Sentiment Analysis Using RoBERTa

Aarya Vasantlal, Sahil Gandhi, Ishayu Ray

What is RoBERTa?



RoBERTa is mainly used for natural language processing tasks which includes translation, text-classification and answering questions



Processes input sequences and produces conceptualized outputs with the use of selfattention

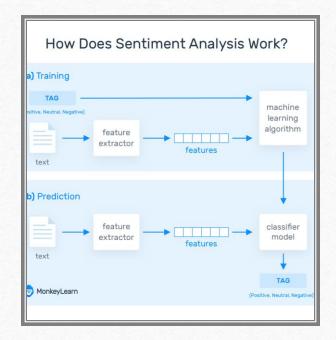
Selfattention relationship between words and model



Model is based of BERT architecture and is optimized

Problems/Tasks

- Using the encoder Roberta, our task is to do a sentiment analysis on movie reviews using a dataset from Kaggle
- This task can also be done with Amazon product reviews, twitter, YouTube and Instagram comments are some examples
- Our task within Sentiment analysis is to find movie review comments and see if they are negative, neutral or positive comments



Pretrained model/datasets

- For the pretraining of the model we will use 80% of data within our selected database from Kaggle to help the model predict what words are considered as positive, negative, or neutral. Including mixed sentiment
- To help the model better understand what words would fit this criteria we would have the model train on just singular words in a sentence and parts of a sentence to help the monitor understand what words would fit into the specified categories
- For the dataset we are using Movie Reviews from the website Rotten Tomatoes to provide us with tone-based groups of the text that can help the model train properly on the tone of the sentence.

RoBERTa Model & Architecture

Based of the BERT encoderencoder model hence its encoder architecture

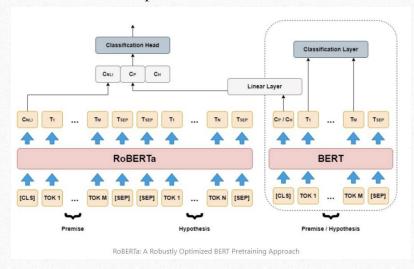
Uses dynamic masking for more adaptable word representations

Designed to process and understand input text

Since uses a Masked Language Model(MSM) like Bert

• can help fit our use case as it can help with context-based meaning

Visual Representation of the architecture



Process & Results

- 1. Importing Python Libraries and preparing the environment
- 2. Preparing the Dataset & Data Loader
- 3. Creating the Neural Network for Fine Tuning
- 4. Fine Tuning the Model
- 5. Validating the Model
- 6. Saving the Trained Model Artifacts for Inference

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1tCO9GoRfhYnahfy4B65GG2OaPNJu7pDx#scrollTo=8OhO4xlwqExT

Sources

- Link to the model RoBERTa
- Dataset Used from Kaggle