# Tagged Evaluation for Error Explanations

## Error Message 1

**ValueError You are trying to load a weight file containing 12 layers into a model with 11 layers**

Option 1 (Prompting3 Output): 12 layers are loaded into the model, but the model only has 11 layers, indicating that the model is missing a layer. Rank:

Option 2 (Prompting1 Output): The error occurs because the model you are trying to load has 12 layers, but the model you are trying to load the weights into only has 11 layers. This is because the model you are trying to load has 12 layers, but the model you are trying to load the weights into only has 11 layers Rank:

Option 3 (Finetuned Output): The TypeError occurs because an attempt is made to iterate over an integer value, which is not supported Rank:

Option 4 (ZSP output): 12 layers in the weight file do not match the 11 layers in the model. Rank:

Option 5 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): The `ValueError` occurs because the number of layers in the weight file does not match the number of layers in the model; ensure both the model architecture and the weight file correspond in layer count before loading. Rank:

Option 6 (Prompting2 Output): The `ValueError` indicates that the number of layers in the model does not match the number of layers in the weight file; ensure that the model and weight file are compatible. Rank:

## Error Message 2

**‘s’ was not declared in this scope**

Option 1 (Prompting1 Output): This error occurs because the variable `s` is not declared in the scope of the function where it is used. Ensure that the variable is declared in the correct scope. Rank:

Option 2 (Prompting2 Output): The error occurs because the variable 's' is not defined in the scope of the function; to resolve this, ensure the variable is defined in the scope of the function. Rank:

Option 3 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): This error indicates that the variable s is being used without being declared within the accessible scope; ensure all variables are declared before use. Rank:

Option 4 (ZSP output): s’ was not declared in this scope  
 This error occurs when you try to use a variable that has not been declared.  
 To fix this, you can declare the variable before using it. Rank:

Option 5 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the variable ‘s’ is not declared in the scope of the function, indicating that the variable is not defined in the function. Rank:

Option 6 (Finetuned Output): The error message indicates that a variable named ‘s’ is being used in a scope where it has not been declared or initialized, suggesting that the variable is being used before it is defined or initialized. Rank:

## Error Message 3

**AttributeError: 'functools.partial' object has no attribute '\_\_code\_\_'**

Option 1 (Prompting1 Output): The error occurs because the script named 'functools.py' is shadowing the built-in Python 'functools' module; renaming your script file to a different name should resolve the issue. Rank:

Option 2 (Prompting2 Output): The AttributeError occurs because the script attempts to access the `\_\_code\_\_` attribute of a 'functools.partial' object, which does not exist; check for any modifications being made to `\_\_code\_\_` of 'functools.partial' objects and ensure such operations are valid and necessary.  
  
## Rank:

Option 3 (Finetuned Output): The error occurs because the code attempts to access the `\_\_code\_\_` attribute of a `functools.partial` object, which does not have this attribute and is not meant to be used as a function. Rank:

Option 4 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the shapes of two matrices being multiplied in a linear layer do not align, specifically, a matrix with shape (128x3072) cannot be multiplied with another matrix of shape (1024x256), indicating a mismatch in the expected dimensions for the operation. Rank:

Option 5 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): The `AttributeError` happens because a `functools.partial` object lacks a `\_\_code\_\_` attribute, which is necessary for operations that require inspecting the function's code, such as serialization or some forms of introspection; use the original function object instead for such operations. Rank:

Option 6 (ZSP output): The 'functools.partial' object has no attribute '\_\_code\_\_'.  
 This error occurs when you try to access the \_\_code\_\_ attribute of a partial object.  
 The \_\_code\_\_ attribute is used to get the code object of a function.  
 The \_\_code\_\_ attribute is used to get the code Rank:

## Error Message 4

**TypeError BatchDataset' object is not subscriptable**

Option 1 (ZSP output): The error message indicates that the object is not subscriptable. This means that the object does not support indexing.  
   
 The most common cause of this error is when you try to index a list or a dictionary.  
   
 The solution is to check the documentation to see if the object supports indexing. Rank:

Option 2 (Prompting1 Output): This error occurs because the `BatchDataset` class is not subscriptable, which means that it cannot be indexed. This is because the `BatchDataset` class is not designed to be indexed, and instead should be iterated over. Rank:

Option 3 (Prompting2 Output): The `TypeError` indicates that the `BatchDataset` class does not support subscripting, typically resolved by ensuring that the class definition includes this argument or correcting the argument name if it was misspelled. Rank:

Option 4 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): The `TypeError` indicates that a 'BatchDataset' object does not support indexing directly, which is common for dataset objects in machine learning frameworks; instead, iterate through the dataset or use dataset-specific methods to access elements. Rank:

Option 5 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the shapes of two matrices being multiplied in a linear layer do not align, specifically, a matrix with shape (128x3072) cannot be multiplied with another matrix of shape (1024x256), indicating a mismatch in the expected dimensions for the operation. Rank:

Option 6 (Finetuned Output): 1. The error occurs because the code attempts to access a batch of data using subscript notation, but the dataset object is not iterable or subscriptable  
 2. The solution is to ensure that the dataset object is correctly loaded and formatted for use in the code  
</s> Rank:

## Error Message 5

**TypeError can only concatenate str (not "datetime.datetime") to str**

Option 1 (Prompting2 Output): The error "TypeError can only concatenate str (not "datetime.datetime") to str" occurs because the `+` operator is being used to concatenate a string with a `datetime` object; use the `strftime` method to convert the `datetime` object to a string before concatenating. Rank:

Option 2 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): This error arises when attempting to concatenate a string with a datetime object directly in Python; convert the datetime object to a string using a suitable format method before concatenating. Rank:

Option 3 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the shapes of two matrices being multiplied in a linear layer do not align, specifically, a matrix with shape (128x3072) cannot be multiplied with another matrix of shape (1024x256), indicating a mismatch in the expected dimensions for the operation. Rank:

Option 4 (ZSP output): The TypeError exception is raised when an operation or function receives an argument of an unsupported type. Rank:

Option 5 (Prompting1 Output): This error occurs because the script is attempting to concatenate a string with a datetime object, which is not supported. Rank:

Option 6 (Finetuned Output): 1. The TypeError occurs because Python expects a string to be concatenated with another string, but it received a datetime object instead, which cannot be concatenated with strings.  
 2. To fix the TypeError, ensure that the object being concatenated with the string is a string as well.  
</s> Rank:

## Error Message 6

**control reaches end of non-void function**

Option 1 (Finetuned Output): The error occurs when a function is defined with a return type but does not return a value at the end of its execution. Rank:

Option 2 (ZSP output): The function does not return a value. Rank:

Option 3 (Prompting2 Output): This error occurs because the function does not return a value, which is required for all non-void functions. Rank:

Option 4 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): This error means that a function expected to return a value does not have a return statement on all control paths, which is required to provide an output for each possible execution path. Rank:

Option 5 (Prompting1 Output): This error occurs because the function is not returning a value, and the return type is not void. Rank:

Option 6 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the shapes of two matrices being multiplied in a linear layer do not align, specifically, a matrix with shape (128x3072) cannot be multiplied with another matrix of shape (1024x256), indicating a mismatch in the expected dimensions for the operation. Rank:

## Error Message 7

**OSError Not found: "/weights/LLaMA/tokenizer.model": No such file or directory Error #2**

Option 1 (Prompting1 Output): The error occurs because the script named 're.py' is shadowing the built-in Python 're' (regular expression) module; renaming your script file to a different name should resolve the issue. Rank:

Option 2 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): The `OSError` occurs because the file at "/weights/LLaMA/tokenizer.model" cannot be found, likely due to an incorrect path or the file not being present at the specified location; verify the file path and ensure the file exists in the directory you are accessing. Rank:

Option 3 (Finetuned Output): The error occurs because the script is trying to access a file that does not exist, likely due to a typo in the file path or a missing directory. Rank:

Option 4 (Prompting2 Output): The error "OSError Not found: "/weights/LLaMA/tokenizer.model": No such file or directory Error #2" occurs when the system cannot find the file "tokenizer.model" in the specified directory,possibly because it is being used by another process Rank:

Option 5 (ZSP output): The file tokenizer.model was not found in the directory /weights/LLaMA. This file is required for the model to run. Rank:

Option 6 (Prompting3 Output): This error occurs because the specified file '/weights/LLaMA/tokenizer.model' could not be found, indicating that the path to the file is incorrect or the file does not exist at the specified location. Rank:

## Error Message 8

**ValueError Sample larger than population or is negative**

Option 1 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the shapes of two matrices being multiplied in a linear layer do not align, specifically, a matrix with shape (128x3072) cannot be multiplied with another matrix of shape (1024x256), indicating a mismatch in the expected dimensions for the operation. Rank:

Option 2 (ZSP output): The error is caused by the sample being larger than the population or negative.  
 The solution is to make sure the sample is smaller than the population and is positive.  
 The solution is to make sure the sample is smaller than the population and is positive. Rank:

Option 3 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): The `ValueError` occurs when attempting to sample more items than are available in the population or using a negative sample size, often with functions like `random.sample`; ensure the sample size is positive and does not exceed the population size. Rank:

Option 4 (Prompting2 Output): The `ValueError` indicates that the sample size is larger than the population size or is negative; ensure that the sample size is not negative and is smaller than the population size. Rank:

Option 5 (Finetuned Output): The `ValueError` occurs when the size of the sample is larger than the population or is negative, indicating that the sample size is invalid. Rank:

Option 6 (Prompting1 Output): This error occurs because the sample size is larger than the population size or is negative. Rank:

## Error Message 9

**ValueError can only convert an array of size 1 to a Python scalar**

Option 1 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): This error happens when trying to convert an array with a size greater than 1 into a scalar, commonly caused by mistakenly treating an array as a scalar; to fix, ensure the operation is compatible with array inputs. Rank:

Option 2 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the shapes of two matrices being multiplied in a linear layer do not align, specifically, a matrix with shape (128x3072) cannot be multiplied with another matrix of shape (1024x256), indicating a mismatch in the expected dimensions for the operation. Rank:

Option 3 (ZSP output): ValueError can only convert an array of size 1 to a Python scalar Rank:

Option 4 (Prompting2 Output): The error occurs because the `ValueError` is raised when attempting to convert an array of size greater than 1 to a Python scalar; ensure that the input is a valid scalar before attempting to convert it. Rank:

Option 5 (Prompting1 Output): The error occurs because the script named 're.py' is shadowing the built-in Python 're' (regular expression) module; renaming your script file to a different name should resolve the issue. Rank:

Option 6 (Finetuned Output): The `ValueError` occurs when a NumPy array with more than one element is attempted to be converted to a Python scalar, which is not possible. Rank:

## Error Message 10

**TypeError Layer.\_\_init\_\_() takes 1 positional argument but 2 were given**

Option 1 (GT(Human + GPT-4)): The `TypeError` occurs because the `\_\_init\_\_()` method of a `Layer` class was called with two arguments, but it only accepts one; ensure that you are passing the correct number of arguments as specified in the class definition or library documentation. Rank:

Option 2 (ZSP output): The `Layer.\_\_init\_\_()` method takes 1 positional argument but 2 were given. Rank:

Option 3 (Finetuned Output): 1. The TypeError occurs when a function is called with more arguments than expected, in this case, the \_\_init\_\_ method of the Layer class is expecting one argument but receives two.  
 2. The solution is to ensure that the number of arguments passed to the \_\_init\_\_ method matches the number of parameters defined in the class. Rank:

Option 4 (Prompting1 Output): This error occurs because the constructor of `Layer` is called with more arguments than it is defined to accept; to resolve this, ensure that the correct number of arguments is passed when instantiating `Layer`. Rank:

Option 5 (Prompting3 Output): The error occurs because the shapes of two matrices being multiplied in a linear layer do not align, specifically, a matrix with shape (128x3072) cannot be multiplied with another matrix of shape (1024x256), indicating a mismatch in the expected dimensions for the operation. Rank:

Option 6 (Prompting2 Output): The `TypeError` occurs because the `Layer` constructor is used incorrectly with multiple arguments; to create a layer with multiple arguments, the arguments should be enclosed in parentheses as a single argument, like `Layer((arg1, arg2))`. Rank: