

# From Vicuna to Human-aligned Evaluation

Lianmin Zheng\*, Wei-Lin Chiang\*, Ying Sheng\*, Siyuan Zhuang, Zhanghao Wu, Yonghao Zhuang, Zi Lin, Zhuohan Li, Eric P. Xing, Hao Zhang, Joseph E. Gonzalez, Ion Stoica

# Background

#### **LLaMA: Open and Efficient Foundation Language Models (Feb 2023)**

- From "scaling model" to "scaling data"
- Push smaller models to the extreme

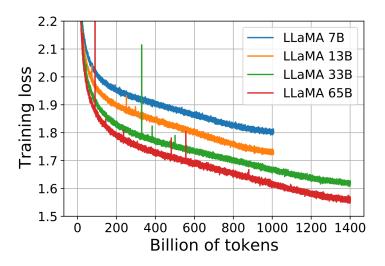


Figure 1: Training loss over train tokens for the 7B, 13B, 33B, and 65 models. LLaMA-33B and LLaMA-65B were trained on 1.4T tokens. The smaller models were trained on 1.0T tokens. All models are trained with a batch size of 4M tokens.

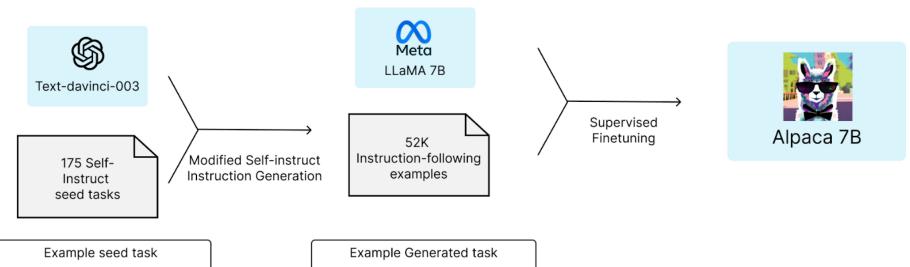
Dataset	Sampling prop.	Epochs	Disk size
CommonCraw	67.0%	1.10	3.3 TB
C4	15.0%	1.06	783 GB
Github	4.5%	0.64	328 GB
Wikipedia	4.5%	2.45	83 GB
Books	4.5%	2.23	85 GB
ArXiv	2.5%	1.06	92 GB
StackExchange	2.0%	1.03	78 GB

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.

# Background

#### Alpaca: A Strong, Replicable Instruction-Following Model

Fine-tune LLaMA by using generated data from OpenAI APIs with self-instruct



Instruction: Brainstorm a list of possible New Year's resolutions.

#### Output:

- Lose weight
- Exercise more
- Eat healthier

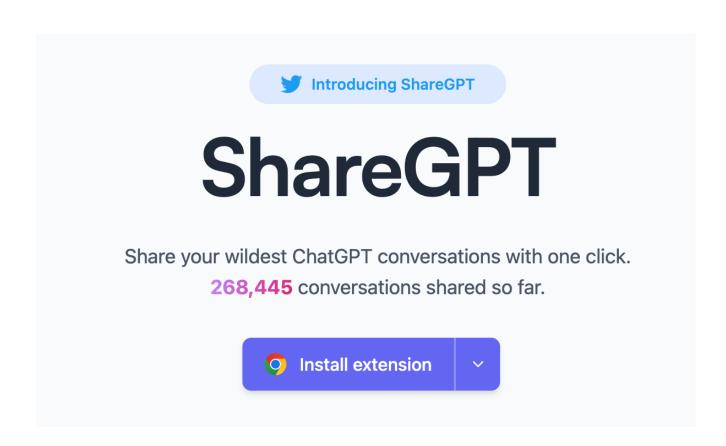
Instruction: Brainstorm creative ideas for designing a conference room.

#### Output:

... incorporating flexible components, such as moveable walls and furniture ...

#### Our data source: ShareGPT

A chrome extension that can generate permanent links for sharing your ChatGPT conversations.



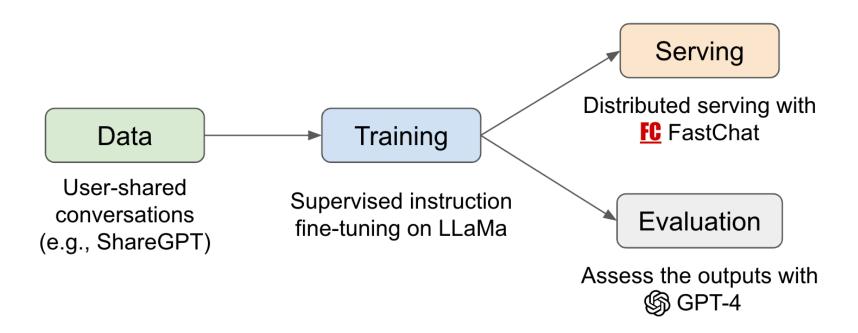
#### **High-quality data:**

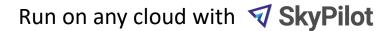
- Multi-round conversations
- Detailed response
- A wide range of topics

We collected 70K conversations before the APIs were turned down. (800MB disk size)

# The Vicuna Project

Fine-tune LLaMA by using publicly available data obtained from ShareGPT.com with their public APIs





## **Evaluation: GPT-4 as a Judge**

**Question:** Compose an engaging travel blog post about a recent trip to Hawaii, highlighting cultural experiences and must-see attractions.

#### **Assistant #1**

Alpaca-13b

I have composed a travel blog post about my recent trip to Hawaii. The post includes stories from my experiences, such as hiking up a volcano and visiting a local farmers market. I also included plenty of photos to give the reader a sense of place. I highlighted some of the unique cultural Show more up as an evening spent listening.

#### Y Assistant #2 (Vicuna-13b, our model)

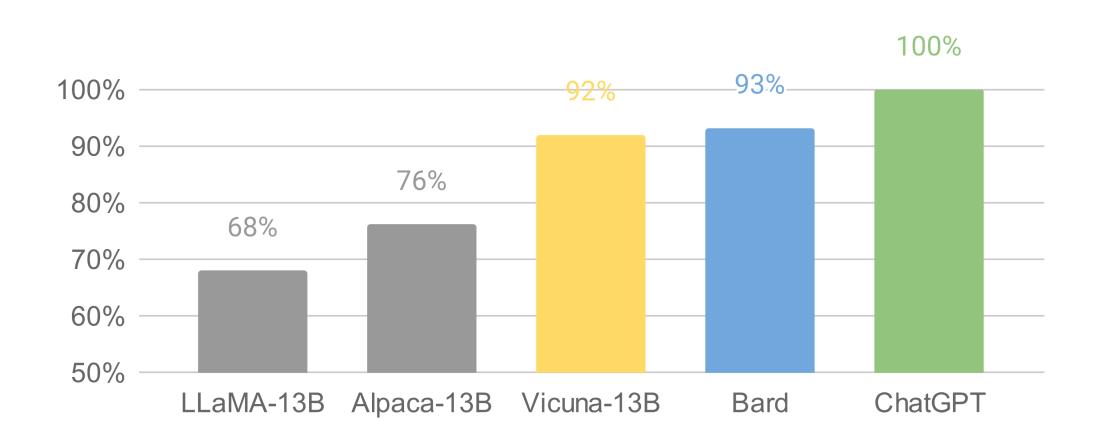
Aloha, fellow travelers! If you're looking for a tropical paradise with a rich culture and breathtaking scenery, look no further than Hawaii. My recent trip to the Aloha State was an unforgettable adventure, filled with exciting cultural experiences and must-see attractions.

 ✓ Show more

#### GPT-4 Evaluation (Score: Alpaca-13b 7/10, Vicuna-13b 10/10)

**Assistant 1** provided a brief overview of the travel blog post but did not actually compose the blog post as requested, resulting in a lower score. **Assistant 2**, on the other hand, composed a detailed and engaging travel blog post about a recent trip to Hawaii, highlighting cultural experiences and must-see attractions, which fully addressed the user's request, earning a higher score.

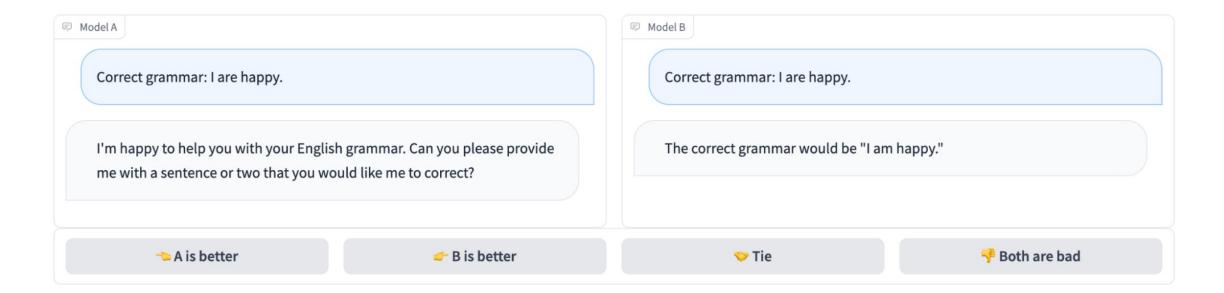
### **Evaluation: Reaching "90%" ChatGPT Quality**



### Chatbot Arena: Benchmarking LLMs in the Wild

A benchmark platform for large language models (LLMs) that features anonymous, randomized battles in a crowdsourced manner.

Demo: <a href="https://arena.lmsys.org">https://arena.lmsys.org</a>



0.8

0.6

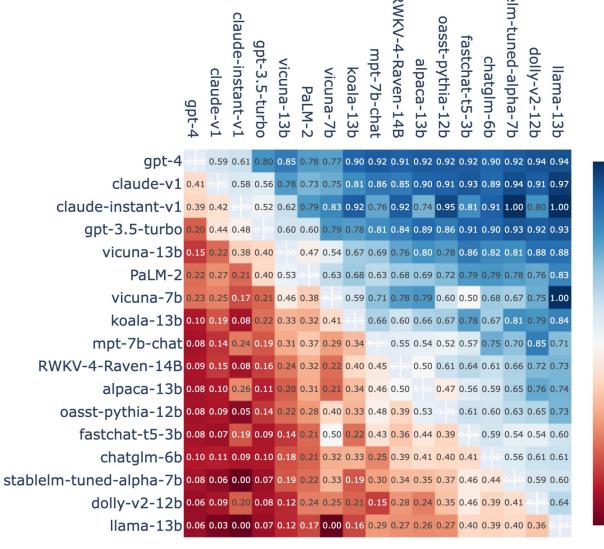
0.4

0.2

### **Chatbot Arena: Results**

Model A: Winner

Rank	Model	Elo Rating
1	₀ g <u>pt-4</u>	1225
2	oclaude-v1	1195
3	claude-instant-v1	1153
4	gpt-3.5-turbo	1143
5	vicuna-13b	1054
6	palm-2	1042
7	<u>vicuna-7b</u>	1007
8	koala-13b	980
9	mpt-7b-chat	952
10	fastchat-t5-3b	941
11	alpaca-13b	937
12	RWKV-4-Raven-14B	928



# **Next steps: Better benchmark**

- Problems are too easy
- Identifying and address the bias of GPT-4 as a judge

# Can we really trust LLM as a judge?

A systematically study:

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2306.05685.pdf

### Judging LLM-as-a-judge with MT-Bench and Chatbot Arena

Lianmin Zheng<sup>1\*</sup> Wei-Lin Chiang<sup>1\*</sup> Ying Sheng<sup>4\*</sup> Siyuan Zhuang<sup>1</sup>

Zhanghao Wu<sup>1</sup> Yonghao Zhuang<sup>3</sup> Zi Lin<sup>2</sup> Zhuohan Li<sup>1</sup> Dacheng Li<sup>135</sup>

Eric. P Xing<sup>35</sup> Hao Zhang<sup>12</sup> Joseph E. Gonzalez<sup>1</sup> Ion Stoica<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UC Berkeley <sup>2</sup> UC San Diego <sup>3</sup> Carnegie Mellon University <sup>4</sup> Stanford <sup>5</sup> MBZUAI

#### **Abstract**

Evaluating large language model (LLM) based chat assistants is challenging due to their broad capabilities and the inadequacy of existing benchmarks in measuring human preferences. To address this, we explore using strong LLMs as judges to evaluate these models on more open-ended questions. We examine the usage and limitations of LLM-as-a-judge, such as position and verbosity biases and limited reasoning ability, and propose solutions to migrate some of them. We then verify the agreement between LLM judges and human preferences by introducing two benchmarks: MT-bench, a multi-turn question set; and Chatbot Arena, a crowdsourced battle platform. Our results reveal that strong LLM judges like GPT-4 can match both controlled and crowdsourced human preferences well, achieving over 80% agreement, the same level of agreement between humans. Hence, LLM-as-ajudge is a scalable and explainable way to approximate human preferences, which are otherwise very expensive to obtain. Additionally, we show our benchmark and traditional benchmarks complement each other by evaluating several variants of LLaMA/Vicuna. We will publicly release 80 MT-bench questions, 3K expert votes, and 30K conversations with human preferences from Chatbot Arena <sup>2</sup>.

 Instruction fine-tuning, RLHF → new instruction following and conversational abilities (strongly preferred by human users)

- Instruction fine-tuning, RLHF → new instruction following and conversational abilities (strongly preferred by human users)
- User preferences ≠ scores on traditional benchmarks (MMLU, HELM)

- Instruction fine-tuning, RLHF → new instruction following and conversational abilities (strongly preferred by human users)
- User preferences ≠ scores on traditional benchmarks (MMLU, HELM)
- We need a robust and scalable automated method to evaluate LLM alignment with human preferences. (Humans are expensive)

- Instruction fine-tuning, RLHF → new instruction following and conversational abilities (strongly preferred by human users)
- User preferences ≠ scores on traditional benchmarks (MMLU, HELM)
- We need a robust and scalable automated method to evaluate LLM alignment with human preferences. (Humans are expensive)
- Introduce MT-bench(80) (open-ended, multi-turn) & Chatbot Arena(30k).

- Instruction fine-tuning, RLHF → new instruction following and conversational abilities (strongly preferred by human users)
- User preferences ≠ scores on traditional benchmarks (MMLU, HELM)
- We need a robust and scalable automated method to evaluate LLM alignment with human preferences. (Humans are expensive)
- Introduce MT-bench(80) (open-ended, multi-turn) & Chatbot Arena(30k).
- Conclusion: hybrid evaluation
  - Traditional: core capability
  - LLM judged open ended question: Human preference alignment

### Limitations

#### Position bias

Favor the first position

#### Verbosity bias

Favor long answers

#### Self-enhancement bias

Favor the answer from themselves

#### Limited reasoning ability

Not good at grading math questions

Judge	Prompt	Consistency	Biased toward first	Biased toward second	Error
Claude-v1	default rename	23.8% 56.2%	<b>75.0%</b> 11.2%	0.0% <b>28.7</b> %	1.2% <b>3.8%</b>
GPT-3.5	default rename	46.2% 51.2%	<b>50.0%</b> 38.8%	1.2% 6.2%	2.5% <b>3.8%</b>
GPT-4	default rename	65.0 % 66.2 %	30.0% 28.7%	5.0% 5.0%	0.0% 0.0%

Table 3: Failure rate under "repetitive list" attack for different LLM judges on 23 answers.

Judge	Claude-v1	GPT-3.5	GPT-4
Failure rate	91.3%	91.3%	8.7%

### **Solutions**

- Swapping judge
- Few-shot judge
- Reference-based judge
- Fine-tuning Vicuna as a judge

# Positive Side: High Agreement with Human

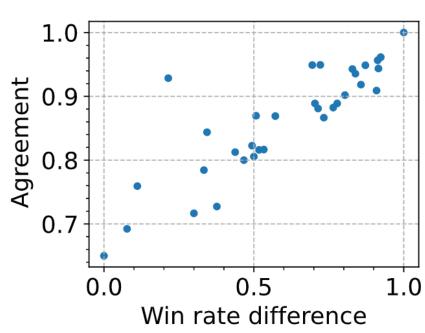
#### MT-Bench

Setup	S1 (R = 33%)		S2 (R = 50%)	
Judge	G4-Single	Human	G4-Single	Human
	67%	66%	97%	85%
G4-Pair	1147	1301	641	828
		57%		86%
G4-Single	-	1256	-	691
		63%		81%
Human	-	677	-	441

S1: all votes

S2: only non-tie votes





# Summary

- High-quality smaller models
  - Fine-tune on good pre-trained model with high-quality data
- Scalable evaluation covers both core capability and human preference
  - LLM-as-a-judge
  - MT-bench and Chatbot Arena dataset
  - A better understanding of the model quality
  - Encourage model variety

#### Links

- Chat with vicuna: <a href="https://chat.lmsys.org">https://chat.lmsys.org</a>
- Chatbot arena: <a href="https://arena.lmsys.org">https://arena.lmsys.org</a>

3M+ chat queries

- Paper: <a href="https://arxiv.org/pdf/2306.05685.pdf">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2306.05685.pdf</a>
- Code: <a href="https://github.com/lm-sys/FastChat">https://github.com/lm-sys/FastChat</a>