

## ✓ PII Anonymization Tool

This notebook demonstrates a named entity recognition (NER) system for detecting and anonymizing personally identifiable information (PII) in text.

Till the end:



1. Train a model to recognize named entities (if needed)
2. Use the model to anonymize text by replacing entities
3. Try different anonymization styles
4. Interactively use the system through a web interface

## ✓ 1. Setup and Installation

```
def train_and_test_model(output_dir="./model", force_train=False):
    #model existence check, will not train if already exists.
    exists, is_valid = check_model_exists(output_dir)

    if exists and is_valid and not force_train:
        print(f"✓ Valid trained model already exists at {output_dir}")
        print(" Skipping training to save time.")
    else:
        #data loading and preparing
        print("\n=== Data Loading and Preparation ===")
        processor = PIIDataProcessor()
        datasets = processor.load_conll2003_dataset()

        # Debugging:
        print("Available columns in the dataset:")
        print(datasets["train"].column_names)

        datasets = processor.convert_to_ner_format(datasets)
```

```
from datasets import load_dataset, disable_caching
# Disable caching for this run or clear existing cache
disable_caching()
```

```
# Install required packages
!pip install transformers datasets sequeval flask gradio
!pip install --upgrade transformers
```



```
Requirement already satisfied: pydantic-core==2.33.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: typing-inspection>=0.4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack
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Requirement already satisfied: hf-xet<2.0.0,>=1.1.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages
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Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from r
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (
```

## ✓ 2. Data Processor

Next, let's create the data processor class that will handle loading and processing the CoNLL-2003 dataset.

```
!wget https://github.com/panchalaman/PII-Anonymization-System/raw/refs/heads/main/AI%20Applications'
--2025-07-03 10:32:02-- https://github.com/panchalaman/PII-Anonymization-System/raw/refs/heads/
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.116.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.116.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/panchalaman/PII-Anonymization-System/refs/heads/main/AI%20Applications'
--2025-07-03 10:32:02-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/panchalaman/PII-Anonymization-System/refs/heads/main/AI%20Applications'
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.133, 185.199.109.133, 185.199.110.133, 185.199.111.133
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 982975 (960K) [application/zip]
Saving to: 'conll2003.zip.1'

conll2003.zip.1      100%[=====] 959.94K  --.-KB/s    in 0.04s

2025-07-03 10:32:02 (24.6 MB/s) - 'conll2003.zip.1' saved [982975/982975]
```

```
from typing import Dict, List
from datasets import load_dataset
```

```
class PIIDataProcessor:
```

```

def __init__(self):
    self.label_list = [
        "O", # Not an entity
        "B-PER", "I-PER", # Person entities
        "B-ORG", "I-ORG", # Organization entities
        "B-LOC", "I-LOC", # Location entities
        "B-MISC", "I-MISC" # Miscellaneous entities
    ]

    # Create mappings between labels and IDs
    self.label2id = {label: i for i, label in enumerate(self.label_list)}
    self.id2label = {i: label for i, label in enumerate(self.label_list)}

def load_conll2003_dataset(self):
    print("Loading CoNLL-2003 dataset...")
    dataset = load_dataset("conll2003")
    print(f"Dataset loaded with {len(dataset['train'])} training, "
          f"{len(dataset['validation'])} validation, and "
          f"{len(dataset['test'])} test examples")
    return dataset

def convert_to_ner_format(self, dataset):
    return dataset

```

### 3. Tokenizer

Now, let's create the tokenizer class that handles subword tokenization and aligns entity labels.

```

class PIITokenizer:

    def __init__(self, tokenizer, label2id: Dict[str, int]):

        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.label2id = label2id

    def tokenize_and_align_labels(self, examples):
        # Tokenize the input words and get word IDs to align labels
        tokenized_inputs = self.tokenizer(
            examples["tokens"], # List of tokens for each example
            truncation=True, # Truncate to max length if needed
            is_split_into_words=True, # Input is already split into words
            padding='max_length', # Pad to max length
            max_length=128, # Maximum sequence length
            return_tensors="pt" # Return PyTorch tensors
        )

        # Align labels with subword tokens
        labels = []
        for i, label in enumerate(examples["ner_tags"]):
            # Get word IDs for current example
            word_ids = tokenized_inputs.word_ids(batch_index=i)

            # Track previous word to handle subword tokens
            previous_word_idx = None
            label_ids = []

            # For each token in the sequence:
            for word_idx in word_ids:
                # Special tokens have word_idx = None
                if word_idx is None:
                    label_ids.append(-100) # Ignore special tokens for loss

                # If this is a new word (not a subword continuation)
                elif word_idx != previous_word_idx:

```

```

        label_ids.append(label[word_idx]) # Use actual label

    # If this is a subword continuation
    else:
        label_ids.append(-100) # Ignore subword continuations

    # Update the previous word index
    previous_word_idx = word_idx

    labels.append(label_ids)

# Add aligned labels to tokenized inputs
tokenized_inputs["labels"] = labels
return tokenized_inputs

```



## ✓ 4. Metrics

Now, let's create the metrics class that will evaluate the model performance.

```

import numpy as np
from sequeval.metrics import f1_score, precision_score, recall_score, accuracy_score

class PIIMetrics:
    """
    Computes metrics for evaluating NER model performance.
    """

    def __init__(self, label_list: List[str]):
        """
        Initialize the metrics calculator with the list of possible labels.
        """
        self.label_list = label_list

    def compute_metrics(self, eval_prediction):
        """
        Compute evaluation metrics from model predictions.
        """
        # Unpack predictions and labels
        predictions, labels = eval_prediction

        # Get predicted label IDs (argmax along the class dimension)
        predictions = np.argmax(predictions, axis=2)

        # Convert predictions to label names, ignoring special tokens (-100)
        true_predictions = [
            [self.label_list[p] for (p, l) in zip(prediction, label) if l != -100]
            for prediction, label in zip(predictions, labels)
        ]

        # Convert reference labels to label names, ignoring special tokens (-100)
        true_labels = [
            [self.label_list[l] for (p, l) in zip(prediction, label) if l != -100]
            for prediction, label in zip(predictions, labels)
        ]

        # Compute sequeval metrics
        return {
            "accuracy": accuracy_score(true_labels, true_predictions),
            "f1": f1_score(true_labels, true_predictions),
            "precision": precision_score(true_labels, true_predictions),
            "recall": recall_score(true_labels, true_predictions),
        }

```



## ✓ 5. Trainer

Now, let's create the trainer class that will train and evaluate the model.

```
import torch
from transformers import (
    AutoTokenizer,
    AutoModelForTokenClassification,
    Trainer,
    TrainingArguments,
    DataCollatorForTokenClassification
)

class PIITrainer:
    """
    Trainer for the NER model used for PII detection.
    """

    def __init__(self, model_name: str, datasets, label_list: List[str],
                 id2label: Dict, label2id: Dict, output_dir: str = "./pii-model"):
        """
        Initialize the trainer with model and data.
        """
        self.model_name = model_name
        self.output_dir = output_dir

        # Initialize tokenizer and model
        print(f"Initializing tokenizer and model from {model_name}...")
        self.tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_name)
        self.pii_tokenizer = PIITokenizer(self.tokenizer, label2id)

        # Tokenize the datasets
        print("Tokenizing datasets...")
        self.tokenized_datasets = datasets.map(
            self.pii_tokenizer.tokenize_and_align_labels,
            batched=True,
            remove_columns=datasets["train"].column_names
        )

        # Initialize model with the correct number of labels
        print(f"Initializing model with {len(label_list)} labels...")
        self.model = AutoModelForTokenClassification.from_pretrained(
            model_name,
            num_labels=len(label_list),
            id2label=id2label,
            label2id=label2id
        )

        # Set up metrics calculator
        self.metrics = PIIMetrics(label_list)

        # Configure training arguments
        use_cuda = torch.cuda.is_available()
        device_str = "CUDA" if use_cuda else "CPU"
        print(f"Using {device_str} for training")

        self.training_args = TrainingArguments(
            output_dir=output_dir,
            eval_strategy="epoch",
            save_strategy="epoch",
            learning_rate=2e-5,
            per_device_train_batch_size=16,
            per_device_eval_batch_size=16,
```

```

        num_train_epochs=3,
        weight_decay=0.01,
        fp16=use_cuda, # Use FP16 if CUDA is available
        load_best_model_at_end=True,
        metric_for_best_model="f1",
        report_to="none",
        logging_dir='./logs',
        logging_steps=100,
    )

    # Initialize the trainer
    self.trainer = Trainer(
        model=self.model,
        args=self.training_args,
        train_dataset=self.tokenized_datasets["train"],
        eval_dataset=self.tokenized_datasets["validation"],
        data_collator=DataCollatorForTokenClassification(self.tokenizer),
        compute_metrics=self.metrics.compute_metrics,
    )

def train(self):
    """Train the model."""
    print("Starting model training...")
    return self.trainer.train()

def evaluate(self):
    """Evaluate the model on the validation set."""
    print("Evaluating model...")
    return self.trainer.evaluate()

def save_model(self):
    """Save the model, tokenizer, and configuration files."""
    print(f"Saving model to {self.output_dir}...")
    self.trainer.save_model(self.output_dir)
    self.tokenizer.save_pretrained(self.output_dir)
    self.model.config.save_pretrained(self.output_dir)
    print("Model saved successfully!")

```

## ✓ 6. Anonymizer

Next, let's create the anonymizer class that will use the trained model to detect and anonymize entities.

```

import os
import json
from transformers import pipeline

class PIIAnonymizer:
    """
    Anonymizes personally identifiable information in text.
    """

    def __init__(self, model_path: str, device: str = None):
        """
        Initialize the anonymizer with a trained model.
        """
        # Set device (use CUDA if available and not explicitly set to CPU)
        if device is None:
            self.device = "cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"
        else:
            self.device = device

        print(f"Loading model from: {model_path}")
        print(f"Device set to use {self.device}")

```

```

try:
    # Try to load from local directory
    if os.path.exists(model_path) and os.path.isdir(model_path):
        # Check for required files
        if not os.path.exists(os.path.join(model_path, "config.json")):
            print(f"Warning: config.json not found in {model_path}")
            print("Directory contents:")
            print(os.listdir(model_path))

        # Load model and tokenizer
        self.tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_path)
        self.model = AutoModelForTokenClassification.from_pretrained(model_path).to(self.de

        # Load label mapping (if available)
        if os.path.exists(os.path.join(model_path, "id2label.json")):
            with open(os.path.join(model_path, "id2label.json"), "r") as f:
                self.id2label = json.load(f)
        else:
            # Fall back to model's config
            self.id2label = self.model.config.id2label
    else:
        # If local path doesn't exist, try using it as a model ID from HuggingFace Hub
        print(f"Model directory {model_path} not found, attempting to load from HuggingFace
        self.tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_path)
        self.model = AutoModelForTokenClassification.from_pretrained(model_path).to(self.de
        self.id2label = self.model.config.id2label

    # Create NER pipeline for easy inference
    self.nlp = pipeline(
        "ner",
        model=self.model,
        tokenizer=self.tokenizer,
        device=0 if self.device == "cuda" else -1,
        aggregation_strategy="simple" # Merge subword tokens
    )
    print(f"Successfully loaded model and created pipeline")

except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error loading model: {str(e)}")
    raise

def anonymize_text(self, text: str, style: str = "tag") -> str:
    """
    Anonymize PII in text by replacing entities with placeholders.
    """
    if not text:
        return ""

    # Detect entities
    entities = self.nlp(text)

    # Process in reverse order to avoid index shifting
    anonymized_text = text
    for entity in reversed(entities):
        if entity['entity_group'] != 'O':
            start, end = entity["start"], entity["end"]

            # Extract the entity type (remove B-, I- prefixes)
            tag = entity['entity_group'].split('-')[-1] if '-' in entity['entity_group'] else e

            # Apply anonymization based on style
            if style == "tag":
                replacement = f"[{tag}]"
            elif style == "mask":
                replacement = "X" * (end - start)
            else: # redact

```

```

        replacement = "[REDACTED]"

        # Replace entity in text
        anonymized_text = anonymized_text[:start] + replacement + anonymized_text[end:]

    return anonymized_text

def detect_entities(self, text: str, threshold: float = 0.7) -> list:
    """
    Detect entities in text with improved boundary detection.
    """
    # Simple implementation that just uses the pipeline
    if not text:
        return []

    # Get entities from pipeline
    entities = self.nlp(text)

    # Convert to more user-friendly format
    result = []
    for entity in entities:
        if entity['score'] >= threshold:
            # Extract entity type without B-/I- prefix
            entity_type = entity['entity_group'].split('-')[-1] if '-' in entity['entity_group']

            result.append({
                "type": entity_type,
                "text": entity['word'],
                "confidence": entity['score']
            })

    return result

```

## ✓ 7. Utility Functions

Let's create utility functions for model management and testing.

```

import shutil

def save_model_metadata(output_dir, processor):
    """Save additional metadata files needed for the model."""
    print(f"Saving extra model files to {output_dir}")

    # Save label list
    with open(os.path.join(output_dir, "label_list.txt"), "w") as f:
        f.write("\n".join(processor.label_list))

    # Save id2label mapping
    with open(os.path.join(output_dir, "id2label.json"), "w") as f:
        json.dump(processor.id2label, f)

    # Save label2id mapping
    with open(os.path.join(output_dir, "label2id.json"), "w") as f:
        json.dump(processor.label2id, f)

def check_model_exists(model_dir):
    """Check if a trained model exists and is valid."""
    # Check if directory exists
    if not os.path.exists(model_dir):
        return False, False

    # Check if directory is not empty
    if not os.listdir(model_dir):

```



```

        return True, False

# Check for essential files
required_files = ["config.json", "pytorch_model.bin"]
for file in required_files:
    if not os.path.exists(os.path.join(model_dir, file)):
        return True, False

return True, True

def try_fallback_model(test_sentences):
    """Try using a fallback model if the custom model fails."""
    print("\nFallback: Loading a pre-trained NER model from HuggingFace instead")
    try:
        fallback_anonymizer = PIIAnonymizer(
            model_path="dslim/bert-base-NER",
            device="cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"
        )
        print("\n===== FALLBACK ANONYMIZATION RESULTS =====\n")
        for sentence in test_sentences:
            anonymized_sentence = fallback_anonymizer.anonymize_text(sentence)
            print(f"Original: {sentence}")
            print(f"Anonymized: {anonymized_sentence}")
            print("-" * 50)
    except Exception as fallback_error:
        print(f"\nFallback also failed: {str(fallback_error)}")
        print("Please check your installation of transformers and ensure you have internet connecti'

def get_test_sentences():
    """Get a list of test sentences for demonstration."""
    return [
        "EU rejects German call to boycott British lamb.",
        "Peter Blackburn works at Microsoft in Seattle.",
        "BRUSSELS 1996-08-22 - The meeting took place at the Grand Hotel.",
        "John Smith and Sarah Johnson attended the conference in New York City last week.",
        "The European Commission said on Thursday it disagreed with German advice to consumers to sl
        "Apple Inc. announced its new headquarters in Cupertino, California."
    ]

```

## ✓ 8. Main Training and Testing Function

Now, let's create a function that trains the model and tests it.

```

def train_and_test_model(output_dir="./model", force_train=False):
    """Train (if needed) and test a PII anonymization model."""
    # --- 1. Check if model already exists ---
    exists, is_valid = check_model_exists(output_dir)

    if exists and is_valid and not force_train:
        print(f"✓ Valid trained model already exists at {output_dir}")
        print("  Skipping training to save time.")
        print("  (Use force_train=True to retrain anyway)")
    else:
        if exists and not is_valid:
            print(f"! Found model directory at {output_dir} but it's incomplete or invalid")
            print("  Removing directory and retraining...")
            shutil.rmtree(output_dir)
            os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)
        elif force_train:
            print(f"! Forcing retraining as requested")
            shutil.rmtree(output_dir, ignore_errors=True)
            os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)

```

```

else:
    print(f"! No existing model found at {output_dir}")
    os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)

# --- 2. Data Loading and Preparation ---
print("\n=== Data Loading and Preparation ===")
processor = PIIDataProcessor()
datasets = processor.load_conll2003_dataset()
datasets = processor.convert_to_ner_format(datasets)

# --- 3. Training ---
print("\n=== Model Training ===")
trainer = PIITrainer(
    model_name="distilbert-base-uncased",
    datasets=datasets,
    label_list=processor.label_list,
    id2label=processor.id2label,
    label2id=processor.label2id,
    output_dir=output_dir
)

trainer.train()

# --- 4. Evaluation ---
print("\n=== Model Evaluation ===")
results = trainer.evaluate()
print(f"Evaluation results: {results}")

# --- 5. Save Model ---
print("\n=== Saving Model ===")
trainer.save_model()
save_model_metadata(output_dir, processor)
print(f"Model saved to {output_dir}")

# --- 6. Test Anonymization ---
print("\n=== Testing Anonymization ===")
test_sentences = get_test_sentences()

try:
    print("Initializing anonymizer...")
    anonymizer = PIIAnonymizer(
        model_path=output_dir,
        device="cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"
    )

    print("\n===== ANONYMIZATION RESULTS =====\n")
    for sentence in test_sentences:
        anonymized_sentence = anonymizer.anonymize_text(sentence)
        print(f"Original:    {sentence}")
        print(f"Anonymized: {anonymized_sentence}")
        print("-" * 50)

    return anonymizer

except Exception as e:
    print(f"\nError in anonymization: {str(e)}")
    try_fallback_model(test_sentences)
    return None

```

## ✓ 9. Run Training and Testing

Now, let's train the model (if needed) and test the anonymization functionality.

```
import shutil
```

```
# Clear the Hugging Face dataset cache manually
shutil.rmtree("./hf_cache", ignore_errors=True)
```

```
pip install --upgrade datasets
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: datasets in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (3.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: filelock in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: pyarrow>=15.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: dill<0.3.9,>=0.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: requests>=2.32.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm>=4.66.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: xxhash in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: multiprocessing<0.70.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: fsspec<=2025.3.0,>=2023.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: huggingface-hub>=0.24.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: pyyaml>=5.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: aiohttp!=4.0.0a0,!4.0.0a1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.7.4.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: hf-xet<2.0.0,>=1.1.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: aiohappyeyeballs>=2.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: aiosignal>=1.1.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=17.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: frozenlist>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: multidict<7.0,>=4.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: propcache>=0.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: yarl<2.0,>=1.17.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from datasets)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from python-dateutil)
```

```
# Train and test the model (will skip training if valid model exists)
MODEL_DIR = "/content/pii-model"
anonymizer = train_and_test_model(MODEL_DIR, force_train=False)
```



! No existing model found at /content/pii-model

=== Data Loading and Preparation ===

Loading CoNLL-2003 dataset...

/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/huggingface\_hub/utils/\_auth.py:94: 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>)

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()

README.md: 12.3k/? [00:00<00:00, 1.16MB/s]

conll2003.py: 9.57k/? [00:00<00:00, 798kB/s]

Dataset loaded with 14041 training, 3250 validation, and 3453 test examples

=== Model Training ===

Initializing tokenizer and model from distilbert-base-uncased...

tokenizer\_config.json: 100% 48.0/48.0 [00:00<00:00, 3.99kB/s]

config.json: 100% 483/483 [00:00<00:00, 32.7kB/s]

vocab.txt: 100% 232k/232k [00:00<00:00, 15.2MB/s]

tokenizer.json: 100% 466k/466k [00:00<00:00, 6.92MB/s]

Tokenizing datasets...

Map: 100% 14041/14041 [00:03<00:00, 2765.94 examples/s]

Map: 100% 3250/3250 [00:00<00:00, 4607.19 examples/s]

Map: 100% 3453/3453 [00:00<00:00, 4911.11 examples/s]

Initializing model with 9 labels...

model.safetensors: 100% 268M/268M [00:02<00:00, 139MB/s]

Some weights of DistilBertForTokenClassification were not initialized from the model checkpoint

You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it for predictions

Using CUDA for training

Starting model training...

[2634/2634 03:42, Epoch 3/3]

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy	F1	Precision	Recall
1	0.066700	0.056248	0.983211	0.911494	0.905736	0.917326
2	0.041000	0.048500	0.986775	0.931894	0.926160	0.937700
3	0.022400	0.049768	0.987165	0.934304	0.928785	0.939889

=== Model Evaluation ===

Evaluating model...

[204/204 00:03]

Evaluation results: {'eval\_loss': 0.04976791515946388, 'eval\_accuracy': 0.9871647546890521, 'eval\_f1': 0.934304, 'eval\_precision': 0.928785, 'eval\_recall': 0.939889}

=== Saving Model ===

Saving model to /content/pii-model...

Device set to use cuda:0

Model saved successfully!

Saving extra model files to /content/pii-model

Model saved to /content/pii-model

=== Testing Anonymization ===

Initializing anonymizer...

Loading model from: /content/pii-model

Device set to use cuda

Successfully loaded model and created pipeline

===== ANONYMIZATION RESULTS =====

Original: EU rejects German call to boycott British lamb.

Anonymized: [ORG] rejects [MISC] call to boycott [MISC] lamb.

Original: Peter Blackburn works at Microsoft in Seattle.

Anonymized: [PEP] works at [ORG] in [LOC]

ANONYMIZED: [PER] WORKS AT [ORG] IN [LOC].

Original: BRUSSELS 1996-08-22 - The meeting took place at the Grand Hotel.

Anonymized: [LOC] 1996-08-22 - The meeting took place at the [LOC].

Original: John Smith and Sarah Johnson attended the conference in New York City last week.

Anonymized: [PER] and [PER] attended the conference in [LOC] last week.

Original: The European Commission said on Thursday it disagreed with German advice to consumer

Anonymized: The [ORG] said on Thursday it disagreed with [MISC] advice to consumers to shun [MISC]

Original: Apple Inc. announced its new headquarters in Cupertino, California.

Anonymized: [ORG]. announced its new headquarters in [LOC][LOC], [LOC].

## ✓ 10. Try Different Anonymization Styles

Let's try the different anonymization styles available.

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
# Function to demonstrate different anonymization
def demo_anonymization_styles(text):
    if anonymizer is None:
        print("Anonymizer not available. Please check previous steps.")
        return

    print(f"Original text: {text}\n")

    print("Tag style (default):")
    print(anonymizer.anonymize_text(text, style="tag"))
    print("\nMask style:")
    print(anonymizer.anonymize_text(text, style="mask"))
    print("\nRedact style:")
    print(anonymizer.anonymize_text(text, style="redact"))

    print("\nDetected entities:")
    entities = anonymizer.detect_entities(text, threshold=0.6)
    for entity in entities:
        print(f"• {entity['text']} - {entity['type']} ({entity['confidence']:.2%})")

# Try with a custom example
demo_text = "John Smith is the CEO of Acme Corporation based in New York City."
demo_anonymization_styles(demo_text)
```

➡ Original text: John Smith is the CEO of Acme Corporation based in New York City.

Tag style (default):  
[PER] is the CEO of [ORG] based in [LOC].

Mask style:  
XXXXXXXXXX is the CEO of XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX based in XXXXXXXXXXXXX.

Redact style:  
[REDACTED] is the CEO of [REDACTED] based in [REDACTED].

Detected entities:

- john smith - PER (99.79%)
- acme corporation - ORG (98.61%)
- new york city - LOC (99.19%)

## ✓ 11. Interactive Demo with Gradio

Now, let's create an interactive web interface using Gradio.

```
# Install gradio if not already installed
!pip install -q gradio

import gradio as gr

def create_gradio_interface(anon):
    """
    Create a Gradio interface for PII anonymization.
    """
    if anon is None:
        print("Anonymizer not available. Can't create interface.")
        return None

    def process_text(text, threshold, style, show_entities):
        """Process text for the Gradio interface."""
        if not text:
            return "Please enter some text to anonymize."

        try:
            # Detect entities
            entities = anon.detect_entities(text, threshold)

            # Anonymize text
            anonymized = anon.anonymize_text(text, style)

            # Return result with or without entity details
            if show_entities:
                entity_list = "\n".join([
                    f"• {e['text']} - {e['type']} ({e['confidence']:.2%})"
                    for e in entities
                ])
                return f"Anonymized text:\n{anonymized}\n\nDetected entities:\n{entity_list}"
            else:
                return anonymized

        except Exception as e:
            import traceback
            return f"Error processing text: {str(e)}\n\n{traceback.format_exc()}"

    def highlight_entities(text, threshold=0.7):
        """Generate HTML with highlighted entities for visualization."""
        if not text:
            return ""

        # Detect entities
        entities = anon.detect_entities(text, threshold)

        # Define entity type colors
        colors = {
            "PER": "#ffcccc", # Light red for persons
            "ORG": "#ccffcc", # Light green for organizations
            "LOC": "#ccccff", # Light blue for locations
            "MISC": "#ffffcc" # Light yellow for miscellaneous
        }

        # Find entity positions in text
        entities_with_pos = []
        for entity in entities:
            start = text.find(entity["text"])
            if start >= 0:
```

```

        entities_with_pos.append({
            "start": start,
            "end": start + len(entity["text"]),
            "type": entity["type"],
            "confidence": entity["confidence"]
        })

# Sort by position reversed (to avoid index shifting)
entities_with_pos.sort(key=lambda x: x["start"], reverse=True)

# Insert HTML tags for highlighting
html_text = text
for entity in entities_with_pos:
    entity_text = text[entity["start"]:entity["end"]]
    entity_type = entity["type"]
    confidence = entity["confidence"]
    color = colors.get(entity_type, "#eeeeee")

    # Create highlighted span
    html_entity = (
        f'<span style="background-color: {color};" '
        f'title="{entity_type} ({confidence:.1%})">{entity_text}</span>'
    )

    # Replace text with highlighted version
    html_text = html_text[:entity["start"]] + html_entity + html_text[entity["end"]:]

return html_text

# Create interface with tabs for different functionalities
with gr.Blocks(title="PII Anonymization Tool") as demo:
    gr.Markdown("# PII Anonymization Tool")
    gr.Markdown("""
    This tool automatically detects and anonymizes personally identifiable information in text
    using a fine-tuned Named Entity Recognition model.

    It can detect names, organizations, locations, and other entities in your text.
    """)

    with gr.Tab("Text Anonymization"):
        with gr.Row():
            with gr.Column():
                # Input area
                input_text = gr.Textbox(
                    lines=5,
                    placeholder="Enter text to anonymize (e.g., 'John Smith works at Microsoft in'",
                    label="Input Text"
                )

            with gr.Column():
                # Configuration options
                threshold = gr.Slider(
                    minimum=0.1,
                    maximum=0.9,
                    value=0.6,
                    step=0.05,
                    label="Confidence Threshold (higher = fewer replacements)"
                )

                style = gr.Radio(
                    ["tag", "mask", "redact"],
                    label="Anonymization Style",
                    value="tag",
                    info="Tag: [PER], Mask: XXXX, Redact: [REDACTED]"
                )

            show_entities = gr.Checkbox(
                label="Show detected entities"
            )

```

```

        value=True
    )

    anonymize_btn = gr.Button("Anonymize Text")

    with gr.Column():
        # Output area
        output_text = gr.Textbox(label="Result", lines=10)

# Example inputs
examples = gr.Examples(
    examples=[
        ["John Smith works at Microsoft in New York.", 0.6, "tag", True],
        ["Please contact Sarah Johnson at sarah.j@example.com or call 555-123-4567.", 0.6, "tag", True],
        ["Patient #12345 was admitted on January 15th with Dr. Williams supervising.", 0.6, "tag", True],
        ["EU rejects German call to boycott British lamb.", 0.6, "tag", True],
        ["Apple Inc. announced its new headquarters in Cupertino, California.", 0.7, "tag", True],
    ],
    inputs=[input_text, threshold, style, show_entities]
)

# Connect button to processing function
anonymize_btn.click(
    fn=process_text,
    inputs=[input_text, threshold, style, show_entities],
    outputs=output_text
)

with gr.Tab("Entity Highlighting"):
    with gr.Row():
        with gr.Column():
            # Input area
            highlight_input = gr.Textbox(
                lines=5,
                placeholder="Enter text to highlight entities",
                label="Input Text"
            )
            highlight_threshold = gr.Slider(
                minimum=0.1,
                maximum=0.9,
                value=0.6,
                step=0.05,
                label="Confidence Threshold"
            )
            highlight_btn = gr.Button("Highlight Entities")
        with gr.Column():
            # Output HTML with highlighting
            highlighted_output = gr.HTML(label="Highlighted Text")

# Connect button to highlighting function
highlight_btn.click(
    fn=highlight_entities,
    inputs=[highlight_input, highlight_threshold],
    outputs=highlighted_output
)

# Example inputs for highlighting
highlight_examples = gr.Examples(
    examples=[
        ["John Smith works at Microsoft in New York.", 0.6],
        ["EU rejects German call to boycott British lamb.", 0.6],
        ["The European Commission said on Thursday it disagreed with German advice to cor"],
    ],
    inputs=[highlight_input, highlight_threshold]
)

with gr.Tab("About"):
```



```

# About tab with information about the project
gr.Markdown("""
## About This Tool

This PII anonymization tool uses a fine-tuned Named Entity Recognition (NER) model
based on DistilBERT to identify and anonymize personally identifiable information in text

### Entity Types
- **PER**: Person names (e.g., "John Smith")
- **ORG**: Organizations (e.g., "Microsoft", "European Commission")
- **LOC**: Locations (e.g., "New York", "Brussels")
- **MISC**: Miscellaneous entities (e.g., "German", "British")

### Anonymization Styles
- **Tag**: Replaces entities with their type in brackets, e.g., [PER]
- **Mask**: Replaces characters with 'X', maintaining the entity length
- **Redact**: Replaces entities with [REDACTED], regardless of entity type or length

### Model Information
This tool uses a model fine-tuned on CoNLL-2003 dataset for named entity recognition.
""")

return demo

# Create and launch the interface
if anonymizer is not None:
    demo = create_gradio_interface(anonymizer)
    if demo is not None:
        demo.launch(share=True)

```

Colab notebook detected. To show errors in colab notebook, set debug=True in launch()  
 \* Running on public URL: <https://464aab670116a7f422.gradio.live>

This share link expires in 1 week. For free permanent hosting and GPU upgrades, run `gradio dep`

(higher = fewer replacements)

0.1

0.9

Tag: [PER], Mask: XXXX, Redact: [REDACTED]

☒ tag
 ☐ mask
 ☐ redact

Reference:

```
@inproceedings{tjong-kim-sang-de-meulder-2003-introduction, title = "Introduction to the {C}o{NLL}-2003 Shared Task: Language-Independent Named Entity Recognition", author = "Tjong Kim Sang, Erik F. and De Meulder, Fien", booktitle = "Proceedings of the Seventh Conference on Natural Language Learning at {HLT}-{NAACL} 2003", year = "2003", url = "https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/W03-0419", pages = "142--147".}
```

```
!jupyter nbconvert --to html /content/PII-Anonymization-Notebook.ipynb
```



```
Copy or reveal.js.org, reveal.js.
```

```
If a relative path is given, it must be a subdirectory of the current directory (from which the server is run).
```

```
See the usage documentation
```

```
(https://nbconvert.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html#reveal-js-html-slideshow) for more details.
```

```
Default: ''
```

```
Equivalent to: [--SlidesExporter.reveal_url_prefix]
```

```
--nbformat=<Enum>
```

```
The nbformat version to write.
```

```
Use this to downgrade notebooks.
```

```
Choices: any of [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
Default: 4
```

```
Equivalent to: [--NotebookExporter.nbformat_version]
```

### Examples

```
-----
```

The simplest way to use nbconvert is

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --to html
```

Options include ['asciidoc', 'custom', 'html', 'latex', 'markdown', 'notebook', 'p

```
> jupyter nbconvert --to latex mynotebook.ipynb
```

Both HTML and LaTeX support multiple output templates. LaTeX includes 'base', 'article' and 'report'. HTML includes 'basic', 'lab' and 'classic'. You can specify the flavor of the format used.

```
> jupyter nbconvert --to html --template lab mynotebook.ipynb
```

You can also pipe the output to stdout, rather than a file

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --stdout
```

PDF is generated via latex

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --to pdf
```

You can get (and serve) a Reveal.js-powered slideshow

```
> jupyter nbconvert myslides.ipynb --to slides --post serve
```

Multiple notebooks can be given at the command line in a couple of different ways:

```
> jupyter nbconvert notebook*.ipynb
```

```
> jupyter nbconvert notebook1.ipynb notebook2.ipynb
```

