

# **Introduction to Large Language Models(LLM)**

# Outline

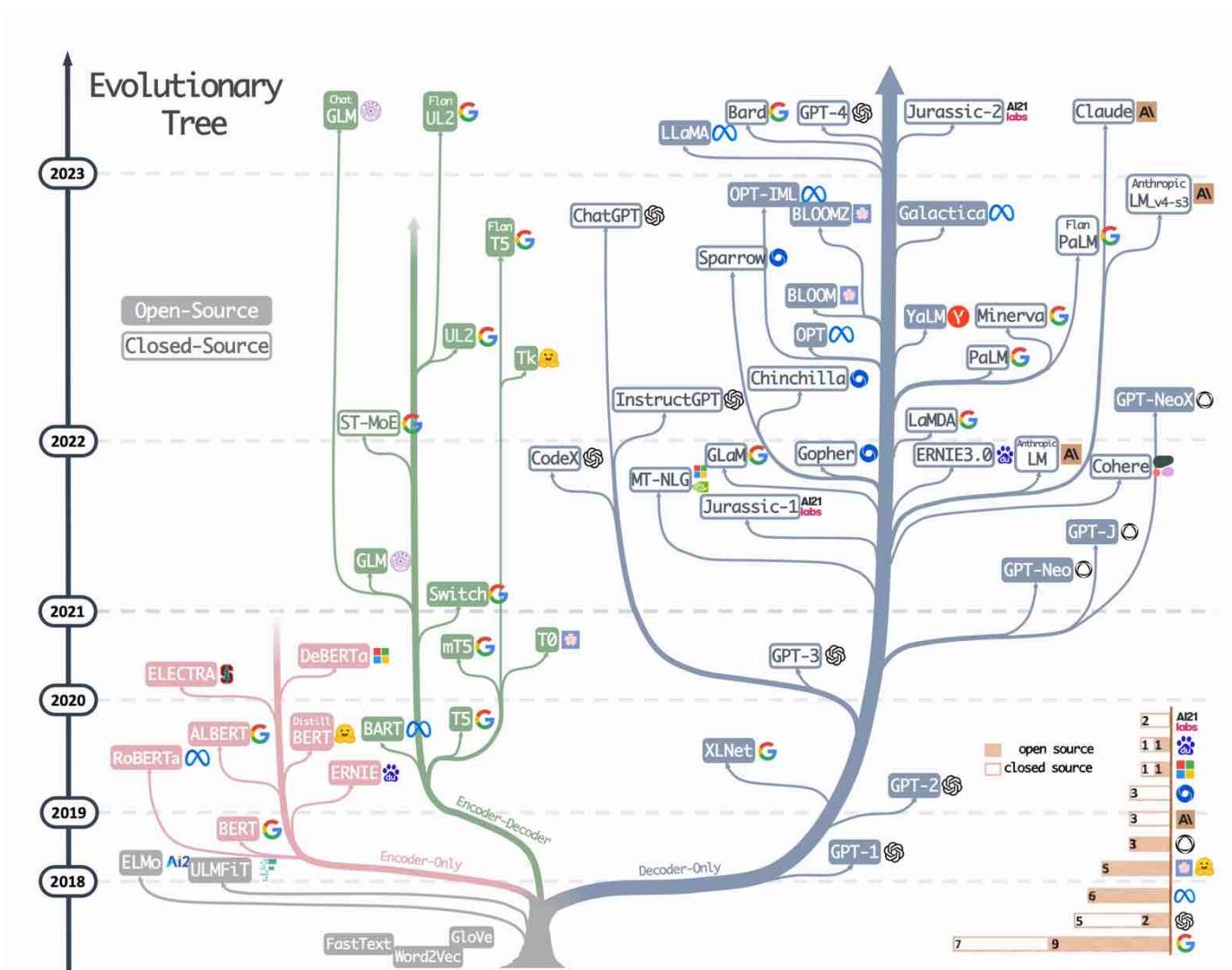
1. Overview from 30,000 feet above
2. Transformer in nutshell
3. Pretraining - Parallel paradigm
4. Finetuning - Parameter efficient finetuning
5. Steering the decoding of LLM - Prompting
6. Augmentation and Plugins

# Overview from 30000 feet above

- Paradigm transition in AI
  - From: **training**(specific) -> **prediction**(specific)
  - To: **pretraining**(general) -> **finetuning**(general/specific) -> **in-context prompt**(specific)
- Primary steps of new paradigm
  - Pretraining with self-supervised learning
  - Finetuning on instruction from multiple domains
  - Application by steering/prompt the decoding process of LLM
- Where are we to AGI?
  - From explanation to prediction
  - From correlation to causality

# A LLMs Evolution Tree

- Decoder Only
- Encoder Only
- Encoder-Decoder

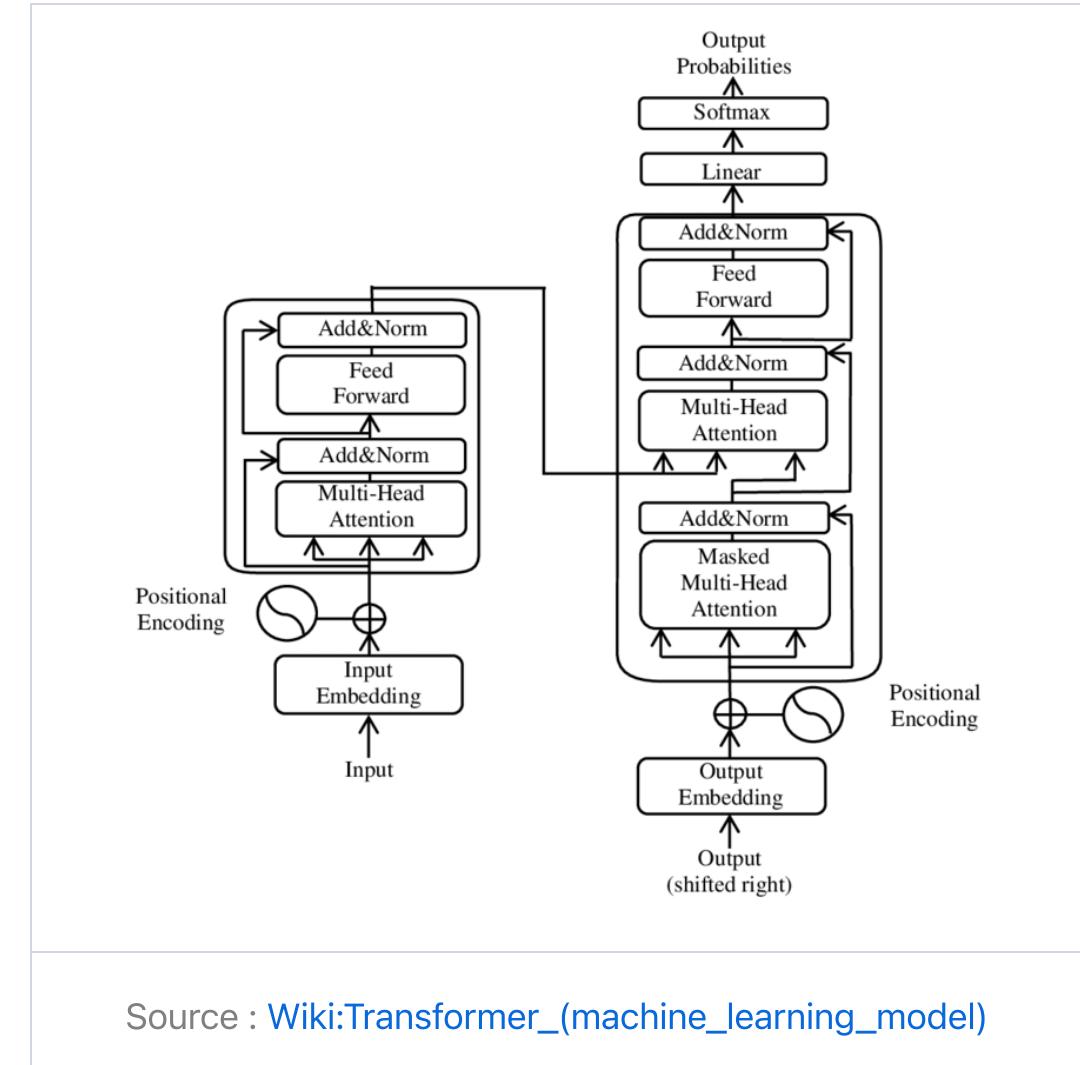


# Transformer in nutshell

- Transformer modules
- Aspects of alternative
- Parameter concentration
- Computation concentration

# Transformer modules

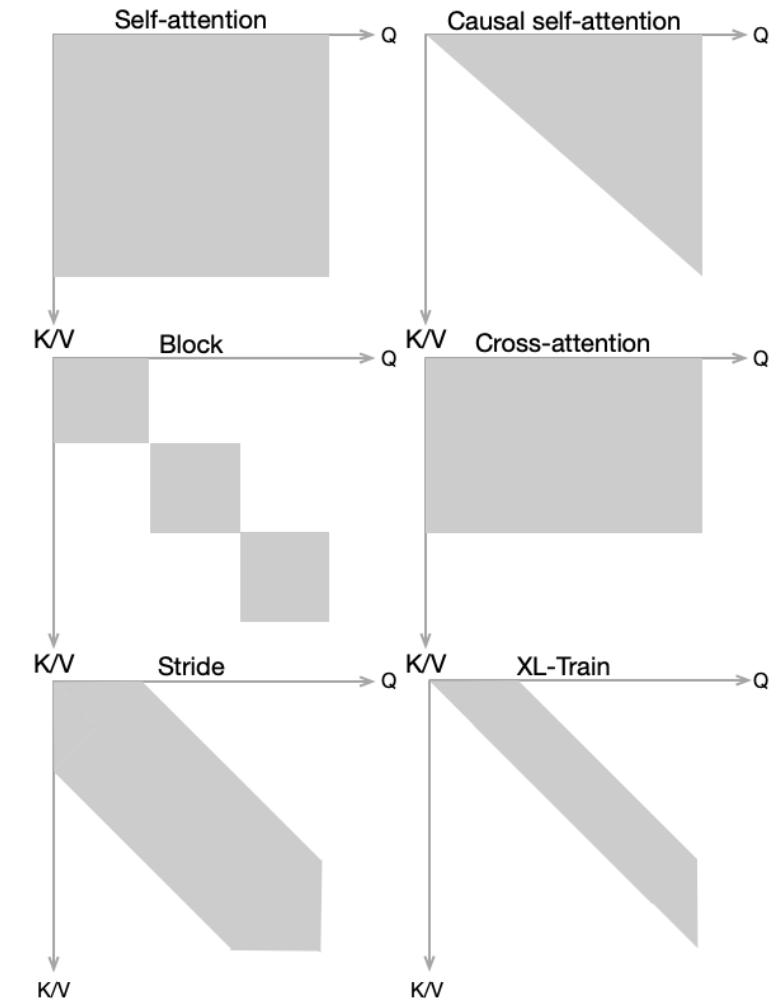
- Token & positional embedding :
  - $E \in R^{V \times d}, P \in R^{T \times d}$
- Multi-head attention
  - Self-attention & Cross-attention
    - Weight matrix:  
 $W_Q^h, W_K^h, W_V^h \in R^{d \times d_h}$
    - Head projection:  
 $W_O \in R^{d \times d}$
- ResNet & LayerNorm
- Feedforward Network
  - $W_1 \in R^{d \times 4d}, W_2 \in R^{4d \times d}$
- Output head: task related



Source : [Wiki:Transformer\\_\(machine\\_learning\\_model\)](#)

# Aspects of alternative

- Efficient Transformer (for long sequence)
  - Coarse sequence resolution:
    - Block/Stride/Clustering/Neural Memory
    - TransformerXL
  - Attention matrix approximation:
    - Linear Transformer
- LLMs specific
  - Encoder vs Decoder vs Encoder-Decoder
  - Pretraining objective
  - Positional encoding
  - Input or output LayerNorm
  - Activation



## Parameter concentration

### Decoder only Transformer(GPT)

- Parameter size:
  - Embedding:  $(V + T) \times d$
  - Attention:  $L \times (3 \times d \times d_h \times H + (d_h \times H) \times d) = 4Ld^2$
  - FFN:  $L \times ((d \times 4d + 4d) + (4d \times d + d)) \approx 8Ld^2$
- On GPT3-175B:

Total	PE	TE	Attn	FFN
174,597M	25M(0.01%)	617M(0.35%)	57,982M(33.21%)	115,970M(66.42%)

# Computation concentration

## Decoder only Transformer

Per-token calculation:

- QKV+project:  $2 \times L \times (3 \times H \times h_d \times d + (H \times h_d) \times d) = 2 \times 4Ld^2$
- Attention:  $2 \times L \times T \times d$
- FFN:  $2 \times L \times ((d \times 4d + 4d) + (4d \times d + d)) \approx 2 \times 8Ld^2$

Model training flops utilization(MFU):

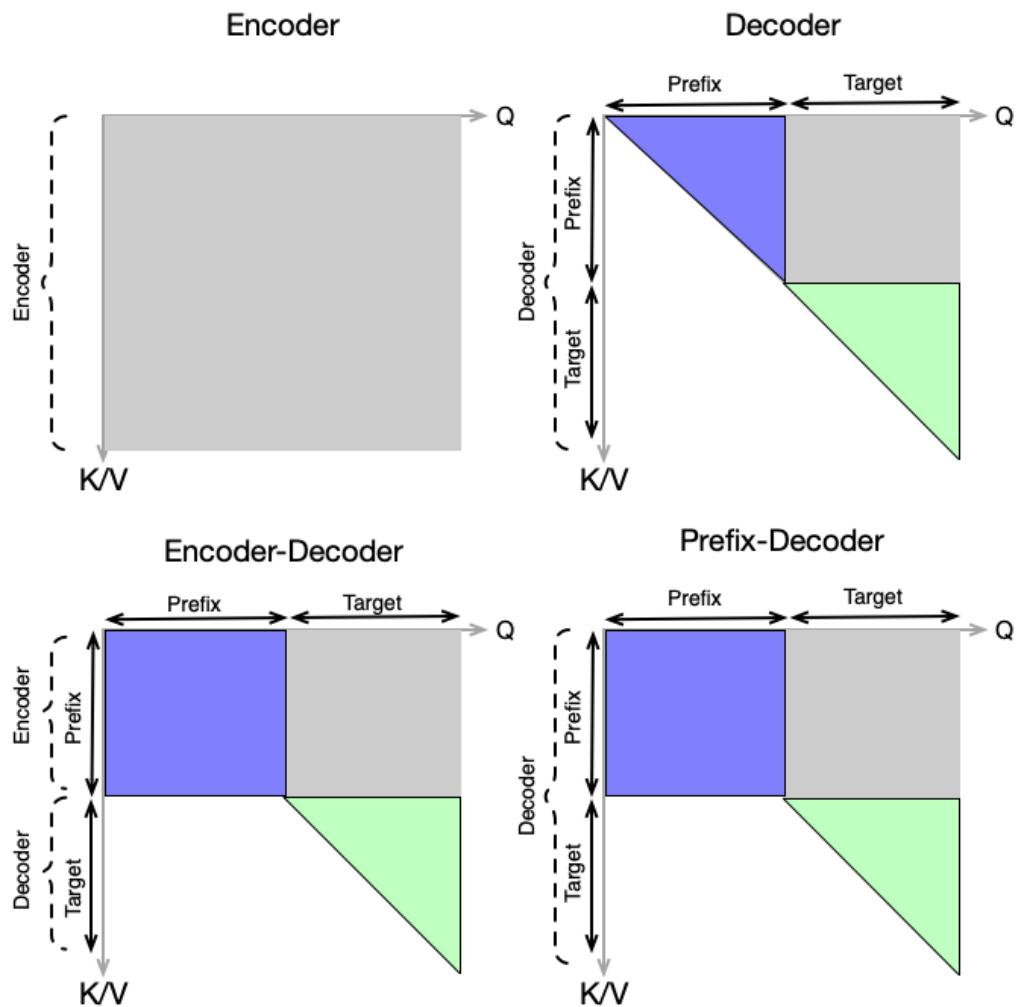
- Forward and backward:  $(1 + 2) \times (2N + 2LTd) \approx 6N$ , where  $N \approx 12Ld^2$
- Theoretical peak throughput:  $\frac{P}{6N+6LTd}$
- $\text{MFU} = \frac{\text{Observed throughput}}{\text{Theoretical peak throughput}}$

# Pretraining

- Training objectives
- Text Corpus
- Parallel strategies
- Results & Evaluation

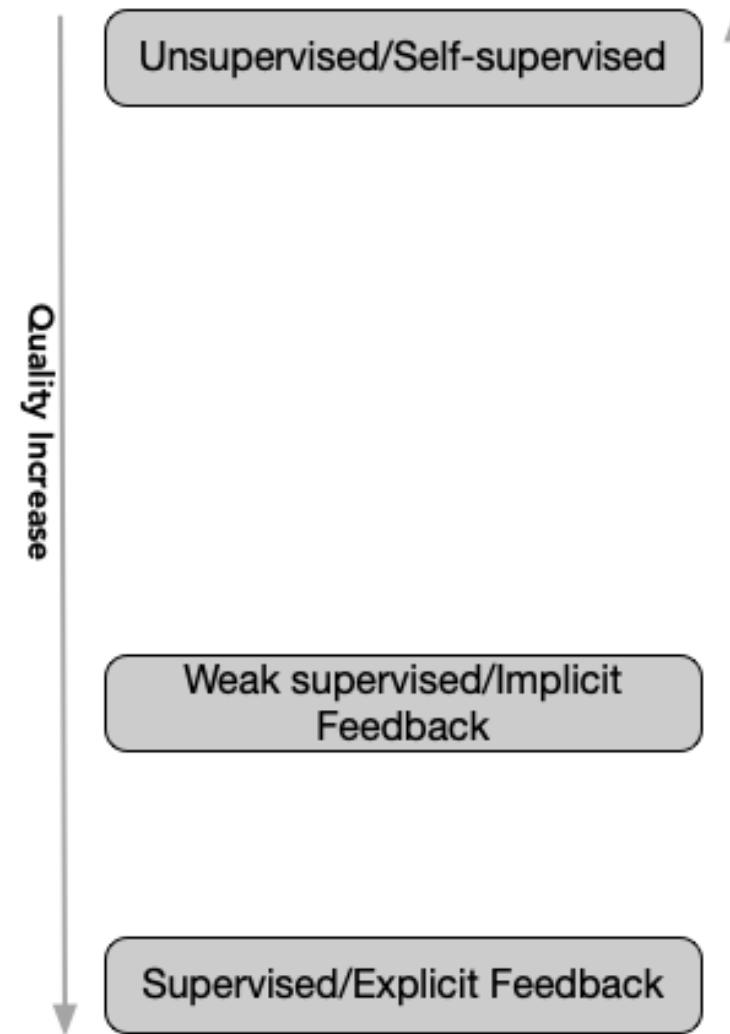
# Training architecture & objectives

- Architecture
  - Encoder: BERT series
  - Encoder-Decoder: T5(11B)
  - (Causal-)Decoder: GPTs/Ernie3.0 Titan
  - Prefix-Decoder: GLM
- Objectives
  - Masked LM: BERT/GLM/T5
  - Auto-regressive LM: T5/GPTs/Ernie3.0 Titan
  - Multi-task pretraining: GLM/Ernie3.0 Titan



# Text Corpus

- Unsupervised text
  - [BookCorpus](#) : 11,000; [Gutenberg](#) : 70,000
  - [OpenWebText](#): 8M outlinks of Reddit.com
  - [Common Crawl](#); [C4](#)
  - Code: [BigQuery](#) [Github](#)
- Weak supervised text
  - [Reddit](#) [TL;DR](#); [PushShift.io](#) [Reddit](#): Posts
  - [StackExchange](#) : Question & Answer w/ score
- Supervised text: task related
  - ~16 NLP tasks related datasets  
(Sentiment/QA/Reasoning, etc.)
  - Human answer to prompt: InstructGPT



# Baidu Ernie 3.0 Titan: 260B

- 2 Types of transformer modules
  - Universal module
  - Task specific module
- 3 Levels of pretraining tasks
  - Word aware: Knowledge integrated LM
  - Structure aware: sentence reordering task
  - Knowledge aware: controllable LM task
- 4D hybrid parallelism for training
  - Shared data parallel with ZeRO(2D)
  - Intra-layer tensor parallel(D)
  - Inter-layer pipeline parallel(D)

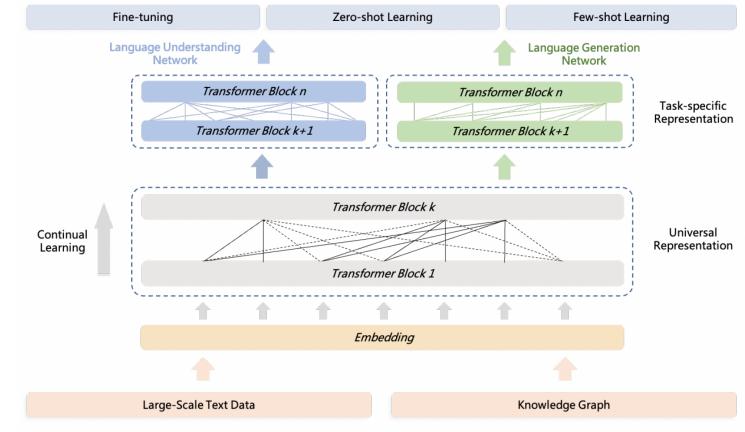


Figure 1: The framework of ERNIE 3.0.

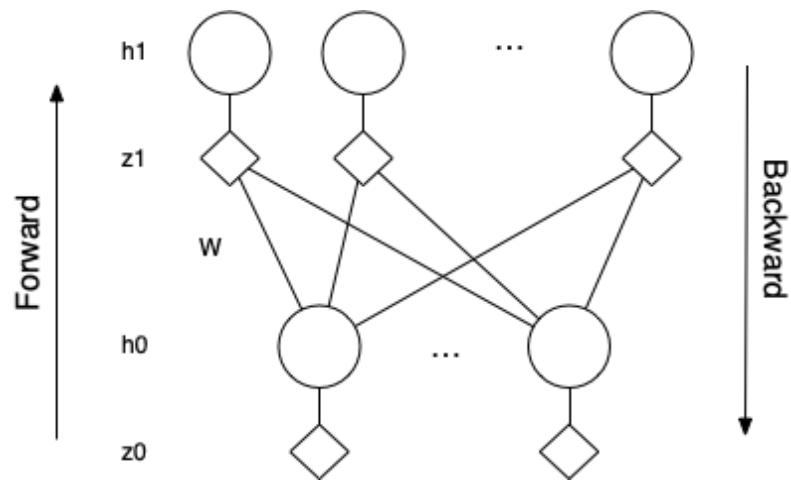
# Parallel strategies

- Why bother?
- Three parallel paradigms
  - Data parallel: ZeRO
  - Model parallel
    - Tensor parallel: Megatron-LM
    - Pipeline parallel: GPipe
- Combined implementations: DeepSpeed/ColossalAI

## Why bother?

- Too big to fit in single GPU memory
  - 175B:  $\sim (2 + 2 + 3 \times 4) \times 175 = 2800\text{GB}$  for mixed-precision training
    - Parameter & gradient(FP16): parameter( $W$ ), gradient( $g$ ,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$ )
    - Optimizer State(FP32): parameter, momentum( $m$ ), variance( $v$ )
    - Activation(FP16):  $2 \times (1 + 4 + 1) \times d \times B \times T \times L$
  - A100 Spec:
    - GPU memory: 80GB
    - GPU memory bandwidth: 2039GB/s; NVLink: 600GB/s; PCIe 4.0: 64GB/s
    - TF32: 156TFlops
- Speedup
  - Scales linearly with # of GPU cores?

# Basics on Forward & Backward and Parallel Ops



Forward:

$$h_0 = \sigma(z_0)$$

$$z_1 = W^T h_0 + b$$

$$h_1 = \sigma(z_1)$$

Backward:

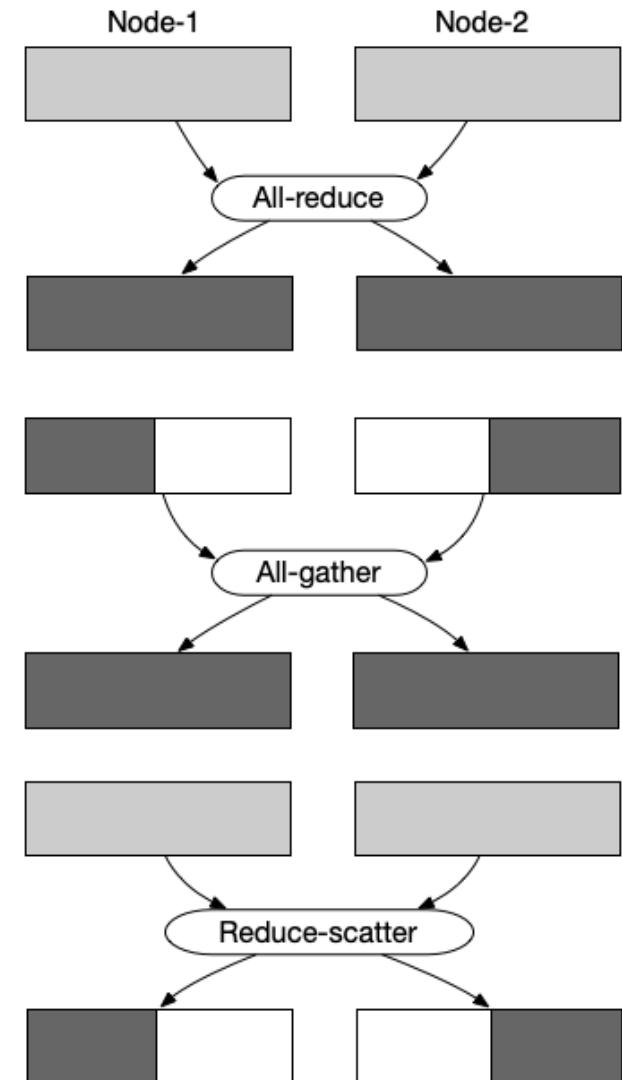
$$\left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_1}, W \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_0}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_1}, h_0 \right) \rightarrow \Delta \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$$

$$m \leftarrow \beta_1 m + (1 - \beta_1) \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$$

$$v \leftarrow \beta_2 v + (1 - \beta_2) \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial W} \right)^2$$

$$W \leftarrow W - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{v} + \epsilon} \hat{m}$$



# Data parallel: from DDP to FSDP(ZeRO)

- *Pesudo code for DDP and FSDP*

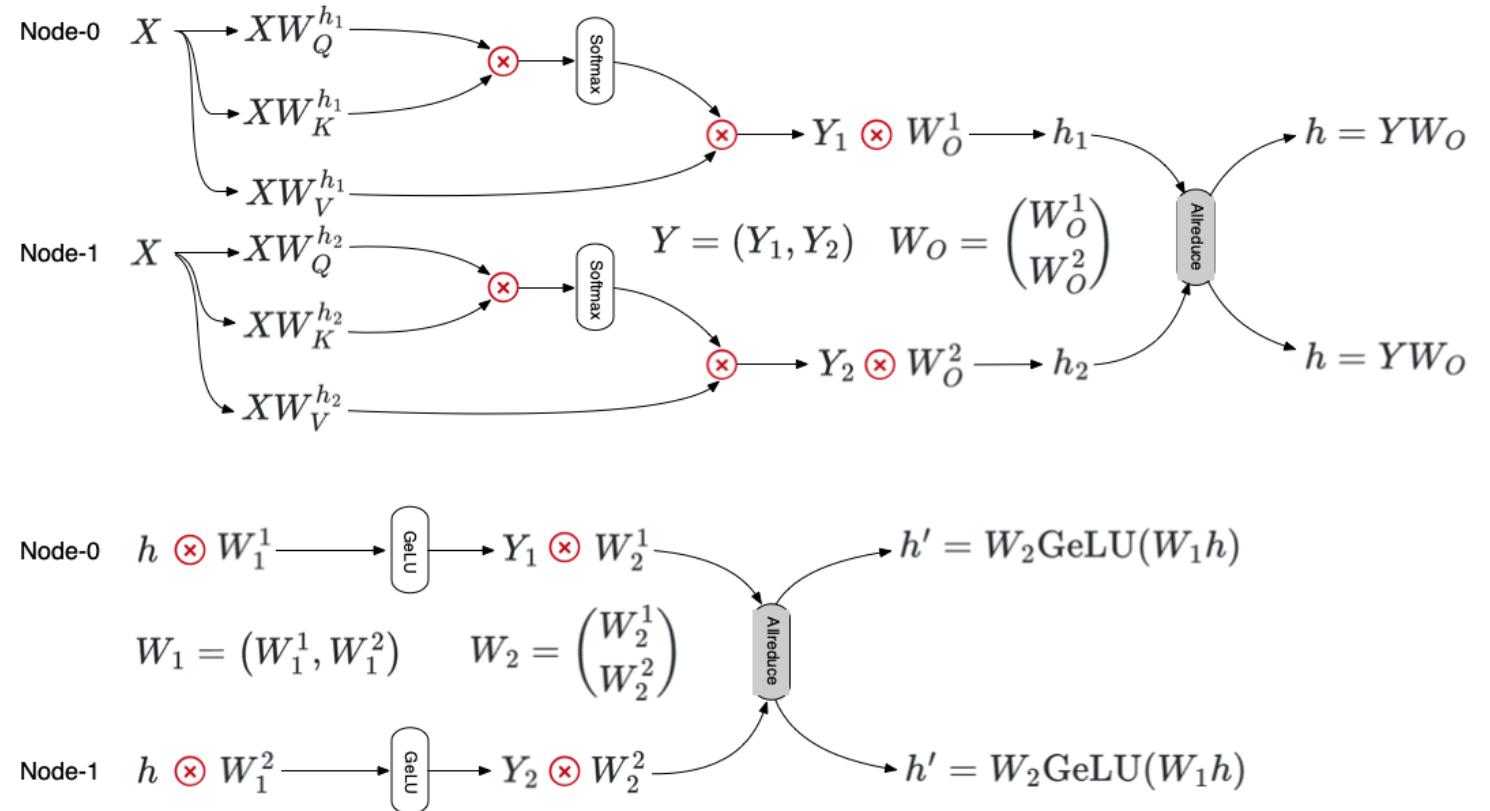
```
# forward pass :  
for layer_i in layers:  
    forward pass for layer_i  
# backward pass :  
for layer_i in layers:  
    backward pass for layer_i  
    full: all-reduce gradients for layer_i  
    full: update momentum & variance  
    full: update weights
```

```
# forward pass :  
for layer_i in layers:  
    all-gather full weights for layer_i  
    forward pass for layer_i  
    discard full weights for layer_i  
# backward pass:  
for layer_i in layers:  
    all-gather full weights for layer_i  
    backward pass for layer_i  
    discard full weights for layer_i  
    part: reduce-scatter gradients for layer_i  
    part: update momentum & variance  
    part: update weights
```

- Advantages of ZeRO
  - Parameter & gradient and optimizer states evenly shard to  $N$  nodes
  - Computation and communication overlaps

## Tensor parallel: Megatron-LM

- $W_Q, W_K, W_V$  partition by head(col)
- $W_O$  partition by row
- $W_1$  partition by col,  $W_2$  by row
- Backward Allreduce for gradient

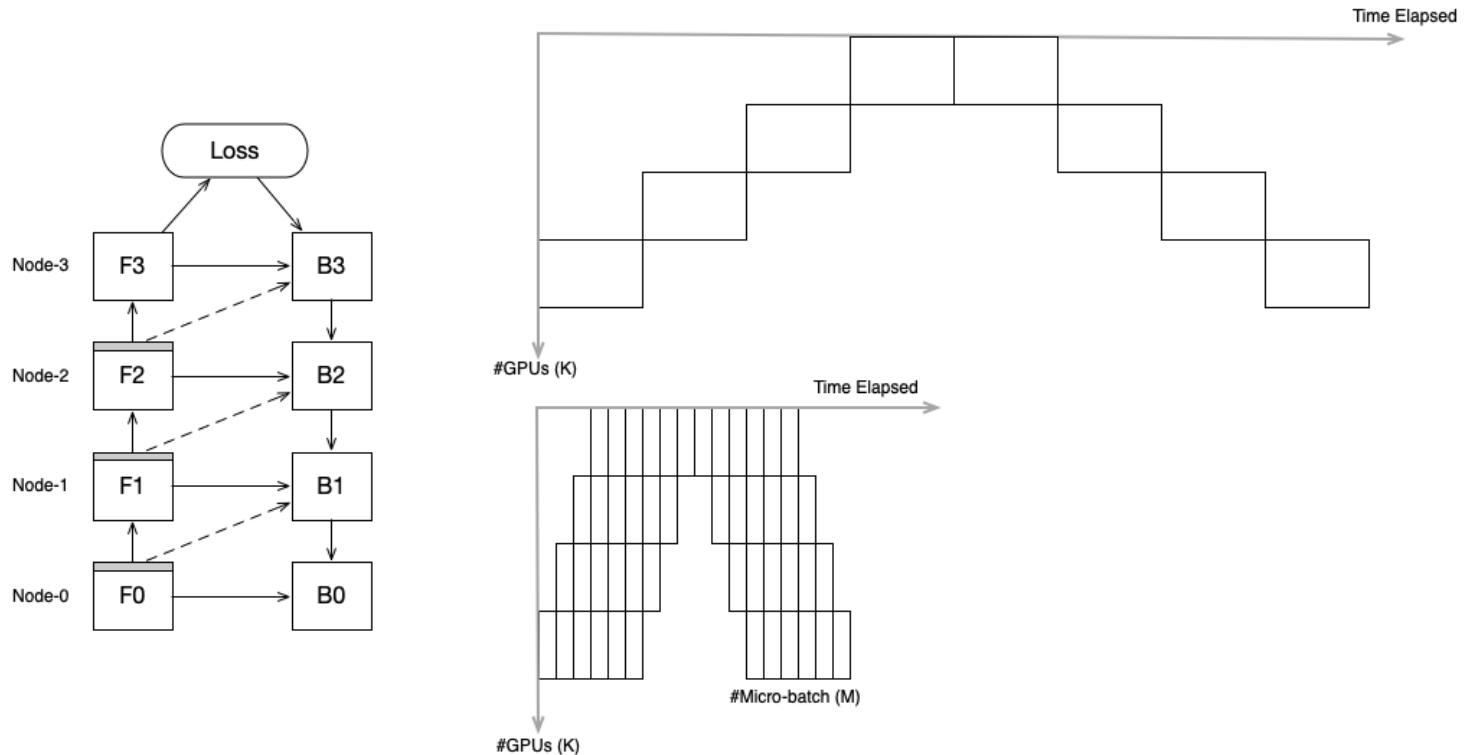


## Performance comparison of ZeRO and Megatron-LM

- Experiment hardware:
  - Megatron-LM: 32 DGX-2H servers: 512 V100, 32GB GPUs
  - ZeRO: 25 DGX-2 servers: 400 V100, 32GB GPUs
- TFlops Results:
  - Megatron-LM: 15.1 PFlops
    - 76% scaling efficiency for single GPU 39TFlops(30% of peak Flops)
  - ZeRO: 15 PFlops, with fewer GPU cores

## Pipeline parallel: GPipe

- Layer-wise model partition
- Re-materialization: output activation stored and communicated
- Pipeline reduce bubble ratio from  $\frac{K-1}{K}$  to  $\frac{K-1}{M+K-1}$



## Combined implementations: Megatron-DeepSpeed/ColossalAI

### Megatron-DeepSpeed

- Data/Model parallel supported(3D)
- ZeRO-Offload
- Sparse attention
- 1-bit Adam and 0/1 Adam
- MoE specific parallelism
- RLHF Demo: deepspeed-chat

### ColossalAI

- Data/Model parallel supported(3D)
- 3D Tensor parallelism
- ZeRO-Offload: model data supported
- MoE specific parallelism
- RLHF Demo: ColossalChat

# End of Parallel strategies

# Result & Evaluations

- CLUE/SuperCLUE
- MMLU
- MATH
- C-Eval

C-Eval Accuracy: YY: 47+

Model	Average
GPT-4	69.9
Claude-v1.3	55.5
ChatGPT	53.5
Claude-instant-v1.0	47.4
GLM-130B	40.8
LLaMA-65B	39.8
Bloomz-mt	38.0
ChatGLM-6B	37.1
Chinese-LLaMA-13B	33.1
MOSS	28.9
Chinese-Alpaca-13B	27.2

# Finetuning

- Target and issues
- Instruct finetuning
- Finetuning for specific task
- Parameter efficient finetuning

## Target and issues

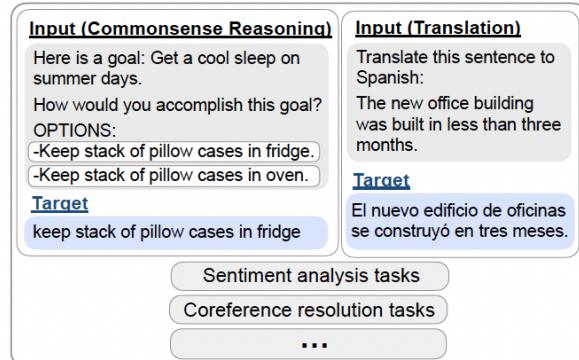
- Target
  - From pattern completion to real world tasks
- Issues
  - Instruction following
  - Hallucination
  - Toxicity and ethics
  - Securities

# Instruct Finetuning

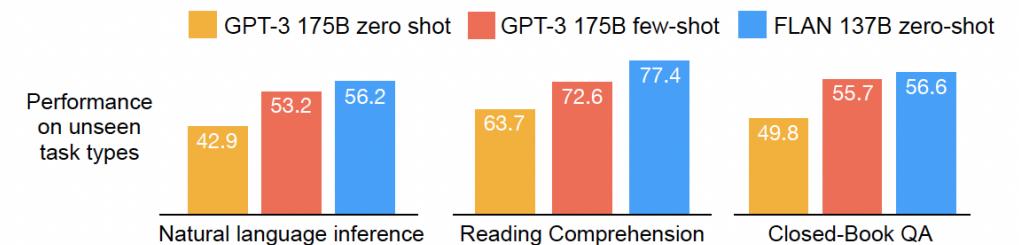
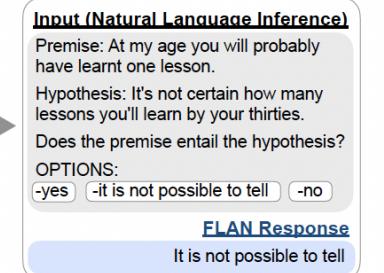
## Key to success

- Number of finetuning datasets:
  - scaling from 62 text datasets to 18K
- Model scale: 137B LaMDA-PT
- Natural language instructions

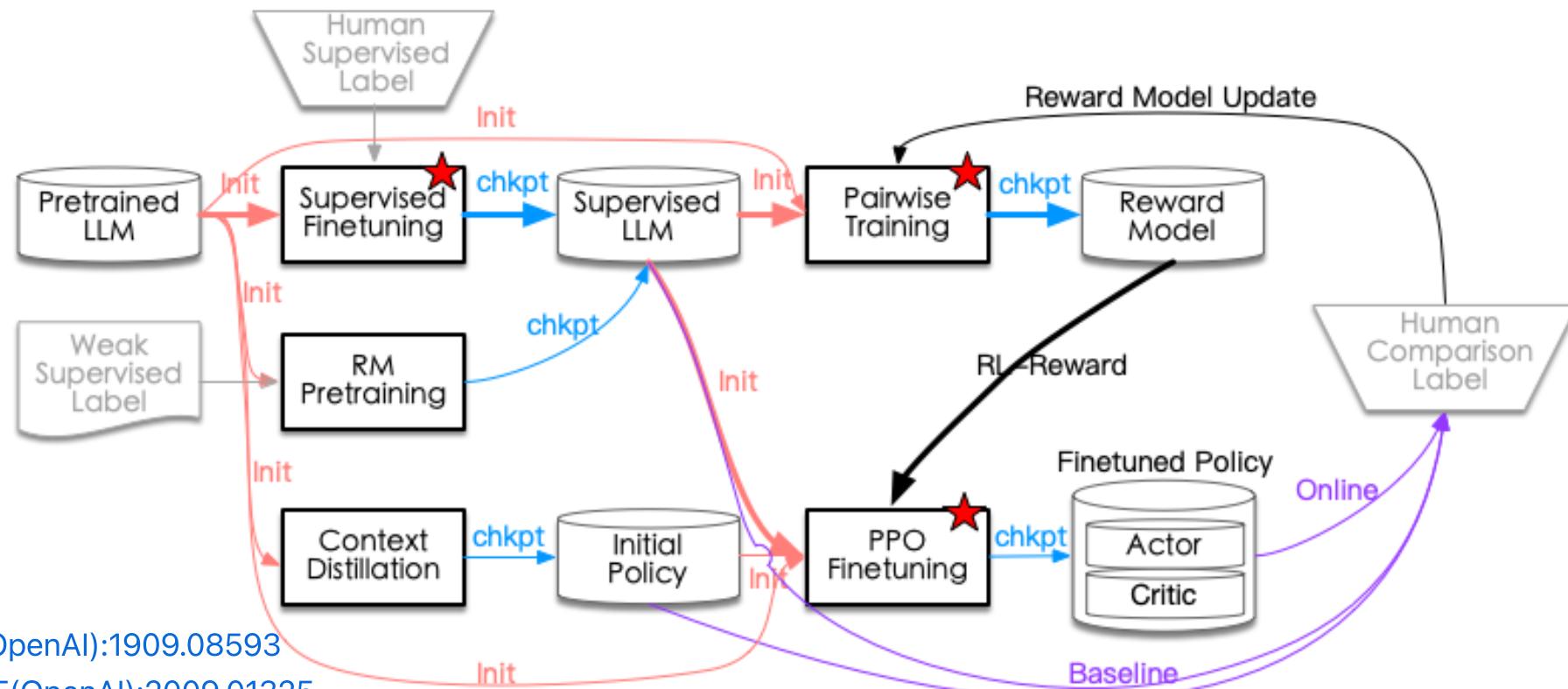
### Finetune on many tasks (“instruction-tuning”)



### Inference on unseen task type



# Finetuning for specific task



Finetune from HF(OpenAI):1909.08593

Summarize from HF(OpenAI):2009.01325

HHHA(Anthropic):2112.00861

InstructGPT(OpenAI):2203.02155

HHA(Anthropic):2204.05862

Sparrow(Deepmind):2209.14375

## Problems with Supervised Finetuning(SFT)

- Learning only the task format and the way to response for the format
- Knowledge labeled but not in the LLM leads to more hallucination
- Knowledge in the LLM but labeled as `don't know` leads to withhold information

What we want from finetuning:

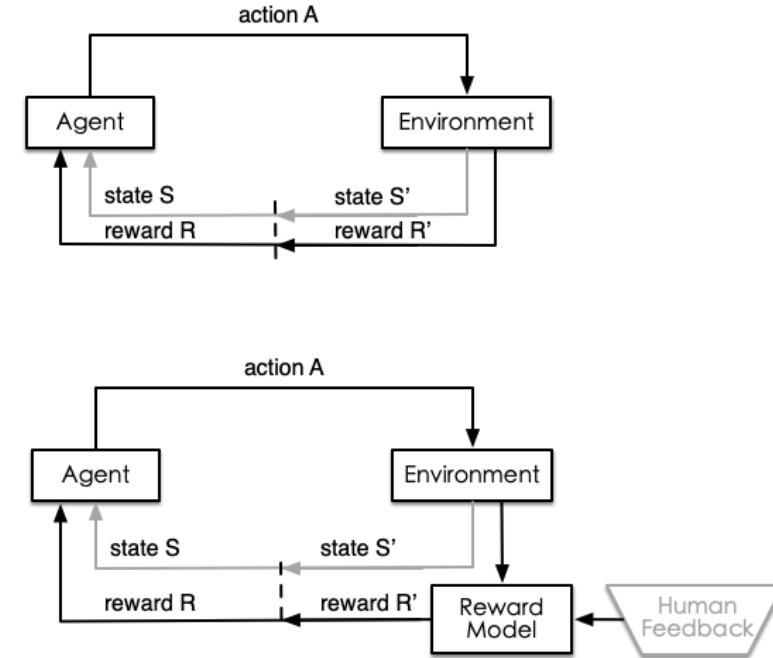
outputs its(LLM's) state of knowledge with the correct amount of hedging and expressing its uncertainty

## Advance of RL to SFT for truthfullness

- LLMs know what they know
  - Calibrated probability, uncertainty
- RLHF can leverage the self-awareness
  - Design reward function: `correct answer=1`, `don't know=0` and `wrong answer=-4`
  - RL learn optimal threshold of probability to maximize the reward
- No oracle for the correctness, delegate to Reward Model
  - Reward model: **relative criteria** trained by pairwise loss from human feedback
  - Open problem: true probabilities of everything?
  - Open problem: go beyond things that labelers can easily do
    - Verification is easier than generation

# More on Reinforcement Learning

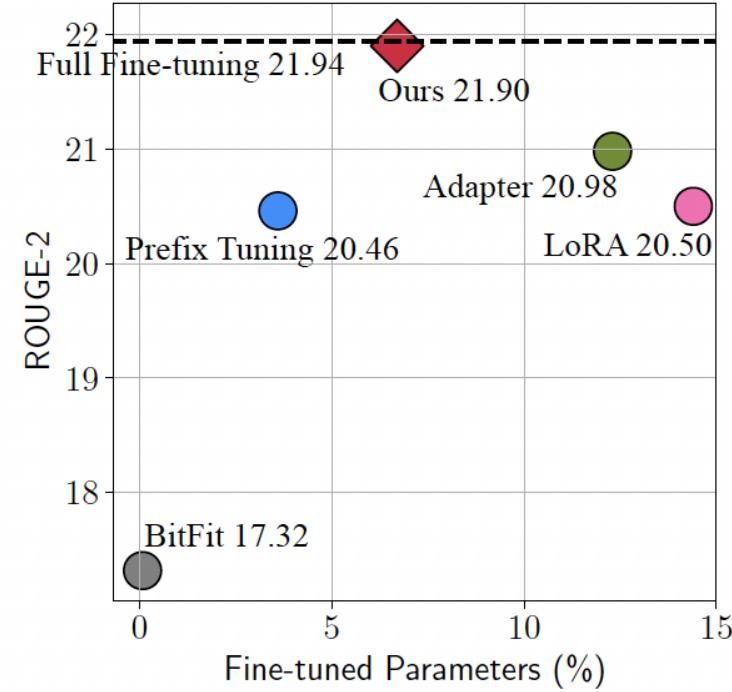
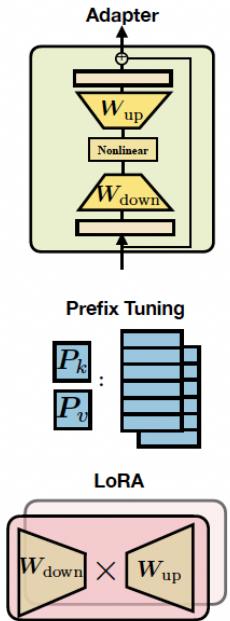
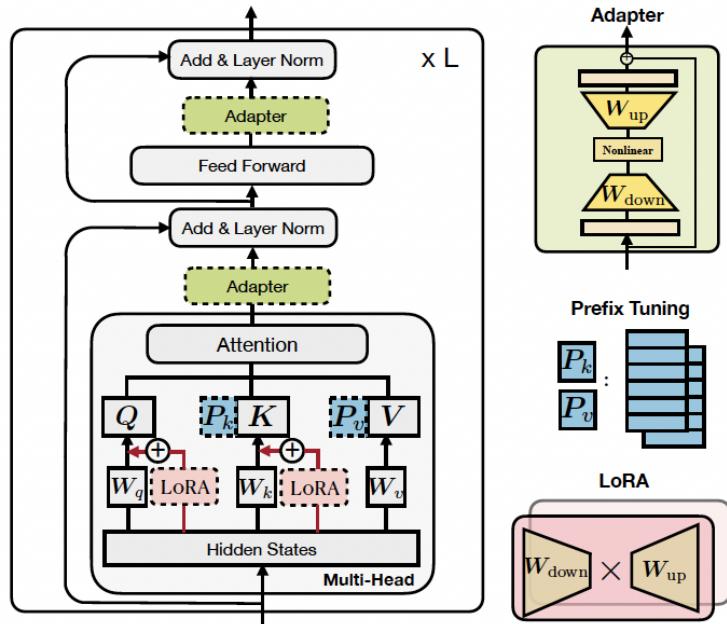
- Catalog of algorithms(**PPO belongs**)
  - World model or **model free**
  - Value-based or **policy-based(actor-critic)**
  - MC or **TD bootstrapping**
  - Off-policy or **on-policy**
  - Deterministic or **stochastic** policy
- Design consideration
  - **Sample efficiency:** Off-policy > On-policy
  - **Stability & Convergence:** Deadly Triad issue
  - **Explore & Exploit:** Random at episode beginning
  - **Bias & Variance:** Advantage Function



# Parameter Efficient Finetuning

- Design aspects
- Primary implementations
  - Adapter
  - Prefix-tuning
  - LoRA

# Methods and performance on Summerization task



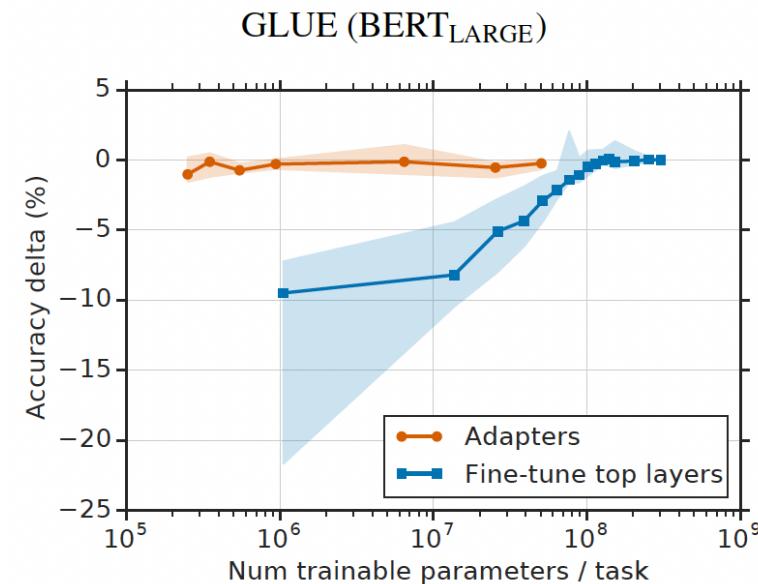
PEFT illustration and performance comparison (Source: Junxian He, et.al)

## Design aspects

- **Finetuned Modules:**
  - Attention-key/value matrix: LoRA(Q/V)
  - Attention-head: Prefix-Tuning(K/V)
  - Attention: Adapter
  - After FFN: Adapter
- **Other aspects:**
  - Multi-task consideration
  - Task related head

# Adapter

- Implementation & training notes
  - $h \leftarrow h + f(hW_{\text{down}})W_{\text{up}}$
  - Parameter scale:  
 $2 \times L \times (r \times d + r + d), r \ll d$
  - Adapt after FFN sub-layer works too
- Results
  - Finetune BERT for 26 classification Tasks
    - 3.6% parameters for 0.4% GLUE performance gap
  - Ablation: fewer layers adapted -> worse performance



## Prefix-Tuning

- Implementation
  - $\text{head} = \text{Attn}(XW_Q, [P_K; XW_K], [P_V; XW_V])$
  - Reparameterization for finetuning stability:
    - $[P_K, P_V] = \text{MLP}_\theta(P^E)$
    - $P^E$ : prefix embedding
- Parameter scale:
  - Vanilla:  $|P| \times d \times 2 \times L$
  - Reparameteration:  $|P| \times d + d \times H + H \times d \times 2 \times L$

## More on Prefix-Tuning: Training and scaling

- Training
  - Initialization:
    - Real/high frequency words activation
    - *Task relevant words / Classification labels*
  - LM Head: Next Token/Class Label
- Results & discussion
  - Finetuning 0.1% ~ 3% parameters, comparable or better performance
  - Optimal prefix length varies: longer for more complex tasks
  - Reparameterization works task-dependently

[PrefixTuning: Optimizing Continuous Prompts for Generation, Stanford, 2021](#)

[PromptTuning: The Power of Scale for Parameter-Efficient Prompt Tuning, Google, 2021](#)

[P-Tuning v2: Prompt Tuning Can Be Comparable to Fine-tuning Universally Across Scales and Tasks, Tsinghua, 2021](#)

# LoRA

- Implementation & training notes
  - Transformer:  $W = W_0 + (BA)^T$ ,  $A \in R^{r \times d}$ ,  $B \in R^{d_h \times r}$ ,  $r \ll \min\{d_h, d\}$
  - $W_Q$  and  $W_V$  considered, parameter scale:  $2 \times 2 \times d \times r \times L$
  - Modularized: Embedding , Linear , MergedLinear , Conv2D
  - Initialization:  $A$  kaiming-random,  $B$  zeros
  - Weight merged for inference efficiency
- Results
  - For 175B GPT-3 finetuning: 0.01% parameters , on par or better results
  - No additional inference computation and latency
  - Additivity for **finetuning merge** and **incremental update**

## More on LoRA: which part to update & rank settings

		# of Trainable Parameters = 18M						
Weight Type	Rank $r$	$W_q$	$W_k$	$W_v$	$W_o$	$W_q, W_k$	$W_q, W_v$	$W_q, W_k, W_v, W_o$
WikiSQL ( $\pm 0.5\%$ )	8	70.4	70.0	73.0	73.2	71.4	<b>73.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>
MultiNLI ( $\pm 0.1\%$ )	8	91.0	90.8	91.0	91.3	91.3	91.3	<b>91.7</b>

	Weight Type	$r = 1$	$r = 2$	$r = 4$	$r = 8$	$r = 64$
WikiSQL( $\pm 0.5\%$ )	$W_q$	68.8	69.6	70.5	70.4	70.0
	$W_q, W_v$	73.4	73.3	73.7	73.8	73.5
	$W_q, W_k, W_v, W_o$	74.1	73.7	74.0	74.0	73.9
MultiNLI ( $\pm 0.1\%$ )	$W_q$	90.7	90.9	91.1	90.7	90.7
	$W_q, W_v$	91.3	91.4	91.3	91.6	91.4
	$W_q, W_k, W_v, W_o$	91.2	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.4

# End of Parameter Efficient Finetuning

# Steering the decoding process of LLM

- Decoding strategies
- Prompt engineering

## Decoding strategies

- Temperature in decoding:  $p(w_i|w_{<i}) = \frac{\exp(o_i/T)}{\sum_j \exp(o_j/T)}$ ,  $o_i$  logits from LLM
- Maximal Likelihood Search
  - Greedy search:  $w_i = \arg \max p(w_i|w_{<i})$ , eq. to  $T = 0$
  - Beam search:  $w_i \in \text{TopN } p(w_i|w_{i-1}, w_{<i-1})p(w_{i-1}|w_{<i-1})$
- Sampling
  - top-K sampling:  $w_i = \text{sample TopK } p(w_i|w_{<i})$
  - top-p(Nucleus) sampling:  $w_i = \text{sample TopK}_i \sum_{w_i < K_i} p(w_i|w_{<i}) \geq p$
  - Repetition penalized sampling
- Guided decoding
  - $\text{score}(x_{t+1}, b_t) = \text{score}(b_t) + \log p(x_{t+1}) + \sum_i \alpha_i f_i(x_{t+1})$

# Prompt engineering

- One-shot interaction
  - Instruction/Zero-shot Prompt
  - Few-shot Promp
  - In-context Learning(Prompt)
  - Chain-of-Thought
- Recursive interaction
  - MRKL: [Thought/Action/Action Input/Observation]+ , zero-shot, access tools
  - **Self-ask:** Followup question? [Question/Answer]+ Final Answer , few-shot
  - **ReACT:** [Thought/Action/Observation]+ , few-shot, access tools

## More on In-context Learning

What matters?

- Examples template(instruct/CoT) & order: yes
- Label space & Input distribution(diversity): yes
- Exact {Question, Answer} pair: no/yes

Why it works?

- Interpretation from Topic Model:  $P(o|p) = \int_z P(o|z, p)P(z|p)dz$
- Induction head: [a] [b] ... [a] -> [b]

[A Mathematical Framework for Transformer Circuits, 2021, Anthropic](#)

[How does in-context learning work?, 2022, Stanford](#)

[Rethinking the Role of Demonstrations: What Makes In-Context Learning Work?, 2022, Meta](#)

[Larger language models do in-context learning differently, 2023, Google](#)

# Augmentation and Plugins

- Augmented Language Models
- Plugins Ecosystem

# Augmented Language Models

- Pros and Cons in vanilla LLMs
- Augmentation
  - Reasoning/Planning
  - Tool usage

# Pros and Cons in vanilla LLMs

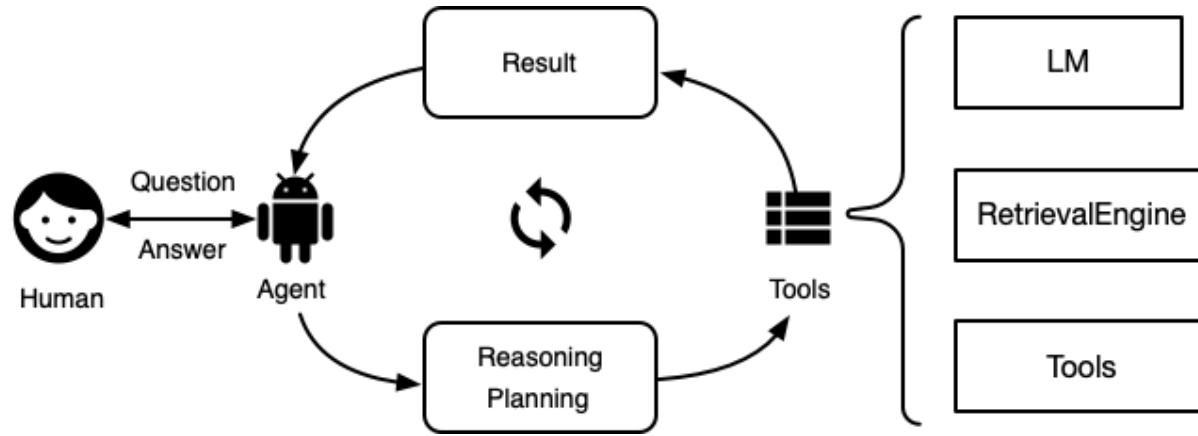
## Pros

- World knowledge
- Instruction Following
- Few/Zero-shot Learning
- In-context Learning
- Chain-of-Thought
- Arithmetic/Commonsense Reasoning

## Cons

- Compression of world knowledge
- No up-to-date knowledge
- Context limitation
- Hallucinations

# Augmented Language Model Brief Overview



- 2-step loops in augmenting
  - What: Planning/Reasoning
  - How: Tool usage
- 3 methods for augmenting
  - In-context prompt:
    - One-shot/Recursive
  - Pretraining/Finetuning
    - Human/Self-teach
  - Reinforcement Learning:
    - Hardcode/Human-Feedback

# Planning by self-talk: Self-ask

- Multi-hop question and compositionality gap
- Self-ask prompt:
  - Few-shot prompt scaffold:

```
Question: {{Question}}
Are follow up questions needed here: Yes
Follow up: {{Follow-up-question}}
Intermediate answer: {{Intermediate-answer}}
So the final answer is: {{Final-answer}}
```

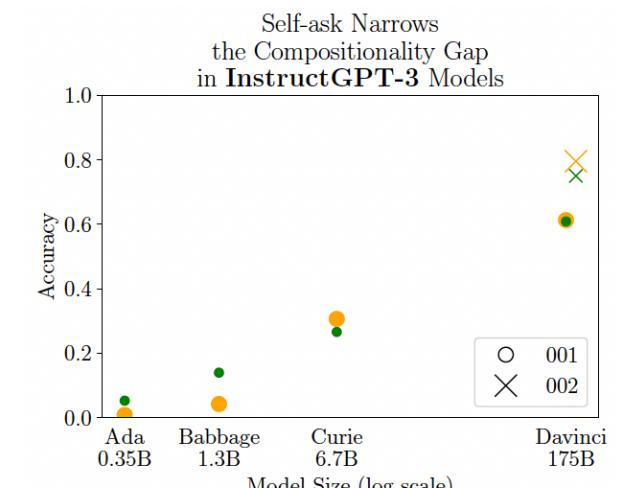
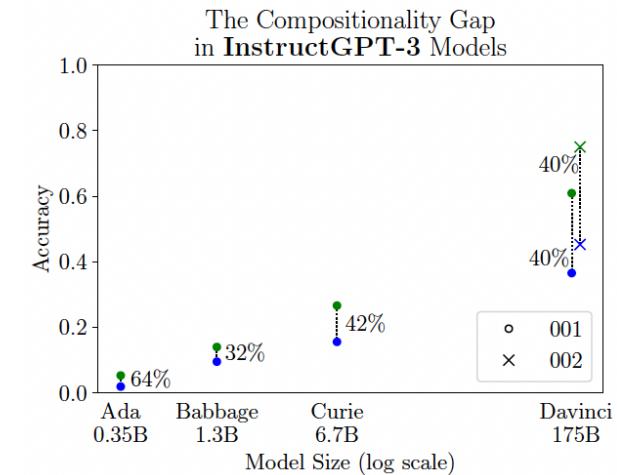
  

```
Question: {{Question}}
Are follow up questions needed here: {{LLM-gen}}
```

- Few-shot prompt with search engine:
  - The same prompt as before
  - Generated by query search engine:

```
Intermediate answer: {{Intermediate-answer}}
```

## Accuracy on *Compositional Celebrities* 2-hop questions



# Planning by self-talk: Self-ask prompt

**Question:** Who lived longer, Theodor Haecker or Harry Vaughan Watkins?

**Are follow up questions needed here: Yes.**

**Follow up:** How old was Theodor Haecker when he died?

**Intermediate answer:** Theodor Haecker was 65 years old when he died.

**Follow up:** How old was Harry Vaughan Watkins when he died?

**Intermediate answer:** Harry Vaughan Watkins was 69 years old when he died.

**So the final answer is:** Harry Vaughan Watkins

**Question:** Who was president of the U.S. when superconductivity was discovered?

**Are follow up questions needed here: Yes.**

**Follow up:** When was superconductivity discovered?

**Intermediate answer:** Superconductivity was discovered in 1911.

**Follow up:** Who was president of the U.S. in 1911?

**Intermediate answer:** William Howard Taft.

**So the final answer is:** William Howard Taft.

# Planning by self-talk: Self-ask prompt with search engine

**Question:** Who lived longer, Theodor Haecker or Harry Vaughan Watkins?

**Are follow up questions needed here: Yes.**

**Follow up:** How old was Theodor Haecker when he died?

**Intermediate answer:** Theodor Haecker was 65 years old when he died.

**Follow up:** How old was Harry Vaughan Watkins when he died?

**Intermediate answer:** Harry Vaughan Watkins was 69 years old when he died.

**So the final answer is:** Harry Vaughan Watkins

**Question:** Who was president of the U.S. when superconductivity was discovered?

**Are follow up questions needed here: Yes.**

**Follow up:** When was superconductivity discovered?

**Intermediate answer:** Superconductivity was discovered in 1911.

**Follow up:** Who was president of the U.S. in 1911?

**Intermediate answer:** William Howard Taft.

**So the final answer is:** William Howard Taft.

# Synergy between reasoning and actions: ReAct prompt with tools

- Two kinds of tasks
    - **Reasoning:** multi-hop QA(HotspotQA)
    - **Decision making:** long horizon/delayed reward(WebShop)
  - Space of reasoning and actions
    - **reasoning:** language generated by LLM
      - goal or question decompose
      - commonsense or arithmetic reasoning
      - search reformulation
      - answer synthesis
    - **actions:** task related
      - search/find/finish for reasoning
- $\text{ReAct} \leq \text{CoT-SC}$
  - $\text{CoT-SC} \rightarrow \text{ReAct} > \text{CoT-SC}$
  - $\text{ReAct} \rightarrow \text{CoT-SC} > \text{CoT-SC}$

Prompt Method <sup>a</sup>	HotpotQA (EM)	Fever (Acc)
Standard	28.7	57.1
CoT (Wei et al., 2022)	29.4	56.3
CoT-SC (Wang et al., 2022a)	33.4	60.4
Act	25.7	58.9
ReAct	27.4	60.9
CoT-SC → ReAct	34.2	<b>64.6</b>
ReAct → CoT-SC	<b>35.1</b>	62.0
<b>Supervised SoTA<sup>b</sup></b>	67.5	89.5

Table 1: PaLM-540B prompting results on HotpotQA and Fever.

## CoT prompt

**Question** Musician and satirist Allie Goertz wrote a song about the "The Simpsons" character Milhouse, who Matt Groening named after who?

**Thought** Let's think step by step. Milhouse was named after U.S. president Richard Nixon, so the answer is Richard Nixon.

**Answer** Richard Nixon

**Question** Which documentary is about Finnish rock groups, Adam Clayton Powell or The Saimaa Gesture?

**Thought** Let's think step by step. Adam Clayton Powell (film) is a documentary about an African-American politician, not Finnish rock groups. So the documentary about Finnish rock groups must instead be The Saimaa Gesture.

**Answer** The Saimaa Gesture

**Question** What is the elevation range for the area that the eastern sector of the Colorado orogeny extends into?

**Thought** Let's think step by step. The eastern sector of Colorado orogeny extends into the High Plains. High Plains rise in elevation from around 1,800 to 7,000 ft, so the answer is 1,800 to 7,000 ft.

**Answer** 1,800 to 7,000 ft

# Act only prompt

{{Few-shot examples ahead}}

**Question:** What is the elevation range for the area that the eastern sector of the Colorado orogeny extends into?

**Action 1 Search[Colorado orogeny]**

**Observation 1** The Colorado orogeny was an episode of mountain building (an orogeny) in Colorado and surrounding areas.

**Action 2 Lookup[eastern sector]**

**Observation 2 (Result 1 / 1)** The eastern sector extends into the High Plains and is called the Central Plains orogeny.

**Action 3 Search[High Plains]**

**Observation 3** High Plains refers to one of two distinct land regions:

**Action 4 Search[High Plains (United States)]**

**Observation 4** The High Plains are a subregion of the Great Plains. From east to west, the High Plains rise in elevation from around 1,800 to 7,000 ft (550 to 2,130m).[3]

**Action 5 Finish[1,800 to 7,000 ft]**

# ReAct prompt

{{Few-shot examples ahead}}

**Question** What is the elevation range for the area that the eastern sector of the Colorado orogeny extends into?

**Thought 1** I need to search Colorado orogeny, find the area that the eastern sector of the Colorado orogeny extends into, then find the elevation range of the area.

**Action 1** Search[Colorado orogeny]

**Observation 1** The Colorado orogeny was an episode of mountain building (an orogeny) in Colorado and surrounding areas.

**Thought 2** It does not mention the eastern sector. So I need to look up eastern sector.

**Action 2** Lookup[eastern sector]

**Observation 2** (Result 1 / 1) The eastern sector extends into the High Plains and is called the Central Plains orogeny.

**Thought 3** The eastern sector of Colorado orogeny extends into the High Plains. So I need to search High Plains and find its elevation range.

**Action 4** Search[High Plains (United States)]

**Observation 4** The High Plains are a subregion of the Great Plains. From east to west, the High Plains rise in elevation from around 1,800 to 7,000 ft (550 to 2,130m).[3]

**Thought 5** High Plains rise in elevation from around 1,800 to 7,000 ft, so the answer is 1,800 to 7,000 ft.

**Action 5** Finish[1,800 to 7,000 ft]

# Augment LM with retrieval end-to-end: REALM(pretraining)

- Two steps of *retrieve* and *predict*
  - $P(y|x) = \sum_z P(y|z, x)P(z|x)$
  - *Neural retrieval*:  $P(z|x) = \text{Softmax}_z(\text{BERT}_{\text{CLS}}(x)^T \text{BERT}_{\text{CLS}}(z))$
  - *Knowledge-augmented encoder*:  $P(y|z, x)$ 
    - Pretraining: MLM loss of BERT
    - Finetuning: Reading Comprehension loss of BERT (assume  $y \in z$ )
- Practical training
  - Involve top-K documents of  $P(z|x)$
  - Vector search of top-K with asynchronous index update

# Augment LM with retrieval end-to-end: REALM (Demo/Ablation)

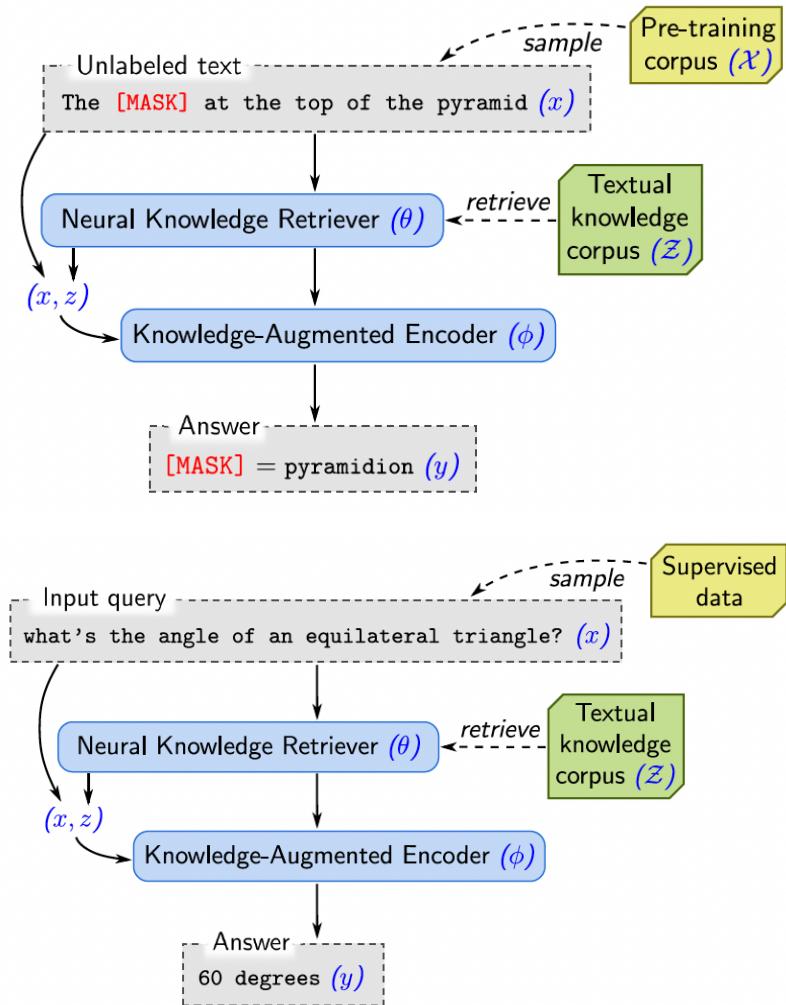


Table 2. Ablation experiments on NQ’s development set.

Ablation	Exact Match	Zero-shot Retrieval Recall@5
REALM	38.2	38.5
REALM retriever+Baseline encoder	37.4	38.5
Baseline retriever+REALM encoder	35.3	13.9
Baseline (ORQA)	31.3	13.9
REALM with random uniform masks	32.3	24.2
REALM with random span masks	35.3	26.1
30× stale MIPS	28.7	15.1

- joint training of retrieval/encoder helps
- index update required

# Teach LM to use search and browse web: WebGPT(finetuning)

- Long format question-answering problem(LFQA)
- Leverage on-the-shelf knowledge retrieval & answer synthesis system
  - Bing Search API
  - GPT-3 175B
- Focus on finetuning to align with human feedback
  - **Behavior Cloning(BC)**: Supervised finetune with human *demonstrations*
  - **Reward Modeling(RM)**: Train with *comparison* feedback based on BC model
  - **Reinforcement Learning**: Finetune BC model with RM reward and BC KL penalty
  - Generation with **rejection sampling**: BC/RL on RM

# Teach LM to use search and browse web: Human Feedback Tool

Question answering playground

Why do spicy foods make you sweat? **Question**

This question does not make sense | This question should not be answered **Flags**

Why Does Spicy Food Make You Sweat? ([www.epainassist.com](http://www.epainassist.com)) **Page title**

Navigation bar

← Why do spicy foods make you sweat? Find in page ↑ ↓

fusely. It is a common phenomenon and almost everyone once in a while faces it. The reason behind sweating when eating spicy food is due to a chemical called as [Capsaicin](#) present in chilies and pepper which causes the body to send signal to the brain that the body is getting overheated as a result of which sweat comes out. The Capsaicin present in the spicy food causes certain receptors responsible for sweating to get activated resulting in [sweating](#). When talking about Capsaicin, as stated it is a primary chemical found in the chilies and pepper because of which spices and pepper taste the way they do. It also makes the food that much tastier.

[Image: Why Does Spicy Food Make You Sweat]

**## What is the Mechanism Behind Sweating When Eating Spicy Food?**

Coming to the mechanism as to what causes you to sweat when eating spicy food, the answer is that chemical Capsaicin activates receptors in the skin that normally respond to excess [heat](#) or in a hot environment. These receptors are known as polymodal nociceptors. These receptors only respond to extreme conditions or intense mechanical stimulation like a burn or a

Page text

Reset buttons

Reset without saving | Save and reset

Quotes section

+ Add new quote

[1] Why Do People Sweat When They Eat Spicy Foods? | Livestrong.com ([www.livestrong.com](http://www.livestrong.com))

According to an Arizona University article entitled "The Capsaicin Receptor; A Pepper's Pathway to Pain," capsaicin is a molecule found in chili peppers that causes the spicy taste. The body also has a capsaicin receptor found on certain nerves that are heat-sensitive. When activated, these nerves send signals to the spinal cord and brain to send a perception of heat-related pain. The brain responds by triggering chemical reactions to cause cooling of the body, such as a sweat response.

Number of quote tokens left: 381

Number of actions left: 16

Done quoting! Write an answer

Budget section

# Teach LM to use search and browse web: Action Space & Prompt

- Action Space

- Search {query}
- Clicked on link {link ID}
- Find in page: {text}
- Quote: {text}
- Scrolled down/up {1,2,3}
- Top/Back
- End: Answer
- End: {Nonsense, Controversial}

- Prompt

♦Question  
How can I train the crows in my neighborhood to bring me gifts?

♦Quotes  
From Gifts From Crows | Outside My Window ([www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org](http://www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org))  
> Many animals give gifts to members of their own species but crows and other corvids are the only ones known to give gifts to humans.

♦Past actions  
Search how to train crows to bring you gifts  
Click Gifts From Crows | Outside My Window [www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org](http://www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org)  
Quote  
Back

♦Title  
Search results for: how to train crows to bring you gifts

♦Scrollbar: 0 - 11  
♦Text  
(0) How to Make Friends With Crows - PetHelpful ([pethelpful.com](http://pethelpful.com))  
If you did this a few times, your crows would learn your new place, but as I said, I'm not sure if they will follow or visit you there since it's probably not in their territory. The other option is simply to make new crow friends with the crows that live in your new neighborhood.

(1) Gifts From Crows | Outside My Window ([www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org](http://www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org))  
The partial piece of apple may have been left behind when the crow was startled rather than as a gift. If the crows bring bright objects you'll know for sure that it's a gift because it's not something they eat.  
Brandi Williams says: May 28, 2020 at 7:19 am.

♦Actions left: 96  
♦Next action

(b) Corresponding text given to the model.

# Teach LM to use search and browse web: Main Conclusion

**Question**

How can I train the crows in my neighborhood to bring me gifts?

Option A    Option B    Comparison

**Option A**

Crows will give gifts to humans who feed them a lot and pay attention to them, or even rescue them [1]. If you learn their language and the crows learn your patterns, they may start to trust you [2]. Sometimes a crow will leave a gift [2].

[1] Gifts From Crows | Outside My Window ([www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org](http://www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org))  
Neutral

Many animals give gifts to members of their own species but crows and other corvids are the only ones known to give gifts to humans. As John Marzluff explains in the video, crows will do this for people who feed them a lot and pay attention to them, or even rescue them.

[2] The girl who gets gifts from birds - BBC News ([www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com))  
Trustworthy

The human learns their language and the crows learn their feeder's patterns and posture. They start to know and trust each other. Sometimes a crow leaves a gift.

**Annotations (optional)**

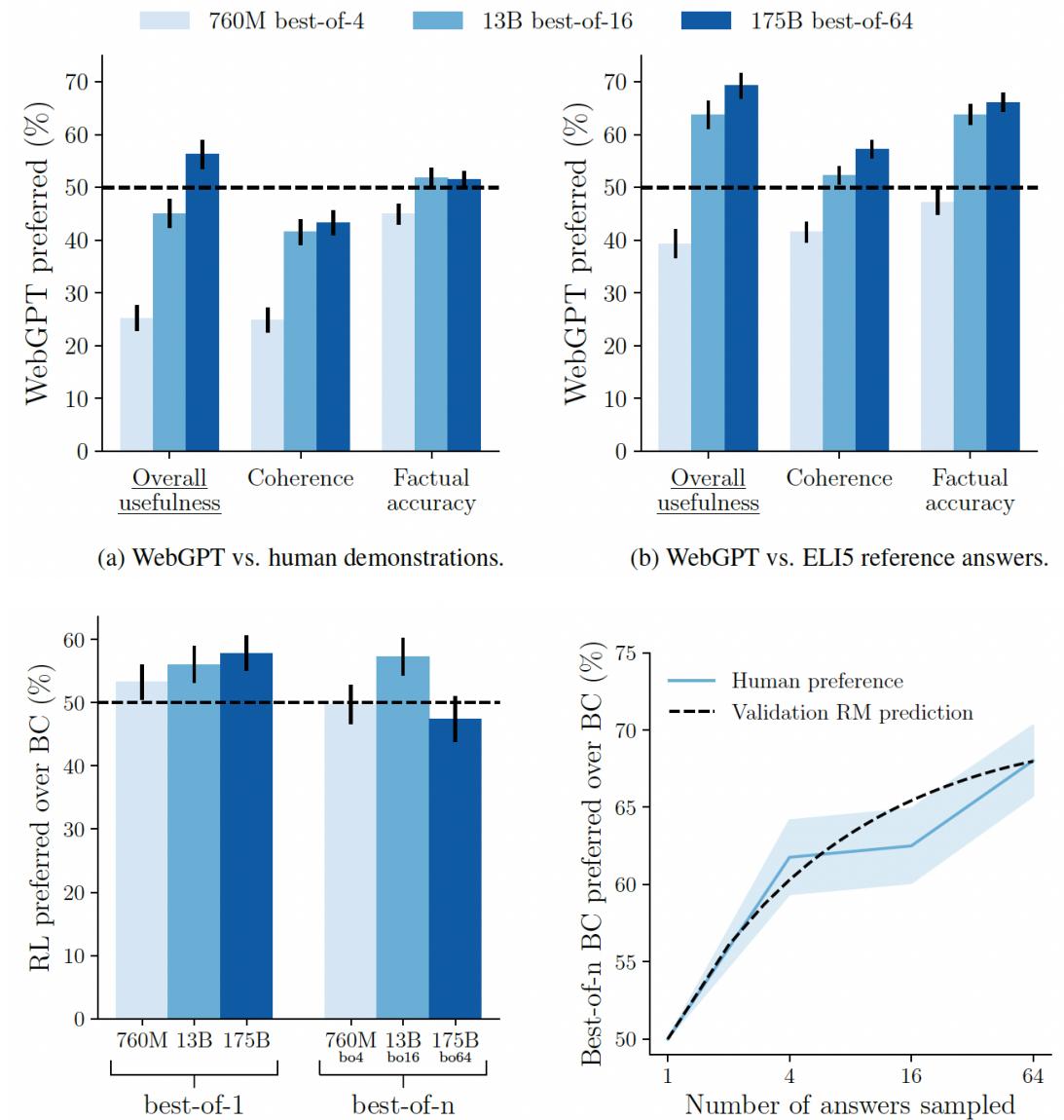
Label the sources, and use the tools to annotate the answer. (Optional)

Strong support  
 Weak support  
 No support  
 Citation error  
 Magic differ wand

Core Crows will give gifts to humans who...  
Core If you learn their language and the...  
Core Sometimes a crow will leave a gift

Notes of anything else that makes this answer useful to the person asking the question (optional):

- Outperform human & reference answer
- RL shadowed by BC-best-of-n



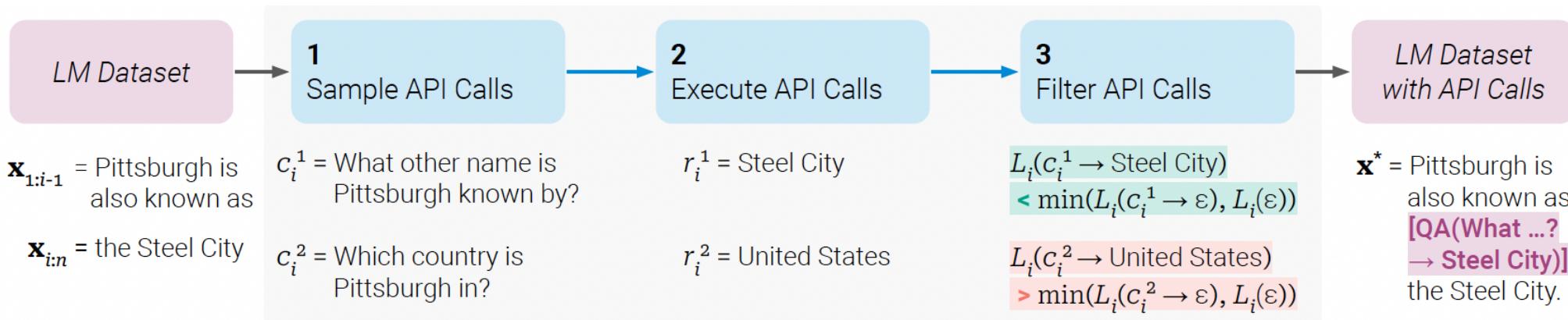
# LLM self-teach to use tools: Toolformer

## Corpus annotation

- Prompt LM(tool-wise) and sampling  $m$  tools for top- $K$  position
- Call APIs get  $m \times K$  response
- Filter APIs for LM loss reduction  $\geq T_f$
- Augment corpus with remaining APIs

## LLM finetuning & prediction

- Finetuning using standard LM objective
- Decoding as usual, stop when meeting →, call corresponding API
- Fill text with API response, continue decoding



# Prompt & tools involved in Toolformer

## Tools involved

- Question Answering:
  - Atlas(Retrieval augmented QA LM)
- Calculator
- Wikipedia Search:
  - BM25 retrieval for wikidump
- Machine Translation System
  - any lang to English trans(NLLB)
- Calendar

## Prompt for QA Tool

Your task is to add calls to a Question Answering API to a piece of text. The questions should help you get information required to complete the text. You can call the API by writing "[QA(question)]" where "question" is the question you want to ask. Here are some examples of API calls:

**Input:** Joe Biden was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

**Output:** Joe Biden was born in [QA("Where was Joe Biden born?")] Scranton, [QA("In which state is Scranton?")] Pennsylvania.

**Input:** Coca-Cola, or Coke, is a carbonated soft drink manufactured by the Coca-Cola Company.

**Output:** Coca-Cola, or [QA("What other name is Coca-Cola known by?")] Coke, is a carbonated soft drink manufactured by [QA("Who manufactures Coca-Cola?")] the Coca-Cola Company.

**Input:** x

**Output:**

# Results and limitations

## Experiment settings & results

- GPT-J(6B) finetuned with CCNet(HQ subset of C4)
- Toolformer outperforms on QA/MLQA/math reasoning/Temporal Datasets, e.g. 3 LAMA QA subsets

## Limitations

- No capability of tools in a chain
- No tool interaction like WebGPT
- Sensitive to exact wording of input

Model	SQuAD	Google-RE	T-REx
GPT-J	17.8	4.9	31.9
GPT-J + CC	19.2	5.6	33.2
Toolformer (disabled)	22.1	6.3	34.9
Toolformer	<b>33.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>
OPT (66B)	21.6	2.9	30.1
GPT-3 (175B)	26.8	7.0	39.8

Table 3: Results on subsets of LAMA. Toolformer uses the question answering tool for most examples, clearly outperforming all baselines of the same size and achieving results competitive with GPT-3 (175B).

# End of Augmented Language Models

# Plugins

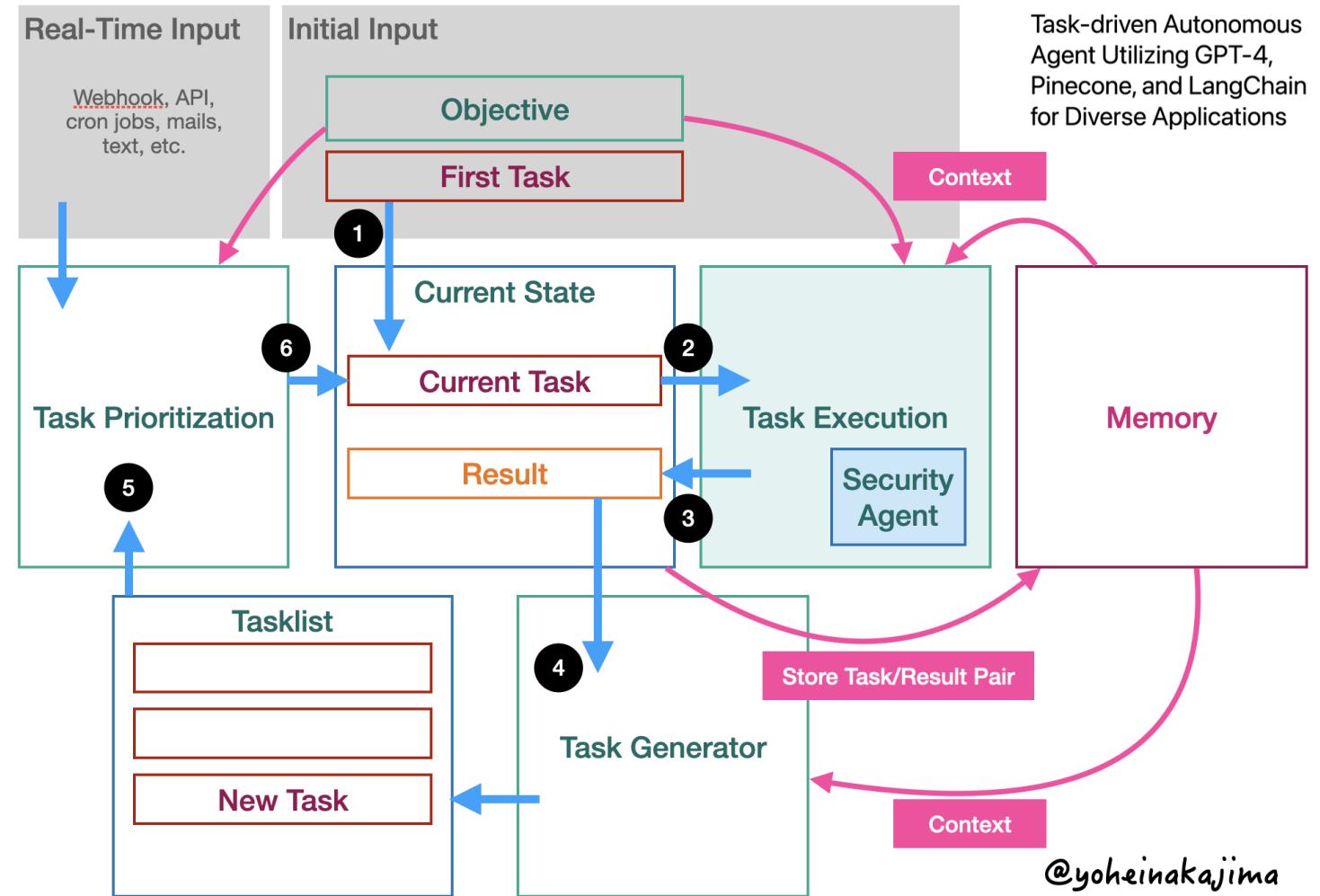
- Plugins ecosystem
- Primary implementations
  - Langchain Agent/Tool
  - ChatGPT Plugins
  - Fixie
  - Other examples in application

## Plugins ecosystem

- Tool as a service
- From SEO to LMO
- Orchestration by LLM

# Paradigm of Task-driven Autonomous Agent

- AutoGPT/BabyAGI
- Langchain Agent/Tool
- Fixie



# Langchain Agent/Tool

Agent(backed by LLM) drives everything

- **prompt** with examples of planning and step-by-step actions
- **weak(description in prompt)** tool operating manual
- interact between LLM and tool with `stop` argument
- reasoning trace stored in `scratchpad` : *short memory*
- `memory` supported for chat history buffer: *long memory*

Implemented Agents

- **mrkl**: zeroshot, open tool-set
- **Self-ask-with-search**: Google search
- **ReAct**: Wiki [search|find]
- **chat**: ReAct open tool-set, action in JSON
- **conversational**: ReAct open tool-set, interact with human
- **conversational\_chat**: ReAct open tool-set, user take action marked in JSON

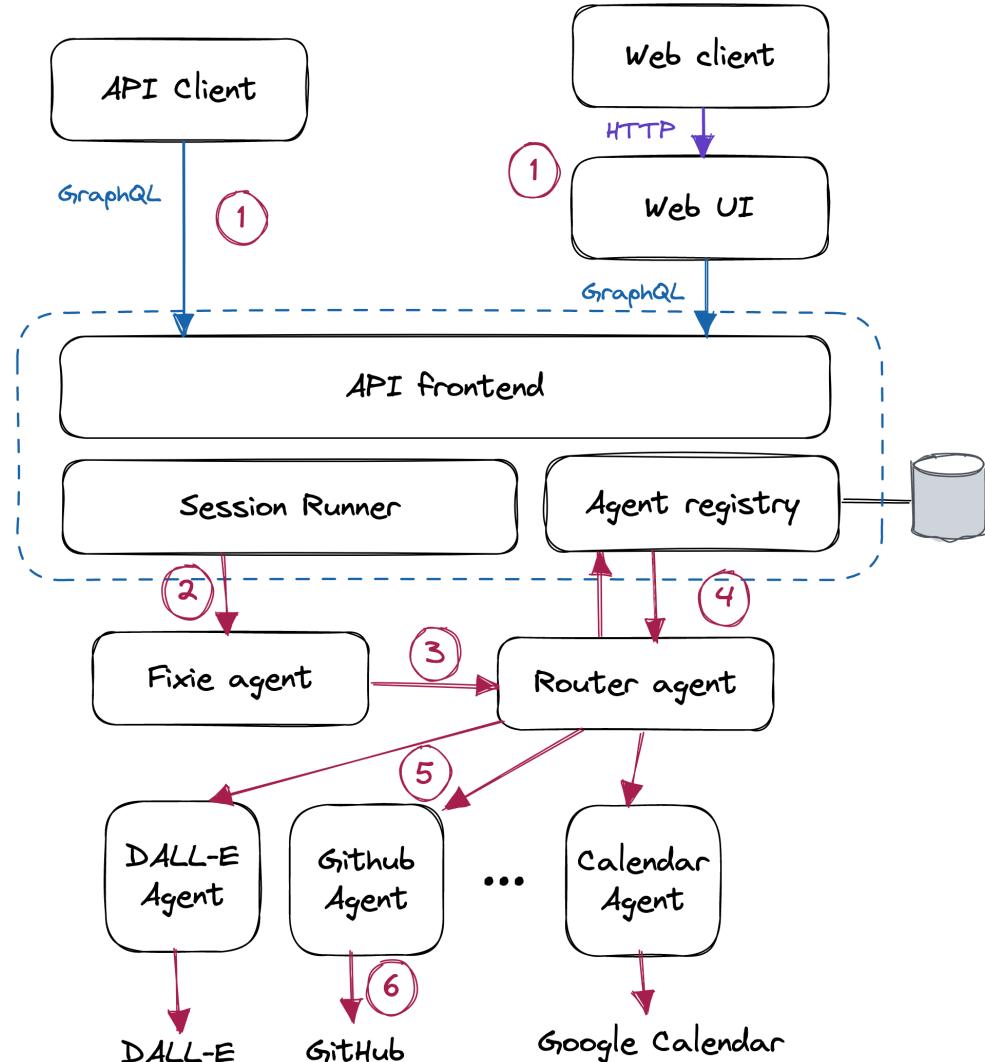
# ChatGPT Plugins

ChatGPT drives everything

- Plugin description(in manifest) matters
- OpenAPI markdown for tool usage
- Orchestrate by ChatGPT during conversation
  - When to call
  - Which to call
  - How to call
  - Synthesis results

# Fixie's(startup raised 17M\$) proposal

- Session Runner:
  - dispatch query
  - maintain the running chat log
- Fixie Agent(LLM):
  - break query into steps
  - dispatch to Router
- Router Agent(Neural Search):
  - match query/agent by neural search
  - agent represented by sample queries



## Other examples in application

- MM-ReAct: Microsoft
- TaskMatrix.AI: Microsoft
- Tree-of-Thoughts: Princeton University/Deepmind
- LLMs As Tool Makers: Princeton University/Deepmind

# End of Plugins

# Open Source World

- Alpaca
- Vicuna
- RWKV
- Guanaco

# Important but not covered

- Practical prompt engineering
- Text to image:
  - Latent Diffusion Model/CLIP
  - DALL-E
  - Stable Diffusion
- Multi-modal and embodiment
  - PaLM-E
  - Gato
- Quantization & efficient inference on edge device
  - [ggml by Georgi Gerganov](#)
  - [bitsandbytes: LLM.int8\(\)/QLoRA](#)
- And more...

Thanks & QA?