

GenAI Hands On - 1

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Seed - 42

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows a directory structure with files like .., sample_data, and unit 1.txt.
- Code Cells:**
 - Cell 11: `set_seed(42)`
 - Cell 12: `prompt = "Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that"`
- Text Block:** A descriptive text block titled "Step 1: Set a Seed" explains that a seed value makes results reproducible by starting the random number generator from the same point each time. It encourages running the code multiple times with the same seed value and notes that changing the seed creates a different sequence of random numbers.
- Text Block:** A descriptive text block titled "Step 2: Define a Prompt" states that both models will complete the sentence "Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that".

PES2UG23CS927_HandsOn-1_Unit1.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Commands + Code + Text Run all

Files

- ..
- sample_data
- unit 1.txt

Step 3: Fast Model (distilgpt2)

Let's see how the smaller model performs.

```
[13] # Initialize the pipeline with the specific model
fast_generator = pipeline('text-generation', model='distilgpt2')

# Generate text
output_fast = fast_generator(prompt, max_length=50, num_return_sequences=1)
print(output_fast[0]['generated_text'])
```

... /usr/local/lib/python3.12/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>), set it as secret in you
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(
config.json: 100% 762/762 [00:00<00:00, 61.8kB/s]
model.safetensors: 100% 353M/353M [00:09<00:00, 25.8MB/s]
generation_config.json: 100% 124/124 [00:00<00:00, 12.1kB/s]
tokenizer_config.json: 100% 26.0/26.0 [00:00<00:00, 2.23kB/s]
vocab.json: 100% 1.04M/1.04M [00:00<00:00, 4.37MB/s]
merges.txt: 100% 456k/456k [00:00<00:00, 3.81MB/s]
tokenizer.json: 100% 1.36M/1.36M [00:00<00:00, 17.6MB/s]

Device set to use cpu
Truncation was not explicitly activated but 'max_length' is provided a specific value, please use `truncation=True` to explicitly truncate example
Setting 'pad_token_id' to 'eos_token_id':50256 for open-end generation.
Both 'max_new_tokens' (=256) and 'max_length' (=50) seem to have been set. 'max_new_tokens' will take precedence. Please refer to the documentation.
Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that is designed to work with existing AI systems. It has been developed by the University of California Berkeley.

The research team led by Professor Daniel Kranz, from the University of California, Berkeley, has developed a program to learn how to use the AI. The research team developed the program to learn how to use the AI to improve the performance of the software. It has been developed by the University of California Berkeley.

Disk 81.03 GB available

Variables Terminal Executing (26s) Python 3

PES2UG23CS927_HandsOn-1_Unit1.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Commands + Code + Text Run all

Files

- ..
- sample_data
- unit 1.txt

Step 4: Standard Model (gpt2)

Now let's try the standard model.

```
[14] smart_generator = pipeline('text-generation', model='gpt2')

output_smart = smart_generator(prompt, max_length=50, num_return_sequences=1)
print(output_smart[0]['generated_text'])
```

... config.json: 100% 665/665 [00:00<00:00, 40.0kB/s]
model.safetensors: 100% 548M/548M [00:06<00:00, 63.3MB/s]
generation_config.json: 100% 124/124 [00:00<00:00, 10.9kB/s]
tokenizer_config.json: 100% 26.0/26.0 [00:00<00:00, 2.53kB/s]
vocab.json: 100% 1.04M/1.04M [00:00<00:00, 8.96MB/s]
merges.txt: 100% 456k/456k [00:00<00:00, 22.2MB/s]
tokenizer.json: 100% 1.36M/1.36M [00:00<00:00, 4.38MB/s]

Device set to use cpu
Truncation was not explicitly activated but 'max_length' is provided a specific value, please use `truncation=True` to explicitly truncate example
Setting 'pad_token_id' to 'eos_token_id':50256 for open-end generation.
Both 'max_new_tokens' (=256) and 'max_length' (=50) seem to have been set. 'max_new_tokens' will take precedence. Please refer to the documentation.
Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that allows users to build AI that can help solve complex problems. It brings together hundreds of different fields of expertise to create intelligent systems that can understand and interact with the world around us.
The AI is a model of human intelligence, and has many aspects that are similar to artificial intelligence. It can learn from humans, and it can also learn from data.
It is the main driving force behind the new Artificial Intelligence, and the AI is very important to the success of AI. The new AI is designed to be more efficient and faster than previous AI models.
The AI is designed to be scalable and adaptable to different environments. It can be used to solve complex problems without relying on humans. It can also be used to generate new ideas and insights.
The new AI is designed to work out problems that need to be solved in a way that is more efficient and faster than previous AI models.

Analysis: Compare the two outputs. Does the standard model stay more on topic? Does the fast model drift into nonsense?

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Variables Terminal ✓ 10:35 PM Python 3

Seed 82

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar displays a file tree with a folder named 'sample_data' and a file named 'unit 1.txt'. The main content area has a heading 'Step 1: Set a Seed'. It contains text explaining that a seed value makes results reproducible and code for setting the seed to 82.

```
[34] ✓ 0s set_seed(82)
```

The screenshot shows a continuation of the Jupyter Notebook. The main content area has a heading 'Step 2: Define a Prompt' with the note that both models will complete the sentence 'Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that'. Below it, there is a heading 'Step 3: Fast Model (distilgpt2)' with code for initializing a pipeline with the distilgpt2 model and generating text. A warning message about truncation behavior is shown.

```
[35] ✓ 0s prompt = "Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that"
```

```
[36] ✓ 3s # Initialize the pipeline with the specific model
fast_generator = pipeline('text-generation', model='distilgpt2')

# Generate text
output_fast = fast_generator(prompt, max_length=50, num_return_sequences=1)
print(output_fast[0]['generated_text'])
```

The next section, 'Step 4: Standard Model (gpt2)', shows code for initializing a pipeline with the gpt2 model and generating text. A warning message about truncation behavior is also present here.

```
[37] ✓ 0s smart_generator = pipeline('text-generation', model='gpt2')

output_smart = smart_generator(prompt, max_length=50, num_return_sequences=1)
print(output_smart[0]['generated_text'])
```

```
[...]
Device set to use cpu
Truncation was not explicitly activated but `max_length` is provided a specific value, please use `truncation=True` to explicitly truncate example.
Setting `pad_token_id` to `eos_token_id` 50256 for open-end generation.
Both `max_new_tokens` (=256) and `max_length` (=50) seem to have been set. `max_new_tokens` will take precedence. Please refer to the documentation.
Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that promises to transform the way we work.
```

At the bottom, there is an analysis note: 'Analysis: Compare the two outputs. Does the standard model stay more on topic? Does the fast model drift into nonsense?'.

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Variables Terminal ✓ 10:36 PM Python 3

Distil Model vs Smart (GPT) Model

- **Distil model:** Smaller, faster, uses less memory, and has fewer parameters.
 - **Smart (GPT) model:** Larger, computationally heavy, trained on very large datasets.
 - **Distilled model:** A compressed version of a larger model that learns from a teacher model to give faster inference with minimal performance loss.
-

Named Entity Recognition (NER)

NER identifies and classifies entities in text such as **person, organization, location, and date**.

Transformer

A transformer is a deep learning model designed for processing sequential text using attention mechanisms.

GPT Models

GPT-2 is a **decoder-only** model for text generation. Modern GPT-based LLMs are much larger, with many layers and billions or trillions of parameters.

Transformers Library

The **Transformers** library acts as a bridge between Hugging Face models and code, enabling easy access to LLMs.

BERT vs GPT-2

- **BERT:** Designed for deep language understanding
 - **GPT-2:** Designed for fluent text generation
-

BART

- **Full form:** Bidirectional and Auto-Regressive Transformers
- **Architecture:** Encoder–Decoder
- **Training:** Denoising autoencoder
- **Best for:** Text generation, summarization, translation

BART vs BERT:

BART supports text generation using an encoder–decoder architecture, while BERT is encoder-only and focused on language understanding.

Hugging Face

Hugging Face is an NLP platform providing pre-trained models, datasets, and tools for building and deploying machine learning applications.
