



深度學習 Deep Learning (13)

112-1

朱學亭老師



課程大綱

- W1-課程介紹/Introduction
- W2-Python/Colab and TensorFlow
- W3-Numpy/Pandas and PyTorch
- W4-Sklearn and 機器學習
- W5-神經網路, TensorFlow, PyTorch
- W6-載客熱點預測
- W7-自動光學檢查(AOI)-1
- W8-自動光學檢查(AOI)-2
- W9-Midterm presentation
- W10-RNN
- W11-YoloV5
- W12-AICUP 1
- W13-AICUP 2
- W14-GAN
- W15-NLP1
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- W17-Final presentation(1)
- W18-Final presentation(2)



大綱

- Topic 1: AICUP
- Topic 2: LLM
- Topic 3: LLM-based Data De-identification



Topic 1: AICUP



什麼是AI競賽

- AI=大數據+深度學習

Sex: M
Collected: 11/12/2012 at 15:48
Location: 2.DICKINSON 2 NORTH-POW
DR STEPHEN MARK RIORDAN
Distribution: DR WONG
CLINICAL:
Hartman's procedure for large partially obstructing upper
rectal cancer. Bilateral liver and lung METS.
MACROSCOPIC:
Specimen labelled "Sigmoid colon [fresh tissue taken for
tissue banking 11.12.12]" consists of a portion of large bowel
measuring up to 170mm in length.

病理報告

任務 1: 隱私資訊辨識

地點:

2.DICKINSON 2 NORTH-POW

人名:

STEPHEN MARK RIORDAN
WONG

日期:

12/2012 at 15:48
11.12.12


任務 2: 時間資訊正規化

日期:

2012-12-11T15:48
2012-12-11



Privacy Risk of Pretrained LMs

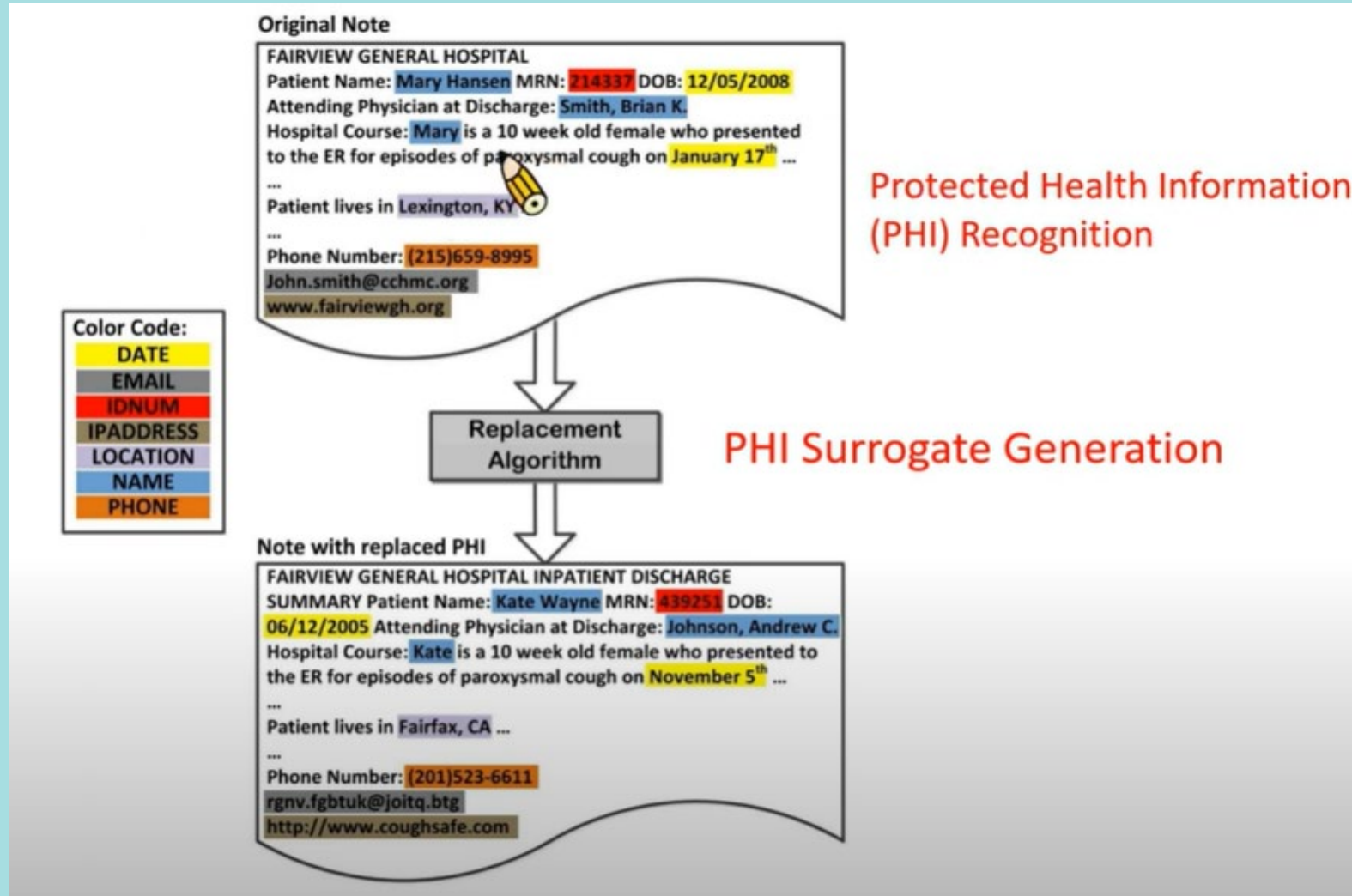
- Personal information may be accidentally leaked through **memorization**
- **Existing knowledge** can be used to acquire  more information
- **Larger and stronger models** may be able to extract much more personal information
- **Long text patterns** are helpful for attackers to extract personal information meaningfully



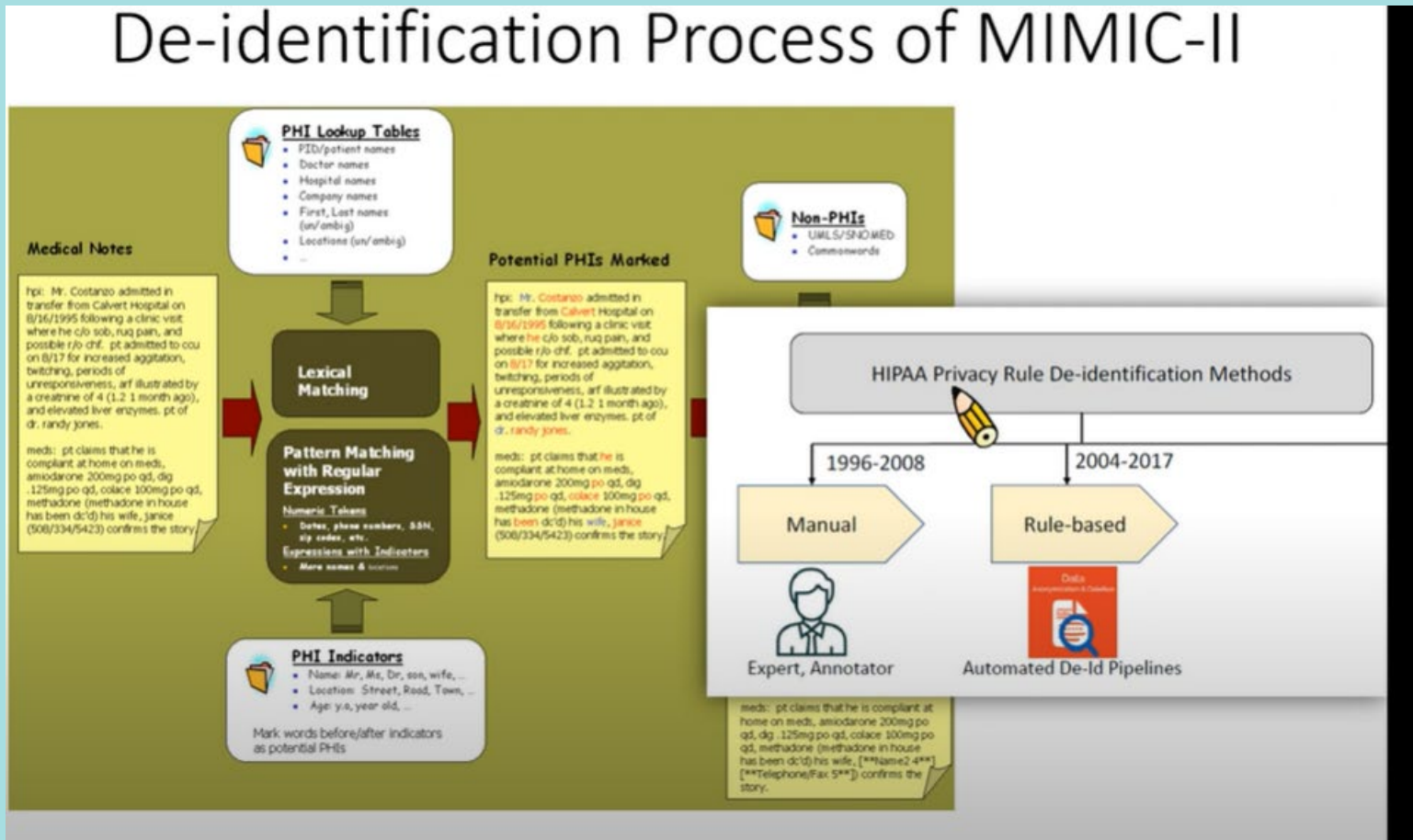
受保護健康訊息 (Protected Health Information; PHI)

PHI 類別	類型定義	範例
姓名	病患名、醫師名、人名	John Doe, Dr. Max, Mr. Smith
職業	無	lawyer, teacher
地點	診間號、部門、醫院、組織、街、城市、州 國家、區號、其他	peri-operative unit-pow, macquarie ward- rhw,12 abc street
年齡	無	23, 98
日期	日期、時間、週期、頻率	24/12/1987, September 26th
聯絡方式	手機號碼、傳真、電子郵件信箱、網址、網 際網路協定位址	+61-421123456、abc@gmail.com、 194.223.1.1
識別符	社群安全碼、醫療紀錄號碼、健康計畫號碼 帳戶、證照號碼、車牌、裝置號碼、生物識 別碼、識別碼	Mrn : 9174338 Id number : 12rl500257
其它	無	

De-identification

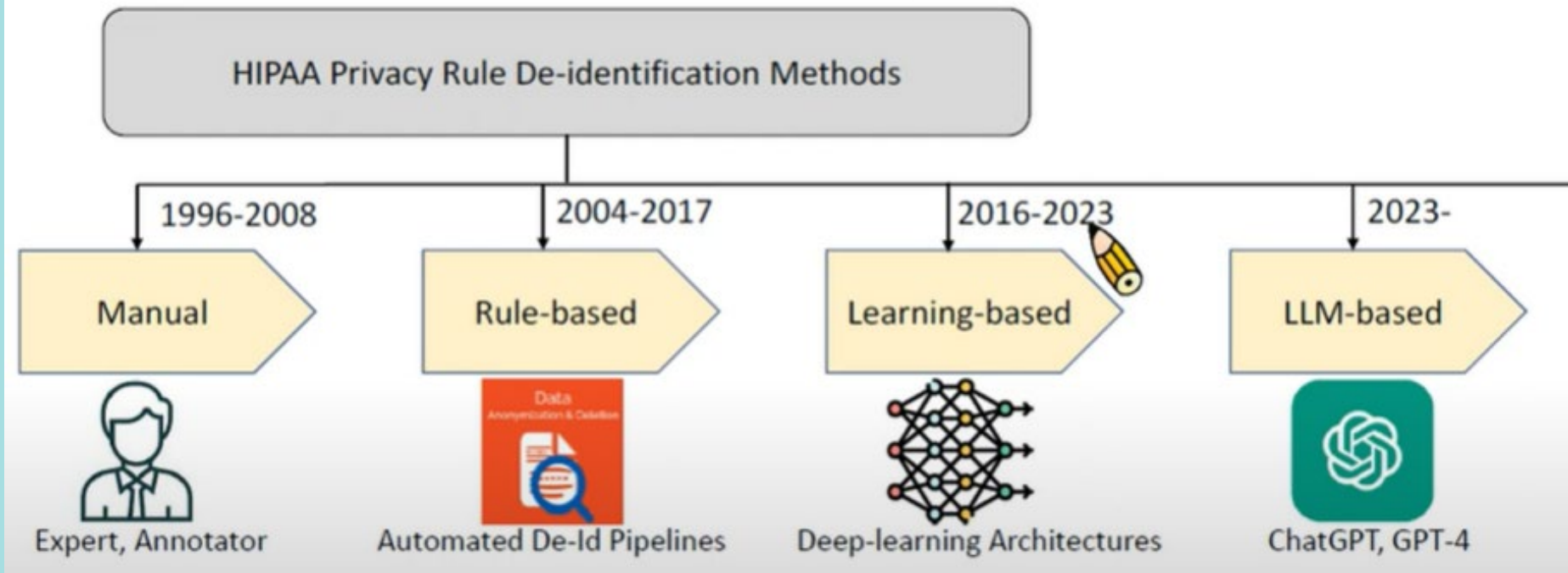


傳統的De-identification作法



LLM-based De-identification

Development History of De-identification Methods in Accordance with HIPAA



In Context Learning

- The ability of a model to infer (or learn) the task from input examples
 - The resulting output of the model reflects that new task as if the model had “learned”
 - Generative pre-trained transformer (GPT)
- Zero-shot
 - Given a natural language description of a task at inference time, and anticipate the model to generate the correct response
 - No weights are updated

Prompting

- A way to turn large language models into a model that performs a specific task
 - Provide the question in natural language and achieve high zero-shot ability across many tasks
- Example

Context →	Q: What is $(2 * 4) * 6$?
	A:
Target Completion →	48

Figure G.42: Formatted dataset example for Arithmetic 1DC

Context →	Q: What is 17 minus 14?
	A:
Target Completion →	3



Figure G.43: Formatted dataset example for Arithmetic 2D-

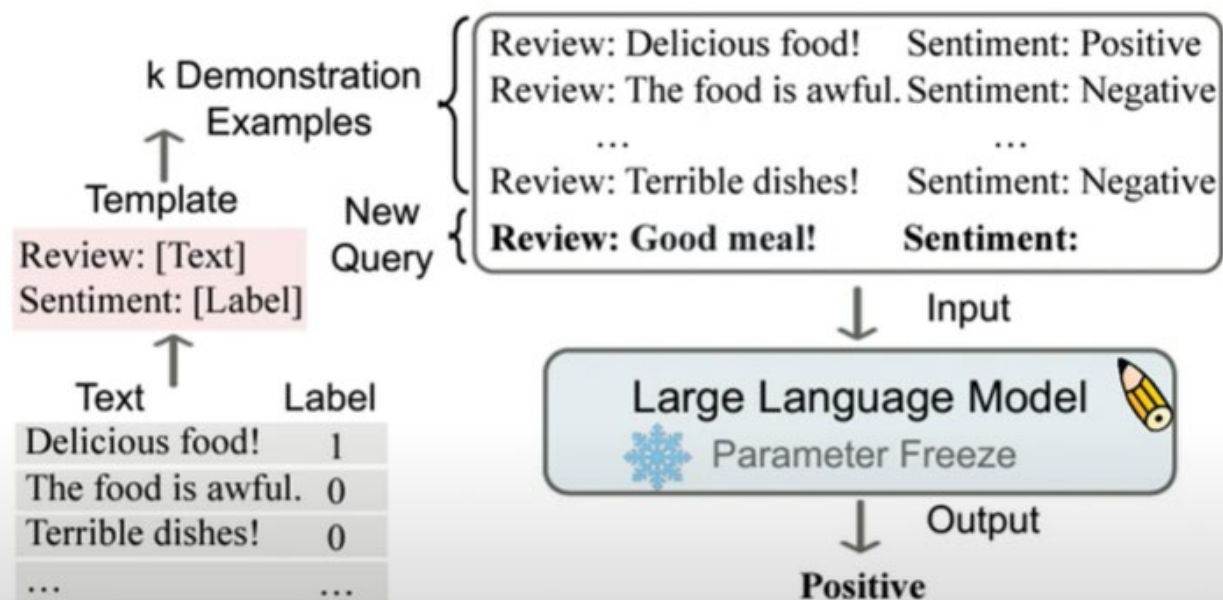
Context →	Q: What is 98 plus 45?
	A:
Target Completion →	143

Figure G.44: Formatted dataset example for Arithmetic 2D+



In Context Learning

New Paradigm: In Context Learning (ICL)

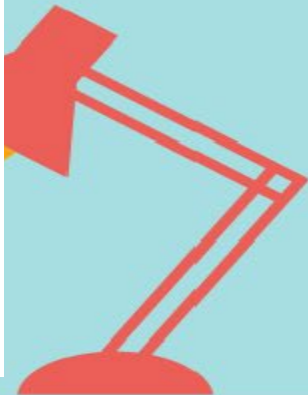


- Learn from analogy
 - No parameter updates



Causal language models

- Causal language models are frequently used for text generation
 - Use for creative applications like intelligent coding assistant, smart reply, chatbot, etc.
- Causal language modeling predicts the next token in a sequence of tokens, and the model can only attend to tokens on the left
 - The model cannot see future tokens



Prompt Design

List the diseases mentioned in the following sentences.

Sentence: Acute liver failure in two patients with regular alcohol consumption ingesting paracetamol at therapeutic dosage.

Diseases: Acute liver failure

Sentence: Clinical evaluations suggested an initial diagnosis of severe thrombocytopenia and haemolysis.

Diseases: thrombocytopenia, haemolysis

- Three main parts of a prompt
 - Overall task instructions
 - A sentence introduction
 - A retrieval message

Pretraining

- Model at the start:
 - Know nothing about the world
 - Cannot generate any meaningful sentences
- Next word prediction on giant corpora of text data
 - Collected from the Internet
 - Unlabeled
- After **pre-training**
 - Learn to know the natural language
 - Learn to know the knowledge



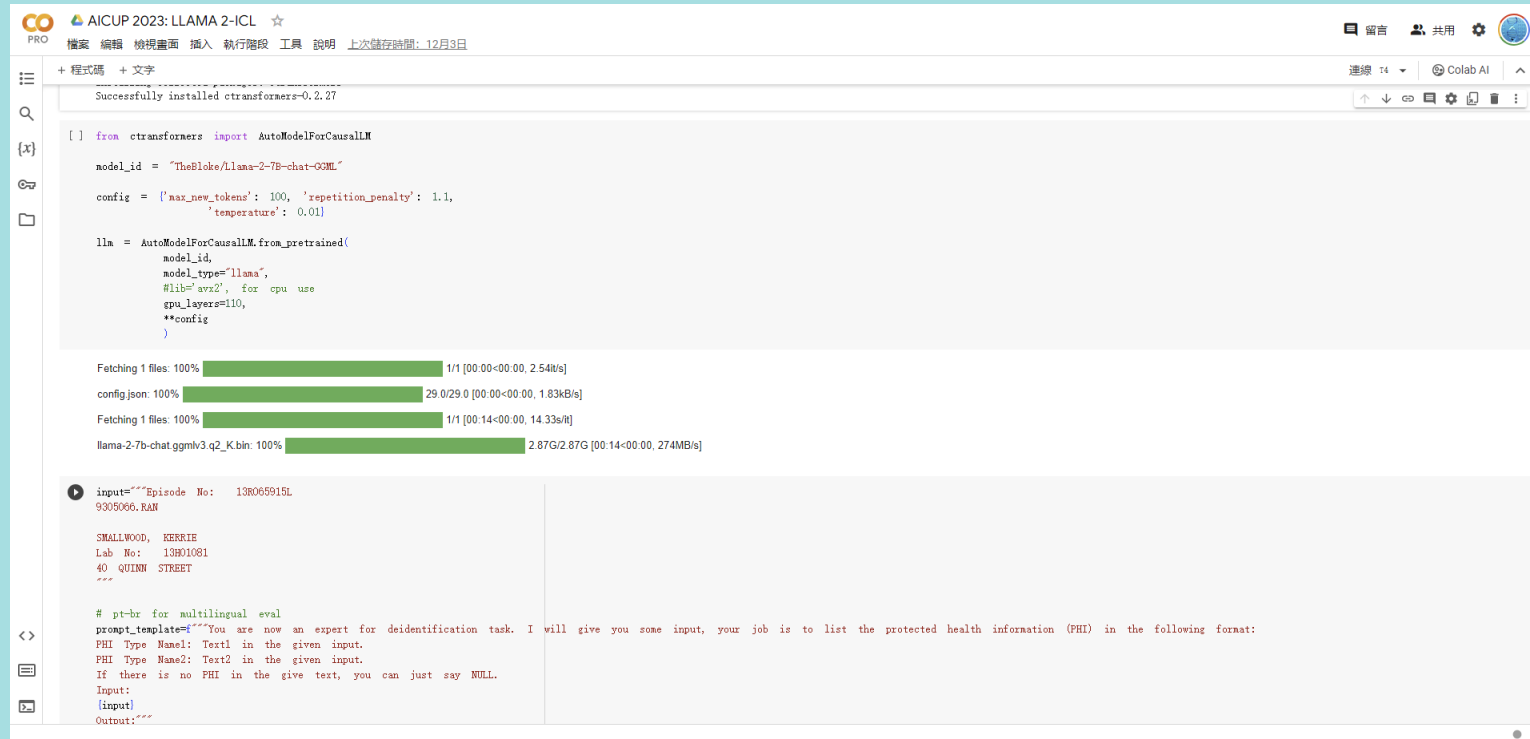
Fine Tuning

GPT Fine Tuning

- Fine-tuning is a way to control both the structure and the theme of the text generated by GPT based on the input dataset
- Why?
 - Steer the model to generate more consistent outputs
 - Customize the model to specific use cases
 - Reduce hallucinations
 - **No need to provide as many examples in the prompt**



LLM-based Data De-identification



```
from ctransformers import AutoModelForCausalLM

model_id = "TheBloke/Llama-2-7b-chat-GML"

config = {'max_new_tokens': 100, 'repetition_penalty': 1.1,
          'temperature': 0.01}

lla = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained(
    model_id,
    model_type="llama",
    #lib='avx2', for cpu use
    gpu_layers=110,
    **config
)
```

Fetching 1 files: 100% [1/1 [00:00<00:00, 2.54kB/s]

config.json: 100% [29.0/29.0 [00:00<00:00, 1.83kB/s]

Fetching 1 files: 100% [1/1 [00:14<00:00, 14.33s/it]

Llama-2-7b-chat-ggmlv3.q2_K.bin: 100% [2.87G/2.87G [00:14<00:00, 274MB/s]

```
input="""Episode No: 13R005915L
9305066.RAM

SMALLWOOD, KERRIE
Lab No: 13R01081
40 QUINN STREET
"""

# pt-br for multilingual eval
prompt_template="""You are now an expert for deidentification task. I will give you some input, your job is to list the protected health information (PHI) in the following format:
PHI Type Name1: Text1 in the given input.
PHI Type Name2: Text2 in the given input.
If there is no PHI in the give text, you can just say NULL.
Input:
[input]
Output:"""
```



如何微調你的 LLM ？

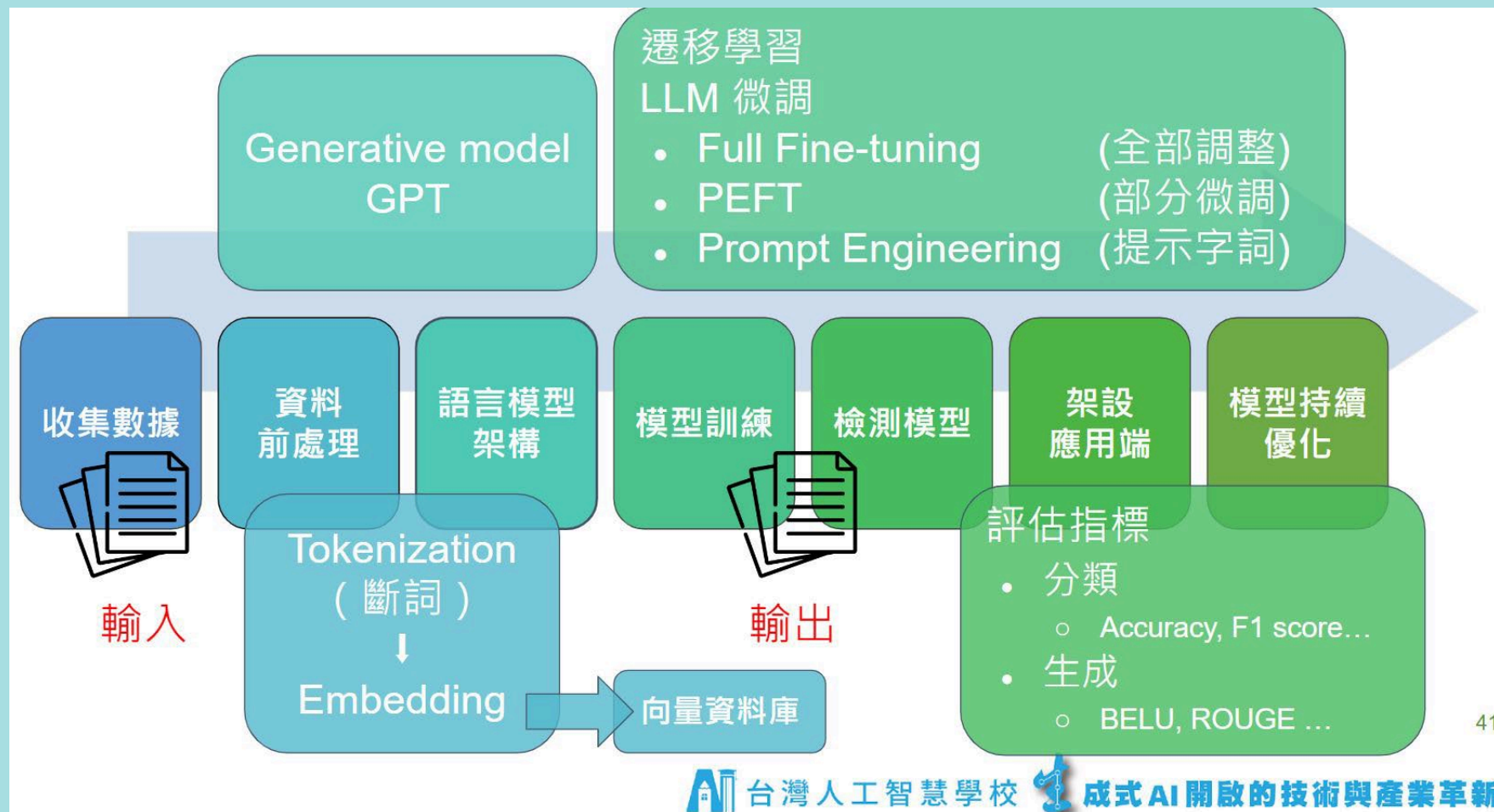
- Prompt Engineering → 提示字詞
- RAG(Retrieval Augmented Generation)→ 檢索手冊
- Parameter-efficient Fine-tuning(PEFT) → 部分微調
- Full Fine-tuning → 整體微調

微調 LLM 總結

方法項目	LLM 重頭訓練	Full Fine-Tuning	PEFT	Prompt Engineering
資料集	巨量	大量	少量	x
運算資源	巨量	巨量	少量	x
時間 (相同資料量)	較長	較長	較短	x
精準度 (特定領域資料集)	較高	中等	中等	較低

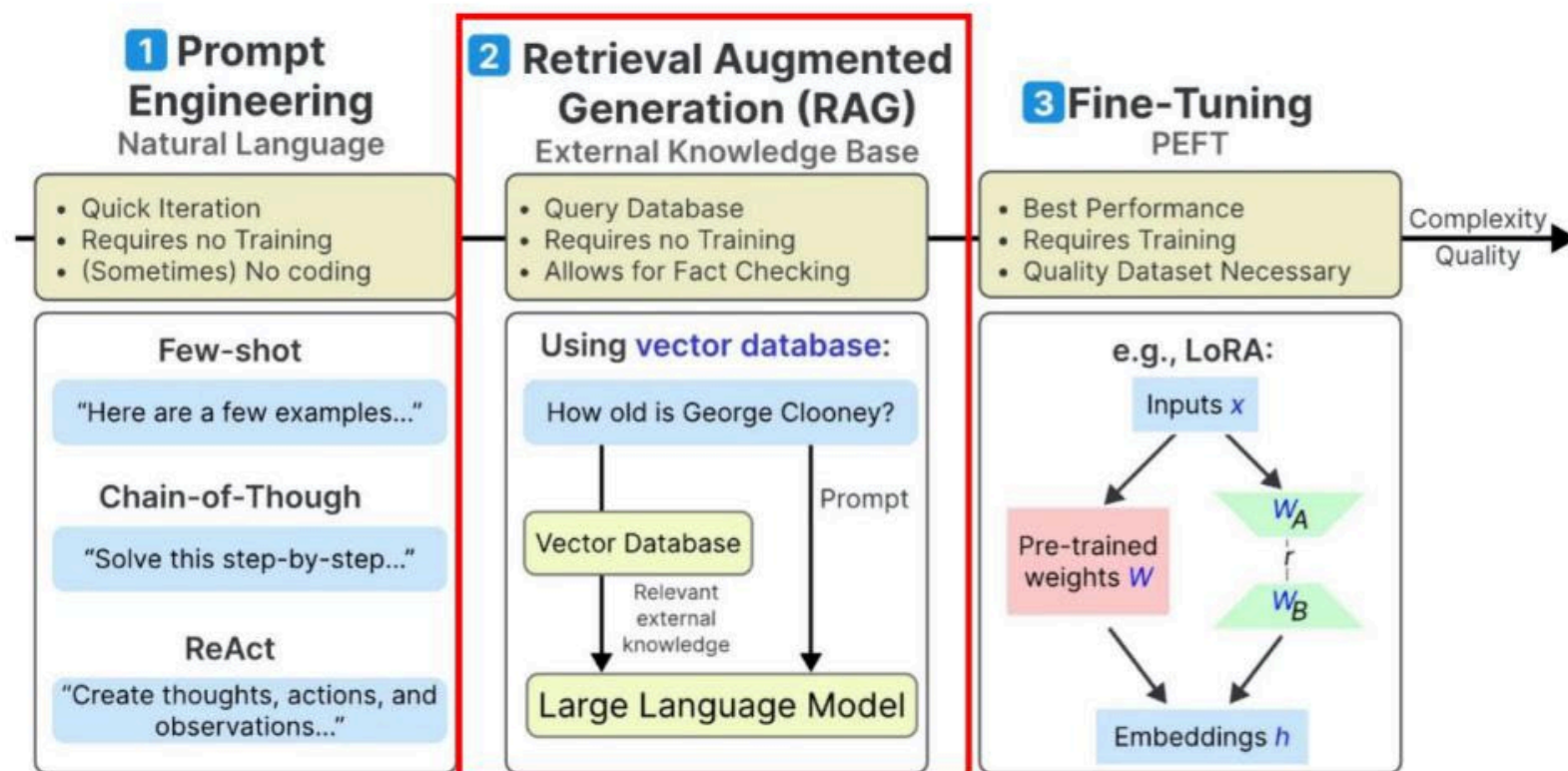


如何微調你的 LLM？考慮資料集？運算資源？時間？準確率？



RAG

讓語言模型產出適當回應的幾種方法



Reference: <https://www.maartengrootendorst.com/blog/improving-llms/>



4行學生成式AI

four line.py

```
1  #pip install langchain(此行在你的CMD或終端(Terminal)中運行)
2
3  from langchain.llms import OpenAI
4
5  llm = OpenAI(temperature = 0.9)
6
7  text = "請告訴我如何泡一杯好喝的咖啡"
8
9  print(llm(text))
```

TERMINAL

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

DEBUG CONSOLE

JUPYTER

PS C:\Users\user\Documents\Langchain> & C:/Users/user/python.exe c:/Users/user/Scripts/Python/Python38-64/Python.exe c:/Users/user/Documents/Langchain/four line.py
泡一杯好喝的咖啡的關鍵在於選擇咖啡豆、研磨的方式以及泡咖啡的方法。以下是一個簡單的方法：
4. 控制泡咖啡的時間：根據使用的咖啡器具，泡咖啡的時間可能會有所不同。通常，濃度在15-20秒之間。
5. 保持器具乾淨：經常清潔咖啡器具，以防止殘留的咖啡油和殘渣影響咖啡的風味。清潔器具時，請使用溫水和中性洗滌劑。

以上步驟是基本的泡咖啡方法，當然還有其他複雜的咖啡泡法可以挑戰，取決於你的個人喜好。

PS C:\Users\user\Documents\Langchain> █





Thanks!

Q&A

