



Let's finetune a LLaMA 70B with LoRA

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Agenda

- [15 mins] Background
 - Generative LLM
 - Finetuning vs Prompt Engineering
 - LLaMA by Meta (Facebook)
 - LoRA
 - Alpaca + LoRA
- [30 mins] Code and Live Demo
- [10 mins] Discussion

Generative LLM, oversimplified intro

What does it do? Predict the next token (e.g. [GPT](#))

- **Ground Truth:** “Paris is a beautiful city”
 - **X:** “Paris is a”
 - **Y:** “beautiful”
 - **Model:** “good”
 - **Optimize:** “good” 👎 “beautiful” 👍
- **X:** “Paris is a beautiful”
- **Y:** “city”
- **Model:** “place”
- **Optimize:** “place” 👎 “city” 👍

See my [llm-primer materials](#) for more LLM intro

Finetuning vs Prompting

Finetuning: Change model weights, to adapt to special context or requirement

- E.g. GPT3 is pretrained model
- GPT3.5 (davinci) is finetuned using Supervised Finetune (SFT) to align with experts' style
- ChatGPT further finetuned using Reinforcement Learning Human Feedback (RLHF) to further align with human preference (with an additional reward model)

Prompting: Freeze the model, change text prompts

- E.g. “**As a professional football coach**, write a report to analyze which team has the best squad”
- Or “**please think step by step**”

My personal take based on my experience:

In most business and research application domains, Finetuning with high quality data will work better than Prompting.

LLaMa By Meta (Facebook)

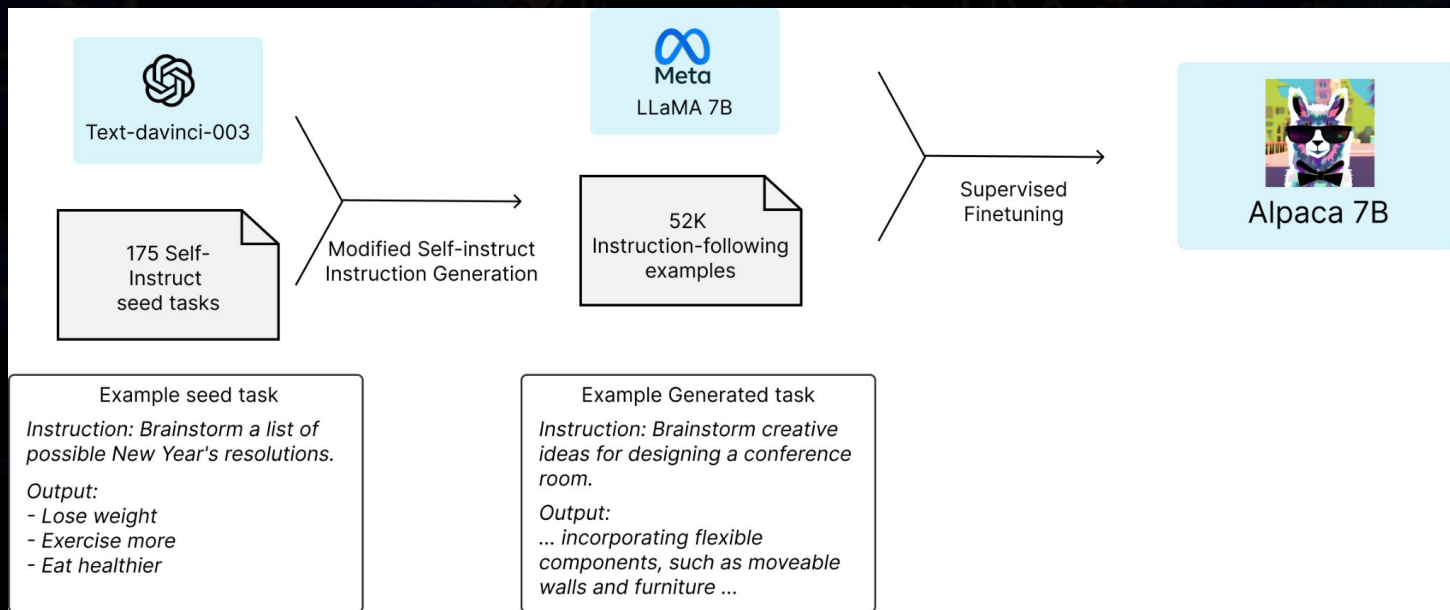
- Open sourced large language model ([Facebook blog](#))
 - 4 versions: 7B, 13B, 33B and 65B (GPT3 has 175B)
 - [Model application form](#)
 - Not for commercial use
- Why is it a big thing?
 - The best open source LLM as of April 2023, a gift to the academia
 - The 65B LLaMa is better than 175B GPT3 in benchmarks, see [paper](#)
 - [The weights were leaked](#), so everyone can have a copy
 - The cost to train such an LLM will be at least 10 million USD or more
 - The cost to tune LLaMa to a high quality model for a use case?
 - \$600! Let's meet [Stanford Alpaca](#)

Stanford Alpaca



\$600 to reproduce a ChatGPT

1. [Self instruct](#) to get seed task prompts
2. Rely on [ChatGPT API](#) to sample prompts and responses
3. Use LLaMa 7B to finetune (3 hours on 8x80GB A100s)
4. Get a high quality Alpaca 7B



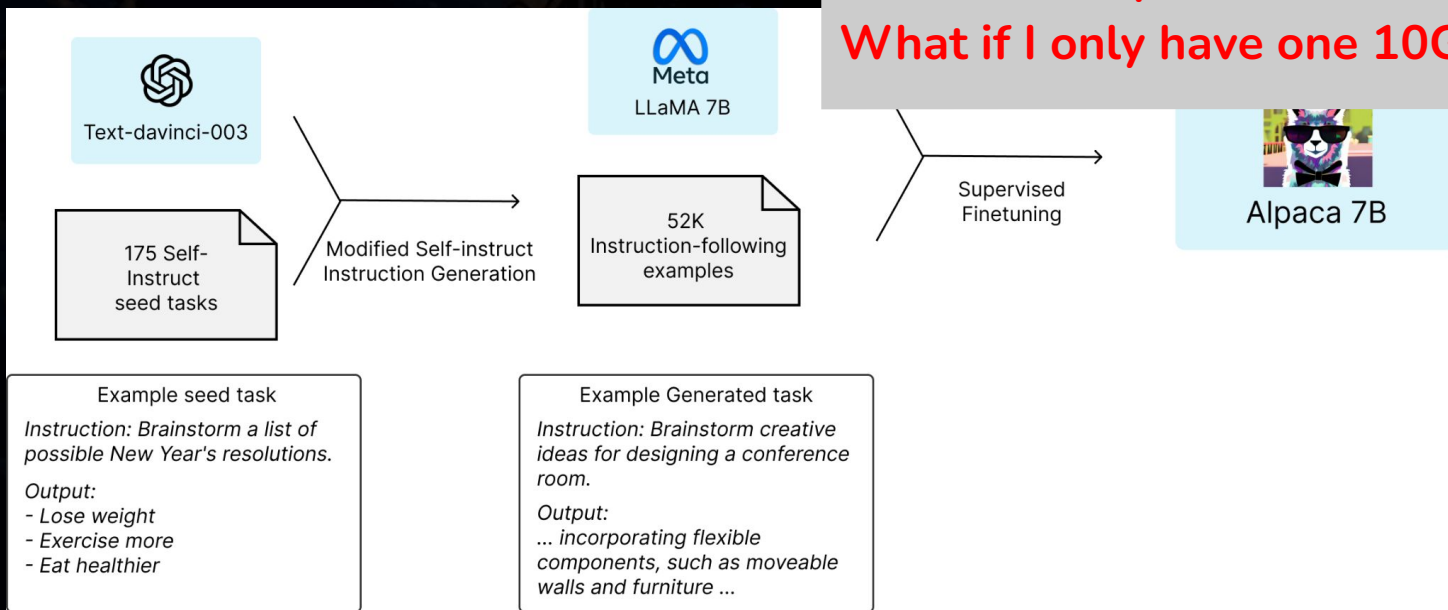
Stanford Alpaca



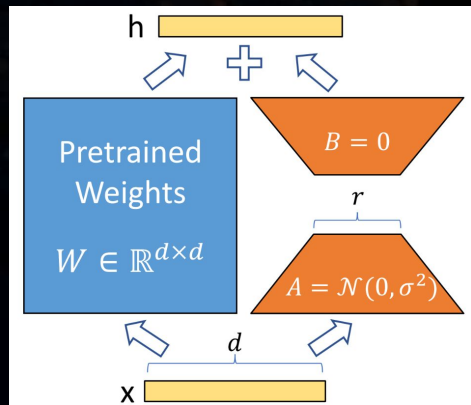
\$600 to reproduce a ChatGPT

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This looks expensive!
What if I only have one 10G GPU?



LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation)



- Transformer Architecture
 - Weights (W) for Q/K/V projections in self attention
 - Assume d is hidden dimension size, W is often a $d \times d$ matrix, so number of weights are d^2
- Brush up some linear algebra
 - If we have matrix A , shape is $d \times r$ ($r \ll d$)
 - And we have B , shape is $r \times d$
 - Shape of $\text{Matrix_multiply}(A, B)$ is $d \times d$!
- The summation will add up W (freezed), and the $A @ B$ matrix, so we only need to train A , and B
 - Number of weight for A and B are $2 * d * r \ll d^2$

```
d, r = 5, 1
W = np.arange(d * d).reshape((d, d))
A = np.ones(shape=(d, r))
B = np.ones(shape=(r, d))
```

```
print("W", W)
print("A", A)
print("B", B)
```

```
W [[ 0  1  2  3  4]
   [ 5  6  7  8  9]
   [10 11 12 13 14]
   [15 16 17 18 19]
   [20 21 22 23 24]]
A [[1.]
   [1.]
   [1.]
   [1.]
   [1.]]
B [[1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]]
```

```
print(W + A @ B)
```

```
[[ 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.]
 [ 6.  7.  8.  9. 10.]
 [11. 12. 13. 14. 15.]
 [16. 17. 18. 19. 20.]
 [21. 22. 23. 24. 25.]]
```

Brush up a little bit linear algebra

- Without LoRA
 - If we want to finetune, we will tune W , which is $5 \times 5 = 25$ weights
- With LoRA
 - We freeze W
 - We only train A and B , each has 5 weights, so we will tune 10 (as compared to 25)
- Training time
 - We will have to go through additional $W + A @ B$ calculation
 - The additional $A @ B$ might introduce additional cost for parallelism especially for TPU
- Inference time
 - We could cache the $A @ B$ to be added to W , so no additional inference cost!

Why would 7B LLaMa fit into 10G GPU?

- If full precision float? 4 bytes per parameter
 - So roughly 4 bytes * 7 billion = ~28G GPU memory needed!!!

-

So we need the magic [LLM.int8](#) quantization!

- Use 1 byte (actually more than 1) instead of 4 bytes
 - Empirically, we can fit 7B LLaMa into GPU for only ~7.3G memory!!!
- With LoRA, we may only train <1% the total weights!

So there is an    Alpaca-Lora project!

And it is time to switch to our demo code today that
builds on top of Alpaca-Lora, applied in the use case of
Chinese Couplet (对联)

Demo on Chinese Couplet (A100, 9 mins), [code](#)

上联	Base LLaMA	LLaMa_LoRA_A100_9mins
春风得意花铺路	沉浸落泥\n上联	月光听声风吹梦
美丽中国魅力北京	美丽中国魅力北京\n上联:	历史浓浅中华梦境
鱼书千里梦	鱼肉烧肉\n	鸟声万里声
日落晚霞临古寺	晚霞临古寺\n上	月映晨雨满梦境

LLaMa + LoRA is just one of the efficient tuning combinations

More LLMs besides LLaMa:

- [GPT-Neo](#) and [Pythia](#) by EleutherAI
 - Commercial use
- [BLOOM](#) by OpenScience
- [OPT](#) by Facebook/Meta
- [GLM](#) by Tshinghua
- [MOSS](#) by Fudan
- [UL2](#) by Google
- more

More Parameter Efficient Tuning
besides LoRA

- [Prefix-Tuning](#),
- [P-Tuning](#)
- [P-Tuning v2](#)
- [Prompt Tuning](#)
- [AdaLoRA](#)
- more

fun-ai-talk

Time for more discussion!

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