In [2]:

!pip install transformers==2.8.0

```
Requirement already satisfied: transformers==2.8.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (2.8.0)
Requirement already satisfied: sentencepiece in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from transfo
rmers==2.8.0) (0.1.91)
Requirement already satisfied: dataclasses; python version < "3.7" in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages (from transformers==2.8.0) (0.7)
Requirement already satisfied: boto3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from transformers==
2.8.0) (1.14.22)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm>=4.27 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from transforme
rs==2.8.0) (4.41.1)
Requirement already satisfied: sacremoses in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from transforme
rs==2.8.0) (0.0.43)
Requirement already satisfied: filelock in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from transformers
==2.8.0) (3.0.12)
Requirement already satisfied: regex!=2019.12.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from tra
nsformers==2.8.0) (2019.12.20)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from transformers==
2.8.0) (1.18.5)
Requirement already satisfied: tokenizers==0.5.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from tra
nsformers==2.8.0) (0.5.2)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from transformers
==2.8.0) (2.23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: s3transfer<0.4.0,>=0.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (f
rom boto3->transformers==2.8.0) (0.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: botocore<1.18.0,>=1.17.22 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages
(from boto3->transformers==2.8.0) (1.17.22)
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<1.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (fro
m boto3->transformers==2.8.0) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: click in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from sacremoses->tra
nsformers==2.8.0) (7.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from sacremoses->tr
ansformers==2.8.0) (0.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from sacremoses->trans
formers==2.8.0) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from requests
->transformers==2.8.0) (2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from req
uests->transformers==2.8.0) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from re
quests->transformers==2.8.0) (2020.6.20)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!=1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/d
ist-packages (from requests->transformers==2.8.0) (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: docutils<0.16,>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from
botocore<1.18.0,>=1.17.22->boto3->transformers==2.8.0) (0.15.2)
```

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from botocore<1.18.0,>=1.17.22->boto3->transformers==2.8.0) (2.8.1)

In [3]:

```
# importing necessary libraries
from typing import List, Tuple
import random
import html
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import GroupKFold, KFold
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tqdm.notebook import tqdm
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow.keras.backend as K
import os
from scipy.stats import spearmanr
from scipy.optimize import minimize
from math import floor, ceil
from transformers import *
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten, Dense, Dropout, GlobalAveragePooling1D
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
```

In [4]:

```
# fixing random seeds
seed = 13
random.seed(seed)
os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = str(seed)
np.random.seed(seed)
tf.random.set_seed(seed)
```

In [5]:

```
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 [6]:

```
# reading the data into dataframe using pandas
train = pd.read_csv('drive/My Drive/case_study_2/train.csv')
test = pd.read_csv('drive/My Drive/case_study_2/test.csv')
submission = pd.read_csv('drive/My Drive/case_study_2/sample_submission.csv')
```

In [7]:

```
# Selecting data for training and testing
y = train[train.columns[11:]] # storing the target values in y
X = train[['question_title', 'question_body', 'answer']]
X_test = test[['question_title', 'question_body', 'answer']]
```

In [8]:

```
# Cleaning the data
X.question_body = X.question_body.apply(html.unescape)
X.question_title = X.question_title.apply(html.unescape)
X.answer = X.answer.apply(html.unescape)

X_test.question_body = X_test.question_body.apply(html.unescape)
X_test.question_title = X_test.question_title.apply(html.unescape)
X_test.answer = X_test.answer.apply(html.unescape)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/pandas/core/generic.py:5303: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    self[name] = value
```

In [9]:

```
tokenizer = RobertaTokenizer.from pretrained('roberta-base')
MAX SEQUENCE LENGTH = 512
# this function trims the tokens with length > 512 to match with the bert input.
In the function below, if the input sentence has the number of tokens > 512, the
sentence is trimmed down to 512. To trim the number of tokens, 256 tokens from
the start and 256 tokens from the end are kept and the remaining tokens are dropped.
Ex. suppose an answer has 700 tokens, to trim this down to 512, 256 tokens from the
beginning are taken and 256 tokens from the end are taken and concatenated to make
512 tokens. The remaining [700-(256+256)] = 288 tokens that are in the middle of the
answer are dropped. The logic makes sense because in large texts, the beginning part
usually describes what the text is all about and the end part describes the conclusion
of the text. This is also closely related to the target features that we need to predict.
def trim input(question tokens, answer tokens, max sequence length=512, q max len=254, a max len=254):
    q len = len(question tokens)
    a len = len(answer tokens)
    if q len + a len + 3 > max sequence length:
        if a max len <= a len and q max len <= q len:</pre>
            q new len head = q max len//2
            question tokens = question tokens[:q new len head] + question tokens[-q new len head:]
            a new len head = a max len//2
            answer tokens = answer tokens[:a new len head] + answer tokens[-a new len head:]
        elif q len <= a_len and q_len < q max_len:</pre>
            a max len = a max len + (q max len - q len - 1)
            a new len head = a max len//2
            answer tokens = answer tokens[:a new len head] + answer tokens[-a new len head:]
        elif a_len < q len:</pre>
            q max len = q max len + (a max len - a len - 1)
            q new len head = q max len//2
            question tokens = question tokens[:q new len head] + question tokens[-q new len head:]
    return question tokens, answer tokens
```

In [10]:

```
# function for tokenizing the input data for bert

def _convert_to_transformer_inputs(title, question, answer, tokenizer, question_only=False):
    question = f"{title} [SEP] {question}"
    question_tokens = tokenizer.tokenize(question)
    if question_only:
        answer_tokens = []

    else:
        answer_tokens = tokenizer.tokenize(answer)
    question_tokens, answer_tokens = _trim_input(question_tokens, answer_tokens)
    ids = tokenizer.convert_tokens_to_ids(["[CLS]"] + question_tokens + ["[SEP]"] + answer_tokens + ["[SEP]"])
    padded_ids = ids + [tokenizer.pad_token_id] * (MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH - len(ids))
    token_type_ids = [0] * (1 + len(question_tokens) + 1) + [1] * (len(answer_tokens) + 1) + [0] * (MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH - len(ids))
    attention_mask = [1] * len(ids) + [0] * (MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH - len(ids))
    return padded_ids, token_type_ids, attention_mask
```

In [11]:

```
# function for creating the input ids, masks and segments for the bert input
def compute input arrays(df, question only=False):
    input ids, input token type ids, input attention masks = [], [], []
    for title, body, answer in zip(df["question title"].values, df["question body"].values, df["answer"].values
):
        ids, type ids, mask = convert to transformer inputs(title, body, answer, tokenizer, question only=ques
tion_only)
        input ids.append(ids)
       input token type ids.append(type ids)
        input attention masks.append(mask)
    return (
        np.asarray(input ids, dtype=np.int32),
       np.asarray(input attention masks, dtype=np.int32),
        np.asarray(input token type ids, dtype=np.int32)
    )
def compute output arrays(df):
    return np.asarray(df[output categories])
```

```
In [12]:
```

```
tokenizer.vocab size
Out[12]:
50265
In [13]:
# Creating the model
K.clear session()
max_seq_length = 512
input_tokens = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(max_seq_length,), dtype=tf.int32, name="input_tokens")
input mask = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(max seq length,), dtype=tf.int32, name="input mask")
# input segment = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(max seg length,), dtype=tf.int32, name="input segment")
#bert layer
roberta config = RobertaConfig.from pretrained('roberta-base', output hidden states=True)
roberta model = TFRobertaModel.from pretrained('roberta-base', config=roberta config)
sequence output, pooler output, hidden states = roberta_model([input_tokens, input_mask])
# Last 4 hidden layers of bert
h12 = tf.reshape(hidden_states[-1][:,0],(-1,1,768))
h11 = tf.reshape(hidden_states[-2][:,0],(-1,1,768))
h10 = tf.reshape(hidden states[-3][:,0],(-1,1,768))
h09 = tf.reshape(hidden_states[-4][:,0],(-1,1,768))
concat_hidden = tf.keras.layers.Concatenate(axis=2)([h12, h11, h10, h09])
x = GlobalAveragePooling1D()(concat hidden)
x = Dropout(0.2)(x)
output = Dense(9, activation='sigmoid')(x)
model a = Model(inputs=[input tokens, input mask], outputs=output)
```

```
In [14]:
```

model_a.summary()

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_tokens (InputLayer)	[(None,	512)]	0	
input_mask (InputLayer)	[(None,	512)]	0	
tf_roberta_model (TFRobertaMode	((None,	512, 768), (124645632	<pre>input_tokens[0][0] input_mask[0][0]</pre>
tf_op_layer_strided_slice (Tens	[(None,	768)]	0	tf_roberta_model[0][14]
tf_op_layer_strided_slice_1 (Te	[(None,	768)]	0	tf_roberta_model[0][13]
tf_op_layer_strided_slice_2 (Te	[(None,	768)]	0	tf_roberta_model[0][12]
tf_op_layer_strided_slice_3 (Te	[(None,	768)]	0	tf_roberta_model[0][11]
tf_op_layer_Reshape (TensorFlow	[(None,	1, 768)]	0	tf_op_layer_strided_slice[0][0]
tf_op_layer_Reshape_1 (TensorFl	[(None,	1, 768)]	0	tf_op_layer_strided_slice_1[0][0]
tf_op_layer_Reshape_2 (TensorFl	[(None,	1, 768)]	0	tf_op_layer_strided_slice_2[0][0]
tf_op_layer_Reshape_3 (TensorFl	[(None,	1, 768)]	0	tf_op_layer_strided_slice_3[0][0]
concatenate (Concatenate)	(None,	1, 3072)	0	<pre>tf_op_layer_Reshape[0][0] tf_op_layer_Reshape_1[0][0] tf_op_layer_Reshape_2[0][0] tf_op_layer_Reshape_3[0][0]</pre>
global_average_pooling1d (Globa	(None,	3072)	0	concatenate[0][0]
dropout_38 (Dropout)	(None,	3072)	0	global_average_pooling1d[0][0]
dense (Dense)	(None,	9)	27657	dropout_38[0][0]

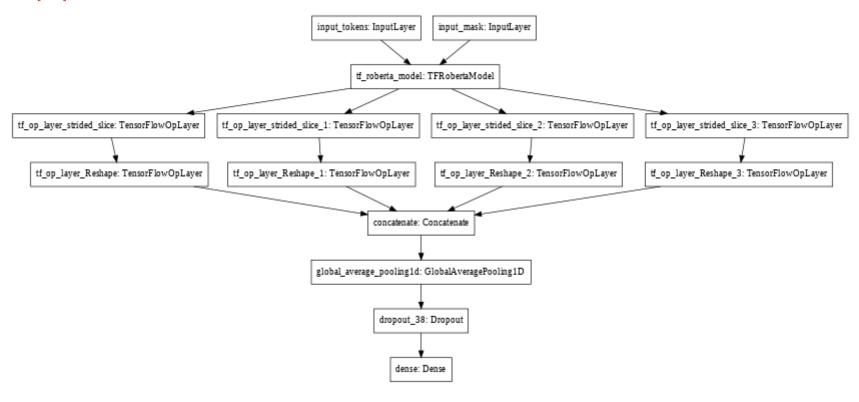
Total params: 124,673,289
Trainable params: 124,673,289

Non-trainable params: 0

In [15]:

```
tf.keras.utils.plot_model(
    model_a, to_file='model.png',
    show_shapes=False,
    show_layer_names=True,
    rankdir='TB',
    expand_nested=False, dpi=48
)
```

Out[15]:



In [16]:

In [17]:

In [18]:

```
# Function to calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient 'rhos' of actual and predicted data.
from scipy.stats import spearmanr
def compute_spearmanr_ignore_nan(trues, preds):
    rhos = []
    for tcol, pcol in zip(np.transpose(trues), np.transpose(preds)):
        rhos.append(spearmanr(tcol, pcol).correlation)
    return np.nanmean(rhos)
```

In [19]:

```
# Making the 'rhos' metric to tensorflow graph compatible.
def rhos(y, y_pred):
    return tf.py_function(compute_spearmanr_ignore_nan, (y, y_pred), tf.double)
metrics = [rhos]
```

In [20]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold

# Compiling and training the model

optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.00002)

model_a.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizer, metrics=metrics)

kf = KFold(n_splits=5, random_state=42)

for tr, cv in kf.split(np.arange(train.shape[0])):

    tr_data, cv_data, y_tr, y_cv = generate_data(tr, cv)

    model_a.fit(tr_data, y_tr, epochs=1, batch_size=4, validation_data=(cv_data, y_cv))
```

ave random_state to its default (None), or set shuffle=True. FutureWarning WARNING: tensorflow: Gradients do not exist for variables ['tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/kern el:0', 'tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/bias:0'] when minimizing the loss. WARNING: tensorflow: Gradients do not exist for variables ['tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/kern el:0', 'tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/bias:0'] when minimizing the loss. WARNING: tensorflow: Gradients do not exist for variables ['tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/kern el:0', 'tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/bias:0'] when minimizing the loss. WARNING: tensorflow: Gradients do not exist for variables ['tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/kern el:0', 'tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/bias:0'] when minimizing the loss. 2/1216 [.....] - ETA: 9:39 - loss: 0.9174 - rhos: -0.0527 /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/numpy/lib/function base.py:2534: RuntimeWarning: invalid valu e encountered in true divide c /= stddev[:, None] /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/numpy/lib/function base.py:2535: RuntimeWarning: invalid valu e encountered in true divide c /= stddev[None, :] /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/scipy/stats/ distn infrastructure.py:903: RuntimeWarning: inv alid value encountered in greater return (a < x) & (x < b)/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/scipy/stats/ distn infrastructure.py:903: RuntimeWarning: inv alid value encountered in less return (a < x) & (x < b)/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/scipy/stats/ distn infrastructure.py:1912: RuntimeWarning: in valid value encountered in less equal $cond2 = cond0 & (x <= _a)$

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_split.py:296: FutureWarning: Setting a random state has no effect since shuffle is False. This will raise an error in 0.24. You should le

7/23/2020 cs2 roberta model a

```
0.3761 - val rhos: 0.2815
0.3573 - val rhos: 0.3395
0.3472 - val rhos: 0.4181
0.3367 - val rhos: 0.4483
WARNING: tensorflow: Gradients do not exist for variables ['tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/kern
el:0', 'tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/bias:0'] when minimizing the loss.
WARNING: tensorflow: Gradients do not exist for variables ['tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/kern
el:0', 'tf roberta model/roberta/pooler/dense/bias:0'] when minimizing the loss.
0.3253 - val rhos: 0.4993
```

In [21]:

```
model a.save weights("drive/My Drive/roberta model a.h5")
```

In [22]:

```
# Train data
tokens, masks, segments = compute input arrays(X)
train data = {'input tokens': tokens,
             'input mask': masks}
```

In [23]:

```
# Predicting the train and test data labels
pred a test = model a.predict(test data)
pred a train = model a.predict(train data)
# saving the predicted labels as dataframes
df = pd.DataFrame(pred a train, columns=y.columns[21:])
df.to csv('roberta pred a train.csv', index=False)
df = pd.DataFrame(pred a test, columns=y.columns[21:])
df.to csv('roberta pred a test.csv', index=False)
```

In []:			