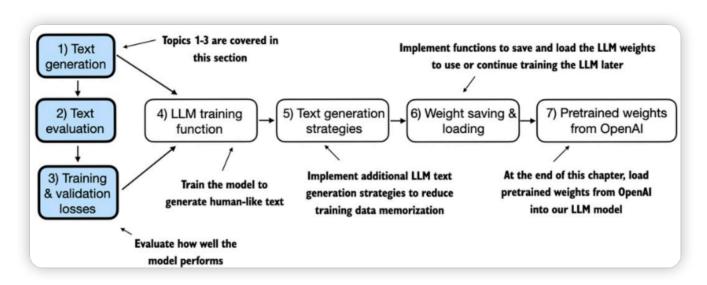
预训练的目标:在于从大量未标注的数据中提取出有用的特征,并形成一个具备较强 泛化能力的基础模型。



承接上一章的文本生成内容、然后实现在预训练阶段进行模型评估。

# 5-1 文本生成

## 代码 - generate\_text\_simple

```
def generate_text_simple(model, idx, max_new_tokens, context_size):
# 当前上下文的索引数组 idx, 要生成的新token的最大数量 max_new_tokens
for _ in range(max_new_tokens):
# 使用最后上下文大小的索引数组
idx_cond = idx[:, -context_size:]

# 调用模型
with torch.no_grad():
    logits = model(idx_cond)
# 将 (batch, n_token, vocab_size) 转换为 (batch, vocab_size)
logits = logits[:, -1, :]
# 获取具有最高logits值的词汇表条目的索引
idx_next = torch.argmax(logits, dim=-1, keepdim=True) # 形状
为 (batch, 1)

# 将采样的索引追加到运行序列
idx = torch.cat((idx, idx_next), dim=1) # 形状为 (batch,
```

# 5-2-文本评估

## 交叉熵损失函数

## 作用

衡量预测概率分布与真实分布的差异,分类问题中常用的损失函数。

• 公式:

$$H(p,q) = -\sum_{i=1}^n p(x_i) log(q(x_i))$$

## 计算步骤

exp - 以 inputs: ["every effort moves"], ["I really like"] 共 2 个 batch,每个批次 3 个 token 为例。(词汇表共 50257 个单词)

相关概念: logits - 矫正值, probabilitites - 概率, target probabilities - 目标概率, log probabilities - 对数概率, average log probability - 平均对数概率,

### negative average log probability - 负平均对数概率,交叉熵损失

```
We already computes steps 1-3
                         = [[[ 0.1113, -0.1057, -0.3666, ..., ]]]
1)
         Logits
2)
                         = [[[1.8849e-05, 1.5172e-05, 1.1687e-05, ..., ]]]
      Probabilities
         Target
                         = [7.4541e-05, 3.1061e-05, 1.1563e-05, ..., ]
3)
       probabilities
    Log probabilities
                         = [-9.5042, -10.3796, -11.3677, ...,]
         Average
                         = -10.7722
                                            The negative average log
5)
      log probability
                                         probability is the so-called loss
                                             we want to compute
    Negative average
                          = 10.7722
      log probability
```

- 1. 进行一次 traning loop ,计算每个输入token的 logits 矫正值(维度: [2, 3, 50257] ,下同。即每个词汇为对应输出的矫正值)
- 2. 使用 Softmax函数 将 logits 转换为 probabilitites ([2, 3, 50257])
- 3. 对每个输入 token 取最大 probabilitites 作为 target probabilities ([6])
- 4. 对 target probabilities 取对数,得 log probabilitites ([6])
- 5. log probabilitites 求和得 average log probability ([1])
- 6. 取负得到 negative average log probability ([1])

#### 代码复现

#### • 手动实现

```
# 步骤1: 获得 logits
with torch.no grad():
   logits = model(inputs)
# 步骤2:
probas = torch.softmax(logits, dim=-1) # 词表中每个 token 的概率
print(probas.shape)
# 步骤3: 对每个输入 token 取最大 probabilitites 作为 target
probabilities
token_ids = torch.argmax(probas, dim=-1, keepdim=True)
target_probas_1 = probas[0, [0, 1, 2], targets[text_idx]]
target_probas_2 = probas[1, [0, 1, 2], targets[text_idx]]
# 步骤4: 对概率分数应用对数函数
log probas = torch.log(torch.cat((target probas 1,
target probas 2)))
print(log_probas)
# 步骤5: 计算平均值将对数概率合并为一个分数
avg log probas = torch.mean(log probas)
print(avg_log_probas)
# 步骤6: 取得负数
neg avg log probas = avg log probas * -1
print(neg_avg_log_probas)
```

• 使用封装的cross entropy

## 等价与上面的六步

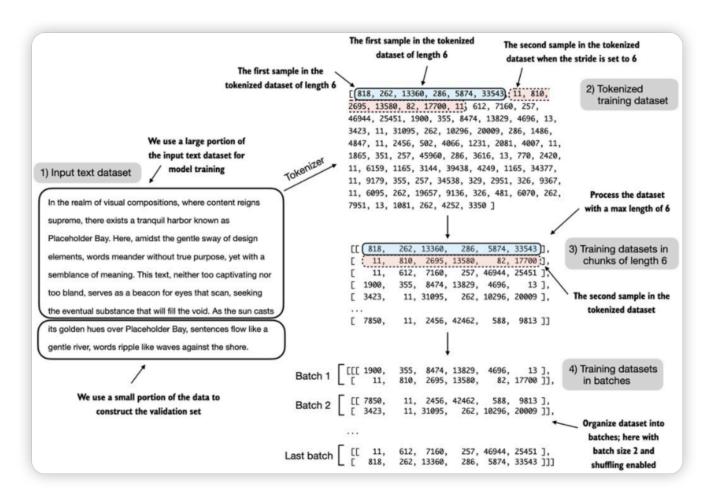
```
# 步骤1: 获得 logits
with torch.no_grad():
```

```
logits = model(inputs)

# 铺平
logits_flat = logits.flatten(0, 1) # [6, 50257]
targets_flat = targets.flatten() # [6]

loss = torch.nn.functional.cross_entropy(logits_flat, targets_flat)
print(loss)
```

# 5-3-训练和验证损失



- 1. 先将输入文本分割为训练集和验证集;
- 2. 对文本进行 token 化处理,并将token化后的文本划分为用户指定长度块;
- 3. 打乱各行顺序,并划分batch;
- 4. 进行模型评估。(下面的代码实现了模型评估)

## 代码 - 计算损失函数

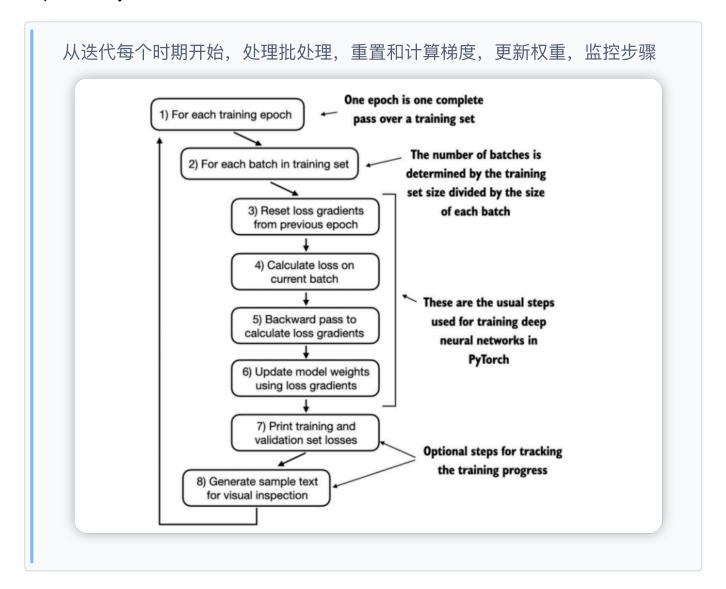
```
flatten() 参考 Function > ^b354a3
```

```
import torch
# 计算单批次的损失函数
def calc loss batch(input batch, target batch, model, device):
    input batch, target batch = input batch.to(device),
target_batch.to(device) #A
    logits = model(input batch)
    loss = torch.nn.functional.cross_entropy(
        logits.flatten(0, 1),
        target batch.flatten()
    return loss
# 计算损失函数
def calc loss loader(data loader, model, device, num batches=None):
    total_loss = 0.
    if num batches is None:
        num batches = len(data loader)
    else:
        num batches = min(num batches, len(data loader))
   for i, (input_batch, target_batch) in enumerate(data_loader):
        if i < num batches:</pre>
            loss = calc loss batch(input batch, target batch,
model, device)
            total loss += loss.item()
        else:
            break
    return total loss / num batches
```

实现了基本的模型评估技术以计算训练集和验证集的损失。接下来,我们将进入了解训练函数,并对 LLM 进行预训练。

## 5-4-模型训练

exp - 典型Pytorch神经网络训练工作流程



## 代码 - train\_model\_simple

```
def train_model_simple(model, train_loader, val_loader, optimizer, device, num_epochs,

eval_freq, eval_iter, start_context):

# eval_iter: 每隔多少个训练步骤 (global_step) 对模型进行一次评估

# eval_iter: 每次评估时要运行的批次数量

train_losses, val_losses, track_tokens_seen = [], [], []
tokens_seen, global_step = 0, -1
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
    model.train()
```

```
for input_batch, target_batch in train_loader:
           optimizer.zero_grad() # 在每个优化步骤前清除梯度
           loss = calc loss batch(input batch, target batch,
model, device)
           loss.backward() # 反向传播, 计算梯度
           optimizer.step() # 更新模型参数
           tokens seen += input batch.numel() # 更新已处理的token数量
           global_step += 1
           if global step % eval freq == 0:
               # 评估模型在训练集和验证集上的损失
               train_loss, val_loss = evaluate_model(
                   model, train loader, val loader, device,
eval_iter)
               train losses.append(train loss)
               val losses.append(val loss)
               track tokens seen.append(tokens seen)
               print(f"Ep {epoch+1} (Step {global step:06d}):
"f"Train loss {train loss:.3f}, Val loss {val loss:.3f}")
       generate_and_print_sample(
           model, train_loader.dataset.tokenizer, device,
start_context
    return train losses, val losses, track tokens seen
```

# 5-5-增强随机性的编码策略

# 温度缩放 Temperatrue scaling

将概率选择过程添加到一下token生成任务的技术。

- 定义: 对 logit 矫正值 除以大于0的数。
- 作用:温度大于1,导致 token 分布更均匀;温度小于1会导致分布更靠谱。
- 对比
  - 贪婪解码 (greedy decoding):

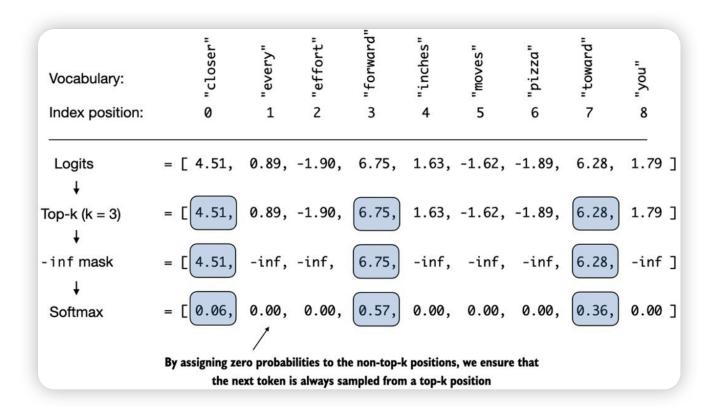
- 普通: 之前使用,使用 torch.argmax 抽取概率最高的令牌作为下一令 牌。
- 概率采样:将 torch.argmax 替换成从概率分布中采样的函数(比如 torch.multinomial)。

• 缺点: 会导致语法错误或者完全无意义的输出。

## Top - k 采样

与概率采样和温度放缩结合时,可以优化文本生成结果。

## exp - top-3采样



#### 图示步骤:

- 1. 选择Top 3 个logits
- 2. 将<mark>未被选择</mark>的 logits 替换为负无穷大(-inf)

```
# 1.选择top - 3个 logits
top_k = 3
top_logits, top_pos = torch.topk(next_token_logits, top_k)

# 2.将其余logits设置为0
new_logits = torch.where(
    condition=next_token_logits < top_logits[-1],
    input=torch.tensor(float("-inf")),
    other=next_token_logits
)

# 3.使用softmax将 -inf处理为0
topk_probas = torch.softmax(new_logits, dim=0)
```

# 用温度缩放和Top-k来优化生成函数

```
def generate(model, idx, max new tokens, context size, temperature,
top k=None):
    for _ in range(max_new_tokens):
        idx_cond = idx[:, -context_size:]
        with torch.no_grad():
            logits = model(idx_cond)
        logits = logits[:, -1, :]
        if top k is not None:
            top_logits, _ = torch.topk(logits, top_k)
            min_val = top_logits[:, -1]
            logits = torch.where(
                logits < min_val,</pre>
                torch.tensor(float('-inf')).to(logits.device),
                logits
        if temperature > 0.0:
            logits = logits / temperature
            probs = torch.softmax(logits, dim=-1)
```

```
idx_next = torch.multinomial(probs, num_samples=1)
else:
    idx_next = torch.argmax(logits, dim=-1, keepdim=True)
idx = torch.cat((idx, idx_next), dim=1)
return idx
```

# 总结

