flatley, rogers on bench for australia for rug	[flatley, ,, rogers, on, bench, for, australia	[400000, 1, 5638, 13, 4530, 10, 603, 10, 2707,
76	795	110136	2	Sports	Gerrard aiming high	Steven Gerrard insists he #39;Il not accept q	gerrard aiming high steven gerrard insists he	[gerrard, aiming, high, steven, gerrard, insis	[15773, 7584, 152, 4411, 15773, 4971, 18, 2749
76	796	112554	3	Business	Local gamer: Grand Theft Auto #39; steals the	Just how excited is Justin Field about the new	local gamer: grand theft auto #39; steals the	[local, gamer, :, grand, theft, auto, #, 39, ;	[250, 400000, 45, 1063, 6539, 2612, 2749, 3403
76	797	116840	3	Business	Sprint, Nextel Agree To Merge	The deal, valued at \$35 billion, will create	sprint, nextel agree to merge the deal, valued	[sprint, ,, nextel, agree, to, merge, the, dea	[5514, 1, 17774, 2137, 4, 9194, 0, 435, 1, 595
76	798	34067	3	Business	Export Cut to China Seen as Clever Strategy on	Yukos, the Russian oil giant, is playing a wea	export cut to china seen as clever strategy on	[export, cut, to, china, seen, as, clever, str	[2467, 611, 4, 132, 541, 19, 11114, 1747, 13,
76	799	34374	2	Sports	Clough: A genuine original	Although Brian Clough retired from management	clough: a genuine original although brian clou	[clough, :, a, genuine, original, although, br	[35035, 45, 7, 7231, 929, 376, 2789, 35035, 16

76800 rows \times 8 columns

```
In [ ]: max_tokens = dev_df['tokens'].map(len).max()
    dev_df['token ids'] = dev_df['tokens'].progress_map(token_ids)
             dev_df
                0%|
```

| 0/19200 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

Out[]:		index	class index	class	title	description	text	tokens	token ids
	0	96457	1	World	House G.O.P. Leader Hails Ethics Panel's Rebuk	Tom DeLay of Texas claimed vindication today a	house g.o.p. leader hails ethics panel's rebuk	[house, g.o.p, ., leader, hails, ethics, panel	[166, 400000, 2, 329, 15244, 5321, 1908, 9, 19
	1	65284	2	Sports	Pittsburgh Steelers Notes	Bill Cowher is no longer 0- for-Texas. He beat	pittsburgh steelers notes bill cowher is no lo	[pittsburgh, steelers, notes, bill, cowher, is	[3576, 9841, 2142, 480, 400000, 14, 84, 1078,
	2	48958	1	World	US, Iraq control Samarra	SAMARRA, Iraq - US and Iraqi forces in Samarra	us, iraq control samarra samarra, iraq - us an	[us, ,, iraq, control, samarra, samarra, samarra, samarra,	[95, 1, 233, 424, 19877, 19877, 1, 233, 11, 95
	3	78606	4	Sci/Tech	Novel Approach Targets Alzheimer #39;s Develop	A new technique may someday be able to stop Al	novel approach targets alzheimer #39;s develop	[novel, approach, targets, alzheimer, #, 39, ;	[1999, 1587, 2666, 11533, 2749, 3403, 89, 1534
	4	68705	1	World	EU #39;s Prodi ready to stay on if new Brussel	European Commission head Romano Prodi would be	eu #39;s prodi ready to stay on if new brussel	[eu, #, 39, ;, s, prodi, ready, to, stay, on,	[644, 2749, 3403, 89, 1534, 400000, 1188, 4, 1
	•••								
	19195	105060	4	Sci/Tech	Sun buys IT services company to help HP/IBM fight	Sun Microsystems is buying IT services company	sun buys it services company to help hp/ibm fi	[sun, buys, it, services, company, to, help, h	[1662, 9911, 20, 522, 128, 4, 275, 400000, 838
	19196	93591	2	Sports	Raps down and out in LA	The Raptors have to be reminded sometimes that	raps down and out in la the raptors have to be	[raps, down, and, out, in, la, the, raptors, h	[36092, 135, 5, 66, 6, 1047, 0, 15873, 33, 4,
	19197	97615	2	Sports	South Africa in strong position Kanpur Test	KANPUR: Andrew Halls unbeaten knock of 78 help	south africa in strong position kanpur test ka	[south, africa, in, strong, position, kanpur,	[139, 637, 6, 562, 704, 42148, 728, 42148, 45,
	19198	11883	3	Business	Oil Rebounds After Iraq Pipeline Attack	LONDON (Reuters) - Oil prices rose on Friday	oil rebounds after iraq pipeline attack londo	[oil, rebounds, after, iraq, pipeline, attack,	[316, 4697, 49, 233, 4523, 436, 516, 23, 10851

19200 rows × 8 columns

7378

19199

Now we will get a numpy 2-dimensional array corresponding to the token ids, and a 1-dimensional array with the gold classes. Note that the classes are one-based (i.e., they start at one), but we need them to be zero-based, so we need to subtract one from this array.

AFP - Relatives of 12

Nepalese workers

missing...

impoverished families of

nepal hostages in ira...

[6793, 915, 3, 3759,

4005, 6, 233, 5317,

10, 1...

[impoverished, families,

of, nepal, hostages, ...

```
In []: from torch.utils.data import Dataset

# Se crea la clase del dataset para crear objetos usando el formato de tensors de torch
class MyDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.y)

    def __getitem__(self, index):
        x = torch.tensor(self.x[index])
        y = torch.tensor(self.y[index])
        return x, y
```

Next, we construct our PyTorch model, which is a feed-forward neural network with two layers:

Impoverished families of

Nepal hostages in Ira...

World

```
In []: from torch import nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

# Se crea La estructura del modelo en forma de feed-foward
class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, vectors, pad_id, hidden_dim, output_dim, dropout):
        super().__init__()
        # Se prepara los datos y se transforman para ser interpretados por el modelo
        # embeddings must be a tensor
        if not torch.is_tensor(vectors):
            vectors = torch.tensor(vectors)
        # keep padding id
        self.padding_idx = pad_id
        # embedding_layer
        self.embs = nn.Embedding.from_pretrained(vectors, padding_idx=pad_id)
        # feedforward_layers
```

```
self.layers = nn.Sequential( # Es un modelo secuencial
        # La primera capa reinicia a cero ciertos inputs
        nn.Dropout(dropout),
        # Primera capa oculta lineal con función de activación ReLU
        nn.Linear(vectors.shape[1], hidden_dim),
        nn.ReLU(),
        # Otra capa de reinicio para evitar overfitting
        nn.Dropout(dropout),
        # Capa de salida lineal
        nn.Linear(hidden_dim, output_dim),
def forward(self, x):
    # get boolean array with padding elements set to false
    not_padding = torch.isin(x, self.padding_idx, invert=True)
    # get lengths of examples (excluding padding)
    lengths = torch.count_nonzero(not_padding, axis=1)
    # get embeddings
    x = self.embs(x)
    # calculate means
    x = x.sum(dim=1) / lengths.unsqueeze(dim=1)
    # pass to rest of the model
    output = self.layers(x)
    # calculate softmax if we're not in training mode
    #if not self.training:
         output = F.softmax(output, dim=1)
    return output
```

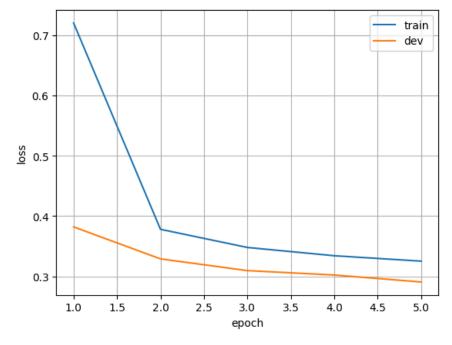
Next, we implement the training procedure. We compute the loss and accuracy on the development partition after each epoch.

```
In [ ]: from torch import optim
        from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
        # Definimos los hiperarametros iniciales para el entrenamiento del modelo
        # hyperparameters
        lr = 1e-3
        weight_decay = 0
        batch_size = 500
        shuffle = True
        n = 5
        hidden_dim = 50
        output_dim = len(labels)
        dropout = 0.1
        vectors = glove.vectors
        # Se inicializa el modelo con la estructura definida previamente, se utiliza la función de pérdida de CrossENtropy ya que
        # es un clasificador multiclase
        # Se usa el optimizador adam el cual es el más utilizado y se cargan los datos de entrenamiento
        # initialize the model, loss function, optimizer, and data-loader
        model = Model(vectors, pad_id, hidden_dim, output_dim, dropout).to(device)
        loss_func = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
        optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=lr, weight_decay=weight_decay)
        train_ds = MyDataset(train_df['token ids'], train_df['class index'] - 1)
        train_dl = DataLoader(train_ds, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=shuffle)
        dev_ds = MyDataset(dev_df['token ids'], dev_df['class index'] - 1)
        dev_dl = DataLoader(dev_ds, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=shuffle)
        train_loss = []
        train_acc = []
        dev_loss = []
        dev_acc = []
        # Se entrena el modelo con los datos definidos previamente con el qpu y se procesa la pérddida usando
        # el cpu para ahorro de recursos
        # train the model
        for epoch in range(n_epochs):
            losses = []
            gold = []
            pred = []
            model.train()
            for X, y_true in tqdm(train_dl, desc=f'epoch {epoch+1} (train)'):
                # clear gradients
                model.zero_grad()
                # send batch to right device
                X = X.to(device)
                y_true = y_true.to(device)
                # predict label scores
                y_pred = model(X)
                 # compute Loss
                loss = loss_func(y_pred, y_true)
                # accumulate for plotting
```

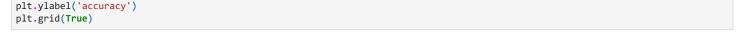
```
losses.append(loss.detach().cpu().item())
    gold.append(y_true.detach().cpu().numpy())
    pred.append(np.argmax(y_pred.detach().cpu().numpy(), axis=1))
    loss.backward()
    # optimize model parameters
    optimizer.step()
train_loss.append(np.mean(losses))
train_acc.append(accuracy_score(np.concatenate(gold), np.concatenate(pred)))
model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
    losses = []
    gold = []
    pred = []
    for X, y_true in tqdm(dev_dl, desc=f'epoch {epoch+1} (dev)'):
        X = X.to(device)
        y_true = y_true.to(device)
        y_pred = model(X)
        loss = loss_func(y_pred, y_true)
        losses.append(loss.cpu().item())
        gold.append(y_true.cpu().numpy())
        pred.append(np.argmax(y_pred.cpu().numpy(), axis=1))
    dev_loss.append(np.mean(losses))
    {\tt dev\_acc.append(accuracy\_score(np.concatenate(gold), np.concatenate(pred)))}
```

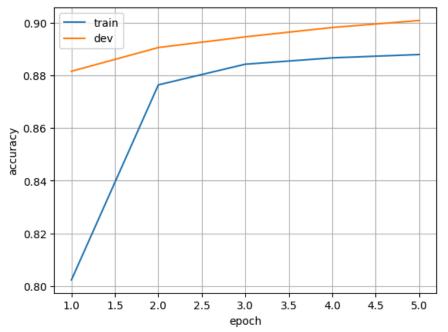
```
epoch 1 (train):
                  0%
                               | 0/154 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 1 (dev): 0%
                             | 0/39 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
                               | 0/154 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 2 (train):
                  0%
epoch 2 (dev):
               0%
                             | 0/39 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 3 (train): 0%
                               | 0/154 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 3 (dev):
                0%
                             | 0/39 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 4 (train):
                 0%
                               | 0/154 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 4 (dev):
               0%
                             | 0/39 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 5 (train): 0%
                               | 0/154 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
epoch 5 (dev): 0%
                             | 0/39 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
```

Let's plot the loss and accuracy on dev:



```
In [ ]: plt.plot(x, train_acc)
   plt.plot(x, dev_acc)
   plt.legend(['train', 'dev'])
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
```





Next, we evaluate on the testing partition:

accuracy

macro avg

weighted avg

0.89

0.89

0.89

0.89

```
In [ ]: # repeat all preprocessing done above, this time on the test set
         # Se repite el mismo procedimiento de limpieza, tokenización y creación de tensor
         test_df = pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/ag-news/test.csv', header=None)
         test_df.columns = ['class index', 'title', 'description']
test_df['text'] = test_df['title'].str.lower() + " " + test_df['description'].str.lower()
         test_df['text'] = test_df['text'].str.replace('\\', ' ', regex=False)
         test_df['tokens'] = test_df['text'].progress_map(word_tokenize)
max_tokens = dev_df['tokens'].map(len).max()
         test_df['token ids'] = test_df['tokens'].progress_map(token_ids)
           0% I
                         | 0/7600 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
           0%
                         | 0/7600 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
In [ ]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
         # set model to evaluation mode
         model.eval()
         dataset = MyDataset(test_df['token ids'], test_df['class index'] - 1)
         data_loader = DataLoader(dataset, batch_size=batch_size)
         # don't store gradients
         with torch.no_grad():
             y_pred = []
             for X, _ in tqdm(data_loader):
                  X = X.to(device)
                  # predict one class per example
                  y = torch.argmax(model(X), dim=1)
                  # convert tensor to numpy array (sending it back to the cpu if needed)
                 y_pred.append(y.cpu().numpy())
                  # print results
             print(classification_report(dataset.y, np.concatenate(y_pred), target_names=labels))
         # Se predice en las distintas categorías y se obtienen las métricas de precisión con los valores reales de pruebas
           0%|
                         | 0/16 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
                        precision
                                      recall f1-score
                                                           support
                World
                             0.92
                                        0.88
                                                   0.90
                                                              1900
                             0.95
                                        0.97
                                                   0.96
                                                              1900
               Sports
             Business
                             0.85
                                        0.85
                                                   0.85
                                                              1900
             Sci/Tech
                                                              1900
                             0.86
                                        0.87
                                                   0.87
```

```
In [1]: from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

0.89

0.89

0.89

7600

7600

7600

Mounted at /content/drive

In []: # Exportar a HTML
!jupyter nbconvert --to html "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/notebookdb7084fa45.ipynb"