# Pierian Training

### Welcome to the Course!





#### Welcome to the course!

 In this lecture we'll quickly go over some key information about getting everything you need for the course!





#### Course Materials

- The course materials are linked as a .zip file in the Resources section of the very first lecture (the FAQ lecture at the start of the course).
- Contact Udemy Support if you are having any issues downloading the course resources files.





#### Course Materials

- We use Jupyter Notebooks for the course videos, but feel free to use any editor you prefer (VS Code, PyCharm, etc).
- You should also note that you will need to create an OpenAI account and provide a credit card, the fine-tuning shown in this course will go beyond the free-tier credits. (Approximately \$10-\$15)





#### Course Materials

 The .zip file also includes a .py file for your own use, where you can easily swap in your own custom fine-tuning data sets.





#### Course Curriculum

- The objective of this course is to get you fine-tuning models on the OpenAI API as quickly as possible.
- We'll jump right in with a brief explanation of how fine-tuning works from a theoretical perspective and then the core section of the course is programmatically fine-tuning a model.



### Let's get started!



# How LLM Fine-Tuning Works





 Let's explore the general theory and key ideas behind taking an existing model (e.g. GPT-3.5) and fine-tuning it with your own data for your specific applications.





- Fine-tuning lets you get more out of the models available through the API by providing:
  - Higher quality results than prompting
  - Ability to train on more examples than can fit in a prompt
  - Token savings due to shorter prompts
  - Lower latency requests





- Note that fine-tuning is **not** available for all models and may be deprecated for older models in the future, you can check out which models can be fine-tuned at:
- platform.openai.com/docs/guides/fine-tuning





When can fine-tuning improve results?





- When can fine-tuning improve results?
  - Setting the style, tone, format, or other qualitative aspects
  - Improving reliability at producing a desired output
  - Correcting failures to follow complex prompts
  - Handling many edge cases in specific ways
  - Performing a new skill or task that's hard to articulate in a prompt





How does fine-tuning work?



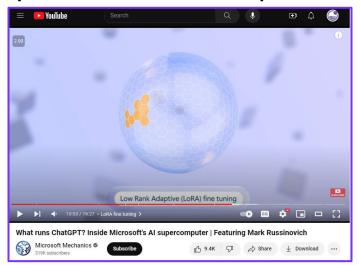


- How does fine-tuning work?
  - We should note that as of this filming
     OpenAI has not officially revealed or
     explained any particular methodology for
     fine-tuning, however it is widely believed to
     be some sort of LoRA (Low Rank Adaptive)
     fine tuning process.





- How does fine-tuning work?
  - Microsoft has discussed LoRA based fine-tuning extensively and is the main compute partner for OpenAl.





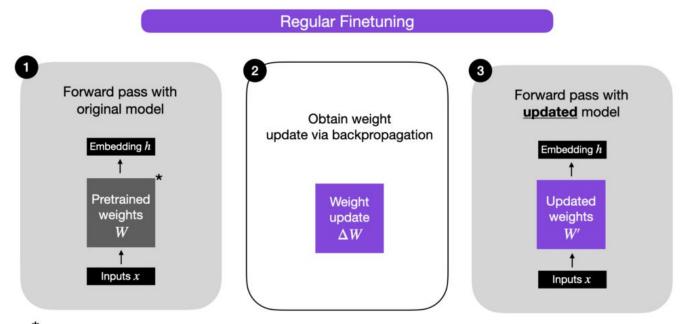


How does fine-tuning work?





How does fine-tuning work?



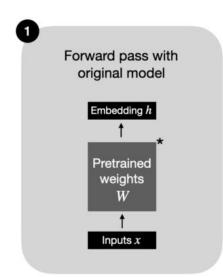
The pretrained model could be any LLM, e.g., an encoder-style LLM (like BERT) or a generative decoder-style LLM (like GPT)

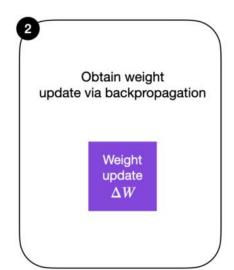


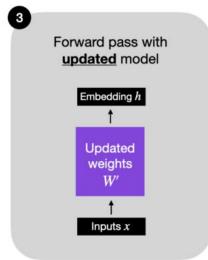


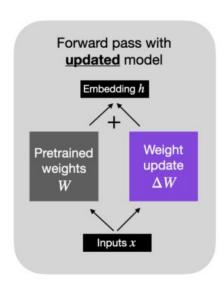
How does fine-tuning work?

#### Regular Finetuning







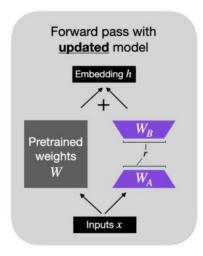


The pretrained model could be any LLM, e.g., an encoder-style LLM (like BERT) or a generative decoder-style LLM (like GPT)



How does fine-tuning work?

LoRA weights,  $W_A$  and  $W_B$ , represent  $\Delta W$ 





- How does fine-tuning work?
  - Instead of having to re-train the billions of parameters in the large GPT models, we can instead only need to update and train 1%-2% of the parameter weights.
  - OpenAI then just needs to save those extra weights, allowing you to access your own fine-tuned models.





- How does fine-tuning work?
  - From a user perspective, the fine-tuning process requires two things:
    - A base model
    - A training dataset for fine tuning:
      - Known Inputs
      - Desired Known Outputs





- How does fine-tuning work?
  - Fine-Tuning Data Example:
    - Input:
      - "Patient suffers from a rash on arms."
    - Output:
      - "Eczema"





- How does fine-tuning work?
  - Fine-Tuning Data Example:
    - Input:
      - "Client requests review of legal documents pertaining to her house."
    - Output:
      - "Property Rights Department"





- Fine Tuning Applications and Use Cases:
  - Changing style and tone to your own custom style.
  - Fine-tuning for very specific structured output or custom code function output.
  - Classifications based on proprietary data sources.





- Remember to always use the base model first and see if prompt engineering or extra context can achieve your desired results.
- Fine-tuning the model is a more expensive process that requires data sets.
- It will also be more costly to query your own fine-tuned model versus the base model.





Price Differences:

 gpt-3.5-turbo-1106

 Input
 Output

 \$0.0010 / 1K tokens
 \$0.0020 / 1K tokens

Base Model



Price Differences:

 Input
 Output

 \$0.0010 / 1K tokens
 \$0.0020 / 1K tokens

Base Model

gpt-3.5-turbo

Training

\$0.0080 / 1K tokens

Output usage

\$0.0060 / 1K tokens

Input usage

\$0.0030 / 1K tokens

Fine-Tuned Model





- Later on in the course we'll have a much more detailed discussion on setting up your data sets for fine-tuning and best practices.
- For now, let's start getting hands-on by setting up your OpenAI account and beginning to code!



# OpenAl Account Set Up





#### Important Note!

 This is not a general course on OpenAl Python API, its a targeted course for the specifics of using OpenAI to fine-tune your own models, we assume students have some familiarity with OpenAI API or at least comfortable enough with Python to read OpenAI docs and understand completion calls.



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#### OpenAl Account and API Key

- To connect with OpenAI via Python, we'll need to create an OpenAI Account, provide a credit card, then create and download an OpenAI API Key.
- To begin, go to:
  - https://platform.openai.com/



## Dataset Processing





#### Data Processing

- There are 3 main things we need to do for data processing:
  - Check for invalid or missing data
  - Get an idea of statistics of our data (optional but highly recommended)
  - Format data into correct fine-tuning format for LLM OpenAl Fine-Tuning.



### Dataset Statistics





#### Data Processing

- Once you've processed your data, the next (optional) step is to get an idea of the text statistics about your data, such as min, max, and mean token lengths.
- We can also then count the number of total tokens and multiply it by the pricing on OpenAl to get an estimate of the total fine-tuning costs.



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#### Important Note!

- Pricing changes relatively often, get the latest pricing information at the OpenAl pricing page:
  - https://openai.com/pricing







- A critical part of fine-tuning an LLM on OpenAl is formatting your data.
- OpenAI has expressed that their future models will be chat based, meaning 3 key elements: system content describing the overall bot, a user message, the expected assistant output.





```
("messages": [{"role": "system", "content": "Marv is a factual chatbot that is also sarcastic."},
{"role": "user", "content": "What's the capital of France?"}, {"role": "assistant", "content": "Paris,
as if everyone doesn't know that already."}]}
{"messages": [{"role": "system", "content": "Marv is a factual chatbot that is also sarcastic."},
{"role": "user", "content": "Who wrote 'Romeo and Juliet'?"}, {"role": "assistant", "content": "Oh,
just some guy named William Shakespeare. Ever heard of him?"}]}
{"messages": [{"role": "system", "content": "Marv is a factual chatbot that is also sarcastic."},
{"role": "user", "content": "How far is the Moon from Earth?"}, {"role": "assistant", "content":
"Around 384,400 kilometers. Give or take a few, like that really matters."}]}
```





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```





 The final data set should then be exported to a .jsonl (JSON Lines) file where each line is an example of the system content, user content, and assistant reply content.





- To fine-tune a model, you are required to provide at least 10 examples.
- OpenAl reports they see clear improvements from fine-tuning on 50 to 100 training examples with gpt-3.5-turbo but the right number varies greatly based on the exact use case.





 OpenAl recommends starting with 50 well-crafted demonstrations and seeing if the model shows signs of improvement after fine-tuning.





 In some cases that may be sufficient, but even if the model is not yet production quality, clear improvements are a good sign that providing more data will continue to improve the model.





 No improvement suggests that you may need to rethink how to set up the task for the model or restructure the data before scaling beyond a limited example set.



### Let's get started!



# Token Length Checks



## Training



### Visualizing Losses



# Application of Fine-Tuned Model



# Comparison to Baseline Model



## Fine-Tuning via Graphical Interface

