基于lora的llama2二次预练

一、为什么需要 对 llama2 做 基于lora的二次预训练?

加入中文训练语料进行llama2的二次预训练,这样模型就可以增加支持中文输出的能力。

二、基于lora的llama2二次预训练 的目标是什么?

在保持预训练模型权重不变的情况下,通过添加额外的网络层并仅训练这些新增的网络层参数,实现大模型的高效微调(peft)。

三、基于lora的llama2二次预训练 的思想是什么?

思想:基于对模型本征维度 (intrinsic dimension) 的理解。 "本征维度"是指模型中真正有用的、能够影响模型输出的参数数量。 Aghajanyan研究发现,预训练模型的内在维度实际上非常小,即只有一小部分参数对模型输出有显著影响。就是存在一个极低维度的参数,微调它和在全参数空间中微调能起到相同的效果 LORA假设模型在任务适配过程中权重的 改变量是低秩 (low rank) W=W0+\(\Delta\)W=BA

参数更新范围:只训练新增的网络层参数



添加小助理【qt02746】备注(AI)可免费领取AI大模型基础入们到拿offer的全套视频教程源码、课件、笔记,面试题、电子书等资料!要记得三连~

四、基于lora的llama2二次预训练 语料构建思路?

1. 预训练 数据集 下载

本项目 基于lora的llama2二次预训练 语料 来自中文书籍 ,一个中文书籍收录整理 项目。

\$ git clone https://github.com/shjwudp/shu.git

1. 数据集格式介绍

5名 (书		Book Title The Shoo King or the Bo	Authorical -	er i	Publication Date	CopyrightLast 1949	Modified 2022/10/9
经		The Canon of Poetry	unkov	m	7th century BC	1949	2022/10/9
標梦		The Dream of the Red Ch			18th century	1949	2022/10/9
国清京	Ħ	Zeng Guo Fan Jia Shu	曾国家		19th century	1949	2022/10/9
唐演义		Heroes in Sui and Tang	Dynasties 補人料	Œ.	1695	1949	2022/10/9
非子		Hanfelzi	9 636		3th century BC	1949	2022/10/9
铁论	CV-	DISCOURSES ON SALT AND			1th century BC	1949	2022/10/9
方草木	伏	NanFangCaoMuZhuang	稽合		3th-5th century	1949	2022/10/9
道		The Analects of Confuci		- 4	5th century BC	1949	2022/10/9
驼祥子		TeaHouse & Camel Kinngr			1937		2022/10/9
德经 平广记		The Tao-te Ching Taiping guangji	老子	10.3	978 AD	1949 1949	2022/10/9
草纲目		Herbal Foundation Compe			1596 AD	1949	2022/10/9
南子		Huainanzi	劉安		2th century BC	1949	2022/10/9
国策		Stratagens of the Warri				1949	2022/10/9
降文集		Anthology of Lu Yin	庐隐		1998	1984	2022/10/9
喊		Call to Arms	鲁迅		1923		2022/10/9
国演义		Romance of Three Kingdo			14th century	1949	2022/10/9
氏春秋		The Annals of Lu Buwei	呂不1		239 BC	1949	2022/10/9
7 erana		Nozi	養掘		5th century BC	1949	2022/10/9
漢笔谈 游传		The Dream Pool Essays All Men Are Brothers	沈括 能耐和		11th century	1949 1949	2022/10/9
5		The Records of the Gran			14th century 90's BC	1949	2022/10/9
治道鉴		History as a Mirror	司馬力		1084 AD	1949	2022/10/9
工开物		Tian Gong Kai Wu	宋應		1637 AD	1949	2022/10/9
子兵法		The Art of War	孙武		515 BC-512 BC	1949	2022/10/9
华纪间		Huang Hua Ji Wen	王士科		17th century	1949	2022/10/9
林外史		The Scholars	吴敬林	9	16th century	1949	2022/10/9
游记		Journey to the West	类承恩	9	1592 AD	1949	2022/10/9
忆鲁迅的	先生	Memory of Lu Xum	蓮红	-	1939		2022/10/9
明文选		Literary Anthology by F		11	6th century	1949	2022/10/9
相演义	l#	Investiture of the Gods			16th century	1949	2022/10/9
峰塔奇(子	100	Lei Feng Ta Qi Chuan The Book of Chuang Tzu	王花1		1806 4th century BC	1949 1949	2022/10/9
秋左传		Chun Qiu Zuo Zhuan	庄子 左丘8		468 BC-300 BC	1949	2022/10/9
金谱		Qianjin spectrum	陳海		1984		2022/10/10
英		Qinjian	推選力		10th century	1949	2022/10/10
湖海庙		At Tide Temple	拉家加		1933		2022/10/12
讯		Good News	彭家加		1934		2022/10/12
南		Shanyu	王统师		1933	2007	2022/10/13
国之春		Spring comes to the nor		R	1933		2022/10/13
it		The Teahouse	老舍		1957	2016	2022/10/17
	近代		2023/11/9 11:3	30	文件夹		
	秦汉		2023/11/9 11:3	30	文件夹		
	先秦		2023/11/9 11:3	30	文件夹		
(2)	本草纲目	tut	2023/11/9 11:3		文本文档	5./	122 KB
153	帝国藩家					000	21 KB
100			2023/11/9 11:		文本文档		
			2023/11/9 11:3		文本文档	608	31 KB
			2023/11/9 11:3	30	文本文档	2,5	662 KB
	皇华纪闻	.txt	2023/11/9 11:5	30	文本文档	17	15 KB
	雷峰塔奇	传.txt	2023/11/9 11:3	30	文本文档	1	31 KB
	梦溪笔谈	.txt	2023/11/9 11:3	30	文本文档	- 1	90 KB
	南方草木	状.txt	2023/11/9 11:3	30	文本文档		21 KB
	千金谱.tx	t	2023/11/9 11:	30	文本文档		11 KB
1000	琴笺.txt		2023/11/9 11:3		文本文档		3 KB
E		tvt	2023/11/9 11:		文本文档	10	64 KB
-	三国演义						
1000			2023/11/9 11:3		文本文档		571 KB
-	水浒传.tx		2023/11/9 11:3		文本文档		40 KB
-	隋唐演义		2023/11/9 11:5	30	文本文档	1,8	338 KB
	太平广记	txt	2023/11/9 11:3	30	文本文档	1,9	24 KB
	天工开物	.txt	2023/11/9 11:3	30	文本文档	4	144 KB
100							
B	西游记.tx	t	2023/11/9 11:3	30	文本文档	2.1	21 KB
1000			2023/11/9 11:		文本文档 文本文档		121 KB 109 KB

介绍:数据集格式, .txt结尾

1. 数据集介绍

《红楼梦》

第一回 甄士隐梦幻识通灵 贾雨村风尘怀闺秀

列位看官:你道此书从何而来?说起根由,虽近荒唐,细按则深有趣味。待在下将此来历注明,方使阅者了然不惑。

原来女娲氏炼石补天之时,于大荒山无稽崖炼成高经十二丈、方经二十四丈顽石 三万六千五百 零一块。娲皇氏只用了三万六千五百块,只单单剩了一块未用,便 弃在此山青埂峰下。谁知此 石自经煅炼之后,灵性已通,因见众石俱得补天,独 自己无材不堪入选,遂自怨自叹,日夜悲 号惭愧。

一日,正当嗟悼之际,俄见一僧一道远远而来,生得骨格不凡,丰神迥别,说说 笑笑,来至峰下,坐于石边,高谈快论:先是说些云山雾海、神仙玄幻之事,后 便说到红尘中荣华富贵。此 石听了,不觉打动凡心,也想要到人间去享一享这荣 华富贵,但自恨粗蠢,不得已,便口吐人 言,向那僧道说道:"大师,弟子蠢物 ,不能见礼了!适闻二位谈那人世间荣耀繁华,心切慕 之。弟子质虽粗蠢,性却 稍通,况见二师仙形道体,定非凡品,必有补天济世之材,利物济人 之德。如蒙 发一点慈心,携带弟子得入红尘,在那富贵场中,温柔乡里受享几年,自当永佩 洪 恩,万劫不忘也!"二仙师听毕,齐憨笑道:"善哉,善哉!那红尘中有却有 些乐事,但不能 永远依恃;况又有'美中不足,好事多磨'八个字紧相连属,瞬 息间则又乐极悲生,人非物

换,究竟是到头一梦,万境归空,倒不如不去的好。"这石凡心已炽,那里听得进这话去,乃复苦求再四。二仙知不可强制,乃叹道:"此亦静极思动,无中生有之数也!既如此,我们便携你去受享受享,只是到不得意时,切莫后悔!"石道:"自然,自然。"那僧又道:"若说你性灵,却又如此质蠢,并更无奇贵之

处。如此也只好踮脚而已。也罢!我如今大施佛法,助 你助,待劫终之日,复还本质,以了此案。你道好否?"石头听了,感谢不尽。那僧便念咒书符,大展幻术,将一块大石登时变成一块鲜明莹洁的美玉,且又缩成扇坠大小的可佩可拿。那僧托于掌上,笑道:"形体倒也是个宝物了!还只没有实在的好处,须得再镌上数字,使人一见便知是奇物方妙。然后好携你到那昌明隆盛之邦、诗礼簪缨之族、花柳繁华地、温柔富贵乡去安身乐业。"石头听了,喜不能禁,乃问:"不知赐了弟子那哪几件奇处?又不知携了弟子到何地方?望乞明示,使弟子不惑。"那僧笑道:"你且莫问,日后自然明白的。"说着,便袖了这石,同那道人飘然而去,竟不知投奔何方何舍。

后来,不知过了几世几劫,因有个空空道人访道求仙,从这大荒山无稽崖青埂峰下经过,忽见一大块石上字迹分明,编述历历。空空道人乃从头一看,原来就是无材补天,幻形入世,蒙茫 茫大士、渺渺真人携入红尘,历尽离合悲欢、炎凉世态的一段故事。后面又有一首偈云:

无材可去补苍天, 枉入红尘若许年。此系身前身后事, 倩谁记去作奇传?

诗后便是此石坠落之乡,投胎之处,亲自经历的一段陈迹故事。其中家庭闺阁琐事,以及闲情诗词倒还全备,或可适趣解闷;然朝代年纪、地舆邦国却反失落无考。

空空道人遂向石头说道: "石兄,你这一段故事,据你自己说有些趣味,故编写在此,意欲问世传奇。据我看来:第一件,无朝代年纪可考;第二件,并无大贤大忠理朝廷、治风俗的善

政,其中只不过几个异样女子,或情或痴,或小才微善,亦无班姑、蔡女之德能。我纵抄去,恐世人不爱看呢!"石头笑答道:"我师何太痴耶!若云无朝代可

考,今我师竟借汉、唐等年纪添缀,又有何难?但我想,历来野史,皆蹈一辙,莫如我这不借此套者,反倒新奇别致。不过只取其事体情理罢了,又何必拘拘于朝代年纪哉!再者,市井俗人喜看理治之书者甚少,爱适趣闲文者特多。历来野史,或讪谤君相,或贬人妻女,奸淫凶恶,不可胜数。更有一种风月

笔墨,其淫秽污臭,屠毒笔墨,坏人子弟,又不可胜数。至若佳人才子等书,则又干部共出一套,且其中终不能不涉于淫滥,以致满纸潘安、子建、西子、文君。不过作者要写出自己的那两首情诗艳赋来,故假拟出男女二人名姓,又必旁出一小人其间拨乱,亦如剧中之小丑然。且 鬟婢开口即者也之乎,非文即理。故逐一看去,悉皆自相矛盾、大不近情理之话,竟不如我半世亲睹亲闻的这几个女子,虽不敢说强似前代书中所有之人,但事迹原委,亦可以消愁破闷;也有几首歪诗熟话,可以喷饭供酒。至若离合悲欢,兴衰际遇,则又追踪蹑迹,不敢稍加穿凿,徒为供人之目而反失其真传者。今之人,贫者日为衣食所累,富者又怀不足之心;纵然一时稍闲,又有贪淫恋色、好货寻愁之事,哪里有工夫去看那理治之书!所以,我这一段故事,也不愿世人称奇道妙,也不定要世人喜悦检读,只愿他们当那醉淫饱卧之时,或避世去愁之

际,把此一玩,岂不省了些寿命筋力?就比那谋虚逐妄,却也省了口舌是非之害、腿脚奔忙之苦。再者,亦令世人换新眼目,不比那些胡牵乱扯,忽离忽遇,满纸才人淑女、子建、文君、红娘、小玉等通共熟套之旧稿。我师意为何如?"

空空道人听如此说,思忖半晌,将一这《石头记》再检阅一遍,因见上面虽有些指奸责佞、贬恶诛邪之语,亦非伤时骂世之旨;及至君仁臣良、父慈子孝,凡伦常所关之处,皆是称功颂

德,眷眷无穷,实非别书之可比。虽其中大旨谈情,亦不过实录其事,又非假拟妄称,一味淫 邀艳约,私订偷盟之可比。因毫不干涉时世,方从头至尾抄录回来,问世传奇。因空见色,由 色生情,传情入色,自色悟空,空空道人遂易名为情僧

,改《石头记》为《情僧录》。至?玉峰 题曰《红楼梦》。东鲁孔梅溪则题曰《风月宝鉴》。后因曹雪芹于悼红轩中,披阅十载,增删 五次,纂成目录,分出章回,则题曰《金陵十二钗》,并题一绝云:

满纸荒唐言, 一把辛酸泪! 都云作者痴, 谁解其中味?

至脂砚斋甲戌抄阅再评, 仍用《石头记》。

出则既明,且看石上是何故事。按那石上书云:

•••

红楼梦.txt

五、如何 基于lora的llama2二次预训练?

• 实现代码: run_clm_pt_with_peft.py

5.1 基于lora的llama2二次预训练 参数介绍

1. 预训练模型参数

@dataclass

class ModelArguments:

11 11 11

Arguments pertaining to which model/config/tokenizer we are going to fine-tune, or train from scratch.

. . .

model_name_or_path: Optional[str] = field(

```
default=None, metadata={
        "help": (
          "The model checkpoint for weights initialization.Don't set if
you want to train a model from scratch."
     }, )
  tokenizer_name_or_path: Optional[str] = field( defa
     ult=None,
     metadata={
        "help": (
          "The tokenizer for weights initialization. Don't set if you want to
train a model from scratch."
     }, )
  model type: Optional[str] = field( default=
     None,
     metadata={"help": "If training from scratch, pass a model type
from the list: " + ", ".join(MODEL TYPES)},
  config_overrides: Optional[str] = field( default=
     None,
     metadata={
        "help": (
```

"Override some existing default config settings when a model is trained from scratch. Example: "

```
"n embd=10,resid pdrop=0.2,scale attn weights=false,summary type=cls inde
X"
       )
     }, )
  config name: Optional[str] = field(
     default=None, metadata={"help": "Pretrained config name or path if not
     the
same as model name"})
  tokenizer name: Optional[str] = field(
     default=None, metadata={"help": "Pretrained tokenizer name or
path if not the same as model name"}
  cache dir: Optional[str] = field( default=N
     one,
     metadata={"help": "Where do you want to store the pretrained models
downloaded from huggingface.co"}, )
  use fast tokenizer: bool = field(
     default=True,
     metadata={"help": "Whether to use one of the fast tokenizer (backed
by the tokenizers library) or not."},
  )
  model revision: str = field( default="ma
     in",
     metadata={"help": "The specific model version to use (can be a branch
     name,
tag name or commit id)."}, )
  use auth token: bool = field( default=F
     alse,
```

```
metadata={
       "help": (
          "Will use the token generated when running `huggingface-cli
login` (necessary to use this script "
          "with private models)."
       )
     }, )
  torch_dtype: Optional[str] = field( default=
     None,
     metadata={
       "help": (
          "Override the default `torch.dtype` and load the model under
this dtype. If `auto` is passed, the "
          "dtype will be automatically derived from the model's weights."
       ),
       "choices": ["auto", "bfloat16", "float16", "float32"],
     }, )
  def _post init_(self):
     if self.config_overrides is not None and (self.config_name is not
None or self.model name or path is not None):
       raise ValueError(
          "--config overrides can't be used in combination with --
config name or --model name or path"
• 关键参数介绍:
    • model name or path: 预训练模型地址
    • tokenizer name or path: : 预训练模型 tokenizer 地址
```

• model type: 大模型类型

用途	model_name_or_pat h	tokenizer_name_or_ path	最终模型词表大小	
基于原版LLaMA-2训 练中文LLaMA-2 LoRA	原版HF格式的 LLaMA-2	中文LLaMA-2的 tokenizer (55296)	55296	
基于中文LLaMA-2, 在新的LoRA上继续预 训练	HF格式的完整中文 LLaMA-2	中文LLaMA-2的 tokenizer (55296)	55296	
基于中文Alpaca-2, 在新的LoRA上继续预 训练	HF格式的完整中文 Alpaca-2	中文LLaMA-2的 tokenizer (55296)	55296	

1. 预训练 数据参数介绍

```
@dataclass
```

```
class DataTrainingArguments:
```

11 11 11

Arguments pertaining to what data we are going to input our model for training and eval.

. . .

```
dataset_dir: Optional[str] = field(
    default=None, metadata={"help": "The name of the dataset to use (via the datasets library)."})

dataset_config_name: Optional[str] = field(
    default=None, metadata={"help": "The configuration name of the dataset to 
use (via the datasets library)."})

train_file: Optional[str] = field(default=None, metadata={"help": "The input training data file (a text file)."})

validation_file: Optional[str] = field( default=N one, metadata={"help": "An optional input evaluation data file to evaluate the perplexity on (a text file)."}, )
```

```
max train samples: Optional[int] = field( default
     =None,
     metadata={
        "help": (
          "For debugging purposes or quicker training, truncate the
number of training examples to this "
          "value if set."
       )
     }, )
  max eval samples: Optional[int] = field( default
     =None,
     metadata={
        "help": (
          "For debugging purposes or quicker training, truncate the
number of evaluation examples to this "
          "value if set."
       )
     }, )
  streaming: bool = field(default=False, metadata={"help": "Enable
streaming mode"})
  block size: Optional[int] = field( default=N
     one,
     metadata={
        "help": (
          "Optional input sequence length after tokenization. "
          "The training dataset will be truncated in block of this size for
training. "
```

"Default to the model max input length for single sentence inputs

```
(take into account special tokens)."
        )
     }, )
  overwrite cache: bool = field(
     default=False, metadata={"help": "Overwrite the cached training and
evaluation sets"})
  validation split percentage: Optional[float] = field( defa
     ult = 0.05,
     metadata={
        "help": "The percentage of the train set used as validation set in
case there's no validation split"
     }, )
  preprocessing num workers: Optional[int] = field( de
     fault=None,
     metadata={"help": "The number of processes to use for the
  preprocessing."}, )
  keep linebreaks: bool = field(
     default=True, metadata={"help": "Whether to keep line breaks when using
     TXT
files or not."})
  data cache dir: Optional[str] = field(default="./", metadata={"help":
"The datasets processed stored"})
  def post init (self): if self.streaming:
        require_version("datasets>=2.0.0", "The streaming feature
requires `datasets>=2.0.0`")
2. 预训练 模型参数介绍
```

```
@dataclass
class MyTrainingArguments(TrainingArguments):
  trainable : Optional[str] =
  field(default="q proj,v proj")
  lora rank : Optional[int] =
  field(default=8)
  lora dropout : Optional[float] = field(default=0.1)
  lora alpha : Optional[float] = field(default=32.)
  modules to save : Optional[str] =
  field(default=None) debug mode
  : Optional[bool] =
  field(default=False)
  peft path : Optional[str] = field(default=None)
  flash attn : Optional[bool] =
  field(default=False)
  double_quant: Optional[bool] =
  field(default=True) quant type:
  Optional[str] =
  field(default="nf4")
  load in kbits: Optional[int] = field(default=16)
```

5.2 基于lora的llama2二次预训练

```
############################## lr=2e-
4 # 学习率
lora_rank=64 # LoRA低秩矩阵的维数
lora_alpha=128 # LoRA低秩矩阵的缩放系数,为一个常数超参,调整alpha与
调整学习率类
```

lora_trainable="q_proj,v_proj,k_proj,o_proj,gate_proj,down_proj,up_proj" #可训练的 LORA 模块,q_proj、k_proj和v_proj是多头注意力机制中的三个线性变换,用于将输入的

token映射到一个高维向量空间中,以便于模型对输入进行处理; o_proj则是多头注意力机制的 输出层,它将模型的输出映射到一个概率分布上,以便于模型预测下一个token; gate proj、

down_proj和up_proj则是在LoRA微调方法中使用的一些层modules_to_save="embed_tokens,lm_head" # 需要保存的模块,embed_tokens层将输入的 token映射到一个高维向量空间中,以便于模型对输入进行处理。Im head层则是预测下一个

token的输出层,它将模型的输出映射到一个概率分布上,以便于模型预测下一个token lora_dropout=0.05 # LoRA 层的丢弃(dropout)率,取值范围为[0, 1)

pretrained_model=/root/llama/all_transformer # 预训练模型路径 chinese_tokenizer_path=/root/llama/all_transformer # 中文分词器路径 dataset_dir=/root/llama/data # 数据集路径

data_cache=./cache/ # 数据缓存路径

per_device_train_batch_size=1 # 每个设备上的训练批次大小

gradient_accumulation_steps=1 # 梯度累积步数

output_dir=output_dir#输出目录路径

block_size=512 # 设置最大序列长度为512,超过这个长度的序列将被截断或填充 # resume_from=output_dir/checkpoint-24000 # 从哪个检查

点恢复训练

training_steps=25000

deepspeed_config_file=scripts/training/ds_zero2_no_offload.json

```
#######启动命令########
torchrun --nnodes 1 --nproc per node 1
  scripts/training/run_clm_pt_with_peft.py \ --deepspeed
  ${deepspeed_config_file} \
  --model name or path ${pretrained model} \
  --tokenizer_name_or_path ${chinese_tokenizer_path} \
  --dataset dir ${dataset dir} \
  --data cache dir ${data cache} \
  --validation_split_percentage 0.001 \
  --per device train batch size ${per device train batch size} \
  --do train \
  --seed $RANDOM \ --fp16 \
  --max steps ${training steps} \ --
  num train epochs 1 \
  --Ir_scheduler_type cosine \
  --learning rate ${Ir} \
  --warmup ratio 0.05 \
  --weight_decay 0.01 \
  --logging strategy steps \ --
  logging steps 10 \
  --save strategy steps \ --
  save total limit 3 \ --save steps 500
  \
  -- gradient accumulation steps
  ${gradient accumulation steps} \ --
  preprocessing num workers 8 \
```

```
--block_size ${block_size} \ --output_dir $  
${output_dir} \ --overwrite_output_dir \ --ddp_timeout 30000 \ --logging_first_step True \ --lora_rank ${lora_rank} \ --lora_alpha ${lora_alpha} \ --trainable ${lora_trainable} \ --modules_to_save ${modules_to_save} \ --lora_dropout ${lora_dropout} \ --torch_dtype float16 \ --resume_True \ --resume_from_checkpoint ${resume_from} \ --gradient_checkpointing \ }
```

--ddp_find_unused_parameters False

NVIDI	A-SMI	515.1	05.01 C	river	Version:	515.10	5.01	CUDA Version	n: 11.7
	Name Temp	Perf	Persiste Pwr:Usag		Bus-Id	Memory			Uncorr. ECC Compute M. MIG M.
N/A	NVIDIA 53C	A100 P0	-SXM 324W /	Off 400W		00:0F:00 1iB / 40		95%	0 Default Disabled
N/A	NVIDIA 54C	A100 P0	-SXM 364W /	Off 400W		00:1F:00 1iB / 40		94%	0 Default Disabled
2 N/A	NVIDIA 48C	A100 P0	-SXM 326W /	Off 400W		00:20:00 1iB / 40		89%	0 Default Disabled
N/A	NVIDIA 53C	A100 P0	-SXM 337W /	Off 400W		00:B5:00 1iB / 40		89%	0 Default Disabled
N/A	NVIDIA 52C	A100 P0	-SXM 335W /	Off 400W		00:B6:00 1iB / 40		92%	0 Default Disabled
5 N/A	NVIDIA 48C	A100 P0	-SXM 319W /	Off 400W		00:CE:00 1iB / 40		93%	0 Default Disabled
6 N/A	NVIDIA 30C	A100 P0	-SXM 52W /	Off 400W		00:CF:00 1iB / 40		0%	0 Default Disabled
Proce GPU 	GI ID	CI ID	PIC	Тур	e Proc	ess nam	e		GPU Memory Usage
0 1 2 3	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	1114333 1114334 1114335 1114336		C /roc	t/minic	onda3/b	in/python in/python in/python in/python	20447MiB 20747MiB 20263MiB 20263MiB

基于lora的llama2二次预训练 显存占用

```
(base) [root@hpc-gpu-test-172e18e0e14 pt_lora_model]# ls -lh ./
total 1.2G
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 484 Sep 1 15:36 adapter_config.json
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.2G Sep 1 15:36 adapter_model.bin
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 435 Sep 1 15:36 special_tokens_map.json
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 844 Sep 1 15:36 tokenizer_config.json
```

六、如何 基于lora的llama2 微调?

• 实现代码: run clm sft with peft.py

6.1 训练数据介绍

但是由于 该数据集是 英文的,所以 使用<u>Chinese-LLaMA-Alpaca</u>开源的<u>中文Alpaca</u>数据,该数据集包含51k个从 ChatGPT (gpt-3.5-turbo)爬取的指令数据。

```
[ {
    "instruction": "我们如何在日常生活中减少用水?",
    "input": "",
```

"output": "1. 使用节水装置,如节水淋浴喷头和水龙头。 \n2. 使用水箱或水桶收集家 庭废水,例如洗碗和洗浴。 \n3. 在社区中提高节水意识。 \n4. 检查水管和灌溉系统的漏水情况,并及时修复它们。 \n5. 洗澡时间缩短,使用低流量淋浴头节约用水。 \n6. 收集雨

水,用于园艺或其他非饮用目的。 \n7.刷牙或擦手时关掉水龙头。 \n8.减少浇水草坪的时间。 \n9.尽可能多地重复使用灰水(来自洗衣机、浴室水槽和淋浴的水)。 \n10.只购买能源效率高的洗碗机和洗衣机。"

}, {

"instruction": "编辑文章,使其更吸引读者。",

"input": "自主机器人是计算机控制的机器,被编程执行特定任务而不需要任何人类输入。自主机器人在各个行业中被越来越广泛地应用,从制造业到医疗保健再到安全。",

"output": "自主机器人是计算机控制的机器,被编程执行特定任务而不需要任何人类输入,从而实现了新的效率、精确度和可靠性水平。自主机器人在各个行

业中被越来越广泛地应 用,从制造业,它们可以使用精度和一致的质量组装复杂的组件,到医疗保健,可以协助进行 医疗测试和处理,再到安全,可以监控大面积地区,保障人们和财产的安全。自主机器人还可 以减少在危险或有害环境中的错误和增加安全,在工业流程的检查或维修期间等。由于其多样 性,自主机器人将彻底改变我们工作方式的方式,使任务变得更加简单、快速,最终更加愉

```
悦。"
},
...
]
```

6.2 基于lora的llama2 微调 参数介绍

1. 基于lora的llama2 微调 大模型路径参数

@dataclass

class ModelArguments:

"help": (

0 0 0

0.00

Arguments pertaining to which model/config/tokenizer we are going to fine-tune, or train from scratch.

```
model_name_or_path: Optional[str] = field( defa
ult=None,
metadata={
```

```
"The model checkpoint for weights initialization.Don't set if
you want to train a model from scratch."
     }, )
  tokenizer_name_or_path: Optional[str] = field( defa
     ult=None,
     metadata={
       "help": (
          "The tokenizer for weights initialization.Don't set if you want to
train a model from scratch."
     }, )
  config_overrides: Optional[str] = field( default=
     None,
     metadata={
       "help": (
          "Override some existing default config settings when a model
is trained from scratch. Example: "
"n embd=10,resid pdrop=0.2,scale attn weights=false,summary type=cls inde
X"
       )
     }, )
  config_name: Optional[str] = field(
     default=None, metadata={"help": "Pretrained config name or path if not
     the
same as model_name"} )
```

```
tokenizer name: Optional[str] = field(
     default=None, metadata={"help": "Pretrained tokenizer name or
path if not the same as model name"}
  cache dir: Optional[str] = field( default=N
     one,
     metadata={"help": "Where do you want to store the pretrained models
downloaded from huggingface.co"},)
  use fast tokenizer: bool = field( default=Tr
     ue,
     metadata={"help": "Whether to use one of the fast tokenizer (backed by
tokenizers library) or not."}, )
  model revision: str = field( default="ma
     in",
     metadata={"help": "The specific model version to use (can be a branch
     name,
tag name or commit id)."}, )
  use auth token: bool = field( default=F
     alse,
     metadata={
       "help": (
          "Will use the token generated when running `huggingface-cli
login` (necessary to use this script "
          "with private models)."
       )
     }, )
```

```
torch dtype: Optional[str] = field( default=
     None,
     metadata={
       "help": (
          "Override the default `torch.dtype` and load the model under
this dtype. If 'auto' is passed, the "
          "dtype will be automatically derived from the model's weights."
       ),
       "choices": ["auto", "bfloat16", "float16", "float32"],
     }, )
  def post init (self):
     if self.config overrides is not None and (self.config name is not
None or self.model_name_or_path is not None):
       raise ValueError(
          "--config overrides can't be used in combination with --
config_name or --model_name_or_path"
       )
• 关键参数介绍:
    • model name or path: 预训练模型地址
    • tokenizer_name_or_path: : 预训练模型 tokenizer 地址
2. 基于lora的llama2 微调 数据参数介绍
@dataclass
class DataTrainingArguments:
  Arguments pertaining to what data we are going to input our model
```

for training and eval.

```
dataset_dir: Optional[str] = field(
     default=None, metadata={"help": "The name of the dataset to use (via the
datasets library)."})
  train file: Optional[str] = field(default=None, metadata={"help": "The
input training data file (a text file)."})
  validation file: Optional[str] = field( default=N
     one,
     metadata={"help": "An optional input evaluation data file to evaluate the
perplexity on (a text file)."}, )
  overwrite cache: bool = field(
     default=False, metadata={"help": "Overwrite the cached training and
evaluation sets"} )
  validation split percentage: Optional[float] = field( defa
     ult = 0.05,
     metadata={
        "help": "The percentage of the train set used as validation set in
case there's no validation split"
     }, )
  preprocessing num workers: Optional[int] = field( de
     fault=None,
     metadata={"help": "The number of processes to use for the
  preprocessing."}, )
  keep linebreaks: bool = field(
```

и и и

```
default=True, metadata={"help": "Whether to keep line breaks when using
      TXT
files or not."})
   data cache dir: Optional[str] = field(default=None, metadata={"help":
 "The datasets processed stored"})
   max seg length: Optional[int] = field(default=1024)
3. 基于lora的llama2 微调 模型参数介绍
 @dataclass
class MyTrainingArguments(TrainingArguments):
   trainable : Optional[str] = field(default="q proj,v proj")
   lora rank : Optional[int] = field(default=8)
   lora dropout : Optional[float] = field(default=0.1)
   lora alpha : Optional[float] = field(default=32.)
   modules to save : Optional[str] = field(default=None)
   peft path : Optional[str] = field(default=None)
   flash attn : Optional[bool] = field(default=False)
   double quant: Optional[bool] = field(default=True)
   quant type: Optional[str] = field(default="nf4")
   load in kbits: Optional[int] = field(default=16)
6.3 基于lora的llama2 微调
```

```
Ir=1e-4
lora rank=64
lora alpha=128
```

```
lora trainable="q proj,v proj,k proj,o proj,gate proj,down proj,up
proj" modules to save="embed tokens,lm head"
lora dropout=0.05
pretrained model=/root/llama/correspond output dir
chinese tokenizer path=/root/llama/correspond output
dir dataset dir=data pt
per device train batch size=1
per device eval batch size=1
gradient accumulation steps=8
max_seq_length=512
output dir=sft output dir2
validation file=data pt/alpaca data zh 51k.json
training steps=6000
deepspeed_config_file=scripts/training/ds_zero2_no_offload.json
torchrun --nnodes 1 --nproc per node 7
  scripts/training/run clm sft with peft.py \ --deepspeed
  ${deepspeed config file} \
  --model name or path ${pretrained model} \
  --tokenizer name or path ${chinese tokenizer path} \
  --dataset dir ${dataset dir} \
  --per_device_train_batch_size ${per_device_train_batch_size} \
  --per_device_eval_batch_size ${per_device_eval_batch_size} \
  --do train \
```

```
--do_eval \
--eval_steps 1000 \ --seed \
$RANDOM \
--fp16 \
--num_train_epochs 1 \
--lr_scheduler_type cosine \ --
learning_rate ${Ir} \
--warmup_ratio 0.03 \
--weight_decay 0 \
--logging_strategy steps \ --
logging_steps 10 \
--save_strategy steps \
```

```
--save_total_limit 3 \
--evaluation_strategy
steps \ --eval_steps
6000 \
--save_steps 3000 \
-- gradient accumulation steps
${gradient_accumulation_steps} \
--preprocessing_num_workers 8 \
--max_steps ${training_steps} \
--max seq length
${max_seq_length} \ --
output_dir ${output_dir} \
overwrite_output_dir
\ --ddp_timeout
30000 \
--logging_first_step True \
--lora_rank ${lora_rank} \
--lora_alpha ${lora_alpha} \
--trainable
${lora trainable} \ --
lora dropout
${lora_dropout} \
--modules_to_save
${modules_to_save} \ --
torch_dtype float16 \
--validation file ${validation file}
```

	IA-SMI	515.1	05.01	Driver	Version:	515.105.01	CUDA V	ersio	n: 11.7
GPU Fan	Name Temp	Perf	Persist Pwr:Usa		Bus-Id	Disp Memory-Usa			Uncorr. ECC Compute M MIG M
0 N/A	NVIDIA 44C	A100 P0	-SXM 126W /	0ff 400W		0:0F:00.0 0 iB / 40960M		53%	Defaul Disable
1 N/A	NVIDIA 48C	A100 P0	-SXM 234W /			0:1F:00.0 O iB / 40960M		60%	Defaul Disable
2 N/A	NVIDIA 42C	A100 P0	-SXM 249W /		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0:20:00.0 O iB / 40960M		61%	Defaul Disable
3 N/A	NVIDIA 44C	A100 P0	-SXM 189W /	0ff 400W		0:B5:00.0 0 iB / 40960M		55%	Defaul Disable
4 N/A	NVIDIA 45C	A100 P0	-SXM 170W /	Off 400W		0:B6:00.0 0 iB / 40960M		60%	Defaul Disable
5 N/A	NVIDIA 41C		-SXM 198W /			0:CE:00.0 0 iB / 40960M		54%	Defaul Disable
6 N/A	NVIDIA 44C	A100 P0	-SXM 178W /	0ff 400W	and the second second	0:CF:00.0 0 iB / 40960M		68%	Defaul Disable
GPU	ID	CI	PI	S 55		ess name			GPU Memory Usage
0 1 2 3 4	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	111513 111513 111513	3 4 5 6	C /roo C /roo C /roo	t/miniconda t/miniconda t/miniconda t/miniconda t/miniconda	3/bin/pyt 3/bin/pyt 3/bin/pyt 3/bin/pyt	hon hon hon hon	23421Mi 24959Mi 25527Mi

七、如何 使用 基于lora的llama2 做推理?

```
python scripts/inference/inference_hf.py \
--base_model correspond_output_dir \ # 基础模型
--lora_model sft_output_dir2/sft_lora_model \ # 如
果没有设置,将在基础模型上执 行推理
--tokenizer_path correspond_output_dir \ # 分词器路径
--with_prompt # 自动用提示符包装输入
```

— 🥝 知识星球 –