Task-Specific Generative Text API

- 1. **Project Title:** Fine-Tuned Generative Text API for [Specific Task] (Students should replace "[Specific Task]" with their chosen application, e.g., "Product Descriptions", "Marketing Snippets", "Simple Email Drafting")
- Project Goal/Objective: To fine-tune a pre-trained generative language model for a specific, narrow text generation task and deploy this specialized model as a REST API service.
- 3. **Problem Statement/Background:** While large pre-trained language models are powerful, they often lack the specific style, tone, or domain knowledge required for specialized business tasks. Fine-tuning allows adapting these models to generate more relevant and useful text for targeted applications, automating content creation.

4. Scope:

- In Scope: Defining a narrow text generation task; selecting an appropriate pre-trained model (e.g., GPT-2, T5-small, DistilBERT adapted for generation); sourcing or creating a suitable fine-tuning dataset; performing the fine-tuning process; evaluating the generated text quality; building a REST API endpoint that accepts a prompt/input data and returns generated text; containerizing the application; deploying the containerized API.
- Out of Scope: Fine-tuning very large models (due to computational cost);
 building a sophisticated UI; real-time generation for chat applications;
 guaranteeing factual accuracy of generated text (focus is on style/format).

5. Key Deliverables:

- Fine-tuning dataset (or documentation of source).
- Fine-tuned generative model (code, saved model files).
- Documented API specification (e.g., OpenAPI/Swagger).
- A containerized (Docker) REST API application.
- Deployed API endpoint accessible via URL, capable of generating text based on input.
- Final technical report covering task definition, data, model selection, fine-tuning process, evaluation, API design, deployment, and example outputs.
- Final presentation demonstrating the API service and discussing results.

6. Potential Datasets to Get Started:

- Task-Dependent: Data needs to match the chosen task.
 - *Product Descriptions:* Use subsets of Amazon review/product data (linked previously), web scrapes of e-commerce sites.
 - *Marketing Copy:* Public advertising datasets (if available), company website text, marketing email examples.
 - *Email Drafting:* Public email datasets (e.g., Enron dataset use ethically), synthetic examples.
- Hugging Face Datasets: Explore the datasets library/hub for text data suitable for conditional text generation.
 - *Link*: https://huggingface.co/datasets

• **Note:** Data quality and relevance to the specific task are crucial for successful fine-tuning. Creating a small, high-quality custom dataset might be necessary.

7. Potential Technical Approach:

- Model Selection: Use Hugging Face transformers library. Choose a model feasible to fine-tune and serve (e.g., GPT-2, DistilGPT2, T5-small/base).
 Consider Canadian Al providers like Cohere if API access is feasible/available for experimentation (though fine-tuning might be via their platform).
- Fine-tuning: PyTorch or TensorFlow. Requires careful setup of training loop and data loaders. May require GPU resources (consider cloud VMs with GPUs like AWS EC2 P/G instances, GCP Compute Engine GPUs, Azure NC-series VMs, or platforms like Google Colab Pro for experimentation).
- API Framework: Flask or FastAPI.
- Containerization: Docker. Must include model files and all dependencies. Model size is a key consideration.
- Cloud Platform: Needs to support container deployment. Consider services that
 offer CPU or GPU options for inference depending on model size/speed
 requirements (e.g., SageMaker multi-model endpoints, Vertex AI Prediction,
 Azure ML Endpoints with appropriate instance types, or standard container
 services like Cloud Run/Fargate/Azure Container Apps possibly with GPU
 support if needed).

8. Deployment Requirements & Tips:

 Requirement: The fine-tuned model must be deployed as a containerized REST API on AWS, GCP, or Azure. The API should accept input (e.g., a prompt or structured data) and return the generated text (JSON response). The endpoint URL must be functional.

Tips for Students:

- Separate Training & Deployment: Fine-tuning often needs GPUs, while inference might work on CPUs (depending on model/latency needs). Plan resource usage accordingly. Fine-tune on a GPU instance, save the model, then build a *separate* inference container (potentially CPU-only) for deployment.
- Model Size vs. Resources: Be realistic about model choice. Larger models generate better text but are harder/costlier to fine-tune and deploy. Test inference speed/memory usage locally.
- **Hugging Face Hub:** Use the Hub to store fine-tuned models, making it easier to load them in the deployment container.
- **Dockerizing Large Models:** Ensure model files are efficiently included in the Docker image (e.g., download during build or runtime). Be aware of image size limits on some platforms.
- Inference Optimization: Explore techniques like model quantization or optimized inference runtimes (ONNX Runtime, TensorRT) if performance is critical (advanced topic).

- Cloud Inference Options: Evaluate cloud options: CPU vs. GPU endpoints, serverless vs. provisioned instances based on cost, latency needs, and model size.
- **Resource:** Leverage Hugging Face documentation/courses, cloud provider docs for GPU instances and inference endpoints. The Deep Learning, NLP, and Cloud Computing for ML courses are key.
- 9. **Potential Challenges:** Finding/creating good fine-tuning data; high computational cost/time for fine-tuning; managing large model files; optimizing inference speed/cost; evaluating generative output quality; potential for generating biased or harmful text (ethics).
- 10. **Success Metrics:** Deployed API functionality; quality/relevance of generated text for the defined task (qualitative evaluation, potentially automated metrics); successful fine-tuning process; clear documentation/presentation.
- 11. Team Size / Duration: 3-4 Students / 14 Weeks