# 【概述】

Qwen1.5大模型微调、基于PEFT框架LoRA微调,在数据集HC3-Chinese上实现文本分类。

运行环境: Kaggle - Notebook

### 【数据处理】

### 1.【数据下载】

```
import modelscope
from modelscope.msdatasets import MsDataset

#【下载数据集】
HC3=MsDataset.load('simpleai/HC3-
Chinese',subset_name='baike',split='train') #调用HC3数据集
dataset=HC3.to_hf_dataset() #将MsDataset转换成huggingface
dataset格式,方便后续处理
print("【数据集下载完成】")
print(dataset)
print(dataset[0])
```

#### 输出信息:

```
1 Dataset({
       features: ['id', 'question', 'human_answers',
 2
   'chatgpt_answers'],
       num_rows: 4617
 3
4
   })
 5
 6
   {
 7
       'id': '0',
       'question': '我有一个计算机相关的问题...',
8
9
       'human_answers': ['硬盘安装就是...'],
10
       'chatgpt_answers': ['硬盘安装是指...']
11 }
```

### 2.【格式调整】

将数据调整成形如 {label: 0/1, text: '...'} 的格式, 在 9234 组数据中 随机选 5000 个, 按照 8:1:1 的比例划分训练集、验证集、测试集。

```
1 from datasets import Dataset
2
   #【调整数据集格式】
   def data_init(dataset):
 3
4
       ds=[]
 5
       cnt=dataset.num_rows
       for i in range(cnt):
 6
 7
           example=dataset[i]
 8
    ds.append({"label":0,"text":example["human_answers"]
   [0]})
9
    ds.append({"label":1,"text":example["chatgpt_answers"]
   [0]
10
       return Dataset.from_list(ds)
11
12
   dataset=data_init(dataset) # 调整数据集内容
   print(dataset)
13
   dataset=dataset.shuffle(seed=233).select(range(5000)) #随
14
   机选一部分
15
16 #数据集划分 train:val:test=8:1:1
   data_=dataset.train_test_split(train_size=0.8,seed=233) #
17
   数据集划分
18 | data_train=data_["train"]
19 data__=data_["test"].train_test_split(train_size=0.5,seed
   =233)
20 data_val=data__["train"]
21 data_test=data__["test"]
22
23 print(" [data_train] ",data_train)
24 print(" [data_val] ",data_val)
25 print(" [data_test] ",data_test)
```

#### 输出信息:

```
Dataset({
    features: ['label', 'text'],
    num_rows: 9234
})

[data_train] Dataset({
```

```
features: ['label', 'text'],
 7
       num_rows: 4000
   })
 8
9
   【data_val】 Dataset({
        features: ['label', 'text'],
10
11
       num_rows: 500
   })
12
   【data_test】 Dataset({
13
14
        features: ['label', 'text'],
        num_rows: 500
15
16 | })
```

# 【模型】

### 1.【分词器】

文本信息在输入模型前,需要先用tokenizer分词。使用Dataset.map()函数快速处理。

```
1 from transformers import
   AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification, Training
   Arguments, Trainer, DataCollatorWithPadding
2
 3 #【加载分词器】
   tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("Qwen/Qwen1.5-
   0.5B")
   tokenizer.pad_token_id = tokenizer.eos_token_id #Qwen特
   性,需要指定一下pad_token_id
6
   def tokenize_function(examples):
       return
   tokenizer(examples["text"], padding="max_length", truncatio
   n=True, max_length=512)
9
10
   token_train=data_train.map(tokenize_function,
   batched=True)
11 token_val=data_val.map(tokenize_function, batched=True)
12
13 train_dataset = token_train
14 eval_dataset = token_val
```

### 2.【加载模型】

用 AutoModelForSequenceClassification 载入模型进行文本分类任务。 num\_labels 为要分类的标签数量。

from\_pretrained() 支持的模型在这里可以找到。

报错 KeyError: 'qwen2'应该是 transformers 版本太旧。

```
1 #【加载模型】
  id2label = {0: "human", 1: "chatgpt"}
2
  label2id = {"human": 0, "chatgpt": 1}
  #使用Qwen1.5模型
4
  model =
5
  AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("Qwen/Q
  wen1.5-
  0.5B", num_labels=2, id2label=id2label, label2id=label2id)
6 model.config.pad_token_id=model.config.eos_token_id #这里也
  要指定一下pad_token_id,不然训练时会报错 "ValueError: Cannot
  handle batch sizes > 1 if no padding token is defined."
7 print(" [model] \n", model)
8 print("[model.config] \n", model.config)
```

输出信息可以看到模型结构,以及 pad\_token\_id (如果没有指定的话可以看到 config 里没有这个变量)

```
[model]
 1
 2
    Qwen2ForSequenceClassification(
 3
      (model): Qwen2Model(
        (embed_tokens): Embedding(151936, 1024)
 4
        (layers): ModuleList(
 5
          (0-23): 24 x Qwen2DecoderLayer(
 6
 7
            (self_attn): Qwen2SdpaAttention(
              (q_proj): Linear(in_features=1024,
 8
   out_features=1024, bias=True)
              (k_proj): Linear(in_features=1024,
 9
   out_features=1024, bias=True)
              (v_proj): Linear(in_features=1024,
10
   out_features=1024, bias=True)
              (o_proj): Linear(in_features=1024,
11
   out_features=1024, bias=False)
12
              (rotary_emb): Qwen2RotaryEmbedding()
13
14
            (mlp): Qwen2MLP(
```

```
(gate_proj): Linear(in_features=1024,
15
   out_features=2816, bias=False)
              (up_proj): Linear(in_features=1024,
16
   out_features=2816, bias=False)
17
              (down_proj): Linear(in_features=2816,
   out_features=1024, bias=False)
              (act_fn): SiLU()
18
19
            )
            (input_layernorm): Qwen2RMSNorm()
20
            (post_attention_layernorm): Qwen2RMSNorm()
21
          )
22
23
        )
24
        (norm): Qwen2RMSNorm()
25
      )
26
      (score): Linear(in_features=1024, out_features=2,
   bias=False)
27
   )
28
    [model.config]
    Qwen2Config {
29
30
      "_name_or_path": "Qwen/Qwen1.5-0.5B",
      "architectures": [
31
        "Qwen2ForCausa1LM"
32
33
      ],
      "attention_dropout": 0.0,
34
35
      "bos_token_id": 151643,
      "eos_token_id": 151643,
36
      "hidden_act": "silu",
37
      "hidden_size": 1024,
38
39
      "id2label": {
40
        "0": "human",
        "1": "chatqpt"
41
42
      },
      "initializer_range": 0.02,
43
      "intermediate_size": 2816,
44
      "label2id": {
45
46
        "chatgpt": 1,
        "human": 0
47
48
      },
      "max_position_embeddings": 32768,
49
50
      "max_window_layers": 21,
      "model_type": "qwen2",
51
      "num_attention_heads": 16,
52
      "num_hidden_layers": 24,
53
```

```
54
      "num_key_value_heads": 16,
55
      "pad_token_id": 151643,
      "rms_norm_eps": 1e-06,
56
      "rope_theta": 1000000.0,
57
58
      "sliding_window": 32768,
59
      "tie_word_embeddings": true,
      "torch_dtype": "bfloat16",
60
      "transformers_version": "4.41.2",
61
      "use_cache": true,
62
      "use_sliding_window": false,
63
      "vocab_size": 151936
64
65 }
```

# 【训练】

### 1.【训练参数】

```
1 #【训练参数】
   from datasets import load_metric
   import numpy as np
3
4
 5
   training_args = TrainingArguments(
 6
       output_dir="pt_save_pretrained",
 7
       evaluation_strategy="epoch", #每跑完一个epoch输出一下测试
   信息
8
       num_train_epochs=2,
       per_device_train_batch_size=4, # 一共要跑
   len(dataset)/batch_size * epoch 个step
10
                                    # [模型=Qwen1.5-0.5B,
   batch_size=4]:完全微调显存13.3GB,LoRA微调显存8.7GB
       save_strategy="no", #关闭自动保存模型(Kaggle上磁盘空间不
11
   太够)
12
   )
13
   metric=load_metric('accuracy') #评估指标
14
15
16
   def compute_metrics(eval_pred):
       logits, labels = eval_pred
17
       predictions = np.argmax(logits, axis=-1)
18
19
       return metric.compute(predictions=predictions,
   references=labels)
20
21
  def get_trainer(model):
```

```
22
       return Trainer(
23
           model=model,
24
           args=training_args,
           tokenizer=tokenizer,
25
           train_dataset=train_dataset,
26
27
           eval_dataset=eval_dataset,
28
           compute_metrics=compute_metrics,
29
    data_collator=DataCollatorWithPadding(tokenizer=tokenize
   r, padding=True, return_tensors="pt"), #给数据添加padding弄
   成batch
30
       )
```

#### 2.【完全微调】

直接开始训练:

```
1 #【完全微调】
2 print("【开始训练】")
3 trainer=get_trainer(model)
4 trainer.train()
5
6 #tokenizer.save_pretrained("./full_model_tokenizer")
7 #model.save_pretrained("./full_model")
8
9 #Kaggle注意:
10 每次训练之后restart以释放显存!
11 factory也reset一下,不然磁盘空间会爆!
```

训练效果:

				[2000/2000 30:07, Epoc
Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy	
1	0.304600	0.217201	0.956000	
2	0.099500	0.148824	0.962000	

### 3.【LoRA微调】

添加 LoRA 参数,调用peft框架:

```
1 #【PEFT-LORA微调】
2 from peft import LoraConfig, get_peft_model
```

```
peft_config = LoraConfig(
4
 5
       task_type="SEQ_CLS", #任务类型: 分类
       target_modules=["q_proh","k_proj","v_proj","o_proj"],
 6
    # 这个不同的模型需要设置不同的参数,主要看模型中的attention层
7
       inference_mode=False, # 关闭推理模式 (即开启训练模式)
8
       r=8, # Lora 秩
       lora_alpha=16, # Lora alaph, 具体作用参见 Lora 原理
9
       lora_dropout=0.1 # Dropout 比例
10
11
   )
12
13
   peft_model = get_peft_model(model, peft_config) # 加载lora
   参数peft框架
14
15
   print('PEFT参数量:')
16
   peft_model.print_trainable_parameters()
17
18
   print("【开始训练】")
19
   peft_trainer=get_trainer(peft_model)
20
   peft_trainer.train()
21
22 tokenizer.save_pretrained("./peft_model_tokenizer")
   peft_model.save_pretrained("./peft_model")
23
```

从输出结果可以看到, LoRA 微调所要训练的参数只占 25.4%, 显著降低显存占用和训练时间:

```
1 PEFT参数量:
2 trainable params: 1,181,696 || all params: 465,171,456 ||
trainable%: 0.2540
```

#### 训练效果:

				[2000/2000 23:08, Epoch 2/2
Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy	8
1	0.102500	0.113912	0.986000	
2	0.052600	0.107569	0.986000	

# 【测试】

## 1.【代码】

1 import torch

```
2 from transformers import
   DataCollatorWithPadding, AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenc
   eClassification
 3
   def classify(example, show): #对example进行预测
4
 5
       text=example["text"]
       label=example["label"]
6
       inputs = tokenizer(text, truncation=True,
 7
   padding=True, return_tensors="pt").to('cuda')
       with torch.no_grad():
8
           output = inference_model(**inputs)
9
10
           pred = output.logits.argmax(dim=-1).item()
       if show:
11
12
           print("【预测{}!】Label: {}, Pred_Label: {}\nText:
   {}".format("正确" if label==pred else "错
   误",id2label[label],id2label[pred],text))
13
       else:
14
           return pred, label
15
16
   #inference_model=model.to('cuda')
17
   tokenizer =
   AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("./peft_model_tokenizer")
   inference_model =
18
   AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("./pef
   t_model").to('cuda') #读取训练好的模型
   print(" [model] \n", inference_model)
19
   print(" [model.config] \n", inference_model.config)
20
   print(" [model.config.pad_token_id] ",inference_model.conf
21
   ig.pad_token_id)
   data_collator=DataCollatorWithPadding(tokenizer=tokenizer
22
   , padding=True, return_tensors="pt")
23
24
   id2label = {0: "human", 1: "chatgpt"}
   label2id = {"human": 0, "chatgpt": 1}
26
27
28 classify(data_test[0],1) #随便测试一个数据
```

```
1 【预测正确!】Label: human, Pred_Label: human
```

2 **Text**: 硬盘接口是硬盘与主机系统间的连接部件,作用是在硬盘缓存和主机内存之间传输数据。不同的硬盘接口决定着硬盘与计算机之间的连接速度,在整个系统中,硬盘接口的优劣直接影响着程序运行快慢和系统性能好坏。

在测试集上评估性能,二分类使用 accuracy 指标:

```
from datasets import load_metric
2
   from tqdm import tqdm
   metric=load_metric('accuracy')
4
   print("【测试集】",data_test)
 5
   inference_model.eval()
 6
   for i,example in enumerate(tqdm(data_test)):
7
       pred, label = classify(example,0)
8
9
       metric.add(predictions=pred, references=label)
   print(metric.compute())
10
```

### 2.【结果展示】

使用 Qwen1.5-1.8B-Chat 、给予 prompt 为 {system="你擅长文本分类,能判断一段文字描述来自human还是chatgpt。你只需要回答一个单词,回答human或者 chatgpt。", user=这里有一段关于xxx的文字描述,请判断它来自human还是 chatgpt: \n xxx"}, 输出基本全是 human。

```
1 测试集大小: 30*2
   Test NO.0: response=[人类,human] acc=(1/2)
   Test NO.1: response=[人类,human] acc=(2/4)
   Test NO.2: response=[human,human] acc=(3/6)
4
   Test NO.3: response=[chatqpt,human] acc=(3/8)
   Test NO.4: response=[human,human] acc=(4/10)
 6
   Test NO.5: response=[human,人类] acc=(5/12)
 7
   Test NO.6: response=[human, human] acc=(6/14)
9
   Test NO.7: response=[human, human] acc=(7/16)
   Test NO.8: response=[human,human] acc=(8/18)
10
   Test NO.9: response=[human,human] acc=(9/20)
11
12
   Test NO.10: response=[human,人类] acc=(10/22)
   Test NO.11: response=[human, human] acc=(11/24)
13
   Test NO.12: response=[chatgpt,human] acc=(11/26)
14
15
   Test NO.13: response=[human,human] acc=(12/28)
16 Test NO.14: response=[human,human] acc=(13/30)
   Test NO.15: response=[human,人类] acc=(14/32)
17
```

```
18 Test NO.16: response=[human, human] acc=(15/34)
  Test NO.17: response=[人类,人类] acc=(16/36)
19
20 Test NO.18: response=[human,human] acc=(17/38)
21 Test NO.19: response=[human,human] acc=(18/40)
   Test NO.20: response=[chatgpt,人类] acc=(18/42)
22
   Test NO.21: response=[human,human] acc=(19/44)
23
   Test NO.22: response=[chatgpt,human] acc=(19/46)
24
   Test NO.23: response=[human,human] acc=(20/48)
25
   Test NO.24: response=[human, human] acc=(21/50)
26
   Test NO.25: response=[human,人类] acc=(22/52)
27
   Test NO.26: response=[human,human] acc=(23/54)
28
   Test NO.27: response=[human,human] acc=(24/56)
29
   Test NO.28: response=[human,human] acc=(25/58)
30
   Test NO.29: response=[人类,人类] acc=(26/60)
31
32
33
   Test准确率: acc=0.433333333333333333
```

#### Qwen1.5-0.5B 完全微调:

```
1 【测试集】 Dataset({
2    features: ['label', 'text'],
3    num_rows: 500
4 })
5
6 {'accuracy': 0.944}
```

#### Qwen1.5-0.5B Lora微调:

```
1 【测试集】 Dataset({
2    features: ['label', 'text'],
3    num_rows: 500
4 })
5
6 {'accuracy': 0.982}
7
```