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```
In [107]: import numpy as np
            import pandas as pd
            from sklearn.model selection import train test split
            import torch
In [108]: | df = pd.read csv("Desktop/IMDB.csv")
           df.head()
Out[108]:
                                                review length of text sentiment
            0 Match 1: Tag Team Table Match Bubba Ray and Sp...
                                                            13704
                                                                    positive
                 There's a sign on The Lost Highway that says:<...
            1
                                                            12988
                                                                    positive
            2
                  (Some spoilers included:)<br/>
<br/>
Although,...
                                                            12930
                                                                    positive
                   Back in the mid/late 80s, an OAV anime by titl...
                                                            12129
                                                                    positive
                     **Attention Spoilers**<br /><br />First of all...
                                                            10363
                                                                    positive
In [109]: | df['sentiment'] = df['sentiment'].replace('positive',1)
           df['sentiment'] = df['sentiment'].replace('negative',0)
           df['sentiment'].value_counts()
Out[109]: 1
                 25000
                 25000
           Name: sentiment, dtype: int64
In [110]: df.columns = ('text', 'length', 'label')
           # computationally restricted model
           #df 1 = df[:1000]
            # full model
           df 1 = df
In [111]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df_1['text'], df_1[
            'label'], test size=0.2)
In [112]: train = pd.concat([X_train, y_train], axis = 1)
           test = pd.concat([X test,y test], axis = 1)
In [113]: from simpletransformers.classification import ClassificationModel
           # load in roberta, create a transformermodel
           model = ClassificationModel('roberta', 'roberta-base', use cuda = False,
           args = {'overwrite output dir': True})
```

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```
In [114]: # train the model
model.train model(train)
```

/opt/anaconda3/envs/transformers/lib/python3.8/site-packages/simpletran sformers/classification/classification\_model.py:262: UserWarning: Dataf rame headers not specified. Falling back to using column 0 as text and column 1 as labels.

warnings.warn(

Running loss: 0.865722

/opt/anaconda3/envs/transformers/lib/python3.8/site-packages/torch/optim/lr\_scheduler.py:231: UserWarning: To get the last learning rate computed by the scheduler, please use `get\_last\_lr()`.

warnings.warn("To get the last learning rate computed by the schedule  $\mathbf{r}$ , "

Running loss: 0.050782

/opt/anaconda3/envs/transformers/lib/python3.8/site-packages/torch/optim/lr\_scheduler.py:200: UserWarning: Please also save or load the state of the optimzer when saving or loading the scheduler.

warnings.warn(SAVE\_STATE\_WARNING, UserWarning)

Running loss: 0.535551

```
In [115]: # evaluate the model
    result, model_outputs, wrong_predictions = model.eval_model(test)
```

/opt/anaconda3/envs/transformers/lib/python3.8/site-packages/simpletran sformers/classification/classification\_model.py:682: UserWarning: Dataf rame headers not specified. Falling back to using column 0 as text and column 1 as labels.

warnings.warn(

```
In [116]: print(result)
```

```
{'mcc': 0.8016350776166998, 'tp': 4612, 'tn': 4395, 'fp': 564, 'fn': 42 9, 'eval_loss': 0.32207771530747414}
```

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```
In [117]: from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve

# convert series to list for matplotlib
rocx = list(X_test)
rocy = list(y_test)
predictions, raw_outputs = model.predict(rocx)

fpr, tpr, threshold = roc_curve(rocy, predictions)
```

```
In [118]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [119]: plt.plot(fpr,tpr)
    plt.title("ROC Curve")
    plt.xlabel('True positive rate')
    plt.ylabel('True negative rate')
```



