

# Data Analysis

## Practice 8: Transformers

---

Dr. Nataliya K. Sakhnenko

# The Transformer

## Attention Is All You Need

6 Dec 2017

Ashish Vaswani\*  
Google Brain  
avaswani@google.com

Noam Shazeer\*  
Google Brain  
noam@google.com

Niki Parmar\*  
Google Research  
nikip@google.com

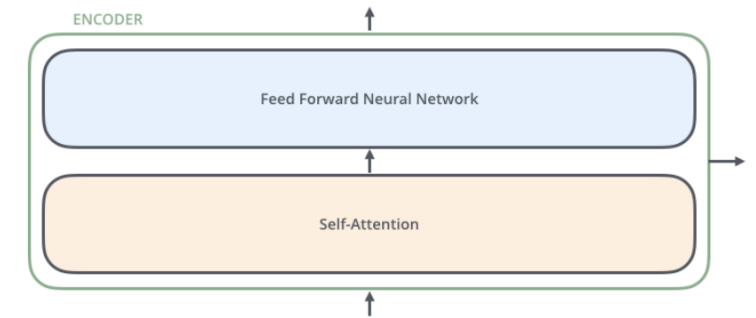
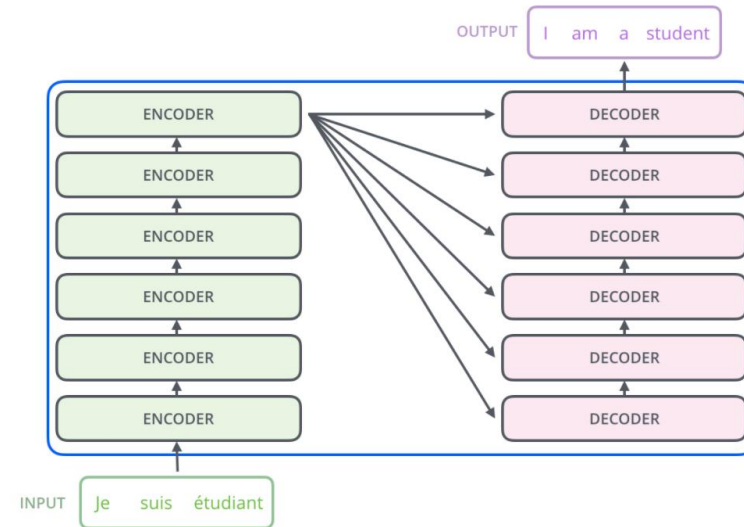
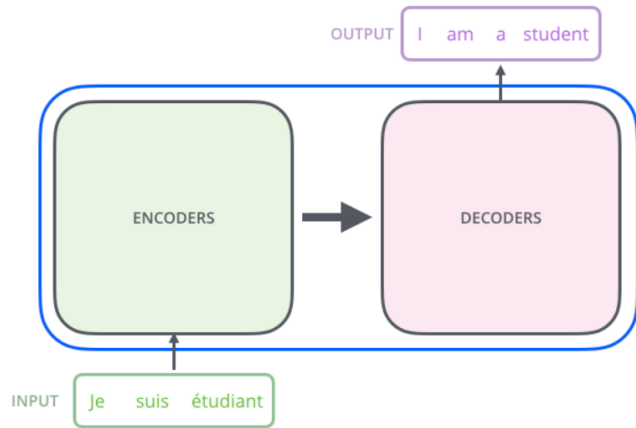
Jakob Uszkoreit\*  
Google Research  
usz@google.com

Llion Jones\*  
Google Research  
llion@google.com

Aidan N. Gomez\* †  
University of Toronto  
aidan@cs.toronto.edu

Lukasz Kaiser\*  
Google Brain  
lukaszkaiser@google.com

Illia Polosukhin\* ‡  
illia.polosukhin@gmail.com



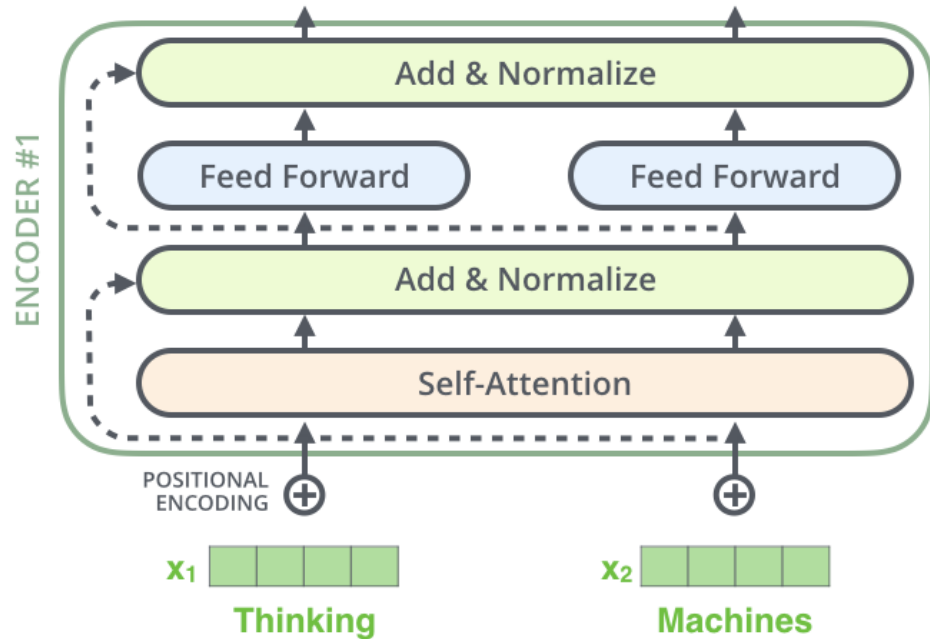
➤ Text classification with transformers

[https://keras.io/examples/nlp/text\\_classification\\_with\\_transformer/](https://keras.io/examples/nlp/text_classification_with_transformer/)

➤ English-to-Spanish translation with a sequence-to-sequence Transformer

[https://keras.io/examples/nlp/neural\\_machine\\_translation\\_with\\_transformer/](https://keras.io/examples/nlp/neural_machine_translation_with_transformer/)

# Encoder implementation



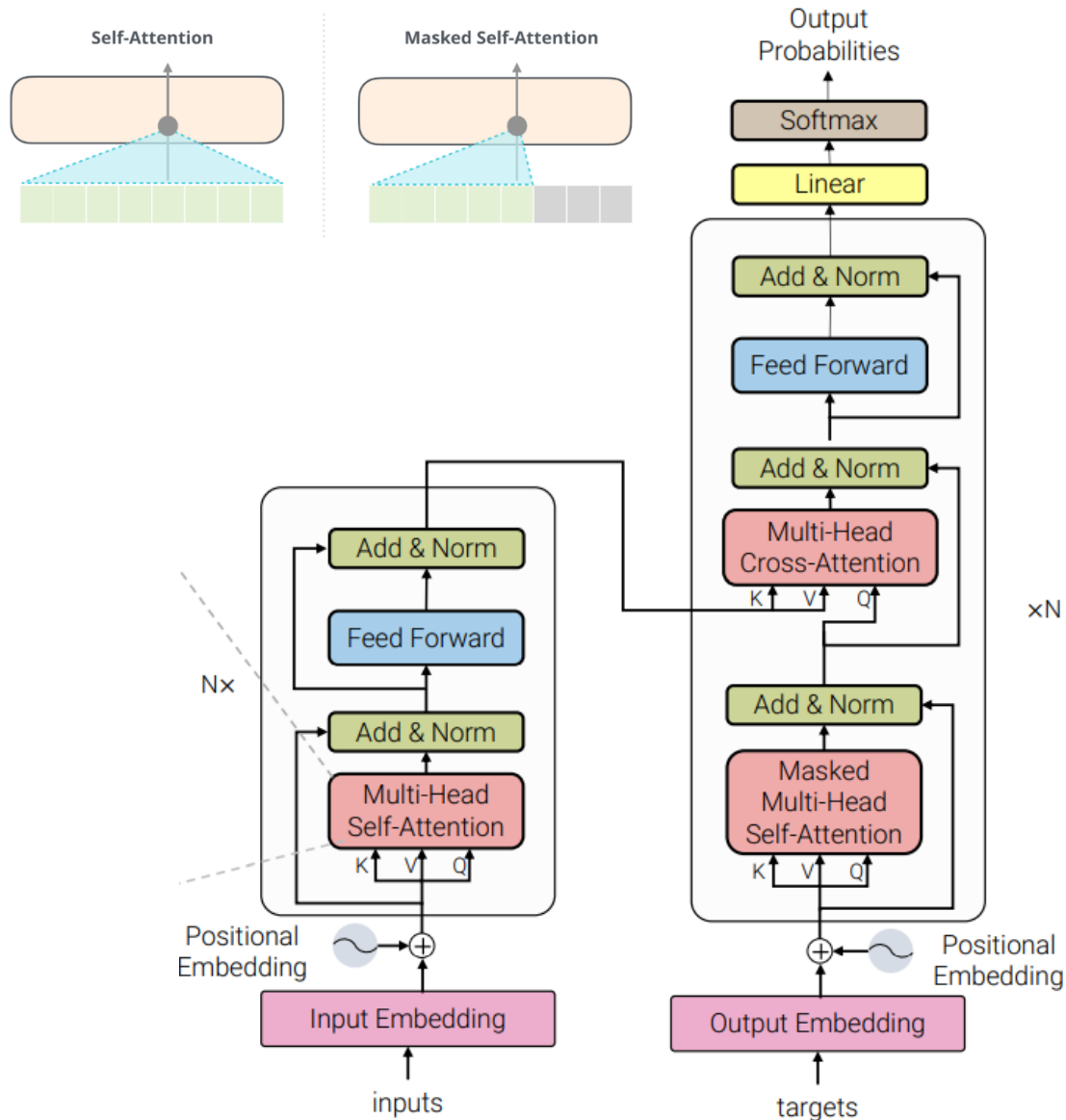
## Implement a Transformer block as a layer

```
class TransformerBlock(layers.Layer):
    def __init__(self, embed_dim, num_heads, ff_dim, rate=0.1):
        super(TransformerBlock, self).__init__()
        self.att = layers.MultiHeadAttention(num_heads=num_heads, key_dim=embed_dim)
        self.ffn = keras.Sequential(
            [layers.Dense(ff_dim, activation="relu"), layers.Dense(embed_dim),]
        )
        self.layernorm1 = layers.LayerNormalization(epsilon=1e-6)
        self.layernorm2 = layers.LayerNormalization(epsilon=1e-6)
        self.dropout1 = layers.Dropout(rate)
        self.dropout2 = layers.Dropout(rate)

    def call(self, inputs, training):
        attn_output = self.att(inputs, inputs)
        attn_output = self.dropout1(attn_output, training=training)
        out1 = self.layernorm1(inputs + attn_output)
        ffn_output = self.ffn(out1)
        ffn_output = self.dropout2(ffn_output, training=training)
        return self.layernorm2(out1 + ffn_output)
```

[https://keras.io/examples/nlp/text\\_classification\\_with\\_transformer/](https://keras.io/examples/nlp/text_classification_with_transformer/)

# Decoder implementation



```
class TransformerDecoder(layers.Layer):
    def __init__(self, embed_dim, latent_dim, num_heads, **kwargs):
        super(TransformerDecoder, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.embed_dim = embed_dim
        self.latent_dim = latent_dim
        self.num_heads = num_heads
        self.attention_1 = layers.MultiHeadAttention(
            num_heads=num_heads, key_dim=embed_dim
        )
        self.attention_2 = layers.MultiHeadAttention(
            num_heads=num_heads, key_dim=embed_dim
        )
        self.dense_proj = keras.Sequential(
            [layers.Dense(latent_dim, activation="relu"), layers.Dense(embed_dim),]
        )
        self.layernorm_1 = layers.LayerNormalization()
        self.layernorm_2 = layers.LayerNormalization()
        self.layernorm_3 = layers.LayerNormalization()
        self.supports_masking = True

    def call(self, inputs, encoder_outputs, mask=None):
        causal_mask = self.get_causal_attention_mask(inputs)
        if mask is not None:
            padding_mask = tf.cast(mask[:, tf.newaxis, :], dtype="int32")
            padding_mask = tf.minimum(padding_mask, causal_mask)

        attention_output_1 = self.attention_1(
            query=inputs, value=inputs, key=inputs, attention_mask=causal_mask
        )
        out_1 = self.layernorm_1(inputs + attention_output_1)

        attention_output_2 = self.attention_2(
            query=out_1,
            value=encoder_outputs,
            key=encoder_outputs,
            attention_mask=padding_mask,
        )
```



# Hugging Face



## The AI community building the future.

Hugging Face ecosystem:

[Transformers](#), [Datasets](#), [Tokenizers](#), and [Accelerate](#)

Build, train and deploy state of the art models powered by  
the reference open source in machine learning.

## Hugging Face Transformers

More than 5,000 organizations are using Hugging Face



**Allen Institute for AI**  
Non-Profit • 67 models



**Facebook AI**  
Company • 198 models



**asteroid-team**  
Non-Profit



**Google AI**  
Company • 333 models



**Amazon Web Services**  
Company • 1 model



**SpeechBrain**  
Non-Profit • 36 models




**Microsoft**  
Company • 122 models



**Grammarly**  
Company

# Hugging Face Transformers

 **Hugging Face**

Models Datasets Spaces Docs Solutions Pricing Log In Sign Up

### Tasks

Image Classification Translation

Image Segmentation Fill-Mask

Automatic Speech Recognition Token Classification

Sentence Similarity Audio Classification

Question Answering Summarization

Zero-Shot Classification + 16 Tasks

### Libraries

PyTorch TensorFlow JAX + 25

### Datasets

common\_voice wikipedia squad glue

bookcorpus c4 emotion conll2003 + 1003

### Languages

en es fr de zh sv ja ru + 177

### Licenses

apache-2.0 mit cc-by-4.0 + 36

## Models 48,220

Sort: Most Downloads

**gpt2**  
Text Generation • Updated May 19, 2021 • ↓ 54.9M • ♥ 109

**distilgpt2**  
Text Generation • Updated 6 days ago • ↓ 21.4M • ♥ 54

**bert-base-uncased**  
Fill-Mask • Updated May 18, 2021 • ↓ 17.7M • ♥ 149

**distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-english**  
Text Classification • Updated Mar 22 • ↓ 13.5M • ♥ 57

**roberta-base**  
Fill-Mask • Updated Jul 6, 2021 • ↓ 10.6M • ♥ 36

**SEBIS/code\_trans\_t5\_small\_program\_synthese\_tran...**  
Summarization • Updated Jun 23, 2021 • ↓ 7.14M • ♥ 2

**distilbert-base-uncased**  
Fill-Mask • Updated about 10 hours ago • ↓ 7.13M • ♥ 61

**bert-base-cased**  
Fill-Mask • Updated Sep 6, 2021 • ↓ 5.18M • ♥ 20

**cl-tohoku/bert-base-japanese**  
Fill-Mask • Updated Sep 23, 2021 • ↓ 5.01M • ♥ 2

**openai/clip-vit-base-patch32**  
Feature Extraction • Updated Mar 14 • ↓ 3.67M • ♥ 32

**xlm-roberta-base**  
Fill-Mask • Updated Mar 4 • ↓ 3.63M • ♥ 30

**bert-base-chinese**  
Fill-Mask • Updated May 18, 2021 • ↓ 2.96M • ♥ 94

**Helsinki-NLP/opus-mt-zh-en**  
Translation • Updated Feb 26, 2021 • ↓ 2.86M • ♥ 28

**roberta-large**  
Fill-Mask • Updated May 21, 2021 • ↓ 2.79M • ♥ 34

# HF Transformers: working with the pipeline

<https://huggingface.co/course/chapter1/>



## 0. Setup

### 1. Transformer models

*Transformers, why are they so damn cool?*

Introduction

Natural Language Processing

Transformers, what can they do?

How do Transformers work?

Encoder models

Decoder models

Sequence-to-sequence models

Bias and limitations

Summary

End-of-chapter quiz

### 2. Using 🧠 Transformers

### 3. Fine-tuning a pretrained model

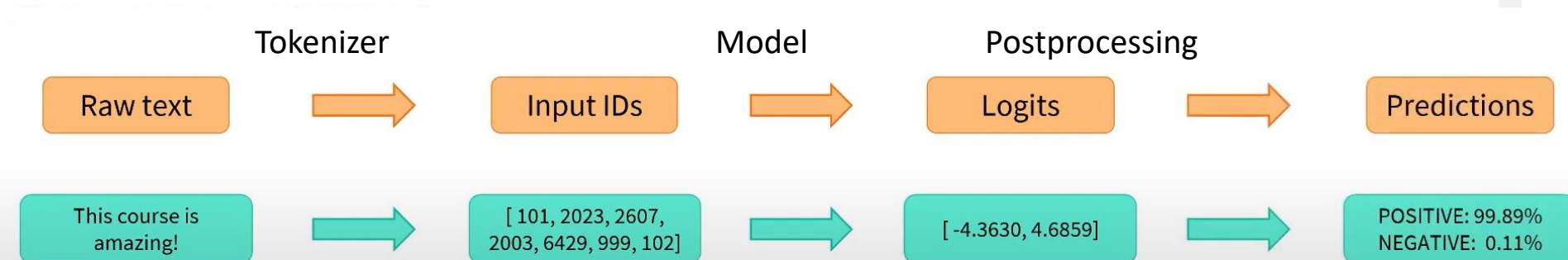
The most basic object in the 🧠 Transformers library is the `pipeline()` function. It connects a model with its necessary preprocessing and postprocessing steps, allowing us to directly input any text and get an intelligible answer:

```
from transformers import pipeline

classifier = pipeline("sentiment-analysis")
classifier("I've been waiting for a HuggingFace course my whole life.")
```

```
[{'label': 'POSITIVE', 'score': 0.9598047137260437}]
```

### How it works?





# HF: Pipelines

[https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/main\\_classes/pipelines](https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/main_classes/pipelines)



## Hugging Face

- [AudioClassificationPipeline](#)
- [AutomaticSpeechRecognitionPipeline](#)
- [ConversationalPipeline](#)
- [FeatureExtractionPipeline](#)
- [FillMaskPipeline](#)
- [ImageClassificationPipeline](#)
- [ImageSegmentationPipeline](#)
- [ObjectDetectionPipeline](#)
- [QuestionAnsweringPipeline](#)
- [SummarizationPipeline](#)
- [TableQuestionAnsweringPipeline](#)
- [TextClassificationPipeline](#)
- [TextGenerationPipeline](#)
- [Text2TextGenerationPipeline](#)
- [TokenClassificationPipeline](#)
- [TranslationPipeline](#)
- [ZeroShotClassificationPipeline](#)

```
from transformers import pipeline

classifier = pipeline("zero-shot-classification")
classifier(
    "This is a course about the Transformers library",
    candidate_labels=["education", "politics", "business"],
)
```

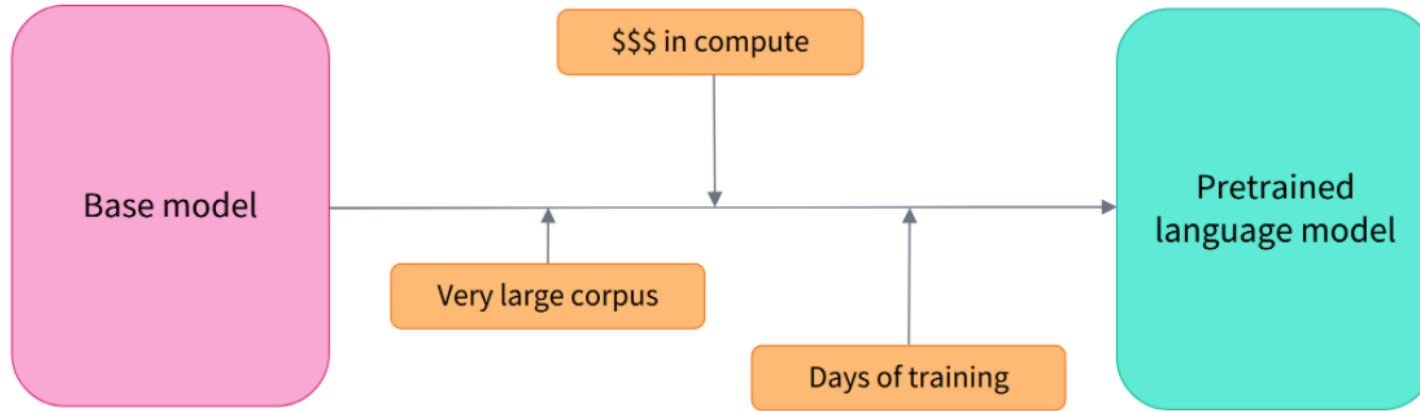
```
{'sequence': 'This is a course about the Transformers library',
 'labels': ['education', 'business', 'politics'],
 'scores': [0.8445963859558105, 0.111976258456707, 0.043427448719739914]}
```

This pipeline is called *zero-shot* because you don't need to fine-tune the model on your data to use it. It can directly return probability scores for any list of labels you want!

# HF: Fine-tuning a model with the Trainer API

*Pretraining* is the act of training a model from scratch: the weights are randomly initialized, and the training starts without any prior knowledge.

<https://huggingface.co/course/chapter1/>



```
from transformers import Trainer
```

```
trainer = Trainer(model=model,  
                  args=training_args,  
                  train_dataset=small_train_dataset,  
                  eval_dataset=small_eval_dataset)
```

<https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/training>

