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from IPython.display import display, Javascript

display(Javascript('''
    function saveNotebook() {
        console.log("Автосохранение ноутбука...");
        IPython.notebook.save_checkpoint();
    }
    setInterval(saveNotebook, 60000); // Сохранение каждые 60 секунд
'''))

```



```
!pip install datasets
```



Show hidden output

```

import pandas as pd
from datasets import Dataset, DatasetDict
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification, TrainingArguments, Trainer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_recall_fscore_support, classification_report
import numpy as np
import re

```

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# Загрузка данных с делением текстов по стилям
df = pd.read_excel('/content/RuFoLa_new texts_styles.xlsx')

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X = df['text']
y = df['text_genre']

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# Разделение датасета на обучающий и тестовый
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

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# Кодирование данных
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
y_train_encoded = label_encoder.fit_transform(y_train)
y_test_encoded = label_encoder.transform(y_test)

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# Конвертация в формат, подходящий для модели
train_dataset = Dataset.from_pandas(pd.DataFrame({'text': X_train, 'label': y_train_encoded}))
test_dataset = Dataset.from_pandas(pd.DataFrame({'text': X_test, 'label': y_test_encoded}))

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dataset = DatasetDict({
    'train': train_dataset,
    'test': test_dataset
})

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# Загрузка модели и токенизатора
model_name = "bert-base-multilingual-cased" #Относительно быстрая модель для классификации
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_name)
model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained(
    model_name,
    num_labels=len(label_encoder.classes_),
    hidden_dropout_prob=0.3
)

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/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/huggingface_hub/utils/_token.py:89: 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
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(
tokenizer_config.json: 100% 49.0/49.0 [00:00<00:00, 2.72kB/s]
config.json: 100% 625/625 [00:00<00:00, 24.6kB/s]
vocab.txt: 100% 996k/996k [00:00<00:00, 17.8MB/s]
tokenizer.json: 100% 1.96M/1.96M [00:00<00:00, 44.1MB/s]
model.safetensors: 100% 714M/714M [00:10<00:00, 47.9MB/s]
Some weights of BertForSequenceClassification were not initialized from the model checkpoint at bert-base-multilingual-cased and
You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it for predictions and inference.

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# Токенизация и сохранение данных
def preprocess_function(examples):
    return tokenizer(examples['text'], truncation=True, padding='max_length', max_length=128)

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tokenized_datasets = dataset.map(preprocess_function, batched=True)

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# Функция для вычисления метрик
def compute_metrics(p):
    preds = np.argmax(p.predictions, axis=1)
    precision, recall, f1, _ = precision_recall_fscore_support(p.label_ids, preds, average='weighted')
    acc = accuracy_score(p.label_ids, preds)
    return {
        'accuracy': acc,
        'precision': precision,
        'recall': recall,
        'f1': f1,
    }

```

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Map: 100% 1788/1788 [00:02<00:00, 655.26 examples/s]
Map: 100% 448/448 [00:00<00:00, 491.86 examples/s]

```

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# Определение аргументов для обучения
training_args = TrainingArguments(
    output_dir='./results',
    evaluation_strategy="epoch",
    learning_rate=2e-5,
    per_device_train_batch_size=8,
    per_device_eval_batch_size=8,
    num_train_epochs=4, #оптимальное количество эпох, определенное в результате запуска на 20 и 10 эпох
    weight_decay=0.01,
    logging_dir='./logs',
    logging_steps=10,
    save_strategy="epoch",
    load_best_model_at_end=True,
)

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# Инициализация
trainer = Trainer(
    model=model,
    args=training_args,
    train_dataset=tokenized_datasets['train'],
    eval_dataset=tokenized_datasets['test'],
    tokenizer=tokenizer,
    compute_metrics=compute_metrics,
)

```

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# Обучение
trainer.train()

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[896/896 3:02:00, Epoch 4/4]
Epoch Training Loss Validation Loss Accuracy Precision Recall F1
1 0.892600 0.848819 0.611607 0.615344 0.611607 0.589592
2 0.742200 0.810568 0.627232 0.639273 0.627232 0.623765
3 0.691900 0.820346 0.622768 0.652203 0.622768 0.613751

[18/56 00:50 < 01:52, 0.34 it/s]
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
[896/896 3:06:22, Epoch 4/4]
Epoch Training Loss Validation Loss Accuracy Precision Recall F1
1 0.892600 0.848819 0.611607 0.615344 0.611607 0.589592

# Оценка модели
print("Оценка модели...")
metrics = trainer.evaluate()

print(f"Метрики: {metrics}")

Оценка модели...
[56/56 02:45]
Метрики: {'eval_loss': 0.8105681538581848, 'eval_accuracy': 0.6272321428571429, 'eval_precision': 0.6392732590025414, 'eval_rec

predictions = trainer.predict(tokenized_datasets['test'])
preds = np.argmax(predictions.predictions, axis=1)
y_pred = label_encoder.inverse_transform(preds)

Точность: 0.63
Отчет о классификации:
precision recall f1-score support
Научный стиль 0.22 0.25 0.24 16
Публицистический стиль 0.62 0.66 0.64 154
Разговорно-бытовой стиль 0.60 0.88 0.71 74
Художественный стиль 0.70 0.54 0.61 204
accuracy 0.63 448
macro avg 0.54 0.58 0.55 448
weighted avg 0.64 0.63 0.62 448

```