BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Improving Generative LLMs

DL4DS – Spring 2025

April/May Dates

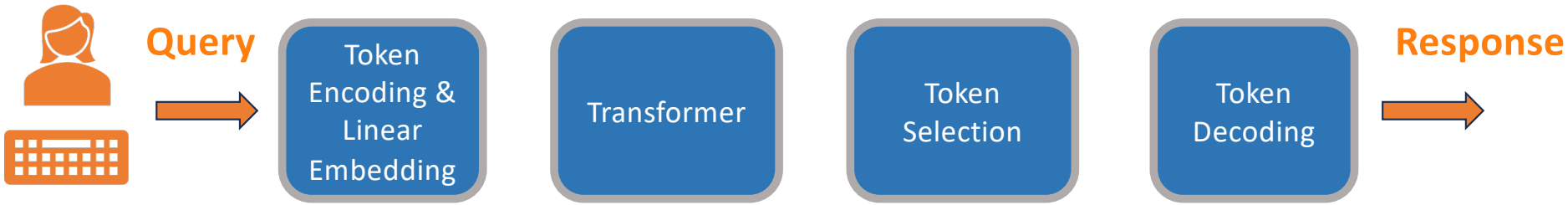
You are here

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		April 1	2	3 Xformers Part 2	4	5
6	7	8 Industry Talk	9	10 Improving LLMs	11	12
13	14	15 LLM RLHF	16	17 GANs	18	19
20	21	22 VAEs	23	24 Diffusion Models	25	26
27	28	29 **★ Project Presentations 1 ★**	30	May 1 **★ Project Presentations 2★**	2	3
4	5 Project Reports Due	6	7	8	8	10
			Finals Week			

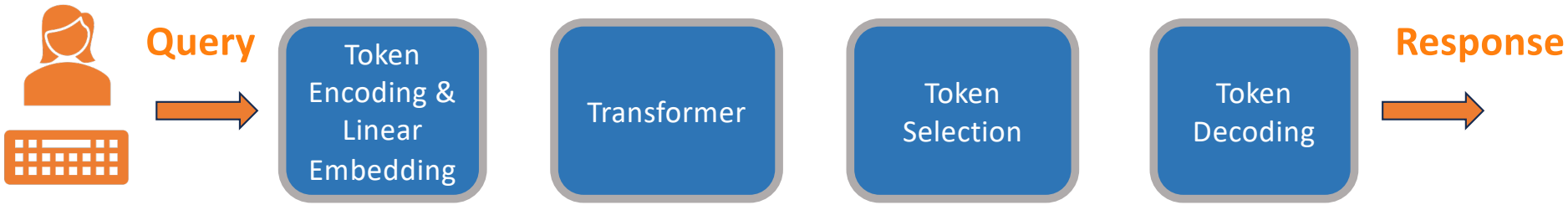
Topics

- LLM Training Process
  - Pre-training
  - Classifier Fine-Tuning
  - Instruction (Chat) Fine-Tuning
  - Preference Tuning
- Evaluating LLMs
- Improving LLMs with RAG
  - Evaluating LLMs
- Parameter Efficient Fine-Tuning: Low-Rank Adaptation

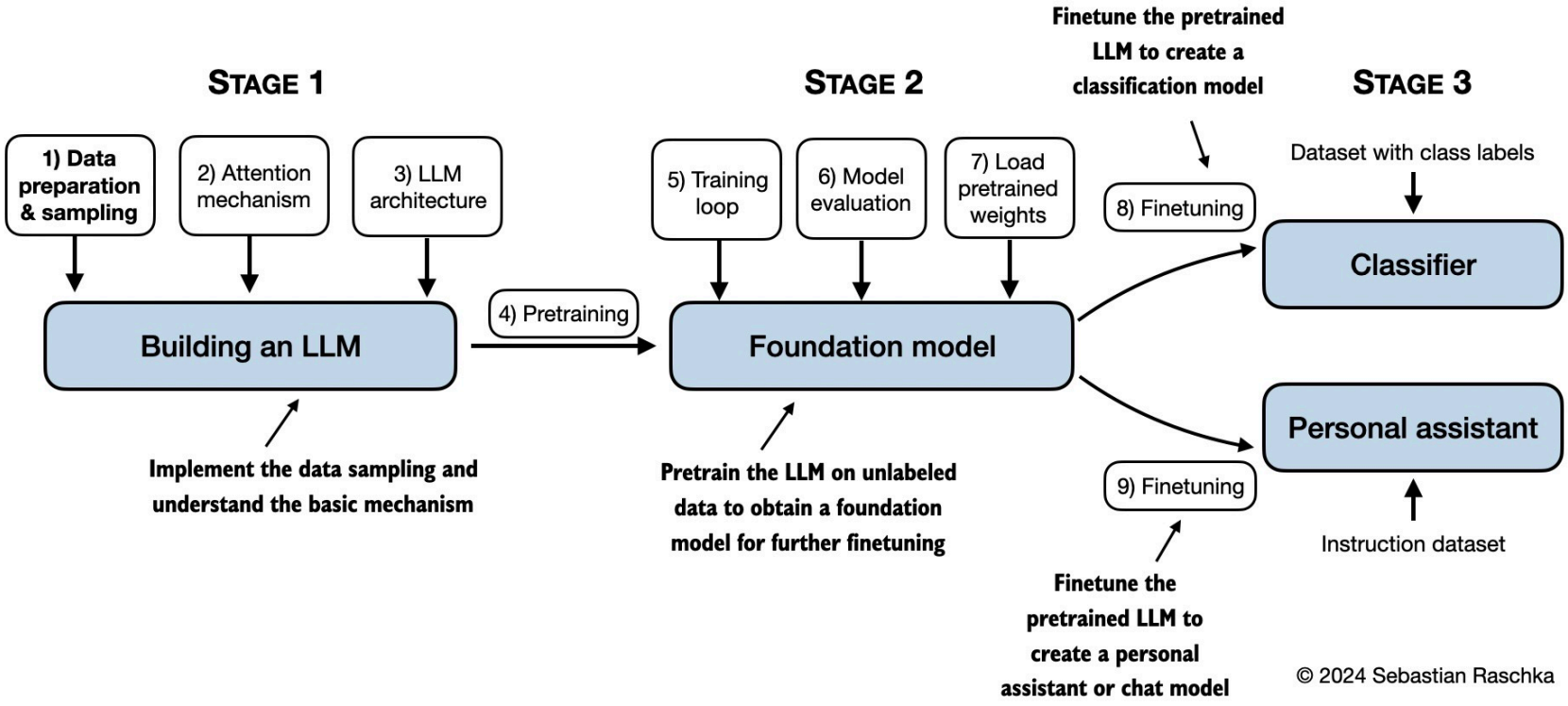
LLM Generative Flow



LLM Generative Flow



- How do we improve the response?
- How do we evaluate the response?


STAGE 1
STAGE 2
STAGE 3
1) Data preparation & sampling
2) Attention mechanism
3) LLM architecture
Building an LLM
Implement the data sampling and understand the basic mechanism
4) Pretraining
5) Training loop
6) Model evaluation
7) Load pretrained weights
Foundation model
Pretrain the LLM on unlabeled data to obtain a foundation model for further finetuning
Finetune the pretrained LLM to create a classification model
8) Finetuning
Dataset with class labels
Classifier
Personal assistant
9) Finetuning
Instruction dataset
Finetune the pretrained LLM to create a personal assistant or chat model
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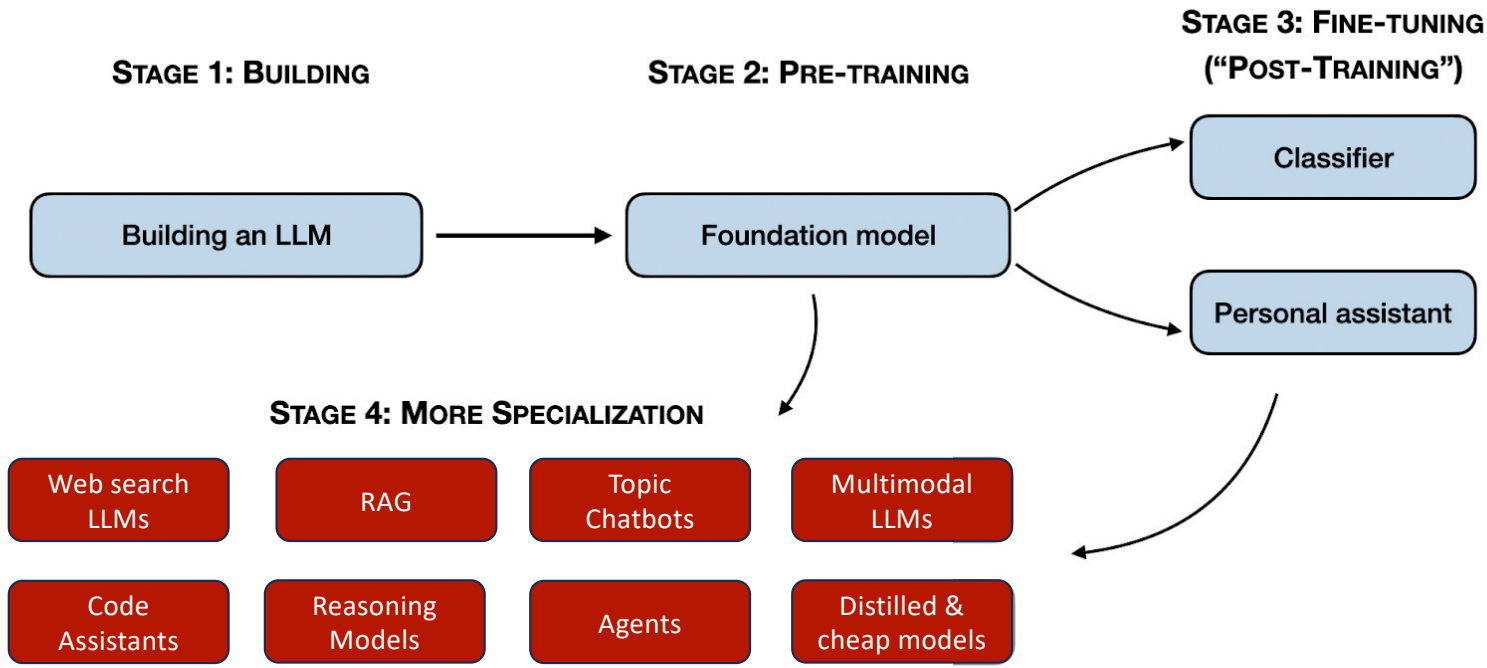
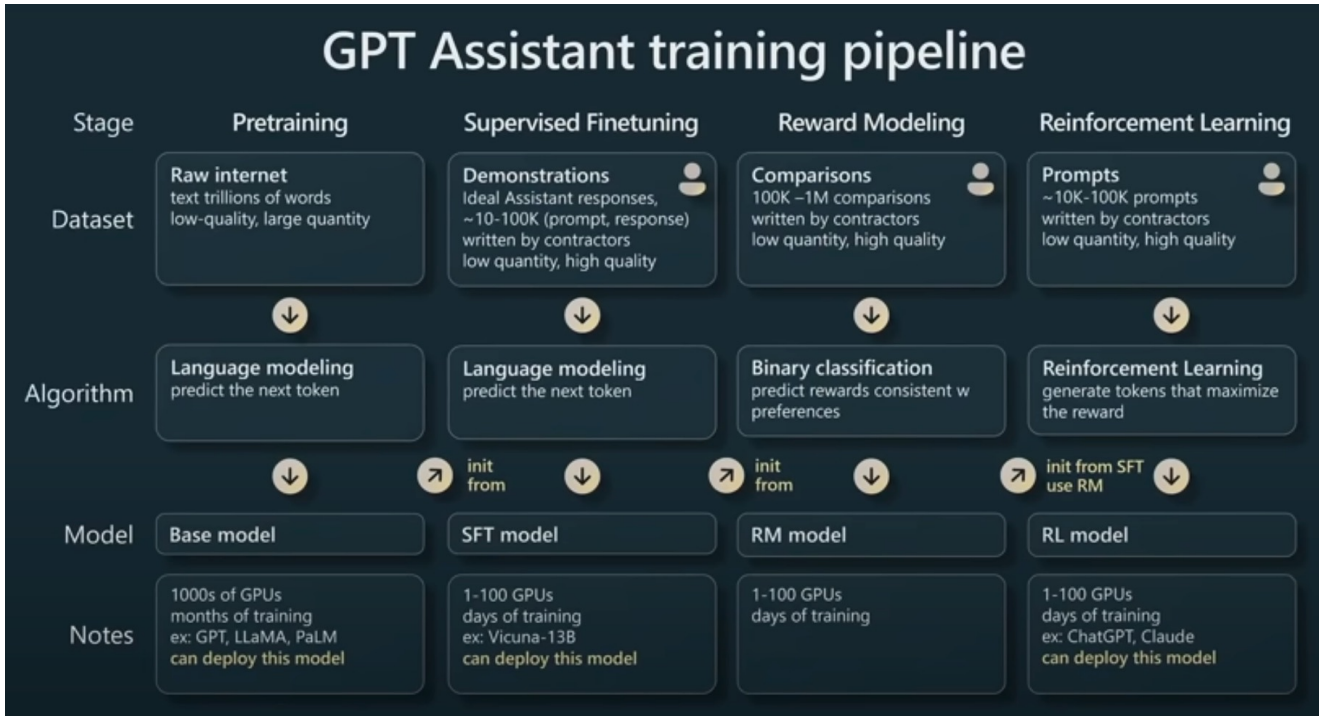


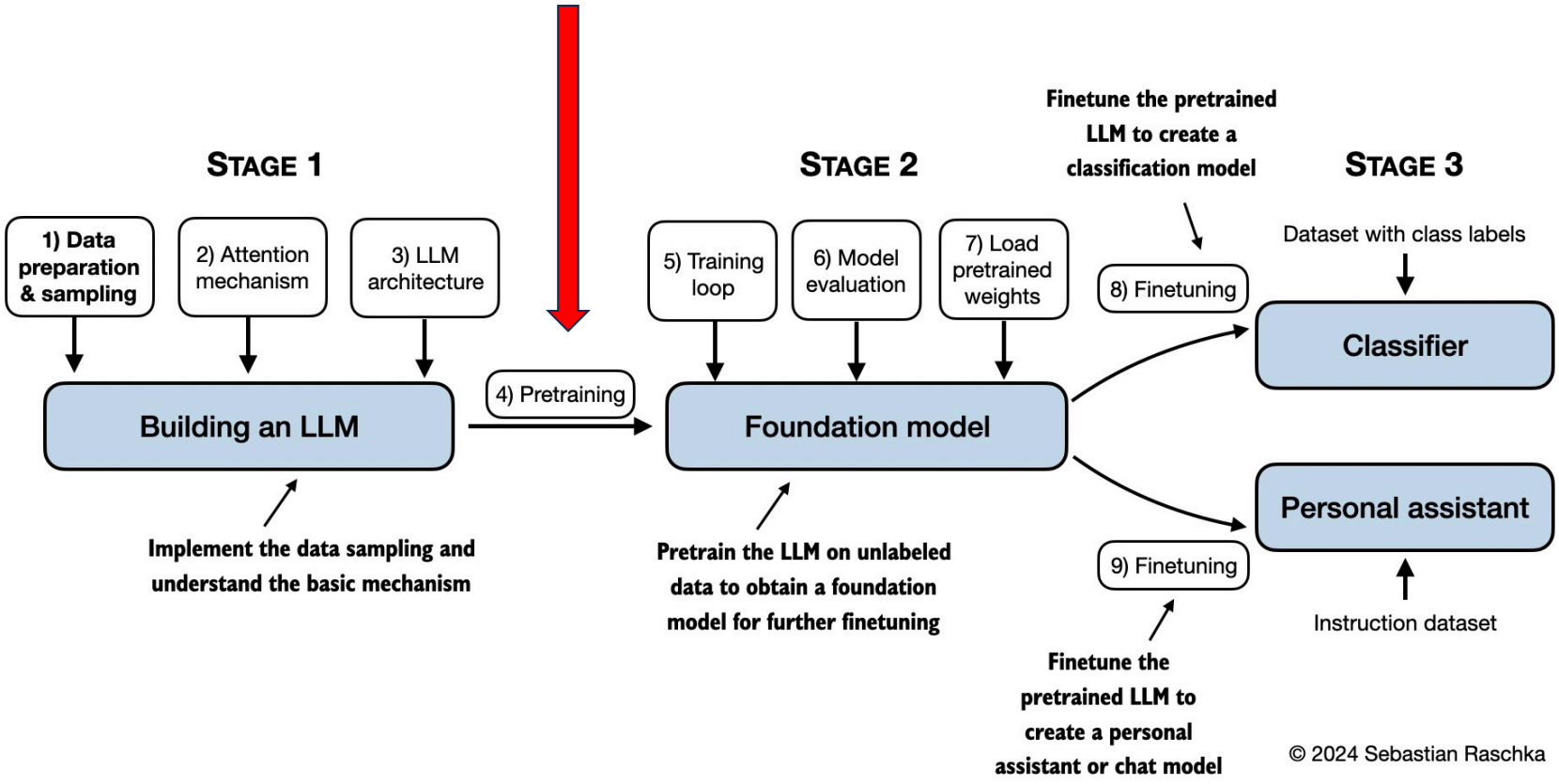
https://magazine.sebastianraschka.com/p/understanding-reasoning-llms

How do we build a chat model?



State of GPT, Andrej Karpathy, MS Build Keynote

Pre-Training



The GPT-3 dataset was 499 billion tokens

Dataset	Quantity (tokens)	Weight in Training Mix	Epochs Elapsed when Training for 300B Tokens
Common Crawl (filtered)	410 billion	60%	0.44
WebText2	19 billion	22%	2.9
Books1	12 billion	8%	1.9
Books2	55 billion	8%	0.43
Wikipedia	3 billion	3%	3.4

Language Models are Few-Shot Learners (2020), https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.14165

S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

Llama 1 was trained on 1.4T tokens

Dataset	Sampling prop.	Epochs	Disk size
CommonCrawl	67.0%	1.10	3.3 TB
C4	15.0%	1.06	783 GB
Github	4.5%	0.64	328 GB
Wikipedia	4.5%	2.45	83 GB
Books	4.5%	2.23	85 GB
ArXiv	2.5%	1.06	92 GB
StackExchange	2.0%	1.03	78 GB

Table 1: **Pre-training data.** Data mixtures used for pre-training, for each subset we list the sampling proportion, number of epochs performed on the subset when training on 1.4T tokens, and disk size. The pre-training runs on 1T tokens have the same sampling proportion.

LLaMA: Open and Efficient Foundation Language Models (2020), https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.13971

Llama 2 was trained on 2T tokens

"Our training corpus includes a new mix of data from publicly available sources, which does not include data from Meta's products or services. We made an effort to remove data from certain sites known to contain a high volume of personal information about private individuals. We trained on 2 trillion tokens of data as this provides a good performance–cost trade-off, up-sampling the most factual sources in an effort to increase knowledge and dampen hallucinations."

Llama 2: Open Foundation and Fine-Tuned Chat Models (2023), https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.09288

S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

Llama 3 was trained on 15T tokens

"To train the best language model, the curation of a large, high-quality training dataset is paramount. In line with our design principles, we invested heavily in pretraining data. Llama 3 is pretrained on over 15T tokens that were all collected from publicly available sources."

Introducing Meta Llama 3: The most capable openly available LLM to date (2024), https://ai.meta.com/blog/meta-llama-3/

S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

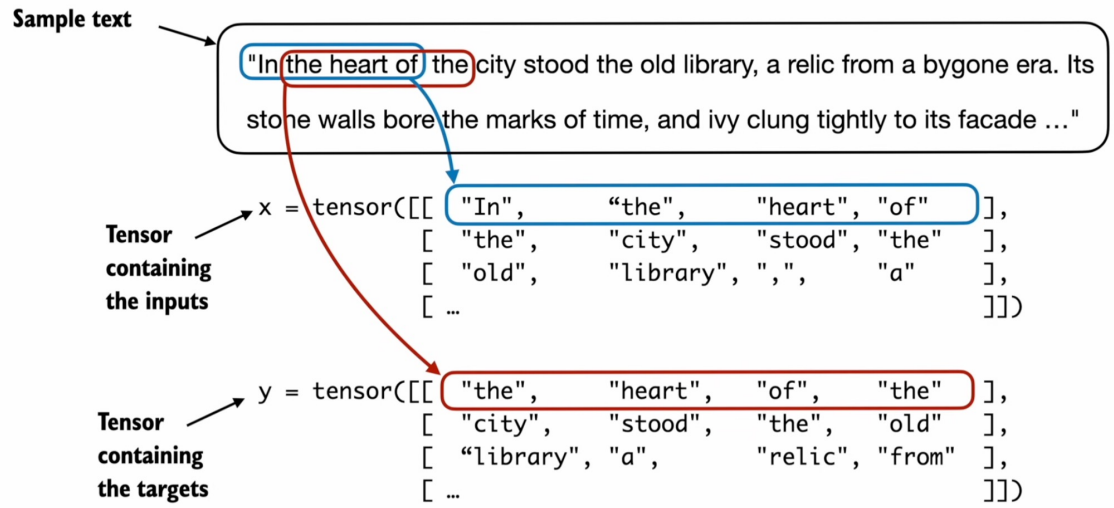
Quantity vs quality

"we mainly focus on the quality of data for a given scale. We try to calibrate the training data to be closer to the "data optimal" regime for small models. In particular, we filter the publicly available web data to contain the correct level of "knowledge" and keep more web pages that could potentially improve the "reasoning ability" for the model. As an example, the result of a game in premier league in a particular day might be good training data for frontier models, but we need to remove such information to leave more model capacity for "reasoning" for the mini size models.

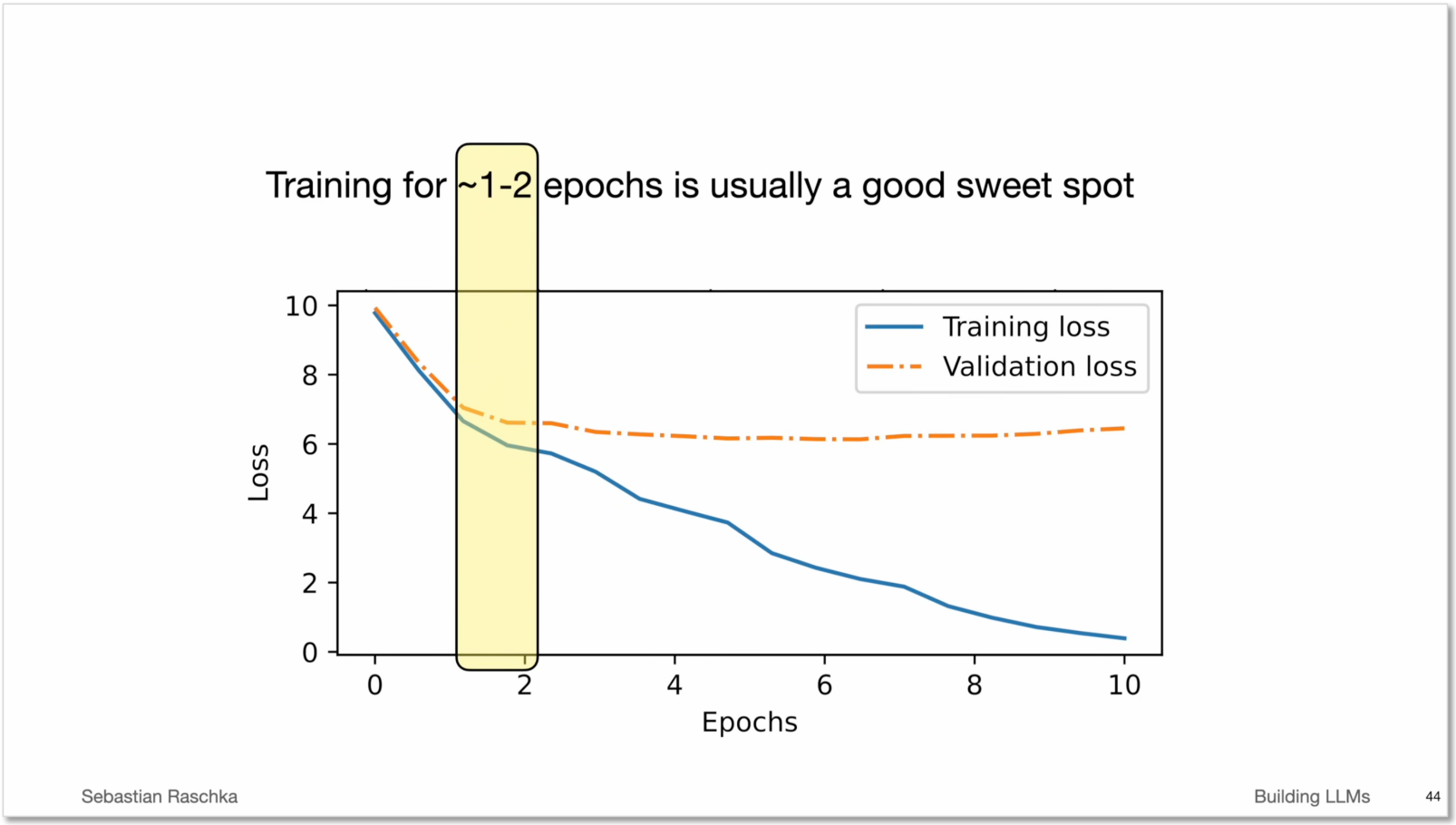
Phi-3 Technical Report: A Highly Capable Language Model Locally on Your Phone (2024), https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.14219

S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

Labels are the inputs shifted by +1



S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"



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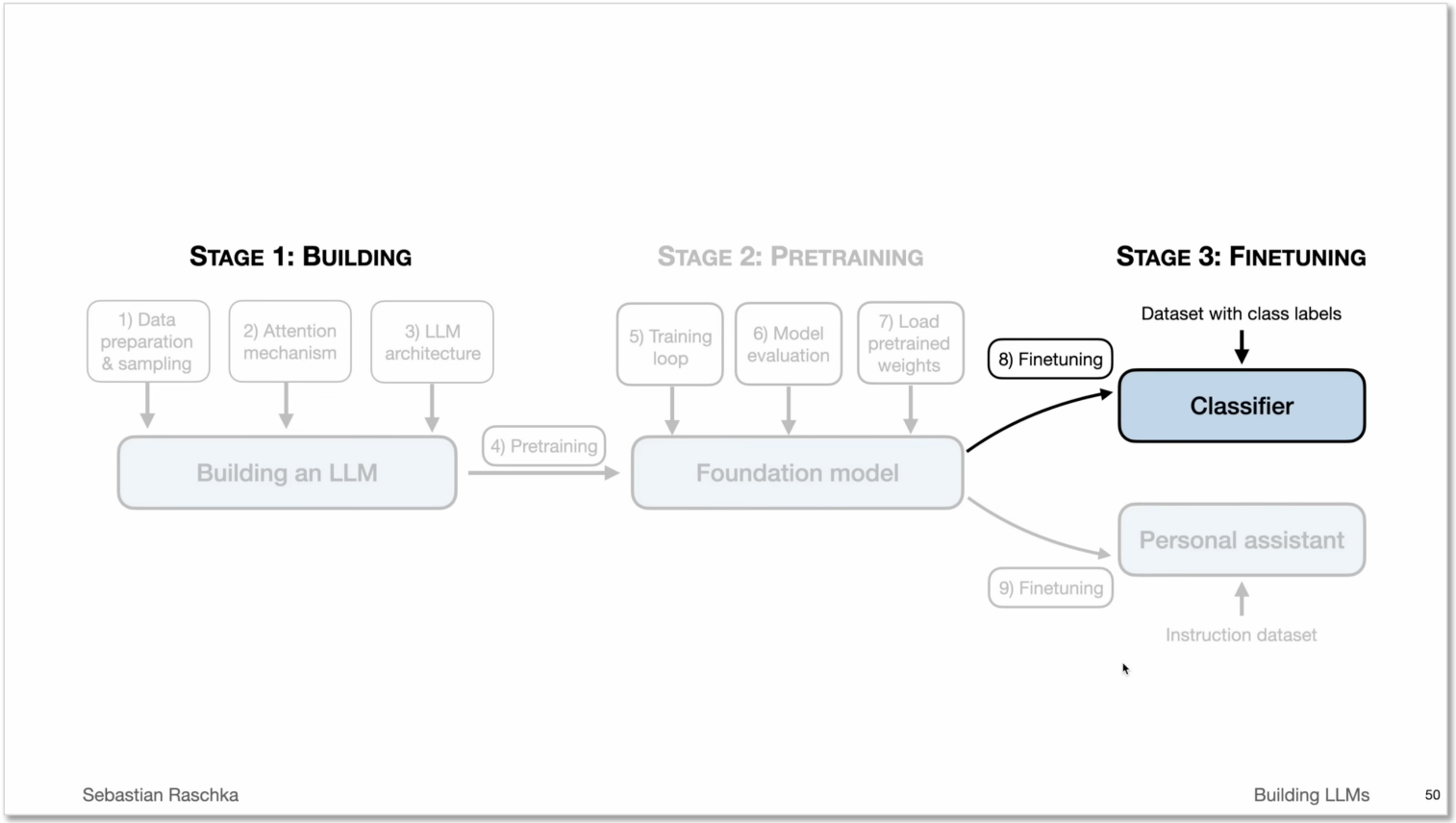
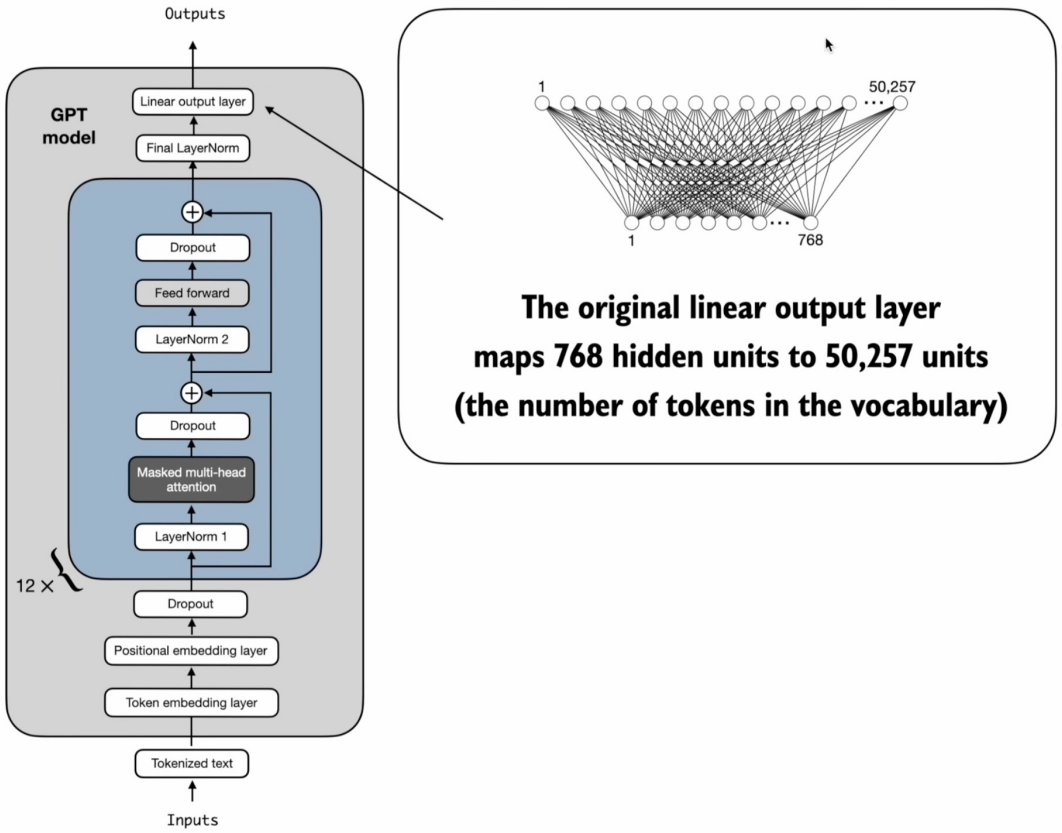
Classifier Finetuning



S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

Replace output layer



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Building LLMs 52

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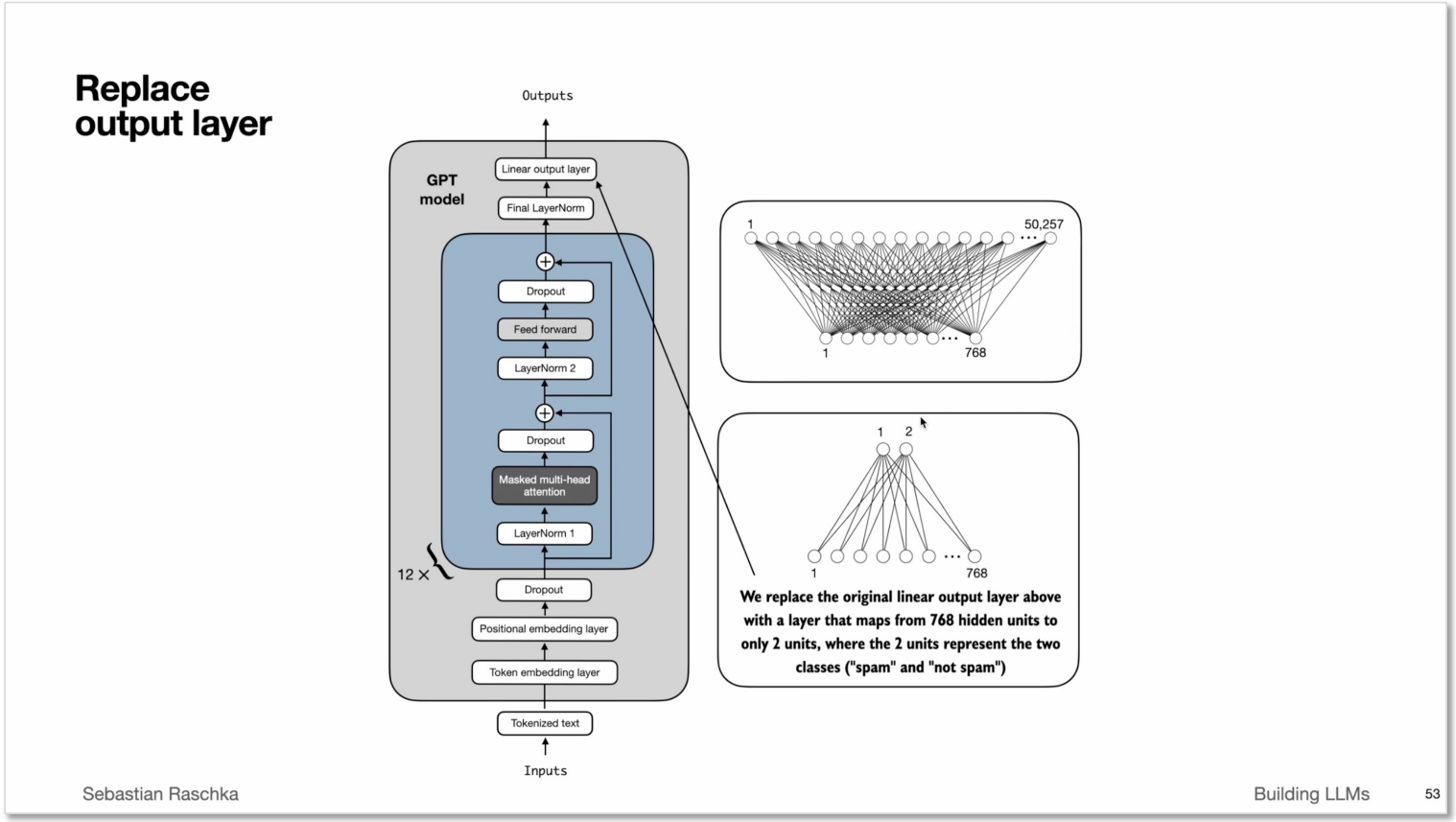
Example: Spam/Ham Classifier



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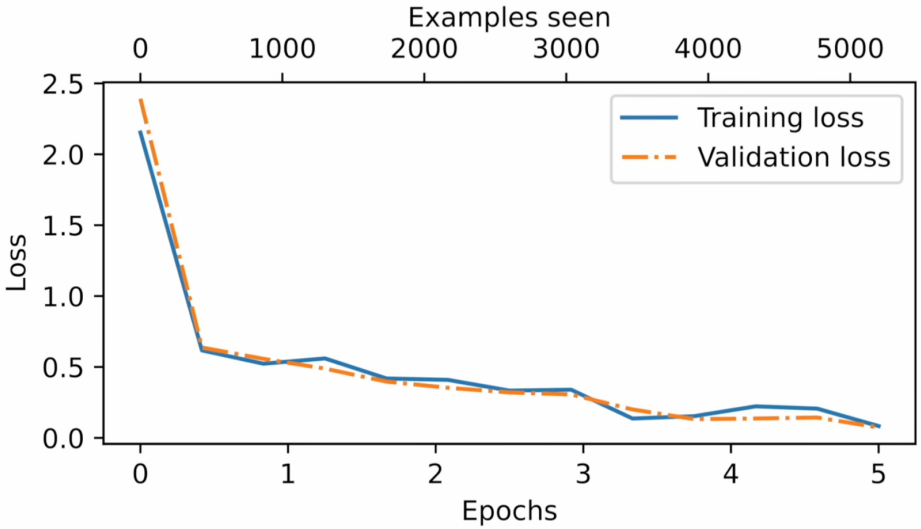
Track loss values as usual



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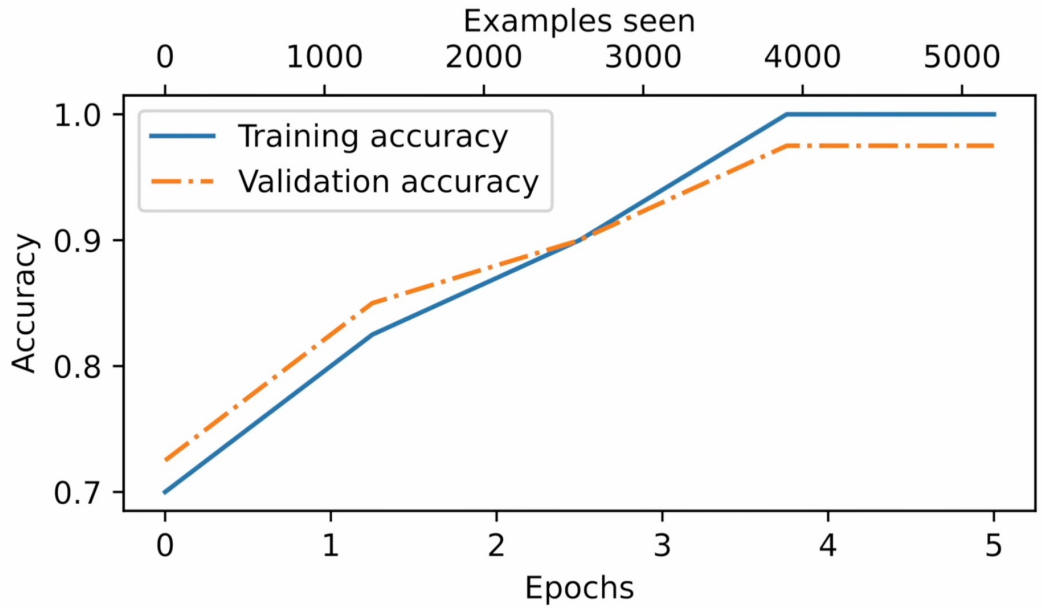
In addition, look at task performance



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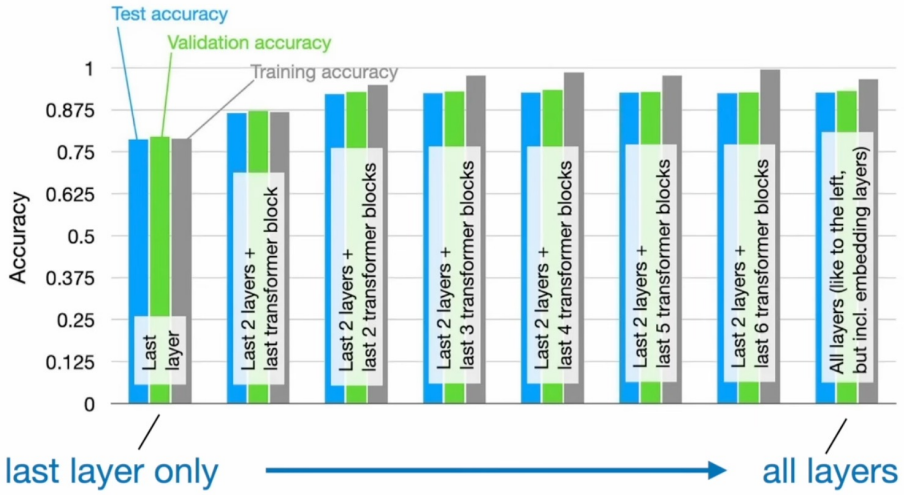
We don’t need to finetune all layers



https://magazine.sebastianraschka.com/p/finetuning-large-language-models

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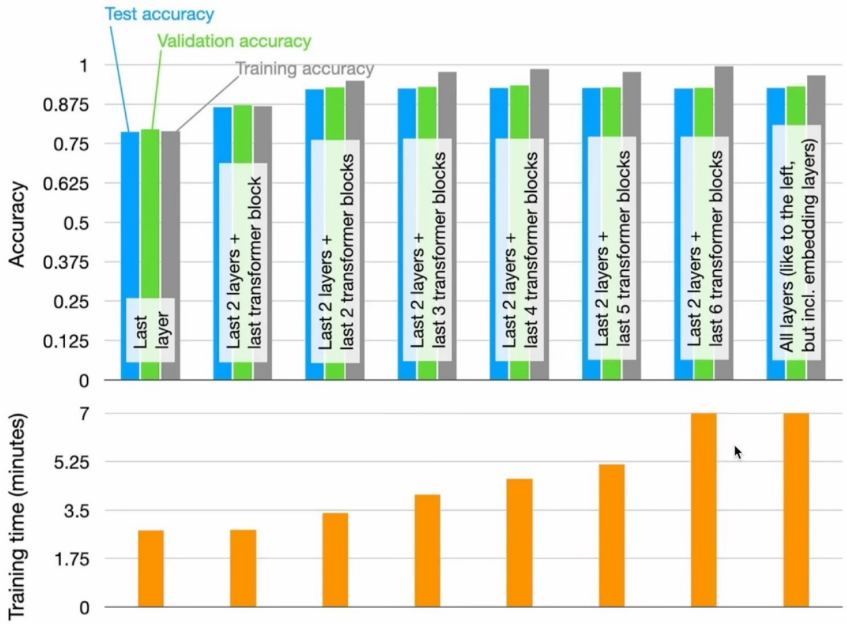
Training more layers takes more time



https://magazine.sebastianraschka.com/p/finetuning-large-language-models

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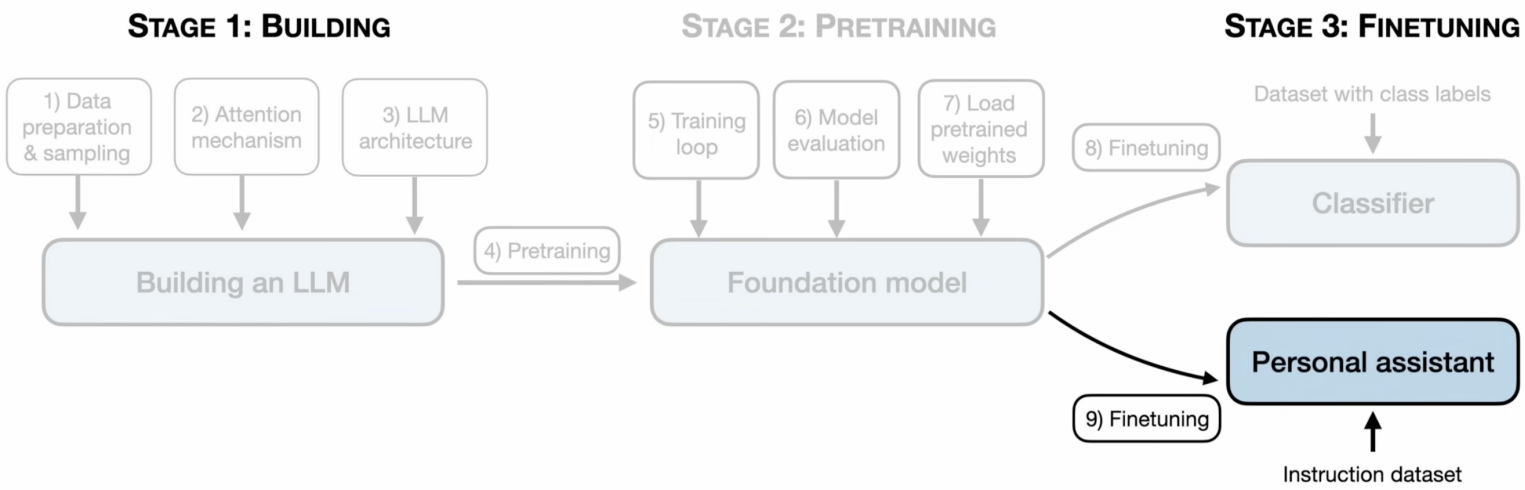
Instruction finetuning



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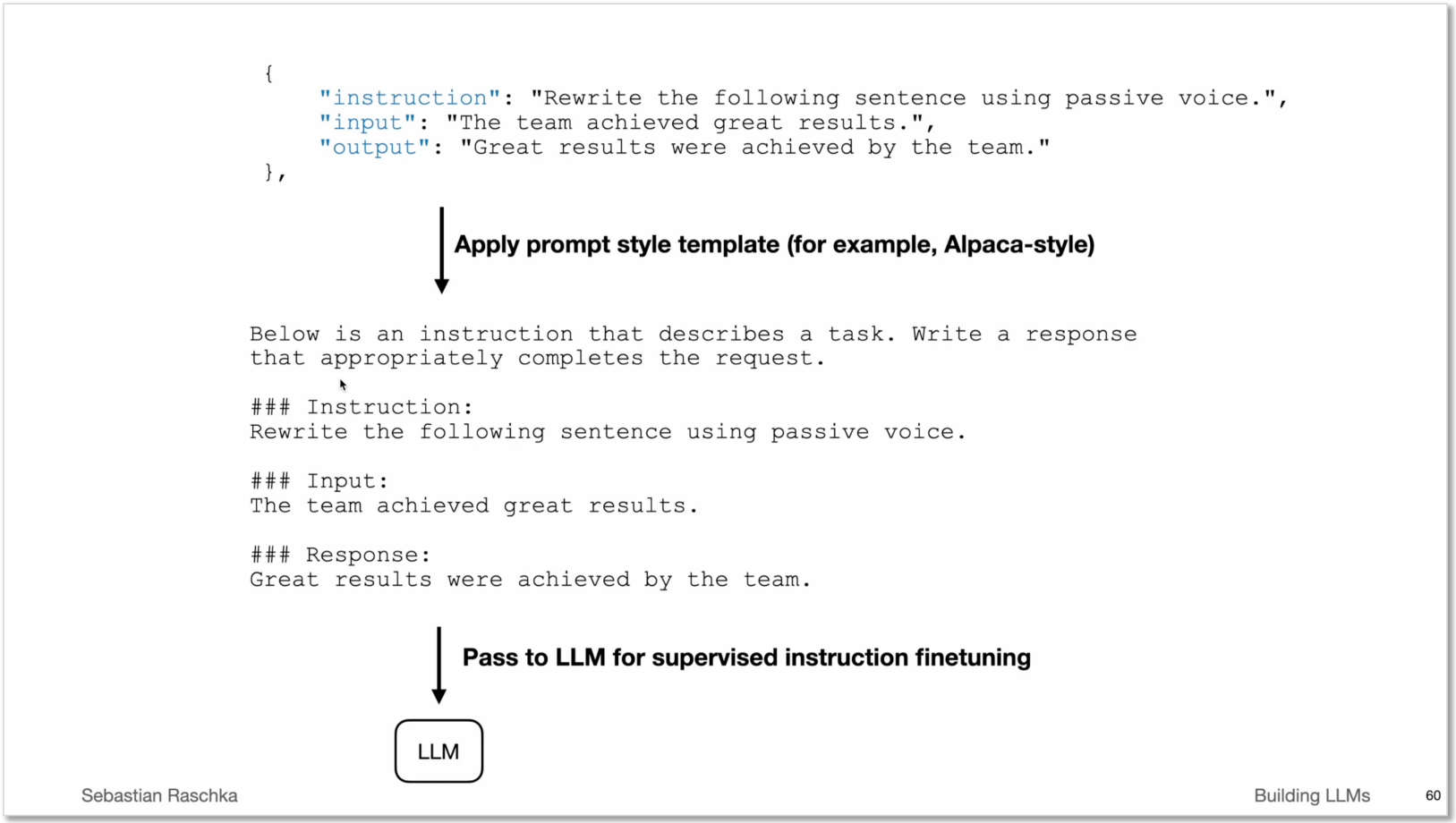
Instruction finetuning datasets

```
{
    "instruction": "Rewrite the following sentence using passive voice.",
    "input": "The team achieved great results.",
    "output": "Great results were achieved by the team."
},
```


S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"



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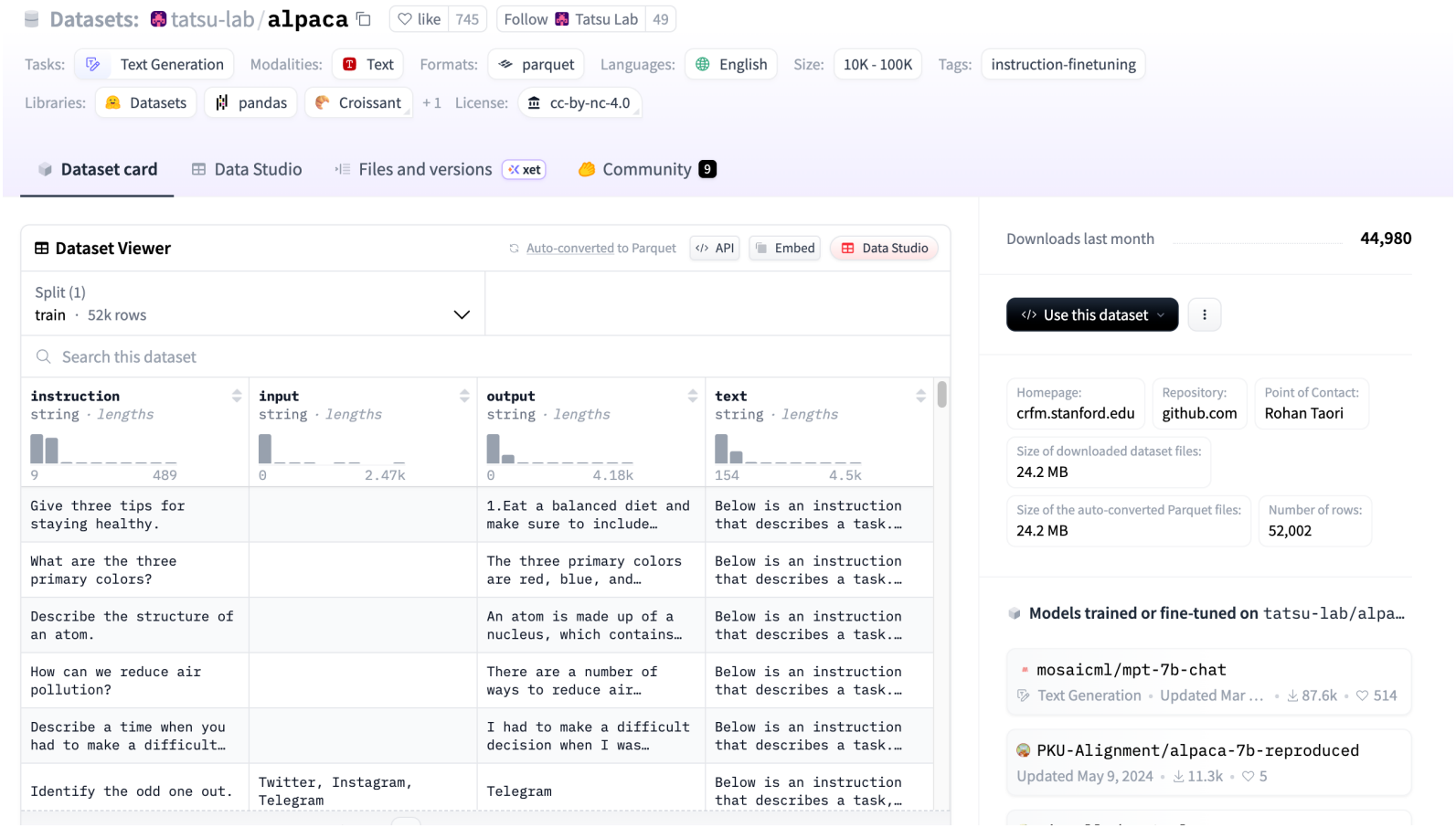
S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

Alpaca Instruction Tuning Dataset



Alpaca instruction tuning dataset: 50K, LIMA instruction tuning: 1K

LIMA: Finetuning with only 1K instructions

Papers | arxiv:2305.11206

LIMA: Less Is More for Alignment

Published on May 18, 2023 · Submitted by akhaliq on May 21, 2023 #1 Paper of the day

Authors: Chunting Zhou, Pengfei Liu, Puxin Xu, Srini Iyer, Jiao Sun, Yuning Mao, Xuezhe Ma, Avia Efrat, Ping Yu, Lili Yu, Susan Zhang, Gargi Ghosh, Mike Lewis, Luke Zettlemoyer, Omer Levy

Abstract

Large language models are trained in two stages: (1) unsupervised pretraining from raw text, to learn general-purpose representations, and (2) large scale instruction tuning and reinforcement learning, to better align to end tasks and user preferences. We measure the relative importance of these two stages by training LIMA, a 65B parameter LLaMa language model fine-tuned with the standard supervised loss on only 1,000 carefully curated prompts and responses, without any reinforcement learning or human preference modeling. LIMA demonstrates remarkably strong performance, learning to follow specific response formats from only a handful of examples in the training data, including complex queries that range from planning trip itineraries to speculating about alternate history. Moreover, the model tends to generalize well to unseen tasks that did not appear in the training data. In a controlled human study, responses from LIMA are either equivalent or strictly preferred to GPT-4 in 43% of cases; this statistic is as high as 58% when compared to Bard and 65% versus DaVinci003, which was trained with human feedback. Taken together, these results strongly suggest that almost all knowledge in large language models is learned during pretraining, and only limited instruction tuning data is necessary to teach models to produce high quality output.

Datasets: GAIR / lima | like 430 | Follow SII - GAIR 151

Modalities: Text | Size: 1K - 10K | ArXiv: arxiv:2305.11206 | Libraries: Datasets | Croissant | License: other

Dataset card | Data Studio | Files and versions | Community 8

Dataset Viewer — Auto-converted to Parquet | API | Data Studio

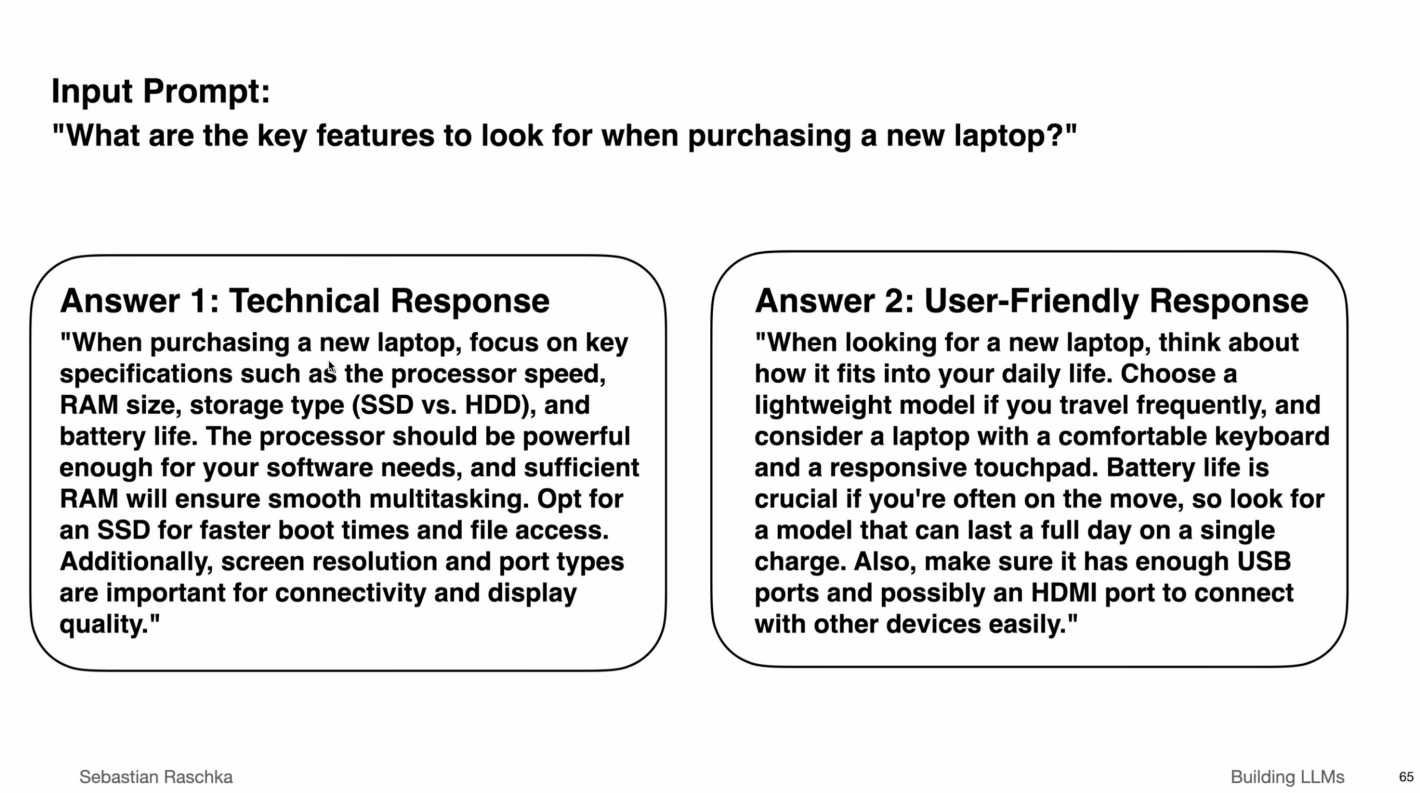
Split (2)
train · 1.03k rows

Search this dataset

conversations sequence	source string · *classes* stackexcha… 38.8%
["Can brain cells move? By movement I mean long distance migration (preferably within the brain only).", "The question is relatively broad and…	stackexchange
["In our computer systems lecture we were introduced to the MIPS processor. It was (re)developed over the course of the term and has in fact been quite…	stackexchange
["View tabular file such as CSV from command line, having horizontal and vertical scrolling would be great.", "Sure, please take a look at csvkit. It…	stackexchange
["Slater type orbitals (STO) are considered to be more accurate than gaussian type orbitals (GTO) for atomic and molecular QM calculations because - among…	stackexchange
["Explain what \"git reset\" does. I come from a SVN background and Git is a whole new paradigm. I got mercurial easily, but Git is much more technical.\n…	stackexchange
["I am looking to use Java to get the MD5 checksum of a file.\nHow is it done?", "The com.google.common.hash API offers:\n\n* A unified user-friendly…	stackexchange

Previous 1 2 3 ... 11 Next

Refine responses for style or safety
Reward preferred responses



S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

Generative LLM Evaluations

Evaluate for

- Accuracy (is it factual or hallucinated?)
- Relevance (is it answering the question?)
- Bias, Toxicity (Is it fair? Or even worse is it racist or toxic?)
- Diversity of Response (does it always give same response? or equally useful diverse responses?)

Ways to Evaluate

- Find a benchmark that matches your task
  - HellaSwag *(which evaluates how well an LLM can complete a sentence),*
  - TruthfulQA *(measuring truthfulness of model responses), and*
  - MMLU *(which measures how well the LLM can multitask),*
  - WinoGrande *(commonsense reasoning),*
  - GSM8K, *(arithmetic reasoning), etc.*
- Create your own evaluation prompt/response pairs –
  - need thousands!
- Use an LLM to evaluate your LLM!

See: https://arize.com/blog-course/llm-evaluation-the-definitive-guide/ for a nice overview

MMLU and others

Rank	Model	MMLU Average↑ (%)	Paper
1	Gemini Ultra ~1760B	90	Gemini: A Family of Highly Capable Multimodal Models
2	GPT-4o	88.7	GPT-4 Technical Report
3	Claude 3 Opus (5-shot, CoT)	88.2	The Claude 3 Model Family: Opus, Sonnet, Haiku
4	Claude 3 Opus (5-shot)	86.8	The Claude 3 Model Family: Opus, Sonnet, Haiku
5	Leeroo (5-shot)	86.64	Leeroo Orchestrator: Elevating LLMs Performance Through Model
6	GPT-4 (few-shot)	86.4	GPT-4 Technical Report
7	Gemini Ultra (5-shot)	83.7	Gemini: A Family of Highly Capable Multimodal Models
8	Claude 3 Sonnet (5-shot, CoT)	81.5	The Claude 3 Model Family: Opus, Sonnet, Haiku

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MMLU

MMLU = Measuring Massive Multitask Language Understanding (2020), https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.03300

Multiple-choice questions from diverse subjects

```
input = ("Which character is known for saying,
         'To be, or not to be, that is the question'?
         Options:
         A) Macbeth, B) Othello,
         C) Hamlet, D) King Lear.")

model_answer = model(input)

correct_answer = "C) Hamlet"

score += model_answer == correct_answer

# total_score = score / num_examples * 100%
```


S. Raschka, "Developing an LLM: Building, Training, Finetuning"

GPT-4 scoring

```python
from tqdm import tqdm

def generate_model_scores(json_data, json_key, client):
    scores = []
    for entry in tqdm(json_data, desc="Scoring entries"):
        prompt = (
            f"Given the input `{format_input(entry)}` "
            f"and correct output `{entry['output']}`, "
            f"score the model response `{entry[json_key]}`"
            f" on a scale from 0 to 100, where 100 is the best score. "
            f"Respond with the number only."
        )
        score = run_chatgpt(prompt, client)
        try:
            scores.append(int(score))
        except:
            continue

    return scores
```

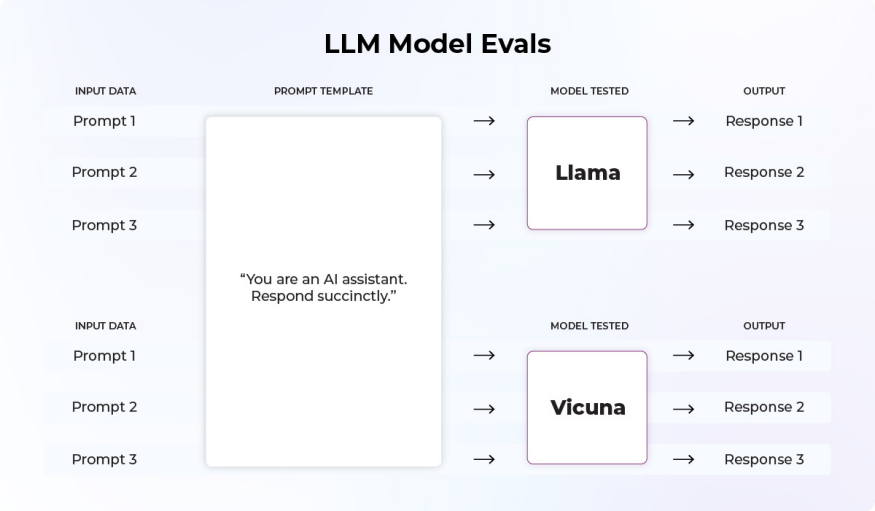
In [10]:

```python
for model in ("model 1 response", "model 2 response"):

    scores = generate_model_scores(json_data, model, client)
    print(f"\n{model}")
    print(f"Number of scores: {len(scores)} of {len(json_data)}")
    print(f"Average score: {sum(scores)/len(scores):.2f}\n")
```

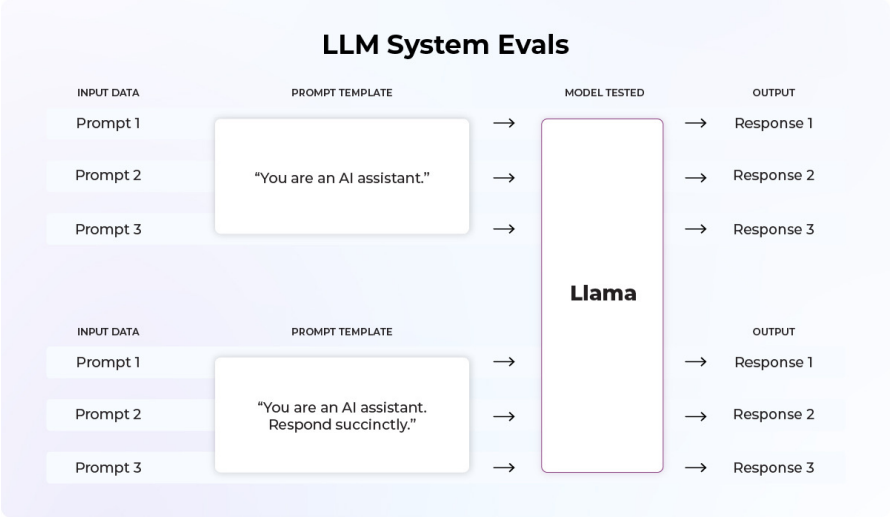
```
Scoring entries: 100%|████████████████████████████████| 100/100 [01:09<00:00,  1.44it/s]
model 1 response
Number of scores: 100 of 100
Average score: 74.04

Scoring entries: 100%|████████████████████████████████| 100/100 [01:08<00:00,  1.46it/s]
model 2 response
Number of scores: 100 of 100
Average score: 56.72
```

https://github.com/rasbt/LLMs-from-scratch/blob/main/ch07/03_model-evaluation/llm-instruction-eval-openai.ipynb

Model vs System Evals



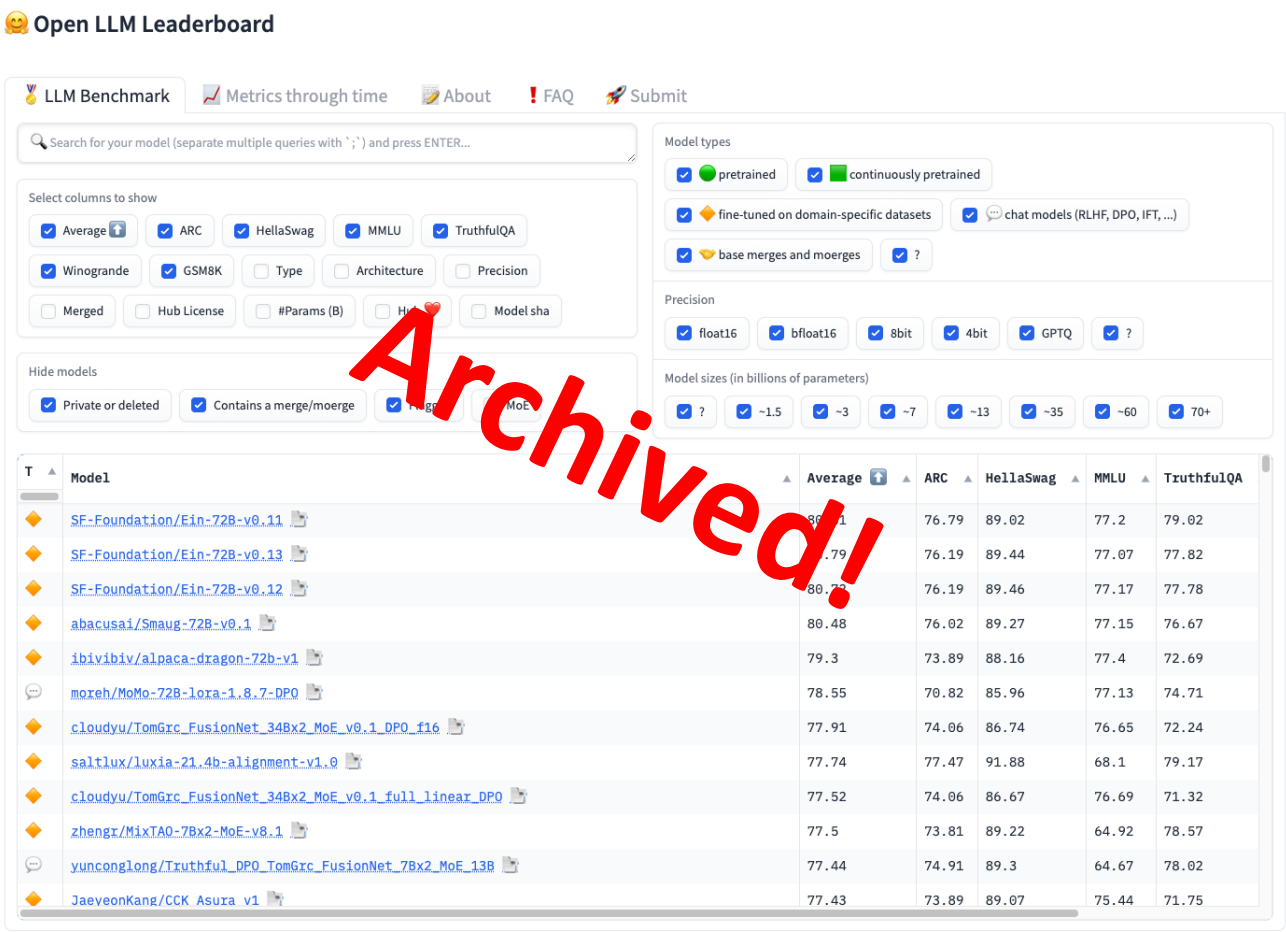
Useful for choosing a model or deciding when to switch.



Useful for prompt tuning and monitoring over time.

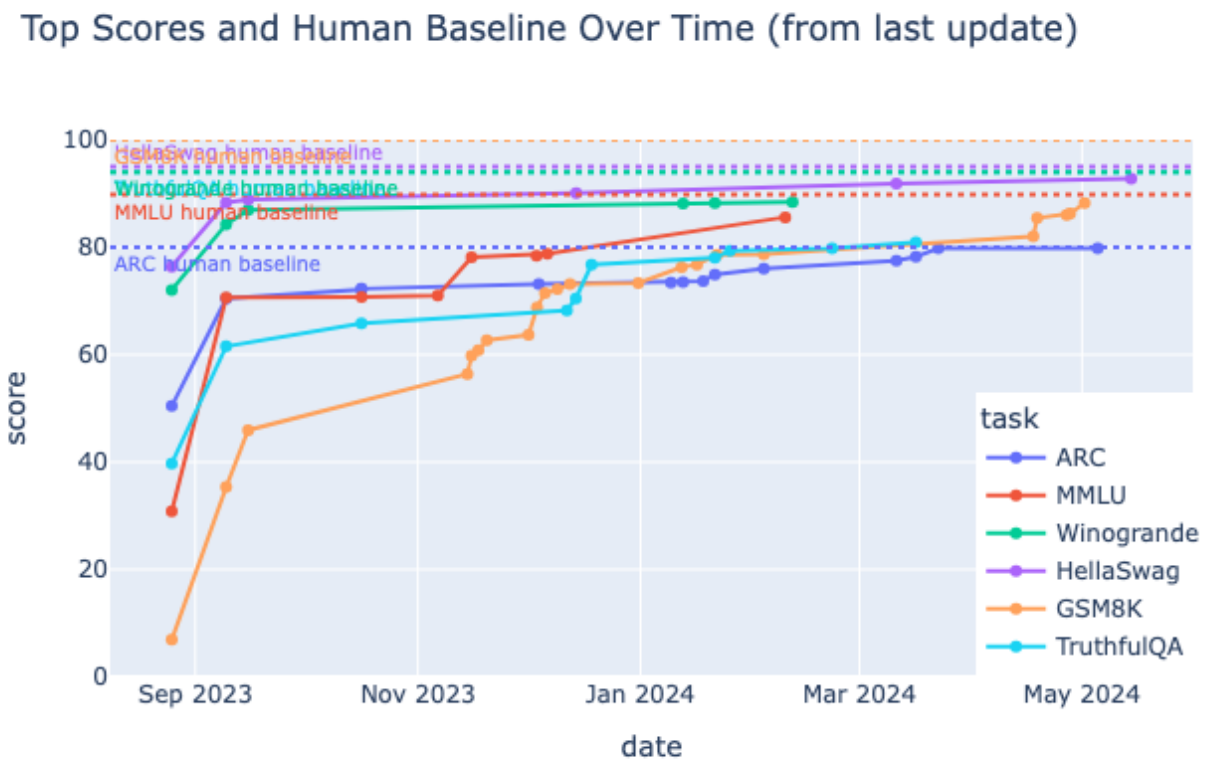
See: https://arize.com/blog-course/llm-evaluation-the-definitive-guide/ for a nice overview

Open LLM Leaderboard



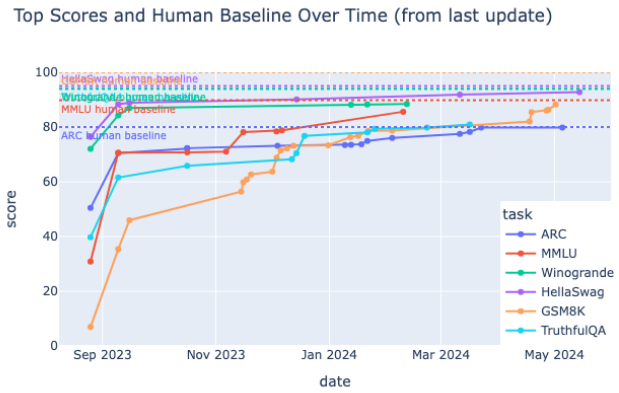
https://huggingface.co/spaces/HuggingFaceH4/open_llm_leaderboard

HF OpenLLM leaderboard became too easy
Models plateaued



https://huggingface.co/spaces/open-llm-leaderboard/blog

HF OpenLLM leaderboard became too easy Models plateaued



1. They became too easy for models. For instance, models are now reaching baseline human performance on HellaSwag, MMLU, and ARC, a phenomenon called saturation.

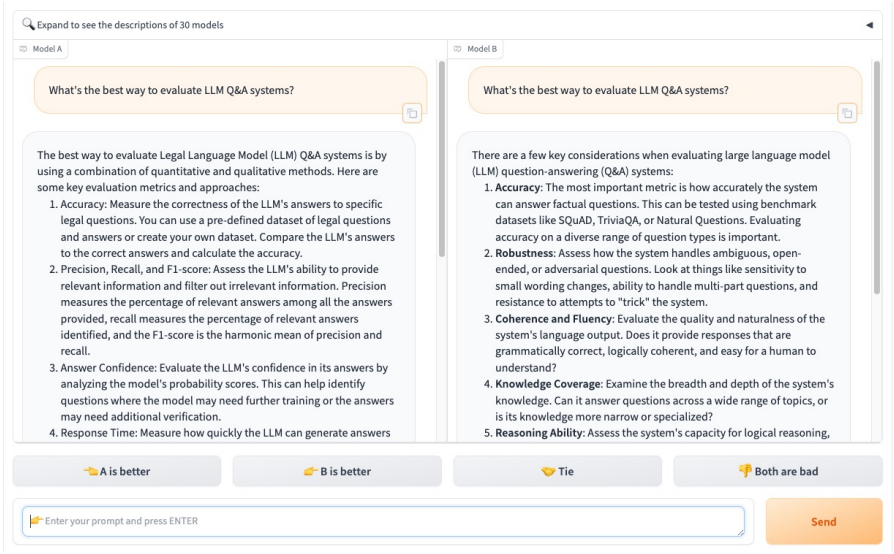
2. Some newer models also showed signs of contamination. By this, we mean that models were possibly trained on benchmark data or on data very similar to benchmark data. As such, some scores stopped reflecting the general performance of the model and started to overfit on some evaluation datasets instead of reflecting the more general performance of the task being tested. This was, in particular, the case for GSM8K and TruthfulQA, which were included in some instruction fine-tuning sets.

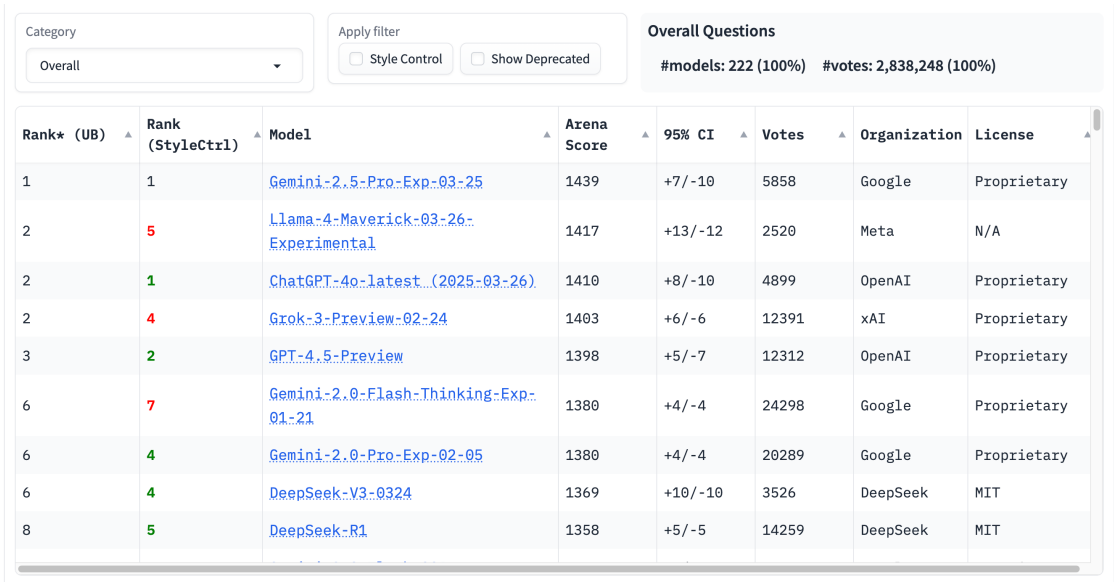
   Some benchmarks contained errors. MMLU was recently investigated in depth by several groups (see MMLU-Redux and MMLU-Pro), which surfaced mistakes in its responses and proposed new versions. Another example was that GSM8K used a specific end-of-generation token (:), which unfairly pushed down the performance of many verbose models.

We thus chose to completely change the evaluations we are running for the Open LLM Leaderboard v2!

https://huggingface.co/spaces/open-llm-leaderboard/blog

Crowd-Sourcing Evaluations
User Feedback

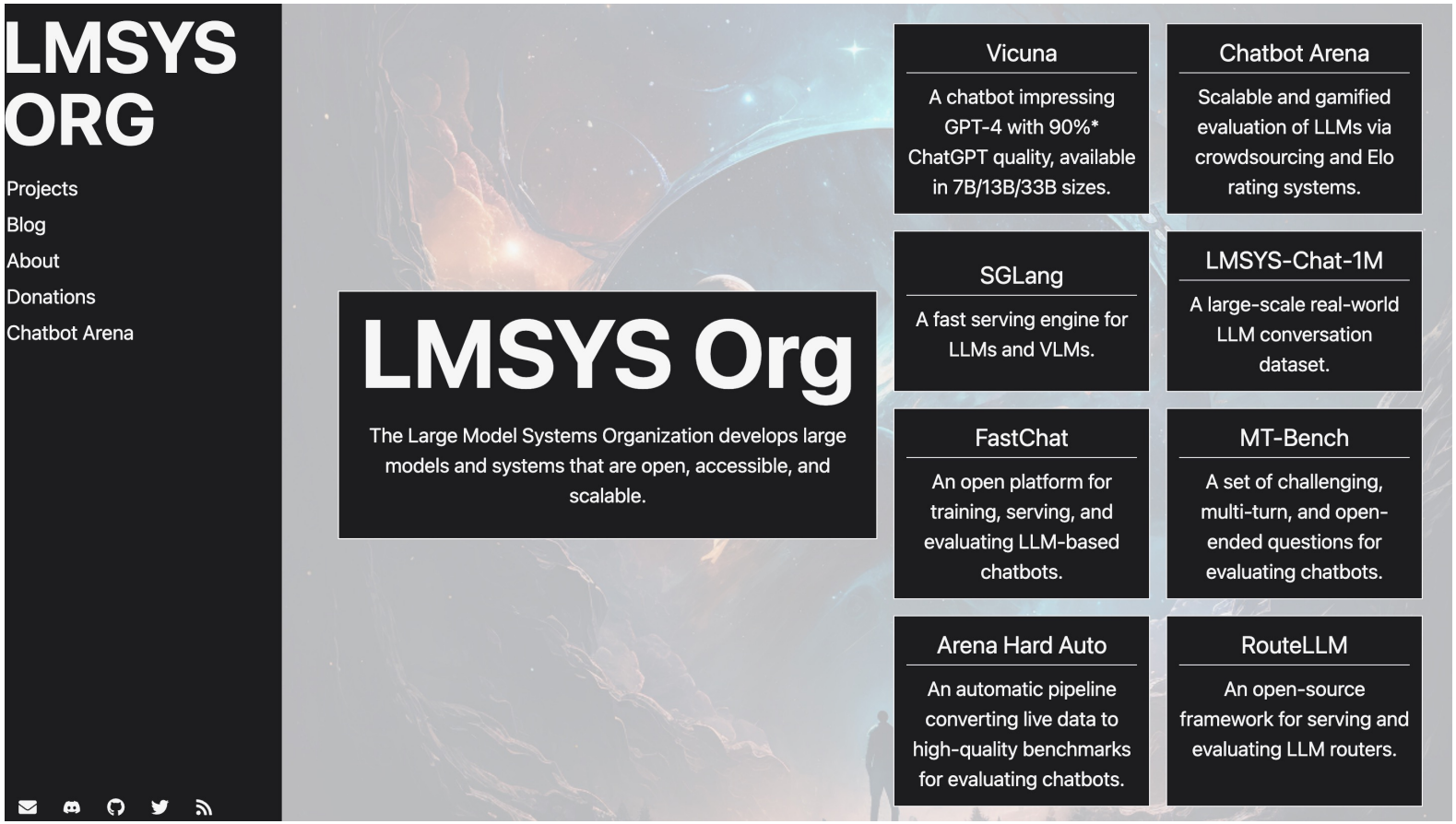




Rank* (UB)	Rank (StyleCtrl)	Model	Arena Score	95% CI	Votes	Organization	License
1	1	Gemini-2.5-Pro-Exp-03-25	1439	+7/-10	5858	Google	Proprietary
2	5	Llama-4-Maverick-03-26-Experimental	1417	+13/-12	2520	Meta	N/A
2	1	ChatGPT-4o-latest (2025-03-26)	1410	+8/-10	4899	OpenAI	Proprietary
2	4	Grok-3-Preview-02-24	1403	+6/-6	12391	xAI	Proprietary
3	2	GPT-4.5-Preview	1398	+5/-7	12312	OpenAI	Proprietary
6	7	Gemini-2.0-Flash-Thinking-Exp-01-21	1380	+4/-4	24298	Google	Proprietary
6	4	Gemini-2.0-Pro-Exp-02-05	1380	+4/-4	20289	Google	Proprietary
6	4	DeepSeek-V3-0324	1369	+10/-10	3526	DeepSeek	MIT
8	5	DeepSeek-R1	1358	+5/-5	14259	DeepSeek	MIT

https://lmarena.ai/?leaderboard

lmsys.org evolved



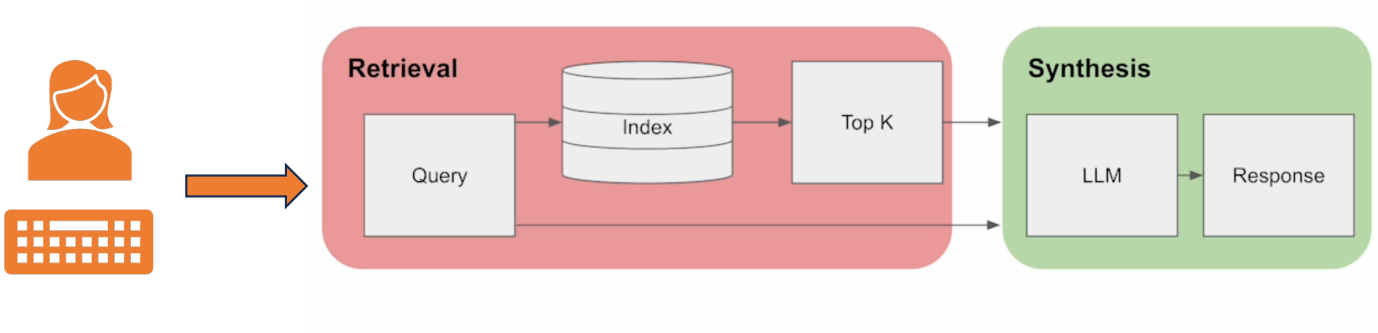
Topics

- Generative LLM flow and how to evaluate
- Improve LLM performance by prompting strategies
- Improving with retrieval augmentation
- Building more complex systems with LLMs: ”Cognitive Architectures”

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

RAG enhances LLMs by referencing external knowledge to generate relevant responses.

- Integrates external data into LLM text generation.
- Reduces hallucination, improves response relevance.
- Works with
  - Unstructured data (e.g. documents)
  - Structured data (e.g. SQL data)
  - Code (e.g. python)



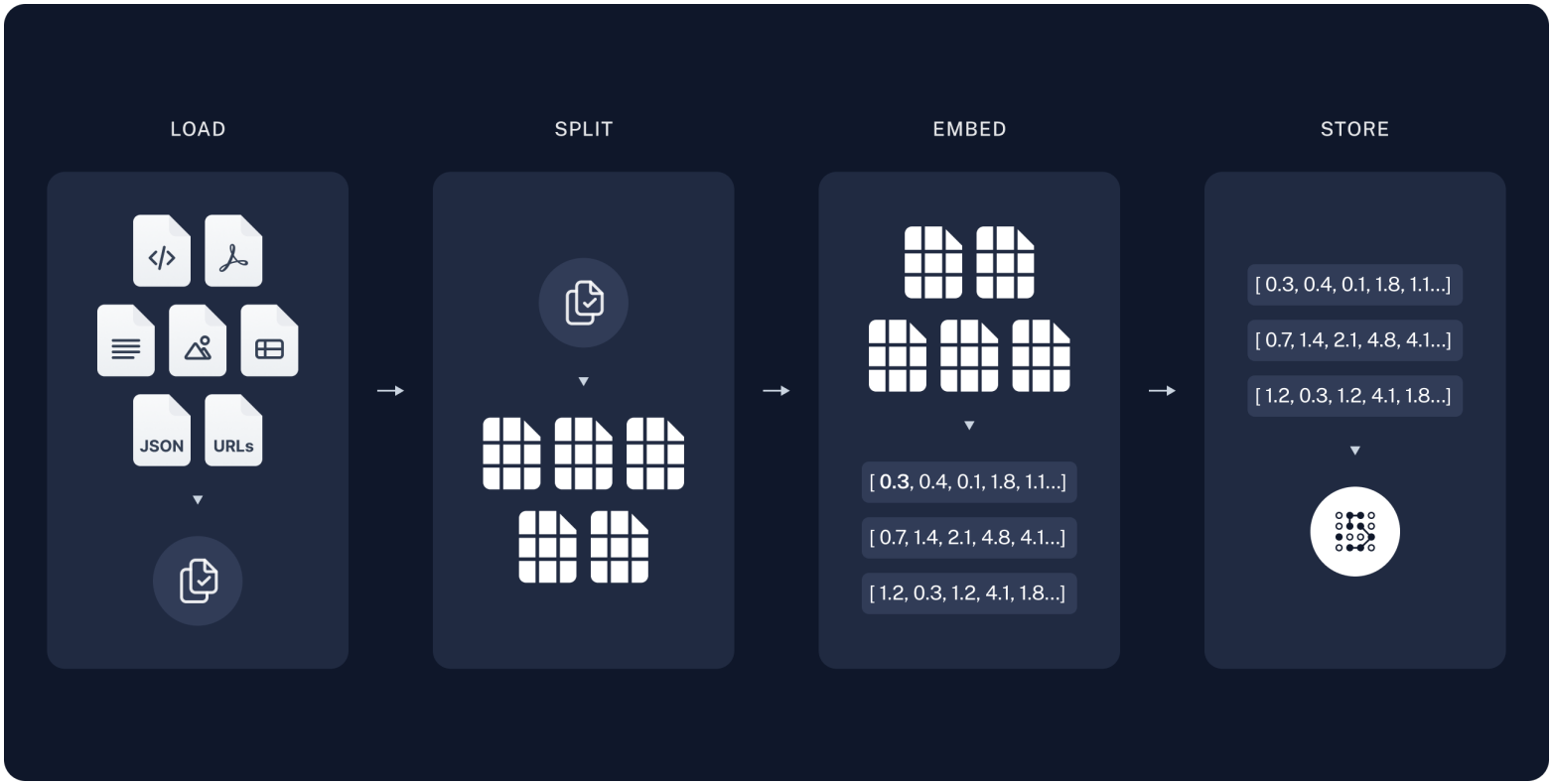
RAG Architecture

Typical RAG application has two main components:

- Loading and Indexing:
  - A pipeline for ingesting data from a source and indexing it
  - Usually happens offline
- Retrieval and Generation:
  - Takes user query at run time and retrieves relevant data from the index and passes it to the model

https://python.langchain.com/docs/use_cases/question_answering/

RAG – Loading and Indexing



https://python.langchain.com/docs/use_cases/question_answering/

RAG – Load

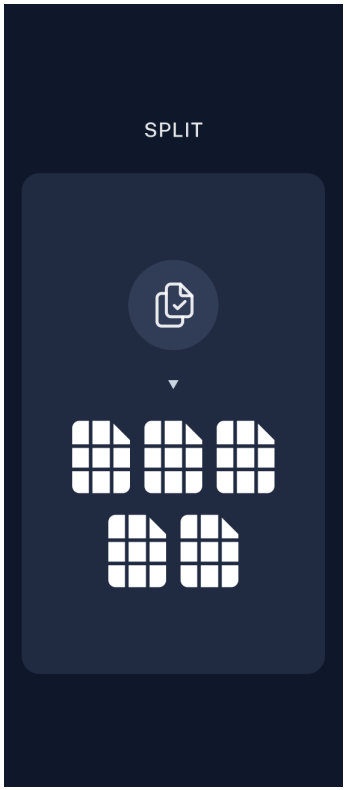
Load the data, e.g.

- PDFs
- HTML
- Plain text
- Images, video, audio
- Structured data (SQL, CSV/TSV, …)
- JSON
- URLs
- …

See for example: https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/data_connection/document_loaders/

https://python.langchain.com/docs/use_cases/question_answering/

RAG – Split



Break large documents into smaller chunks.

Easier to:

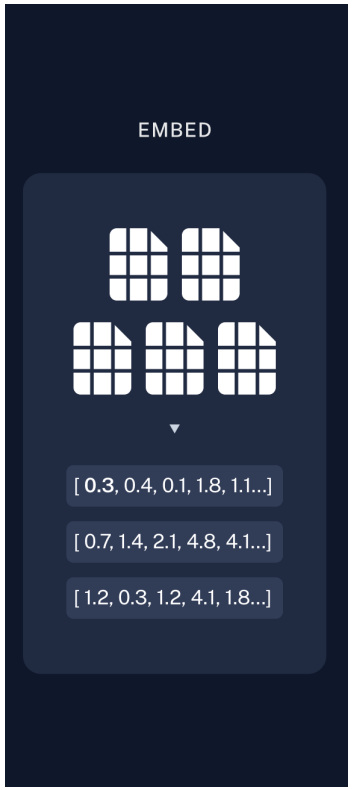
- index
- pass to model
- search
- fit into model's context window

See for example: https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/data_connection/document_transformers/

https://python.langchain.com/docs/use_cases/question_answering/

RAG – Embed

- Encode (e.g. with Byte Pair Encoding) and
- Transform to embedding vectors with the learned embedding model.

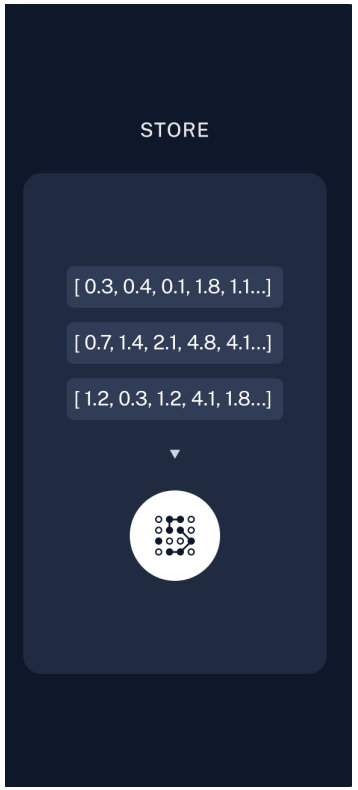


See for example: https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/data_connection/text_embedding/

https://python.langchain.com/docs/use_cases/question_answering/

RAG – Store

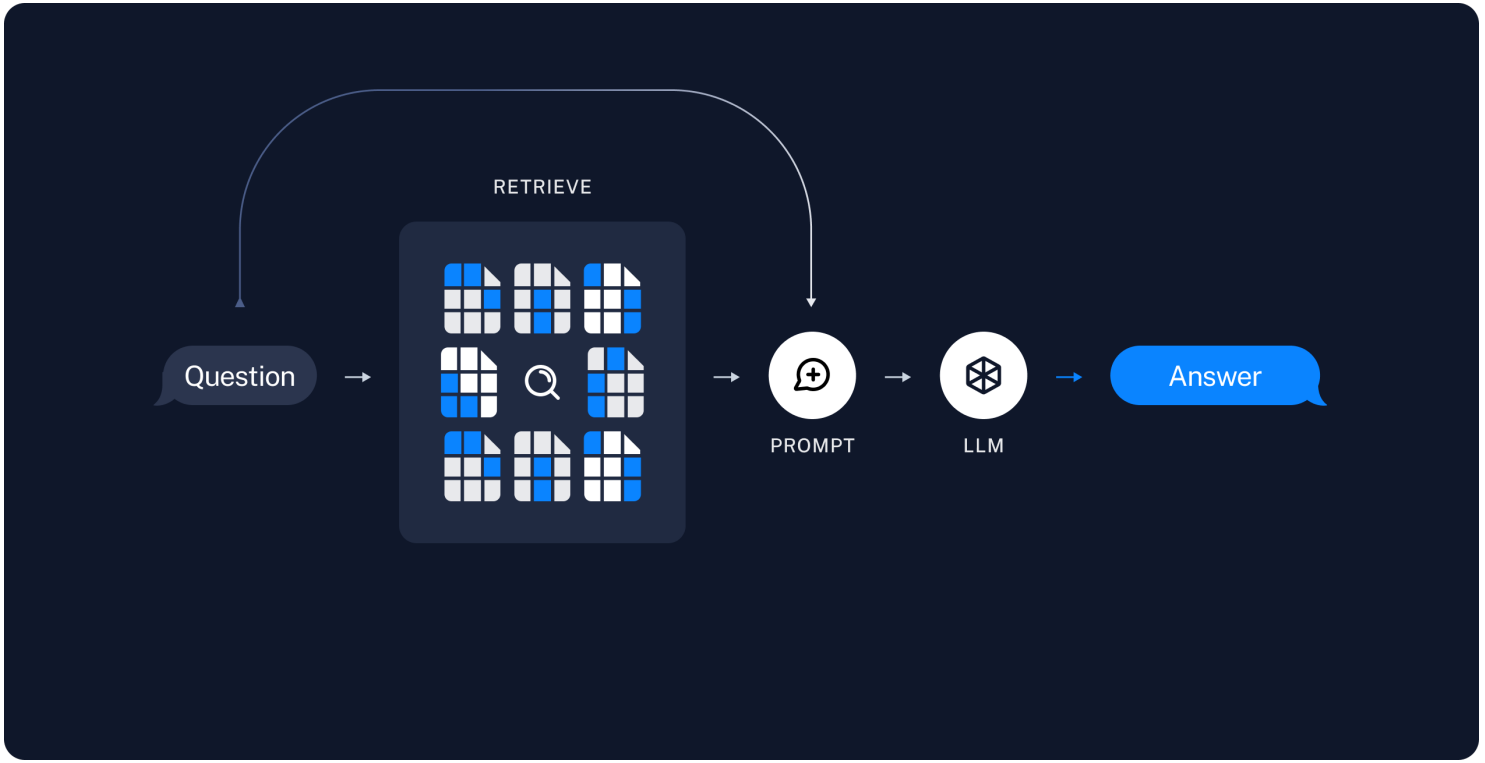
- Store the data in some kind of Vector Store
- e.g. Chroma, FAISS, Lance, Pinecone, etc…



See for example: https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/data_connection/vectorstores/

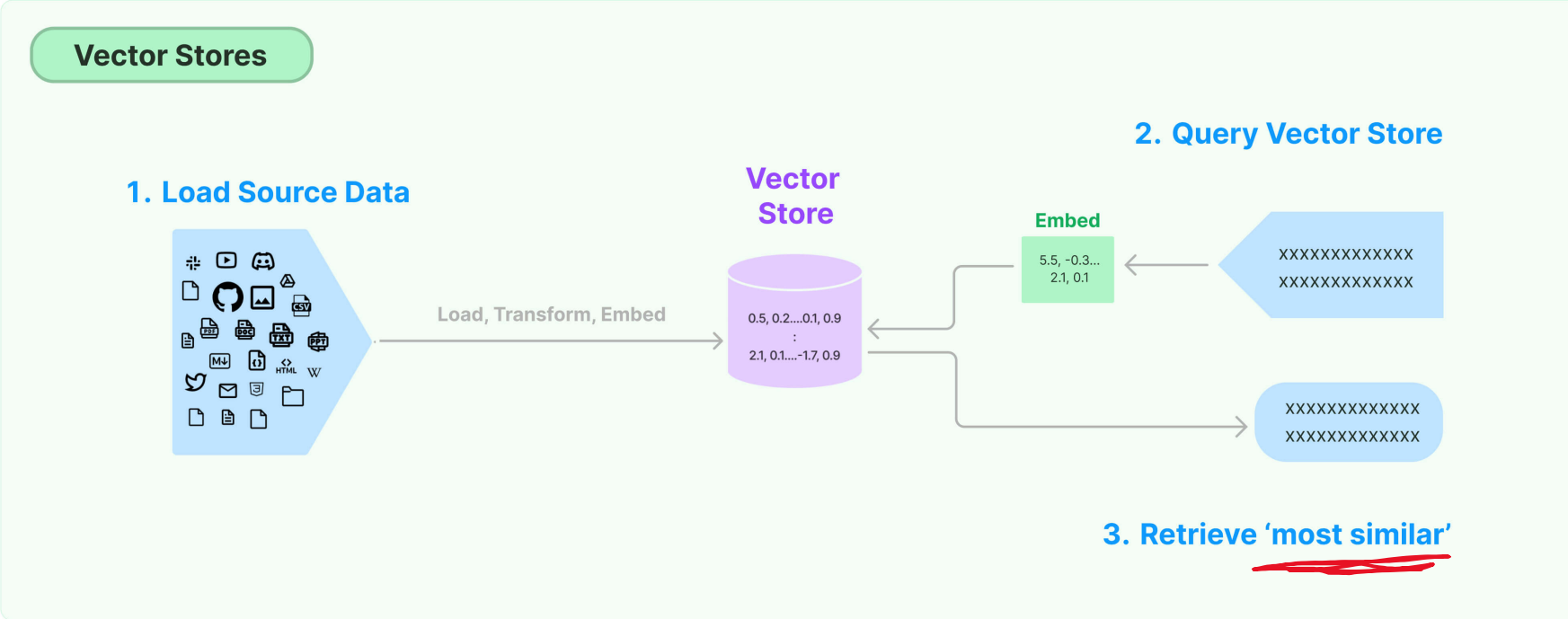
https://python.langchain.com/docs/use_cases/question_answering/

RAG – Retrieval and Generation



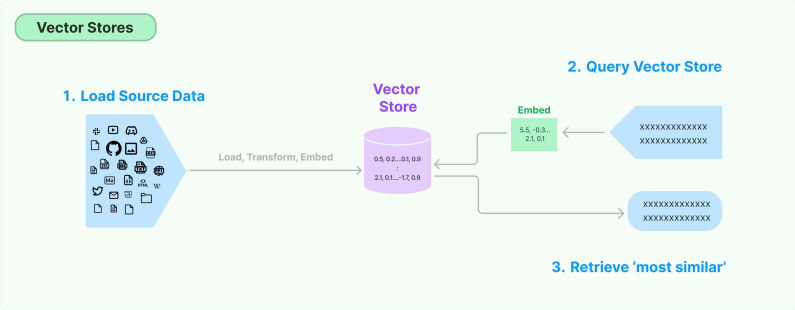
https://python.langchain.com/docs/use_cases/question_answering/

RAG – Retrieval



https://python.langchain.com/docs/modules/data_connection/vectorstores/

RAG – Retrieval Similarity Measure



L2 Norm*: $d = \sum_i (A_i - B_i)^2$

Inner Product: $d = 1 - \sum_i (A_i \times B_i)$

Cosine Similarity: $1 - \frac{\sum_i (A_i \times B_i)}{\sqrt{\sum_i (A_i^2)} \sqrt{\sum_i (B_i^2}}$

* Default on Chroma Vector Database

https://docs.trychroma.com/usage-guide#changing-the-distance-function

Is simple similarity measure between query and document the best approach?

RAG – Other Query-Document Matching Approaches

1. BERT and Variants for Query-Document Matching

BERT:

Devlin, J., Chang, M. W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2018). BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding. arXiv:1810.04805. *This foundational paper introduces BERT and its methodology for language understanding, which has been widely applied to information retrieval tasks.*

Application in Information Retrieval:

Nogueira, R., & Cho, K. (2019). Passage Re-ranking with BERT. arXiv:1901.04085. *This work explores how BERT can be used for re-ranking search results, demonstrating its effectiveness in improving information retrieval systems*. https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.04085

2. Fine-tuning for Specific Tasks

Fine-Tuning BERT for Search:

MacAvaney, S., Cohan, A., & Goharian, N. (2019). CEDR: Contextualized Embeddings for Document Ranking. SIGIR. *This paper discusses fine-tuning BERT with contextual embeddings specifically for document ranking, providing insights into adapting Transformer models for search tasks*. https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3331184.3331317

3. Dual-encoder and Cross-encoder Architectures

Dual-Encoders for Efficient Retrieval:

Karpukhin, V., Oğuz, B., Min, S., Lewis, P., Wu, L., Edunov, S., Chen, D., & Yih, W. (2020). Dense Passage Retrieval for Open-Domain Question Answering. EMNLP. This paper introduces a method using dense vector representations for passages and questions to improve open-domain question answering. https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.04906

Cross-Encoders for Detailed Similarity Scoring:

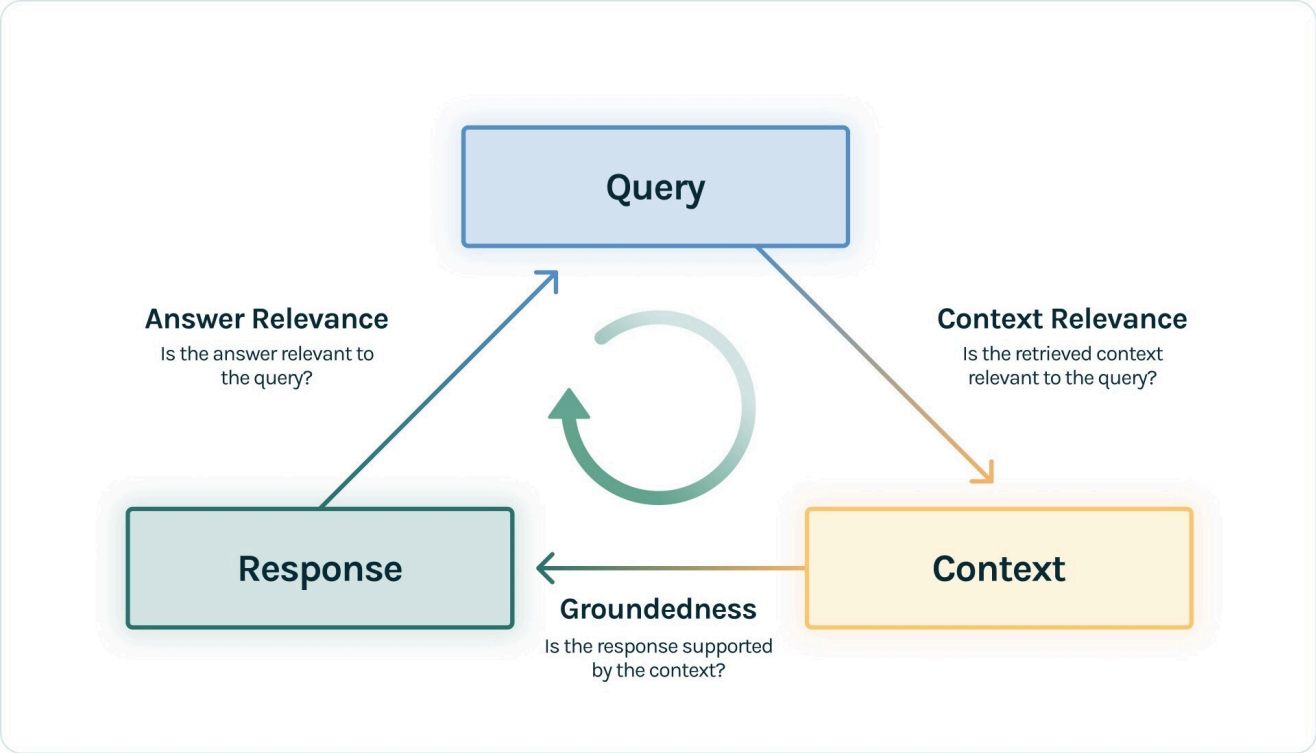
Humeau, S., Shuster, K., Lachaux, M. A., & Weston, J. (2019). Poly-encoders: Transformer Architectures and Pre-training Strategies for Fast and Accurate Multi-sentence Scoring. arXiv:1905.01969. The poly-encoder architecture introduced here incorporates aspects of both dual and cross-encoders, offering a balance between speed and accuracy for matching tasks. https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.01969

4. Semantic Search Systems

Semantic Search with Transformers:

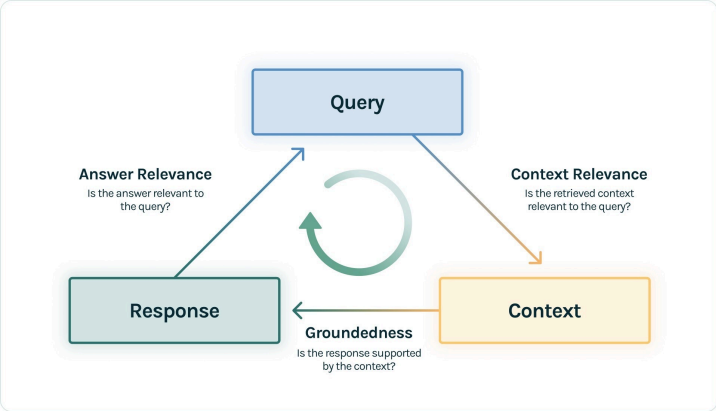
Guo, J., Fan, Y., Pang, L., Yang, L., Ai, Q., Zamani, H., Wu, C., Croft, W. B., & Cheng, X. (2020). A Deep Look into Neural Ranking Models for Information Retrieval. Information Processing & Management. This review covers deep learning approaches to information retrieval, including the use of Transformer models for understanding query intent and document relevance in a semantic search context. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306457319302390

Evaluating RAG-based LLMs



https://www.trulens.org/trulens_eval/getting_started/core_concepts/rag_triad/

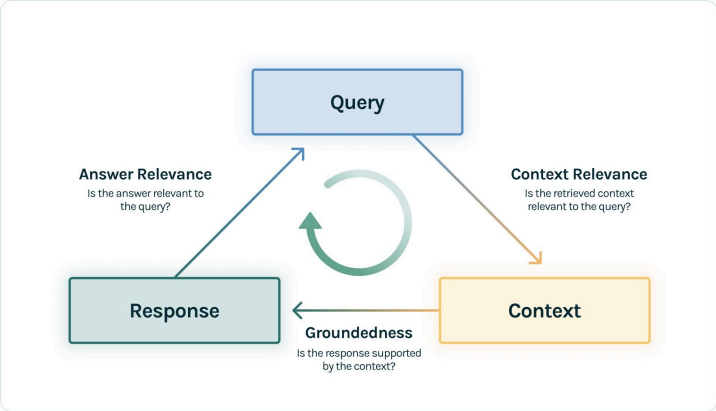
Evaluating RAG: Context Relevance



- Is the content retrieved from the vector database relevant to the query?
- Irrelevant information will be likely integrated into the response, contributing to hallucinations

https://www.trulens.org/trulens_eval/getting_started/core_concepts/rag_triad/

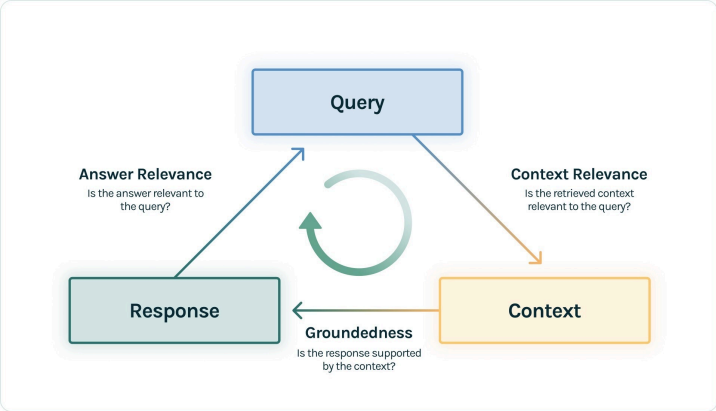
Evaluating RAG: Groundedness



- The context was provided to the LLM as part of the prompt
- Did the LLM response incorporate the context appropriately?
- Can we support each claim in the response from the context?

https://www.trulens.org/trulens_eval/getting_started/core_concepts/rag_triad/

Evaluating RAG: Answer Relevance



- Is the answer relevant to the original question?
- Prompt is augmented with context.
- Did the context cause the LLM to stray away from the question?

https://www.trulens.org/trulens_eval/getting_started/core_concepts/rag_triad/

Growing ecosystem of tools to do evaluation

```
# in a notebook
tru.get_leaderboard(app_ids=[])
```

app_id	Groundedness	Answer Relevance	Context Relevance	latency	total_cost
Automerging Query Engine	1.00000	0.940	0.4350	2.25	0.000799
Sentence Window Query Engine	0.87800	0.925	0.3675	2.25	0.000868
Direct Query Engine	0.80125	0.930	0.2550	2.20	0.002911

```
# launches on http://localhost:8501/
tru.run_dashboard()
```

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

RAG systems have evolved from Naive RAG to Advanced RAG and Modular RAG. This evolution has occurred to address certain limitations around performance, cost, and efficiency.

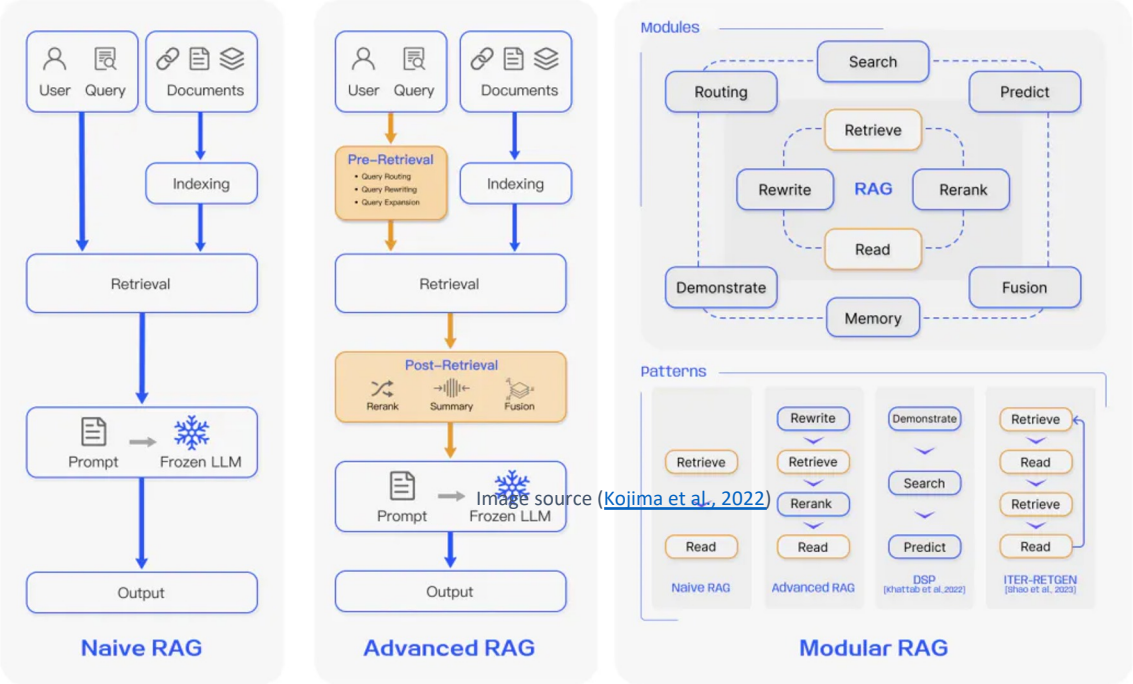


Image source (Kojima et al., 2022)

Pre-Retrieval Improvements

- Enhance indexed data quality, optimize chunk size and overlap.
- Rewrite user queries for better match in vector database.
- Use metadata and pronoun replacement to maintain context in chunks.

Retrieval Enhancements

- Explore alternative search methods (e.g., full-text, graph-based).
- Experiment with different embedding models for task suitability.
- Implement hierarchical and recursive search for precision.

Post-Retrieval Optimization

- Re-rank or score chunks for relevance; compress information from multiple chunks.
- Employ smaller, faster models for specific steps to reduce latency.
- Parallelize intermediate steps and use caching for common queries.

Balancing Quality and Latency

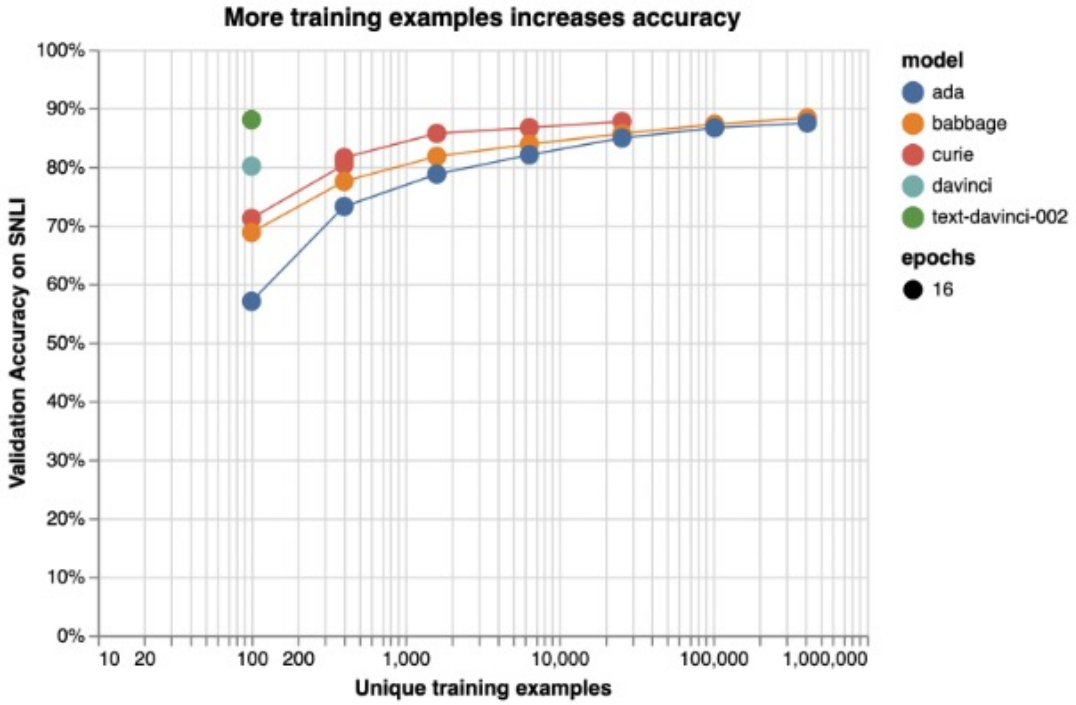
- Opt for parallel processing, smaller models, and caching strategies.
- Tailor RAG approach based on the complexity of user queries and the nature of tasks.

https://www.promptingguide.ai/research/rag

Model Finetuning

- Large foundation models are pre-trained on general tasks
- Might not do as well on specialized tasks
  - Try prompt engineering and retrieval augmentation first
- Good news: can fine tune model with much smaller dataset to adapt to downstream tasks
- Fine tuned model is same size as original.
  - Resource Intensive: Can take very large memory and compute resources to fine tune
  - Storage Demands: If you have n downstream tasks, you will have n copies of your large model.

Full Finetuning Example



Text classification performance on the Stanford Natural Language Inference (SNLI) Corpus. Ordered pairs of sentences are classified by their logical relationship: either contradicted, entailed (implied), or neutral. Default fine-tuning parameters were used when not otherwise specified.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/ai/playbook/technology-guidance/generative-ai/working-with-llms/fine-tuning

🤗 HuggingFace – Fine-tune Pretrained Model Tutorials

- Finetune for Sentiment Analysis Example (broken??)
  - https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/training
  - Finetune bert-base-cased (109M params, FP32, 436MB) on Yelp review dataset (650K reviews, 323 MB)
- Finetune for text classification example
  - https://github.com/huggingface/notebooks/blob/main/examples/text_classification.ipynb
  - preprocess the data and fine-tune a pretrained model on any GLUE task
- Finetune for question answering
  - https://github.com/huggingface/notebooks/blob/main/examples/question_answering.ipynb
  - preprocess the data and fine-tune a pretrained model on SQUAD

Model Finetuning Drawbacks

- Fine tuned model is same size as original.
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Model Finetuning Drawbacks

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Solution is to update aspects of the model, rather than entire model

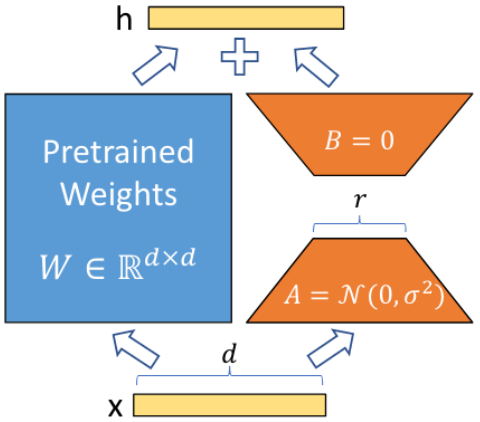
- Low rank adaptation of the weight updates -- LoRA
- Train and concatenated soft prompts -- Prompt Tuning

Topics

- Full finetuning
- Low rank adaptation
- Prompt tuning

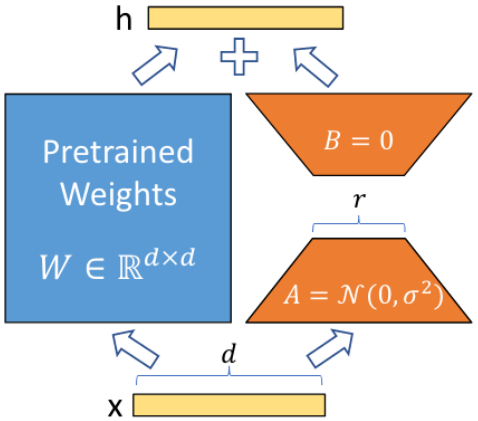
Low Rank Adaptation

- Deploying independent instances of downstream fine-tuned models can be prohibitive (e.g. GPT3, 175B params, 700GB@fp32)
- Instead, freeze the pre-trained model and inject *trainable rank decomposition matrices* into each layer
- Reduce trainable parameters by 10,000x!!
- On-par or better than finetuning on RoBERTa, DeBERTa, GPT-2 and GPT-3



E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

Low Rank Adaptation



- Aghajanyan et al show that pretrained language models have a low "intrinsic dimension"
- Updates to weight matrices likely have a low "intrinsic rank" during training
- Found that even very low rank (e.g. r=1 or2) with GPT-3 175B is effective where full rank (embedding dimension) is 12,288

E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685
A. Aghajanyan et al., "Intrinsic Dimensionality Explains the Effectiveness of Language Model Fine-Tuning". arXiv:2012.13255 [cs], December 2020. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/2012.13255.

Reminder: Rank of a Matrix

- The number of linearly independent rows or columns of a matrix
- Determines the dimension of the vector space spanned by the column vectors
- A measure of “dimensionality”

LoRA: Method

Say you have pre-trained weights,

$$W_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times k}$$

Represent update with a low rank decomposition

$$W_0 + \Delta W = W_0 + BA \,,$$

where $B \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times r}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times k}$ and the rank $r \ll \min(d, k)$, is much less than the full rank.

For updates,

$$h = (W_0 + \Delta W)x = W_0 x + \Delta W x = W_0 x + BAx$$

Initialize A to random gaussian and B to zero

Say you have pre-trained weights,

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E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

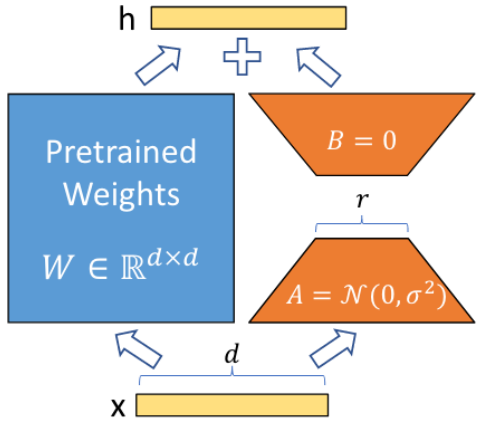
LoRA: Method

LoRA can be viewed as a generalization of full finetuning, since using full rank = full finetuning

Updates:

$$h = (W_0 + \Delta W)x = W_0 x + \Delta W x = W_0 x + BAx$$

Generally only applied to W_q and W_v matrices.



E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

LoRA Results / Comparisons

Model & Method	# Trainable Parameters	MNLI	SST-2	MRPC	CoLA	QNLI	QQP	RTE	STS-B	Avg.
RoB_{base} (FT)*	125.0M	**87.6**	94.8	90.2	**63.6**	92.8	**91.9**	78.7	91.2	86.4
RoB_{base} (BitFit)*	0.1M	84.7	93.7	**92.7**	62.0	91.8	84.0	81.5	90.8	85.2
RoB_{base} (Adpt^{D})*	0.3M	$87.1_{\pm.0}$	$94.2_{\pm.1}$	$88.5_{\pm1.1}$	$60.8_{\pm.4}$	$93.1_{\pm.1}$	$90.2_{\pm.0}$	$71.5_{\pm2.7}$	$89.7_{\pm.3}$	84.4
RoB_{base} (Adpt^{D})*	0.9M	$87.3_{\pm.1}$	$94.7_{\pm.3}$	$88.4_{\pm.1}$	$62.6_{\pm.9}$	$93.0_{\pm.2}$	$90.6_{\pm.0}$	$75.9_{\pm2.2}$	$90.3_{\pm.1}$	85.4
RoB_{base} (LoRA)	0.3M	$87.5_{\pm.3}$	$\mathbf{95.1}_{\pm.2}$	$89.7_{\pm.7}$	$63.4_{\pm1.2}$	$\mathbf{93.3}_{\pm.3}$	$90.8_{\pm.1}$	$\mathbf{86.6}_{\pm.7}$	$\mathbf{91.5}_{\pm.2}$	**87.2**
$\text{RoB}_{\text{large}}$ (FT)*	355.0M	90.2	**96.4**	**90.9**	68.0	94.7	**92.2**	86.6	92.4	88.9
$\text{RoB}_{\text{large}}$ (LoRA)	0.8M	$\mathbf{90.6}_{\pm.2}$	$96.2_{\pm.5}$	$\mathbf{90.9}_{\pm1.2}$	$\mathbf{68.2}_{\pm1.9}$	$\mathbf{94.9}_{\pm.3}$	$91.6_{\pm.1}$	$\mathbf{87.4}_{\pm2.5}$	$\mathbf{92.6}_{\pm.2}$	**89.0**
$\text{RoB}_{\text{large}}$ (Adpt^{P})†	3.0M	$90.2_{\pm.3}$	$96.1_{\pm.3}$	$90.2_{\pm.7}$	$\mathbf{68.3}_{\pm1.0}$	$\mathbf{94.8}_{\pm.2}$	$\mathbf{91.9}_{\pm.1}$	$83.8_{\pm2.9}$	$92.1_{\pm.7}$	88.4
$\text{RoB}_{\text{large}}$ (Adpt^{P})†	0.8M	$\mathbf{90.5}_{\pm.3}$	$\mathbf{96.6}_{\pm.2}$	$89.7_{\pm1.2}$	$67.8_{\pm2.5}$	$\mathbf{94.8}_{\pm.3}$	$91.7_{\pm.2}$	$80.1_{\pm2.9}$	$91.9_{\pm.4}$	87.9
$\text{RoB}_{\text{large}}$ (Adpt^{H})†	6.0M	$89.9_{\pm.5}$	$96.2_{\pm.3}$	$88.7_{\pm2.9}$	$66.5_{\pm4.4}$	$94.7_{\pm.2}$	$92.1_{\pm.1}$	$83.4_{\pm1.1}$	$91.0_{\pm1.7}$	87.8
$\text{RoB}_{\text{large}}$ (Adpt^{H})†	0.8M	$90.3_{\pm.3}$	$96.3_{\pm.5}$	$87.7_{\pm1.7}$	$66.3_{\pm2.0}$	$94.7_{\pm.2}$	$91.5_{\pm.1}$	$72.9_{\pm2.9}$	$91.5_{\pm.5}$	86.4
$\text{RoB}_{\text{large}}$ (LoRA)†	0.8M	$\mathbf{90.6}_{\pm.2}$	$96.2_{\pm.5}$	$\mathbf{90.2}_{\pm1.0}$	$68.2_{\pm1.9}$	$\mathbf{94.8}_{\pm.3}$	$91.6_{\pm.2}$	$\mathbf{85.2}_{\pm1.1}$	$\mathbf{92.3}_{\pm.5}$	**88.6**
DeB_{XXL} (FT)*	1500.0M	91.8	**97.2**	92.0	72.0	**96.0**	92.7	93.9	92.9	91.1
DeB_{XXL} (LoRA)	4.7M	$\mathbf{91.9}_{\pm.2}$	$96.9_{\pm.2}$	$\mathbf{92.6}_{\pm.6}$	$\mathbf{72.4}_{\pm1.1}$	$\mathbf{96.0}_{\pm.1}$	$\mathbf{92.9}_{\pm.1}$	$\mathbf{94.9}_{\pm.4}$	$\mathbf{93.0}_{\pm.2}$	**91.3**

GLUE benchmark – measure across 9 language tasks
BitFit – train only the bias vectors
Adpt – Inserts adaptation layer between self-attention and MLP module

E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685
† indicates runs configured in a setup similar to Houlsby et al. (2019) for a fair comparison.

LoRA Results / Comparisons

Model & Method	# Trainable Parameters	E2E NLG Challenge BLEU	NIST	MET	ROUGE-L	CIDEr
GPT-2 M (FT)*	354.92M	68.2	8.62	46.2	71.0	2.47
GPT-2 M ($\text{Adapter}^{\text{L}}$)*	0.37M	66.3	8.41	45.0	69.8	2.40
GPT-2 M ($\text{Adapter}^{\text{L}}$)*	11.09M	68.9	8.71	46.1	71.3	2.47
GPT-2 M ($\text{Adapter}^{\text{H}}$)	11.09M	$67.3_{\pm.6}$	$8.50_{\pm.07}$	$46.0_{\pm.2}$	$70.7_{\pm.2}$	$2.44_{\pm.01}$
GPT-2 M (FT^{Top2})*	25.19M	68.1	8.59	46.0	70.8	2.41
GPT-2 M (PreLayer)*	0.35M	69.7	8.81	46.1	71.4	2.49
GPT-2 M (LoRA)	0.35M	$\mathbf{70.4}_{\pm.1}$	$\mathbf{8.85}_{\pm.02}$	$\mathbf{46.8}_{\pm.2}$	$\mathbf{71.8}_{\pm.1}$	$\mathbf{2.53}_{\pm.02}$
GPT-2 L (FT)*	774.03M	68.5	8.78	46.0	69.9	2.45
GPT-2 L ($\text{Adapter}^{\text{L}}$)	0.88M	$69.1_{\pm.1}$	$8.68_{\pm.03}$	$46.3_{\pm.0}$	$71.4_{\pm.2}$	$\mathbf{2.49}_{\pm.0}$
GPT-2 L ($\text{Adapter}^{\text{L}}$)	23.00M	$68.9_{\pm.3}$	$8.70_{\pm.04}$	$46.1_{\pm.1}$	$71.3_{\pm.2}$	$2.45_{\pm.02}$
GPT-2 L (PreLayer)*	0.77M	70.3	8.85	46.2	71.7	2.47
GPT-2 L (LoRA)	0.77M	$\mathbf{70.4}_{\pm.1}$	$\mathbf{8.89}_{\pm.02}$	$\mathbf{46.8}_{\pm.2}$	$\mathbf{72.0}_{\pm.2}$	$2.47_{\pm.02}$

GPT-2 medium (M) and large (L) with different adaptation methods on the E2E NLG Challenge. For all metrics, higher is better. LoRA outperforms several baselines with comparable or fewer trainable parameters. Confidence intervals are shown for experiments we ran. * indicates numbers published in prior works.

E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

Understanding the Low-Rank Updates

1. Given a parameter budget constraint, which subset of weight matrices in a pre-trained Transformer should we adapt to maximize downstream performance?
2. Is the "optimal" adaptation matrix ΔW really rank-deficient? If so, what is a good rank to use in practice?

E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

1) Which weight matrices to target?

	# of Trainable Parameters = 18M						
Weight Type	W_q	W_k	W_v	W_o	W_q, W_k	W_q, W_v	W_q, W_k, W_v, W_o
Rank r	8	8	8	8	4	4	2
WikiSQL ($\pm 0.5\%$)	70.4	70.0	73.0	73.2	71.4	**73.7**	**73.7**
MultiNLI ($\pm 0.1\%$)	91.0	90.8	91.0	91.3	91.3	91.3	**91.7**

Validation accuracy on WikiSQL and MultiNLI after applying LoRA to different types of attention weights in GPT-3, given the same number of trainable parameters. Adapting both Wq and Wv gives the best performance overall. We find the standard deviation across random seeds to be consistent for a given dataset, which we report in the first column.

Rank of 16 on 2 matrices or even 4 on 4 matrices is sufficient.

E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

2) What is the optimal rank?

	Weight Type	$r = 1$	$r = 2$	$r = 4$	$r = 8$	$r = 64$
WikiSQL($\pm 0.5\%$)	W_q	68.8	69.6	70.5	70.4	70.0
	W_q, W_v	73.4	73.3	73.7	73.8	73.5
	W_q, W_k, W_v, W_o	74.1	73.7	74.0	74.0	73.9
MultiNLI ($\pm 0.1\%$)	W_q	90.7	90.9	91.1	90.7	90.7
	W_q, W_v	91.3	91.4	91.3	91.6	91.4
	W_q, W_k, W_v, W_o	91.2	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.4

"Validation accuracy on WikiSQL and MultiNLI with different rank r. To our surprise, a rank as small as one suffices for adapting both Wq and Wv on these datasets while training Wq alone needs a larger r."

E. J. Hu *et al.*, "LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models." arXiv, Oct. 16, 2021. http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.09685

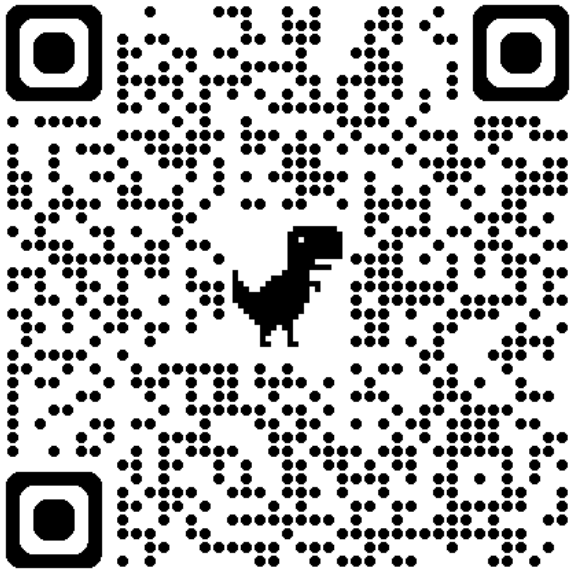
To Dive Deeper

From Sebastian Raschka

- LLM Training: RLHF and its Alternatives
- LLMs from Scratch book and repo
- Understanding Reasoning LLMs (CoT, DeepSeek, etc.)

Next Time

- back to book sequence on
  - GANs
  - VAEs
  - Diffusion Models
  - Graph NNs



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