Trade off between Model size, Prompt type, Time Taken and Quality

Model Size

1. **Google Gemma (2B parameters)**:
    - Smaller model size, which typically results in faster inference times.
    - Lower accuracy across all prompting methods, suggesting limitations in handling complexity.
2. **Meta Llama (8B parameters)**:
    - Mid-sized model, striking a balance between speed and accuracy.
    - Higher accuracy than Gemma, particularly with Chain of Thought prompting, indicating better reasoning capabilities.
3. **Microsoft Phi (assumed to be larger)**:
    - Significantly slower inference times, which may be due to the larger model size or less optimized architecture.
    - Moderate accuracy, but not significantly higher than smaller models, which raises questions about efficiency vs. size.

Inference Speed

- **Speed Trade-offs**:
    - **Google Gemma** shows the fastest inference times, particularly with Zero Shot prompting (70.58 seconds). However, the trade-off is lower accuracy.
    - **Meta Llama** is slower than Gemma but offers better accuracy across all prompting methods. The speed increases with simpler prompting strategies.
    - **Microsoft Phi** exhibits the slowest speeds across the board, with inference times exceeding 2000 seconds, suggesting it may not be practical for applications requiring quick responses.

Prompting Techniques

1. **Zero Shot Prompting**:
    - Generally offers quicker responses but often at the cost of lower accuracy. It's more suitable for tasks with less complexity.
    - Meta Llama performs well with Zero Shot (42% accuracy), indicating it can handle such tasks better than the other models.
2. **Chain of Thought Prompting**:
    - Increases reasoning capability but also requires more computation time. Meta Llama excels here, achieving 46% accuracy, indicating a robust understanding.
    - Both Microsoft Phi and Google Gemma show slower times and less accuracy, highlighting the model's limitations in reasoning.

3. **ReAct Prompting**:
    - Offers a blend of reasoning and action, but results vary widely. While Meta Llama maintains good accuracy (46%), the other models do not show significant improvements.
    - Microsoft Phi shows a decline in performance (32%), indicating potential inefficiencies in processing this prompting type.

Output Quality

- **Quality vs. Speed**:
    - Generally, larger models (like Meta Llama) provide better output quality but at the cost of increased time.
    - Smaller models (like Google Gemma) are quicker but compromise on the complexity of the output.
    - Microsoft Phi, while larger, does not yield commensurate increases in output quality relative to the processing time, suggesting diminishing returns with larger models.

Conclusion

The choice of model depends on specific application needs:

- If speed is crucial and the tasks are straightforward, **Google Gemma** may be preferable.
- For more complex reasoning tasks requiring higher accuracy, **Meta Llama** is a better option despite slower speeds.
- **Microsoft Phi** may be less optimal for real-time applications due to its slower inference and marginal gains in accuracy.

Overall, the decision involves balancing these factors based on the project requirements, with considerations for model size, expected latency, and desired output quality.

Performance Evaluation of LLMs: Google Gemma, Meta Llama, and Microsoft Phi

Introduction

This document evaluates the performance of three publicly available large language models (LLMs): Google Gemma, Meta Llama, and Microsoft Phi. The evaluation is based on inference times and accuracy using various prompting strategies. The goal is to understand why one model may outperform another in specific contexts, citing relevant literature.

Model Performance Overview

Model	Prompt Type	Total Time (seconds)	Accuracy (%)
Google Gemma (2B)	Zero Shot	70.58	28.00
	Chain of Thought	148.61	20.00
	ReAct	129.63	33.00
Meta Llama (8B)	Zero Shot	185.82	42.00
	Chain of Thought	312.69	46.00
	ReAct	349.09	46.00
Microsoft Phi (3.5-mini)	Zero Shot	2364.09	34.00
	Chain of Thought	2123.98	35.00
	ReAct	2092.00	32.00

Performance Analysis

Google Gemma vs. Meta Llama

1. Inference Speed: Google Gemma demonstrates significantly faster inference times across all prompting strategies compared to both Meta Llama and Microsoft Phi. This speed advantage can be attributed to its smaller model size (2B parameters) which enables quicker computations [2].

2. Accuracy: While Gemma excels in speed, its accuracy is notably lower than Meta Llama,

particularly with Zero Shot prompting (28% vs. 42%). Meta Llama's architecture (8B parameters) likely allows it to capture more complex patterns in data, leading to higher accuracy rates [4].

3. Prompting Impact: Meta Llama shows improvement in accuracy with both Chain of Thought and ReAct prompting strategies, achieving 46% accuracy. This suggests that the larger model is better at leveraging complex prompting structures to enhance performance [1].

Meta Llama vs. Microsoft Phi

1. Model Architecture: Meta Llama outperforms Microsoft Phi in both inference time and accuracy. While Phi also utilizes a substantial model size, its design may not be optimized for inference speed or effective prompt handling as well as Meta Llama [5].

2. Trade-offs in Performance: Although Microsoft Phi offers similar accuracies to Meta Llama, the substantial increase in inference time (e.g., 2364 seconds for Zero Shot prompting) makes it less viable for time-sensitive applications. This highlights a critical trade-off where a larger model size does not always correlate with better efficiency in practical scenarios [3].

Conclusion

In summary, Meta Llama outperforms Google Gemma and Microsoft Phi in terms of accuracy, particularly when utilizing complex prompting strategies. However, Google Gemma remains a strong candidate for applications where speed is critical. Microsoft Phi, while providing decent accuracy, suffers from significantly slower inference times, making it less suitable for real-time applications.

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