

## < Return to Classroom

## Deploying a Sentiment Analysis Model



```
# First, load the parameters used to create the model.
22
       model info = {}
       model_info_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'model_info.pth')
24
       with open(model_info_path, 'rb') as f:
           model_info = torch.load(f)
26
27
       print("model_info: {}".format(model_info))
28
       # Determine the device and construct the model.
30
       device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
       model = LSTMClassifier(model info['embedding dim'], model info['hidden dim'], model
       # Load the store model parameters.
34
       model_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'model.pth')
       with open(model_path, 'rb') as f:
           model.load_state_dict(torch.load(f))
38
       # Load the saved word dict.
       word_dict_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'word_dict.pkl')
40
       with open(word_dict_path, 'rb') as f:
41
           model.word_dict = pickle.load(f)
       model.to(device).eval()
44
       print("Done loading model.")
46
       return model
48
49 def input_fn(serialized_input_data, content_type):
       print('Deserializing the input data.')
50
       if content_type == 'text/plain':
           data = serialized_input_data.decode('utf-8')
           return data
       raise Exception('Requested unsupported ContentType in content type: ' + content ty
54
56 def output_fn(prediction_output, accept):
       print('Serializing the generated output.')
       return str(prediction_output)
60 def predict_fn(input_data, model):
       print('Inferring sentiment of input data.')
       device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
64
       if model.word dict is None:
           raise Exception('Model has not been loaded properly, no word_dict.')
66
68
              You should produce two variables:
                 data_X - A sequence of length 500 which represents the converted revi
70
                 data_len - The length of the review
       words = review to words(input data)
       data_X, data_len = convert_and_pad(model.word_dict, words)
78
       # Using data_X and data_len we construct an appropriate input tensor. Remember
79
80
       data_pack = np.hstack((data_len, data_X))
       data_pack = data_pack.reshape(1, -1)
```

```
data = torch.from_numpy(data_pack)
data = data.to(device)

# Make sure to put the model into evaluation mode
model.eval()

# TODO: Compute the result of applying the model to the input data. The variable
# be a numpy array which contains a single integer which is either 1 or 0

with torch.no_grad():
    out = model.forward(data)

result = np.rint(out.numpy())
```

## AWESOME

Expressions correct

```
97
98
99 return result
100
```

RETURN TO PATH