```
!pip install contractions
print("Hello World")
Hello World
## Load all libraries
import pandas as pd
import torch
from torch import nn
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
from transformers import RobertaTokenizer, RobertaModel, AdamW,
get linear schedule with warmup
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import KFold
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, classification report,
confusion_matrix, roc_curve, auc
import re
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import contractions
from sklearn.utils.class weight import compute class weight
from imblearn.over sampling import RandomOverSampler
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
# Suppress warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
# Load the dataset
file path =
"/root/workspace/aka project/Naikdil/Datset for binary.csv" # Update
path as needed
df = pd.read_csv(file path)
# Check and rename columns
print("Original columns:", df.columns)
df = df.rename(columns={'Base Reviews': 'Review', 'Have issue':
'Issue'})
# Convert issues to binary (1 for any issue, 0 for no issue)
def convert issue(issue):
    issue = str(issue).lower().strip()
    if issue == 'no' or issue == '0':
        return 0
    return 1 # Treat everything else as an issue
df['Issue'] = df['Issue'].apply(convert issue)
# Check class distribution
class_counts = df['Issue'].value_counts()
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print("\nClass Distribution:")
print(class counts)
# Plot distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Issue')
plt.title('Distribution of Issues (1=Issue, 0=No Issue)')
plt.xticks([0, 1], ['No Issue', 'Issue'])
plt.show()
### Text Preprocessing
def preprocess review(text):
    text = str(text)
    # Fix contractions
    text = contractions.fix(text)
    # Remove HTML
    text = BeautifulSoup(text, "html.parser").get_text()
    # Clean special characters
    text = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z0-9\s]', '', text)
    # Normalize whitespace
    text = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', text).strip()
    return text
df['Clean Review'] = df['Review'].apply(preprocess review)
### Dataset Class
class TextClassificationDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, texts, labels, tokenizer, max length):
        self.texts = texts
        self.labels = labels
        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.max length = max length
    def len (self):
        return len(self.texts)
    def getitem (self, idx):
        text = str(self.texts[idx])
        label = int(self.labels[idx])
        encoding = self.tokenizer(
            max length=self.max length,
            padding='max length',
            truncation=True,
            return tensors='pt'
        )
        return {
            'input ids': encoding['input ids'].flatten(),
            'attention_mask': encoding['attention_mask'].flatten(),
            'label': torch.tensor(label, dtype=torch.long)
```

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### Model Architecture
class RoBERTaClassifier(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, roberta_model_name, num classes):
        super(RoBERTaClassifier, self). init ()
        self.roberta =
RobertaModel.from pretrained(roberta model name)
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(0.1)
        self.fc = nn.Linear(self.roberta.config.hidden size,
num classes)
    def forward(self, input_ids, attention_mask):
        outputs = self.roberta(input ids=input ids,
attention mask=attention mask)
        pooled output = outputs.pooler output
        x = self.dropout(pooled output)
        logits = self.fc(x)
        return logits
### Training Function
def train(model, data loader, optimizer, scheduler, device,
class weights=None):
    model.train()
    criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(weight=torch.tensor(class_weights,
dtype=torch.float).to(device))
    total loss = 0.0
    total correct = 0
    total samples = 0
    for batch in data loader:
        optimizer.zero grad()
        input ids = batch['input ids'].to(device)
        attention mask = batch['attention_mask'].to(device)
        labels = batch['label'].to(device)
        outputs = model(input ids=input ids,
attention mask=attention mask)
        loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
        loss.backward()
        torch.nn.utils.clip grad norm (model.parameters(), 1.0)
        optimizer.step()
        scheduler.step()
        _, predicted = torch.max(outputs, 1)
        total correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
        total samples += labels.size(0)
    avg_loss = total_loss / len(data_loader)
    avg accuracy = total correct / total samples
```

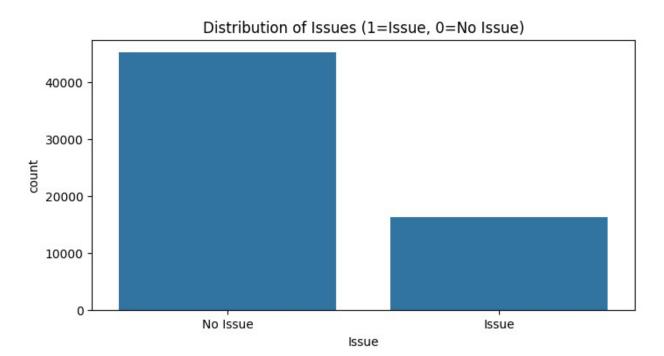
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return avg loss, avg accuracy
### Evaluation Function
def evaluate(model, data loader, device):
    model.eval()
    predictions = []
    actual_labels = []
    total loss = 0.0
    with torch.no grad():
        for batch in data loader:
            input_ids = batch['input_ids'].to(device)
            attention mask = batch['attention mask'].to(device)
            labels = batch['label'].to(device)
            outputs = model(input ids=input ids,
attention mask=attention mask)
            _, preds = torch.max(outputs, dim=1)
            predictions.extend(preds.cpu().tolist())
            actual labels.extend(labels.cpu().tolist())
            loss = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()(outputs, labels)
            total loss += loss.item()
    accuracy = accuracy score(actual labels, predictions)
    report = classification report(actual labels, predictions,
target_names=['No Issue', 'Issue'], output_dict=True)
    avg loss = total loss / len(data loader)
    return accuracy, report, avg loss, predictions, actual labels
### Main Training Setup
# Parameters
roberta model name = "roberta-base"
num classes = 2
max_length = 128
batch size = 16
num epochs = 6
learning rate = 1e-5
# Initialize
tokenizer = RobertaTokenizer.from pretrained(roberta model name)
device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu")
model = RoBERTaClassifier(roberta model name, num classes).to(device)
optimizer = AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=learning rate)
# Prepare data
texts = df['Clean Review'].values
labels = df['Issue'].values
# Compute class weights
class weights = compute class weight('balanced',
```

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classes=np.unique(labels), y=labels)
print("\nClass Weights:", class weights)
# Cross-validation
n \text{ splits} = 5
kf = KFold(n splits=n splits, random state=42, shuffle=True)
# Track metrics
all predictions = []
all actual labels = []
for fold, (train idx, val idx) in enumerate(kf.split(texts)):
    print(f"\n=== Fold {fold + 1}/{n splits} ===")
    # Split data
    train texts, val texts = texts[train idx], texts[val idx]
    train labels, val labels = labels[train idx], labels[val idx]
    # Handle class imbalance
    ros = RandomOverSampler(random state=42)
    train texts reshaped = train texts.reshape(-1, 1)
    train texts resampled, train labels resampled =
ros.fit resample(train texts reshaped, train labels)
    train texts = train texts resampled[:, 0]
    train labels = train labels resampled
    # Create datasets
    train dataset = TextClassificationDataset(train texts,
train labels, tokenizer, max length)
    val_dataset = TextClassificationDataset(val texts, val labels,
tokenizer, max length)
    # Create dataloaders
    train dataloader = DataLoader(train dataset,
batch size=batch size, shuffle=True)
    val dataloader = DataLoader(val dataset, batch size=batch size)
    # Scheduler
    total steps = len(train dataloader) * num epochs
    scheduler = get linear schedule with warmup(optimizer,
num warmup steps=0, num training steps=total steps)
    # Training loop
    for epoch in range(num epochs):
        print(f"\nEpoch {epoch + 1}/{num epochs}")
        train loss, train accuracy = train(model, train dataloader,
optimizer, scheduler, device, class weights)
        print(f"Train Loss: {train loss: 4f}, Accuracy:
{train accuracy:.4f}")
```

```
val accuracy, val report, val loss, val preds, val true =
evaluate(model, val dataloader, device)
        print(f"Val Loss: {val loss:.4f}, Accuracy:
{val accuracy:.4f}")
        print(classification report(val true, val preds,
target names=['No Issue', 'Issue']))
        all predictions.extend(val preds)
        all actual labels.extend(val true)
### Final Evaluation
# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion matrix(all actual labels, all predictions)
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
            xticklabels=['No Issue', 'Issue'],
            yticklabels=['No Issue', 'Issue'])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show()
# ROC Curve
fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(all_actual_labels, all predictions)
roc auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='darkorange', lw=2, label=f'ROC curve (AUC =
{roc auc:.2f})')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=2, linestyle='--')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('ROC Curve')
plt.legend(loc="lower right")
plt.show()
# Classification Report
print("\n=== Final Classification Report ===")
print(classification_report(all_actual_labels, all predictions,
target names=['No Issue', 'Issue']))
Original columns: Index(['Profile_Name', 'Rating_Star', 'Headings',
'Issue D', 'Base Reviews'
       'Chagpt annoations', 'category', 'Final annoations', 'Issue
Details'
       'Have issue'],
      dtype='object')
Class Distribution:
Issue
```

0 45096 1 16198

Name: count, dtype: int64



Some weights of RobertaModel were not initialized from the model checkpoint at roberta-base and are newly initialized: ['roberta.pooler.dense.bias', 'roberta.pooler.dense.weight'] You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it for predictions and inference.

Class Weights: [0.67959464 1.89202371]

=== Fold 1/5 ===

Epoch 1/6

Train Loss: 0.0000, Accuracy: 0.9561 Val Loss: 0.1254, Accuracy: 0.9713

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
No Issue Issue	0.99 0.92	0.97 0.97	0.98 0.95	9035 3224
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.96 0.97	0.97 0.97	0.97 0.96 0.97	12259 12259 12259

Epoch 2/6

Train Loss: 0.0000, Accuracy: 0.9866 Val Loss: 0.1236, Accuracy: 0.9786  precision recall f1-score support					
	prec	ision	recall	T1-score	support
	ssue ssue	0.99 0.94	0.98 0.98	0.99 0.96	9035 3224
accu macro weighted	-	0.97 0.98	0.98 0.98	0.98 0.97 0.98	12259 12259 12259
	ss: 0.0000 : 0.1362,				support
	ssue ssue	0.99 0.94	0.98 0.98	0.99 0.96	9035 3224
accu macro weighted	-	0.97 0.98	0.98 0.98	0.98 0.97 0.98	12259 12259 12259
	6 ss: 0.0000 : 0.1397,			62	
	prec	ision	recall	f1-score	support
	ssue	0.99 0.94	0.98 0.98	0.99 0.96	9035 3224
accu macro weighted	_	0.97 0.98	0.98 0.98	0.98 0.98 0.98	12259 12259 12259
Epoch 5/6 Train Loss: 0.0000, Accuracy: 0.9977 Val Loss: 0.1393, Accuracy: 0.9835  precision recall f1-score support					
No. T	·		0.00	0.00	•
	ssue	0.99 0.96	0.99 0.98	0.99 0.97	9035 3224
accu macro weighted		0.98 0.98	0.98 0.98	0.98 0.98 0.98	12259 12259 12259

Epoch 6/6

Train Loss: 0.0000, Accuracy: 0.9986 Val Loss: 0.1439, Accuracy: 0.9834

	•	,		
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
No Issue	0.99	0.98	0.99	9035
Issue	0.96	0.98	0.97	3224
accuracy			0.98	12259
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	12259
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	12259
	0.50	0.50	0.50	

=== Fold 2/5 ===

Epoch 1/6

Train Loss: 0.0000, Accuracy: 0.9916 Val Loss: 0.0134, Accuracy: 0.9971

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
No Issue Issue	1.00 0.99	1.00 1.00	1.00 0.99	8953 3306
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.99 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	12259 12259 12259

Epoch 2/6

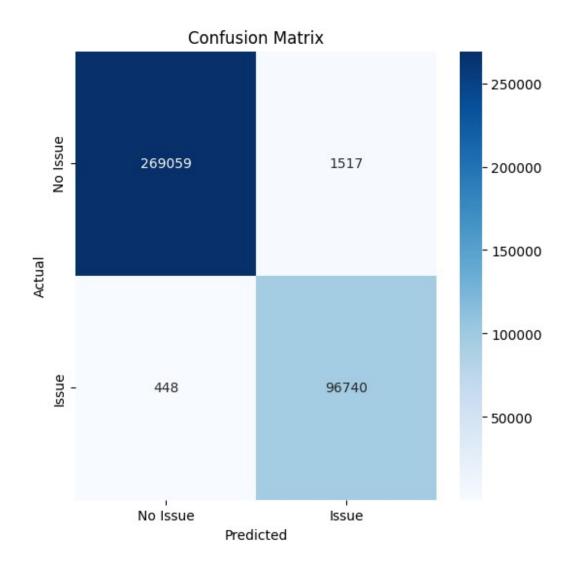
Train Loss: 0.0000, Accuracy: 0.9961 Val Loss: 0.0250, Accuracy: 0.9957

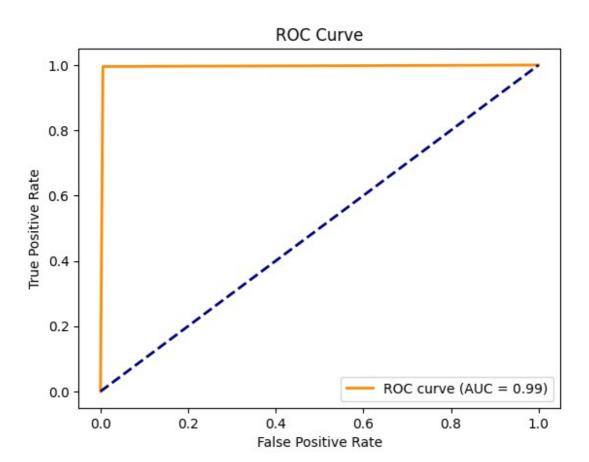
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
No Issue Issue	1.00 0.99	0.99 1.00	1.00 0.99	8953 3306
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.99 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 0.99 1.00	12259 12259 12259

Epoch 3/6

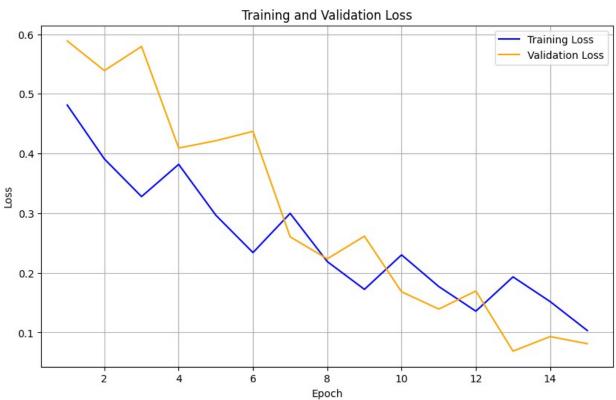
Train Loss: 0.0000, Accuracy: 0.9976 Val Loss: 0.0221, Accuracy: 0.9967

	precision		f1-score	support
No Issue Issue	1.00 0.99	1.00 1.00	1.00 0.99	8953 3306
accuracy macro avg	0.99	1.00	1.00 1.00	12259 12259









Average Metrics: Average Accuracy: 0.9849 Macro-Precision: 0.9850 Macro-Recall: 0.9849 Macro-F1 Score: 0.9849 Weighted-Precision: 0.9850 Weighted-Recall: 0.9849

Weighted-F1 Score: 0.9849