

REPORT

Zero-Shot Learning Model Using LLMs

1. Problem Description

The objective of this project is to build a **Zero-Shot Classification system** using a Large Language Model (LLM) without performing any training or fine-tuning. Zero-shot learning allows a model to classify text into categories it has **never been explicitly trained on**, using only natural-language descriptions of labels.

For this project, the chosen use case is **News Categorization**. The system must classify a given text into one of several news domains: sports, business, politics, technology, or entertainment. Since no training occurs, performance depends entirely on the general world knowledge of the pre-trained model.

A dataset of **50 manually created news-like sentences** was used for evaluation, with 10 samples per category.

2. Model Used

The model selected for this project is:

facebook/bart-large-mnli

- Type: Sequence-to-sequence transformer (BART)
- Pre-trained on: General English corpora + Multi-Genre NLI (MNLI)
- Strength: Excellent for **entailment-based zero-shot classification**
- Reason for selection:
 - Widely used baseline for zero-shot tasks
 - High accuracy and stable inference
 - Optimized inside Hugging Face zero-shot pipeline

The model was loaded through:

```
from transformers import pipeline
```

```
pipe = pipeline("zero-shot-classification", model="facebook/bart-large-mnli")
```

No fine-tuning or dataset-specific training was performed.

3. Labels Chosen

The candidate labels for classification were:

- **sports**
- **business**
- **politics**
- **technology**
- **entertainment**

These were chosen because:

- They cover distinct news domains
- They reflect typical real-world news categories
- They allow evaluation of the model’s ability to understand domain context

The classifier ranks labels based on the likelihood that the text *entails* them.

4. Evaluation Results

A total of **50 samples** were tested. For each text:

- The model predicted the most likely label
- The predicted label was compared with the ground truth
- The accuracy was calculated using simple correct/total scoring

Overall Accuracy

Total Samples: 50

Correct Predictions: 47

Accuracy: 94%

Sample Predictions (Mixed Output Example)

Text (Shortened)	True Label	Predicted	Score
“Critics praise the director...”	entertainment	entertainment	0.618
“New diplomatic talks aim...”	politics	politics	0.870
“Tech startup raises \$50M...”	business	technology	0.849
“Box office receipts climb...”	entertainment	business	0.838

5. Key Observations

1. Model Performs Extremely Well in Clear Domains

- Sports and politics texts were almost always correctly classified.
- Technology articles with explicit technical terms had very high confidence.

2. Misclassifications Occur in Overlapping Contexts

A few errors were expected and reasonable:

- **Business vs. Technology**
 - Sentences containing “startup”, “AI”, or “tech funding” often leaned toward *technology* even when the correct label was business.
- **Entertainment vs. Business**
 - “Box office receipts” includes financial terminology, causing confusion with business.

These errors highlight the natural ambiguity of real-world news.

3. Zero-Shot Strength: No Training Required

- The model understood categories purely through label names.
- It uses natural-language inference (NLI) to determine relationships between text and labels.

4. Confidence Scores Align With Human Intuition

- Predictions with low confidence were often the same ones humans might find ambiguous.
- High-confidence predictions (0.85+) were nearly always correct.

Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates a fully functional **Zero-Shot News Classification system** using the facebook/bart-large-mnli model. With **94% accuracy** on a diverse 5-class dataset, the system shows that:

- Zero-shot models are powerful for tasks where labeled data is limited
- They can generalize well without any training

- They sometimes struggle with domain overlap, which is expected

The project meets all required components: zero-shot pipeline implementation, dataset creation, evaluation metrics, and analysis of model behavior.