Hugging Face Models

Contents

- Open source LLMs
- Model Hub on Hugging face
- Model from Hugging face
- •pipeline() function
- Document Classification model
- •Q&A Model
- NER Model
- Saving the Model on HuggingFace hub
- Final app Bank Customers Complaints categorization App

GenAl Pre-requisites

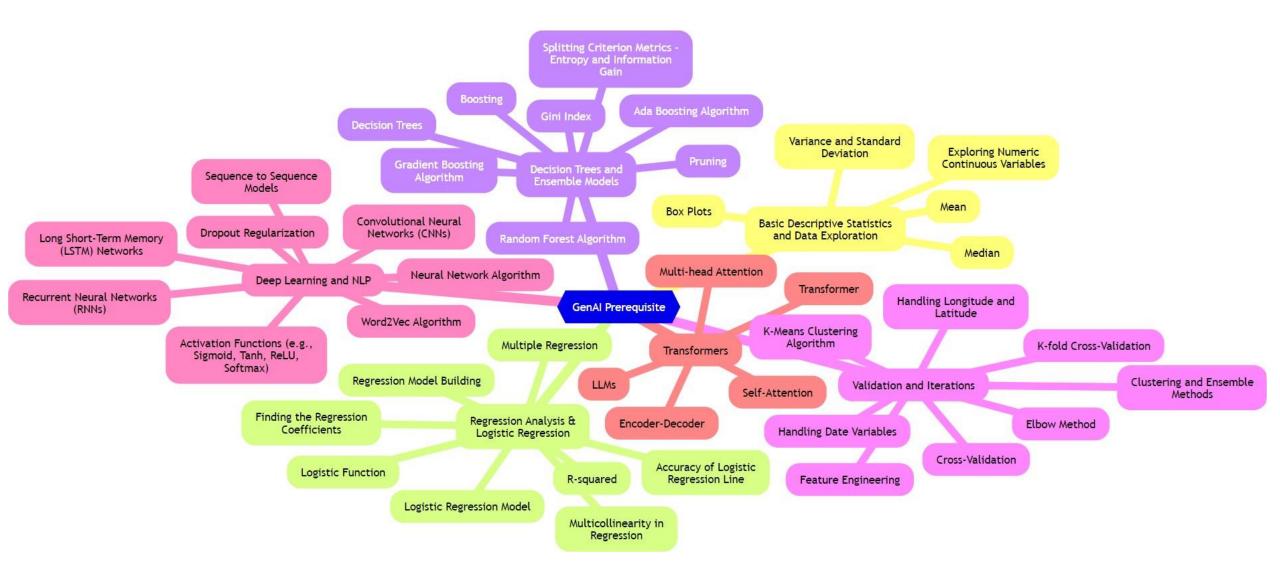
Image and text classification **Advanced Predictions** Basic **Predictions** Deep Learning Machine **MIS Reports** Learning **Predictive** Modeling Basic Reporting There is a significant volume of information here. Require at least six months to explore it

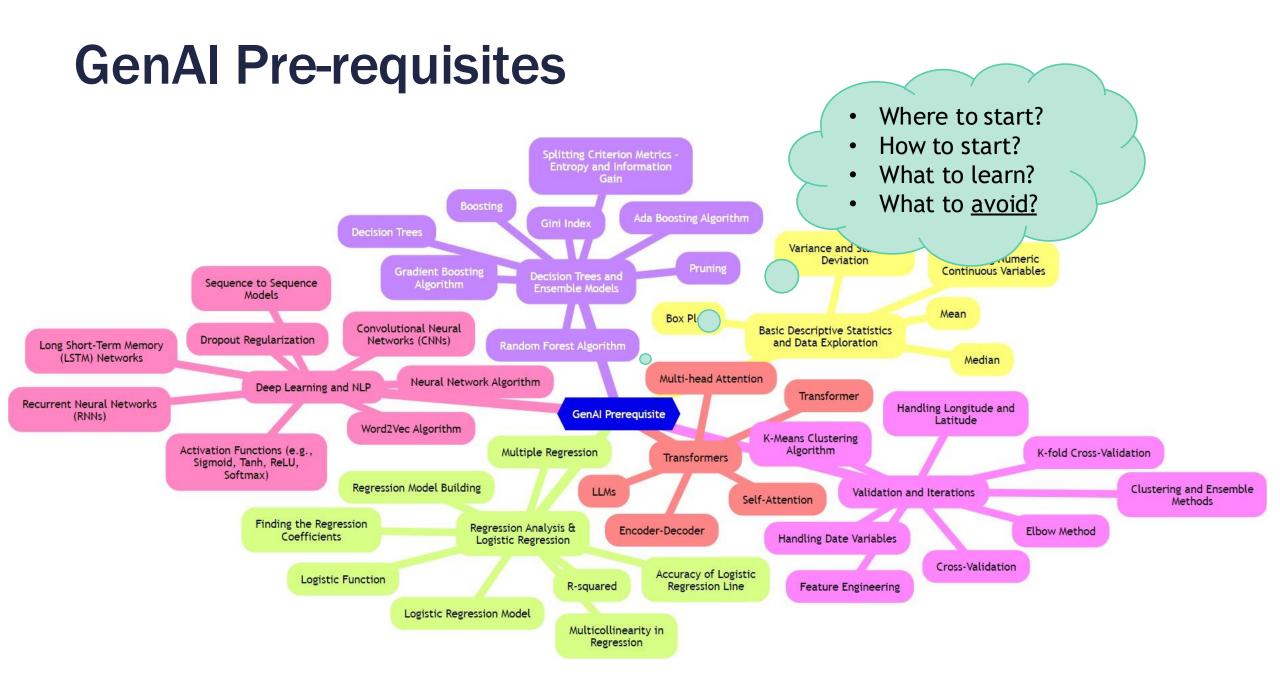
Image and Text Generation

GenAl

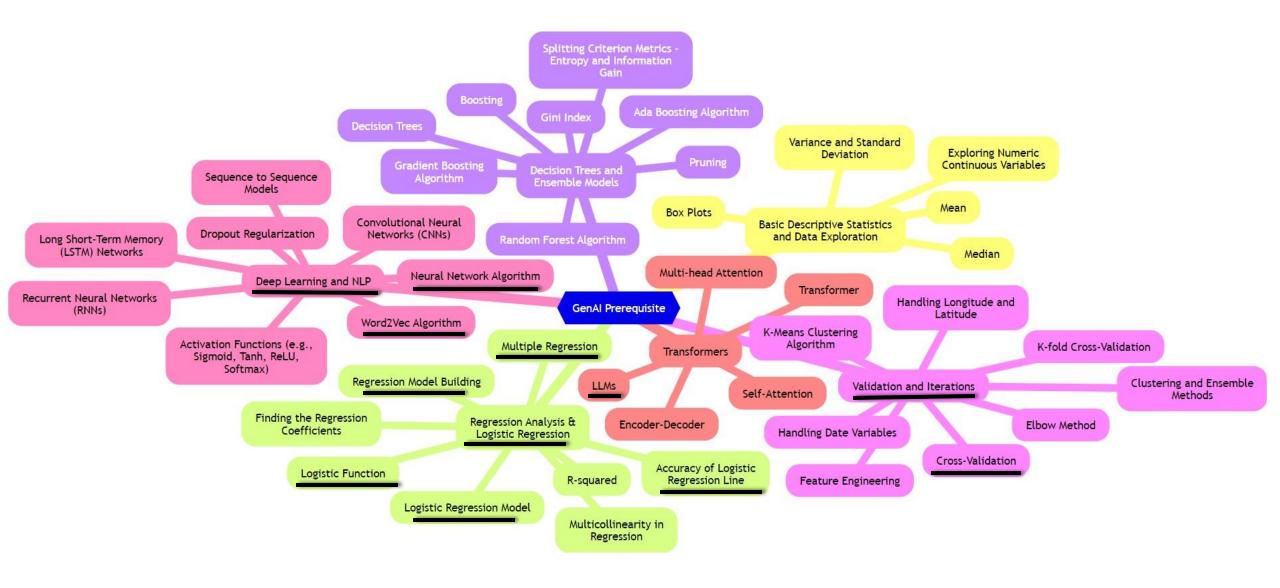


GenAl Pre-requisites



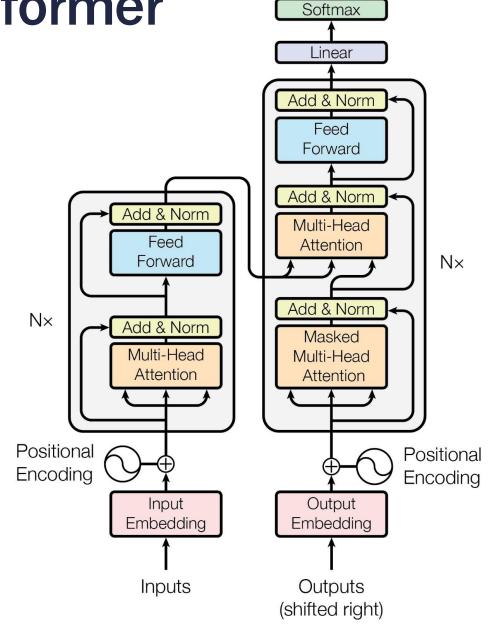


GenAl Pre-requisites



Almost every LLM is a Transformer

- Transformer is an advanced Deep Neural Network model
- Transformers revolutionize NLP, forming the basis for modern LLMs.
- Designed to process and understand sequential data like text.
- Capture relationships between words regardless of their position.
- Attention mechanism allows models to focus on all input parts simultaneously.



Output Probabilities

What are the opensource LLMs?

- •What are the opensource LLMs?
- •How to access them using APIs?
- •Where to find them?
- Where can we find the documentation?
- Is there any repository where I can find all the LLMs? Yes
- Hugging Face

Hugging Face

- •If you are working with language models, you have to be comfortable with Hugging Face hub
- Hugging face is the repository for several pre-trained ML, NLP, Vision based models and datasets.
- You can access various models and datasets.
- You can also upload your own model into hugging face platform

Repository of all ML and Al models

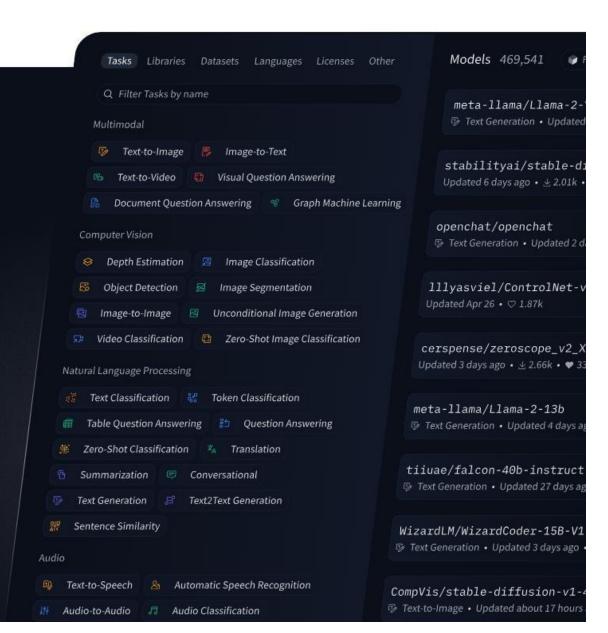
- Designed for sharing, collaborating, and managing machine learning models, datasets, etc.
- Trying to democratize machine learning, especially in NLP and computer vision. Make the models available for everyone
- Contains good documentation and example codes
- You must learn how to use Hugging Face models before jumping on to LLMs





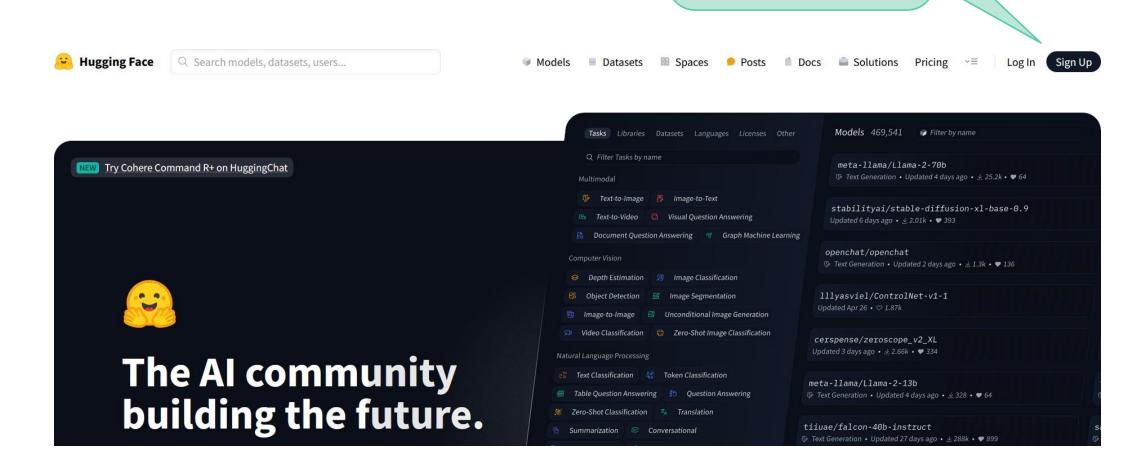
The AI community building the future.

The platform where the machine learning community collaborates on models, datasets, and applications.

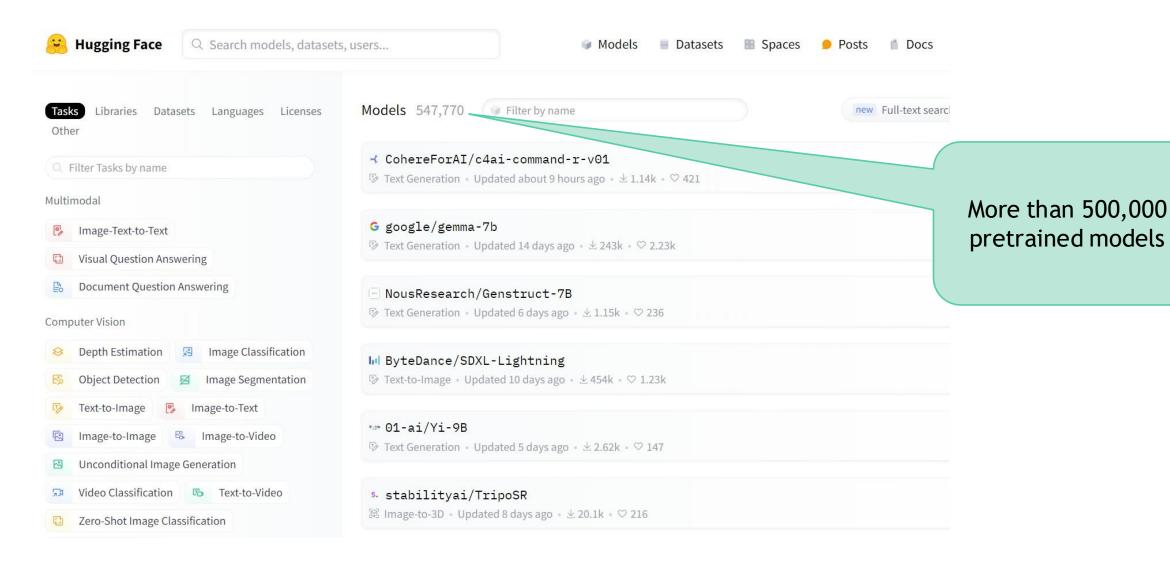


Sign-up

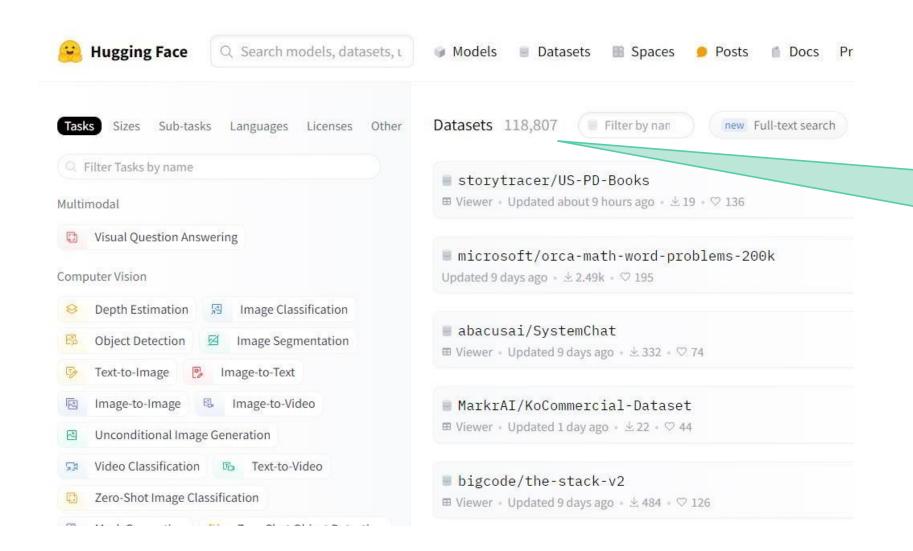
Signup and create a login-id



Model Hub contains a huge collection of pre-trained models

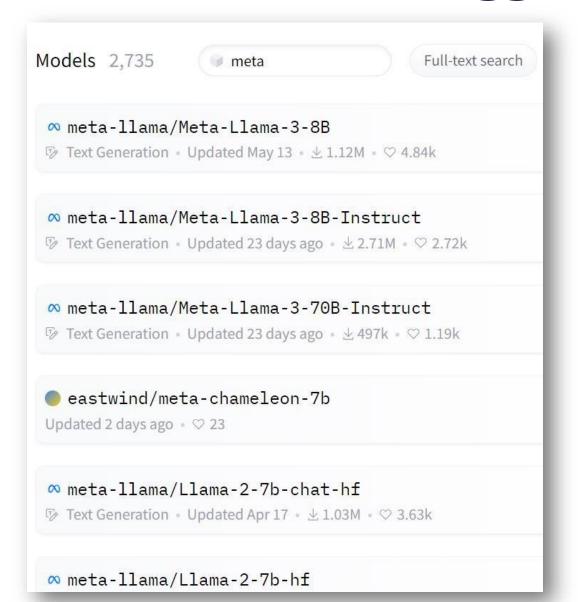


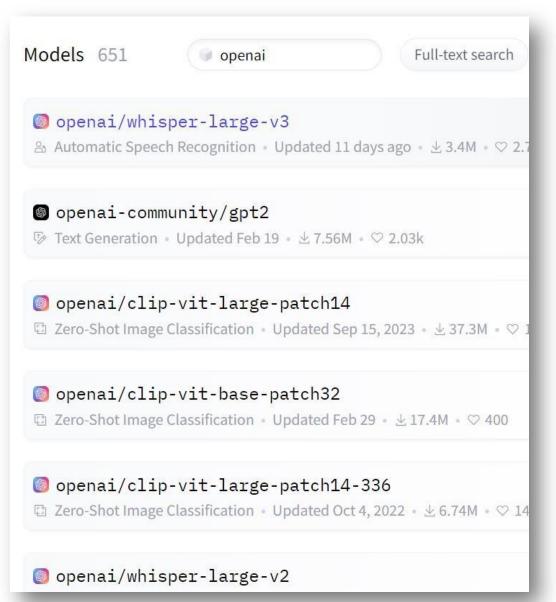
A huge collection of datasets also



More than 100,000 datasets

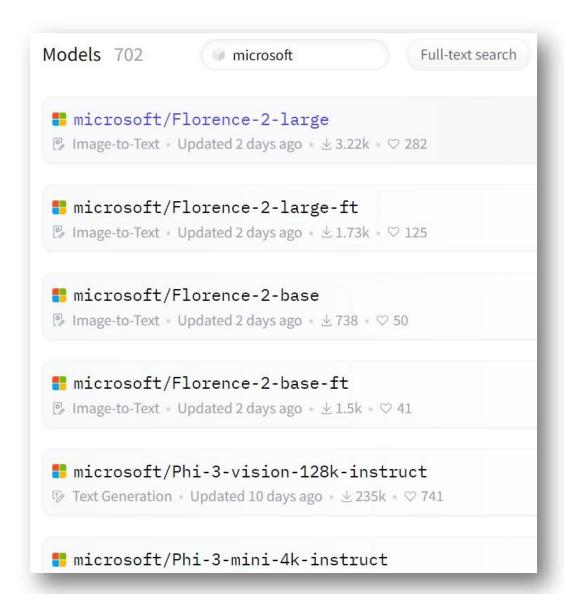
Model Hub on Hugging Face





Model Hub on Hugging Face





Sample Model from Hugging face

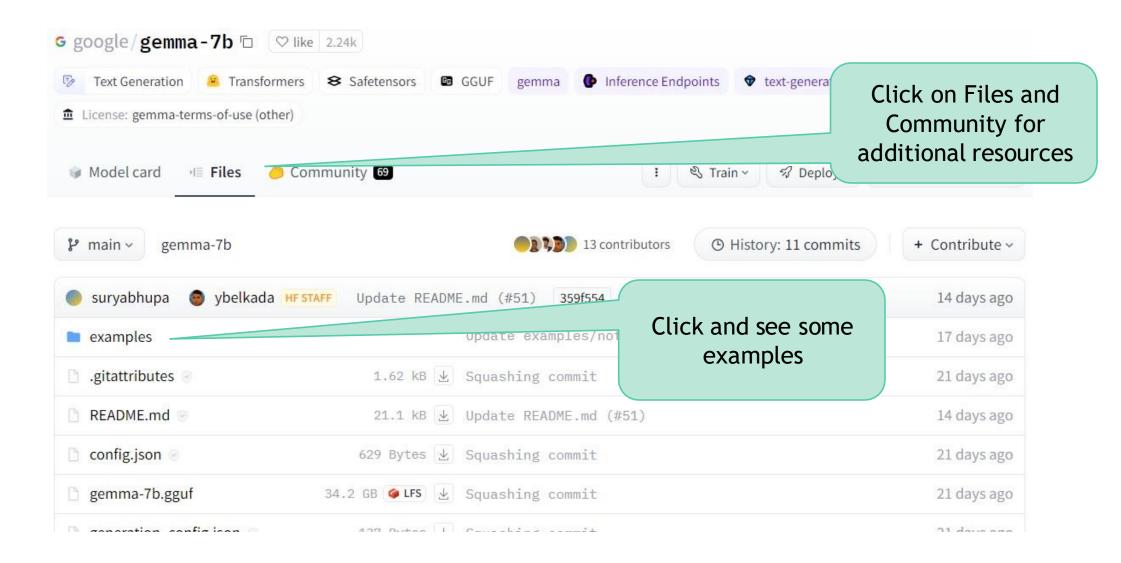
Use this model name in your code

This is "task". It is an important parameter

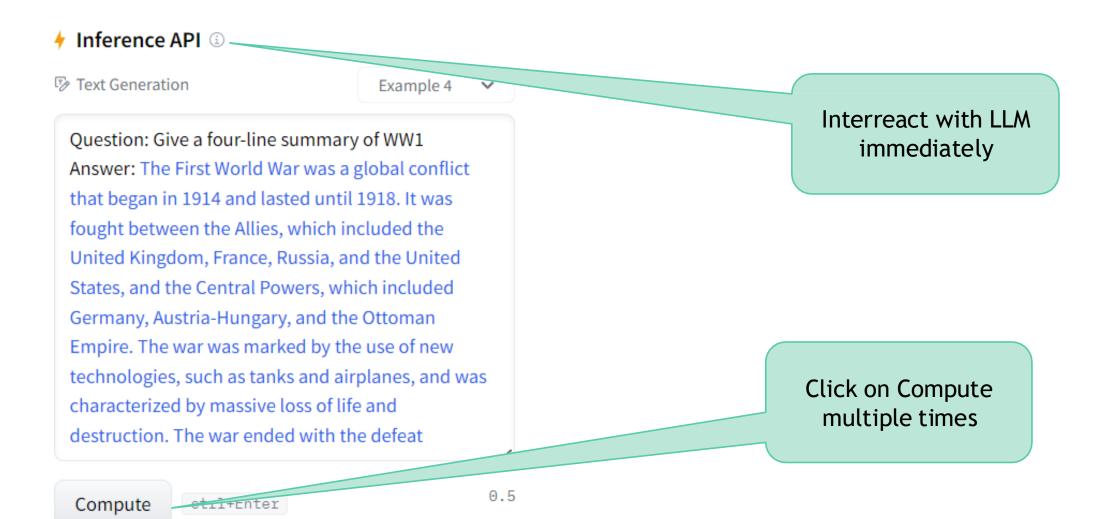
Scroll down to see more details

Model Size.
Anything more than
100 M parameters is
huge

Model from Hugging face



Model from Hugging face



Model from Hugging face

Running the model on a CPU

```
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForCa

tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("google/gemm
model = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained("google/gemm
input_text = "Write me a poem about Machine Learning."
input_ids = tokenizer(input_text, return_tensors="pt")

outputs = model.generate(**input_ids)
print(tokenizer.decode(outputs[0]))
```

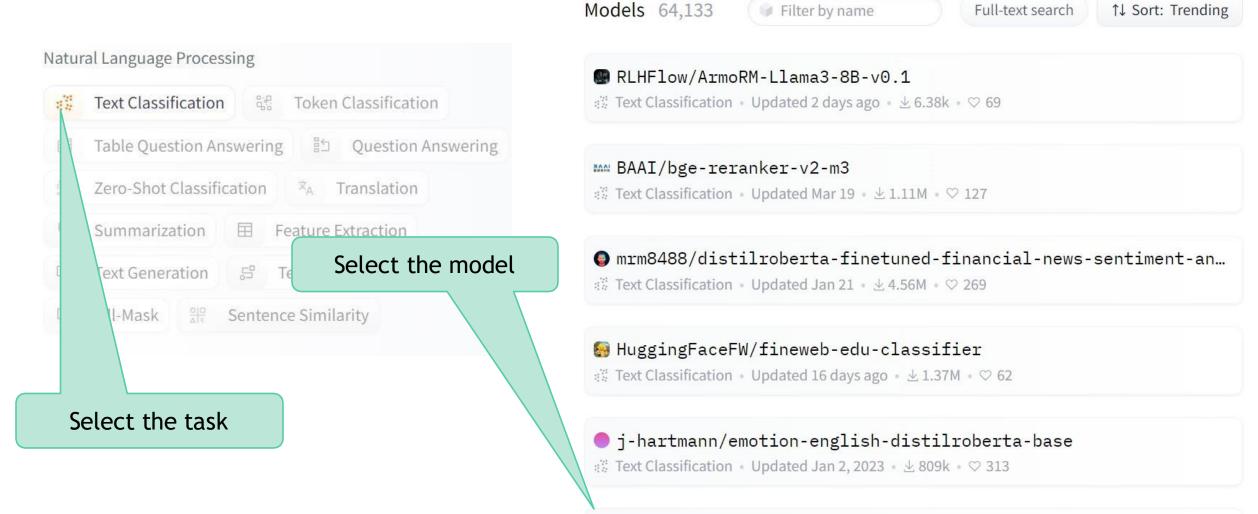
Running the model on a single / multi GPU

```
# pip install accelerate
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForCa

tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("google/gemmodel = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained("google/gemmodel = AutoModel = AutoMod
```

Code samples provided as part of documentation

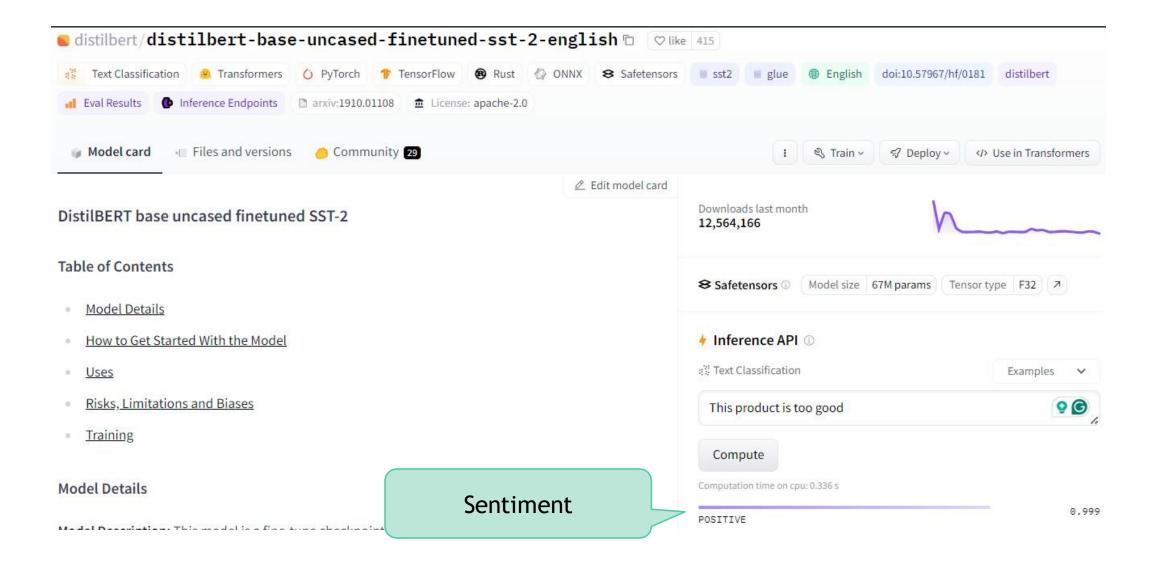
Text Classification - sentiment analysis



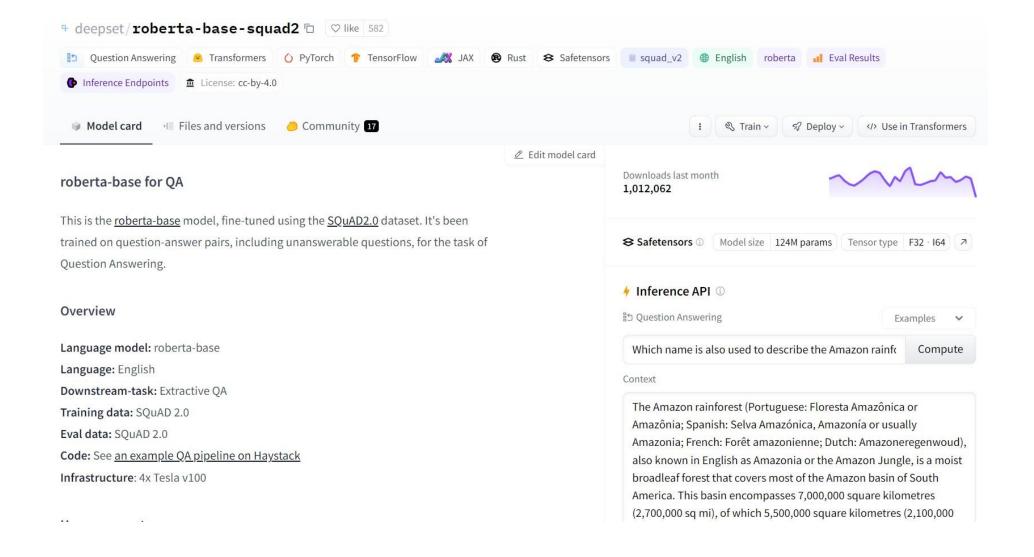
cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest

™ Text Classification • Updated May 28, 2023 • ± 11.2M • ♥ 452

distilbert model for sentiment analysis



deepset/roberta-base-squad2



Hugging face pipeline() To get started quickly

```
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForCa

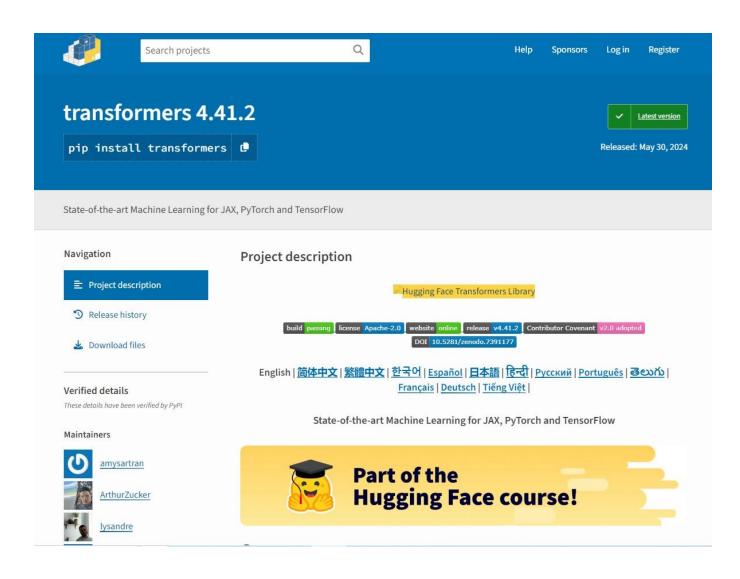
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("google/gemm
model = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained("google/gemm
input_text = "Write me a poem about Machine Learning."
input_ids = tokenizer(input_text, return_tensors="pt")

outputs = model.generate(**input_ids)
print(tokenizer.decode(outputs[0]))
```

- This is the original code, but there is an easy way to call this model
- We will use pipeline() function

About the transformers package

- Transformers is a community of projects and the Hugging Face Hub.
- It supports developers, researchers, students, professors, and engineers.
- Enables users to build their dream projects with ease.
- Provides thousands of pretrained models for various tasks.
- •Supports different modalities like text, vision, and audio.



About the pipeline() function

- The pipeline package in the transformers library simplifies the process of using pre-trained NLP models
- •It helps us by abstracting away complex steps like tokenization, model loading, and post-processing.
- •Almost similar code can be used for multiple pre-trained models.
- •The pipeline() function takes care of the necessary steps, including tokenizing input text, passing it through the model, and returning the results in a user-friendly format.

from transformers import pipeline

Sentiment Analysis Model

```
senti_model = pipeline(task="sentiment-analysis")
```

- There are multiple models for sentiment analysis
- We have not specified any model name
- The default model will be considered

No model was supplied, defaulted to distilbert/distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-english and revision af0f99b (https://huggingface.co/distilbert/distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-english).

Using a pipeline without specifying a model name and revision in production is not recommended.

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/huggingface_hub/utils/_token.py:88: UserWarning: The secret `HF_TOKEN` does not exist in your Colab secrets.

To authenticate with the Hugging Face Hub, create a token in your settings tab (https://huggingface.co/settings/tokens), set it as secret in your Google Colab and restart your session.

You will be able to reuse this secret in all of your notebooks.

Please note that authentication is recommended but still optional to access public models or datasets.

warnings.warn(

- Hugging face provides an API key. We have not mentioned it here.
- It still works for some models

Sentiment Analysis Model - Result

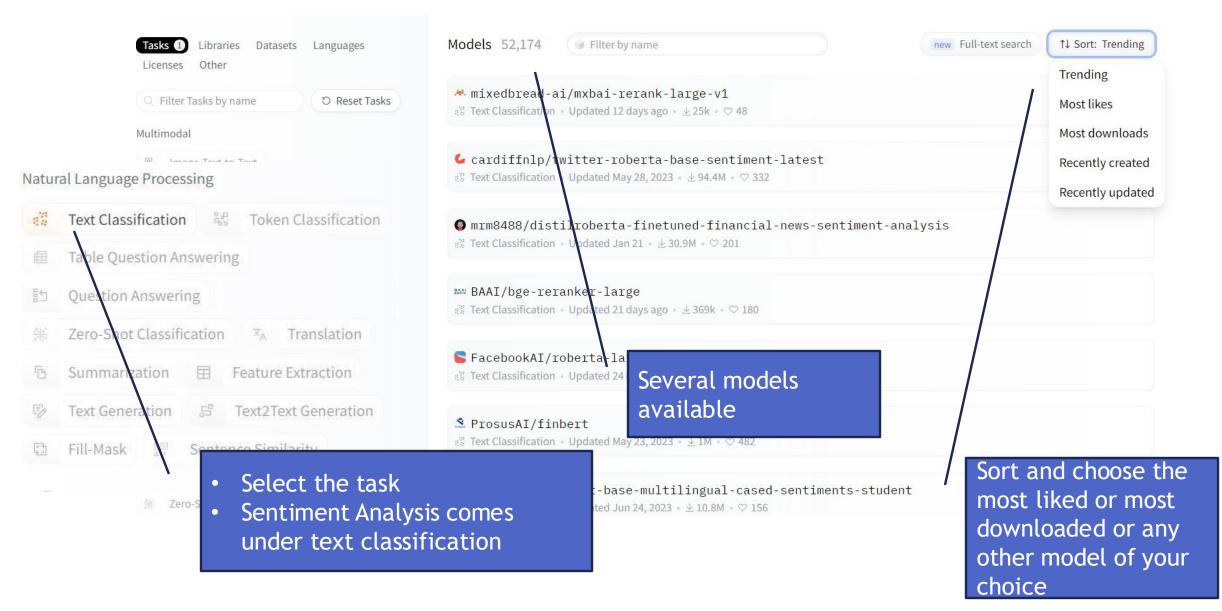
```
senti_model("This movie is damn good. I loved it")

[{'label': 'POSITIVE', 'score': 0.9998770952224731}]

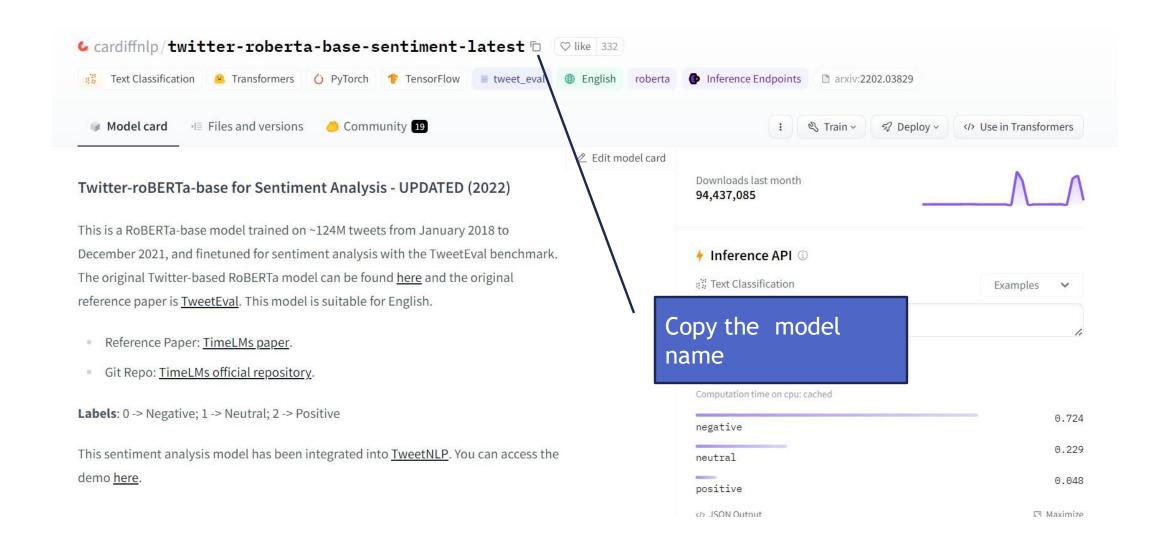
senti_model("This is a bad phone. The screen and battery are of poor quality.")

[{'label': 'NEGATIVE', 'score': 0.9998168349266052}]
```

Choose your model



Choose your model



Choose your model

```
Senti model 2 = pipeline(task="sentiment-analysis",
                             model="cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest")
  Senti_model_2("Over heating issue don't by this product camera was good")
[{'label': 'neutral', 'score': 0.4210317134857178}]
                                                                              Horrible
  Senti_model_2("Waste of money")
                                                                         Waste of money
[{'label': 'negative', 'score': 0.7434294819831848}]
                                                                         Avinash Kumar Certified Buyer, Gurugram 6 days ago
  Senti_model_2("Nice product under 24k .... overall good")
                                                                               Super!
                                                                          Nice product under 24k .... overall good 🔥
[{'label': 'positive', 'score': 0.9655607342720032}]
                                                                          Flipkart Customer Certified Buyer, Habra 3 days ago
```

Zero shot prediction

- Zero-shot prediction means asking the model to understand and carry out a task without having been given any specific examples of how to do it during its training.
- It depends on the LLM's broad understanding of language and concepts to make educated guesses.
- •Example: If an LLM is given a task to classify customer reviews into categories like "service", "quality", "price", without ever being trained on these specific categories, it uses its general knowledge to infer which category a review belongs to based on the content of the review.

Using this model on your dataset

```
import pandas as pd
user_review_data=pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubuser
user_review_data=user_review_data.sample(50)
user_review_data["Review"]
```

```
23
        I have yet to run this new battery below two b...
917
                      Leopard Print is wonderfully wild!.
        No additional ear gels provided, and no instru...
243
        My side Greek salad with the Greek dressing wa...
1049
235
                       One of my favorite purchases ever.
        -Drinks took close to 30 minutes to come out a...
1245
        This little device has transformed my organiza...
348
542
        Perhaps my phone is defective, but people cann...
595
        What possesed me to get this junk, I have no i...
1708
        Service is quick and even "to go" orders are j...
        Everything worked on the first try. The device ...
304
325
                                    good item, low price.
        This results in the phone being either stuck a...
489
949
                      I had to purchase a different case.
27
                The construction of the headests is noon
```

Actual Reviews Data

Sentiment Analysis on a Data frame

```
user_review_data["Predicted_Sentiment"] = user_review_data["Review"].apply(lambda x: Senti_model_2(x)[0]["label"])
user_review_data
```

Predicted_Sentiment	Sentiment	Review	Id	
negative	0	So there is no way for me to plug it in here i	1	0
positive	1	Good case, Excellent value.	2	1
positive	1	Great for the jawbone.	3	2
negative	0	Tied to charger for conversations lasting more	4	3
positive	1	The mic is great.	5	4
2000		200	•••	
negative	0	I think food should have flavor and texture an	1996	1995
педашче	0	Appetite instantly gone.	1997	1996
1	ed at 10:42 AN	✓ 1m 5s complete		

Prediction takes a little longer of we load the model on CPU

Load the model on GPU

```
Senti_model_2_gpu = pipeline(task="sentiment-analysis",

model="cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest",

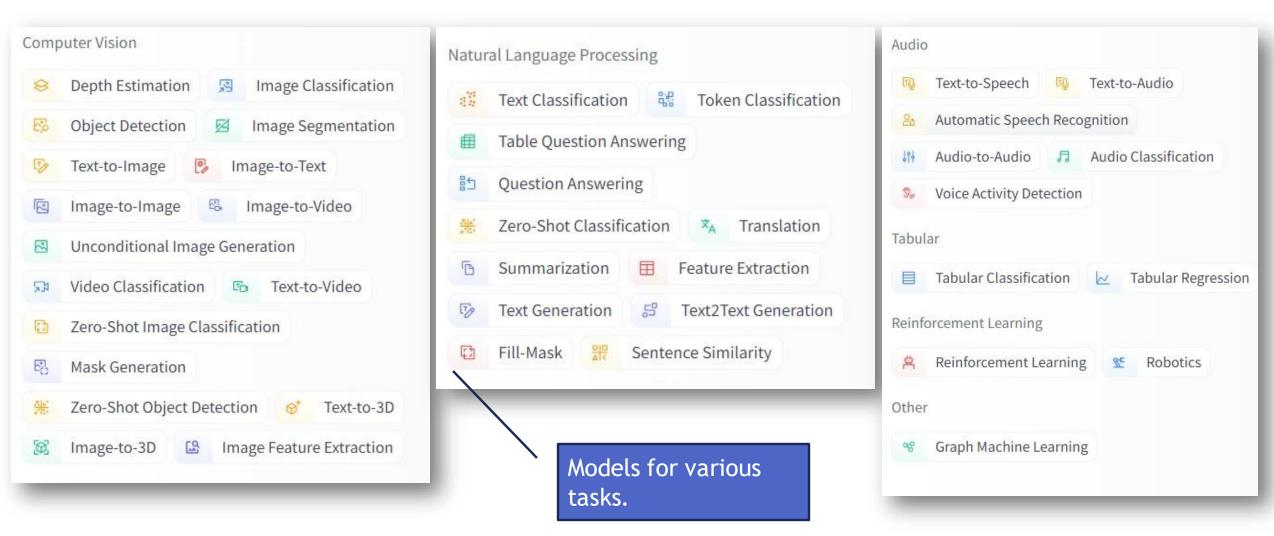
device="cuda")
```

Sentiment	Review	Id	
0	So there is no way for me to plug it in here i	1	0
1	Good case, Excellent value.	2	1
1	Great for the jawbone.	3	2
0	Tied to charger for conversations lasting more	4	3
1	The mic is great.	5	4
	Local Control		
0	I think food should have flavor and texture an	1996	1995
0	Appetite instantly gone.	1997	1996
0	Overall I was not impressed and would not go b	1998	1997
	1 0 1 0	So there is no way for me to plug it in here i 0 Good case, Excellent value. 1 Great for the jawbone. 1 Tied to charger for conversations lasting more 0 The mic is great. 1 I think food should have flavor and texture an 0 Appetite instantly gone. 0	1 So there is no way for me to plug it in here i 0 2 Good case, Excellent value. 1 3 Great for the jawbone. 1 4 Tied to charger for conversations lasting more 0 5 The mic is great. 1

device="cuda" for GPU

Takes less time to complete it

Other models on Hugging Face



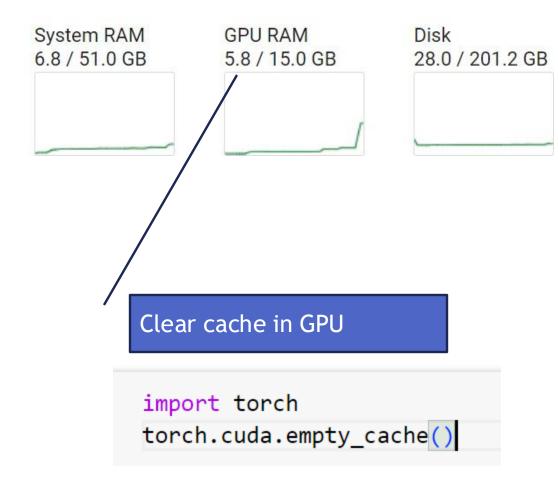
- * "audio-classification": Returns a AudioClassificationPipeline.
- *****"automatic-speech-recognition": Returns a AutomaticSpeechRecognitionPipeline.
- Conversational": Returns a ConversationalPipeline.
- * "depth-estimation": Returns a DepthEstimationPipeline.
- a "document-question-answering": Returns a DocumentQuestionAnsweringPipeline.
- Q "feature-extraction": Returns a FeatureExtractionPipeline.
- ## "fill-mask": Returns a FillMaskPipeline.
- **Bimage-classification**": Returns a **ImageClassificationPipeline**.
- PQ"image-feature-extraction": Returns an ImageFeatureExtractionPipeline.
- B"image-segmentation": Returns a ImageSegmentationPipeline.
- **海猫mage-to-image"**: Returns a **ImageToImagePipeline**.
- * "mask-generation": Returns a MaskGenerationPipeline.
- **d"object-detection"**: Returns a **ObjectDetectionPipeline**.

- Some of the currently accepted tasks
- More on next page

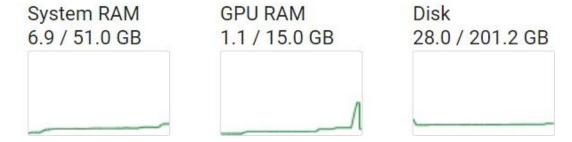
- "question-answering": Returns a QuestionAnsweringPipeline.
- Q "summarization": Returns a SummarizationPipeline.
- mi? "table-question-answering": Returns a TableQuestionAnsweringPipeline.
- "text2text-generation": Returns a Text2TextGenerationPipeline.
- **★**Q "text-classification" (alias "sentiment-analysis"): Returns a TextClassificationPipeline.
- "text-generation": Returns a TextGenerationPipeline.
- "text-to-audio" (alias "text-to-speech"): Returns a TextToAudioPipeline.
- "token-classification" (alias "ner"): Returns a TokenClassificationPipeline.
- Translation": Returns a TranslationPipeline.
- "translation xx to vv": Returns a TranslationPipeline.
- • Q "video-classification": Returns a VideoClassificationPipeline.
- I "visual-question-answering": Returns a VisualQuestionAnsweringPipeline.
- · zero-shot-classification": Returns a ZeroShotClassificationPipeline.
- · 🕳 "zero-shot-image-classification": Returns a ZeroShotImageClassificationPipeline.
- · **ℰ**♪ "zero-shot-audio-classification": Returns a ZeroShotAudioClassificationPipeline.
- · @"zero-shot-object-detection": Returns a ZeroShotObjectDetectionPipeline.

We are interested in these NLP based tasks

Python 3 Google Compute Engine backend (GPU) Showing resources from 10:18 AM to 12:01 PM



Python 3 Google Compute Engine backend (GPU) Showing resources from 10:18 AM to 12:02 PM



Language Translation Model

```
[{'translation_text': 'Bon droit'}]
```

Q&A Model

Our model

```
#Importing computer_scientists.txt document from github
!wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/venkatareddykonasani/[
document=open("computer_scientists.txt").read()
```

Input Document

Q&A based on a document

```
qa model({'question':"What did Yann LeCun contribute?",
            'context':document})
{'score': 0.24149088561534882,
 'start': 330,
 'end': 377,
 'answer': 'Revolutionized AI for image and text processing'}
  qa model({'question':"Who is the father of deep learning?",
            'context':document})
{'score': 0.7754606008529663,
 'start': 1421,
 'end': 1444,
 'answer': 'Geoffrey Everest Hinton'}
```

NER Model

NER Model

```
sample doc="""
  Hello,
    I, John Smith, a member of the Tech Innovators team, would like to schedule a meeting with you,
   Mary Johnson, from the Quantum Solutions group, on Tuesday, February 8th, 2024, at 10:00 AM.
    We can meet at your office in San Francisco or, if more convenient, at the Cafe Bella in New York City.
    Please let me know if this date and time work for you.
                                                                               NER output
  entities = ner model(sample doc)
  print(entities)
[{'entity group': 'PER', 'score': 0.9994373, 'word': 'John Smith', 'start': 13, 'end': 23}, {'entity group': 'ORG', 'score':
0.9968871, 'word': 'Tech Innovators', 'start': 41, 'end': 56}, {'entity group': 'PER', 'score': 0.99906284, 'word': 'Mary
Johnson', 'start': 108, 'end': 120}, {'entity group': 'ORG', 'score': 0.9988469, 'word': 'Quantum Solutions', 'start': 131,
'end': 148}, {'entity group': 'LOC', 'score': 0.9993695, 'word': 'San Francisco', 'start': 233, 'end': 246},
{'entity group': 'ORG', 'score': 0.63540447, 'word': 'Cafe Bella', 'start': 278, 'end': 288}, {'entity group': 'LOC',
'score': 0.9994677, 'word': 'New York City', 'start': 292, 'end': 305}]
```

NER Model

```
# Convert the above output into a dataframe and print it with the entity name
NER_result = pd.DataFrame(entities, columns=["word", "entity_group"])
# Print the DataFrame
print(NER_result)
```

	word	entity_group
0	John Smith	PER
1	Tech Innovators	ORG
2	Mary Johnson	PER
3	Quantum Solutions	ORG
4	San Francisco	LOC
5	Cafe Bella	ORG
6	New York City	LOC

Output stored in a data frame

Text Summarization Model

```
Book_essay = """

The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People" is a timeless self-help book by Ste Covey's philosophy centers on the idea that true success is achieved by alig The next three habits delve into the concept of interdependence, emphasizing The seventh habit, "Sharpen the Saw," encourages continuous self-renewal and Throughout the book, Covey provides practical advice and real-life examples
```

```
print(summarizer_model(Book_essay, max_length=120, min_length=30))
```

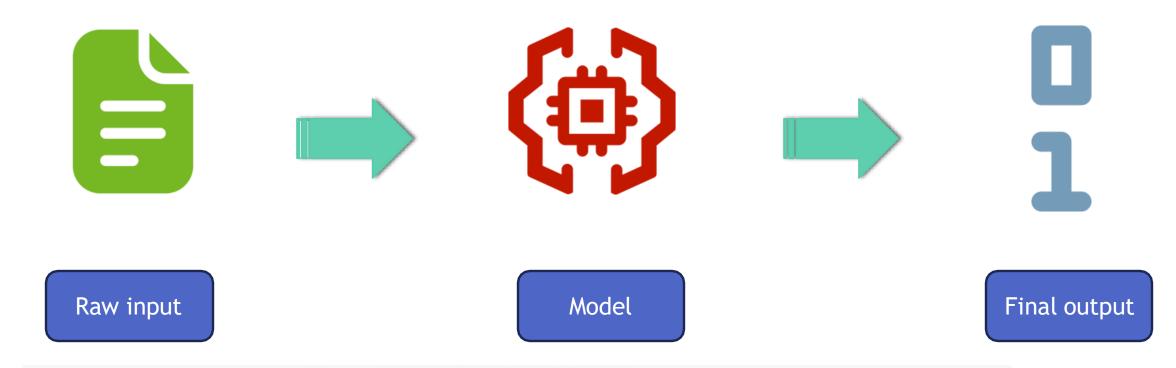
[{'summary_text': '"The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People" is a timeless self-help book by Stephen R. Covey that offers holistic approach to personal and professional effectiveness.'}]

Text Generation Model

```
# Generate text starting with the given prompt
text_result = text_generator_model("The best way to start a presentation is")
print(text_result)
```

Setting `pad_token_id` to `eos_token_id`:50256 for open-end generation.
[{'generated_text': 'The best way to start a presentation is to find the most exciting thing about any subject imaginable—how exciting a subject it is, and the value it creates," says Mark Bivens, a researcher as well as a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute'}]

pipeline() function

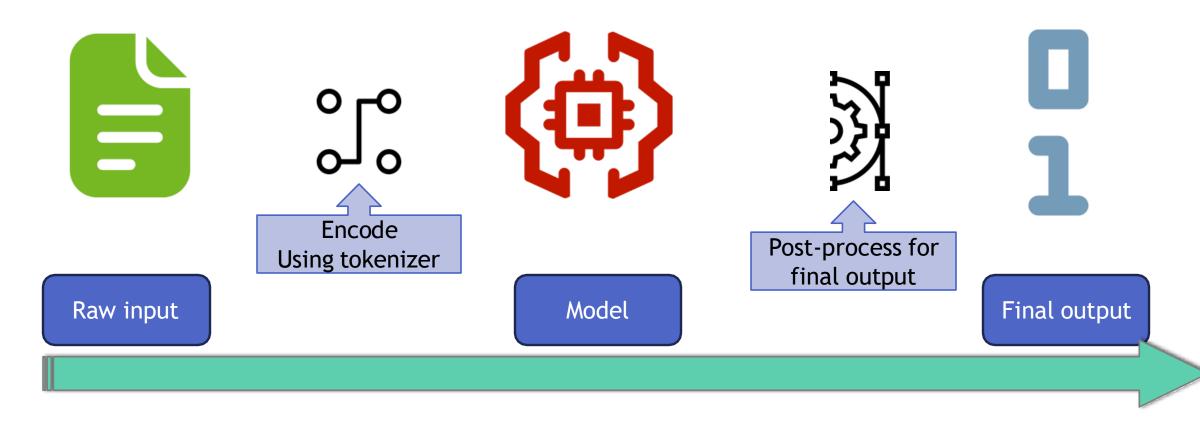


```
Senti_model_2 = pipeline(task="sentiment-analysis",

model="cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest")
```

Senti_model_2("Over heating issue don't by this product camera was good")

Without pipeline() function



- We have to convert raw input text into encoded values using a tokenizer
- •Get the output from the model. The output will be in the form of tensors. We need to process it to display the original classes

Without pipeline() function

```
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification

tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment")

model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment")
```

- Every model has its own tokenizer function.
- Auto tokenizer and Auto model functions work for almost all the models

Without pipeline() function

```
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification

tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment")

model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment")
```

```
import numpy as np
raw_text = "This is a great book"
encoded_input = tokenizer(raw_text, return_tensor
output = model(**encoded_input)
logits = output.logits.detach().numpy()
y_pred = np.argmax(logits)
y_pred
```

- Model output will be in the form of tensors
- This post processing step will extract the logits from the output
- We use those logits to decide our final predicted class

• Labels: 0 -> Negative; 1 -> Neutral; 2 -> Positive