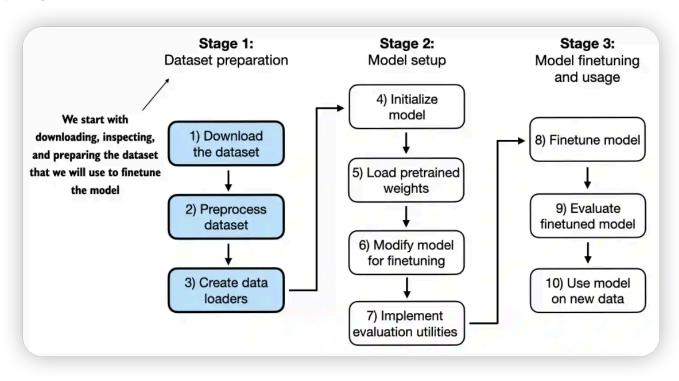
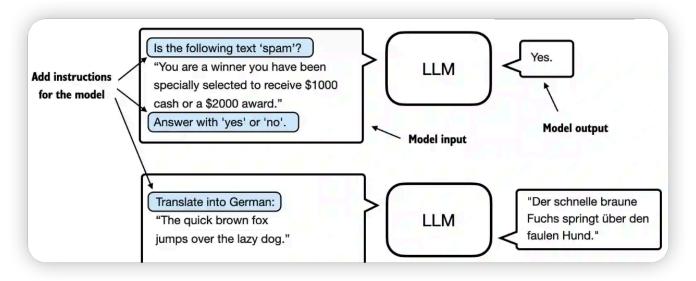
LLM的预训练-微调范式,当基础模型预训练完成后,可以根据具体的应用场景和任务需求,在特定的小型有标签数据集上对其进行微调。

本文主要是利用<u>5-预训练</u>得到的模型(<mark>一次生成一个单词</mark>),载入参数。然后修改模型最后一层,再次训练实现分类功能。包含以下全部步骤,从 1) 下载数据集到 10) 使用模型。



6-1 微调的类别

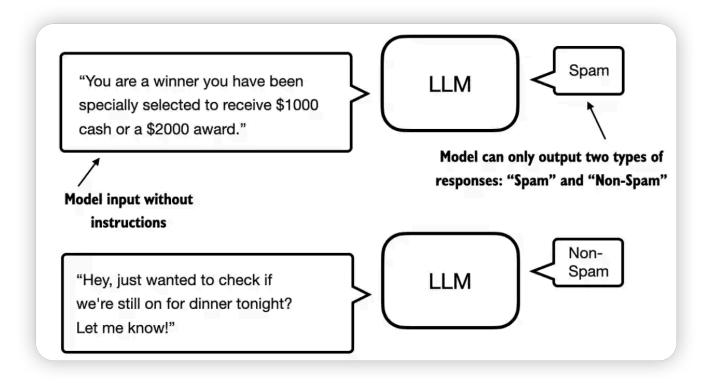
指令微调



在第七章讲。

分类微调

<mark>分类微调</mark>通常只能预测训练时看到的类别,<mark>指令微调</mark>可执行更多任务。



6-2准备数据集

使用一个包含垃圾 spam 4825条和非垃圾邮件 ham 747条的数据集。

• 数据集类别不平衡,需简单的平衡处理

```
# 1 - 读取为 DataFrame

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv(data_file_path, sep="\t", header=None, names=
["Label", "Text"])
```

```
# 2 - 简单的平衡

def create_balanced_dataset(df):
    # 选择Label为spam的列, 再shape[0]得有多少行
    num_spam = df[df["Label"] == "spam"].shape[0]
    # 抽取num_spam个Label为ham的列
    ham_subset = df[df["Label"] == "ham"].sample(num_spam,
random_state=123)
    # 合并
    balanced_df = pd.concat([ham_subset, df[df["Label"] ==
"spam"]])
    return balanced_df
balanced_df = create_balanced_dataset(df)
```

```
# 3 - 特征工程: ham to 0, spam to 1

balanced_df["Label"] = balanced_df["Label"].map({
    "ham": 0,
    "spam": 1
})
```

```
# 4 - 划分训练,验证,测试集

def random_split(df, train_frac, validation_frac):
    df = df.sample(frac=1, random_state=123).reset_index(drop=True)

    train_end = int(len(df) * train_frac)
    validation_end = train_end + int(len(df) * validation_frac)
```

```
train_df = df[:train_end]
  validation_df = df[train_end:validation_end]
  test_df = df[validation_end:]

  return train_df, validation_df, test_df

train_df, validation_df, test_df = random_split(balanced_df, 0.7, 0.1)

train_df.to_csv("train.csv", index=None)
  validation_df.to_csv("validation.csv", index=None)
  test_df.to_csv("test.csv", index=None)
```

6-3 创建数据加载器

Dataset

text长度不同,需截断或补长,这里选择全部补长到最长 text 长度,使用 < | endoftext | > 作为补充token

```
# 找到最长长度并补充其他text

import torch
from torch.utils.data import Dataset

class SpamDataset(Dataset):
    """找到最长长度并补充其他text

    Args:
        Dataset : torch的数据集类型
    """

def __init__(self, csv_file, tokenizer, max_length=None, pad_token_id=50256):
    self.data = pd.read_csv(csv_file)
    self.encoded_texts = [
        tokenizer.encode(text) for text in self.data["Text"]
```

```
if max length is None:
            self.max length = self. longest encoded length()
        else:
            self.max_length = max_length
            self.encoded texts = [
                encoded text[:self.max length]
                for encoded text in self.encoded texts
        self.encoded_texts = [
            encoded text + [pad token id] * (self.max length -
len(encoded text))
            for encoded text in self.encoded texts
        1
   def getitem (self, index):
        encoded = self.encoded texts[index]
        label = self.data.iloc[index]["Label"]
        return (
            torch.tensor(encoded, dtype=torch.long),
            torch.tensor(label, dtype=torch.long)
        )
   def len (self):
        return len(self.data)
   def _longest_encoded_length(self):
        max length = 0
        for encoded text in self.encoded texts:
            encoded length = len(encoded text)
            if encoded_length > max_length:
                max_length = encoded_length
        return max length
```

DataLoader

```
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
```

```
num workers = 0
batch size = 8
torch.manual_seed(123)
train_loader = DataLoader(
    dataset=train_dataset,
    batch size=batch size,
    shuffle=True,
    num workers=num workers,
    drop_last=True,
)
val_loader = DataLoader(
    dataset=val dataset,
    batch size=batch size,
    num workers=num workers,
    drop_last=False,
)
test_loader = DataLoader(
    dataset=test_dataset,
    batch size=batch size,
    num_workers=num_workers,
    drop_last=False,
)
```

6-4 使用预训练权重初始化模型

实现上述步骤图的4)初始化模型和5)加载预训练权重。

将开源的,预训练模型的参数设置为模型参数。
 书中的模型url文件已不存在。选择从 Hugging Face Hub 加载权重的方法。

6-5添加分类头-修改模型

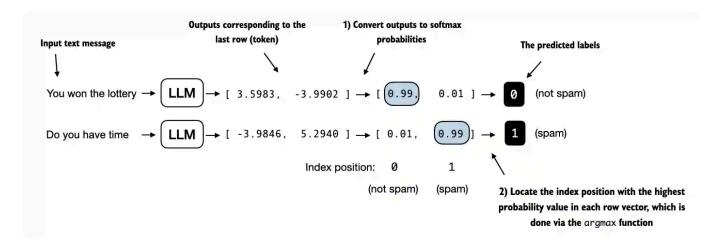
```
model.out_head =
torch.nn.Linear(in_features=BASE_CONFIG["emb_dim"],
out_features=num_classes)
```

上面代码实现了将

```
(out_head): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=50257, bias=False)
修改为
```

(out_head): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=2, bias=True)

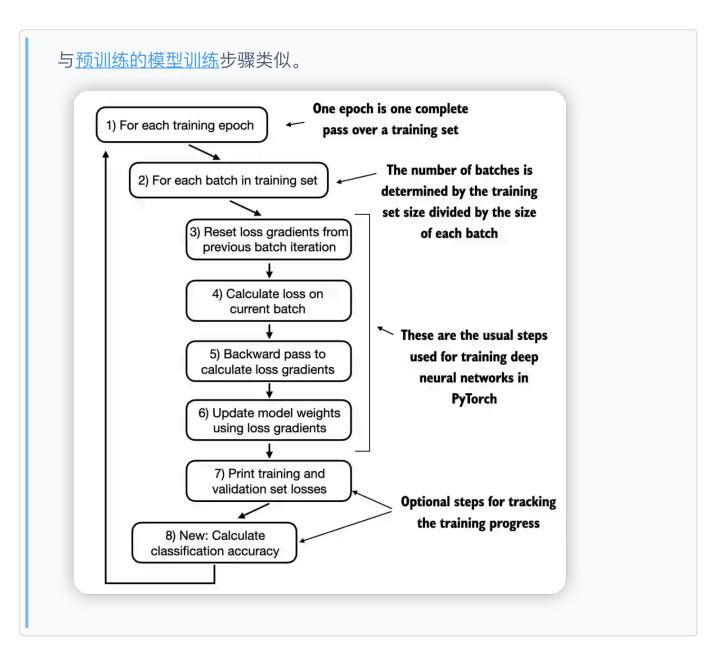
然后使用 Softmax函数 将输出向量转换为标签概率。



6-6 计算分类损失和准确率

准确率不是可微函数,我们选择交叉熵函数作为损失函数。和<u>预训练计算损失函数</u>如出一辙。

6-7根据监督数据微调模型



本ipynb是选用了GPT模型, outputs的最后一个token (model(input_batch)[:, -1, :])来微调。也可以选择其他的来微调。

6-8使用大模型作为垃圾邮件分类器

```
def classify_review(text, model, tokenizer, device,
max_length=None, pad_token_id=50256):
    model.eval()
    input_ids = tokenizer.encode(text)
    supported_context_length = model.pos_emb.weight.shape[1]
    input_ids = input_ids[:min(max_length,
```

```
supported_context_length)]
  input_ids += [pad_token_id] * (max_length - len(input_ids))
  input_tensor = torch.tensor(input_ids,

device=device).unsqueeze(0)

with torch.no_grad():
  logits = model(input_tensor)[:, -1, :]
  predicted_label = torch.argmax(logits, dim=-1).item()

return "spam" if predicted_label == 1 else "not spam"
```

模型的保存与复用

```
# 保存模型
torch.save(model.state_dict(), "review_classifier.pth")

# 加载模型
model_state_dict = torch.load("review_classifier.pth",
map_location=device, weights_only=True)
model.load_state_dict(model_state_dict)
```