

# 同济大学大模型创新实践课外发实验结果汇总报告

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2151140 王谦

同济大学大模型创新实践课外发实验结果汇总报告

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## 0.关于部分截图并非在线截图

部分实验在执行完之后就把notebook删除了，但是保存了执行完成的ipynb文件，因此部分内容是使用vscode打开的截图，但是内容和结果没有问题。

## 1.昇腾AI大模型入门

### 1.1 基于MindSpore的手写体数字识别

读取任意一个数据内容，观察打印结果：

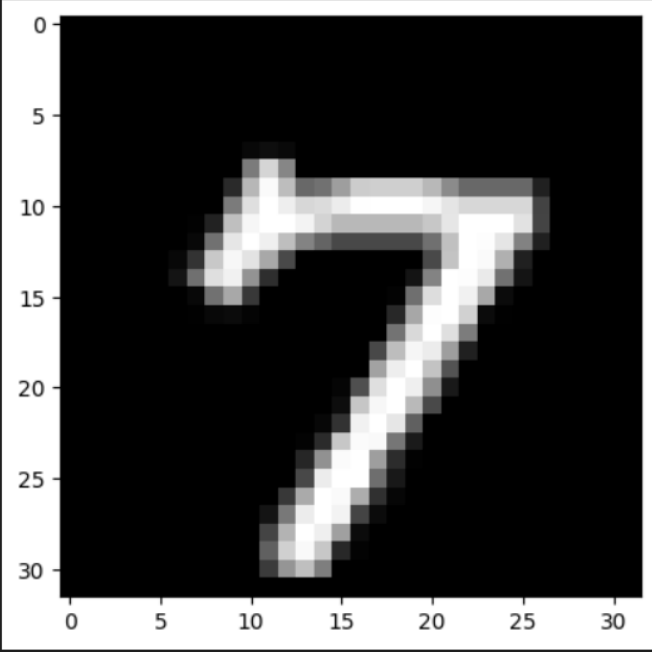
```
data_next = dataset_train.create_dict_iterator(output_numpy=True).__next__()
print('Batch Size/通道数/图像长/宽: ', data_next['image'].shape)
print('图像的标签样式: ', data_next['label'])

plt.figure()
plt.imshow(data_next['image'][1,...].squeeze(), cmap="gray")
plt.grid(False)
plt.show()
```

[9]

... Batch Size/通道数/图像长/宽: (32, 1, 32, 32)  
图像的标签样式: [1 7 2 4 3 5 7 6 3 3 2 7 8 8 2 9 6 4 1 7 7 6 2 7 8 9 1 2 1 0 6 7]

...



预测可视化输出：

```

# 将模型参数存入parameter的字典中，采用load_checkpoint接口加载模型参数
param_dict = ms.load_checkpoint("./save_direct.ckpt")
# 重新定义一个LeNet5神经网络
net = network
# 将参数加载到网络中
ms.load_param_into_net(net, param_dict)
model = Model(net)
data_test = dataset_eval.create_dict_iterator()
data = next(data_test)
images = data["image"].asnumpy()
labels = data["label"].asnumpy()

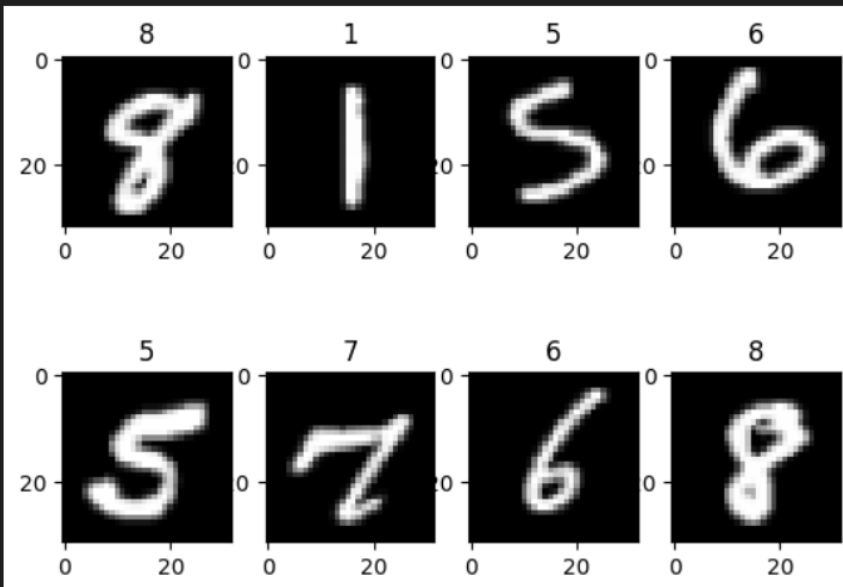
# 使用函数model.predict预测image对应分类
output = model.predict(ms.Tensor(data['image']))
pred = np.argmax(output.asnumpy(), axis=1)

plt.figure()
for i in range(1, 9):
    plt.subplot(2, 4, i)
    plt.imshow(images[i-1].squeeze(), cmap="gray")
    plt.title(pred[i-1])
plt.show()

```

[13]

...



## 2.Transformer

### 2.1 基于Mindspore-Ascend的Transformer实现“德译英”翻译

数据集遍历迭代，逐个epoch打印训练的损失值和评估精度：

数据集遍历迭代，一次完整的数据集遍历成为一个epoch。我们逐个epoch打印训练的损失值和评估精度，并通过 `save_checkpoint` 保存评估精度最高的ckpt文件（transformer.ckpt）到 `home_path/mindspore_examples/transformer.ckpt`。

```
from mindspore import save_checkpoint

num_epochs = 10
best_valid_loss = float('inf')
ckpt_file_name = './transformer.ckpt'

for i in range(num_epochs):
    train_loss = train(train_iterator, i)
    valid_loss = evaluate(valid_iterator)

    if valid_loss < best_valid_loss:
        best_valid_loss = valid_loss
        save_checkpoint(model, ckpt_file_name)
```

[29]

```
... Train : 0%|          | 0/226 [00:00<?, ?step/s]
|
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [02:03<00:00, 1.83step/s, loss=4.52, epoch=000]
Evaluate: 88%|          | 7/8 [00:00<00:00, 7.38step/s, loss=3.44]
/
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:03<00:00, 2.23step/s, loss=3.48]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:05<00:00, 3.43step/s, loss=3.07, epoch=001]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.33step/s, loss=2.55]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:06<00:00, 3.42step/s, loss=2.41, epoch=002]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.38step/s, loss=2.16]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:05<00:00, 3.46step/s, loss=2.02, epoch=003]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.30step/s, loss=1.94]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:05<00:00, 3.46step/s, loss=1.76, epoch=004]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.20step/s, loss=1.81]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:04<00:00, 3.48step/s, loss=1.56, epoch=005]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.23step/s, loss=1.73]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:03<00:00, 3.54step/s, loss=1.39, epoch=006]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.07step/s, loss=1.67]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:03<00:00, 3.56step/s, loss=1.25, epoch=007]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.12step/s, loss=1.64]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:04<00:00, 3.50step/s, loss=1.13, epoch=008]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 6.73step/s, loss=1.61]
Train : 100%|          | 226/226 [01:06<00:00, 3.39step/s, loss=1.02, epoch=009]
Evaluate: 100%|          | 8/8 [00:01<00:00, 7.05step/s, loss=1.59]
```

以测试数据集中的第一组语句为例进行测试：

以测试数据集中的第一组语句为例，进行测试。

```
example_idx = 0

src = test_dataset[example_idx][0]
trg = test_dataset[example_idx][1]
pred_trg = inference(src)

print(f'src = {src}')
print(f'trg = {trg}')
print(f"predicted trg = {pred_trg}")
```

[32]

```
... src = ['ein', 'mann', 'mit', 'einem', 'orangefarbenen', 'hut', ',', 'der', 'etwas', 'anstarrt', '.']
trg = ['a', 'man', 'in', 'an', 'orange', 'hat', 'starring', 'at', 'something', '.']
predicted trg = ['a', 'man', 'in', 'an', 'orange', 'hat', 'is', '<unk>', 'something', '.']
```

BLUE得分：

## BLEU得分

双语替换评测得分 (bilingual evaluation understudy, BLEU) 为衡量文本翻译模型生成出来的语句好坏的一种算法, 它的核心在于评估机器翻译的译文译文进行比较, 计算出各个片段的分数, 并配以权重进行加和, 基本规则为:

1. 惩罚过短的预测, 即如果机器翻译出来的译文相对于人工翻译的参考译文过于短小, 则命中率越高, 需要施加更多的惩罚;
2. 对长段落匹配更高的权重, 即如果出现长段落的完全命中, 说明机器翻译的译文更贴近人工翻译的参考译文;

BLEU的公式如下:

$$\exp(\min(0, 1 - \frac{\text{len}(\text{label})}{\text{len}(\text{pred})}) \prod_{n=1}^k p_n^{1/2^n})$$

- `len(label)`: 人工翻译的译文长度
- `len(pred)`: 机器翻译的译文长度
- `p_n`: n-gram的精度

我们可以调用 `nltk` 中的 `corpus_bleu` 函数来计算BLEU。

```
from nltk.translate.bleu_score import corpus_bleu

def calculate_bleu(dataset, max_len=50):
    trgs = []
    pred_trgs = []

    for data in dataset[:10]:
        src = data[0]
        trg = data[1]

        pred_trg = inference(src, max_len)
        pred_trgs.append(pred_trg)
        trgs.append([trg])

    return corpus_bleu(trgs, pred_trgs)

bleu_score = calculate_bleu(test_dataset)

print(f'BLEU score = {bleu_score*100:.2f}')
```

[33]

```
... BLEU score = 45.87
```

## 3.Bert&GPT

### 3.1 基于Mindspore-Ascend的bert模型微调与推理实验

模型构建训练:

```
# start training
trainer.run(tgt_columns="labels")
```

[14]

```
... The train will start from the checkpoint saved in 'checkpoint'.
Epoch 0: 0%|          | 0/302 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
/
Epoch 0: 100%|██████████| 301/302 [03:24<00:00, 1.99it/s, loss=0.34207344]
-
Epoch 0: 100%|██████████| 302/302 [03:29<00:00, 1.44it/s, loss=0.34212732]
Checkpoint: 'bert_emotect_epoch_0.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 0.
Evaluate: 97%|██████████| 33/34 [00:04<00:00, 7.78it/s]
|
Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 34/34 [00:15<00:00, 2.22it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.9398148148148148}
-----Best Model: 'bert_emotect_best.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 0.-----
Epoch 1: 100%|██████████| 302/302 [02:39<00:00, 1.90it/s, loss=0.19011086]
Checkpoint: 'bert_emotect_epoch_1.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 1.
Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 34/34 [00:04<00:00, 6.91it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.9685185185185186}
-----Best Model: 'bert_emotect_best.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 1.-----
Epoch 2: 100%|██████████| 302/302 [02:37<00:00, 1.91it/s, loss=0.1225593]
The maximum number of stored checkpoints has been reached.
Checkpoint: 'bert_emotect_epoch_2.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 2.
Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 34/34 [00:04<00:00, 7.02it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.9787037037037037}
-----Best Model: 'bert_emotect_best.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 2.-----
Epoch 3: 100%|██████████| 302/302 [02:37<00:00, 1.92it/s, loss=0.088487014]
The maximum number of stored checkpoints has been reached.
Checkpoint: 'bert_emotect_epoch_3.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 3.
Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 34/34 [00:05<00:00, 6.74it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.9824074074074074}
-----Best Model: 'bert_emotect_best.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 3.-----
Epoch 4: 100%|██████████| 302/302 [02:38<00:00, 1.91it/s, loss=0.06332478]
The maximum number of stored checkpoints has been reached.
Checkpoint: 'bert_emotect_epoch_4.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 4.
Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 34/34 [00:05<00:00, 6.48it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.9888888888888889}
-----Best Model: 'bert_emotect_best.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 4.-----
loading best model from 'checkpoint' with '['Accuracy']': [0.9888888888888889]...
-----The model is already load the best model from 'bert_emotect_best.ckpt'.-----
```

模型验证:

## 模型验证

将验证数据集加再进训练好的模型, 对数据集进行验证, 查看模型在验证数据上面的效果, 此处的评价指标为准确率。

```
evaluator = Evaluator(network=model, eval_dataset=dataset_test, metrics=metric)
evaluator.run(tgt_columns="labels")
```

[15]

```
... Evaluate: 97%|██████████| 32/33 [00:04<00:00, 7.28it/s]
-
Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 33/33 [00:15<00:00, 2.14it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.9083011583011583}
```

模型推理:

# 模型推理

遍历推理数据集，将结果与标签进行统一展示。

```
[20] dataset_infer = SentimentDataset("data/infer.tsv")
```

```
[17] def predict(text, label=None):  
    label_map = {0: "消极", 1: "中性", 2: "积极"}  
  
    text_tokenized = Tensor([tokenizer(text).input_ids])  
    logits = model(text_tokenized)  
    predict_label = logits[0].asnumpy().argmax()  
    info = f"inputs: '{text}', predict: '{label_map[predict_label]}'"  
    if label is not None:  
        info += f" , label: '{label_map[label]}'"  
    print(info)
```

```
[18] from mindspore import Tensor  
  
for label, text in dataset_infer:  
    predict(text, label)
```

```
... inputs: '我 要 客观', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '靠 你 真是 说 废话 吗', predict: '消极' , label: '消极'  
inputs: '口 嗅 会', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '每次 是 表妹 带 窝 飞 因为 窝 路痴', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '别说 废话 我 问 你 个 问题', predict: '消极' , label: '消极'  
inputs: '4967 是 新加坡 那 家 银行', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '是 我 喜欢 兔子', predict: '积极' , label: '积极'  
inputs: '你 写 过 黄山 奇石 吗', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '一个一个 慢慢来', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '我 玩 过 这个 一点 都 不 好玩', predict: '消极' , label: '消极'  
inputs: '网上 开发 女孩 的 QQ', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '背 你 猜 对 了', predict: '中性' , label: '中性'  
inputs: '我 讨厌 你 , 哼哼 哼 . .', predict: '消极' , label: '消极'
```

自定义推理数据集：

## 自定义推理数据集

自己输入推理数据，展示模型的泛化能力。

```
[19] predict("家人们咱就是说一整个无语住了 绝绝子叠buff")
```

```
... inputs: '家人们咱就是说一整个无语住了 绝绝子叠buff', predict: '中性'
```

## 3.2 基于Mindspore-Ascend的gpt模型文本分类实验

训练结果：

```
trainer.run(tgt_columns="labels")

[13]

... The train will start from the checkpoint saved in 'checkpoint'.
Epoch 0: 0%|          | 0/2500 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
|
Epoch 0: 100%|██████████| 2500/2500 [47:00<00:00, 1.13s/it, loss=0.2794315]
Checkpoint: 'gpt_imdb_finetune_epoch_0.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 0.
Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 2500/2500 [06:03<00:00, 6.87it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.9398}
-----Best Model: 'gpt_imdb_finetune_best.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 0.-----
Loading best model from 'checkpoint' with ['Accuracy']: [0.9398]...
-----The model is already load the best model from 'gpt_imdb_finetune_best.ckpt'.-----
```

精度校验结果：

```
evaluator = Evaluator(network=model, eval_dataset=dataset_test, metrics=metric)
evaluator.run(tgt_columns="labels")

[14]

... Evaluate: 100%|██████████| 6250/6250 [14:30<00:00, 7.18it/s]
Evaluate Score: {'Accuracy': 0.92412}
```

## 3.3 【课外拓展】基于MindSpore的GPT2文本摘要

模型训练：

```
trainer.run(tgt_columns="labels")

[20]

... The train will start from the checkpoint saved in 'checkpoint'.
Epoch 0: 0%|          | 0/3 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
-
[ERROR] CORE(1772,ffffa6f350b0,python):2024-07-11-14:11:50.321.222 [mindspore/core]
[ERROR] CORE(1772,ffffa6f350b0,python):2024-07-11-14:11:50.321.748 [mindspore/core]
[ERROR] CORE(1772,ffffa6f350b0,python):2024-07-11-14:11:50.322.264 [mindspore/core]
[ERROR] CORE(1772,ffffa6f350b0,python):2024-07-11-14:11:50.322.304 [mindspore/core]
\
Epoch 0: 67%|███████| 2/3 [01:48<00:45, 45.68s/it, loss=10.080887]
/
Epoch 0: 100%|██████████| 3/3 [02:01<00:00, 40.60s/it, loss=9.918955]
Checkpoint: 'gpt2_summarization_epoch_0.ckpt' has been saved in epoch: 0.
```

模型推理：



```
print(next(batched_test_dataset.create_tuple_iterator(output_numpy=True)))
```

[23]

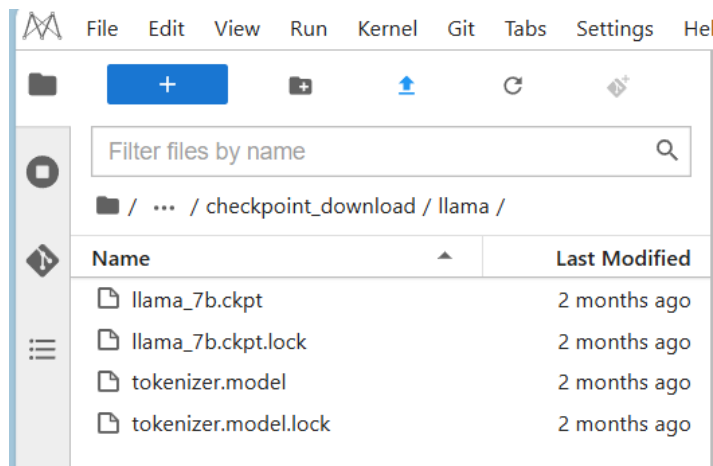
```
... [array([[ 101, 3173, 1290, 5381, 1266, 776, 130, 3299, 8153, 3189, 4510,
          8020, 6381, 5442, 3864, 7208, 8021, 1392, 3175, 7770, 2428, 1068,
          3800, 4638, 3330, 3378, 3378, 5023, 782, 2487, 1960, 3428, 8153,
          3189, 677, 1286, 1762, 1266, 776, 2356, 3862, 3895, 1277, 3791,
          7368, 671, 2144, 2146, 1161, 8024, 3791, 7368, 809, 2487, 1960,
          5389, 1146, 1166, 1161, 1905, 6158, 1440, 782, 3330, 3378, 3378,
          3300, 3309, 2530, 1152, 8108, 2399, 510, 4374, 3378, 5023, 125,
          782, 3300, 3309, 2530, 1152, 8110, 2399, 5635, 124, 2399, 8020,
          5353, 1152, 124, 2399, 8021, 679, 5023, 4638, 3300, 3309, 2530,
          1152, 511, 3428, 816, 2146, 1161, 1400, 8024, 5596, 6380, 5381,
          5018, 671, 3198, 7313, 4324, 2157, 683, 6393, 3330, 1921, 671,
          3791, 2526, 7560, 7309, 510, 3173, 7319, 1355, 6241, 782, 1065,
          1469, 2526, 2360, 2526, 2360, 511, 1065, 1469, 2526, 2360, 6134,
          4850, 1161, 1152, 1922, 7028, 8024, 3330, 2157, 5507, 2137, 833,
          677, 6401, 511, 1369, 2945, 776, 1290, 3198, 2845, 6381, 5442,
          2476, 3902, 4386, 523, 3330, 3378, 3378, 2526, 2360, 7357, 3364,
          6134, 4850, 6206, 677, 6401, 524, 7357, 3364, 6134, 4850, 8024,
          6206, 677, 6401, 8024, 1780, 2898, 3187, 5389, 6796, 2844, 8024,
          679, 5543, 809, 1366, 897, 2137, 5389, 8024, 6206, 4692, 2145,
          6225, 6395, 2945, 511, 5632, 791, 2399, 123, 3299, 3428, 1355,
          809, 3341, 8024, 6821, 6629, 3428, 816, 912, 6822, 1057, 1062,
          830, 6228, 7029, 511, 2215, 1071, 1762, 6822, 1057, 1385, 3791,
          4923, 2415, 809, 1400, 8024, 6821, 6629, 3428, 816, 3291, 3221,
          3797, 4073, 679, 3171, 511, 3330, 3378, 3378, 5023, 782, 4638,
          6121, 711, 3221, 2487, 1960, 6820, 3221, 2069, 2035, 8043, 6158,
          ...
          8024, 3766, 3300, 680, 6158, 2154, 782, 1355, 4495, 2595, 1068,
          5143, 100, 511, 2190, 3634, 3791, 7368, 6134, 4850, 8024, 6006,
          4197, 794, 6158, 2154, 782, 1079, 6175, 677, 3766, 3300, 102]],
      dtype=int64), array(['法院：李天一案判定李10年刑期属从轻处罚；李律师称要上诉：不能以口供定罪'], dtype='<U36')]
```

Output is truncated. View as a [scrollable element](#) or open in a [text editor](#). Adjust cell output [settings](#)...

## 4.LLaMa&Glm大模型

### 4.1 基于Mindspore-Ascend的llama7b模型推理与微调实验

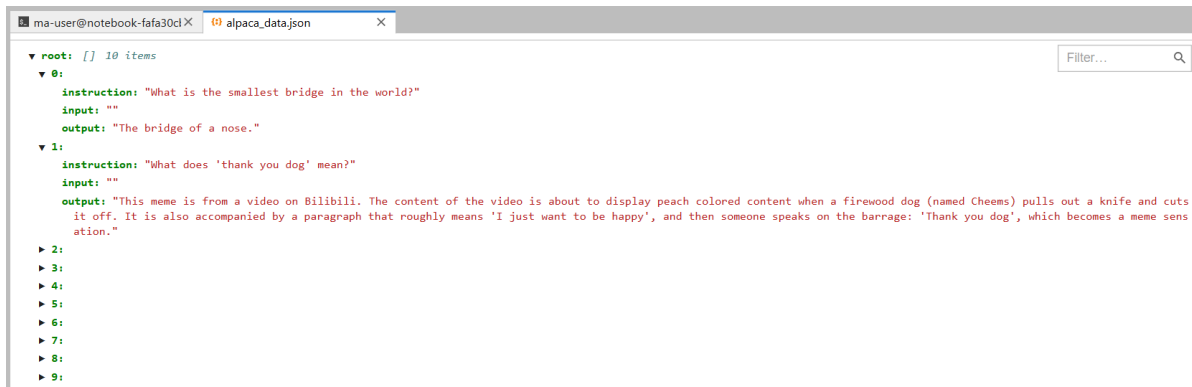
下载文件：



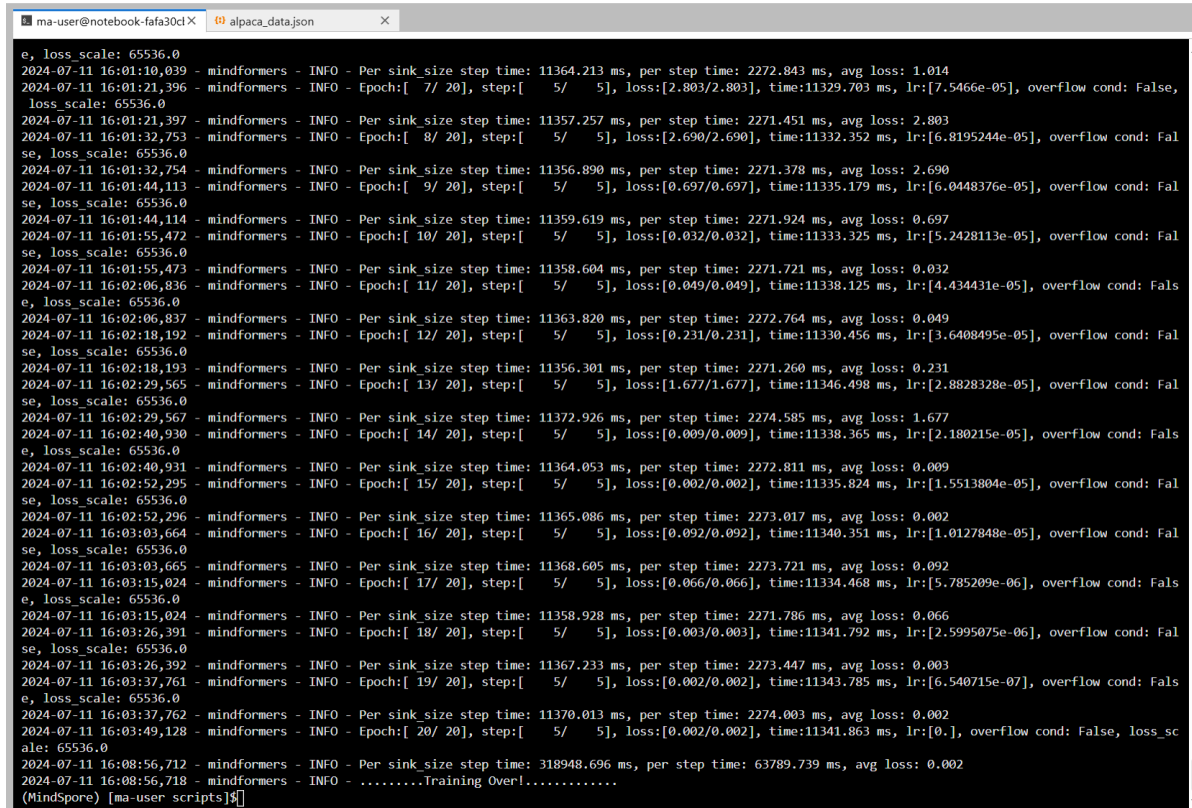
pipeline\_infer.py推理脚本直接推理：

```
2024-07-11 15:20:23,371 - mindformers - WARNING - The user passed the custom defined activation function True. If the user want to enable shard for the activation cell, the user should set the shard for each primitives in the cell.
2024-07-11 15:20:26,232 - mindformers - WARNING - The user passed the custom defined activation function True. If the user want to enable shard for the activation cell, the user should set the shard for each primitives in the cell.
2024-07-11 15:20:28,271 - mindformers - INFO - start to read the ckpt file: 13476850247
2024-07-11 15:22:15,490 - mindformers - INFO - weights in ./checkpoint_download/llama/llama_7b.ckpt are loaded
[['text_generation_text': ['I love china, because it is so beautiful and delicate. I love to use it for my wedding.\nI love china, because it is so beautiful and delicate. I love to use it for my wedding. I love china, because it's']]
(MindSpore) [ma-user mindformers]$
```

数据预处理：



训练:



使用微调后的模型推理:

```
ma-user@notebook-fafa30c1X alpaca_data.json X
### Instruction:
Who is Huang Heyang?

### Response: Famous Young Scholars from Ten Miles and Eight Villages.
2024-07-11 16:18:48,745 - mindformers - INFO - output result is: [{'text_generation_text': ['Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.\n\n### Instruction:\nTell me about alpacas.\n\n### Response: They are cute and friendly.']]
2024-07-11 16:18:48,746 - mindformers - INFO - output result is saved at: text_generation_result.txt
2024-07-11 16:18:48,746 - mindformers - INFO - .....Predict Over!.....
Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.

### Instruction:
Tell me about alpacas.

### Response: They are cute and friendly.
2024-07-11 16:18:53,240 - mindformers - INFO - output result is: [{'text_generation_text': ['Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.\n\n### Instruction:\nWhere is Beijing?\n\n### Response: in the capital city of China.']]
2024-07-11 16:18:53,240 - mindformers - INFO - output result is saved at: text_generation_result.txt
2024-07-11 16:18:53,240 - mindformers - INFO - .....Predict Over!.....
Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.

### Instruction:
Where is Beijing?

### Response: in the capital city of China.
2024-07-11 16:18:56,171 - mindformers - INFO - output result is: [{'text_generation_text': ['Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.\n\n### Instruction:\nWhere does afternoon come before morning in the world?\n\n### Response: in the dictionary.']]
2024-07-11 16:18:56,172 - mindformers - INFO - output result is saved at: text_generation_result.txt
2024-07-11 16:18:56,172 - mindformers - INFO - .....Predict Over!.....
Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.

### Instruction:
Where does afternoon come before morning in the world?

### Response: in the dictionary.
2024-07-11 16:19:02,524 - mindformers - INFO - output result is: [{'text_generation_text': ['Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.\n\n### Instruction:\nTell me about banana.\n\n### Response: It's sweet and high in potassium.']]
2024-07-11 16:19:02,524 - mindformers - INFO - output result is saved at: text_generation_result.txt
2024-07-11 16:19:02,524 - mindformers - INFO - .....Predict Over!.....
Below is an instruction that describes a task. Write a response that appropriately completes the request.

### Instruction:
Tell me about banana.

### Response: It's sweet and high in potassium.
(MindSpore) [ma-user mindformers]$

M: 0.27/96 GB | NPU: 0% | HBM: 0% | EVS: 38.12/128 GB | NET: 1 0.03 / 1 0.05 Kb/s ma-user@notebook-fafa30cb-84ea-46d5-a7b9-c68c2be704a0:~/work/llama_lab/mindform
```

## 4.2 基于Mindspore-Ascend的Glm2\_6b模型推理与微调实验

使用autoclass.py推理脚本推理：

```
e will be **SAMPLE**.
2024-07-11 15:30:15,547 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:724] - INFO - total time: 76.193
81070137024 s; generated tokens: 186 tokens; generate speed: 2.441143162257601 tokens/s
[{'text_generation_text': ['如何提高肺活量？ 肺活量是指在不限时间的情况下，一次最大吸气后再尽最大能力所呼出的气
体量，是反映人体生长发育水平的重要机能指标之一，是衡量肺的功能的重要标志。为了提高肺活量，我们可以采取以下措施
：\n\n1. 坚持参加有氧运动，如慢跑、游泳、深呼吸、快速步行等，可以有效地提高肺活量。
\n\n2. 坚持参加集体体育锻炼，可以提高肺活量。
\n\n3. 坚持参加集体体育活动，可以提高肺活量。
\n\n4. 坚持参加集体劳动，可以提高肺活量。
\n\n5. 坚持参加集体游戏，可以提高肺活量。
\n\n6. 坚持参加集体读书，可以提高肺活量。
\n\n7. 坚持参加集体旅游，可以提高肺
活量。
\n\n8. ']]]
(MindSpore) [ma-user mindformers]$
```

启动训练：



```

| 16.33894 samples/s/p 0:00:40 }
2024-07-11 15:39:54,030 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 70/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.974, per_step_time: 489ms, lr: 0.0027333333, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.
0
2024-07-11 15:39:54,030 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 46.7% | 
| 16.34382 samples/s/p 0:00:39 }
2024-07-11 15:39:55,014 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 72/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.849, per_step_time: 489ms, lr: 0.0026666666, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.
0
2024-07-11 15:39:55,015 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 48.0% | 
| 16.33769 samples/s/p 0:00:38 }
2024-07-11 15:39:55,999 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 74/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.728, per_step_time: 489ms, lr: 0.0026000002, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.
0
2024-07-11 15:39:56,000 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 49.3% | 
| 16.34143 samples/s/p 0:00:37 }
2024-07-11 15:39:56,984 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 76/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.610, per_step_time: 489ms, lr: 0.0025333331, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.
0
2024-07-11 15:39:56,984 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 50.7% | 
| 16.34948 samples/s/p 0:00:36 }
2024-07-11 15:39:57,969 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 78/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.491, per_step_time: 489ms, lr: 0.0024666667, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.
0
2024-07-11 15:39:57,969 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 52.0% | 
| 16.33309 samples/s/p 0:00:35 }
2024-07-11 15:39:58,954 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 80/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.370, per_step_time: 489ms, lr: 0.0024, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.0
2024-07-11 15:39:58,954 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 53.3% | 
| 16.33719 samples/s/p 0:00:34 }
2024-07-11 15:39:59,946 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 82/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.249, per_step_time: 493ms, lr: 0.0023333333, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.
0
2024-07-11 15:39:59,947 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 54.7% | 
| 16.21386 samples/s/p 0:00:33 }
2024-07-11 15:40:00,942 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:314] - INFO - { Epoch:[ 84/150], st
ep:[ 1/ 1], loss: 1.133, per_step_time: 495ms, lr: 0.0022666666, overflow cond: False, loss_scale: 65536.
0
2024-07-11 15:40:00,942 - mindformers[mindformers/core/callback/callback.py:324] - INFO - 56.0% | 
| 16.15161 samples/s/p 0:00:32 }

```

查看微调后的模型权重:

```

(MindSpore) [ma-user scripts]# cd /home/ma-user/work/mindformers/output/checkpoint/rank_0
(MindSpore) [ma-user rank_0]$ ll
total 12740216
-r----- 1 ma-user ma-group 13042350695 Jul 11 15:41 glm2-6b-ptuning2_rank_0-75_2.ckpt
-rw----- 1 ma-user ma-group 3616988 Jul 11 15:39 glm2-6b-ptuning2_rank_0-graph.meta
-rw----- 1 ma-user ma-group 89 Jul 11 15:41 meta.json
(MindSpore) [ma-user rank_0]$

```

启动推理脚本:

```

2024-07-11 15:50:11,889 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:478] - INFO - total time: 4.473
40236663818 s; generated tokens: 20 tokens; generate speed: 4.47043232257086 tokens/s
好志宏是谁
志宏老师是一个领导，虽然一头白头发，但也是非常帅气，性格开朗。
2024-07-11 15:50:11,915 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:1099] - WARNING - When do_sample
is set to False, top_k will be set to 1 and top_p will be set to 0, making them inactive.
2024-07-11 15:50:11,915 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:1103] - INFO - Generation Confi
is: {'max_length': 1024, 'max_new_tokens': None, 'num_beams': 1, 'do_sample': False, 'use_past': False, 'temp
rature': 1, 'top_k': 0, 'top_p': 1.0, 'repetition_penalty': 1, 'encoder_repetition_penalty': 1.0, 'renormalize
logits': False, 'pad_token_id': 0, 'bos_token_id': None, 'eos_token_id': 2, 'from_model_config': True}
2024-07-11 15:50:11,915 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:176] - INFO - The generation mo
e will be **GREEDY_SEARCH**.
2024-07-11 15:50:15,611 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:478] - INFO - total time: 3.696
0510597229 s; generated tokens: 17 tokens; generate speed: 4.599560745338281 tokens/s
陈秀鸿是谁
陈秀鸿是一个老师，讲课风格也是yyds，风格生动有趣。
2024-07-11 15:50:15,636 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:1099] - WARNING - When do_sample
is set to False, top_k will be set to 1 and top_p will be set to 0, making them inactive.
2024-07-11 15:50:15,636 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:1103] - INFO - Generation Confi
is: {'max_length': 1024, 'max_new_tokens': None, 'num_beams': 1, 'do_sample': False, 'use_past': False, 'temp
rature': 1, 'top_k': 0, 'top_p': 1.0, 'repetition_penalty': 1, 'encoder_repetition_penalty': 1.0, 'renormalize
logits': False, 'pad_token_id': 0, 'bos_token_id': None, 'eos_token_id': 2, 'from_model_config': True}
2024-07-11 15:50:15,637 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:176] - INFO - The generation mo
e will be **GREEDY_SEARCH*.
2024-07-11 15:50:21,341 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:478] - INFO - total time: 5.703
627365112305 s; generated tokens: 26 tokens; generate speed: 4.558554223233415 tokens/s
闫伟是谁
闫伟老师是一个领导，有点像梁源，就是小鬼太酷辣那个，是一个笛子能手。
2024-07-11 15:50:21,366 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:1099] - WARNING - When do_sample
is set to False, top_k will be set to 1 and top_p will be set to 0, making them inactive.
2024-07-11 15:50:21,366 - mindformers[mindformers/generation/text_generator.py:1103] - INFO - Generation Confi
is: {'max_length': 1024, 'max_new_tokens': None, 'num_beams': 1, 'do_sample': False, 'use_past': False, 'temp

```