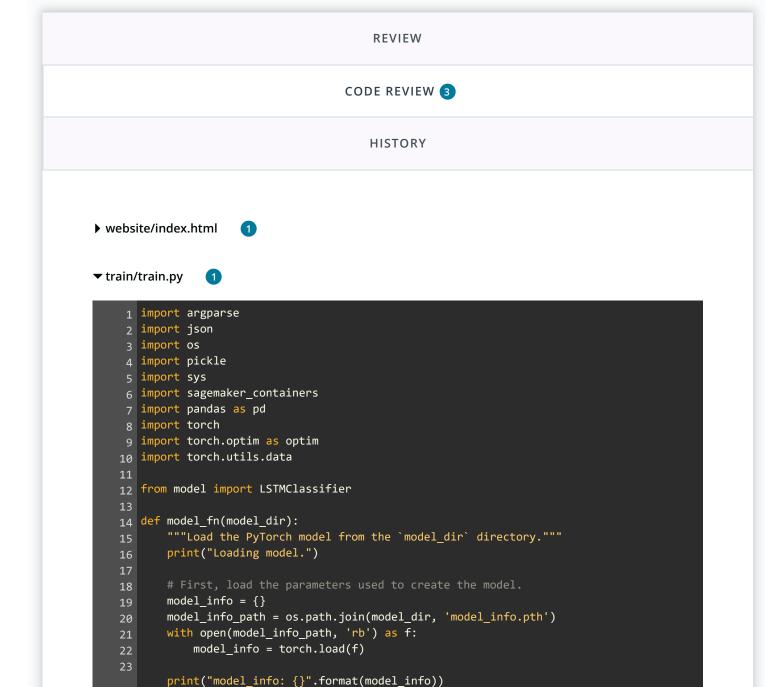


< Return to Classroom

Deploying a Sentiment Analysis Model



```
24
26
               # Determine the device and construct the model.
               device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
               model = LSTMClassifier(model_info['embedding_dim'], model_info['hidden_dim'], model_info['hidden_dim'], model_info['hidden_dim']
29
              # Load the stored model parameters.
30
               model_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'model.pth')
               with open(model_path, 'rb') as f:
                       model.load_state_dict(torch.load(f))
34
               # Load the saved word dict.
               word_dict_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'word_dict.pkl')
36
               with open(word_dict_path, 'rb') as f:
                      model.word_dict = pickle.load(f)
              model.to(device).eval()
40
              print("Done loading model.")
              return model
45 def _get_train_data_loader(batch_size, training_dir):
               print("Get train data loader.")
46
47
               train_data = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(training_dir, "train.csv"), header=None, na
48
               train_y = torch.from_numpy(train_data[[0]].values).float().squeeze()
              train_X = torch.from_numpy(train_data.drop([0], axis=1).values).long()
52
               train_ds = torch.utils.data.TensorDataset(train_X, train_y)
54
               return torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train_ds, batch_size=batch_size)
58 def train(model, train_loader, epochs, optimizer, loss_fn, device):
              This is the training method that is called by the PyTorch training script. The particle of the
60
               passed are as follows:
              model
                                      - The PyTorch model that we wish to train.
62
              train loader - The PyTorch DataLoader that should be used during training.
              epochs - The total number of epochs to train for.
              optimizer - The optimizer to use during training.
               loss_fn - The loss function used for training.
66
              device
                                        - Where the model and data should be loaded (gpu or cpu).
68
              # TODO: Paste the train() method developed in the notebook here.
70
              for epoch in range(1, epochs + 1):
                      model.train()
                       total loss = 0
74
                      for batch in train_loader:
                              batch_X, batch_y = batch
76
                              batch_X = batch_X.to(device)
78
                              batch y = batch y.to(device)
79
80
                               # TODO: Complete this train method to train the model provided.
                               # clearing accumulated gradients
                               model.zero_grad()
84
```

```
# getting the output from the model
86
                output = model(batch_X)
                # calculating the loss
                loss = loss_fn(output, batch_y)
90
91
                # performing backpropagation
                loss.backward()
94
                # optimizing weights
                optimizer.step()
96
                total loss += loss.data.item()
98
            print("Epoch: {}, BCELoss: {}".format(epoch, total_loss / len(train_loader)))
100
101
```

AWESOME

Expressions correctly provided

```
102
103
104 if __name__ == '__main__':
        # All of the model parameters and training parameters are sent as arguments when
105
        # is executed. Here we set up an argument parser to easily access the parameters.
106
107
        parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
108
109
        # Training Parameters
110
        parser.add_argument('--batch-size', type=int, default=512, metavar='N',
111
                            help='input batch size for training (default: 512)')
112
        parser.add_argument('--epochs', type=int, default=10, metavar='N',
113
                            help='number of epochs to train (default: 10)')
114
        parser.add_argument('--seed', type=int, default=1, metavar='S',
115
                            help='random seed (default: 1)')
116
117
        # Model Parameters
118
        parser.add_argument('--embedding_dim', type=int, default=32, metavar='N',
119
                            help='size of the word embeddings (default: 32)')
120
        parser.add_argument('--hidden_dim', type=int, default=100, metavar='N',
121
                            help='size of the hidden dimension (default: 100)')
122
        parser.add_argument('--vocab_size', type=int, default=5000, metavar='N',
123
                            help='size of the vocabulary (default: 5000)')
124
125
        # SageMaker Parameters
126
        parser.add_argument('--hosts', type=list, default=json.loads(os.environ['SM_HOSTS
127
        parser.add_argument('--current-host', type=str, default=os.environ['SM_CURRENT_HO:
128
        parser.add_argument('--model-dir', type=str, default=os.environ['SM_MODEL_DIR'])
129
        parser.add_argument('--data-dir', type=str, default=os.environ['SM_CHANNEL_TRAINI
130
        parser.add_argument('--num-gpus', type=int, default=os.environ['SM_NUM_GPUS'])
131
132
        args = parser.parse args()
133
134
        device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
135
        print("Using device {}.".format(device))
136
137
        torch.manual_seed(args.seed)
138
```

```
# Load the training data.
140
141
                     train loader = get train data loader(args.batch size, args.data dir)
142
143
                     model = LSTMClassifier(args.embedding_dim, args.hidden_dim, args.vocab_size).to(denoted in the content of 
144
145
                     with open(os.path.join(args.data_dir, "word_dict.pkl"), "rb") as f:
146
                                model.word_dict = pickle.load(f)
147
148
                     print("Model loaded with embedding_dim {}, hidden_dim {}, vocab_size {}.".format(
149
                                args.embedding_dim, args.hidden_dim, args.vocab_size
150
                     ))
151
                     # Train the model.
                     optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters())
154
                     loss_fn = torch.nn.BCELoss()
                     train(model, train_loader, args.epochs, optimizer, loss_fn, device)
                     model_info_path = os.path.join(args.model_dir, 'model_info.pth')
160
161
                     with open(model info path, 'wb') as f:
                               model_info = {
162
                                           'embedding dim': args.embedding dim,
163
                                           'hidden_dim': args.hidden_dim,
164
                                           'vocab_size': args.vocab_size,
165
166
                                torch.save(model info, f)
167
168
                     # Save the word dict
                     word_dict_path = os.path.join(args.model_dir, 'word_dict.pkl')
170
                     with open(word_dict_path, 'wb') as f:
171
                                pickle.dump(model.word dict, f)
172
173
                     # Save the model parameters
174
                     model_path = os.path.join(args.model_dir, 'model.pth')
175
                     with open(model_path, 'wb') as f:
176
                                torch.save(model.cpu().state_dict(), f)
178
```

serve/predict.py

