Trademark Classification API

A REST API for classifying trademarks based on the description of goods and services. The API leverages a BERT-based model to predict the most suitable trademark class.

Project Overview

This project involves creating a machine learning model using BERT to classify trademarks into appropriate classes based on the description provided by users. The project includes the following components:

- Preprocessing trademark data and training a BERT-based model.
- Building a REST API using Django to serve the classification model.
- Dockerizing the application for deployment.
- Implementing request rate limiting and logging for the API.

Prerequisites

- Python 3.7+
- Pytorch
- Transformers
- Docker
- Django and Django REST Framework
- Postman

Technologies Used

- **Django**: Web framework for building the API.
- **Django REST Framework**: For creating RESTful APIs.
- **PyTorch**: For using the BERT model.
- **Hugging Face Transformers**: For accessing and using the BERT model and tokenizer.
- **PostgreSQL**: Database to store user request data.
- **Docker**: For containerizing the application.
- **WandB (Weights & Biases)**: Used during the training phase for model tracking and logging.

Getting Started

1. Data Preprocessing and Model Training

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import torch
from torch import nn
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, Dataset
from transformers import BertTokenizer, BertModel, AdamW

# Load and preprocess data
df = pd.read_json("/content/sample_data/idmanual.json")
df = df[df['status'] == 'A']
X = df['description'].values
y = df['class_id'].values

# Encode labels
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
y = label_encoder.fit_transform(y)

# Split data
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Initialize tokenizer
tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
max_len = 128

# Create Dataset class
class TrademarkDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, texts, labels, tokenizer, max_len):
        self.texts = texts
        self.labels = labels
        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
```

```
        self.max_len = max_len

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.texts)

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        text = self.texts[idx]
        label = self.labels[idx]
        encoding = self.tokenizer.encode_plus(
            text,
            add_special_tokens=True,
            max_length=self.max_len,
            return_token_type_ids=False,
            padding='max_length',
            truncation=True,
            return_attention_mask=True,
            return_tensors='pt',
        )
        return {
            'text': text,
            'input_ids': encoding['input_ids'].flatten(),
            'attention_mask': encoding['attention_mask'].flatten(),
            'label': torch.tensor(label, dtype=torch.long)
        }

# Create DataLoader
train_dataset = TrademarkDataset(X_train, y_train, tokenizer, max_len)
val_dataset = TrademarkDataset(X_val, y_val, tokenizer, max_len)
train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=16, shuffle=True)
val_loader = DataLoader(val_dataset, batch_size=16)
```

```
# Define model
class TrademarkClassifier(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, n_classes):
        super(TrademarkClassifier, self).__init__()
        self.bert = BertModel.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
        self.drop = nn.Dropout(p=0.3)
        self.out = nn.Linear(self.bert.config.hidden_size, n_classes)

    def forward(self, input_ids, attention_mask):
        outputs = self.bert(input_ids=input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask)
        pooled_output = outputs.pooler_output
        output = self.drop(pooled_output)
        return self.out(output)

model = TrademarkClassifier(len(label_encoder.classes_))
model = model.to('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')

# Training setup
optimizer = AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=2e-5, correct_bias=False)
loss_fn = nn.CrossEntropyLoss().to('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
```

2. Model Training

```
import wandb
wandb.login()

# Initialize WandB
wandb.init(project="trademark-classification",
settings=wandb.Settings(start_method="fork"))
wandb.watch(model, log="all")

def train_epoch(model, data_loader, loss_fn, optimizer, device, scheduler, n_examples):
```

```
    model = model.train()
    losses = []
    correct_predictions = 0

    for d in data_loader:
        input_ids = d["input_ids"].to(device)
        attention_mask = d["attention_mask"].to(device)
        labels = d["label"].to(device)

        outputs = model(input_ids=input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask)
        _, preds = torch.max(outputs, dim=1)
        loss = loss_fn(outputs, labels)

        correct_predictions += torch.sum(preds == labels)
        losses.append(loss.item())

        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        optimizer.zero_grad()

    return correct_predictions.double() / n_examples, np.mean(losses)

def eval_model(model, data_loader, loss_fn, device, n_examples):
    model = model.eval()
    losses = []
    correct_predictions = 0

    with torch.no_grad():
        for d in data_loader:
            input_ids = d["input_ids"].to(device)
```

```
            attention_mask = d["attention_mask"].to(device)
            labels = d["label"].to(device)

            outputs = model(input_ids=input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask)
            _, preds = torch.max(outputs, dim=1)
            loss = loss_fn(outputs, labels)

            correct_predictions += torch.sum(preds == labels)
            losses.append(loss.item())

    return correct_predictions.double() / n_examples, np.mean(losses)

# Training loop
device = 'cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu'
num_epochs = 5
best_accuracy = 0

for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    print(f'Epoch {epoch + 1}/{num_epochs}')
    print('-' * 10)

    train_acc, train_loss = train_epoch(model, train_loader, loss_fn, optimizer, device, None,
len(X_train))
    print(f'Train loss {train_loss} accuracy {train_acc}')

    val_acc, val_loss = eval_model(model, val_loader, loss_fn, device, len(X_val))
    print(f'Val loss {val_loss} accuracy {val_acc}')

    wandb.log({"train_loss": train_loss, "train_acc": train_acc, "val_loss": val_loss, "val_acc":
val_acc})
```

```
    if val_acc > best_accuracy:
        torch.save(model.state_dict(), 'best_model_state.bin')
        best_accuracy = val_acc

wandb.finish()

def predict(text, model, tokenizer, max_len):
    encoding = tokenizer.encode_plus(
        text,
        add_special_tokens=True,
        max_length=max_len,
        return_token_type_ids=False,
        padding='max_length',
        truncation=True,
        return_attention_mask=True,
        return_tensors='pt',
    )
    input_ids = encoding['input_ids'].to(device)
    attention_mask = encoding['attention_mask'].to(device)

    output = model(input_ids, attention_mask)
    _, prediction = torch.max(output, dim=1)

    return label_encoder.inverse_transform(prediction.cpu().numpy())[0]

# Example prediction
sample_text = "Laptop carrying cases"
predicted_class = predict(sample_text, model, tokenizer, max_len)
print(f'Predicted class: {predicted_class}')
```

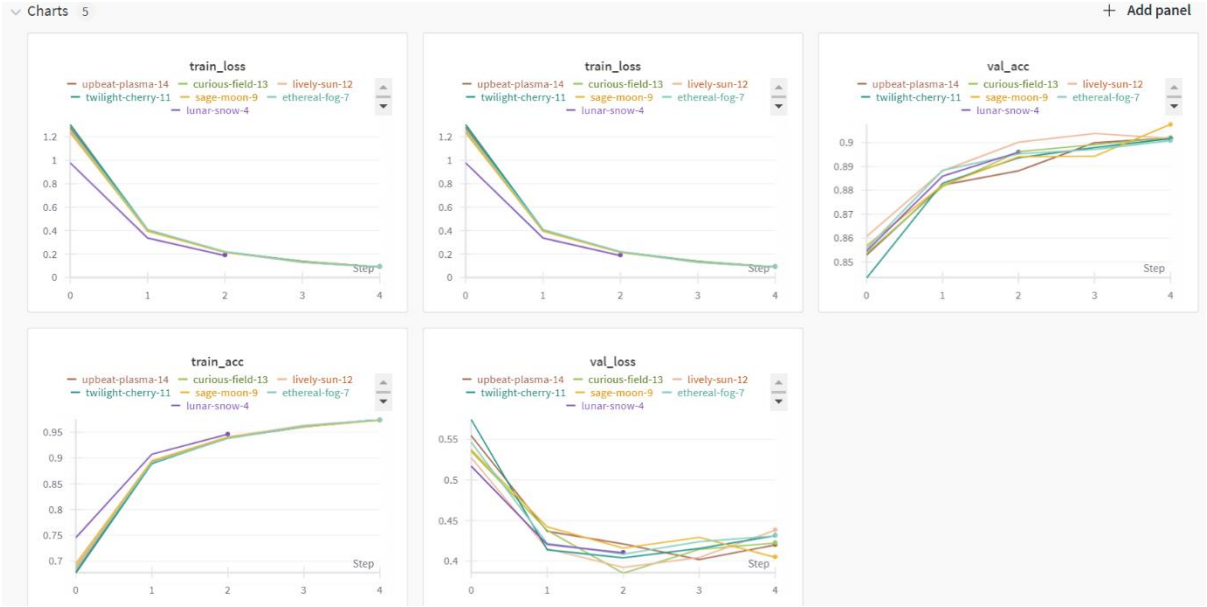
3. REST API Implementation

The REST API is implemented using Django REST Framework. It allows developers to send descriptions of goods & services and receive the predicted trademark class.

Features

- **Prediction**: Submit a description of goods/services to receive a predicted trademark class.
- **User-based Request Limiting**: Each user can make up to 5 API requests. Exceeding this limit returns an HTTP 429 status code.
- **Inference Time Logging**: The API logs the time taken for each prediction and includes it in the response.
- **API Logging**: All API calls and significant events are logged for monitoring and debugging.
- **Dockerized Deployment**: The application is containerized using Docker for easy deployment.

WandB Log Metrics



State	User	Created	Runtime	train_acc	train_loss	val_acc	val_loss
Finished	rahulradhesh	1h ago	44m 21s	0.9736	0.094761	0.90198	0.42022
Finished	rahulradhesh	5h ago	44m 3s	0.97365	0.09469	0.90208	0.42273
Finished	rahulradhesh	8h ago	43m 59s	0.9741	0.09363	0.90178	0.43851
Finished	rahulradhesh	13h ago	44m 1s	0.97458	0.094175	0.90168	0.43169
Crashed	rahulradhesh	13h ago	4m 39s	-	-	-	-
Finished	rahulradhesh	17h ago	43m 51s	0.97337	0.094989	0.90764	0.40509
Crashed	rahulradhesh	17h ago	3m 59s	-	-	-	-
Finished	rahulradhesh	20h ago	1h 14m 51s	0.97433	0.093453	0.90087	0.43147
Crashed	rahulradhesh	22h ago	2h 54m 32s	-	-	-	-
Finished	rahulradhesh	22h ago	8m 10s	-	-	-	-

Project Structure

trademark_api/

├── classification/ # Django app for the classification API

│ ├── __init__.py

│ ├── admin.py

│ ├── apps.py

│ ├── models.py # Database models

│ ├── serializers.py # Data serialization

│ ├── utils.py # Utility functions, including ML model loading and prediction

│ ├── views.py # API views

│ └── tests.py # Unit tests

│

├── trademark_api/ # Main Django project settings

│ ├── __init__.py

│ ├── settings.py

│ ├── urls.py # URL routing

│ ├── wsgi.py

│ └── asgi.py

│

```
├── Dockerfile                  # Dockerfile for building the container
├── docker-compose.yml          # Docker Compose file
├── requirements.txt            # Python dependencies
└── manage.py                   # Django's management script
```

Setup Instructions

Step 1: Clone the Repository

git clone <repository-url>

cd trademark_api

Step 2: Set Up the Python Environment

1. Create a virtual environment:

python -m venv venv

source venv/bin/activate # On Windows use `venv\Scripts\activate`

2. Install the dependencies:

pip install -r requirements.txt

Step 3: Set Up the Database

1. Make sure PostgreSQL is running:

docker-compose up -d

2. Run migrations:

python manage.py migrate

Step 4: Run the Server

Start the Django development server:

python manage.py runserver

Step 5: Making API Calls

Use an API client like Postman or cURL to interact with the API:

POST /api/predict/

{

"user_id": "unique_user_id",

"description": "description of goods or services"

}

Dockerized Deployment

To deploy the application using Docker:

docker-compose up --build

API Reference

POST /api/predict/

Request:

{

"user_id": "unique_user_id",

"description": "description of goods or services"

}

Response:

{

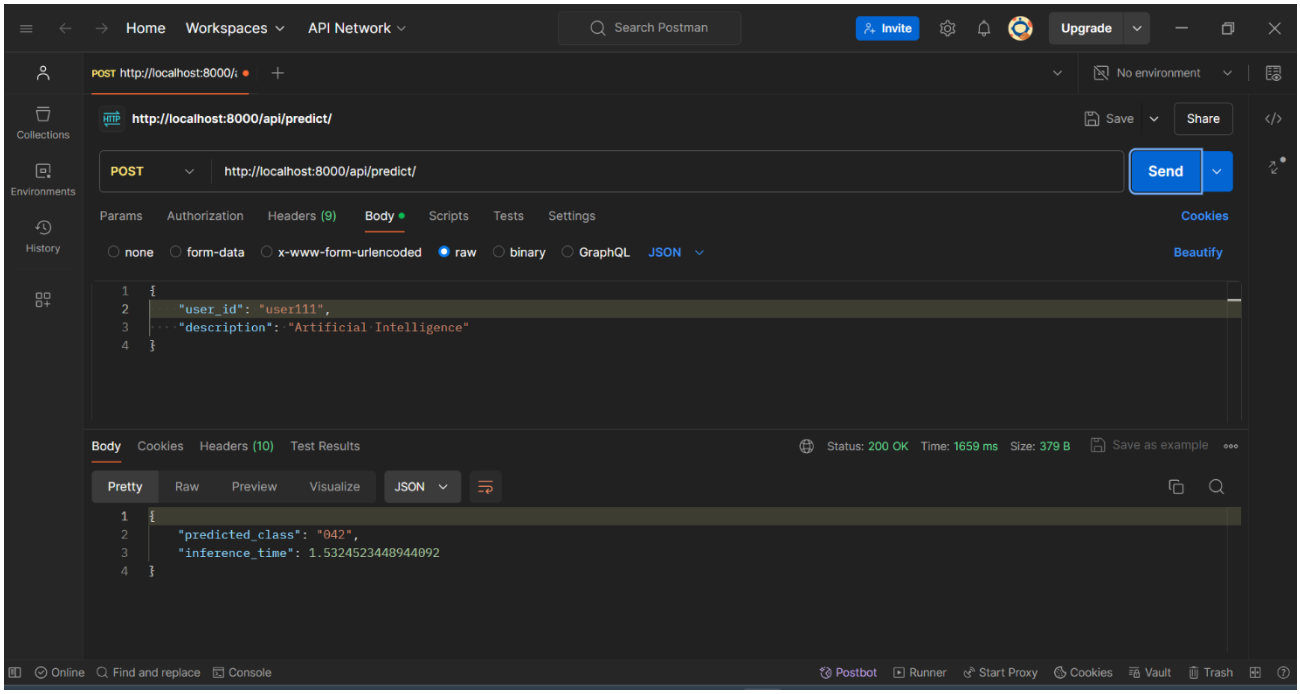
"predicted_class": "predicted trademark class",

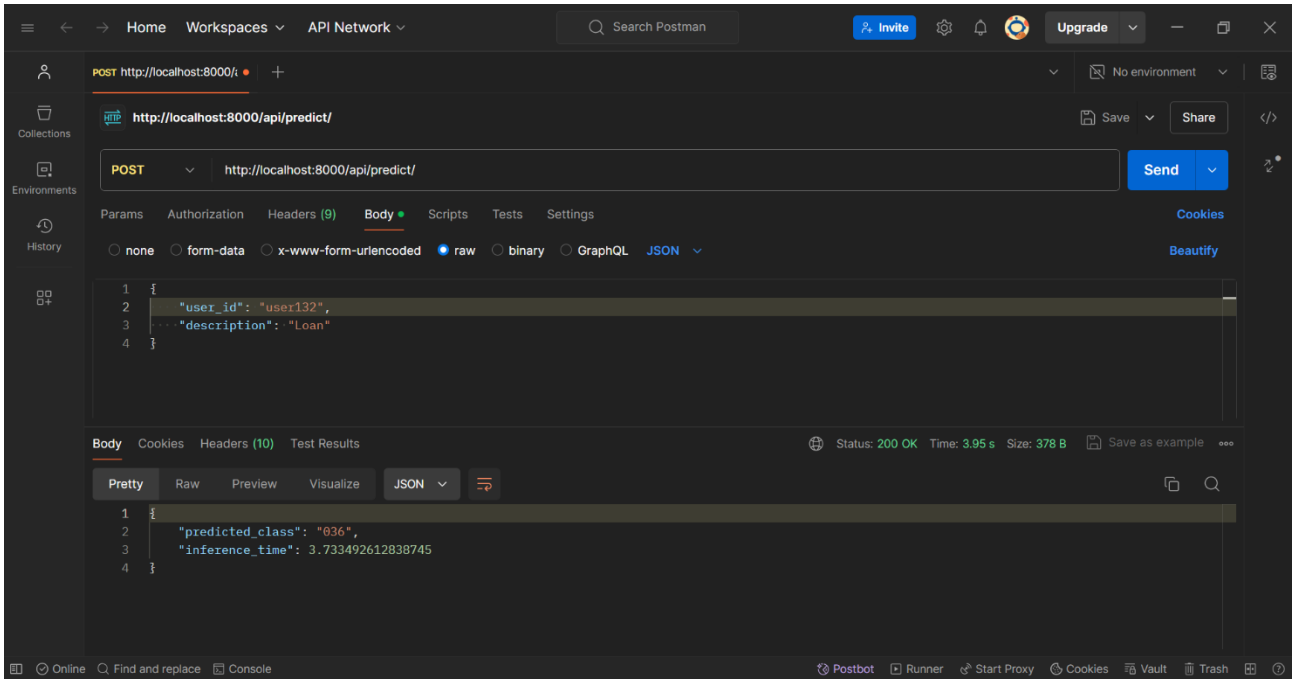
"inference_time": "time taken for prediction"

}

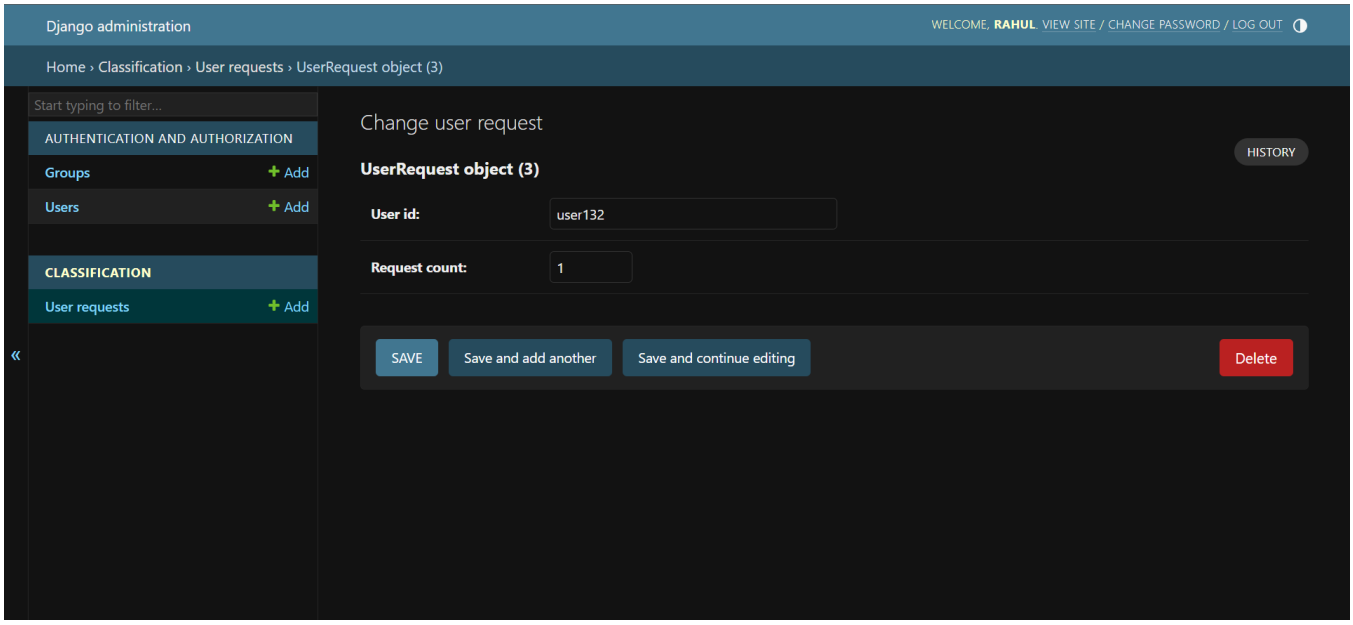
Due to storage constraints I was not able to push all the required files into the repository, please make use of the same Google Drive

1) API Request and Response (Postman)

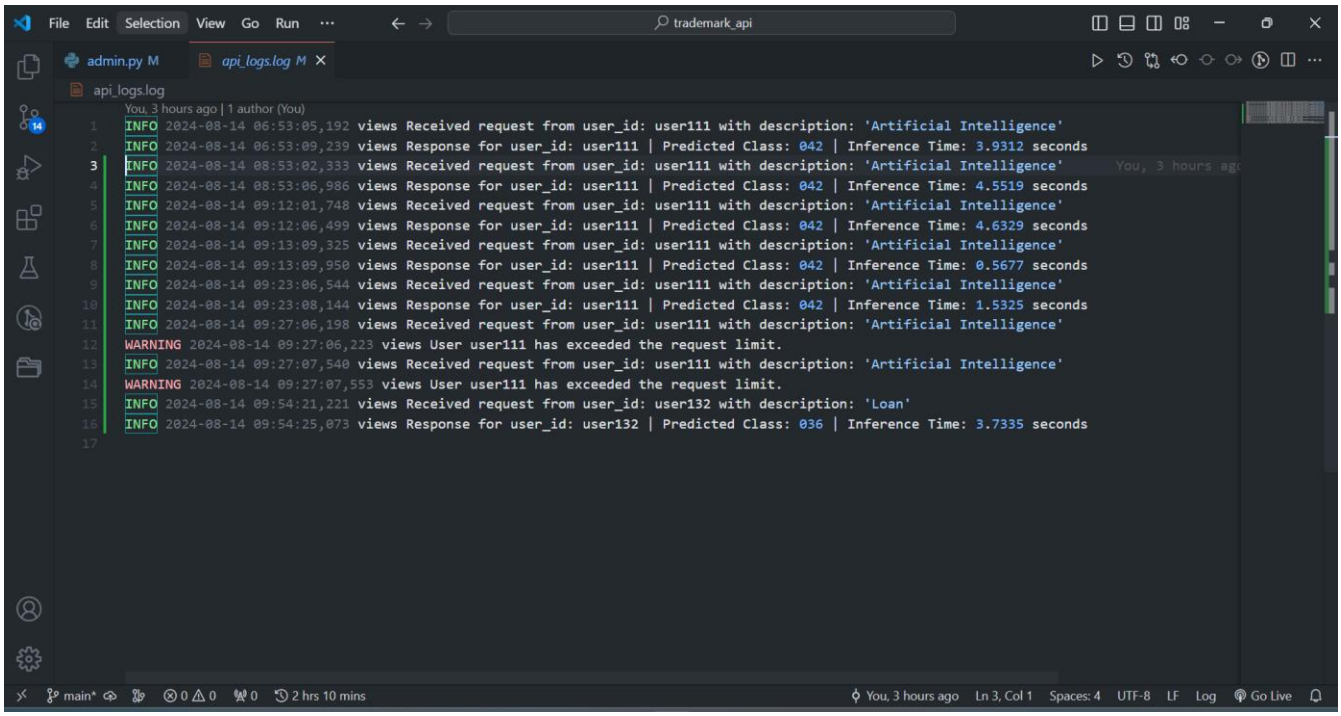




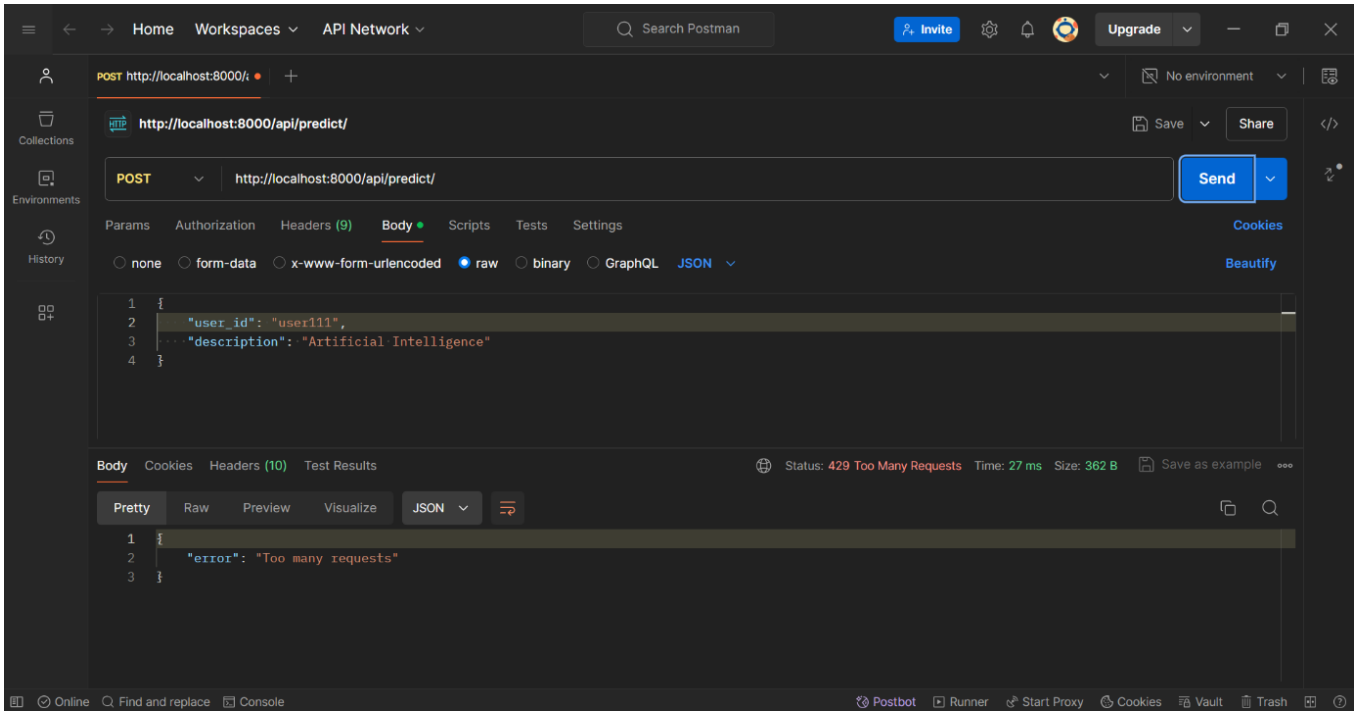
Django Admin



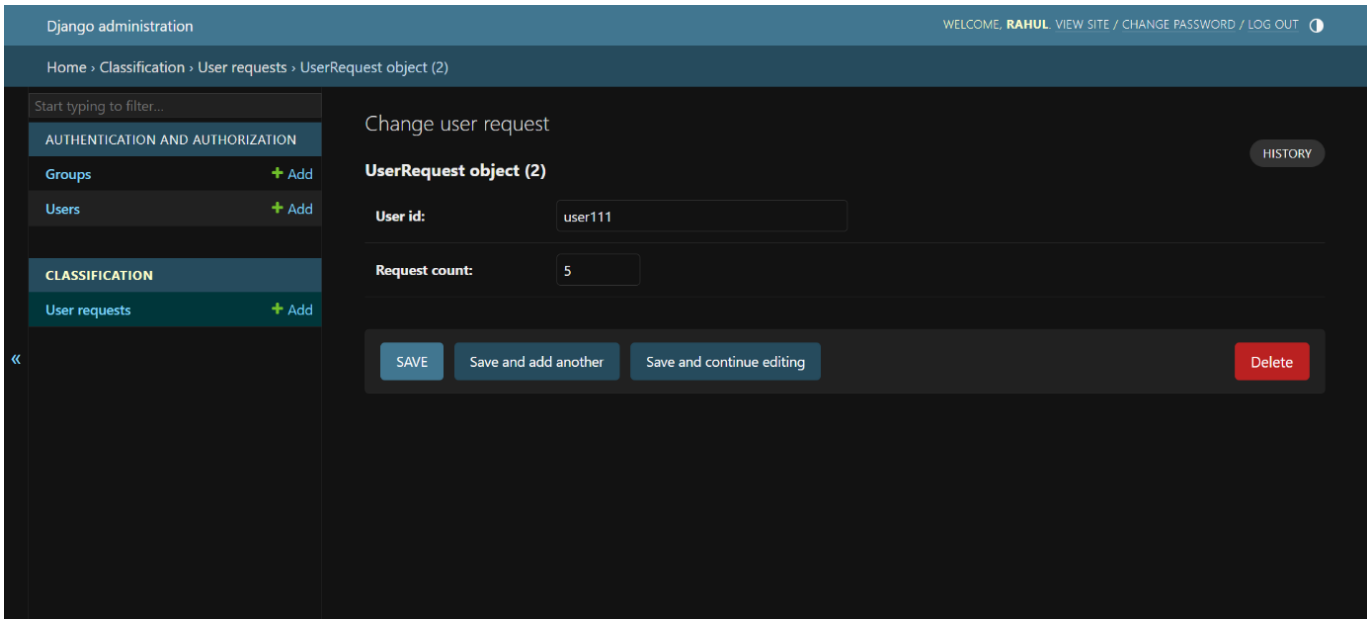
API Log File



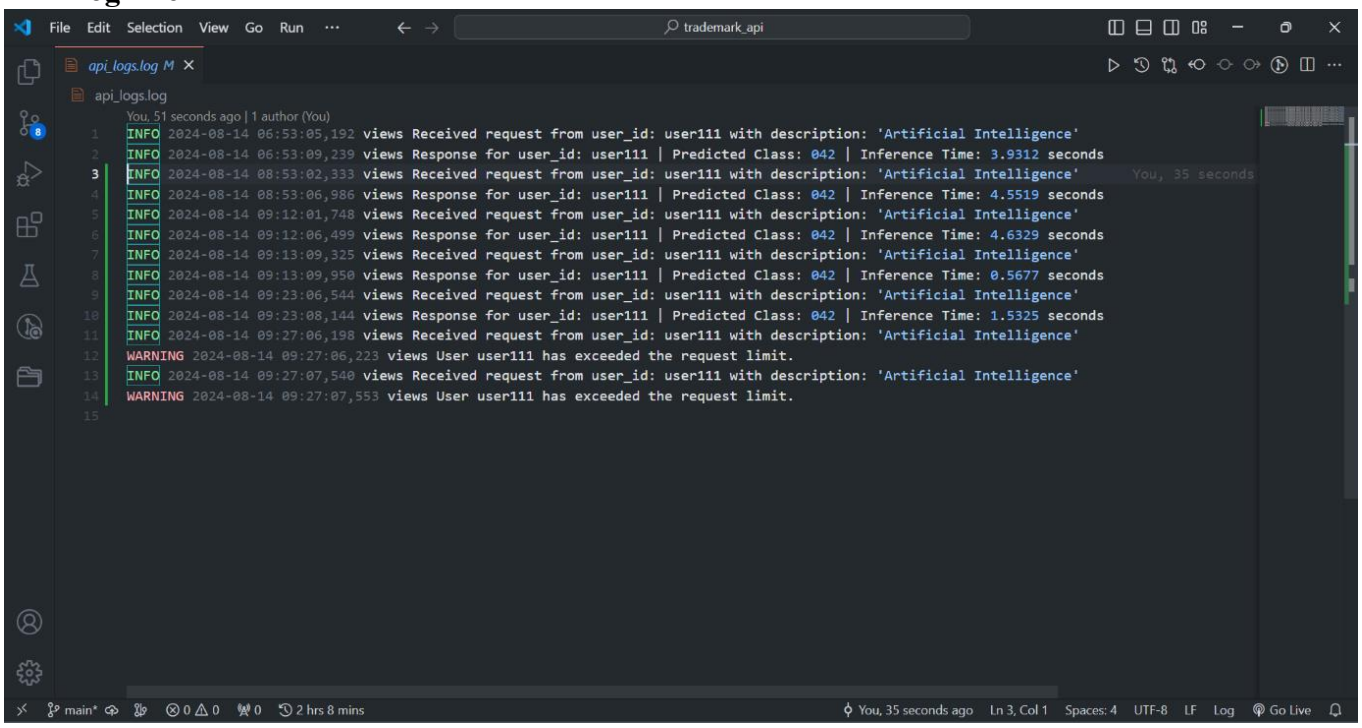
2) ERROR: HTTPS 429 Too Many Requests



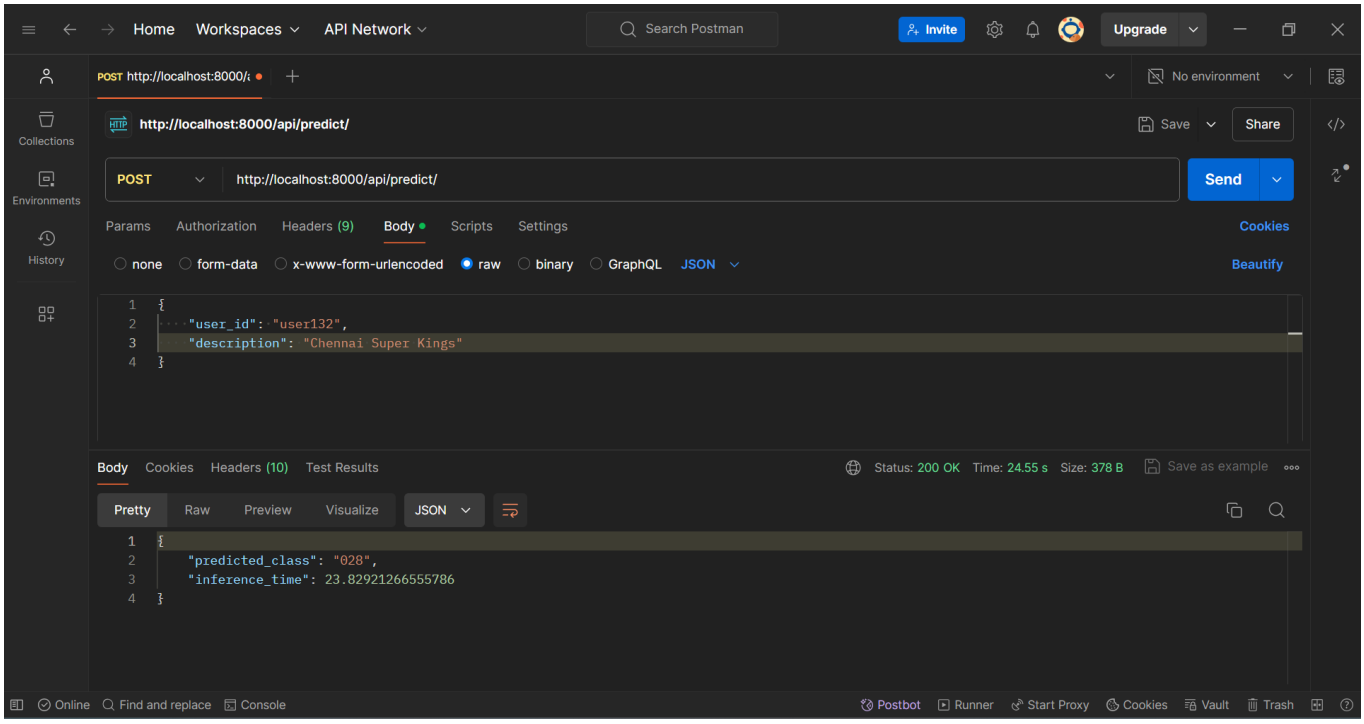
Django Admin



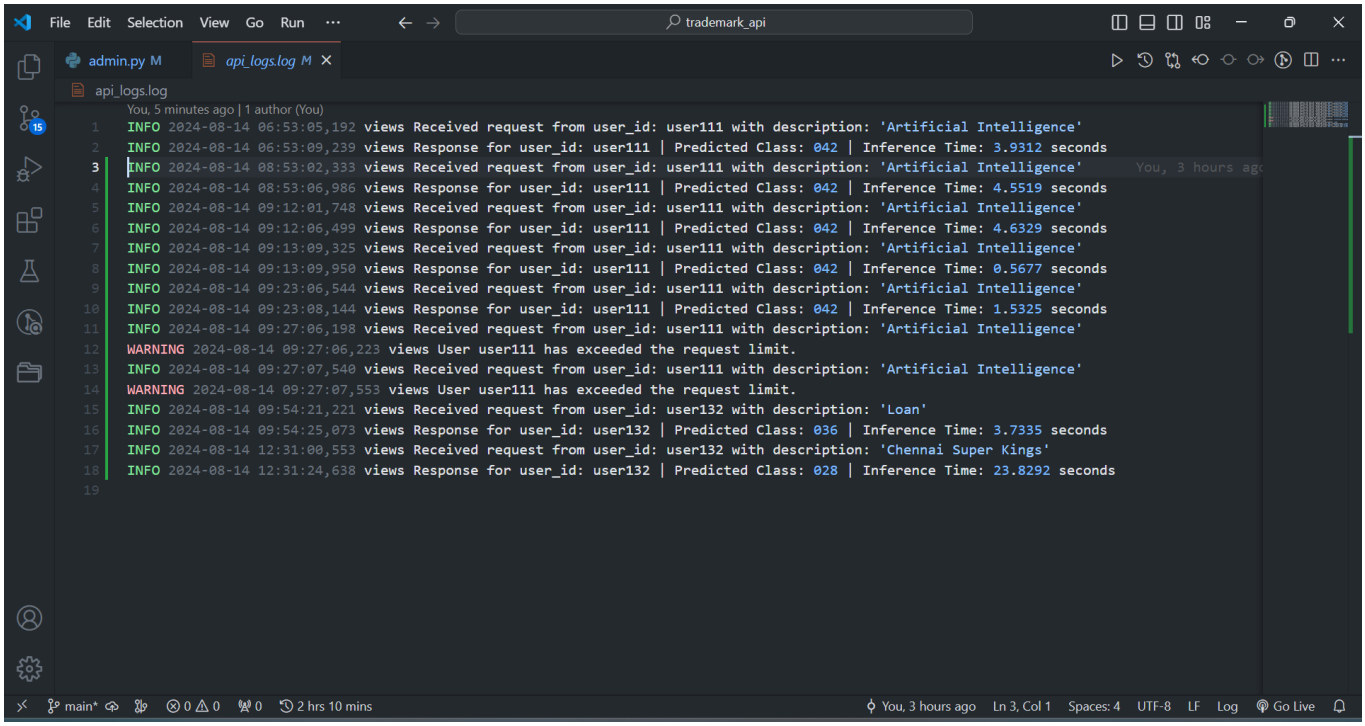
API Log File



3) API Request and Response



API Log File



Django Admin