#### Al Tinkerers Hackathon

# Werecooked!

Fine-tuning Malaysian LLMs as Judges



bit.ly/werecookedai







### Meet the team

werecooked is a team composed of Data Scientists weary of tabular data and SQL. Hence, when work makes us dull boys, we like to have fun with LLMs where things are slightly less predictable. While our team name may sound Pessimistic, rest assured that we're always cooking (as the gen Z's would say) by messing around with the latest Al trends and always learning to pick up the latest tools available



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#### Problem Statement

With the rise of Als, LLMs have become an integral part of many industries.

However, in order to fully leverage these models, it isn't just about deploying them. But it's also about evaluating and refining hem to meet specific contextualised needs.

Traditional evaluation methods are outdated and ineffective at distinguishing high quality LLM responses from subpar ones.

While using human annotators gives great resuls, it requires significant effort and is difficult to scale across to multiple contexts.

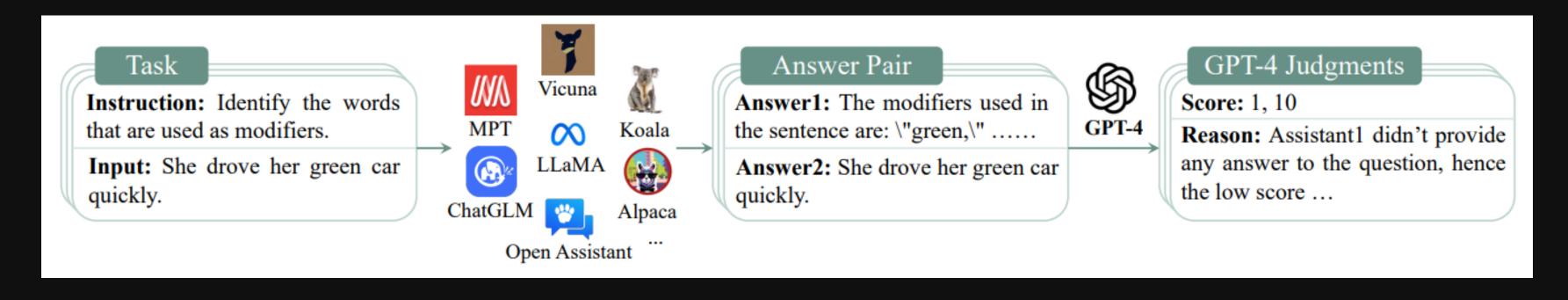
An emerging solution is using LLM Evaluators AKA "LLM-as-a-Judge" which uses LLMs to evaluae the quality of anoher LLM's response.

For this Hackathon, we have developed an LLM Evaluator that judges the consistency of a statement based on an input document

#### Motivation

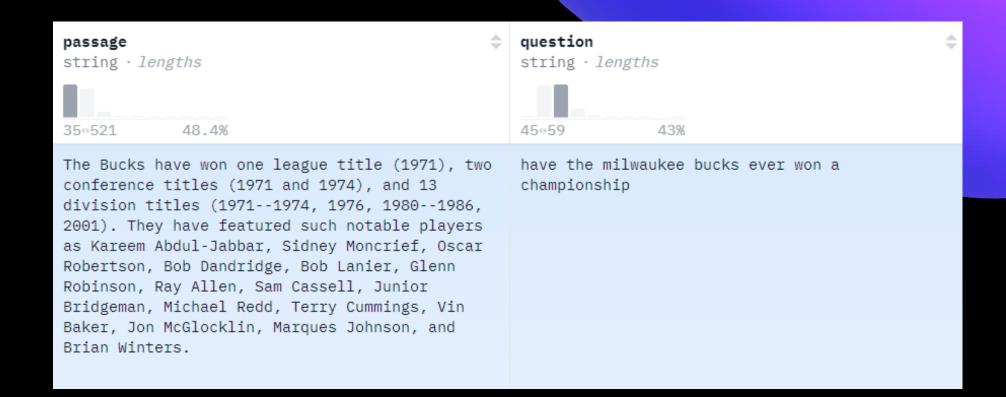
We are inspired by <u>BAAIVision's work</u> in employing LLMs as scalable judges for human preference. In our case, we're looking to finetune judges for predicting **logical/factual inconsistencies** as well as answering **yes/no** questions.

More crucially, this paper also presents promising research where 7 Billion parameter models (which are much smaller) can approximate reasoning skills close to if not better than OpenAl's GPT4. Let's see if we can replicate this!

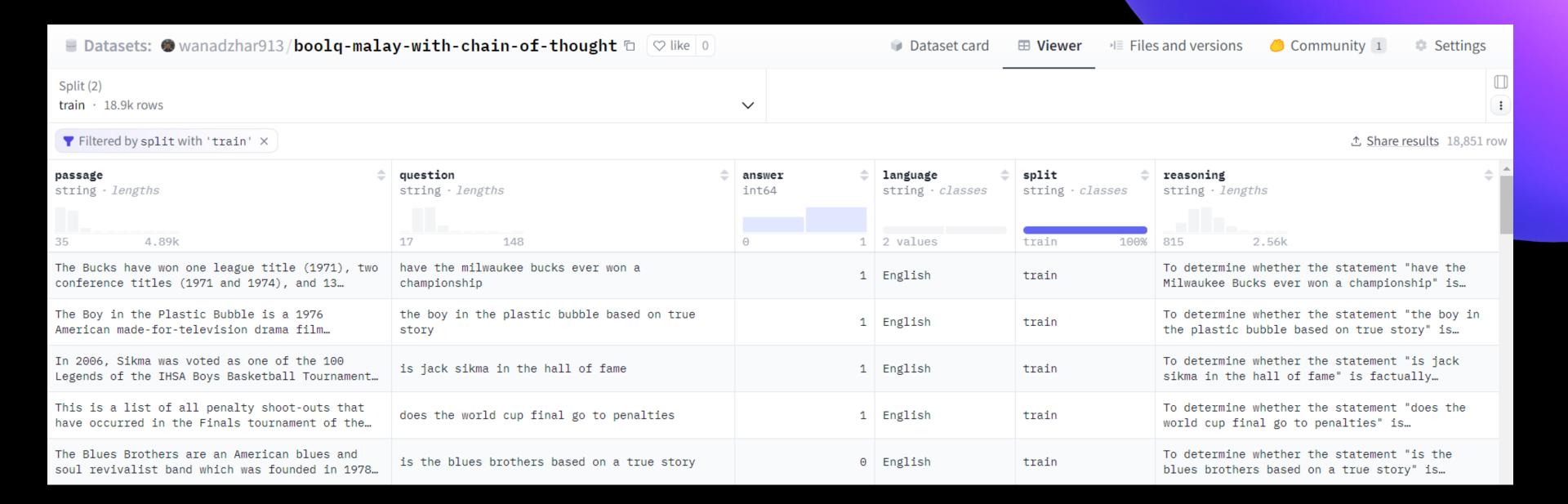


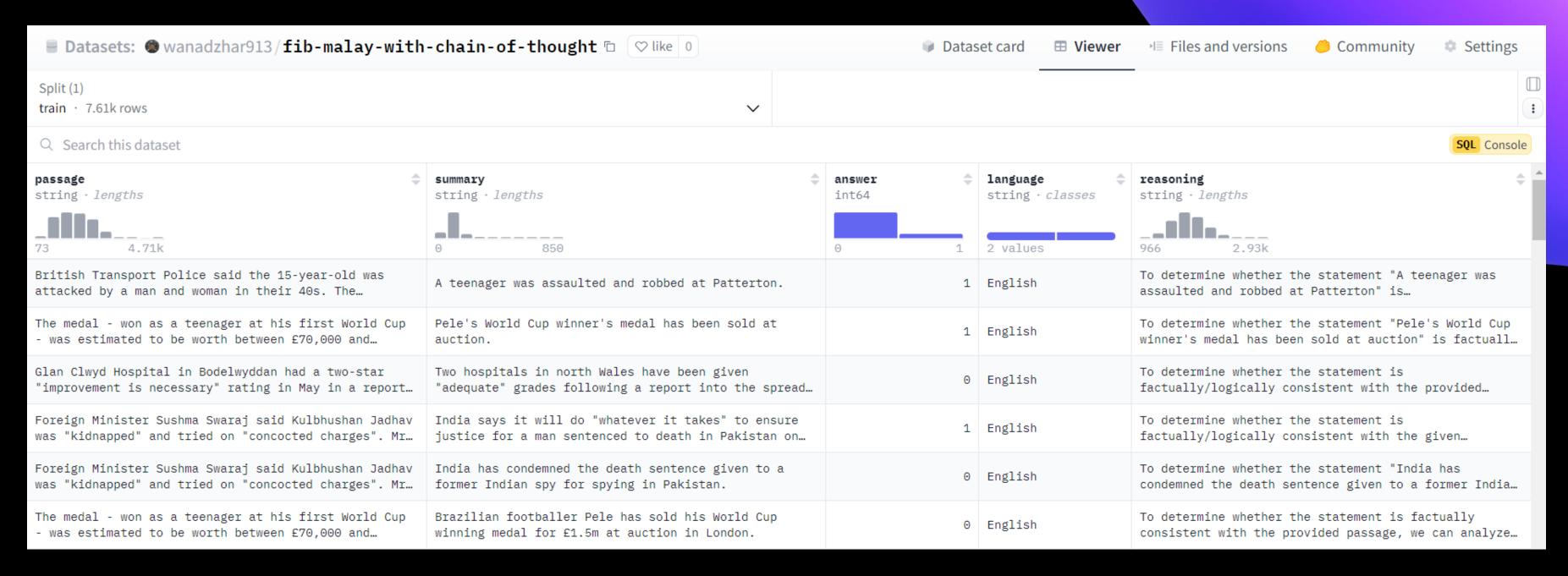
- We source our dataset from <u>Google's Boolq</u> a question answering dataset for yes/no questions containing 15942 examples; and a dataset from the <u>FIB benchmark</u> consisting of 3579 examples for evaluating the factual inconsistency of large language models.
- Both datasets are in English and useful for our use case in that they are binary. For boolq, we use it as the primary train/validation set due it being more.

To ensure our model has high quality Malay examples, we employ OpenAl's 4omini to provide translation.



**Sample 1**: Sample of a question-answer pair from Google's Boolq





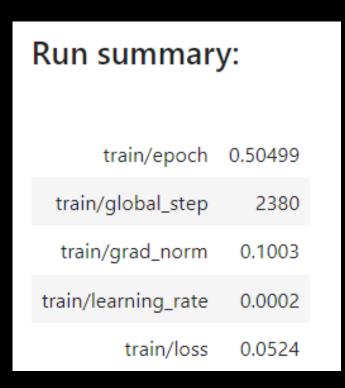
We also generate a 'reasoning' column to enable smaller models to perform complex reasoning tasks using OpenAl's 40-mini.

Zhang et. al found that small models under Fine-tune-CoT can even outperform their very large teachers in some tasks. With diverse reasoning, the performance of Fine-tune-CoT was highly scalable and led to high sample efficiency and notable reasoning performance even with few-shot training examples.

To determine whether the statement "A teenager was assaulted and robbed at Patterton" is factually/logically consistent with the provided passage, we can follow these steps: 1. \*\*Identify Key Details in the Passage\*\*: - The passage states that a 15-year-old teenager was attacked by a man and a woman. - The incident occurred at Patterton station. - The teenager was punched and stamped on, indicating an assault. - The passage mentions that the teenager's mobile phone was stolen, which indicates a robbery. 2. \*\*Break Down the Statement\*\*: - The statement claims that a teenager was assaulted. The passage confirms this by describing the physical attack on the teenager. - The statement also claims that the teenager was robbed. The passage supports this claim by stating that the teenager's mobile phone was stolen. 3. \*\*Check for Consistency\*\*: - The location of the incident (Patterton) matches both the passage and the statement. - The nature of the incident (assault and robbery) is consistent with the details provided in the passage. 4. \*\*Conclusion\*\*: -Since both the assault and robbery are confirmed in the passage, and the location is accurate, the statement is factually consistent with the information provided. Therefore, the output is: ``` 1

## Finetuning

- We employ Huggingface's trl (Transformer Reinforcement Learning) for Supervised Fine-tuning and finetune Mesolitica's <a href="https://huggingface.co/mesolitica/malaysian-mistral-7b-32k-instructions-v4">https://huggingface.co/mesolitica/malaysian-mistral-7b-32k-instructions-v4</a> model
- We train 2 models, one primarily focused on classification ( $\sqrt{2}$ ) and the other on both classification and reasoning ( $\sqrt{3}$ ).
- Both models were trained on the following hyper-parameters. Training time/Epochs was intentionally different between the 2 models due to resource constraints (Google Colab compute credits). Due to V2 reaching a lower loss early, we decided to end it's training prematurely at 0.51 epochs, while V3 received 1 epoch's worth of training.
- The Weights & Biases run for both models can be found here for  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$  &  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .
- A small batch size was used to avoid **OutOfMemoryErrors** although in the future, the **gradient\_accumulation\_steps** parameter should be increased as well.



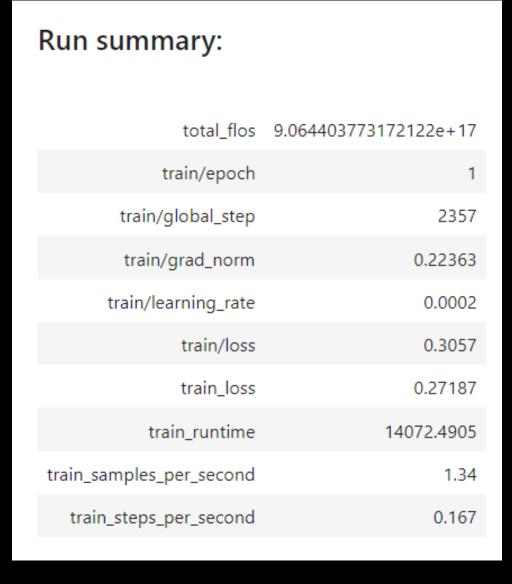
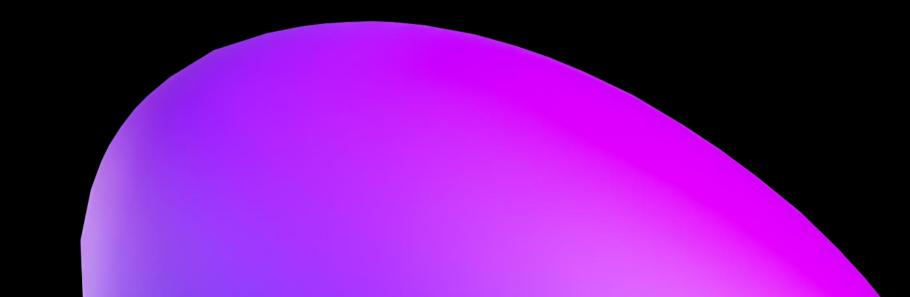


Fig. 2: The left is the training outcome for V2 and the right is for V3.



## Finetuning

• Very crucially, we load our model in 4-bit precision using BitsandBytes & train our model using QLoRA (with a Rank of 64) to minimize memory usage during training.

```
In [15]:
      # QLoRA parameters
      # LoRA attention dimension
      lora r = 64
      # Alpha parameter for LoRA scaling
      lora_alpha = 16
      # Dropout probability for LoRA layers
      lora dropout = 0.1
      # bitsandbytes parameters
      # Activate 4-bit precision base model loading
      use 4bit = True
      # Compute dtype for 4-bit base models
      bnb_4bit_compute_dtype = "bfloat16"
      # Quantization type (fp4 or nf4)
      bnb_4bit_quant_type = "nf4"
      # Activate nested quantization for 4-bit base models (double quantization)
      use_nested_quant = True
```

#### Results

	OpenAl 4o-mini	Finetuned-Malaysian- Mistral-V2	Finetuned-Malaysian- Mistral-V3*
Fl	80%	74%	69%
Accuracy	78%	65%	61%
Precision	83%	65%	69%
Recall	77%	85%	70%

<sup>\*</sup>While we did see better performance with V3 on selected examples, the overall score suffered due to V3's inability to consistently return JSON responses.

<sup>\*\*</sup>The evaluation dataset was constructed by taking the first 200 samples from the evaluation set from Boolq-Malay & FIB-Malay dataset.

#### Challenges Faced

We encountered largely centred around compute. Google Colab Pro's single A100 40GB GPU is still very small even after loading the model in 4-bit precision.

```
🗘 18 frames
            /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/transformers/mod
            disentangled_attention_bias(self, query_layer, key_layer
                                    index=p2c_pos.squeeze(0).expand(
            key_layer.size(-2)]),
                                 .transpose(-1, -2)
            --> 817
                                score += p2c_att / scale.to(dtype=p2c
                818
                819
                           return score
4>
           OutofMemoryError: CUDA out of memory. Tried to allocate 8
           which 324.81 MiB is free. Process 7047 has 39.24 GiB memor
allocated by PyTorch, and 986.73 MiB is reserved by PyTorc
           is large try setting PYTORCH_CUDA_ALLOC_CONF=expandable_se
           documentation for Memory Management (https://pytorch.org/
```

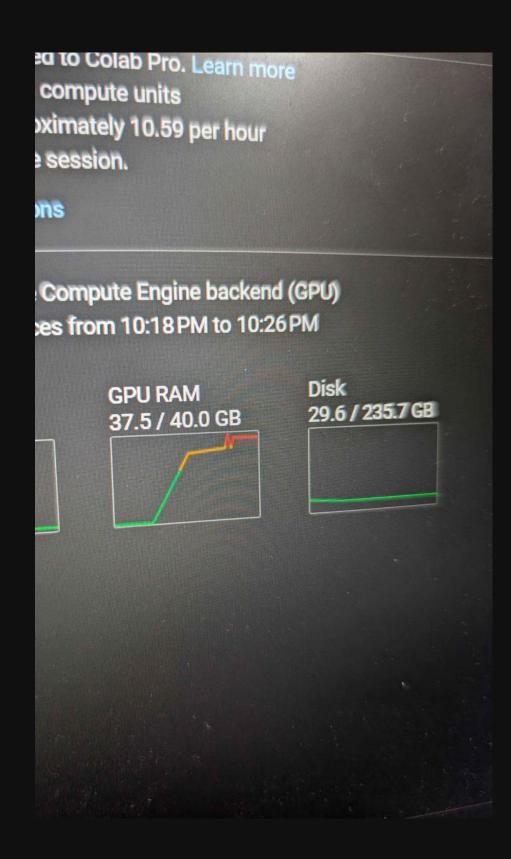


Fig. 3: You can already imagine the horror on our faces as we saw these prints

# Thank you!



# Especially to Mesolitica and Malaysia Al

Joseph from DocuAsk too for the guidance and OpenAI credits:)

for open-sourcing their models. In the same spirit, we've done the same in open-sourcing our datasets, and models for greater scrutiny and use as well.

