```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        from nltk.corpus import stopwords
        from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
        from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        import re
        import unicodedata
        from nltk.corpus import stopwords
        from nltk.tokenize import word tokenize
        from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
        import torch
        import torch.nn as nn
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
        from transformers import BertTokenizer, BertForSequenceClassification, AdamW
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
        from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
        from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
        from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
        from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
        from sklearn.svm import SVC
        from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
        from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
        from sklearn.utils import shuffle
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
        d2 = pd.read_csv(r"Scraped_Car_Review_fiat.csv")
        d3 = pd.read_csv(r"Scraped_Car_Review_lotus.csv")
```

```
In [2]: d1 = pd.read_csv(r"Scraped_Car_Review_maserati.csv")
        d4 = pd.read_csv(r"Scraped_Car_Review_genesis.csv")
        d5 = pd.read_csv(r"Scraped_Car_Review_maybach.csv")
        d6 = pd.read_csv(r"Scraped_Car_Review_maserati.csv")
```

```
In [3]: # Merge the datasets vertically (concatenate rows)
data = pd.concat([d1, d2, d3, d4, d5, d6], ignore_index=True)
# Print the merged dataset
data
```

Out[3]:

	Unnamed: 0	Review_Date	Author_Name	Vehicle_Title	Review_Title	Review	Rating
0	0	on 01/01/05 19:28 PM (PST)	Jeff	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	Maserati Thrill Ride	I bought my Maserati Spyder Cambiocorsa \rin	4.875
1	1	on 12/05/04 06:07 AM (PST)	Francie	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	My second Spyder	I got the very first Maserati Spyder delivere	4.750
2	2	on 12/04/04 15:28 PM (PST)	West8	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible GT 2dr Conver	Fast & Fun	After owning several comparable cars in the p	4.375
3	3	on 10/28/04 00:00 AM (PDT)	KLAMIA2001	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	ITALIANS RULE	THIS IS MY THIRD MASERATI, A 2002, 2003 \r& A	5.000
4	4	on 09/22/04 00:00 AM (PDT)	d blair	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	Midlife Crisis?? I don't think so!	Ok so I am a 55 year old man who has	NaN
1262	234	on 09/04/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	Jonathan Epstein	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	A gorgeous Italian with Ferrari blood	A gorgeous car on the exterior with the\rbest	4.500
1263	235	on 08/31/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	calabro	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe GT 2dr Coupe (4.2L 8	Awesom	Excelllent all around car,,Finally an \rItali	4.750
1264	236	on 08/26/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	adam tool	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	A return of a classic	Plain and simple, fast as hell and you \rwon'	5.000
1265	237	on 07/31/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	Woodman	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	Italy at its Best	This car has been fantastic, a real joy to dr	4.875
1266	238	on 05/19/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	zerotoninetyfast	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe GT 2dr Coupe (4.2L 8	Grown-up Performance!!!	So far, this car has been quite \rimpressive!	4.500

1267 rows × 7 columns

In [4]: # Check for null values in the entire DataFrame
null_values = data.isnull().sum()

Print the count of null values for each column
null_values

Out[4]: Unnamed: 0 1
Review_Date 120

Author_Name 155
Vehicle_Title 155
Review_Title 155
Review 155
Rating 190

dtype: int64

```
In [5]: # Fill null values with a specific value, for example, 0
data = data.fillna(0)

# Alternatively, you can fill null values with the mean of each column
df_filled_mean = data.fillna(data.mean())

# Print the DataFrame with filled values
data
df_filled_mean
```

Out[5]:

	Unnamed: 0	Review_Date	Author_Name	Vehicle_Title	Review_Title	Review	Rating
0	0	on 01/01/05 19:28 PM (PST)	Jeff	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	Maserati Thrill Ride	I bought my Maserati Spyder Cambiocorsa \rin	4.875
1	1	on 12/05/04 06:07 AM (PST)	Francie	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	My second Spyder	I got the very first Maserati Spyder delivere	4.750
2	2	on 12/04/04 15:28 PM (PST)	West8	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible GT 2dr Conver	Fast & Fun	After owning several comparable cars in the p	4.375
3	3	on 10/28/04 00:00 AM (PDT)	KLAMIA2001	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	ITALIANS RULE	THIS IS MY THIRD MASERATI, A 2002, 2003 \r& A	5.000
4	4	on 09/22/04 00:00 AM (PDT)	d blair	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	Midlife Crisis?? I don't think so!	Ok so I am a 55 year old man who has	0.000
1262	234	on 09/04/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	Jonathan Epstein	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	A gorgeous Italian with Ferrari blood	A gorgeous car on the exterior with the\rbest	4.500
1263	235	on 08/31/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	calabro	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe GT 2dr Coupe (4.2L 8	Awesom	Excelllent all around car,,Finally an \rItali	4.750
1264	236	on 08/26/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	adam tool	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	A return of a classic	Plain and simple, fast as hell and you \rwon'	5.000
1265	237	on 07/31/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	Woodman	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	Italy at its Best	This car has been fantastic, a real joy to dr	4.875
1266	238	on 05/19/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	zerotoninetyfast	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe GT 2dr Coupe (4.2L 8	Grown-up Performance!!!	So far, this car has been quite \rimpressive!	4.500

1267 rows × 7 columns

In [6]: data = data.drop(columns=['Unnamed: 0'])
Print the DataFrame after dropping the "Unnamed" column
data

Out[6]:

Rating	Review	Review_Title	Vehicle_Title	Author_Name	Review_Date	
4.875	I bought my Maserati Spyder Cambiocorsa \rin	Maserati Thrill Ride	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	Jeff	on 01/01/05 19:28 PM (PST)	0
4.750	I got the very first Maserati Spyder delivere	My second Spyder	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	Francie	on 12/05/04 06:07 AM (PST)	1
4.375	After owning several comparable cars in the p	Fast & Fun	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible GT 2dr Conver	West8	on 12/04/04 15:28 PM (PST)	2
5.000	THIS IS MY THIRD MASERATI, A 2002, 2003 \r& A	ITALIANS RULE	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	KLAMIA2001	on 10/28/04 00:00 AM (PDT)	3
0.000	Ok so I am a 55 year old man who has	Midlife Crisis?? I don't think so!	2004 Maserati Spyder Convertible Cambiocorsa 2	d blair	on 09/22/04 00:00 AM (PDT)	4
		•••	•••			
4.500	A gorgeous car on the exterior with the\rbest	A gorgeous Italian with Ferrari blood	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	Jonathan Epstein	on 09/04/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	1262
4.750	Excelllent all around car,,Finally an \rItali	Awesom	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe GT 2dr Coupe (4.2L 8	calabro	on 08/31/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	1263
5.000	Plain and simple, fast as hell and you \rwon'	A return of a classic	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	adam tool	on 08/26/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	1264
4.875	This car has been fantastic, a real joy to dr	Italy at its Best	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe Cambiocorsa 2dr Coup	Woodman	on 07/31/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	1265
4.500	So far, this car has been quite \rimpressive!	Grown-up Performance!!!	2002 Maserati Coupe Coupe GT 2dr Coupe (4.2L 8	zerotoninetyfast	on 05/19/02 00:00 AM (PDT)	1266

1267 rows × 6 columns

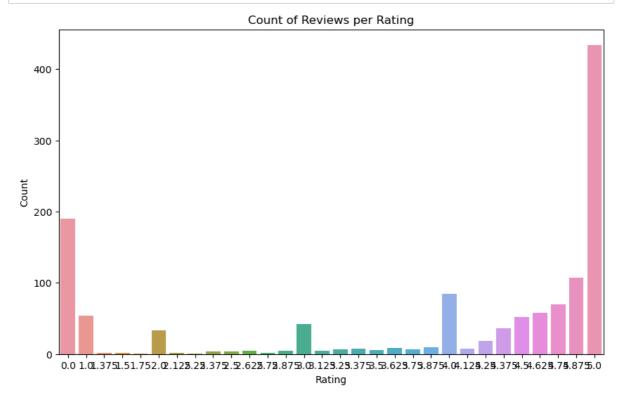
In [7]: data.dtypes

Out[7]: Review_Date object Author_Name object

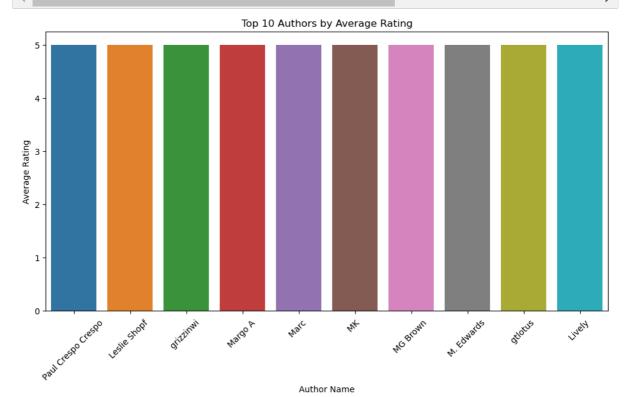
Vehicle_Title object
Review_Title object
Review object
Rating float64

dtype: object

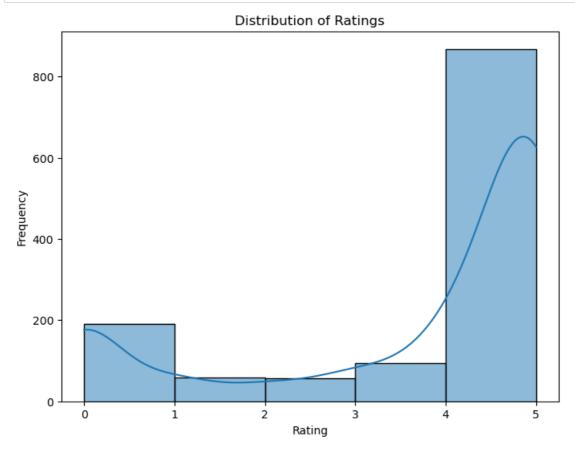
```
In [8]: # Count of reviews per rating
   plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
   sns.countplot(x='Rating', data=data)
   plt.title('Count of Reviews per Rating')
   plt.xlabel('Rating')
   plt.ylabel('Count')
   plt.show()
```



```
In [9]: # Average rating distribution by author
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(x='Author_Name', y='Rating', data=data.groupby('Author_Name')['Rating'].mean().reset_i
plt.title('Top 10 Authors by Average Rating')
plt.xlabel('Author Name')
plt.ylabel('Average Rating')
plt.ylabel('Average Rating')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
In [10]: # Distribution of ratings
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
    sns.histplot(data['Rating'], bins=5, kde=True)
    plt.title('Distribution of Ratings')
    plt.xlabel('Rating')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')
    plt.show()
```



Text Data Preprocessing

```
In [12]: # Define a function to clean the text
         def text_cleaner(text, remove_stopwords=True, lemmatize=True):
             import nltk # Import nltk here
             tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(text) # Use nltk.word_tokenize instead of word_tokenize
             if lemmatize:
                 lemmatizer = nltk.WordNetLemmatizer()
                 tokens = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(token) for token in tokens]
             if remove_stopwords:
                 tokens = [token for token in tokens if token.lower() not in nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('e
             cleaned_text = " ".join(tokens)
             return cleaned_text
             # Removing unnecessary stopwords
             if remove_stopwords:
                 text = word_tokenize(text)
                 text = " ".join([word for word in text if word not in stopwords.words('english')])
             # Word Lemmatization
             if lemmatize:
                 lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
                 text = word_tokenize(text)
                 text = " ".join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(word).lower() for word in text if lemmatizer.lemmati
             return text
In [13]: def custom_vectorize(x_train, x_test, use_char=False, max_features=10000, ngram_range=(1, 1)):
             if use_char:
                 vectorizer = CountVectorizer(analyzer='char', max_features=max_features, ngram_range=ngram
             else:
                 vectorizer = CountVectorizer(analyzer='word', token_pattern=r'\w{1,}', max_features=max_fe
             vectorizer.fit(x_train)
             count_x_train = vectorizer.transform(x_train)
             count_x_test = vectorizer.transform(x_test)
             return count_x_train, count_x_test
In [14]: def custom_tfidf_vectorize(x_train, x_test, use_char=False, max_features=10000, ngram_range=(1, 1)
             if use char:
                 vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='char', max_features=max_features, ngram_range=ngram
             else:
                 vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='word', token_pattern=r'\w{1,}', max_features=max_fe
             vectorizer.fit(x_train)
             x_train_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(x_train)
             x_test_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(x_test)
             return x_train_tfidf, x_test_tfidf
In [15]: # Define the preprocess_text function
         def preprocess_text(text, remove_stopwords=True, lemmatize=True):
             cleaned_text = text_cleaner(str(text), remove_stopwords=remove_stopwords, lemmatize=lemmatize)
             return cleaned_text
```

```
In [16]: def prepare data(data, test size=0.3, remove stopwords=True, lemmatize=True, min class_count=2):
             data = data.sample(frac=1).reset_index(drop=True)
             descriptions = data['Review'].apply(preprocess_text, remove_stopwords=remove_stopwords, lemmat
             labels = data['Review_Title'].values.tolist()
             encoded_labels = labelencoder.fit_transform(labels)
             # Calculate the class counts
             class_counts = np.bincount(encoded_labels)
             # Identify classes with sufficient instances
             valid_classes = np.where(class_counts >= min_class_count)[0]
             # Filter data for valid classes
             valid_indices = [i for i in range(len(encoded_labels)) if encoded_labels[i] in valid_classes]
             descriptions = descriptions[valid_indices]
             encoded_labels = encoded_labels[valid_indices]
             # Create a dictionary to store descriptions for each class
             class_descriptions_dict = {class_idx: [] for class_idx in valid_classes}
             for i, class_idx in enumerate(encoded_labels):
                 class_descriptions_dict[class_idx].append(descriptions.iloc[i])
             # Split the data into training and test sets
             x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = [], [], [], []
             for class_idx, class_descriptions in class_descriptions_dict.items():
                 num_instances_in_test = int(len(class_descriptions) * test_size)
                 # Shuffle the instances for this class
                 class_descriptions = shuffle(class_descriptions, random_state=42)
                 # Split into training and test sets
                 x_train.extend(class_descriptions[num_instances_in_test:])
                 y_train.extend([class_idx] * (len(class_descriptions) - num_instances_in_test))
                 x test.extend(class descriptions[:num instances in test])
                 y_test.extend([class_idx] * num_instances_in_test)
             return x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test
         # Now you can use the prepare_data function
         x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = prepare_data(data, test_size=0.3, remove_stopwords=True, lemmat
         print("Total training examples: ", len(x train))
         print("Total test examples: ", len(x_test))
         Total training examples: 614
         Total test examples: 53
```

SVM

```
In [17]: # Vectorize your text data using TF-IDF
    tfidf_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=10000)
    x_train_tfidf = tfidf_vectorizer.fit_transform(x_train)
    x_test_tfidf = tfidf_vectorizer.transform(x_test)

# Initialize and train the SVM model
    svm_model = SVC(kernel='linear', C=1.0)
    svm_model.fit(x_train_tfidf, y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
    y_pred = svm_model.predict(x_test_tfidf)
```

```
In [18]: # Evaluate the model
         accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
         classification_rep = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
         print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
        print("Classification Report:")
         print(classification_rep)
         Accuracy: 0.9811320754716981
        Classification Report:
                     precision recall f1-score support
                        0.98 1.00
1.00 1.00
1.00 1.00
                                          0.99
1.00
1.00
                  11
                                                         46
                  92
                                                         1
                 158
                                                         1
                         1.00 1.00
                 347
                                           1.00
                        0.00 0.00
                                           0.00
                 359
                                                         1
                     1.00 1.00 1.00
1.00 1.00 1.00
                 481
                                                         1
                 780
                                            0.98
                                                        53
            accuracy
           macro avg 0.85 0.86 0.86 53 ighted avg 0.96 0.98 0.97 53
         weighted avg
```

Naive Bayes

```
In [19]: # Vectorize your text data using CountVectorizer
    count_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(max_features=10000)
    x_train_count = count_vectorizer.fit_transform(x_train)
    x_test_count = count_vectorizer.transform(x_test)

# Initialize and train the Naive Bayes model
    naive_bayes_model = MultinomialNB()
    naive_bayes_model.fit(x_train_count, y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
    y_pred = naive_bayes_model.predict(x_test_count)

# Evaluate the model
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    classification_rep = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
    print("Classification Report:")
    print(classification_rep)
```

Accuracy: 0.9622641509433962 Classification Report:

		precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	1	0.98	1.00	0.99	46
9	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
15	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
34	ŀ7	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
35	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
48	31	0.50	1.00	0.67	1
78	30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
accurac	У			0.96	53
macro av	g 'g	0.64	0.71	0.67	53
weighted av	/g	0.93	0.96	0.95	53

RNN

```
In [20]: # Tokenize the text data
      max\_words = 10000
      tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=max_words)
      tokenizer.fit_on_texts(x_train)
      x_train_seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(x_train)
      x_test_seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(x_test)
      # Pad sequences for uniform input Length
      max_seq_length = 100 # Adjust as needed
      x_train_pad = pad_sequences(x_train_seq, maxlen=max_seq_length, padding='post')
      x_test_pad = pad_sequences(x_test_seq, maxlen=max_seq_length, padding='post')
      # Convert labels to one-hot encoding
      label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
      y_train_encoded = label_encoder.fit_transform(y_train)
      y_test_encoded = label_encoder.transform(y_test)
      num_classes = len(np.unique(y_train_encoded))
      # Build the RNN model
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Embedding(input dim=max words, output dim=128, input length=max seq length))
      model.add(LSTM(64, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
      model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
      # Train the model
      batch_size = 32
      epochs = 10
      model.fit(x_train_pad, y_train_encoded, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=epochs, validation_split=0.2
      oss: 5.6081 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 2/10
      oss: 6.6281 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 3/10
      oss: 7.4555 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 4/10
      oss: 7.7568 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 5/10
      oss: 8.1363 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 6/10
      oss: 8.3795 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 7/10
      oss: 8.5323 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 8/10
      oss: 8.5521 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 9/10
      oss: 8.6798 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
      Epoch 10/10
      oss: 8.6098 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Out[20]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1c8ab78d610>
```

	bijectztou	recarr	II-Score	Support
11	0.87	1.00	0.93	46
92	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
158	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
347	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
359	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
481	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
780	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
accuracy			0.87	53
macro avg	0.12	0.14	0.13	53
weighted avg	0.75	0.87	0.81	53

and inference.

```
In [22]: !pip install transformers
         Requirement already satisfied: transformers in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (4.
         Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages
         (from transformers) (21.3)
         Requirement already satisfied: requests in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from t
         ransformers) (2.28.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: regex!=2019.12.17 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-package
         s (from transformers) (2022.7.9)
         Requirement already satisfied: filelock in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from t
         ransformers) (3.6.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: tqdm>=4.27 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
         transformers) (4.64.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: pyyaml>=5.1 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (fro
         m transformers) (6.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (fro
         m transformers) (1.23.5)
         Requirement already satisfied: safetensors>=0.3.1 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packag
         es (from transformers) (0.3.2)
         Requirement already satisfied: huggingface-hub<1.0,>=0.14.1 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\s
         ite-packages (from transformers) (0.16.4)
         Requirement already satisfied: tokenizers!=0.11.3,<0.14,>=0.11.1 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3
         \lib\site-packages (from transformers) (0.13.3)
         Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.7.4.3 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\sit
         e-packages (from huggingface-hub<1.0,>=0.14.1->transformers) (4.7.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: fsspec in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from hug
         gingface-hub<1.0,>=0.14.1->transformers) (2022.7.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-
         packages (from packaging>=20.0->transformers) (3.0.9)
         Requirement already satisfied: colorama in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from t
         qdm>=4.27->transformers) (0.4.6)
         Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packag
         es (from requests->transformers) (2022.9.14)
         Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<3,>=2 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-
         packages (from requests->transformers) (2.0.4)
         Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-pac
         kages (from requests->transformers) (1.26.11)
         Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (fr
         om requests->transformers) (3.3)
         WARNING: Ignoring invalid distribution -rotobuf (c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages)
         WARNING: Ignoring invalid distribution -rotobuf (c:\users\tanmayee\anaconda3\lib\site-packages)
In [23]: # Convert labels to numerical values (0, 1, ...)
         labels = np.unique(y_train, return_inverse=True)[1]
         # Split data for validation
         x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(x_train, labels, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
         # Load BERT tokenizer and model
         tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
         model = BertForSequenceClassification.from pretrained('bert-base-uncased', num labels=len(np.uniqu')
         Some weights of BertForSequenceClassification were not initialized from the model checkpoint at
         bert-base-uncased and are newly initialized: ['classifier.bias', 'classifier.weight']
         You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it for predictions
```

```
In [24]: # Tokenize the input data
         train_encodings = tokenizer(x_train, padding=True, truncation=True, max_length=128, return_tensors
         val_encodings = tokenizer(x_val, padding=True, truncation=True, max_length=128, return_tensors='pt
         test encodings = tokenizer(x test, padding=True, truncation=True, max length=128, return tensors=
         # Prepare PyTorch DataLoader
         train_dataset = torch.utils.data.TensorDataset(train_encodings['input_ids'], train_encodings['atte
         val_dataset = torch.utils.data.TensorDataset(val_encodings['input_ids'], val_encodings['attention_
         test_dataset = torch.utils.data.TensorDataset(test_encodings['input_ids'], test_encodings['attenti
         train loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train dataset, batch size=32, shuffle=True)
         val_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(val_dataset, batch_size=32)
         test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=32)
In [25]: # Define training Loop
         device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
         model.to(device)
         optimizer = AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=1e-5)
In [26]: num_epochs = 5
         # Move the model to the device
         model.to(device)
         for epoch in range(num_epochs):
             model.train()
             for batch in train_loader:
                 input_ids, attention_mask, labels = [item.to(device) for item in batch]
                 optimizer.zero_grad()
                 outputs = model(input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask, labels=labels)
                 loss = outputs.loss
                 loss.backward()
                 optimizer.step()
             model.eval()
             val preds = []
             with torch.no_grad():
                 for batch in val loader:
                     input_ids, attention_mask, labels = [item.to(device) for item in batch]
                     outputs = model(input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask)
                     logits = outputs.logits
                     preds = torch.argmax(logits, dim=1)
                     val_preds.extend(preds.cpu().numpy())
             val_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_val, val_preds)
             print(f'Epoch {epoch+1}: Validation Accuracy = {val_accuracy:.4f}')
         Epoch 1: Validation Accuracy = 0.1951
         Epoch 2: Validation Accuracy = 0.1951
         Epoch 3: Validation Accuracy = 0.1951
         Epoch 4: Validation Accuracy = 0.1951
```

Epoch 5: Validation Accuracy = 0.1951

```
In [27]: # Make predictions on the test set
         test_preds = []
         model.eval()
         with torch.no_grad():
             for batch in test_loader:
                 input\_ids, attention\_mask = batch
                 input_ids, attention_mask = input_ids.to(device), attention_mask.to(device)
                 outputs = model(input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask)
                 logits = outputs.logits
                 preds = torch.argmax(logits, dim=1)
                 test_preds.extend(preds.cpu().numpy())
         # Convert numerical labels back to original labels
         test_preds = np.array(test_preds)
         test_labels = np.unique(y_train)[test_preds]
In [28]: # Evaluate the model
         test_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, test_labels)
         classification_rep = classification_report(y_test, test_labels)
         print("Test Accuracy:", test_accuracy)
         print("Classification Report:")
         print(classification_rep)
         Test Accuracy: 0.0
         Classification Report:
                       precision
                                 recall f1-score support
                    4
                            0.00
                                     0.00
                                               0.00
                                                          0.0
                   11
                            0.00
                                     0.00
                                               0.00
                                                          46.0
                   82
                            0.00
                                    0.00
                                               0.00
                                                          0.0
                   92
                            0.00
                                     0.00
                                               0.00
                                                          1.0
                                     0.00
                  158
                            0.00
                                               0.00
                                                          1.0
```

347

359

481

780

accuracy

macro avg weighted avg 0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

2.0

1.0

1.0

1.0

53.0

53.0

53.0