LORA-SELECT:

ADAPTIVE TASKSPECIFIC TEXT
GENERATION WITH
DYNAMIC LORA
SWITCHING

### PROBLEM STATEMENT

### **Problem:**

- LLMs face efficiency, adaptability, and domain specialization challenges
- Full fine-tuning requires prohibitive computational resources
- Prompt-based methods underperform in technical domains (medicine, law, etc.)

### **Proposed Solution:**

- Dynamic Mixture-of-Experts (MoE) framework using Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA)
- Train lightweight, domain-specific adapters
- Dynamically activate relevant adapters during inference
- Optimize task performance with reduced memory usage
- Enable modular integration of new domains without base model retraining

# DATASETS

01

### **Legal Domain:**

- huggingface.co/datasets/dzunggg/legal-qa-v1 [1]
- Professional legal QA pairs covering various topics
- Contains carefully curated content from legal professionals with domain expertise

02

#### **Finance Domain:**

- huggingface.co/datasets/gbharti/finance-alpaca [2]
- 60,000 QA pairs on financial concepts and investments
- Spans topics from personal finance to advanced market analysis and investment strategies

03

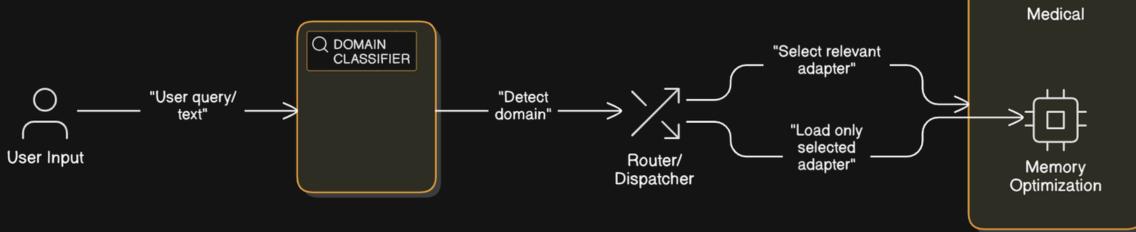
### **Healthcare Domain:**

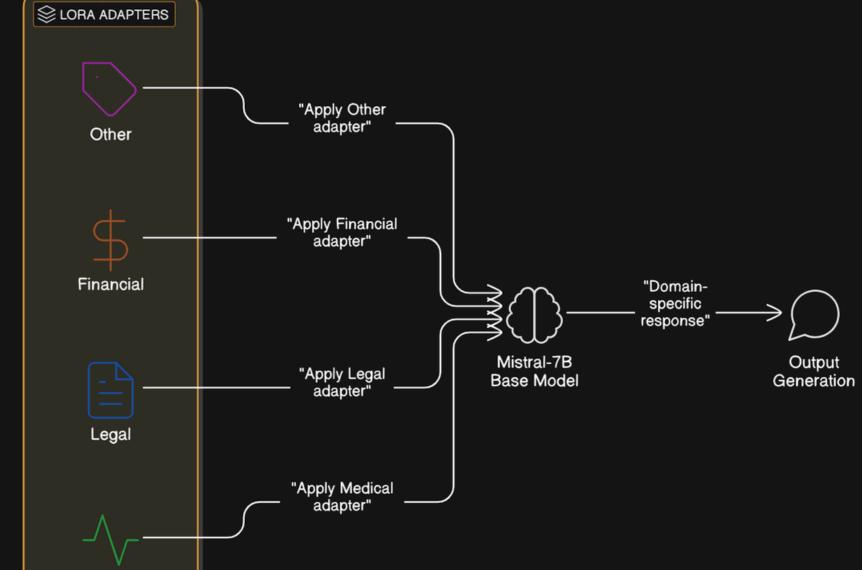
- huggingface.co/datasets/LinhDuong/chatdoctor-200k [3]
- 200,000 medical conversations between patients and providers
- Structured as detailed Q&A pairs that represent realistic patientdoctor interactions

#### Dynamic Mixture-of-Experts (MoE) with LoRA for Domain-Specific Language Models

#### **Pipeline Architecture Flow:**

- User submits query text to system
- Domain Classifier analyzes query to detect specific domain (medical, legal, financial, etc.) -Used 0 shot ComprehendIt model.
- Router/Dispatcher selects relevant adapter based on classification





- Memory Optimization module loads only the selected domain adapter (r=16)
- Selected LoRA adapter is applied to Mistral-7B model to generate domain specific response

### TIMELINE

O1 Chose Mistral-7b as the base\_model

The 7 billion parameter model was too huge to load into Colab T4 GPU. Ended up doing 4-bit quantization while loading pre-trained weights.

The baseline for Mistral is very capable for zero-shot, so improvements can be subtle.

03

**V** SCRAPPED O4 Chose a weaker baseline model: GPTJ-6b

Trained GPTJ on ChatDoctor dataset for 450 steps totalling 6 hours

Very slow convergence and unsatisfactory results using training resources affordable to us

SCRAPPED

**07** Ended up going ahead with Mistral

Trained Mistral 7b on all 3 domains.

DOMAIN	STEPS	TIME	
Legal	500	3.8 hrs	
Medical	400	3.2 hrs	
Finance	740	3.6 hrs	

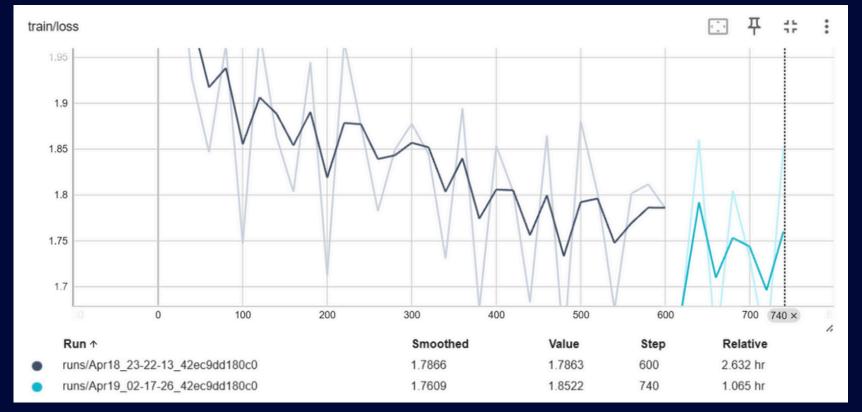
Used Zero Shot model ComprehendIt for task classification.

Developed a UI for user input using Gradio.

LoRA config (r=16, alpha=32) on Mistral-7b:

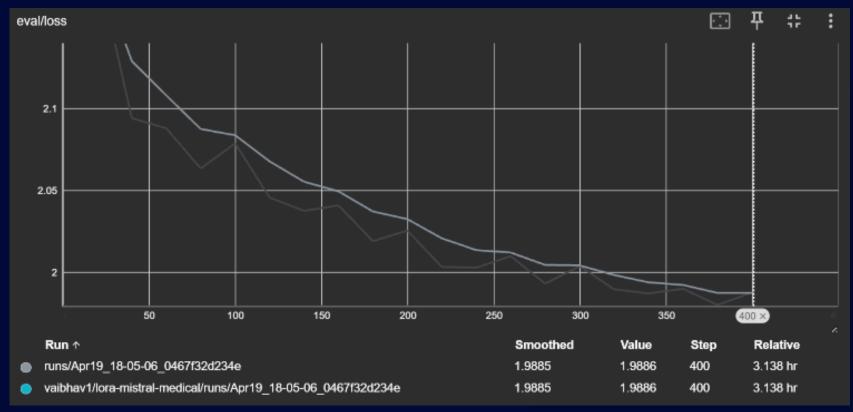
trainable params: 6,815,744 || all params: 7,248,547,840 || trainable%: 0.0940

#### Training Loss for finance adapter



(https://huggingface.co/vaibhav1/lora-mistral-finance/tensorboard)

#### Val Loss for Medical adapter

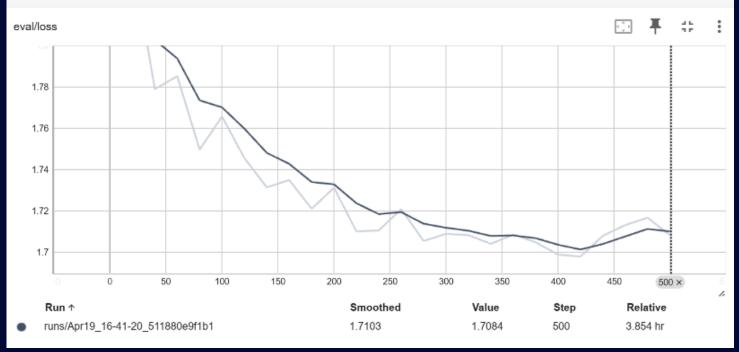


(https://huggingface.co/vaibhav1/lora-mistral-medical/tensorboard)

### TRAINING RESULTS

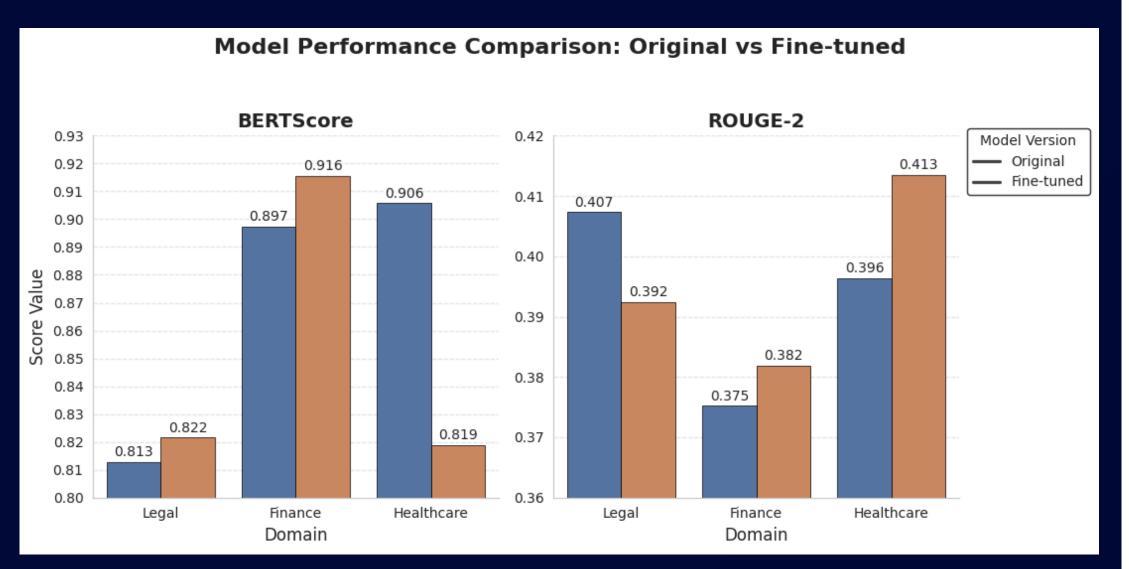
#### Eval and train loss plots for legal adapter





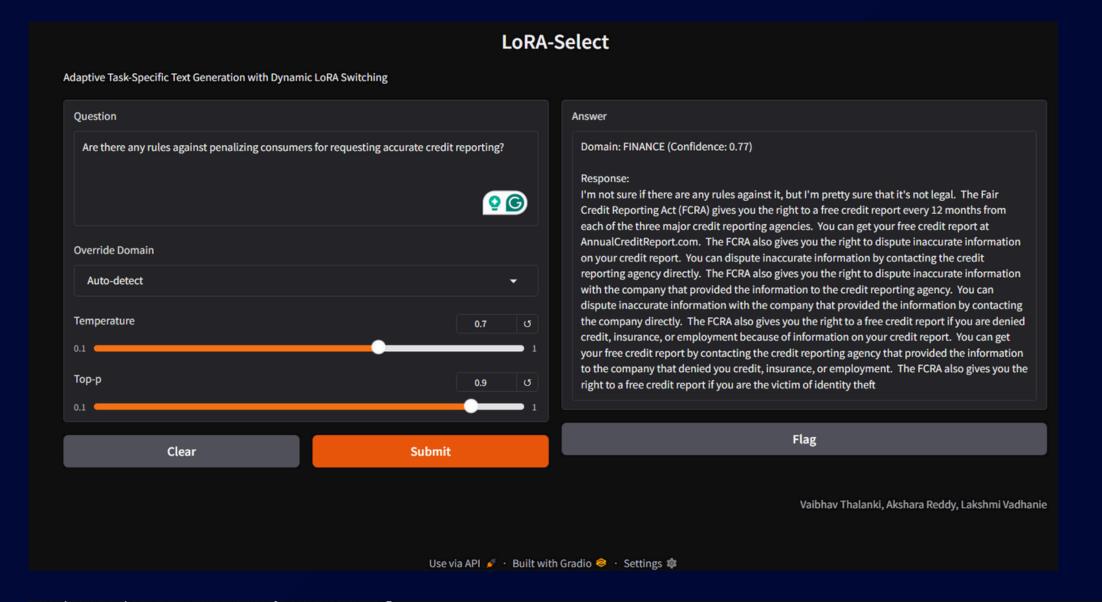
https://huggingface.co/vaibhav1/lora-mistral-legal/tensorboard

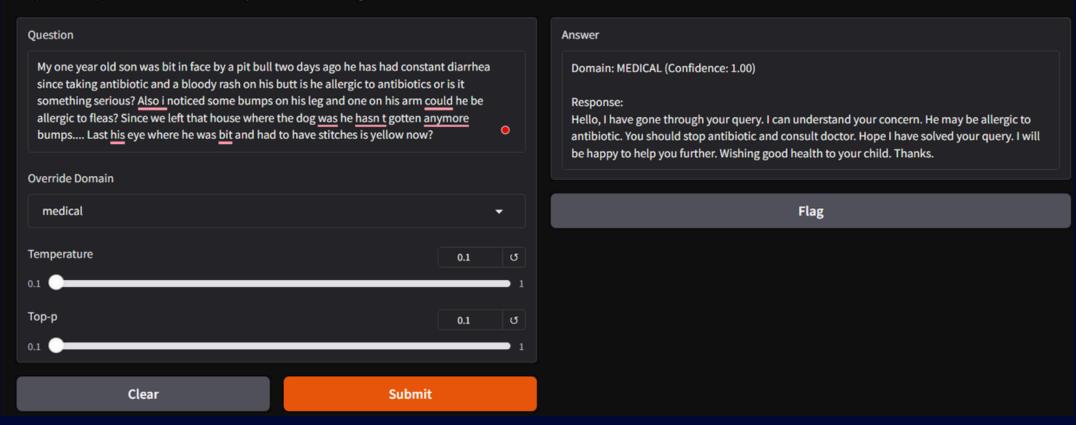
### METRICS & COMPARISON



Legal Domain					
Metric	Original	Fine-tuned	Change	Change (%)	
BERTScore	0.8128	0.8215	+0.0087 ↑	+1.07%	
ROUGE-1	0.5147	0.5284	$+0.0137 \uparrow$	+2.66%	
ROUGE-2	0.4073	0.3924	$-0.0149 \downarrow$	-3.66%	
ROUGE-L	0.4591	0.4683	$+0.0092\uparrow$	+2.00%	
Finance Domain					
Metric	Original	Fine-tuned	Change	Change (%)	
BERTScore	0.8973	0.9156	+0.0183 ↑	+0.20%	
ROUGE-1	0.4912	0.5076	$+0.0164 \uparrow$	+3.34%	
ROUGE-2	0.3752	0.3819	$+0.0067 \uparrow$	+1.79%	
ROUGE-L	0.4327	0.4291	−0.0036 ↓	-0.83%	
Healthcare Domain					
Metric	Original	Fine-tuned	Change	Change (%)	
BERTScore	0.9057	0.8189	-0.0868 ↓	-9.58%	
ROUGE-1	0.5032	0.5246	$+0.0214 \uparrow$	+4.25%	
ROUGE-2	0.3964	0.4135	$+0.0171 \uparrow$	+4.31%	
ROUGE-L	0.4485	0.4396	$-0.0089 \downarrow$	-1.98%	

### USER INTERFACE





### **Technical Implementation**

### CHALLENGES & FUTURE SCOPE

#### **HURDLES WE OVERCAME**

- Colab kept crashing after daily
   4 hour limit of using T4 GPU.
- Lost checkpoint weights and config on Huggingface repo.
- Loading the huge Mistral-7b model entailed multiple attempts.
- Quantization required low level debugging.

#### **WHAT IS NEXT?**

- Evaluate the Performance boost by analyzing BERTScore between fine-tuned and base model.
- Expanding domains.
- Training the models for more steps using checkpoints.
- Condense findings into a report for this course project.

### CODE & VIDEO DEMO LINKS

VIDEO DEMO LINK (gDrive public access): <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E\_-pP9bzyD8HX29Fu2PZe15hEACO47WP/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E\_-pP9bzyD8HX29Fu2PZe15hEACO47WP/view</a>

GITHUB CODE (open-source): <a href="https://github.com/Vaibhav-Thalanki/LoRA-Select">https://github.com/Vaibhav-Thalanki/LoRA-Select</a>

### REFERENCES

- 1. Dzunggg. legal-qa-v1. Hugging Face, 2024, huggingface.co/datasets/dzunggg/legal-qa-v1.
- 2. Bharti, Gaurang. finance-alpaca (Revision 51d16b6). 2024. Hugging Face, <a href="https://huggingface.co/datasets/gbharti/finance-alpaca">https://huggingface.co/datasets/gbharti/finance-alpaca</a>. doi:10.57967/hf/2557.
- 3. Li, Yunxiang, et al. "Chatdoctor: A medical chat model fine-tuned on a large language model meta-ai (llama) using medical domain knowledge." Cureus 15.6 (2023).



## THANKYOU

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