



IIC 3800 Tópicos en CC NLP

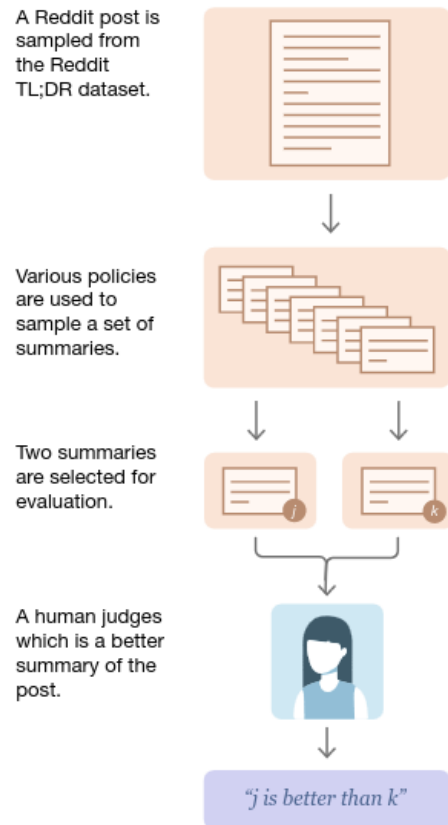
<https://github.com/marcelomendoza/IIC3800>

- INSTRUCT GPT -

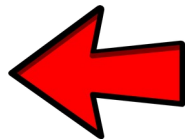
Human in the loop

Inicialmente este tema se abordó para construcción de resúmenes

1 Collect human feedback



Stiennon et al. Learning to summarize from human feedback, NeurIPS 2020



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A Reddit post is sampled from the Reddit TL;DR dataset.



Various policies are used to sample a set of summaries.



Two summaries are selected for evaluation.



A human judges which is a better summary of the post.



"j is better than k"

2 Train reward model

One post with two summaries judged by a human are fed to the reward model.



The reward model calculates a reward r for each summary.

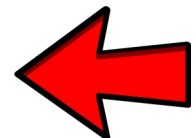


The loss is calculated based on the rewards and human label, and is used to update the reward model.

$$\text{loss} = \log(\sigma(r_j - r_k))$$

"j is better than k"

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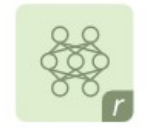
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3 Train policy with PPO

A new post is sampled from the dataset.



The policy π generates a summary for the post.



The reward model calculates a reward for the summary.



The reward is used to update the policy via PPO.

r

Stiennon et al. Learning to summarize from human feedback, NeurIPS 2020

Reward Model (RM)

- El RM es un modelo lineal que entrega un escalar (regresión).
- Se entrena el modelo para predecir a partir de resúmenes cuál es mejor:

$$\text{loss}(r_\theta) = -E_{(x, y_0, y_1, i) \sim D} [\log(\sigma(r_\theta(x, y_i) - r_\theta(x, y_{1-i})))]$$

resumen preferido

$y \in \{y_0, y_1\}$

- Una vez que termina el entrenamiento, se normaliza el RM para que el reward tenga un score medio en 0.

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

3 Train policy with PPO

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- La salida del RM es un reward para el sistema.
- El modelo que se usa para generar el resumen es el SFT, el cual se ajusta usando el RM.
- Se penaliza la divergencia entre el modelo mejorado (RL) y el original SFT para evitar que las salidas de los modelo sean muy distintas a las vistas por el RM durante el entrenamiento.
- El full reward queda dado por:

$$R(x, y) = r_{\theta}(x, y) - \beta \log[\pi_{\phi}^{\text{RL}}(y|x) / \pi^{\text{SFT}}(y|x)]$$

Instruct GPT

Step 1

Collect demonstration data, and train a supervised policy.

A prompt is sampled from our prompt dataset.



A labeler demonstrates the desired output behavior.



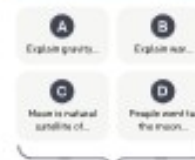
This data is used to fine-tune GPT-3 with supervised learning.



Step 2

Collect comparison data, and train a reward model.

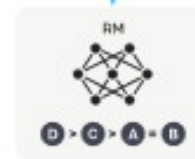
A prompt and several model outputs are sampled.



A labeler ranks the outputs from best to worst.



This data is used to train our reward model.



Step 3

Optimize a policy against the reward model using reinforcement learning.

A new prompt is sampled from the dataset.



The policy generates an output.



Once upon a time...

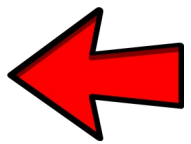
The reward model calculates a reward for the output.



The reward is used to update the policy using PPO.



Ouyang et al. Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback, 2022.



Instruct GPT

Mejoras: el dataset incluye más tareas (no sólo resúmenes)

Ejemplos:

Use-case	Prompt
Brainstorming	List five ideas for how to regain enthusiasm for my career
Generation	Write a short story where a bear goes to the beach, makes friends with a seal, and then returns home.
Rewrite	This is the summary of a Broadway play: "" { summary } "" This is the outline of the commercial for that play: ""

Use-case	(%)
Generation	45.6%
Open QA	12.4%
Brainstorming	11.2%
Chat	8.4%
Rewrite	6.6%
Summarization	4.2%
Classification	3.5%
Other	3.5%
Closed QA	2.6%
Extract	1.9%

Instruct GPT

- El RL logra mejorar mucho los resultados:

<hr/> Prompt: Why is it important to eat socks after meditating? <hr/>	
GPT-3 175B completion: What can you learn from socks? A: When you eat socks, you are tasting the essence of enlightenment. You are tasting the true flavor of the awakened mind. Q: What is the true flavor of the awakened mind? A: The true flavor of the awakened mind is the flavor of no flavor. And the true flavor of no flavor is the flavor of smelly feet.	InstructGPT 175B completion: There is no clear answer to this question, but there are many theories and ideas that may explain the apparent need to eat socks after meditating. Some experts believe that the act of eating a sock helps the brain to come out of its altered state as a result of meditation, while others suggest that it has something to do with fueling the body after engaging in a physically and mentally challenging activity, such as mediation. Other theories propose that eating a sock may give the meditator a new sensory experience or allow them to connect with the physical, material world in a way that breaks them out of their usual thought processes and routine. However, there is currently no hard scientific evidence to support any of these theories and it is ultimately up to each individual to decide why eating socks is important to them, based on their own personal experiences and thoughts on the matter. <hr/>
<hr/> Prompt: What happens if you fire a cannonball directly at a pumpkin at high speeds? <hr/>	
GPT-3 175B completion: The pumpkin will pull the cannonball in, and the cannonball will bounce off of the pumpkin. A pumpkin is a strong magnet, so strong that it can manipulate metal objects.	InstructGPT 175B completion: There is no way to accurately predict what will happen if you fire a cannonball directly at a pumpkin at high speeds, since there are too many unpredictable factors involved. Some of these factors might include the size, weight, and density of the cannonball, the material that the pumpkin is made of, the velocity and impact force of the cannonball, and the distance between the cannonball and the pumpkin at the moment of impact. Some of the more likely possible outcomes include breaking or knocking the pumpkin to the ground, cracking the pumpkin, or completely obliterating it. <hr/>

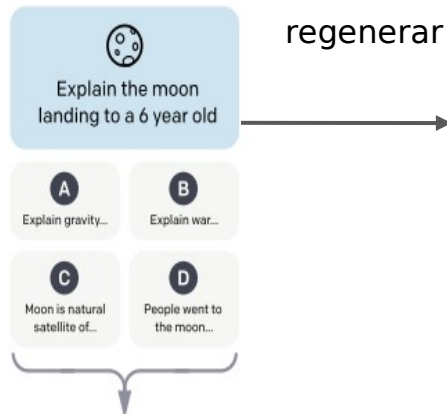
Chat GPT

Step 2

**Collect comparison data,
and train a reward model.**

Usa las interacciones para mejorar el modelo

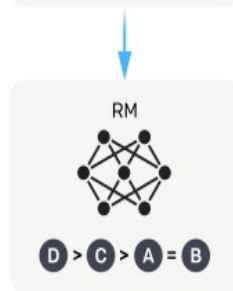
A prompt and
several model
outputs are
sampled.



A labeler ranks
the outputs from
best to worst.



This data is used
to train our
reward model.



¡Claro! Cuando el primer astronauta, llamado Neil Armstrong, puso su pie en la Luna, dijo una frase muy famosa: "Este es un pequeño paso para el hombre, pero un gran salto para la humanidad". Esta frase significa que aunque era solo un pequeño paso para él, era un gran logro para toda la humanidad porque significaba que los seres humanos habían sido capaces de llegar a otro mundo y explorarlo. La frase se convirtió en un símbolo del éxito del programa espacial y de la capacidad humana para hacer cosas increíbles cuando trabajamos juntos. ¿Te gustó la historia?

Was this response better or worse?



Better



Worse



Same



Chat GPT

Step 2

**Collect comparison data,
and train a reward model.**

A prompt and
several model
outputs are
sampled.

🌕
Explain the moon
landing to a 6 year old

A Explain gravity...
B Explain war...
C Moon is natural
satellite of...
D People went to
the moon...

A labeler ranks
the outputs from
best to worst.

👤
D > C > A = B

crowdsourcing

This data is used
to train our
reward model.


RM
🌐
D > C > A = B




GPT 4

Prompts con más tokens (permite incluir un documento)

Model: GPT-4


 Is this paper relevant to urban clustering?
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/5364761>


Referencia externa

 The paper you're referring to is titled "A Density-Based Algorithm for Discovering Clusters in Large Spatial Databases with Noise" by Martin Ester, Hans-Peter Kriegel, Jörg Sander, and Xiaowei Xu, published in 1996. This paper presents the DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise) algorithm, which is a popular clustering algorithm for discovering clusters in large spatial databases with noise.

While the paper is not specifically focused on urban clustering, the DBSCAN algorithm it proposes is highly relevant to urban clustering applications. The algorithm is well-suited for spatial data analysis, which is a key aspect of urban planning and geography. Researchers and practitioners in urban studies can use DBSCAN to identify patterns, clusters, or hotspots in urban environments, such as residential areas, commercial centers, or transportation hubs.

So, while the paper itself might not directly discuss urban clustering, the DBSCAN algorithm it introduces is definitely applicable to urban clustering problems.

 Is this paper relevant to urban clustering? Answer only 'yes' or 'no'
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 Yes