Named Entity Recognition. XLM-RoBERTa

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In [1]:
```
from datasets import load_dataset
from transformers import DataCollatorForTokenClassification
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForTokenClassification
from transformers import TrainingArguments, Trainer

import numpy as np
import evaluate
```

Загрузка набора данных

Для обучения будем использовать "русскую" часть WikiNEuRal

In [2]:
```
# Загрузка датасета
dataset = load_dataset("Babelscape/wikineural")
```

In [3]:
```
# Пример стркои из датасета
dataset["train_ru"][0]
```

Out[3]:
```
{'tokens': ['Детство',
  'провёл',
  'в',
  'Надьсомбате',
  ',',
  'с',
  '1860',
  'г',
  '.'],
 'ner_tags': [0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
 'lang': 'ru'}
```

Предобработка данных

In [4]:
```
# Загрузка токенизатора
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("FacebookAI/xlm-roberta-base")
```

```
tokenizer_config.json:   0%|          | 0.00/25.0 [00:00<?, ?B/s]
```

```
E:\МГТУ\Магистратура\2 семестр\ММО\ДЗ\HW\venv\Lib\site-packages\huggingface_hub\file
_download.py:157: UserWarning: `huggingface_hub` cache-system uses symlinks by defau
lt to efficiently store duplicated files but your machine does not support them in
C:\Users\Михаил\.cache\huggingface\hub\models--FacebookAI--xlm-roberta-base. Caching
files will still work but in a degraded version that might require more space on you
r disk. This warning can be disabled by setting the `HF_HUB_DISABLE_SYMLINKS_WARNING
` environment variable. For more details, see https://huggingface.co/docs/huggingfac
e_hub/how-to-cache#limitations.
To support symlinks on Windows, you either need to activate Developer Mode or to run
Python as an administrator. In order to see activate developer mode, see this articl
e: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/apps/get-started/enable-your-device-for-
development
  warnings.warn(message)
E:\МГТУ\Магистратура\2 семестр\ММО\ДЗ\HW\venv\Lib\site-packages\huggingface_hub\file
_download.py:1132: FutureWarning: `resume_download` is deprecated and will be remove
d in version 1.0.0. Downloads always resume when possible. If you want to force a ne
w download, use `force_download=True`.
  warnings.warn(
config.json:   0%|          | 0.00/615 [00:00<?, ?B/s]
sentencepiece.bpe.model:   0%|          | 0.00/5.07M [00:00<?, ?B/s]
tokenizer.json:   0%|          | 0.00/9.10M [00:00<?, ?B/s]
```

In [5]:
```python
# Пример работы токенизатора
example = dataset["train_ru"][0]
tokenized_input = tokenizer(example["tokens"], is_split_into_words=True)
tokens = tokenizer.convert_ids_to_tokens(tokenized_input["input_ids"])
tokens
```

Out[5]:
```
['<s>',
 '_Де',
 'т',
 'ство',
 '_пров',
 'ёл',
 '_в',
 '_На',
 'дь',
 'сом',
 'ба',
 'те',
 '_',
 ',',
 '_с',
 '_1860',
 '_г',
 '_',
 '.',
 '</s>']
```

In [6]:
```python
def tokenize_and_align_labels(examples):
    """Корректировка токенизации
    Parameters
    ----------
    examples
        Входное предложение
    Returns
```

```
    -------
        tokenized_inputs
            Токенизированный вход
    """
    tokenized_inputs = tokenizer(
        examples["tokens"], truncation=True, is_split_into_words=True
    )

    labels = []
    for i, label in enumerate(examples[f"ner_tags"]):
        word_ids = tokenized_inputs.word_ids(batch_index=i)  # Токенизация
        previous_word_idx = None
        label_ids = []
        for word_idx in word_ids:  # Установка значения спец. токенов -100
            if word_idx is None:
                label_ids.append(-100)
            elif (
                word_idx != previous_word_idx
            ):  # Применяем метку только к первому слову в предложении при нескольк
                label_ids.append(label[word_idx])
            else:
                label_ids.append(-100)
            previous_word_idx = word_idx
        labels.append(label_ids)

    tokenized_inputs["labels"] = labels
    return tokenized_inputs
```

In [7]:
```
# Применение токенизатора к датасету
tokenized_dataset = dataset.map(tokenize_and_align_labels, batched=True)
```

```
Map:   0%|          | 0/12372 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/11597 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/9618 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/12678 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/11069 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/10547 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/13585 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/10160 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/11580 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/98640 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/92720 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/76320 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/100800 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/88400 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/83680 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/108160 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/80560 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/92320 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/12330 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/11590 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/9540 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/12600 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/11050 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/10460 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/13520 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
```

```
Map:   0%|          | 0/10070 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map:   0%|          | 0/11540 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
```

In [8]:
```python
# Загрузка DataCollator
data_collator = DataCollatorForTokenClassification(tokenizer=tokenizer)
```

Обучение модели

Метрики качества

In [9]:
```python
seqeval = evaluate.load("seqeval")
```

In [10]:
```
def compute_metrics(p):
    """Функция для расчёта метрик
    Parameters
    ----------
    p
        Предсказание
    Returns
    -------
    metrics
        Метрики качества
    """
    predictions, labels = p
    predictions = np.argmax(predictions, axis=2)
    label_list = [
        "O",
        "B-PER",
        "I-PER",
        "B-ORG",
        "I-ORG",
        "B-LOC",
        "I-LOC",
        "B-MISC",
        "I-MISC",
    ]

    true_predictions = [
        [label_list[p] for (p, l) in zip(prediction, label) if l != -100]
        for prediction, label in zip(predictions, labels)
    ]
    true_labels = [
        [label_list[l] for (p, l) in zip(prediction, label) if l != -100]
        for prediction, label in zip(predictions, labels)
    ]

    results = seqeval.compute(predictions=true_predictions, references=true_labels)
    return {
        "precision": results["overall_precision"],
        "recall": results["overall_recall"],
        "f1": results["overall_f1"],
        "accuracy": results["overall_accuracy"],
    }
```

Загрузка и обучение модели

Для обучения будем использовать базовую версию XLM-RoBERTa

In [11]:
```
id2label = {
    0: "O",
    1: "B-PER",
    2: "I-PER",
    3: "B-ORG",
    4: "I-ORG",
    5: "B-LOC",
    6: "I-LOC",
```

```
    7: "B-MISC",
    8: "I-MISC",
}
label2id = {
    "O": 0,
    "B-PER": 1,
    "I-PER": 2,
    "B-ORG": 3,
    "I-ORG": 4,
    "B-LOC": 5,
    "I-LOC": 6,
    "B-MISC": 7,
    "I-MISC": 8,
}
```

In [12]:
```
# Загрузка модели
model = AutoModelForTokenClassification.from_pretrained(
    "FacebookAI/xlm-roberta-base", num_labels=9, id2label=id2label, label2id=label2
)
```

```
model.safetensors:   0%|          | 0.00/1.12G [00:00<?, ?B/s]
```

```
Some weights of XLMRobertaForTokenClassification were not initialized from the model checkpoint at FacebookAI/xlm-roberta-base and are newly initialized: ['classifier.bias', 'classifier.weight']
You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it for predictions and inference.
```

In [13]:
```
# Аргументы для обучения
training_args = TrainingArguments(
    output_dir="XLM-RoBERTa",
    learning_rate=2e-5,
    per_device_train_batch_size=16,
    per_device_eval_batch_size=16,
    num_train_epochs=3,
    weight_decay=0.01,
    eval_strategy="epoch",
    save_strategy="epoch",
    load_best_model_at_end=True,
    push_to_hub=False,
)
```

In [14]:
```
# Описание тренера
trainer = Trainer(
    model=model,
    args=training_args,
    train_dataset=tokenized_dataset["train_ru"],
    eval_dataset=tokenized_dataset["val_ru"],
    tokenizer=tokenizer,
    data_collator=data_collator,
    compute_metrics=compute_metrics,
)
```

In [15]:
```
# Обучение модели
trainer.train()
```

[17310/17310 1:10:23, Epoch 3/3]

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Precision	Recall	F1	Accuracy
1	0.052900	0.047823	0.876401	0.888962	0.882637	0.984014
2	0.035900	0.044788	0.886792	0.903350	0.894995	0.985264
3	0.024800	0.045815	0.897186	0.905217	0.901184	0.986112

Out[15]:
```
TrainOutput(global_step=17310, training_loss=0.04422337971692275, metrics={'train_
runtime': 4223.9292, 'train_samples_per_second': 65.569, 'train_steps_per_second':
4.098, 'total_flos': 1.1444321839124448e+16, 'train_loss': 0.04422337971692275, 'e
poch': 3.0})
```

In [16]:
```
# Качество лучшей модели
trainer.evaluate()
```

[722/722 00:29]

Out[16]:
```
{'eval_loss': 0.044788189232349396,
 'eval_precision': 0.8867924528301887,
 'eval_recall': 0.9033498077979132,
 'eval_f1': 0.8949945593035908,
 'eval_accuracy': 0.9852637987574546,
 'eval_runtime': 32.5625,
 'eval_samples_per_second': 354.395,
 'eval_steps_per_second': 22.173,
 'epoch': 3.0}
```

In [17]:
```
# Сохранение модели
trainer.save_model("XLM-RoBERTa/XLM-RoBERTa_best_model/")
```