

# LLM 101

一起入门大语言模型

<https://llm101.top>

哔哩哔哩@一万篇论文笔记



一万篇论文笔记

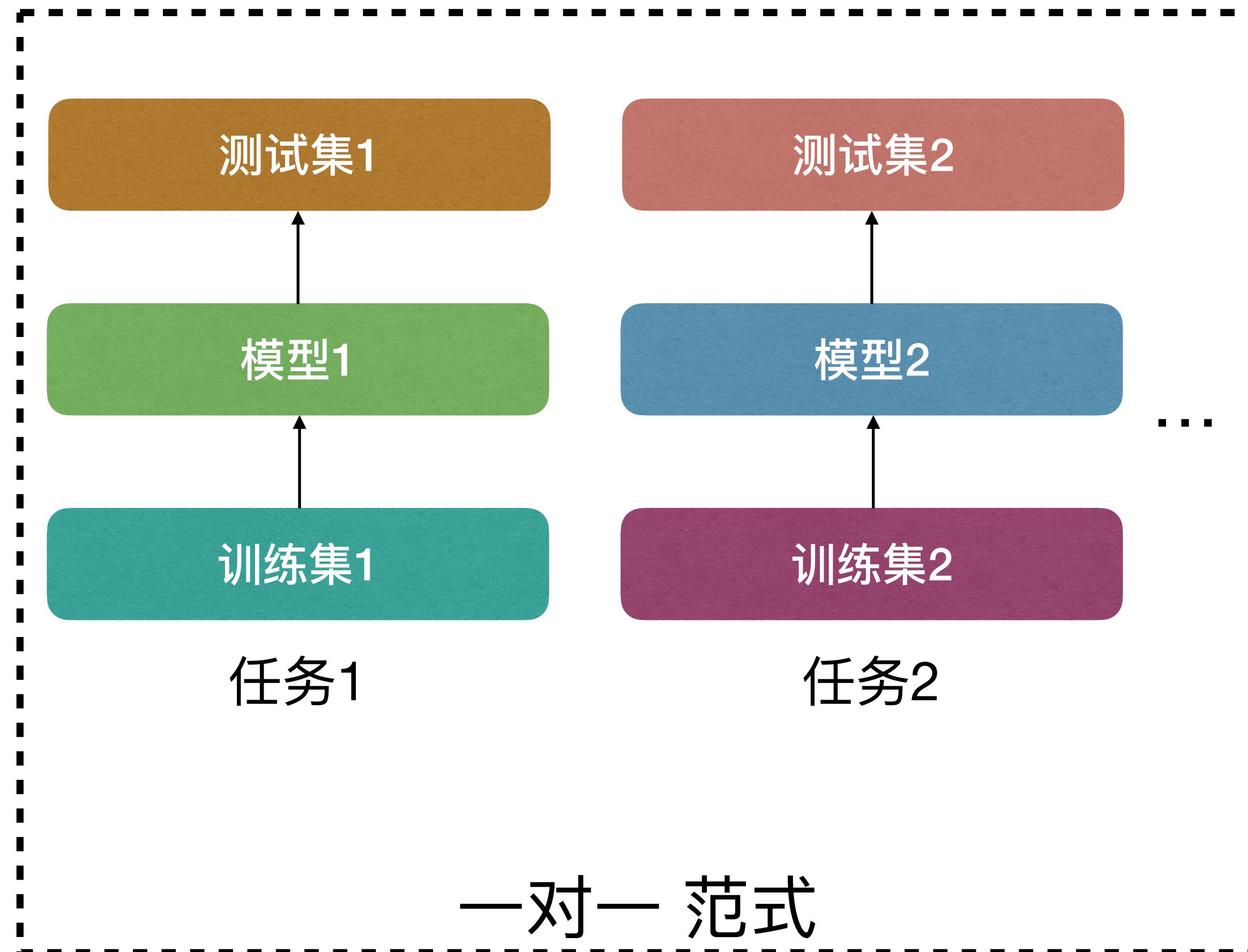
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2024.12.16

# LLM Pre-training and Beyond

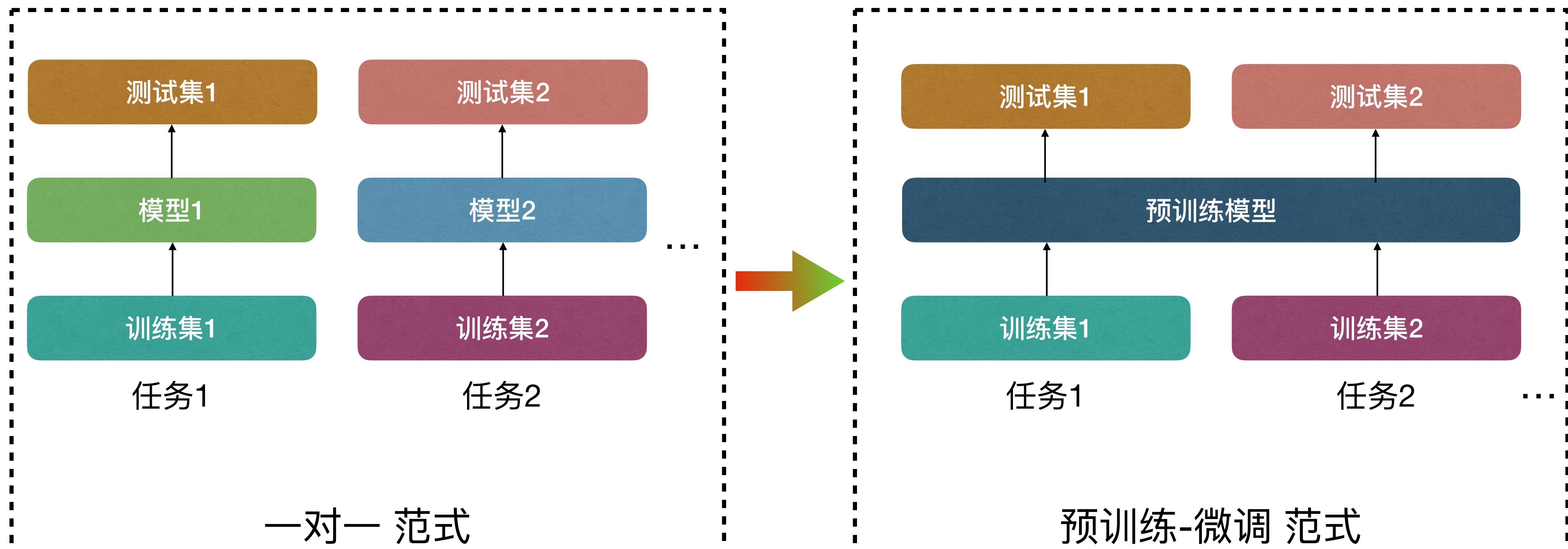
- GPT-1 && GPT-2
  - NLP中的预训练-微调范式: CoVe、ELMo、ULMFiT、GPT-1、BERT
  - GPT-1 && GPT-2: Transformer LM + Large scale pre-training ==> zero-shot
  - 编程实践: 阅读gpt-1/gpt-2代码; 训练124M GPT-2 [IIm.c](#) [Modded-NanoGPT](#)
- GPT-3 and Beyond
  - Scaling Laws、涌现、幻觉、位置编码、合成数据、提示工程、SLMs ...

# 一对一 范式



- 每个任务都需要专门设计的模型结构、数据集和模型训练
- 不同任务之间的模型独立

# 预训练-微调 范式



# 预训练-微调 范式

- 预训练-微调词向量范式
  - 静态(static)词向量: Word2vec(2013)、Glove(2014)
  - 动态(contextualized)词向量: CoVe(2017)、ELMo(2018)  
笔记  
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- 预训练-微调**模型**范式
  - 任务特定(task-specific): LM-LSTM(2015)<sup>笔记</sup>、byte mLSTM(2017)
  - 通用(general): ULMFiT(2018)  
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特征

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**特征**

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笔记

**LSTM LM**

$$L_1(\mathcal{U}) = \sum_i \log P(u_i | u_{i-k}, \dots, u_{i-1}; \Theta)$$

**How scaling ?**

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**特征**

- 通用(general): ULMFiT(2018)、GPT-1(2018)、BERT(2018)

笔记

Decoder-only Transformer

Transformer Encoder

**LSTM LM**

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# GPT-1 vs BERT

- 预训练数据集, BookCorpus(~800M words) vs BookCorpus(800M words) + English Wikipedia(2500M words)
- 参数量, GPT-1(~117M) 和  $BERT_{BASE}$ (~110M)都是12层{MHSA, FFN} GPT-1 vs BERT 参数量
- 上下文窗口长度, 均是512
- 位置编码, 均是学习的
- 分词, char-level BPE (40478) vs wordpiece (30522)
- batch size,  $64 * 512 = 32K$  vs  $256 * 512 = 128K$
- 预训练tokens数量,  $100 \text{ epoch} * 800M = 80B(\text{words})$  vs  $1M \text{ step}(\sim 40 \text{ epoch}) * 3.3B = 132B(\text{words})$
- 预训练时间, 1m on 8GPUs vs 4d on 16 TPUs
- 下游任务微调, 效果BERT > GPT-1

System	MNLI-(m/mm)		QQP 363k	QNLI 108k	SST-2 67k	CoLA 8.5k	STS-B 5.7k	MRPC 3.5k	RTE 2.5k	Average
	392k	80.6/80.1								
Pre-OpenAI SOTA	80.6/80.1	66.1	82.3	93.2	35.0	81.0	86.0	61.7	74.0	
BiLSTM+ELMo+Attn	76.4/76.1	64.8	79.8	90.4	36.0	73.3	84.9	56.8	71.0	
OpenAI GPT	82.1/81.4	70.3	87.4	91.3	45.4	80.0	82.3	56.0	75.1	
$BERT_{BASE}$	84.6/83.4	71.2	90.5	93.5	52.1	85.8	88.9	66.4	79.6	
$BERT_{LARGE}$	<b>86.7/85.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	

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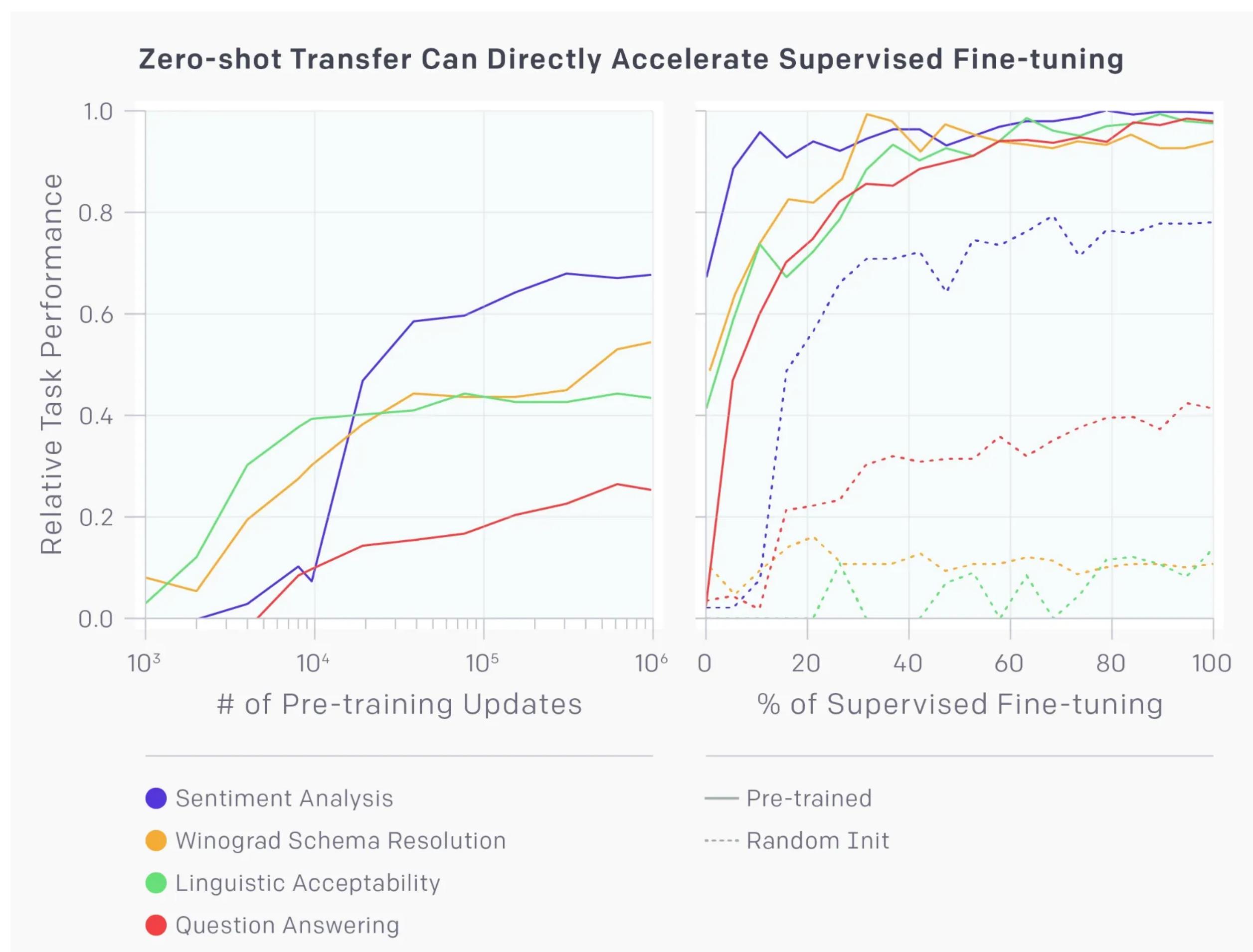
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- 预训练时间, 1m on 8GPUs vs 4d on 16 TPUs
- **zero-shot**

# GPT-1 Zero-shot

- CoLA (linguistic acceptability),
  - example scored as the average token log-p
  - predictions are made by thresholding
- SST-2 (sentiment analysis)
  - append the token “very” to each example
  - restrict LM’s output only “positive”“negative”
- .....



语言模型作为预训练任务的优势

图片来源

# GPT-2: bigger GPT-1 + totally zero-shot

Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners

- 预训练数据集, Bookcorpus(~5GB, 800M words) → WebText(8M pages, ~40GB, 10B tokens)
- 参数量, 117M → 124M、355M、774M、1.5B
- 上下文窗口长度, 512 → 1024
- 位置编码, 均是学习的
- 分词:
  - Char-level BPE → byte-level BPE
  - 4w merges(40478) → 5w merges(50257)
- batch size,  $64 * 512 = 32K \rightarrow 512 * 1024 = 512K$
- layernorm位置,  $LayerNorm(x + SubLayer(x))$        $x + SubLayer(LayerNorm(x))$

Just a language model,  
predicts everything

# Byte-level BPE

- 每个char(字母,汉字,符号,😊...)都有一个code point
  - > 130000
- 根据utf-8编码规则, 将code point转为二进制格式(1B~4B)

Code point ↔ UTF-8 conversion					
First code point	Last code point	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4
U+0000	U+007F	0yyz <sub>zzz</sub>			
U+0080	U+07FF	110xxxyy	10yyz <sub>zzz</sub>		
U+0800	U+FFFF	1110w <sub>www</sub>	10xxxxyy	10yyz <sub>zzz</sub>	
U+010000	U+10FFFF	11110uvv	10vv <sub>www</sub>	10xxxxyy	10yyz <sub>zzz</sub>

# Byte-level BPE

- 每个char(字母,汉字,符号,😊...)都有一个code point
  - > 130000
- 根据utf-8编码规则, 将code point转为二进制格式(1B~4B)

```
>>> 😊 .encode("utf-8")
b'\xf0\x9f\x98\x8a'

>>> "我".encode("utf-8")
b'\xe6\x88\x91'

>>> "h".encode("utf-8")
b'h'

>>> ord("😊")
128522
```

Code point ↔ UTF-8 conversion					
First code point	Last code point	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4
U+0000	U+007F	0yyz <sub>zzz</sub>			
U+0080	U+07FF	110xxxyy	10yyz <sub>zzz</sub>		
U+0800	U+FFFF	1110www	10xxxxyy	10yyz <sub>zzz</sub>	
U+010000	U+10FFFF	11110uvv	10vvwww	10xxxxyy	10yyz <sub>zzz</sub>

```
>>> 😊, 哈哈hello? ! 😭☕ .encode("utf-8")
b'\xf0\x9f\x98\x8a\xef\xbc\x8c\xe5\x93\x88\xe5\x93\x88hello\xef\xbc\x9f
\xef\xbc\x81\xf0\x9f\x98\xad\xe2\x98\x95\xef\xb8\x8f'
```

240    159    152    138    239    188

标点符号分割

BPE算法

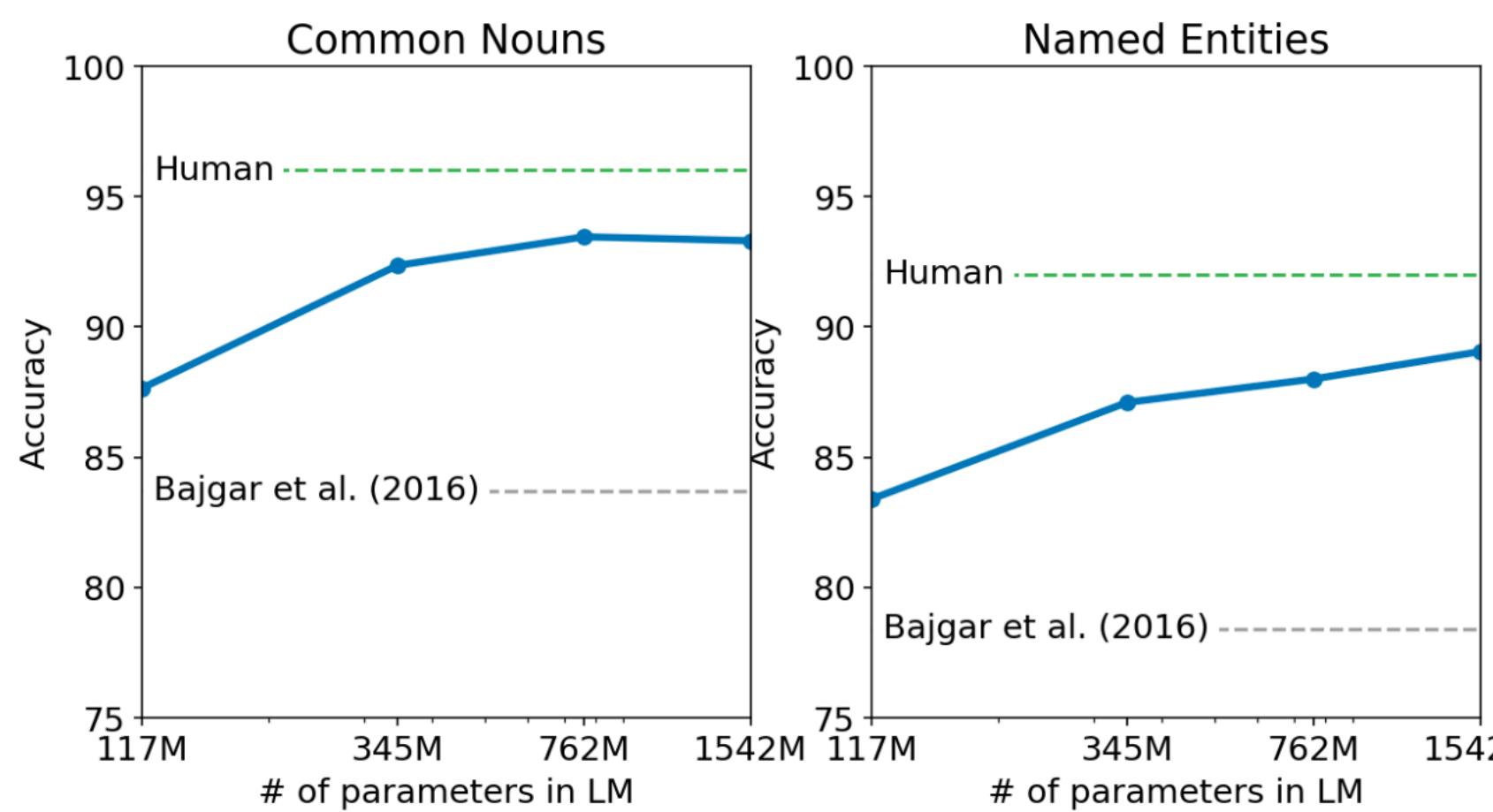
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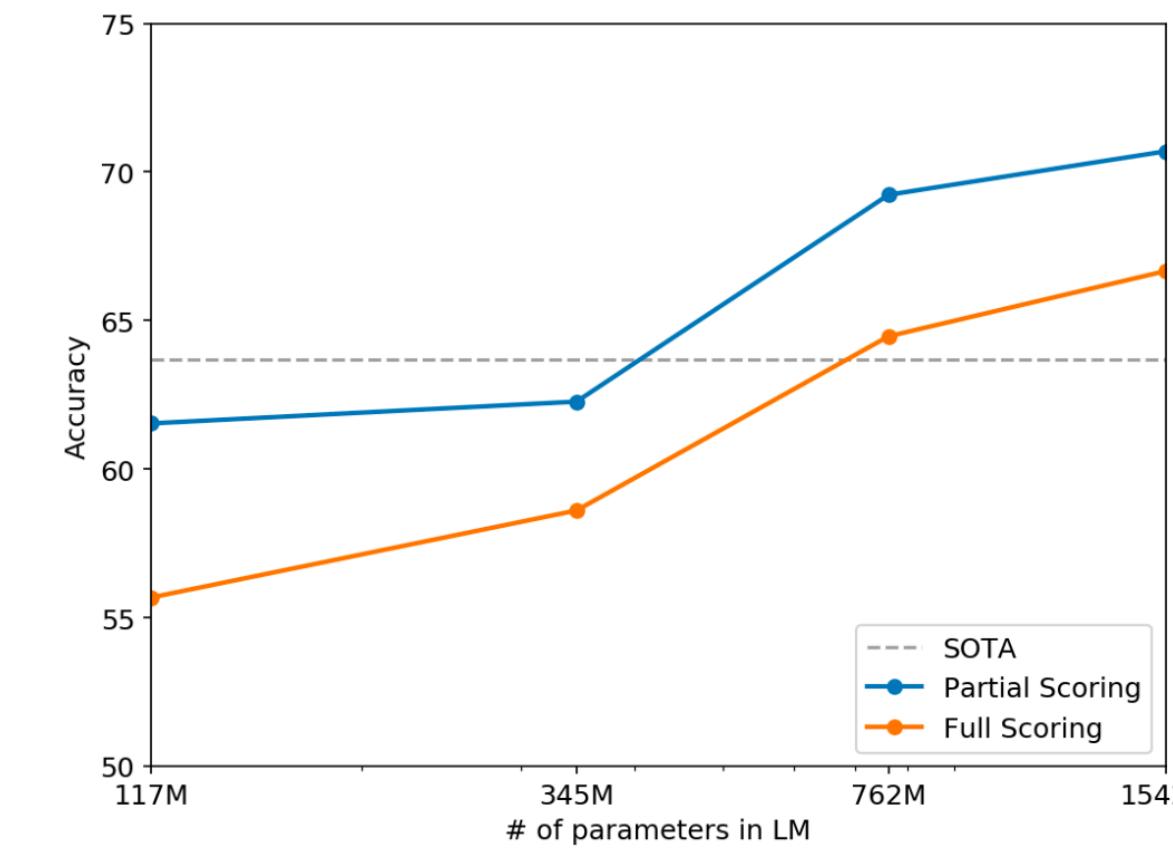
	LAMBADA (PPL)	LAMBADA (ACC)	CBT-CN (ACC)	CBT-NE (ACC)	WikiText2 (PPL)	PTB (PPL)	enwik8 (BPB)	text8 (BPC)	WikiText103 (PPL)	1BW (PPL)
SOTA	99.8	59.23	85.7	82.3	39.14	46.54	0.99	1.08	18.3	<b>21.8</b>
117M	<b>35.13</b>	45.99	<b>87.65</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>29.41</b>	65.85	1.16	1.17	37.50	75.20
345M	<b>15.60</b>	55.48	<b>92.35</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>22.76</b>	47.33	1.01	<b>1.06</b>	26.37	55.72
762M	<b>10.87</b>	<b>60.12</b>	<b>93.45</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>19.93</b>	<b>40.31</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.02</b>	22.05	44.575
1542M	<b>8.63</b>	<b>63.24</b>	<b>93.30</b>	<b>89.05</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>35.76</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>17.48</b>	42.16

	PTB	WikiText-2	enwik8	text8	Wikitext-103	1BW
Dataset train	<b>2.67%</b>	0.66%	<b>7.50%</b>	2.34%	<b>9.09%</b>	<b>13.19%</b>
WebText train	0.88%	<b>1.63%</b>	6.31%	<b>3.94%</b>	2.42%	3.75%

Table 6. Percentage of test set 8 grams overlapping with training sets.



CBT数据集



Winograd Schema Challenge

	R-1	R-2	R-L	R-AVG
Bottom-Up Sum	<b>41.22</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>38.34</b>	<b>32.75</b>
Lede-3	40.38	17.66	36.62	31.55
Seq2Seq + Attn	31.33	11.81	28.83	23.99
GPT-2 TL; DR:	29.34	8.27	26.58	21.40
Random-3	28.78	8.63	25.52	20.98
GPT-2 no hint	21.58	4.03	19.47	15.03

Table 4. Summarization performance as measured by ROUGE F1 metrics on the CNN and Daily Mail dataset. Bottom-Up Sum is the SOTA model from (Gehrmann et al., 2018)

# GPT-2: bigger GPT-1 + totally zero-shot

- 里程碑
  - Scaling Laws
  - RLHF fine-tuning
  - Open —> ~ Close

# 编程实践

- gpt-1
- gpt-2
- llm.c
- modded-nanogpt