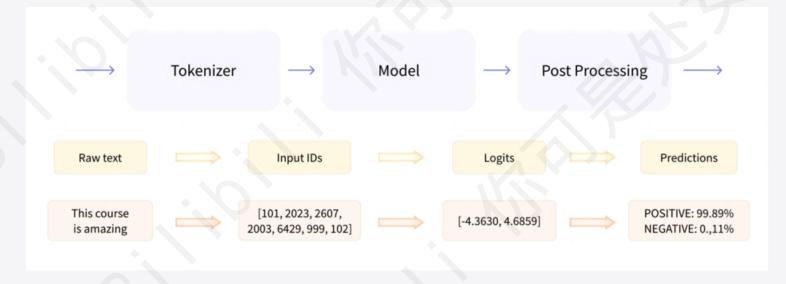


- (1) 什么是Pipeline
- (2) Pipeline支持的任务类型
- (3) Pipeline的创建与使用方式
- (4) Pipeline的背后实现

什么是Pipeline

- Pipeline
 - 将数据预处理、模型调用、结果后处理三部分组装成的流水线
 - 使我们能够直接输入文本便获得最终的答案



Pipeline支持的任务类型

名称	任务类型
text-classification (sentiment-analysis)	text
token-classification (ner)	text
question-answering	text
fill-mask	text
summarization	text
translation	text
text2text-generation	text
text-generation	text
conversational	text
table-question-answering	text
zero-shot-classification	text

automatic-speech-recognition	multimodal
feature-extraction	multimodal
audio-classification	:: audio
visual-question-answering	multimodal
document-question-answering	multimodal
zero-shot-image-classification	multimodal
zero-shot-audio-classification	multimodal
image-classification	image
zero-shot-object-detection	multimodal
video-classification	video

Pipeline创建与使用

- · 根据任务类型直接创建Pipeline
 - pipe = pipeline("text-classification")
- · 指定任务类型,再指定模型,创建基于指定模型的Pipeline
 - pipe = pipeline("text-classification", model="uer/roberta-base-finetuned-dianping-chinese")
- · 预先加载模型,再创建Pipeline
 - model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("uer/roberta-base-finetuned-dianpingchinese")
 - tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("uer/roberta-base-finetuned-dianping-chinese")
 - pipe = pipeline("text-classification", model=model, tokenizer=tokenizer)
- ・ 使用GPU进行推理加速
 - pipe = pipeline("text-classification", model="uer/roberta-base-finetuned-dianping-chinese", device=0)

Pipeline的背后实现

- Step1 初始化Tokenizer
 - tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("uer/roberta-base-finetuned-dianping-chinese")
- Step2 初始化Model
 - model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("uer/roberta-base-finetuned-dianping-chinese")
- Step3 数据预处理
 - input_text = "我觉得不太行!"
 - inputs = tokenizer(input_text, return_tensors="pt")
- · Step4 模型预测
 - res = model(**inputs).logits
- ・ Step5 结果后处理
 - pred = torch.argmax(torch.softmax(logits, dim=-1)).item()
 - result = model.config.id2label.get(pred)