Kaggle - LLM Prompt Recovery 竞赛银牌算法概览

竞赛概览:

竞赛要求参赛者利用算法恢复用于改写给定文本的 LLM 提示。竞赛使用 1300 多个原始文本及其经 Gemma(Google 新开放的大语言模型)改写的版本组成的数据集进行测试。评估标准基于 sentence-t5-base 模型生成的嵌入向量,通过"锐化余弦相似度"(Sharpened Cosine Similarity) 计算得分。

所用算法:

- 1. 生成训练样本数据:
 - a) 生成 prompt: 利用 ChatGPT 大量生成改写文本的 prompt;
 - b) 获取原始文本:从 https://huggingface.co/datasets/Skylion007/openwebtext 获取开源 网络文本,过滤较长文本;
 - c) 重写原始文本:使用步骤 a 与 b 的文本数据输入到谷歌开源 LLM 模型 gemma-7b-it, 生成新文本数据,用此方法大量生成训练样本。

2. Seq2Seq 模型:

- a) 预处理:将生成样本的 prompt 转化为 embedding 向量化存储,以便加速训练;
- b) 构建训练 pipeline:将原始文本和重写文本一起输入到 deberta-v3-large 模型,拼接 两者的特征输出,与实际 prompt 的 embedding (即步骤 1 的向量数据)进行相似 度训练;
- c) 检索库:构建一个拥有大量 prompt 的检索库,以便推理检索;
- d) 推理:将步骤 b 训练完成的模型线上推理,预测得到 prompt 的 embedding 向量,从步骤 c 的检索库中寻找最相似的 prompt 文本,作为 seq2seq 模型的预测输出。
- 3. Phi2-微调模型: 使用开源 phi2 微调模型推理预测,截取关键文本作为模型预测输出。
- 4. zero-shot 的 LLM 模型:使用开源模型 Mistral-7B-Instruct-v0.2,输入数条范例,直接使用相关指令让模型预测。对模型预测结果修剪,去除多余的符号或文本。
- 5. 集成预测:将三种模型的预测文本进行字符串拼接,作为最终的预测结果。

数据说明:

prompts_df.csv: 改写文本的 prompt train clean.parquet: 训练样本数据

validation826.csv: 验证集

Silver Medal Algorithm Overview for

LLM Prompt Recovery Competition

Competition Overview:

In recent years, the development of Large Language Models (LLMs) is becoming matured, making the text they generate increasingly difficult to distinguish from human writing. The competition required participants to develop a machine learning model capable of accurately detecting whether an essay was written by a student or an LLM. The competition dataset included essays written by students and articles generated by various LLMs. This competition was a typical binary classification problem, with the evaluation metric being AUC.

Algorithm Descriptions:

- 1. Training Sample Generation:
 - a) **Prompts Creation**: Extensively generate rewriting prompts using ChatGPT.
 - b) Original Texts: Source open web texts from Hugging Face, filtering longer texts.
 - c) **Text Rewriting**: Input texts from steps above into Google's open LLM, gemma-7b-it, to create rewritten text data for training samples.

2. Seq2Seq Model:

- a) Preprocessing: Convert prompts from generated samples into embedding vectors for faster training.
- b) **Training Pipeline**: Input original and rewritten texts into deberta-v3-large model, concatenate feature outputs, and train on similarity with actual prompt embeddings.
- Retrieval Database: Create a large database of prompt embeddings for inference retrieval.
- d) **Inference**: Use the trained model for online inference to predict prompt embeddings and retrieve the most similar prompt text from the database.
- 3. **Phi2 Fine-Tuning Model**: Employ an open-source Phi2 fine-tuning model for prediction, focusing on key text segments.
- 4. **Zero-Shot LLM Model**: Use the open-source model Mistral-7B-Instruct-v0.2, inputting examples to predict directly.
- Ensemble Prediction: Combine predictions from the three models by string concatenation for the final result.

Data Files:

- **prompts_df.csv**: Prompts for rewritten texts.
- train_clean.parquet: Training data samples.
- validation826.csv: Validation set.