

Safe LLM regularization

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- ① Problem formulation
- ② Toxicity Evaluation
- ③ Regularization for fine-tuning
- ④ Experimental setup
- ⑤ Experiments
- ⑥ Discussion and Future research
- ⑦ Literature

Problem formulation

Stages of LLM training

- Pretrain
- Alignment
 - Supervised Fine-tuning
 - Preference Optimization

LLM Adaptation

LLM Adaptation approaches

- Domain specific pretrain
 - Fine-tuning
 - PEFT methods
- Domain specific alignment

Fine-tuning kills Alignment

Fine-tuning of LLM kills alignment

- Keeping LLMs Aligned After Fine-tuning: The Crucial Role of Prompt Templates
- Fine-tuning Aligned Language Models Compromises Safety, Even When Users Do Not Intend To!

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Red teaming

Red teaming

Red teaming - research field that studies approaches for creating adversarial attacks on LLM to compromise its safety (**red prompts**)

Red teaming datasets

- ALERT
- Thoroughly Engineered Toxicity

Approach for toxicity robustness evaluation

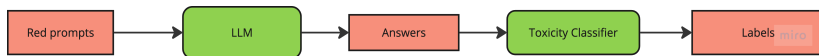


Figure 1: Toxicity robustness evaluation framework

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KL divergence

KL Divergence

In general, similarity between probability distributions

$$D_{KL}(P||Q) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx \quad (1)$$

Loss with KL divergence regularization

Loss with KL regularization

Designing loss with KL regularization.



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{causal}} = - \sum_{t=1}^T \log P(x_t | x_{<t}; \theta) + \text{Reg}(\theta, \theta^*) \quad (2)$$



$$\text{Reg}(\theta, \theta^*) = \gamma^t D_{KL}(\theta || \theta^*) \quad (3)$$

θ – *current model parameters*

θ^* – *base model parameters*

γ – *decay rate*, t – *epoch*

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Task

General task formulation

To adapt LLM for scientific domain using fine-tuning while keeping it safe with no alignment data given apriori

Data

Data

- Fine-tuning data - Arxiv collection and Elibrary
- Red prompts - ALERT and TET datasets

Experimental setup

Setup

- Hardware - GPU NVIDIA A100
- 10 epochs of training

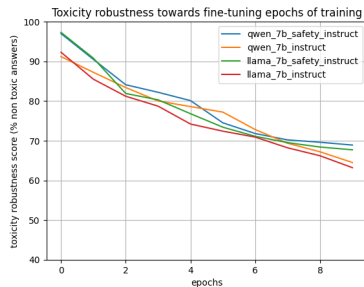
Evaluation

Evaluation

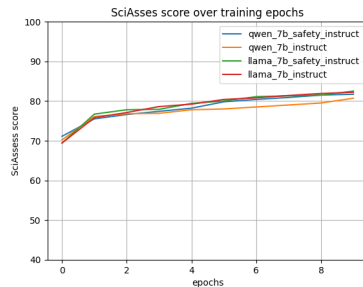
- Domain-specific evaluation - SciAssess
- Toxicity Evaluation - as described previously using ALERT and Red Teaming datasets, Llama7b-instruct as toxicity evaluator

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Classic fine-tuning



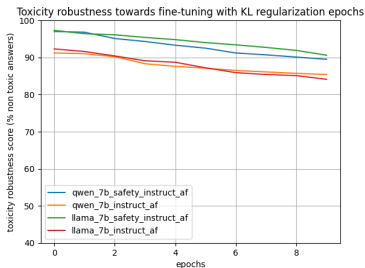
(a) Results during tuning on toxicity robustness



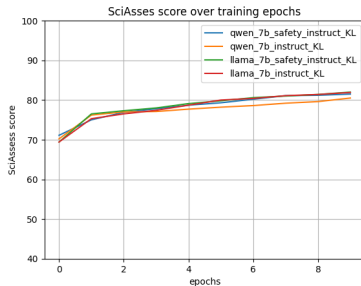
(b) Results during tuning on SciAsses

Figure 2: Classic Tuning

Fine-tuning with Regularization



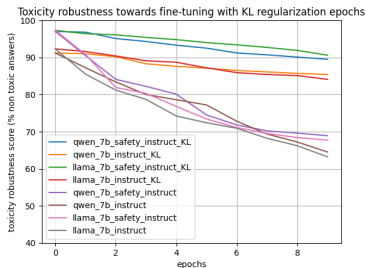
(a) Results during tuning on toxicity robustness



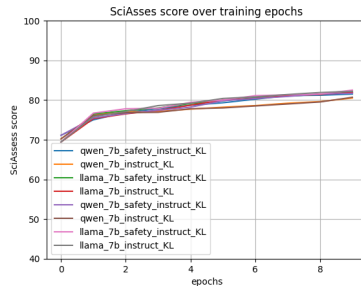
(b) Results during tuning on SciAsses

Figure 3: Tuning with regularization

Comparison



(a) Results during tuning on toxicity robustness



(b) Results during tuning on SciAsses

Figure 4: Comparison

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Discussion

Advantages

- More robust towards toxicity
- Comparable results with classic fine-tuning

Disadvantages

- Memory usage
- More resources

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Literature

- ALERT: A Comprehensive Benchmark for Assessing Large Language Models' Safety through Red Teaming
- Realistic Evaluation of Toxicity in Large Language Models
- GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) A Comprehensive Review on Enabling Technologies, Potential Applications, Emerging Challenges, and Future Directions