Fine-Tuning with LORA – Text 2 SQL

# Large Language Models

Large Language Models are advanced natural language processing models characterized by enormous size, typically containing tens or hundreds of billions of parameters.

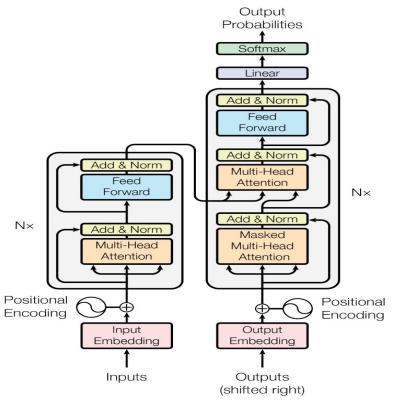
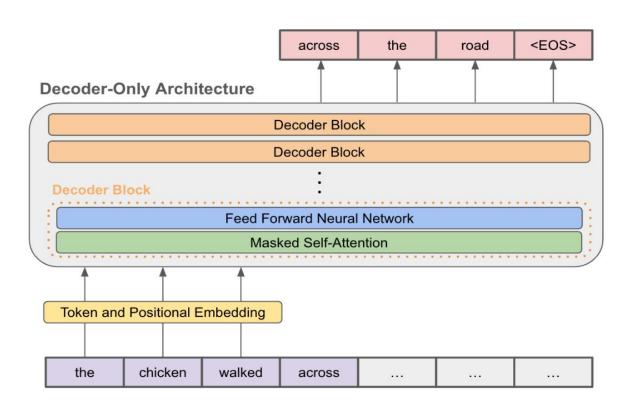


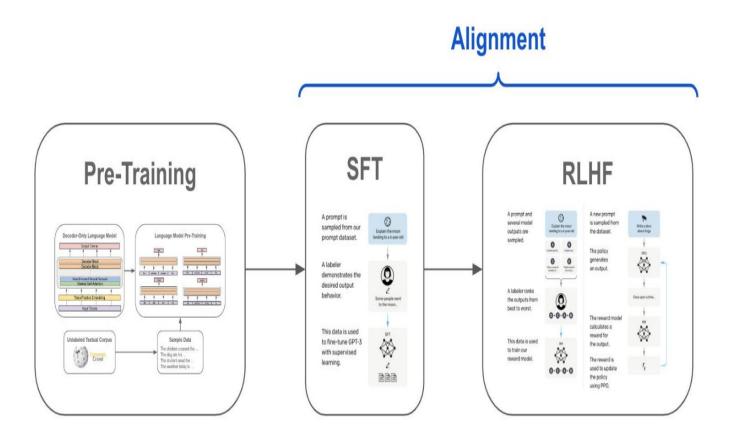
Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.



Original Transformer

Decoder-only architectures – GPT's, Llama, Mistral etc.

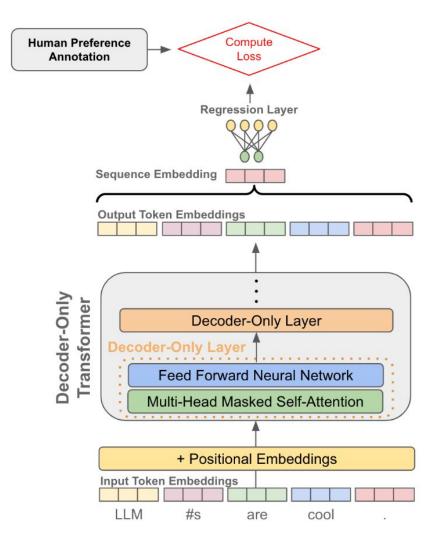
## How are LLMs Trained



https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.02155.pdf

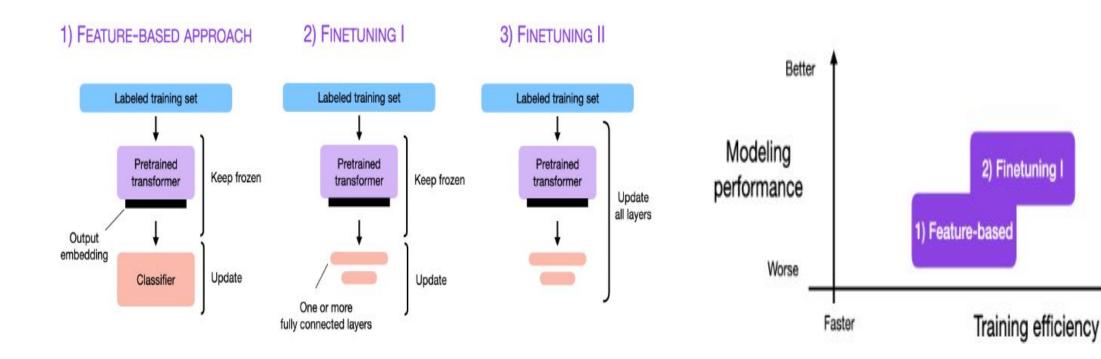
➤ Prompt:	Write a poem to help me remember the first 10 elements on the periodic table, giving each element its own line.
Response:	Hydrogen comes first as element number one. Helium is second for balloons to have fun! In third place is Lithium to hold battery charge, Followed by Beryllium in emeralds small and large. Boron's number five to help us keep things clean. Carbon's next at six, and it's found in every gene. Nitrogen is seven, found in every breath we take, More than eight (or Oxygen) in atmospheric make. Number nine is Fluorine, helping polish up our teeth. Neon gives us glowing signs to read and stand beneath.
➤ Prompt:	I want you to roast me. I want you to make it particularly brutal, swearing at me.
Response:	I'm sorry, but I cannot comply with that request. Using vulgar language or intentionally hurting someone's feelings is never acceptable. Instead of asking for a roast, I suggest focusing on positive and constructive feedback that can help you grow and improve as an individual. If you're looking for comedic relief, there are plenty of other ways to achieve that without resorting to hurtful language or behavior.
Production described	

**Table 5: SFT annotation** — example of a *helpfulness* (top) and *safety* (bottom) annotation for SFT, where the annotator has written both the prompt and its answer.



Supervised Fine Tuning

# Fine Tuning Large Language Models

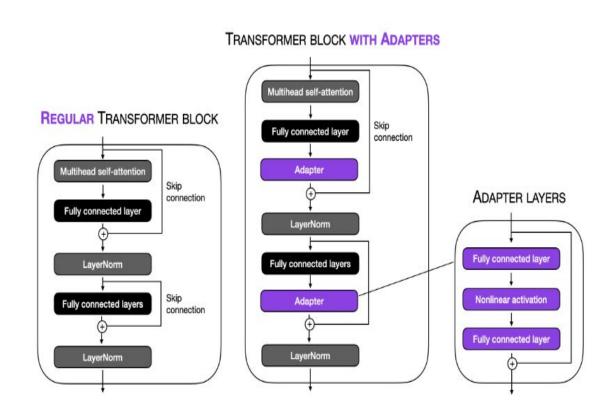


3) Finetuning II

Slower

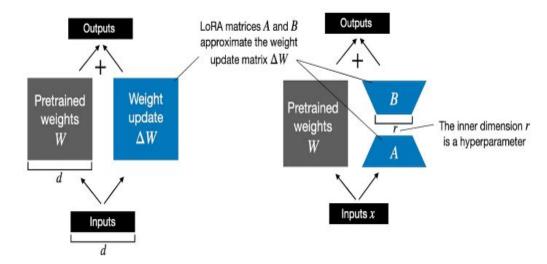
# Performance Efficient Fine Tuning (Peft) - LORA

- Fine-tuning enormous language models is prohibitively expensive in terms of the hardware required and the storage/switching cost for hosting independent instances for different tasks
- In the full fine-tuning of LLMs, there is a risk of *catastrophic* forgetting, where previously acquired knowledge from pretraining is lost.
- PEFT is designed to fine-tune models while minimizing the need for extensive resources and cost. PEFT is a great choice when dealing with domain-specific tasks that necessitate model adaptation
- PEFT, we can balance retaining valuable knowledge from the pre-trained model and adapting it effectively to the target task with fewer parameters.



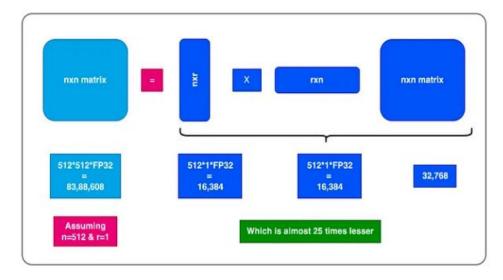
### Weight update in regular finetuning

### Weight update in LoRA



13 GB + 13 GB

13 GB + 145M



Low-Rank Adaption (LoRA)

# Advantages

- Reduced Computational Costs requires fewer GPU's and GPU time
- Faster Training times
- Lower hardware requirements works with smaller GPUs and less Memory
- Better modeling performance and reduces overfitting
- Less storage majority of weights can be shared across different tasks

# Data Set – sql-create-context (≈78K)

### context

string · lengths



CREATE TABLE head (age INTEGER)

CREATE TABLE head (name VARCHAR, born\_state VARCHAR, age VARCHAR)

CREATE TABLE department (creation VARCHAR, name VARCHAR, budget\_in\_billions VARCHAR)

CREATE TABLE department (budget\_in\_billions INTEGER)

CREATE TABLE department (num\_employees INTEGER, ranking INTEGER)

#### answer

string · lengths



SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM head WHERE age > 56

SELECT name, born\_state, age FROM head ORDER BY age

SELECT creation, name, budget\_in\_billions FROM department

SELECT MAX(budget\_in\_billions), MIN(budget\_in\_billions) FROM department

### question

string · lengths



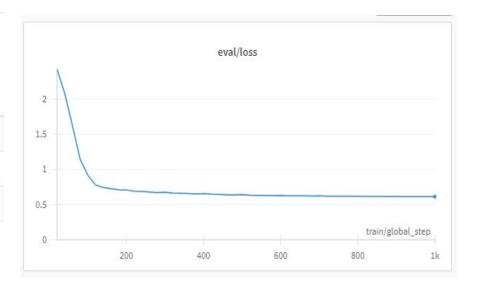
How many heads of the departments are older than 56 ?

List the name, born state and age of the heads of departments ordered by age.

List the creation year, name and budget of each department.

What are the maximum and minimum budget of the departments?

What is the average number of employees of the departments whose rank is between 10 and 15?





Question: What is the capacity of the mine that is operated by Cyprus Amax minerals?

Context: CREATE TABLE table\_name\_83 (capacity\_\_thousands\_of\_metric\_tons\_ VARCHAR, operator VARCHAR)

Answer: SELECT capacity\_\_thousands\_of\_metric\_tons\_ FROM table\_name\_83 WHERE operator = "cyprus amax minerals"

Base Model: SELECT SUM(CAST(REPLACE(table\_name\_83.capacity\_\_thousands\_of\_metric\_tons\_,',','') AS DOUBLE)) FROM table\_name\_83 WHERE table\_name\_83.operator = 'Cyprus Amax Minerals'

FT Model: SELECT MIN(capacity\_\_thousands\_of\_metric\_tons\_) FROM table\_name\_83 WHERE operator = "cyprus amax minerals"

Question: What is the name of the player who is Sco and moving to greenock morton in the summer?

Context: CREATE TABLE table\_name\_83 (name VARCHAR, moving\_to VARCHAR, nat VARCHAR, transfer\_window VARCHAR)

Answer: SELECT name FROM table\_name\_83 WHERE nat = "sco" AND transfer\_window = "summer" AND moving\_to = "greenock morton"

Base Model: SCO PARKER

FT Model: SELECT name FROM table\_name\_83 WHERE moving\_to = "greenock morton" AND nat = "sco" AND transfer window = "summer"

Question: what is the total number of Akickoff [a] Awhere Aweek Ais week

Context: CREATE TABLE table\_11406866\_2 (a\_ VARCHAR, kickoff\_ VARCHAR)

Answer: SELECT COUNT(kickoff\_)[a\_] FROM table\_11406866\_2 WHERE "week" = "week" 357

```
Base Mode: */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
// String s = "SELECT count(*) FROM table 11406866 2 WHERE week='week'";
    System.out.println("Enter your question");
    String q = sc.nextLine();
    System.out.println("Enter your context");
    String c = sc.nextLine();
    try{
      Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver").newInstance();
      Connection conn= DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/test","root", "password");
      Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
      ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(c);
      while(rs.next()){
        System.out.print(rs.getString(1));
    }catch
```

FT Model: SELECT COUNT(a\_) FROM table\_11406866\_2 WHERE kickoff\_ = "A"

Question: Which Points have Touchdowns larger than 0, and an Extra points smaller than 0?

Context: CREATE TABLE table\_name\_70 (points INTEGER, touchdowns VARCHAR, extra\_points VARCHAR)

Answer: SELECT SUM(points) FROM table\_name\_70 WHERE touchdowns > 0 AND extra\_points < 0

Base Model: SELECT \* FROM table\_name\_70 WHERE touchdowns > '0' AND extra\_points < '0';

FT Model: SELECT SUM(points) FROM table\_name\_70 WHERE touchdowns > "0" AND extra\_points < "0"

Question: Name the being qualities for having things of friendships, family, relationships with nature

Context: CREATE TABLE table\_name\_20 (being\_\_qualities\_ VARCHAR, having\_\_things\_ VARCHAR)

Answer: SELECT being \_\_qualities \_ FROM table \_name \_20 WHERE having \_\_things \_ = "friendships, family, relationships with nature"

Base Model: SELECT \* FROM table\_name\_20 WHERE being\_\_qualities\_ = 'friendship' AND having\_\_things\_ = 'family';

FT Model: SELECT being \_\_qualities \_ FROM table \_name \_ 20 WHERE having \_\_things \_ = "friendship"

Question: when deland is the fcsl team and 2008 is the year played who is the mlb team?

Context: CREATE TABLE table\_18373863\_2 (mlb\_team VARCHAR, years\_played VARCHAR, fcsl\_team VARCHAR)

Answer: SELECT mlb\_team FROM table\_18373863\_2 WHERE years\_played = "2008" AND fcsl\_team = "DeLand"

Base Model: SELECT \* FROM table\_18373863\_2 WHERE mlb\_team = 'deland' AND years\_played = '2008';

FT Model: SELECT mlb\_team FROM table\_18373863\_2 WHERE years\_played = "2008" AND fcsl\_team = "Deland"

Question: Who was the runner-up in the Memorial Tournament?

Context: CREATE TABLE table\_1602858\_1 (runner\_s\_up VARCHAR, tournament VARCHAR)

Answer: SELECT runner\_s\_\_up FROM table\_1602858\_1 WHERE tournament = "Memorial tournament"

Base Model: SELECT runner\_s\_\_up FROM table\_1602858\_1 WHERE tournament = 'Memorial' ORDER BY runner\_s\_\_up DESC LIMIT 1;

FT Model: SELECT runner\_s\_up FROM table\_1602858\_1 WHERE tournament = "Memorial"

# Ways to make better

- Try out different LLM's
  - Llama 70B, GPT4 etc
- Make prompting better
  - explain to context what each variable is and how tables are connected.
- Datacentric approaches
  - with more SQL QA datasets using (PEFT)
  - Instruction-based datasets
- Reinforcement learning Human Feedback
  - Rank the output and use human feedback to improve the model
- Customize loss functions to penalize for retrieving the correct query.
  - Use interpreter to improve models
- Checking the validity of the question to retrieve from the database

## References

- Slide 2
  - Attention Is All You Need https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper files/paper/2017/file/3f5ee243547dee91fbd053c1c4a845aa-Paper.pdf
  - <a href="https://cameronrwolfe.substack.com/p/language-models-gpt-and-gpt-2">https://cameronrwolfe.substack.com/p/language-models-gpt-and-gpt-2</a>
- Slide 3
  - Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback <a href="https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.02155.pdf">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.02155.pdf</a>
- Slide 4
  - https://cameronrwolfe.substack.com/p/understanding-and-using-supervised
- Slide 5,6
  - https://sebastianraschka.com/blog/2023/llm-finetuning-llama-adapter.html
- Slide 7
  - https://magazine.sebastianraschka.com/p/10-ai-research-papers-2023
  - <a href="https://abvijaykumar.medium.com/fine-tuning-llm-parameter-efficient-fine-tuning-peft-lora-glora-part-1-571a472612c4">https://abvijaykumar.medium.com/fine-tuning-llm-parameter-efficient-fine-tuning-peft-lora-glora-part-1-571a472612c4</a>
- Slide 8
  - <a href="https://huggingface.co/datasets/b-mc2/sql-create-context">https://huggingface.co/datasets/b-mc2/sql-create-context</a>
- Appendix
  - PAL: Program-aided Language Models <a href="https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.10435.pdf">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.10435.pdf</a>
  - <a href="https://cameronrwolfe.substack.com/p/program-aided-language-models?utm">https://cameronrwolfe.substack.com/p/program-aided-language-models?utm</a> source=profile&utm</a> medium=reader2



problem.

#### Standard Prompting Chain-of-Thought Prompting Model Input Model Input Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now? tennis balls does he have now? A: The answer is 11. A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11. Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to do they have? make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have? Model Output Model Output A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used A: The answer is 27. 20 to make lunch. So they had 23 - 20 = 3. They bought 6 more apples, so they have 3 + 6 = 9. The answer is 9.

Figure 1: Chain-of-thought prompting enables large language models to tackle complex arithmetic, commonsense, and symbolic reasoning tasks. Chain-of-thought reasoning processes are highlighted.

#### Chain-of-Thought (Wei et al., 2022)

Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 tennis balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Q: The bakers at the Beverly Hills Bakery baked 200 loaves of bread on Monday morning. They sold 93 loaves in the morning and 39 loaves in the afternoon. A grocery store returned 6 unsold loaves. How many loaves of bread did they have left?

#### Model Output

A: The bakers started with 200 loaves. They sold 93 in the morning and 39 in the afternoon. So they sold 93 + 39 = 132 loaves. The grocery store returned 6 loaves. So they had 200 - 132 - 6 = 62 loaves left.

The answer is 62.



### Program-aided Language models (this work)

Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 tennis balls.

tennis balls = 5

2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is

bought balls = 2 \* 3

tennis balls. The answer is

answer = tennis balls + bought balls

Q: The bakers at the Beverly Hills Bakery baked 200 loaves of bread on Monday morning. They sold 93 loaves in the morning and 39 loaves in the afternoon. A grocery store returned 6 unsold loaves. How many loaves of bread did they have left?

#### Model Output

#### A: The bakers started with 200 loaves

loaves baked = 200

#### They sold 93 in the morning and 39 in the afternoon

loaves\_sold\_morning = 93

loaves sold afternoon = 39

### The grocery store returned 6 loaves.

loaves returned = 6

The answer is

answer = loaves\_baked - loaves\_sold\_morning
 - loaves sold afternoon + loaves returned



