



# Background

There are **two main components** implemented.

- **UX** implemented with **JavaScript**
- **Optimization Engine** implemented with **Python**

## UX Component

The **main function** of the component resides in `\afms\src\AFMS\FSOptimizer\run.js`

### Description

UX will get the following inputs (`file` and `output_folder`) and post it to the **web URL** as listed below

- `file == scenarioFile` (all the parameters setting for a particular scenario)
- `output_folder == fs_optimizer_results` (output folder name)

#### POST TRIGGER

`http://localhost:5000/run`

# Optimization Engine Component

The **main function** of the component resides in `\optimizer\server.py`

## Description

`server.py` is the **server file** for receiving `POST` commands from the **UX component**.

The **main API call** of the component resides in `\optimizer\engine_frame.py`

### ! FUNCTION

```
API_main_run_engine(input_folder, output_folder,  
need_pre_process=True)
```

- **Main API** is called by `server.py`
- *input\_folder* : `scenarioFile` is extracted and placed in a folder for the optimization model
- *output\_folder* : for writing out all the result files

# Local Machine Setup

Let's setup the tool for usage.

## Getting Started

### Operating System

- Windows 10

### Required Software

- Python 3.7 or higher
- SCIPOptSuite-8.0.0-win64-VS15
- Node-v16.15.0-x64

### Dependencies

- Refer to [readme\\_6sep2022](#)

# Running the tool locally

## Front-End Setup

### Client (UX Component)

1. Start **Command Prompt or Terminal**
2. Run the following commands

```
cd afms
yarn start
```

3. Open browser <http://localhost:8080>

### Client (UX Component, no internet connectivity required)

1. Start **Command Prompt or Terminal**
2. Run the following commands

```
cd afms
yarn build
cd afms\dist
python -m http.server 8080
```

3. Open browser <http://localhost:8080>

# Back-End Setup

## Server (Optimization Engine Component)

1. Start **Anaconda Prompt**
2. Run the following commands

```
cd optimiser
```

3. Environment setup (*you only need to do this step if you are initialising the environment for the first time*)

```
conda create -n opt
conda activate opt
conda install geopandas
conda install pyproj
pip install flask
pip install flask_cors
pip install pycipopt
```

4. Run the following commands

```
conda activate opt
python server.py
```

# Docker Setup

If you wish to use the pre-built images, follow the steps below. You can either do it via Docker Compose or run two images separately.

## Docker Compose

### ➊ EASY SETUP

Copy the file below, save it as `docker-compose.yml`. Then run the following command in your **Command Prompt** or **Terminal**.

```
docker compose up
```

`docker-compose.yml`

```
version: '1'
services:
  front-end:
    image: eldoraboo/afms:latest
    ports:
      - "81:80"
    depends_on:
      - back-end
  back-end:
    image: eldoraboo/optimizer:latest
    ports:
      - "5000:5000"
```

Alternatively, you may follow the instructions below to run two images separately.

## Front-End Setup

```
docker pull eldoraboo/afms:latest  
docker run --name front-end -d -p 81:80 eldoraboo/afms:latest
```

## Back-End Setup

```
docker pull eldoraboo/optimizer:latest  
docker run --name back-end -d -p 5000:5000 eldoraboo/  
optimizer:latest
```



# Setting Up Docker

Setting Up Docker for the AFMS Project



## Creating Dockerfiles

Front-End Dockerfile



## Building Docker Images

Once you have created the Dockerfiles, you can build the Docker images.



## Pushing to DockerHub

Retrieve Image ID



## Exporting Docker Images

Retrieve Image Name

 **Pulling from DockerHub**

Pulling Latest Images

 **Deploying Containers**

Docker Run

# Creating Dockerfiles

## Front-End Dockerfile

### Stage 1 - The Build Process

```
afms\ Dockerfile
```

```
FROM node:12-alpine as build-deps
WORKDIR /usr/src/app
COPY package.json yarn.lock ./
RUN apk add --no-cache autoconf
RUN yarn
COPY . ./
```

```
RUN yarn build
```

### Stage 2 - The Production Environment

```
afms\ Dockerfile
```

```
FROM nginx:1.21-alpine
COPY --from=build-deps /usr/src/app/dist /usr/share/nginx/html
EXPOSE 80
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

## Completed Dockerfile

afms\Dockefile

```
# Stage 1 – the build process
FROM node:12-alpine as build-deps
WORKDIR /usr/src/app
COPY package.json yarn.lock ./
RUN apk add --no-cache autoconf
RUN yarn
COPY . ./
RUN yarn build

# Stage 2 – the production environment
FROM nginx:1.21-alpine
COPY --from=build-deps /usr/src/app/dist /usr/share/nginx/html
EXPOSE 80
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

## Back-End Dockerfile

### Stage 1 - Installing Dependencies

optimiser\Dockefile

```
FROM continuumio/miniconda3:latest
WORKDIR /app
COPY *.py .
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

## Stage 2 - conda & pip Setup

optimiser\Dockerfile

```
RUN pip install flask flask_cors
COPY environment.yml .
RUN conda config --set channel_priority strict
RUN conda create -n opt python=3.9
RUN /bin/bash -c "source activate opt"
RUN conda install -c conda-forge scip
RUN conda install -c conda-forge pycipopt
RUN conda install -c conda-forge geopandas
RUN conda install -c conda-forge pyproj
```

## Stage 3 - Activate Script

optimiser\Dockerfile

```
COPY server.py .
EXPOSE 5000
SHELL ["conda", "run", "-n", "opt", "/bin/bash", "-c"]
CMD ["python", "server.py"]
```

## Completed Dockerfile

optimiser\Dockerfile

```
# Stage 1 – installing dependencies
FROM continuumio/miniconda3:latest
WORKDIR /app
COPY *.py .
```



# Building Docker Images

Once you have created the Dockerfiles, you can build the Docker images.

## Front-End Image

The `docker build` command builds the **Docker image** using the instructions in the Dockerfile. The `.` argument specifies the **location** of the Dockerfile, and the `-t` argument specifies the **name** of the image (in this case, `afms`).

```
docker build . -t afms
```

Once the Docker image has been built, you can use the following command to run the Docker container.

```
docker run -d -p 81:80 afms
```

## Back-End Image

The `docker build` command builds the **Docker image** using the instructions in the Dockerfile. The `.` argument specifies the **location** of the Dockerfile, and the `-t` argument specifies the **name** of the image (in this case, `optimizer`).

```
docker build . -t optimizer
```

Once the Docker image has been built, you can use the following command to run the Docker container.

```
docker run -d -p 5000:5000 optimizer
```

# Pushing to DockerHub

## Retrieve Image ID

Retrieve the **image ID** using

```
docker images
```

and you should see something similar to this

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
eldoraboo/optimizer	latest	eddc6908c0fb	2 hours ago	4.39GB
eldoraboo/afms	latest	1d0bf74ef845	2 hours ago	44.9MB

## Tag and Push Your Image

Tag your images with a name. In general, a good choice for a tag is something that will help you understand what this container should be used in conjunction with, or what it represents. Then push your image into DockerHub.

```
# for front-end image
docker tag 1d0bf74ef845 eldaraboo/afms:latest
docker push eldaraboo/afms

# for back-end image
```





> Setting Up Docker

> Exporting Docker Images

# Exporting Docker Images

## Retrieve Image Name

Retrieve the **image name** using

```
docker images
```

and you should see something similar to this

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
eldoraboo/optimizer	latest	eddc6908c0fb	2 hours ago	4.39GB
eldoraboo/afms	latest	1d0bf74ef845	2 hours ago	44.9MB

## Exporting as .tar files

```
# for front-end image
docker save eldaraboo/afms > afms.tar

# for back-end image
docker save eldaraboo/optimizer > optimizer.tar
```

# Pulling from DockerHub

## Pulling Latest Images

```
# for front-end image  
docker pull eldoraboo/afms:latest  
  
# for back-end image  
docker pull eldoraboo/optimizer:latest
```

# Deploying Containers

## Docker Run

```
# for front-end image
docker run --name front-end -d -p 81:80 eldaraboo/afms:latest

# for back-end image
docker run --name back-end -d -p 5000:5000 eldaraboo/
optimizer:latest
```

## Docker Compose

### ! EASY SETUP

Copy the file below, save it as `docker-compose.yml`. Then run the following command in your **Command Prompt** or **Terminal**.

```
docker compose up
```

`docker-compose.yml`

```
version: '1'
services:
  front-end:
    image: eldaraboo/afms:latest
```





&gt;

How to Use AFMS

# How to Use AFMS

Features added to the existing AFMS Project.

## Introduction

Widget

## Format of Hub Files

Macro Hub Distribution

## Format of Supporting Files

Physical Node

## Input Variables

| name | description | remarks | |



## Example Scenarios

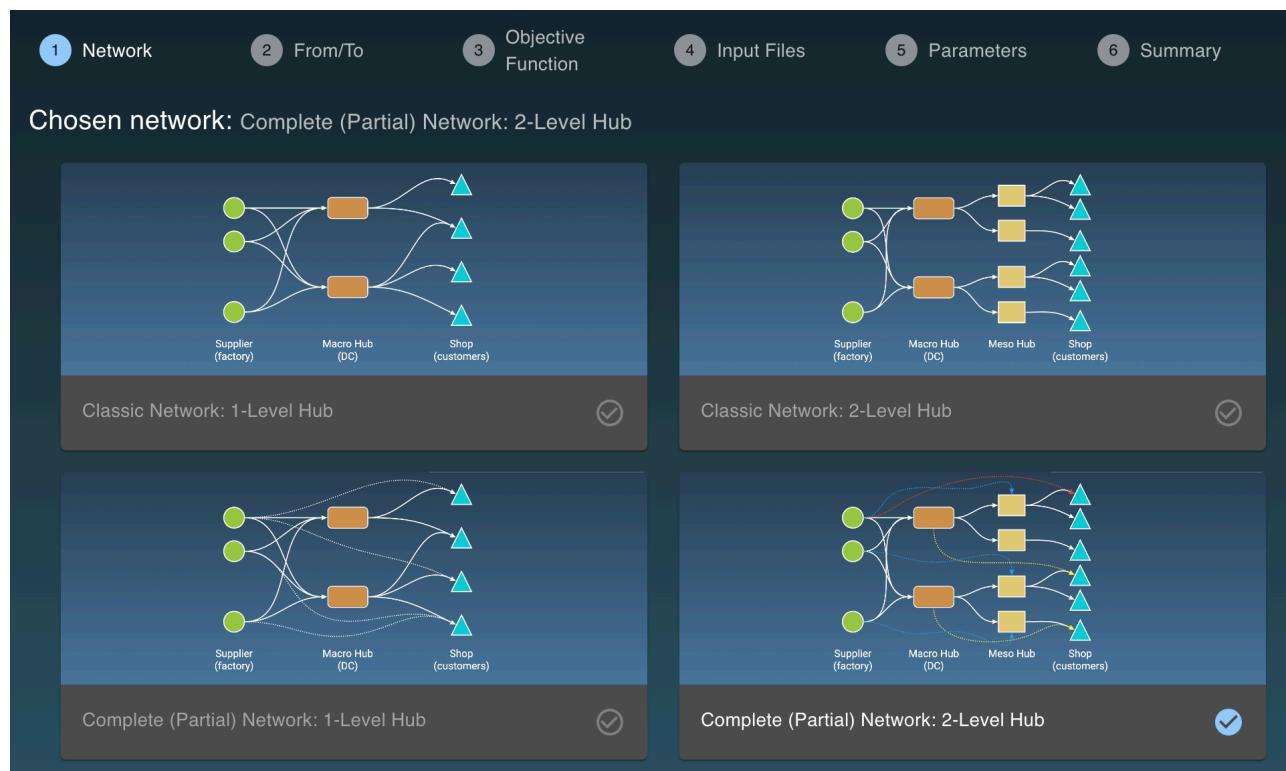
Scenario 1

# Introduction

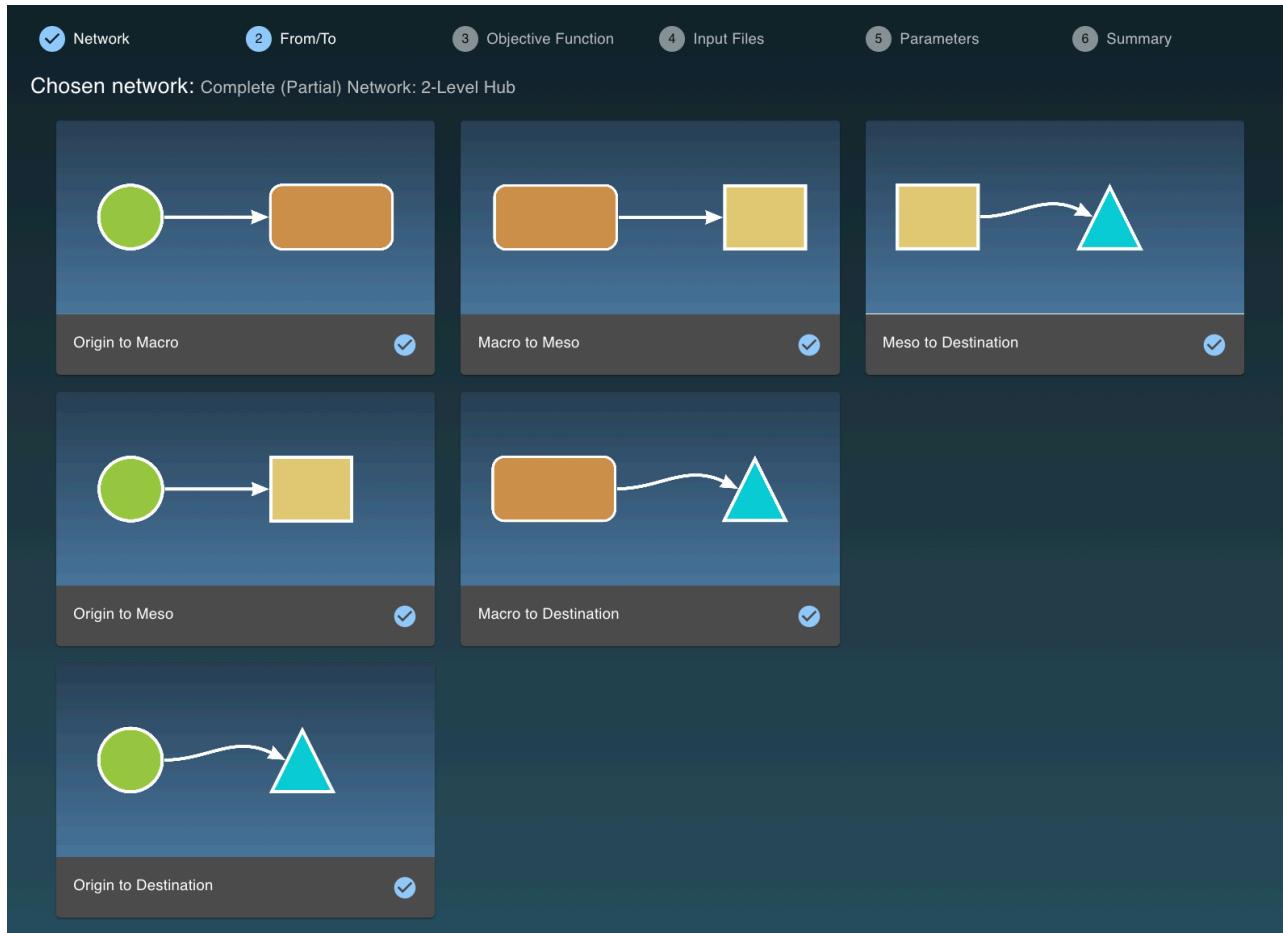
## Widget

### Choosing Hubs Connectivity

Choose the **network** for this scenario.



Then select **connections** you would like to optimize.



## Setting Parameters & Inputs

For the **optimization**, you may choose to optimize based on just the **locations**, or both the **locations** and number of **hubs**.

The screenshot shows the Objective Function settings:

Chosen network: Complete (Partial) Network: 2-Level Hub

Choose one objective function:

Given      2      Macro hubs and      20      Meso hubs, find the optimized locations

Find the optimized number of hubs and their locations

Then, put in the **input files** according to the **format required**.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a dark header bar containing six tabs: Network, From/To, Objective Function, Input Files (selected), Parameters, and Summary. Below the header, the text "Chosen network: Complete (Partial) Network: 2-Level Hub" and "Objective function: Find the optimized number of hubs and their locations" is displayed. A large gray box contains two sections: "Distribution Input:" and "Distribution Matrix Input:". The "Distribution Input:" section lists four items: Macro Hub Distribution, Meso Hub Distribution, Micro Hub Distribution, and Origin Distribution, each with a "Choose file" button and the message "No file chosen". The "Distribution Matrix Input:" section lists three items: Physical Node, Physical Node Distribution, and Node Mapping, each with a "Choose file" button and the message "No file chosen".

Lastly, set the **parameters**, like the **weight** of parcels and **cost** between nodes.

Network      From/To      Objective Function      Input Files      Parameters      Summary

Chosen network: Complete (Partial) Network: 2-Level Hub

Objective function: Find the optimized number of hubs and their locations

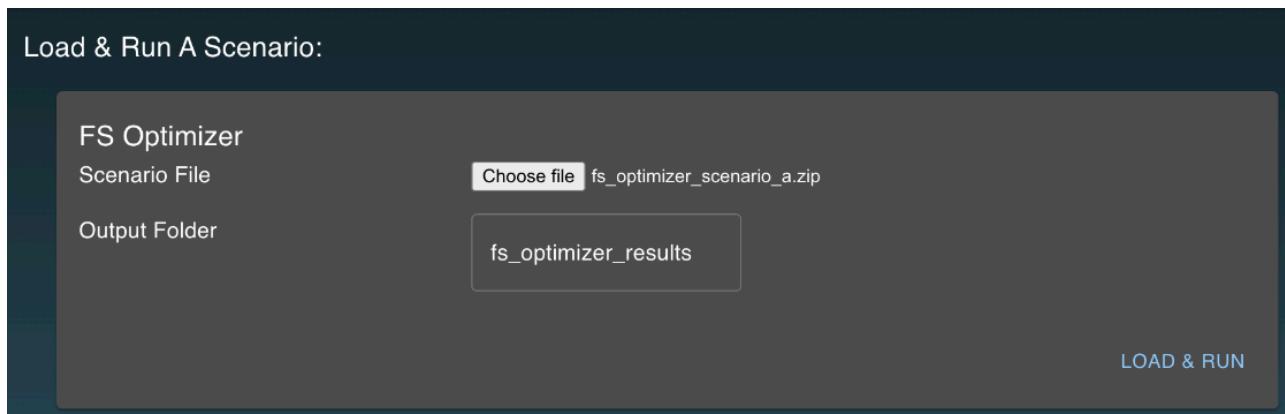
Parameters:

XS Parcel Unit 3	Transport Cost (Origin-Macro) 0.033
S Parcel Unit 5	Transport Cost (Origin-Meso) 0.033
M Parcel Unit 7.5	Transport Cost (Origin-Destination) 0.2
L Parcel Unit 10	Transport Cost (Macro-Destination) 0.2
XL Parcel Unit 12.5	Transport Cost (Macro-Meso) 0.033
XXL Parcel Unit 15.5	Transport Cost (Meso-Destination) 0.01
Macro Area 54000	Meso Area 4500
Environmental Cost (Macro) 0.01	Environmental Cost (Meso) 0.002
Environment Weightage 0	Solver Run Time 3600

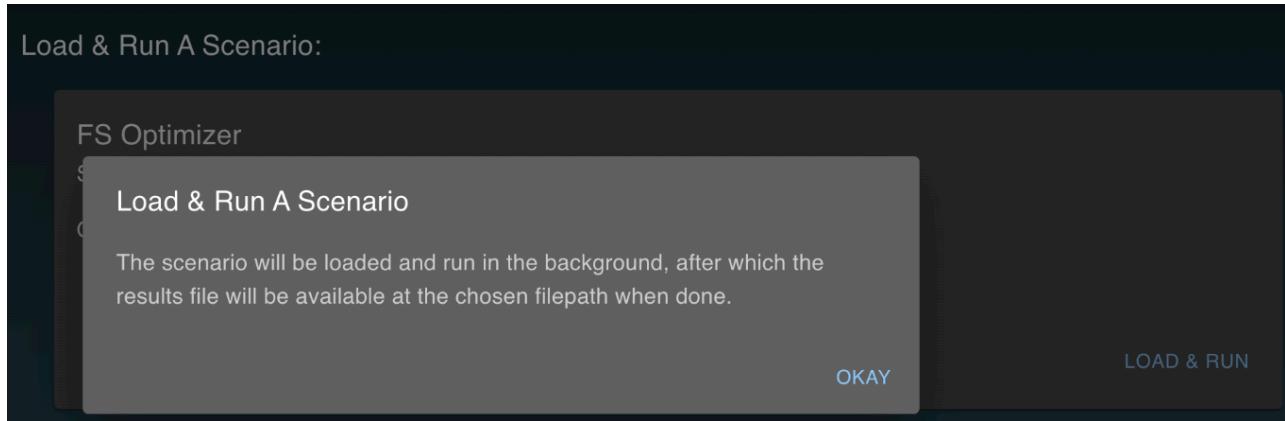
## Load & Run Scenario

**Load and run** the scenario. Wait for it to load in the **background**. Once it is done, the **results file** will automatically be prompted for downloading.

Load & Run A Scenario:



Load & Run A Scenario:



This is what the **console log** of the optimizer looks like.

```

49e+05 | 38.27%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:19 169s| 1 | 0 | 12956 | - | 1405M | 0 | 220k|1757
49e+05 | 38.27%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:20 170s| 1 | 0 | 12957 | - | 1405M | 0 | 220k|1757
49e+05 | 38.27%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:21 time | node | left |LP iter|LP it/n|mem/heur|mdpt |vars |cons
bound | gap | compl.
2023-03-10 01:47:21 170s| 1 | 0 | 12958 | - | 1405M | 0 | 220k|1757
49e+05 | 38.27%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:32 r 182s| 1 | 0 | 13406 | - |intshift| 0 | 220k|1757
92e+05 | 0.01%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:51 201s| 1 | 0 | 14307 | - | 1427M | 0 | 220k|1757
92e+05 | 0.01%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:51 201s| 1 | 0 | 14344 | - | 1404M | 0 | 220k|1757
92e+05 | 0.00%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:51 201s| 1 | 0 | 14344 | - | 1404M | 0 | 220k|1757
92e+05 | 0.00%| unknown
2023-03-10 01:47:51
2023-03-10 01:47:51 SCIP Status      : problem is solved [optimal solution found]
2023-03-10 01:47:51 Solving Time (sec) : 201.20
2023-03-10 01:47:51 Solving Nodes   : 1
2023-03-10 01:47:51 Primal Bound    : +1.13169184798496e+05 (4 solutions)
2023-03-10 01:47:51 Dual Bound     : +1.13169184798496e+05
2023-03-10 01:47:51 Gap          : 0.00 %

```

## Compare Scenarios

We can now **view the results** and compare 2 **different** scenarios.

Compare Scenario Results:

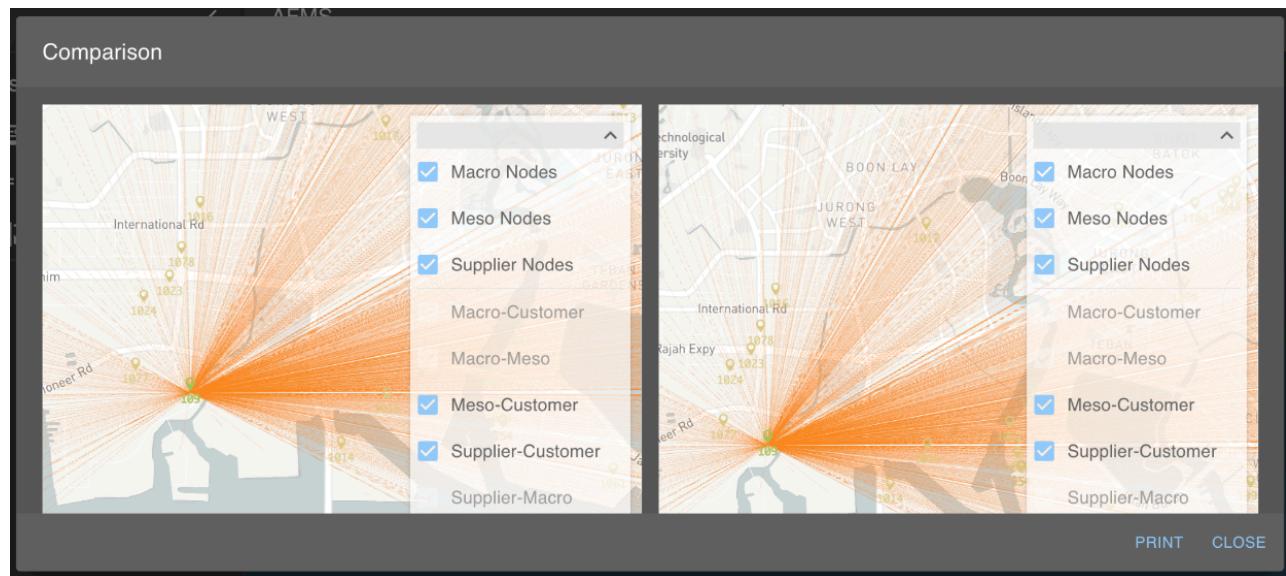
FS Optimizer

Scenario A

results.zip

Scenario B

results.zip



# Format of Hub Files

## Macro Hub Distribution

- macro\_node.xlsx
- (id, existing/candidate)

### Example

id	physical_id	latitude	longitude	size	staff	subzone	traffic	psm_month	population	exist	capacity
101	244	1.3266	103.8765	3744	1	9	14388.44	18.78	13661	N	1.00E+08
102	253	1.311795	103.8662	8608	8	75	12216.11	15.345	23233	N	1.00E+08

## Meso Hub Distribution

- meso\_node.xlsx
- (id, existing/candidate)

### Example

id	physical_id	latitude	longitude	size	staff	subzone	traffic	psm_month	population	exist	capacity
1001	1001	1.326207	103.8895	600	0	6	12443.24	16	41990	N	1.00E+07
1002	1002	1.319802	103.9029	1000	0	7	10885	26.54	63853	N	1.00E+07

## Micro Hub Distribution

- customer\_node.xlsx
- (id, xs, s, m, l, xl, xxl)

### Example

id	physical_id	latitude	longitude	subzone	traffic	psm_month	population	xs	s	m	l	xl	xxl	Aggregate
100001	100001	1.304746	103.8264	2	10127.04	15.67819	3054	691	1281	410	93	13	0	Y
100002	100002	1.307246	103.8307	3	9819.711	15.67819	7129	798	1335	385	95	15	0	Y

## Origin Distribution

- supplier\_node.xlsx

- (id, xs, s, m, l, xl, xxl)

## Example

<b>id</b>	<b>physical_id</b>	<b>latitude</b>	<b>longitude</b>	<b>size</b>	<b>staff</b>	<b>subzone</b>	<b>traffic</b>	<b>psm_month</b>	<b>population</b>	<b>xs</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>xl</b>
1	130	1.362004	103.9015	47220	10	10	9207.321	20.94	20667	7	1865	7	3	1
2	110	1.436646	103.8437	12444	8	127	11335.84	13.14	71407	217	131930	1698	594	371
3	109	1.310654	103.6975	103603	153	217	5020.25	15.67819	27	526952	721495	206870	55173	9201

# Format of Supporting Files

## Physical Node

- physical\_node.xlsx
- list of physical nodes (given id of entity provided by data owners)
- (physical\_id, lat, long)

## Example

physical_id	latitude	longitude
130	1.362004	103.9015
110	1.436646	103.8437

## Physical Node Distribution

- dist\_physical\_node.xlsx
- Travel distance matrix for each pair of nodes
- (physical\_id pairs matrix)

## Example

physical_id	130	110	109
130	0	10.49625	23.38562
110	10.49625	0	21.45703
109	23.38562	21.45703	0

## Node Mapping

- map\_vn\_to\_pn.xlsx
- a mapping of virtual nodes (unique id for coding purposes) to physical nodes
- (id, physical\_id)

## Example

id	physical_id
1	130
2	110
3	109

# Input Variables

name	description	remarks	
id	unique id representing each node		
physical_id	id given by data owner, for displaying in UX		
latitude	latitude of facility location	CRS ('EPSG:4326')	
longitude	longitude of facility location	CRS ('EPSG:4326')	
size	area of facility in meters (to calculate the operation cost)	fixed size based on area_meso/area_macro parameters	not in use
staff	manpower at facility (to calculate the operation cost)		not in use
subzone_id	facility located in a particular subzone (to calculate the environmental cost)		not in use
traffic	number of trips generated within the subzone/hex (to calculate the environmental cost)		not in use

<b>name</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>remarks</b>	
psm_month	rental cost per square-meter per month (to calculate the operation cost)	operation cost for the total area per day of the facility. Area is based on area_meso/area_macro parameters	
population	number of people within the subzone/hex (to calculate the environmental cost)	environmental cost incurred for per person per day based on the env_cost parameters	
Aggregate	boolean (Y/N), Y where population is aggregated into hex	default = Y	
xs, s, m, l, xl, xxl	size categories of delivery boxes (to calculate total supply/demand)	transportation cost amount per day based on parcel size parameters and transportation rate parameters	
capacity	maximum capacity of the facility	maximum capacity of the facility	
exist	boolean (Y/N), if Y: node is an existing facility, if N: node is a new candidate facility		

# Example Scenarios

## Scenario 1

### Scenario 1 (default)

#### Hubs:

Number of macro = 2

Number of meso = 20

Macro area [m<sup>2</sup>]

Meso area [m<sup>2</sup>]

#### Relative size of parcels:

XS parcel unit

S parcel unit

M parcel unit

L parcel unit

XL parcel unit

XXL parcel unit

#### Other Cost:

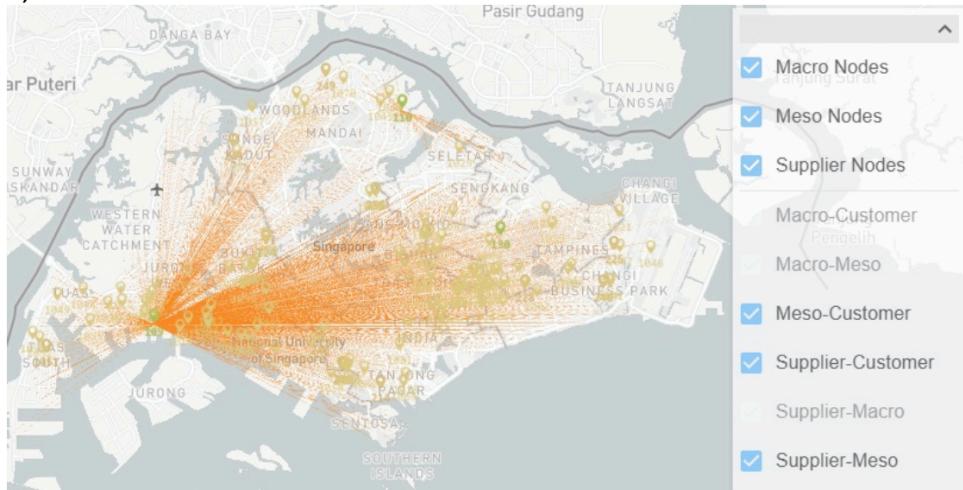
Environmental Cost (Macro) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Cost (Meso) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Weightage [0,1]

#### Others (limits):

Solver Run Time [None, >0 seconds]



#### Transportation Cost:

Origin-Macro [\$/km]

Origin-Meso [\$/km]

Origin-Destination [\$/km]

Macro-Destination [\$/km]

Macro-Meso [\$/km]

Meso-Destination [\$/km]

# Scenario 2

Scenario 2 (Macro focused, 2 Macro hubs)

## Hubs:

Number of macro = **2**

Number of meso = **20**

Macro area [m<sup>2</sup>]

Meso area [m<sup>2</sup>]

## Relative size of parcels:

XS parcel unit

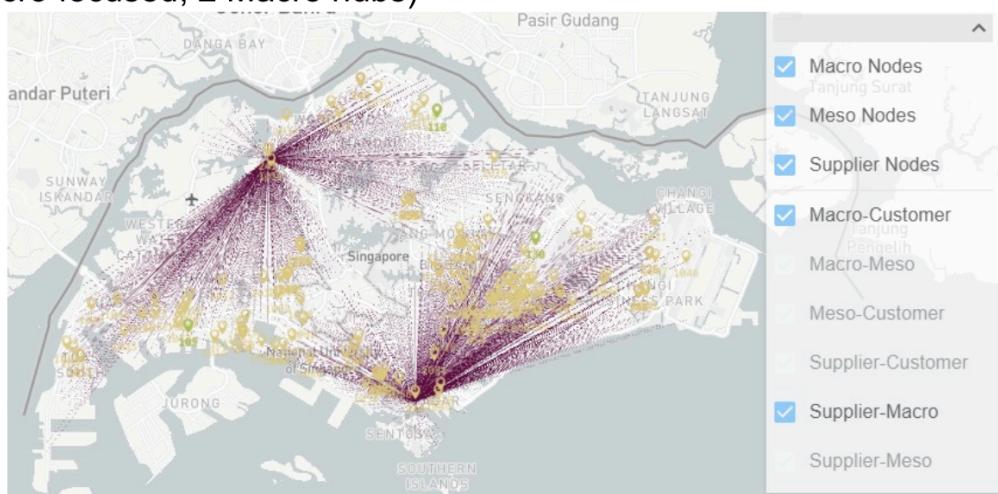
S parcel unit

M parcel unit

L parcel unit

XL parcel unit

XXL parcel unit



## Other Cost:

Environmental Cost (Macro) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Cost (Meso) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Weightage [0,1]

## Others (limits):

Solver Run Time [None, >0 seconds]

## Transportation Cost:

Origin-Macro [\$/km] = **very small**

Origin-Meso [\$/km]

Origin-Destination [\$/km]

Macro-Destination [\$/km] = **very small**

Macro-Meso [\$/km]

Meso-Destination [\$/km]

# Scenario 3

Scenario 3 (Macro focused, 5 Macro hubs)

## Hubs:

Number of macro = 5

Number of meso = 20

Macro area [m<sup>2</sup>]

Meso area [m<sup>2</sup>]

## Relative size of parcels:

XS parcel unit

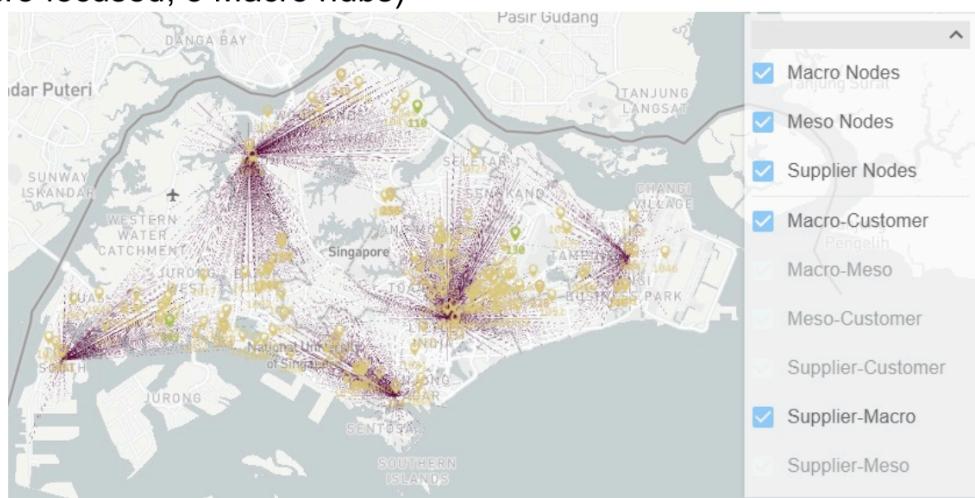
S parcel unit

M parcel unit

L parcel unit

XL parcel unit

XXL parcel unit



## Other Cost:

Environmental Cost (Macro) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Cost (Meso) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Weightage [0,1]

## Others (limits):

Solver Run Time [None, >0 seconds]

## Transportation Cost:

Origin-Macro [\$/km] = very small

Origin-Meso [\$/km]

Origin-Destination [\$/km]

Macro-Destination [\$/km] = very small

Macro-Meso [\$/km]

Meso-Destination [\$/km]

# Scenario 4

Scenario 4 (Macro+Meso focused, 5 Macro hubs)

## Hubs:

Number of macro = 5

Number of meso = 20

Macro area [m<sup>2</sup>]

Meso area [m<sup>2</sup>]

## Relative size of parcels:

XS parcel unit

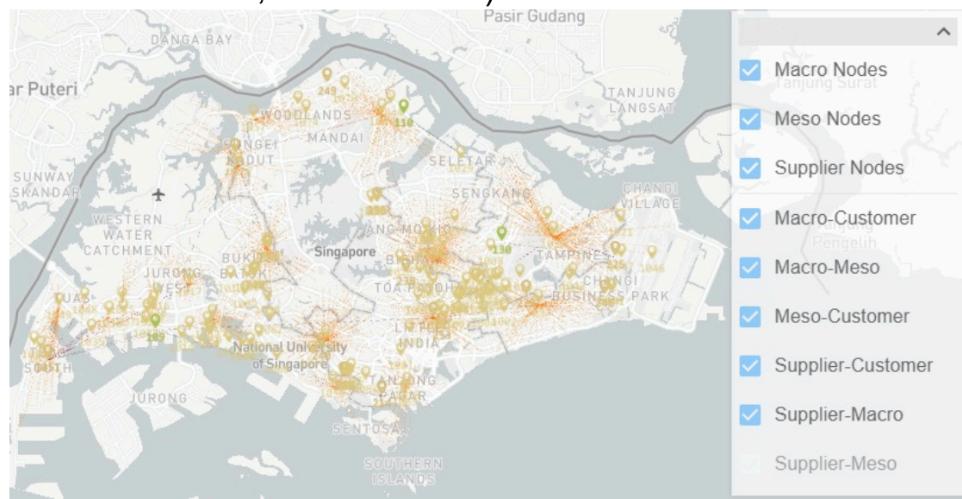
S parcel unit

M parcel unit

L parcel unit

XL parcel unit

XXL parcel unit



## Other Cost:

Environmental Cost (Macro) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Cost (Meso) [\$/(person\*day)]

Environmental Weightage [0,1]

## Others (limits):

Solver Run Time [None, >0 seconds]

## Transportation Cost:

Origin-Macro [\$/km] = very small

Origin-Meso [\$/km]

Origin-Destination [\$/km]

Macro-Destination [\$/km]

Macro-Meso [\$/km] = very small

Meso-Destination [\$/km]

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# File Locations

## Load & Run Scenario

- \saved\_scenario\scenario\_1
- \saved\_scenario\scenario\_2
- \saved\_scenario\scenario\_3
- \saved\_scenario\scenario\_4

## Compare Scenarios

- \fs\_optimizer\_results\_1\results.zip

- \fs\_optimizer\_results\_2\results.zip
- \fs\_optimizer\_results\_3\results.zip
- \fs\_optimizer\_results\_4\results.zip

# Added Features

Features added to the existing AFMS Project.

## Downloading Result Files

To access the files processed in the optimizer backend, we improved the API to include a downloadfile method that allows users to \*\*download the results\*\* stored in the output folder...

# Downloading Result Files

To access the files processed in the **optimizer** backend, we improved the **API** to include a `download_file` method that allows users to **download the results** stored in the *output folder*. Then we add a **function** in the frontend to **auto-download** the file once the **optimization process** is completed.

As only **port 80** is exposed, this method enables users to retrieve the files via the frontend.

## Improving the API Function

### Original `run()` function

```
optimiser/server.py

@app.route('/run', methods=["POST"])
def run():
    ...
    return jsonify({"status": "success"})
```

### Improved `run()` function

```
optimiser/server.py

@app.route('/run', methods=["POST"])
```

# Adding a Function to Clear Cache

We want to make sure we **do not cache the outputs** of the previous optimization runs, so we **clear the cache** after every call to the function.

```
optimiser/server.py
```

```
@app.after_request
def add_header(response):
    response.headers['X-UA-Compatible'] = 'IE=Edge, chrome=1'
    response.headers['Cache-Control'] = 'public, max-age=0'
    return response
```

# Auto-Download Function

```
...
fetch(`${apiUrl}/file?fileName=${fileName}`)
  .then((response) => response.blob())
  .then((blob) => {
    const url = window.URL.createObjectURL(blob);
    const a = document.createElement("a");
    a.href = url;
    a.download = `${fileName}.zip`;
    a.click();
  })
  .catch((error) => {
    console.error(error);
  });
});
```





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Further Improvements

# Further Improvements

Possible further improvements for the AFMS Project.



## Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities like sonatype and CVE were detected within the images of the Docker layer.



## Error Handling

For invalid input values and scenarios with no solutions, the tool does not display any message.

# Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities like sonatype and CVE were detected within the images of the Docker layer.

- It could be fixed by altering the versions of packages used, or utilising a different function.
- Some cannot be solved by the above method, so that's the challenge.

# Error Handling

For invalid input values and scenarios with no solutions, the tool does not display any message.

- Users would not be able to know if the results are optimized.
- There is no guide on what nodes are incorrect, or what parameters must be changed to fit the scenario.



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Changelog

# Changelog

Changelog for AFMS Project

**Front-End**

**Back-End**

**Dockerfiles**



> Changelog >

Front-End

# Front-End



> Changelog >

Back-End

# Back-End



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Changelog

&gt;

Dockerfiles

# Dockerfiles



# MSO: Text Classification

Documentation for additional project done on MSO Data.

## Introduction

NLI-based Zero Shot Text Classification

## Sandbox

<iframe

## Data Extraction

## Model Setup



## Complete Source Code



## Implementing Few-Shot

Training Few-Shot Model with Classy-Classification

# Introduction

## NLI-based Zero Shot Text Classification

This is a method to use **pre-trained language models** to classify text **without prior training on specific labels**. They do this by treating the text to be **classified as a premise** and **creating a statement** for each possible label.

This method works really well, especially when using **big pre-trained models** like **BART** and **Roberta**.

## Zero-shot Classification Pipeline

The model can be loaded with the zero-shot-classification pipeline.

```
from transformers import pipeline  
  
classifier = pipeline("zero-shot-classification",  
                      model="facebook/bart-large-mnli")
```

## Classify Sequences into Class Names

You can then use this pipeline to classify sequences into any of the class names you specify. If more than one candidate label can be correct, pass `multi_class=True` to calculate each class independently.

```
candidate_labels = ['travel', 'cooking', 'dancing', 'exploration']
classifier(sequence_to_classify, candidate_labels,
multi_class=True)

# {'labels': ['travel', 'exploration', 'dancing', 'cooking'],
#  'scores': [0.9945111274719238,
#             0.9383890628814697,
#             0.0057061901316046715,
#             0.0018193122232332826],
#  'sequence': 'one day I will see the world'}
```



> MSO: Text Classification > Sandbox

# Sandbox

# Data Extraction

```
import pandas as pd

def parse(file_path, sheet_name, column_name):
    df = pd.read_excel(file_path, sheet_name=sheet_name)
    column = df[column_name].tolist()
    return column

categories = list(set(parse("Copy of
parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_2022_updated.xlsx",
"parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_20", "Reporting_Category")))
feedback = parse("Copy of
parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_2022_updated.xlsx",
"parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_20", "Subject_Description")

number = len(feedback)
categories_count = {category: 0 for category in categories}
count = 0
```

# Model Setup

```
from transformers import pipeline
from heapq import nlargest

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

def zero_shot(doc, candidates):
    dictionary = classifier(doc, candidates)
    labels = dictionary['labels']
    scores = dictionary['scores']
    return dict(zip(labels, scores))

def top(text, cats):
    results = zero_shot(text, cats)
    topthree = nlargest(3, results, key=results.get)
    for top in topthree:
        categories_count[top] += 1
    print(f"{count}: {categories_count}")
    return topthree

for feed in feedback:
    count += 1
    top(feed, categories)

print(categories_count)
```

# Complete Source Code

```
import pandas as pd

def parse(file_path, sheet_name, column_name):
    df = pd.read_excel(file_path, sheet_name=sheet_name)
    column = df[column_name].tolist()
    return column

categories = list(set(parse("Copy of
parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_2022_updated.xlsx",
"parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_20", "Reporting_Category")))
feedback = parse("Copy of
parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_2022_updated.xlsx",
"parcel_sorting_feedback_2020_20", "Subject_Description")

number = len(feedback)
categories_count = {category: 0 for category in categories}
count = 0

import concurrent.futures
from transformers import pipeline
from heapq import nlargest

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

def zero_shot(doc, candidates):
    dictionary = classifier(doc, candidates)
    labels = dictionary['labels']
    scores = dictionary['scores']
    return dict(zip(labels, scores))
```





# Implementing Few-Shot

## Training Few-Shot Model with Classy-Classification

### Required Libraries

```
import spacy
import classy_classification
import csv
import pandas as pd
import os
```

### Few-Shot Function

```
#define a function to process your input and output
def few_shot(doc, csv_file):
    df = pd.read_csv(csv_file.name)
    data = {}
    sample_size = 10

    candidate_labels = df['label'].unique().tolist()

    for label in candidate_labels:
        candidate_values = df.query(f"`label` == '{label}'").sample(
            n=sample_size) ['text'].values.tolist()
```

## Implementation

```
few_shot("feedback",
os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "files/train1.csv"))
```

## Format of Training Data

label	text
label_1	feedback_1
label_2	feedback_2
label_3	feedback_3