

Intro Hugging Face and Python

Dirk Wulff & Zak Hussain



MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



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WHY IS HUGGING FACE?



WHY IS HUGGING FACE?



Traditional language modelling pipeline:

WHY IS HUGGING FACE?



Traditional language modelling pipeline:

1. Find out the model architecture

WHY IS HUGGING FACE?



Traditional language modelling pipeline:

1. Find out the model architecture
2. Implement the model architecture in code with deep learning frameworks (e.g PyTorch/Tensorflow).

1. DEEP LEARNING LIBRARIES CAN BE ... DIFFICULT

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I  KING HATE TENSORFLOW #53549

✓ Closed

ghost opened this issue 9 hours ago · 2 comments

WHY HUGGING FACE?

Traditional language modelling pipeline:

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2. Implement the model architecture in code with deep learning libraries (e.g PyTorch/Tensorflow).

WHY HUGGING FACE?

Traditional language modelling pipeline:

1. Find out the model architecture
2. Implement the model architecture in code with deep learning libraries (e.g PyTorch/Tensorflow).
3. Load the pretrained weights (if available) from a server.
4. Process the inputs (using the correct tokenizer for the model)
5. Implement data loaders
6. Define a loss function
7. Stick a task-specific “head” on the model

HUGGING FACE PIPELINES

Import pipeline

```
from transformers import pipeline
```

Initialise
pipeline

```
pipe = pipeline('text-generation', model='gpt2')
```

Load model
input

```
prompt = ""
```

```
Once upon a time in a land far far away, there was a young prince named  
John. He was known for his bravery and courage. One day, he decided to go on  
an adventure to explore the unknown lands.
```


```
""`
```


Feed input
the model

```
output = pipe(prompt, max_length=100)
```

```
print(output)
```

HUGGING FACE

 **Hugging Face**

[Models](#) [Datasets](#) [Spaces](#) [Posts](#) [Docs](#) [Enterprise](#) [Pricing](#) [⌵](#) 

Tasks

Libraries


Datasets


Languages


Licenses


Other


Multimodal


 Audio-Text-to-Text

 Image-Text-to-Text


 Visual Question Answering


 Document Question Answering


 Video-Text-to-Text


 Any-to-Any


Computer Vision


 Depth Estimation


 Image Classification


 Object Detection


 Image Segmentation


 Image-to-Image


 Image-to-Text


 Image-to-Video


 Unconditional Image Generation


 Video Classification


 Text-to-Video


 Zero-Shot Image Classification


 Mask Generation

 Zero-Shot Object Detection


 Text-to-3D


 Image-to-3D


 Image Feature Extraction


 Keypoint Detection

Natural Language Processing

 Text Classification


 Token Classification


 Table Question Answering


 Question Answering


Models 1,303,814


[Full-text search](#) [11 Sort: Trending](#)


 **hexgrad/Kokoro-82M**


 Text-to-Speech • Updated 1 day ago • ⬇ 25k • ❤ 1.99k


 **openbmb/MiniCPM-o-2_6**


 Any-to-Any • Updated about 2 hours ago • ⬇ 15k • ❤ 608

 **microsoft/phi-4**


 Text Generation • Updated 11 days ago • ⬇ 124k • ❤ 1.44k


 **MiniMaxAI/MiniMax-Text-01**


 Text Generation • Updated 2 days ago • ⬇ 2.38k • ❤ 404


 **deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-V3**


Updated 21 days ago • ⬇ 155k • ❤ 2.03k


 **NovaSky-AI/Sky-T1-32B-Preview**


 Text Generation • Updated 6 days ago • ⬇ 7.51k • ❤ 474


 **jinaai/ReaderLM-v2**


 Text Generation • Updated 2 days ago • ⬇ 2.64k • ❤ 257


 **MiniMaxAI/MiniMax-VL-01**

 Text Generation • Updated 4 days ago • ⬇ 635 • ❤ 197

 **black-forest-labs/FLUX.1-dev**

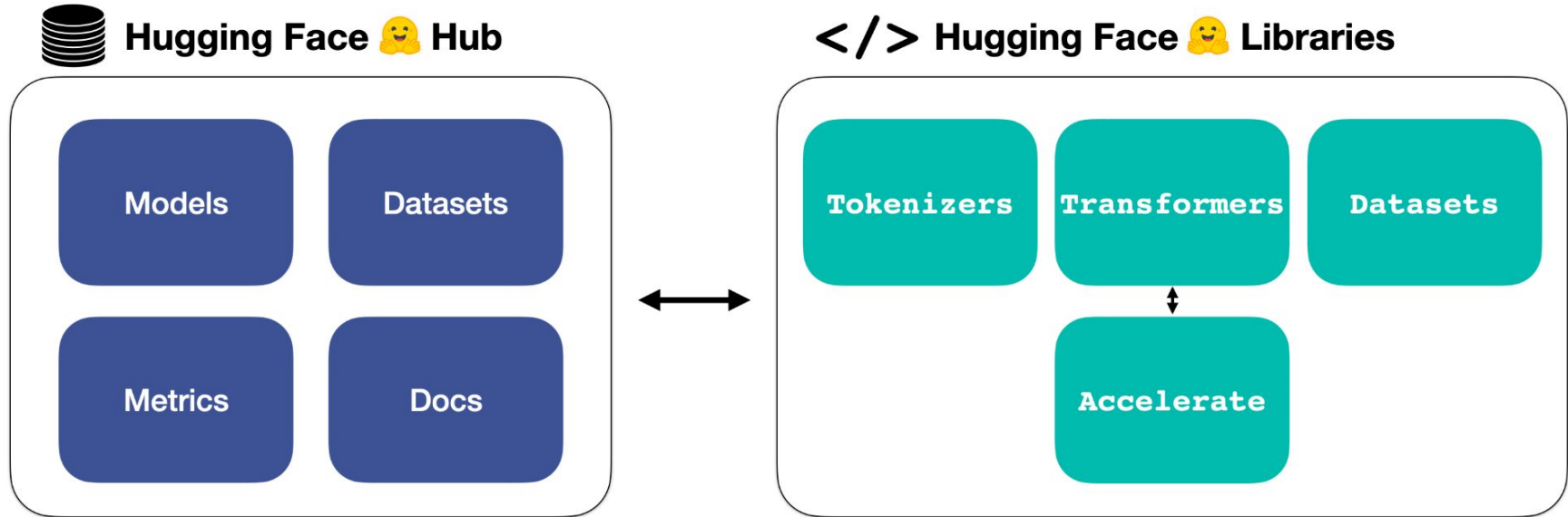
 Text-to-Image • Updated Aug 16, 2024 • ⬇ 1.3M • ⚡ • ❤ 8.11k

 **internlm/internlm3-8b-instruct**

 Text Generation • Updated 3 days ago • ⬇ 3.24k • ❤ 171

Dirk Wulff & Zak Hussain UniBas 2025

THE HUGGING FACE ECOSYSTEM



HUGGING FACE DOCUMENTATION

Documentations

 Search across all docs

• Hub

Host Git-based models, datasets and Spaces on the Hugging Face Hub.

• Hub Python Library

Client library for the HF Hub: manage repositories from your Python runtime.

• Inference API

Use more than 50k models through our public inference API, with scalability built-in.

• Transformers

State-of-the-art ML for Pytorch, TensorFlow, and JAX.

• Datasets

Access and share datasets for computer vision, audio, and NLP tasks.

• Huggingface.js

A collection of JS libraries to interact with Hugging Face, with TS types included.

• Inference Endpoints

Easily deploy your model to production on dedicated, fully managed infrastructure.

• Diffusers

State-of-the-art diffusion models for image and audio generation in PyTorch.

• Gradio

Build machine learning demos and other web apps, in just a few lines of Python.

• Transformers.js

Community library to run pretrained models from Transformers in your browser.

• PEFT

Parameter efficient finetuning methods for large models

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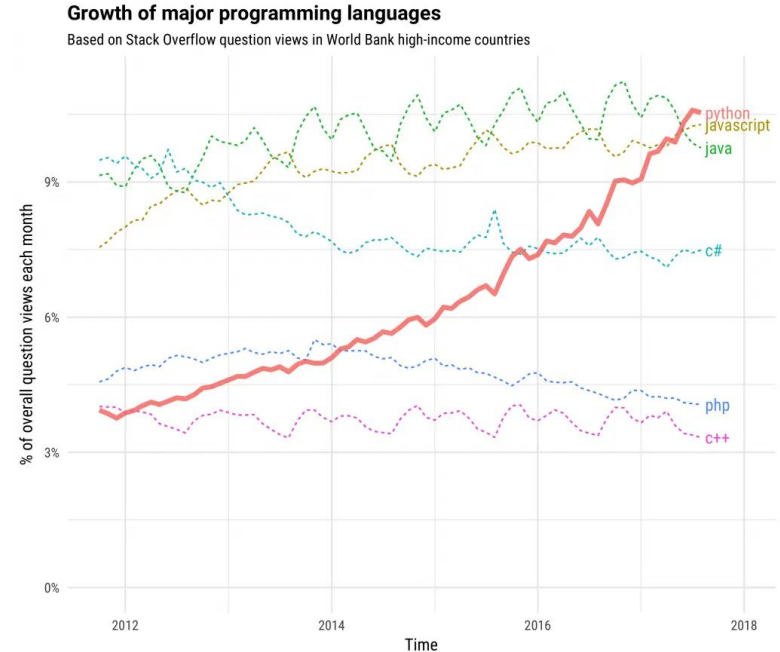
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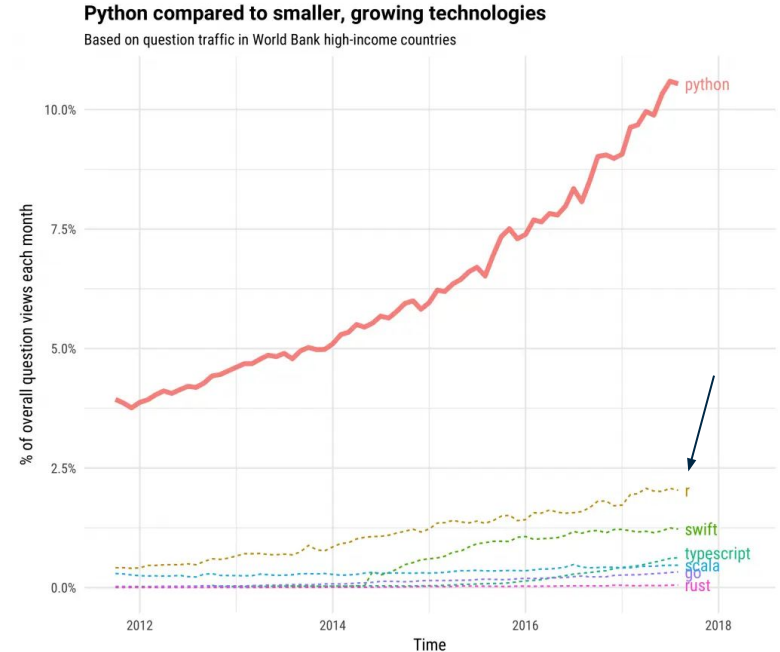


- A **high-level** programming language known for its simplicity and readability.
- Used in various domains such as web development, data analysis, **artificial intelligence**, and scientific computing.





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- Used in various domains such as web development, data analysis, **artificial intelligence**, and scientific computing.



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PYTHON  + Google Colab 

PYTHON + Google Colab

 day_1.ipynb ☆

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help [All changes saved](#)

+ Code + Text

RAM
Disk

[6]

```
import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline
```

Feature Extraction

We will begin by extracting features (numerical representations) from the text data using the `sentence-transformers` package. We will use the following three sentences, stored as a list of strings, as input to the model:

[7]

```
sentences = [
    "I feel great this morning",
    "I am feeling very good today",
    "I am feeling terrible"
]
```

We will use the `all-MiniLM-L6-v2` model to extract features from the sentences. The model will encode the sentences into a 384-dimensional vector representation. We will then print the features as a pandas dataframe for easy viewing.

```
# Load the pre-trained model
model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')

# Extract features
features = model.encode(sentences)

# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
pd.DataFrame(features, index=sentences)
```

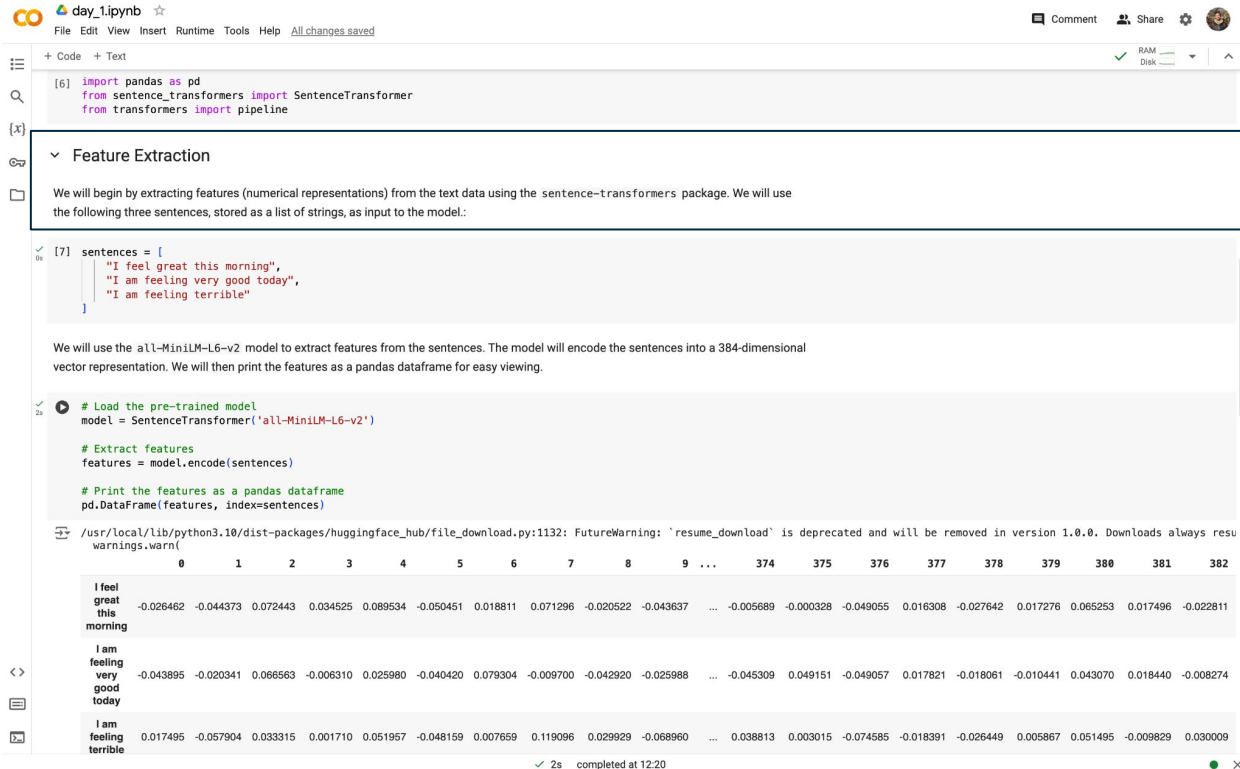
```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/huggingface_hub/file_download.py:1132: FutureWarning: 'resume_download' is deprecated and will be removed in version 1.0.0. Downloads always resu
warnings.warn(
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382
I feel great this morning	-0.026462	-0.044373	0.072443	0.034525	0.089534	-0.050451	0.018811	0.071296	-0.020522	-0.043637	...	-0.005689	-0.000328	-0.049055	0.016308	-0.027642	0.017276	0.065253	0.017496	-0.022811
I am feeling very good today	-0.043895	-0.020341	0.068563	-0.006310	0.025980	-0.040420	0.079304	-0.009700	-0.042920	-0.025988	...	-0.045309	0.049151	-0.049057	0.017821	-0.018061	-0.010441	0.043070	0.018440	-0.008274
I am feeling terrible	0.017495	-0.057904	0.033315	0.001710	0.051957	-0.048159	0.007659	0.119096	0.029929	-0.068960	...	0.038813	0.003015	-0.074585	-0.018391	-0.026449	0.005867	0.051495	-0.009829	0.030009

2s completed at 12:20

PYTHON + Google Colab

1. Markdown



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. At the top, the file name is "day_1.ipynb". The notebook has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help". Below the menu bar, there are tabs for "+ Code" and "+ Text". The notebook content is divided into cells. The first cell is a markdown cell with the title "Feature Extraction" and the text: "We will begin by extracting features (numerical representations) from the text data using the sentence-transformers package. We will use the following three sentences, stored as a list of strings, as input to the model:". The second cell is a code cell containing Python code to load the pre-trained model, extract features, and print the features as a pandas dataframe. The code is as follows:

```
[6] import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline

[7] sentences = [
    "I feel great this morning",
    "I am feeling very good today",
    "I am feeling terrible"
]
```

We will use the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 model to extract features from the sentences. The model will encode the sentences into a 384-dimensional vector representation. We will then print the features as a pandas dataframe for easy viewing.

```
# Load the pre-trained model
model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')

# Extract features
features = model.encode(sentences)

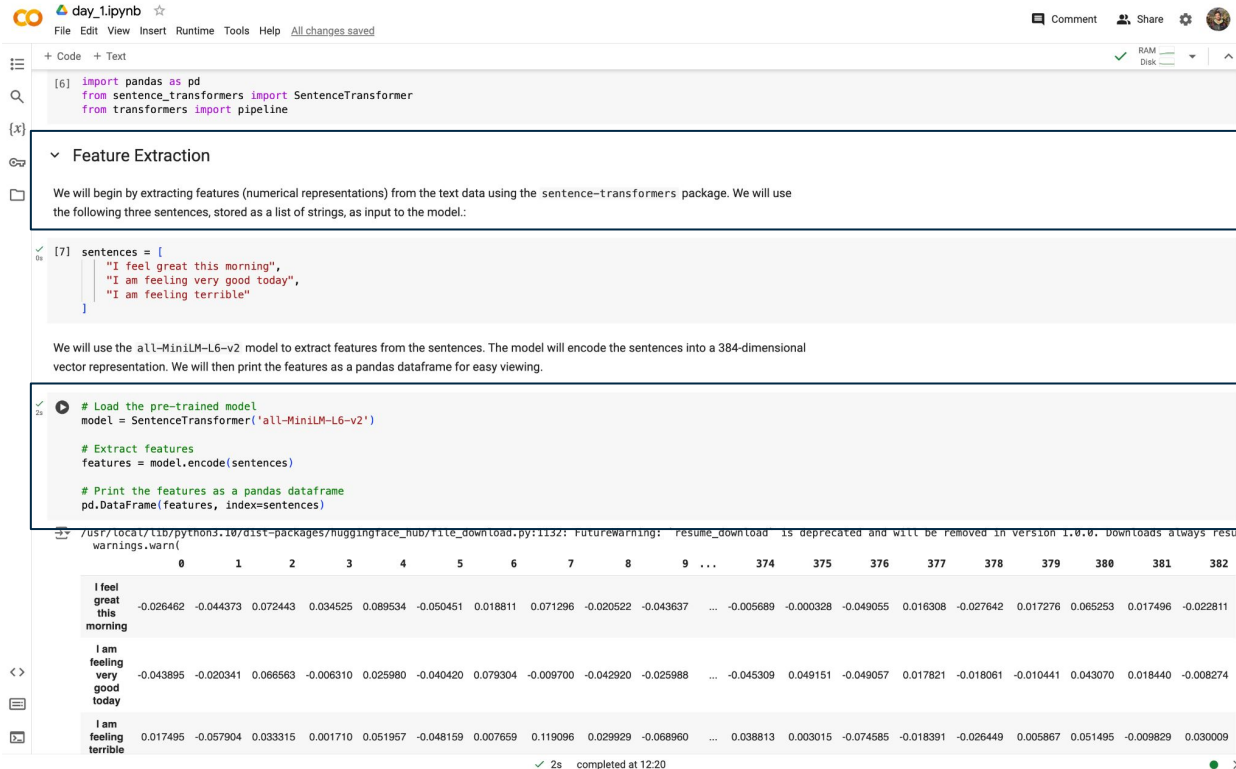
# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
pd.DataFrame(features, index=sentences)
```

The output of the code cell is a pandas dataframe with 3 rows and 384 columns. The rows are labeled with the sentences: "I feel great this morning", "I am feeling very good today", and "I am feeling terrible". The columns are numbered 0 to 382. The output is as follows:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382
I feel great this morning	-0.026462	-0.044373	0.072443	0.034525	0.089534	-0.050451	0.018811	0.071296	-0.020522	-0.043637	...	-0.005689	-0.000328	-0.049055	0.016308	-0.027642	0.017276	0.065253	0.017496	-0.022811
I am feeling very good today	-0.043895	-0.020341	0.066563	-0.006310	0.025980	-0.040420	0.079304	-0.009700	-0.042920	-0.025988	...	-0.045309	0.049151	-0.049057	0.017821	-0.018061	-0.010441	0.043070	0.018440	-0.008274
I am feeling terrible	0.017495	-0.057904	0.033315	0.001710	0.051957	-0.048159	0.007659	0.119096	0.029929	-0.068960	...	0.038813	0.003015	-0.074585	-0.018391	-0.026449	0.005867	0.051495	-0.009829	0.030009

PYTHON + Google Colab

1. Markdown



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "day_1.ipynb". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with icons for adding code or text, searching, and managing the notebook. The notebook content is divided into three main sections:

- Code Cell [6]:** Imports necessary libraries: `import pandas as pd`, `from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer`, and `from transformers import pipeline`.
- Text Cell:** A section titled "Feature Extraction" with a description: "We will begin by extracting features (numerical representations) from the text data using the sentence-transformers package. We will use the following three sentences, stored as a list of strings, as input to the model:."
- Code Cell [7]:** Defines a list of sentences: `sentences = ["I feel great this morning", "I am feeling very good today", "I am feeling terrible"]`.

Below the text cell, there is a paragraph: "We will use the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 model to extract features from the sentences. The model will encode the sentences into a 384-dimensional vector representation. We will then print the features as a pandas dataframe for easy viewing."

The next code cell (partially visible) contains the following code:

```
# Load the pre-trained model
model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')

# Extract features
features = model.encode(sentences)

# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
pd.DataFrame(features, index=sentences)
```

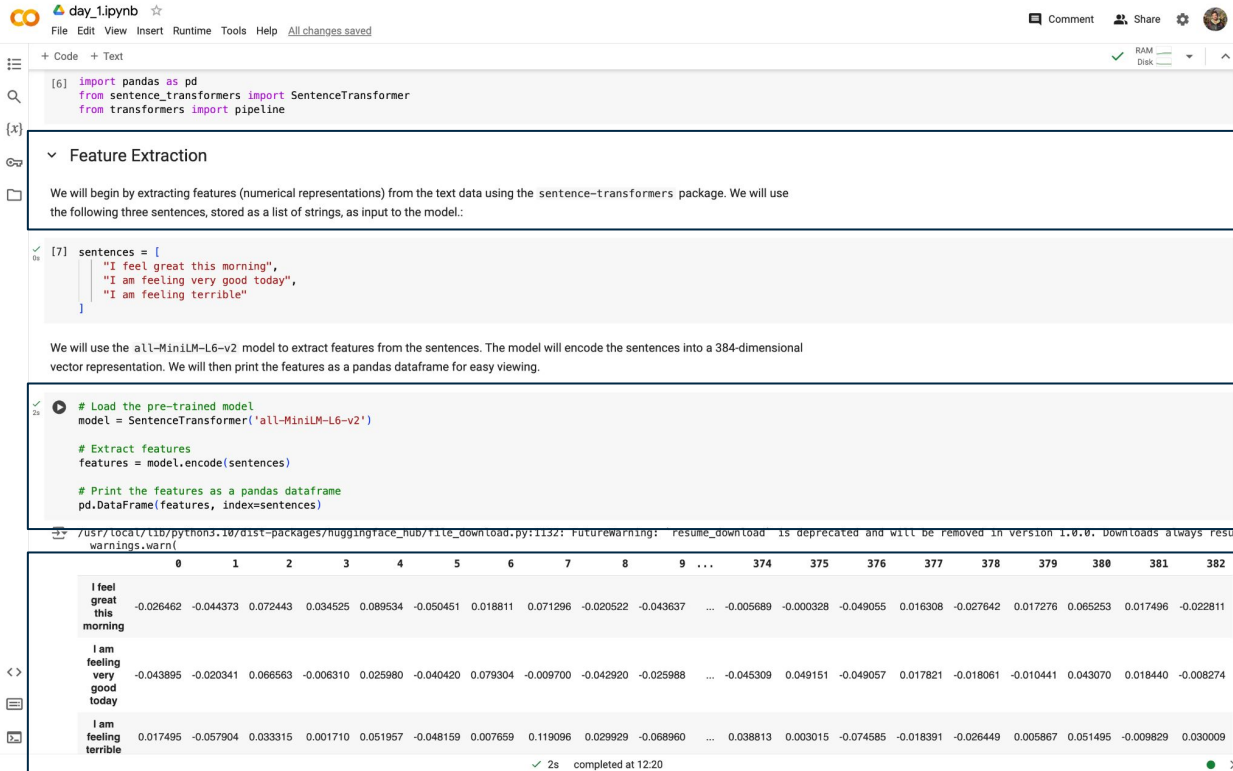
The output of the code cell is a pandas DataFrame with 384 columns and 3 rows. The first row is labeled "I feel great this morning", the second "I am feeling very good today", and the third "I am feeling terrible". The values are numerical representations (vectors) of the sentences.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382
I feel great this morning	-0.026462	-0.044373	0.072443	0.034525	0.089534	-0.050451	0.018811	0.071296	-0.020522	-0.043637	...	-0.005689	-0.000328	-0.049055	0.016308	-0.027642	0.017276	0.065253	0.017496	-0.022811
I am feeling very good today	-0.043895	-0.020341	0.066563	-0.006310	0.025980	-0.040420	0.079304	-0.009700	-0.042920	-0.025988	...	-0.045309	0.049151	-0.049057	0.017821	-0.018061	-0.010441	0.043070	0.018440	-0.008274
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2. Code

PYTHON + Google Colab

1. Markdown



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "day_1.ipynb". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help), a toolbar with icons for adding code or text, and a status bar at the bottom showing "2s completed at 12:20".

The notebook content is divided into three sections:

- Code Section:** Contains two code cells. The first cell imports pandas, sentence-transformers, and transformers. The second cell defines a list of sentences:

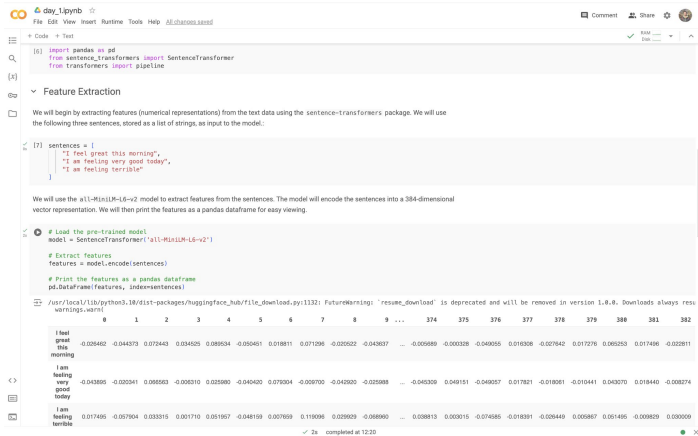
```
sentences = ["I feel great this morning", "I am feeling very good today", "I am feeling terrible"]
```
- Markdown Section:** Contains two text blocks. The first block, titled "Feature Extraction", explains the goal of extracting numerical representations from text using the sentence-transformers package. The second block explains that the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 model will be used to encode the sentences into a 384-dimensional vector representation.
- Printout Section:** Displays the output of the code execution as a pandas DataFrame. The DataFrame has three rows corresponding to the sentences and 384 columns representing the vector features. The first row is for "I feel great this morning", the second for "I am feeling very good today", and the third for "I am feeling terrible".

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382
I feel great this morning	-0.026462	-0.044373	0.072443	0.034525	0.089534	-0.050451	0.018811	0.071296	-0.020522	-0.043637	...	-0.005689	-0.000328	-0.049055	0.016308	-0.027642	0.017276	0.065253	0.017496	-0.022811
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2. Code

3. Printouts

PYTHON + Google Colab



```
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help 88.04000.0000
+ Code + Text
[5] import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline

Feature Extraction

We will begin by extracting features (numerical representations) from the text data using the sentence-transformers package. We will use the following three sentences, stored as a list of strings, as input to the model.

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features = model.encode(sentences)

# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
pd.DataFrame(features, index=sentences)
```

`/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/huggingface_hub/file_download.py:1132: FutureWarning: 'resume_download' is deprecated and will be removed in version 1.0.0. Downloads always resume when possible. To avoid this warning, you can set 'resume_download=False'.`

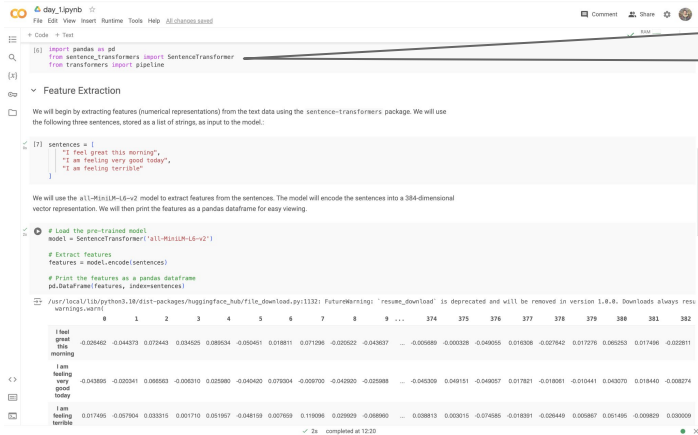
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I feel great this morning	-0.026462	-0.044373	0.072943	0.034026	0.089534	-0.050461	0.018811	0.071296	-0.020522	-0.043037	...	-0.005889	-0.000328	-0.049005	0.016308	-0.027642	0.017276	0.060253	0.017406	-0.020811
I am feeling very good today	-0.043886	-0.020541	-0.080903	-0.006210	0.025890	-0.040403	0.077604	-0.008700	-0.040262	-0.023588	...	-0.040330	0.068151	-0.048057	0.017821	-0.018061	-0.010441	0.040270	0.018440	-0.008274
I am feeling terrible	0.017495	-0.057604	0.033315	0.001710	0.051867	-0.048169	0.007769	0.119306	0.022929	-0.088900	...	0.008813	0.003015	-0.074585	-0.018391	-0.026440	0.005867	-0.051405	-0.006829	0.030008

2s completed at 12:20

PYTHON + Google Colab

package imports

```
import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline
```



```
6 day_1.pytnb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help 88.0x1000px
+ Code + Text
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from transformers import pipeline

Feature Extraction
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# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
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Output:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382
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I am feeling very good today	-0.043886	-0.020541	0.080903	-0.006210	0.025890	-0.040403	0.076004	-0.008700	-0.040262	-0.023588	...	-0.046309	0.068151	-0.048057	0.017821	-0.018061	-0.010441	0.040270	0.018440	-0.008274
I am feeling terrible	0.017495	-0.057904	0.033315	0.001710	0.051867	-0.048169	0.007669	0.119306	0.022929	-0.048900	...	0.008813	0.003015	-0.074585	-0.018391	-0.026440	0.005867	-0.051405	-0.008629	0.030008

2x completed at 12:20

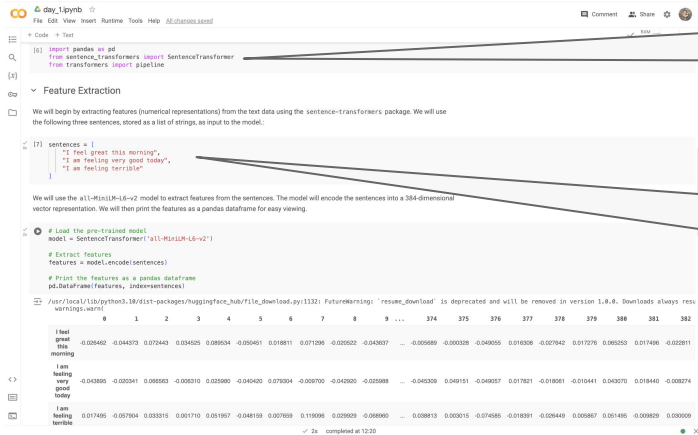
PYTHON + Google Colab

package imports

```
import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline
```

variable assignment, lists, strings

```
sentences = [
    "I feel great this morning",
    "I am feeling very good today",
    "I am feeling terrible"
]
```



```
day_1.py:nb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
[1] import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline

Feature Extraction
We will begin by extracting features (numerical representations) from the text data using the sentence-transformers package. We will use the following three sentences, stored as a list of strings, as input to the model.

[7] sentences = [
    "I feel great this morning",
    "I am feeling very good today",
    "I am feeling terrible"
]

We will use the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 model to extract features from the sentences. The model will encode the sentences into a 384-dimensional vector representation. We will then print the features as a pandas dataframe for easy viewing.

# Load the pre-trained model
model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')

# Extract features
features = model.encode(sentences)

# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
pd.DataFrame(features, index=sentences)
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	...	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	
I feel great this morning	-0.036462	-0.044373	0.072943	0.034326	0.089354	-0.050461	0.018811	0.071396	-0.020522	-0.043037	...	-0.005889	-0.000328	-0.049005	0.016306	-0.027642	0.012726	0.060253	0.017406	-0.020811
I am feeling very good today	-0.043886	-0.020341	0.088953	-0.006210	0.025890	-0.040430	0.076204	-0.028700	-0.042620	-0.023588	...	-0.043309	0.068151	-0.048037	0.017821	-0.018061	-0.010441	0.040270	0.018440	-0.008274
I am feeling terrible	0.017495	-0.057904	0.033315	0.061710	0.051857	-0.048159	0.007659	0.119306	0.023929	-0.088900	...	0.008813	0.003015	-0.074585	-0.018331	-0.026440	0.005867	0.051405	-0.008629	0.030009

2x completed at 12:20

PYTHON + Google Colab

package imports

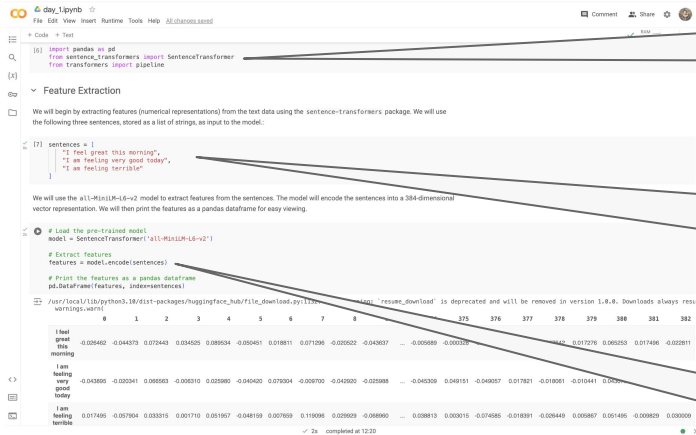
```
import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline
```

variable assignment, lists, strings

```
sentences = [
    "I feel great this morning",
    "I am feeling very good today",
    "I am feeling terrible"
]
```

dot notation, methods, attributes

```
# Extract features
features = model.encode(sentences)
```



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the following content:

```
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
+ Code + Text
[1] import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline
```

Feature Extraction

We will begin by extracting features (numerical representations) from the text data using the sentence-transformers package. We will use the following three sentences, stored as a list of strings, as input to the model:

```
[7] sentences = [
    "I feel great this morning",
    "I am feeling very good today",
    "I am feeling terrible"
]
```

We will use the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 model to extract features from the sentences. The model will encode the sentences into a 384-dimensional vector representation. We will then print the features as a pandas dataframe for easy viewing.

```
# Load the pre-trained model
model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')

# Extract features
features = model.encode(sentences)

# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
pd.DataFrame(features, index=sentences)
```

The output shows a pandas DataFrame with 3 rows and 384 columns. The first row corresponds to "I feel great this morning", the second to "I am feeling very good today", and the third to "I am feeling terrible". The values are numerical representations of the sentences.

PYTHON + Google Colab

package imports

```
import pandas as pd
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
from transformers import pipeline
```

variable assignment, lists, strings

```
sentences = [
    "I feel great this morning",
    "I am feeling very good today",
    "I am feeling terrible"
]
```

dot notation, methods, attributes

```
# Extract features
features = model.encode(sentences)
```

printing

```
# Print the features as a pandas dataframe
pd.DataFrame(features, index=sentences)
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
I feel great this morning	-0.026462	-0.044373	0.072443	0.034525	0.089534	-0.050451	0.018811
I am feeling very good today	-0.043895	-0.020341	0.066563	-0.006310	0.025980	-0.040420	0.079304
I am feeling terrible	0.017495	-0.079034	0.033333	0.048159	0.007659	0.119006	0.022929

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1_pipelines.ipynb	add exercises		last week
2_feature_extraction.ipynb	rename		last week
3_text_generation.ipynb	'your access token here'		last week
LICENSE.txt	add LICENSE.txt		3 weeks ago
README.md	update course title		2 days ago
media_bias_test.csv	add data		last week
media_bias_train.csv	add data		last week

README License

LLM4BeSciUnibas

This repository contains the training materials for the course "[Open-Source Large Language Models for Behavioral Science](#)", which will be hosted at the University of Basel from February 10th - 12th, 2025. Please see the [course website](#) for more information.

Resources

About

Training materials for the course "Open-Source Large Language Models for Behavioral Science", UniBasel, 2025.

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