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DeepLearning.AI



# Generative AI and large-language models (LLMs)

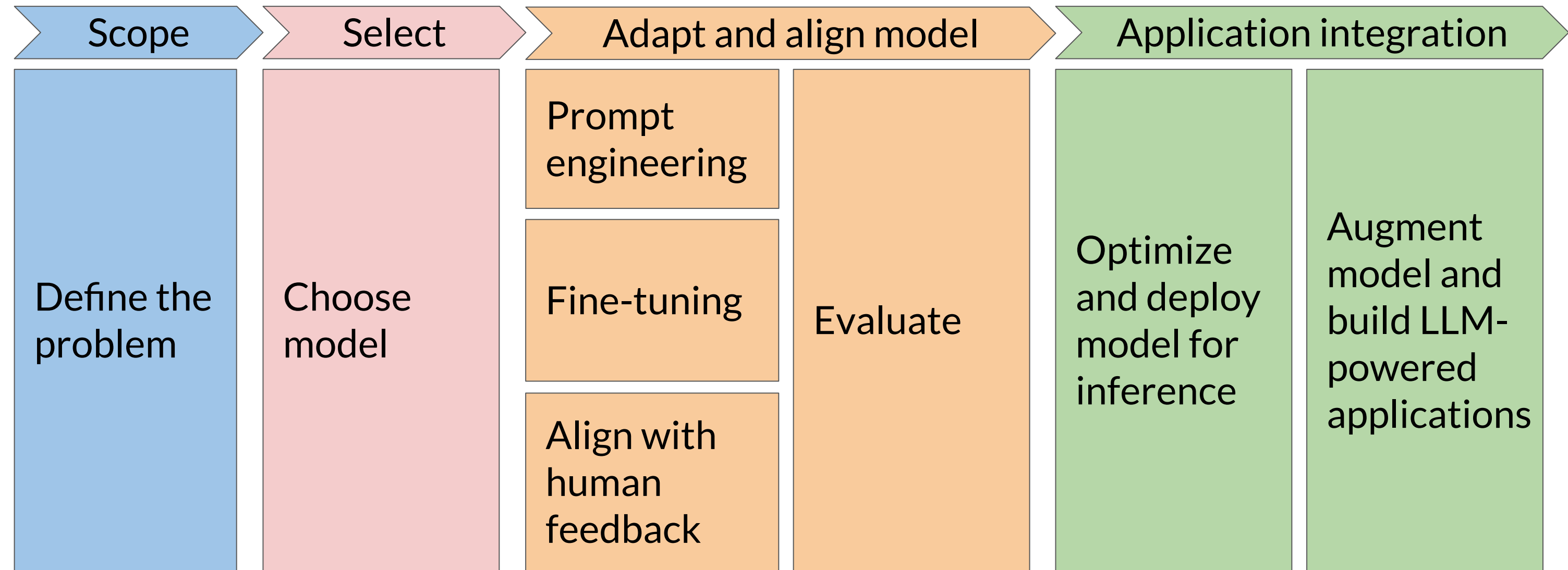
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**FINE-TUNING, INSTRUCTION  
PROMPTS, AND PARAMETER  
EFFICIENT FINE-TUNING**

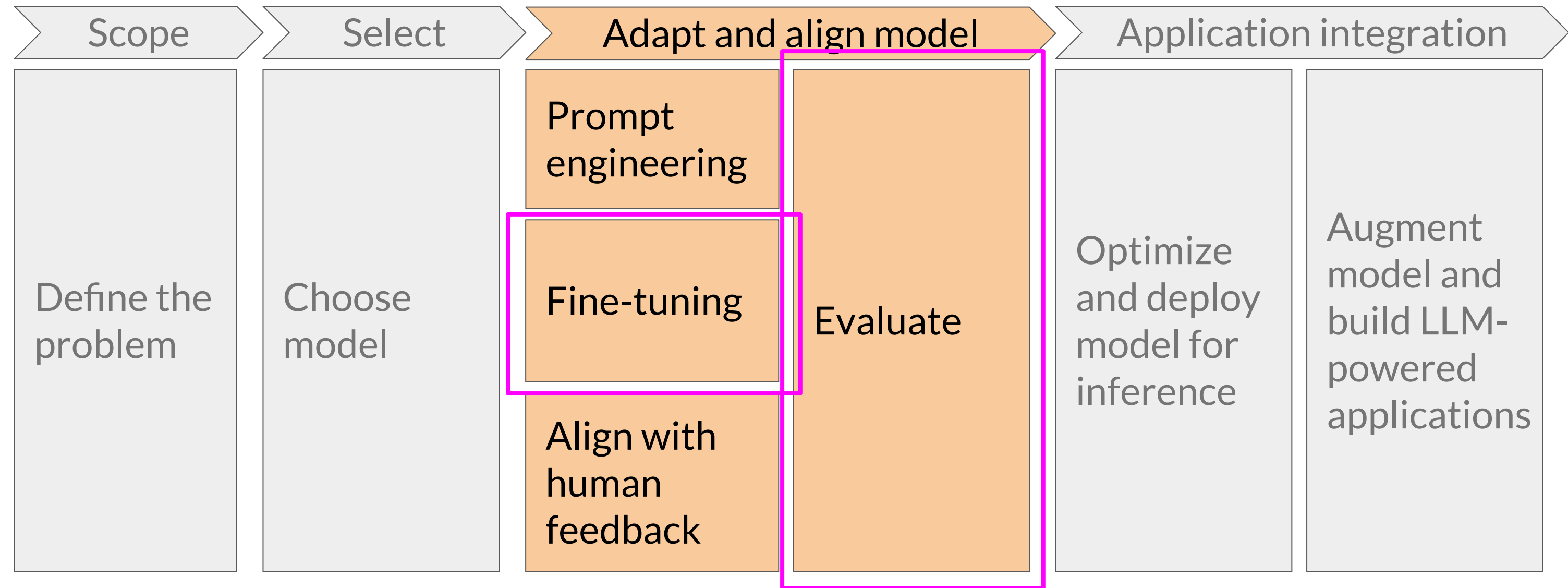
# Fine-tuning with instruction prompts



# GenAI project lifecycle

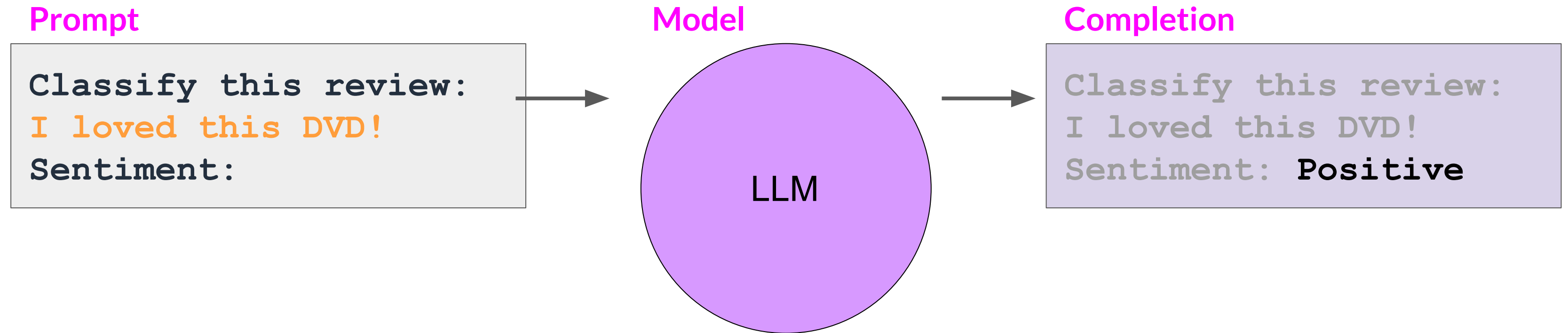


# GenAI project lifecycle

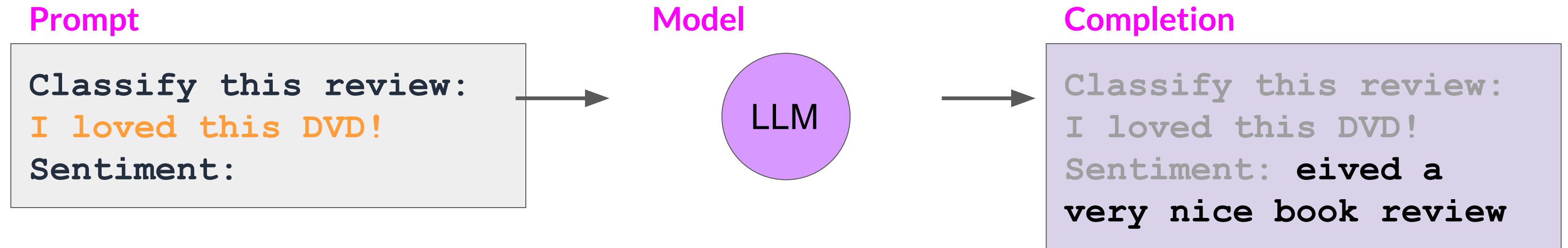


# Fine-tuning an LLM with instruction prompts

# In-context learning (ICL) - zero shot inference

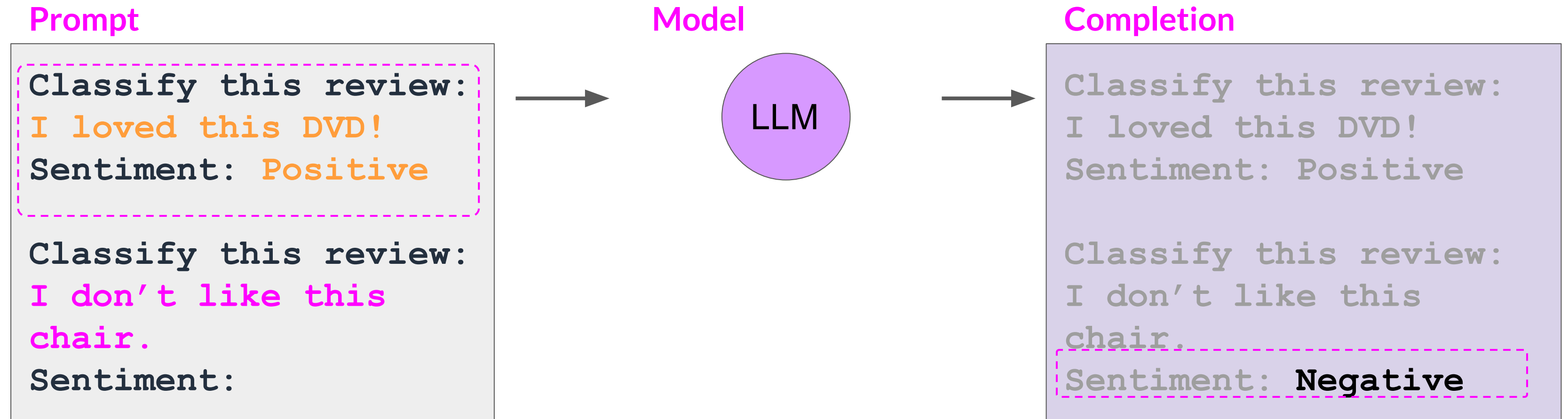


# In-context learning (ICL) - zero shot inference





# In-context learning (ICL) - one/few shot inference



One-shot or Few-shot Inference

# Limitations of in-context learning

Classify this review:

**I loved this movie!**

Sentiment: **Positive**

Classify this review:

**I don't like this chair.**

Sentiment: **Negative**

Classify this review:

**This sofa is so ugly.**

Sentiment: **Negative**

Classify this review:

**Who would use this product?**

Sentiment:

Context Window

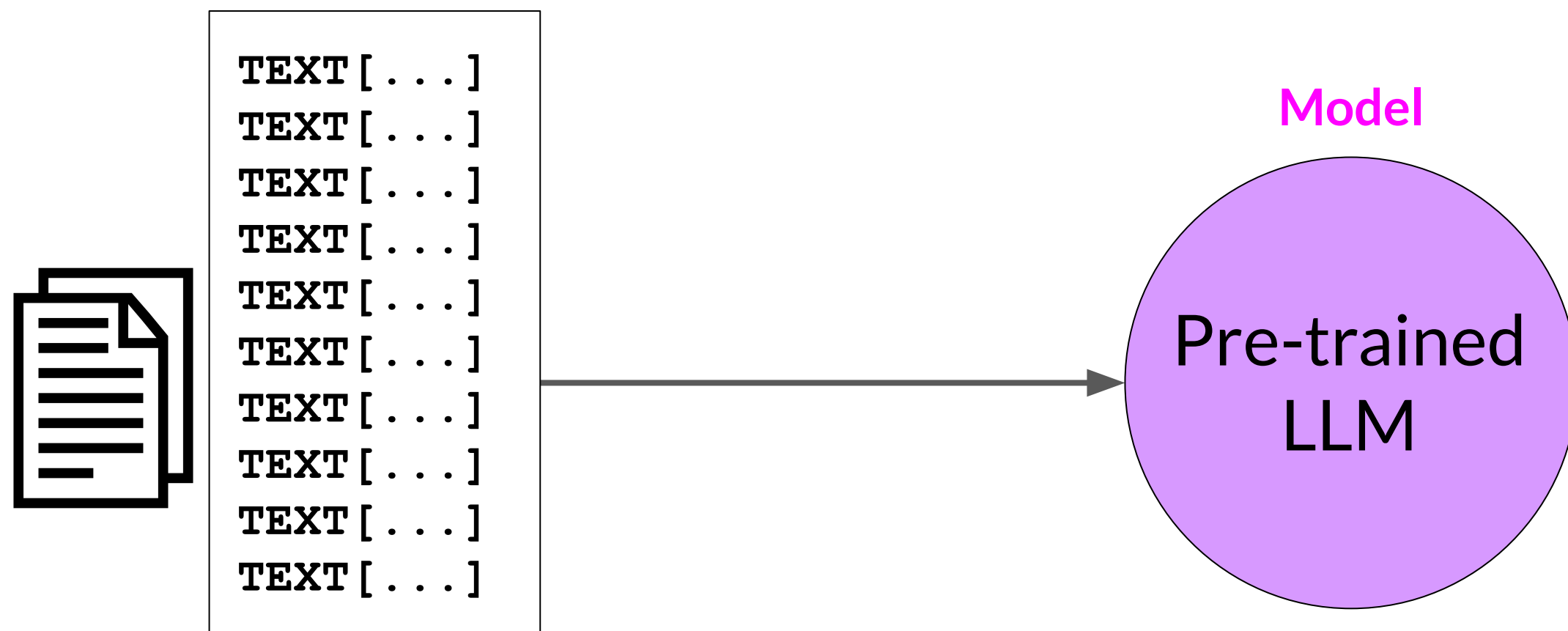
Even with  
multiple  
examples

- In-context learning may not work for smaller models **LLM**
- Examples take up space in the context window

Instead, try **fine-tuning** the model

# LLM fine-tuning at a high level

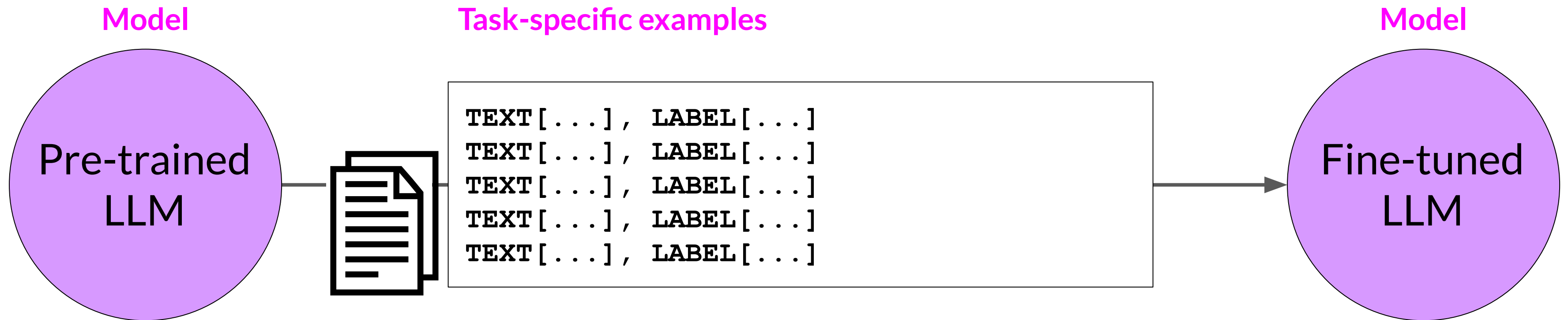
## LLM pre-training



GB - TB - PB  
of unstructured textual data

# LLM fine-tuning at a high level

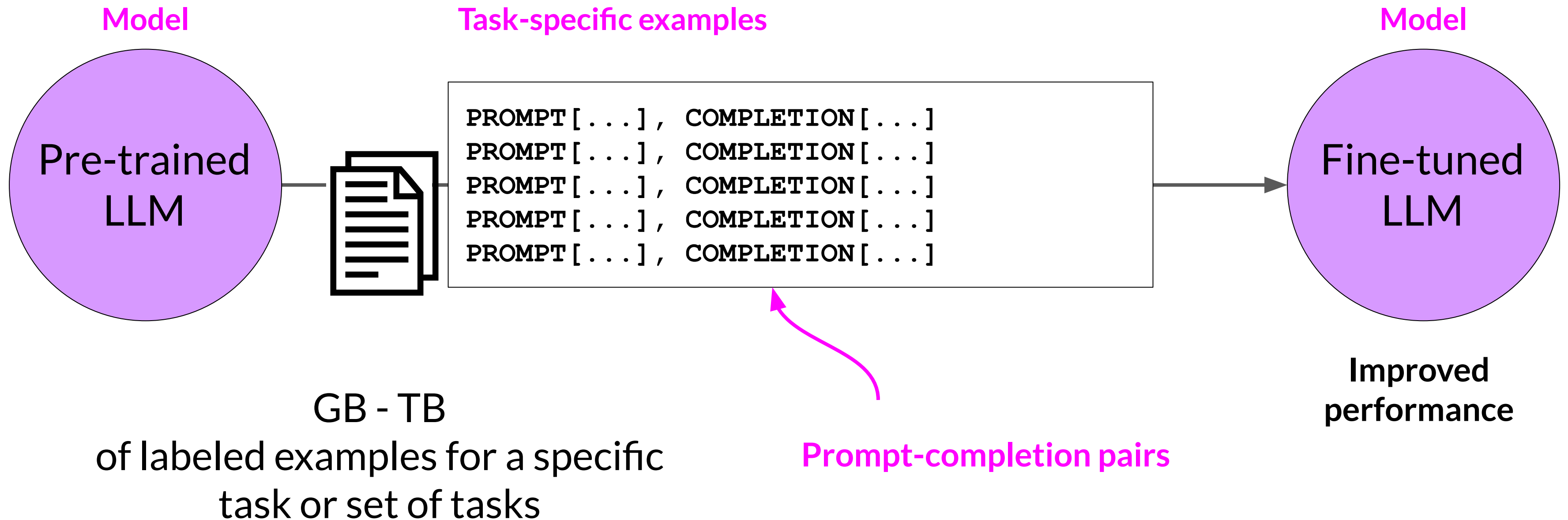
## LLM fine-tuning



GB - TB  
of labeled examples for a specific  
task or set of tasks

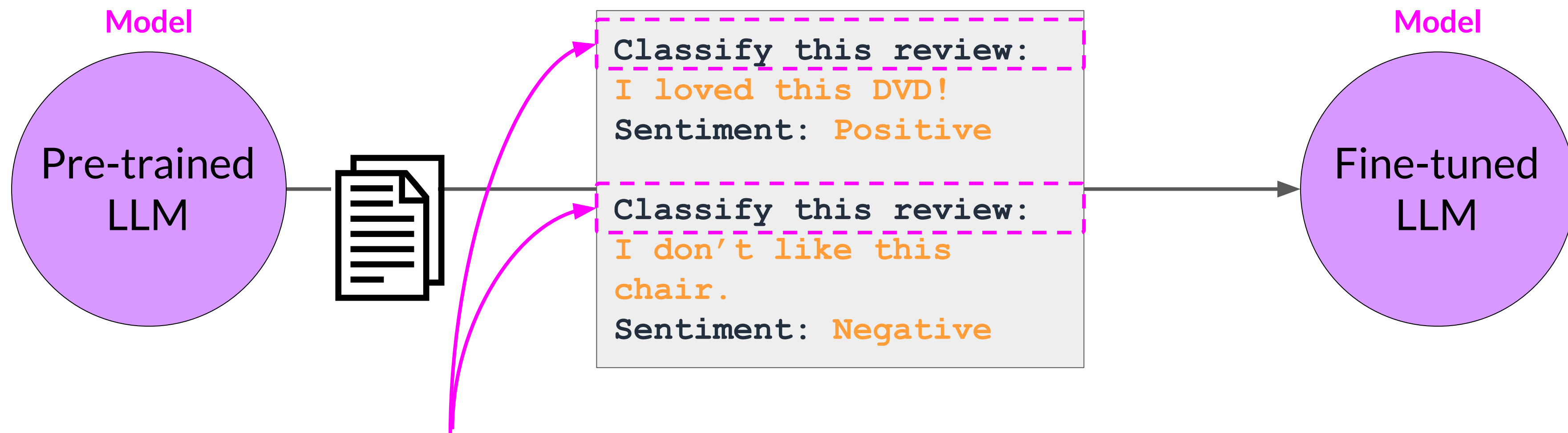
# LLM fine-tuning at a high level

## LLM fine-tuning



# Using prompts to fine-tune LLMs with instruction

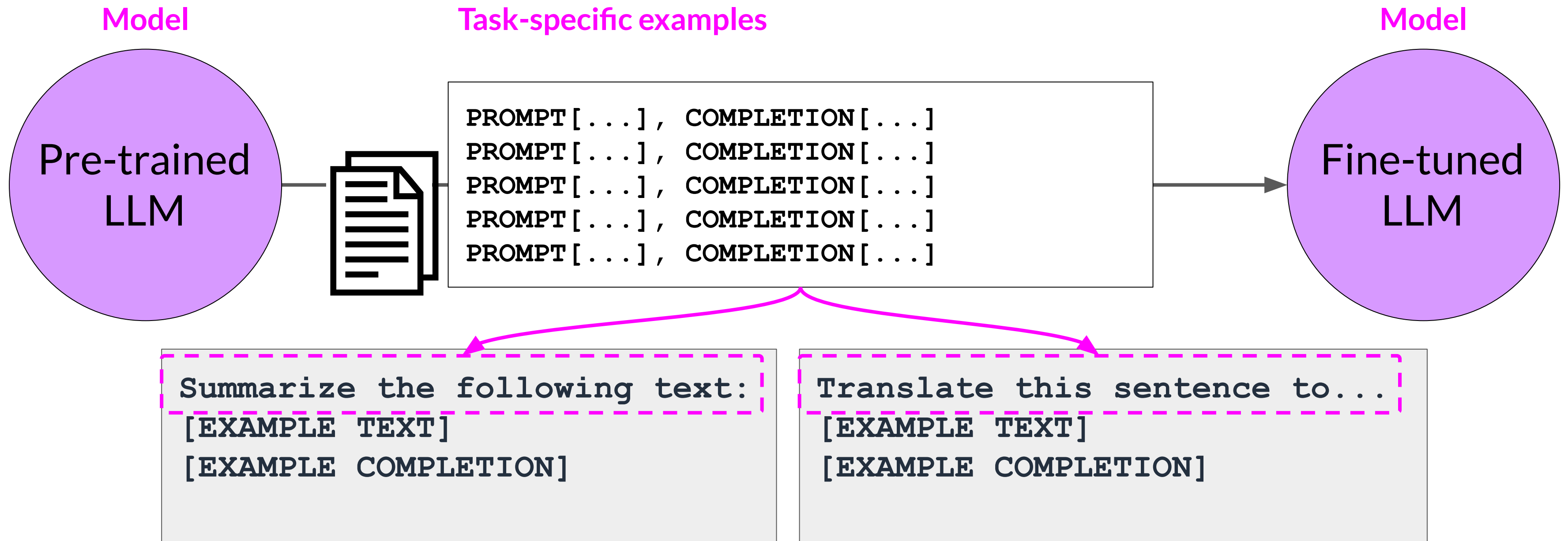
## LLM fine-tuning



Each prompt/completion pair includes a specific “instruction” to the LLM

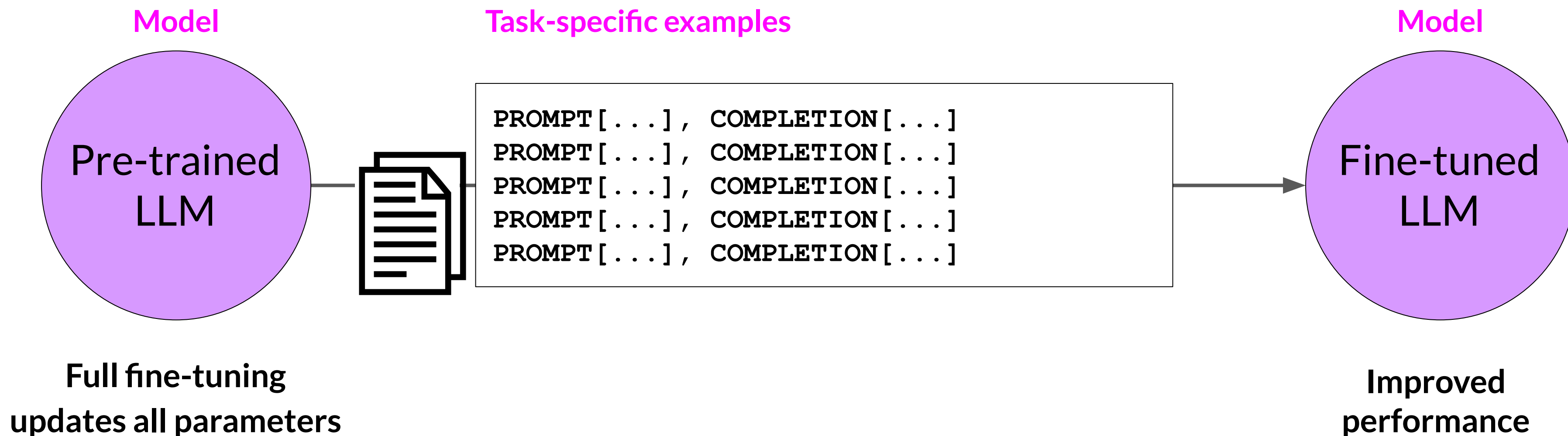
# Using prompts to fine-tune LLMs with instruction

## LLM fine-tuning



# Using prompts to fine-tune LLMs with instruction

## LLM fine-tuning





# Sample prompt instruction templates

## Classification / sentiment analysis

```
jinja: "Given the following review:\n{{review_body}}\npredict the associated rating\n\ from the following choices (1 being lowest and 5 being highest)\n- {{ answer_choices\n\ | join('\n- ') }} \n|||\n{{answer_choices[star_rating-1]}}"
```

## Text generation

```
jinja: Generate a {{star_rating}}-star review (1 being lowest and 5 being highest)\nabout this product {{product_title}}. ||| {{review_body}}
```

## Text summarization

```
jinja: Give a short sentence describing the following product review:\n{{review_body}}\n\n|||\n{{review_headline}}"
```

Source: [https://github.com/bigscience-workshop/promptsources/blob/main/promptsources/templates/amazon\\_polarity/templates.yaml](https://github.com/bigscience-workshop/promptsources/blob/main/promptsources/templates/amazon_polarity/templates.yaml)

# LLM fine-tuning process

## LLM fine-tuning

### Prepared instruction dataset



### Training splits

```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]
```

Training

```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
. . .
```

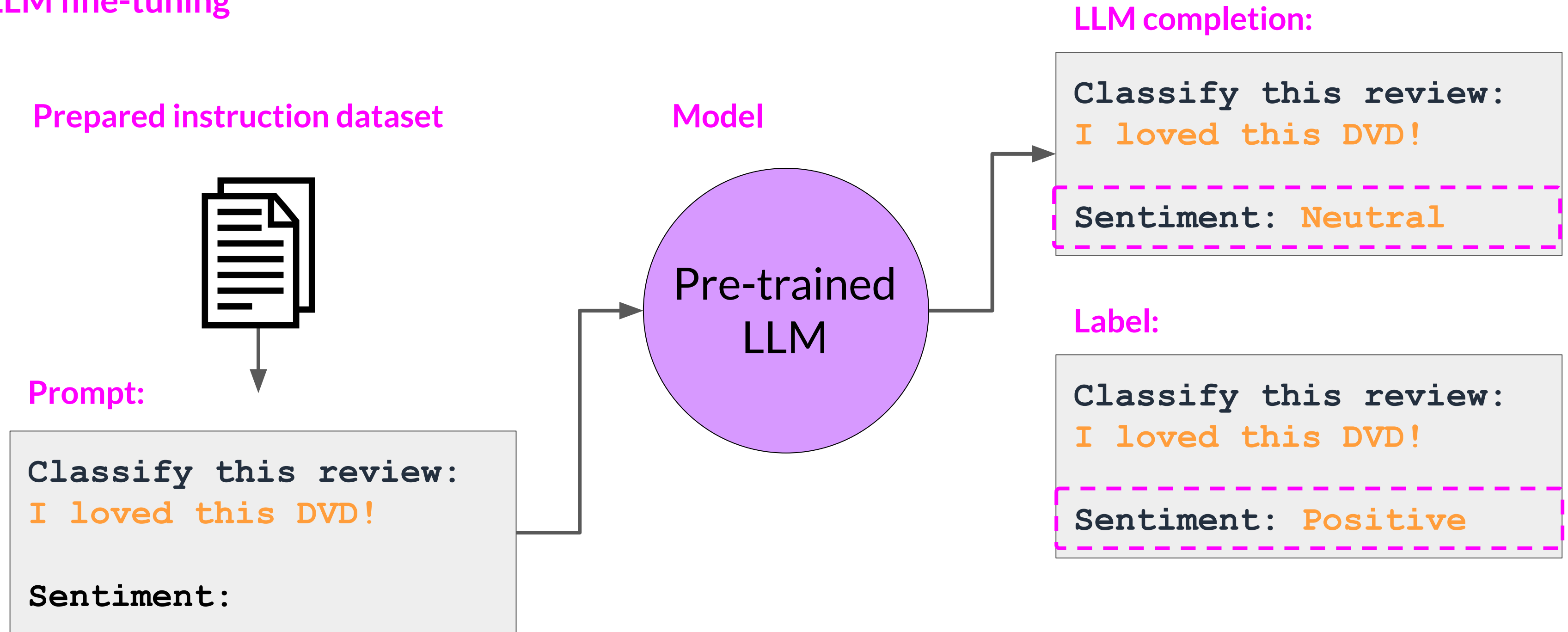
Validation

```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
. . .
```

Test

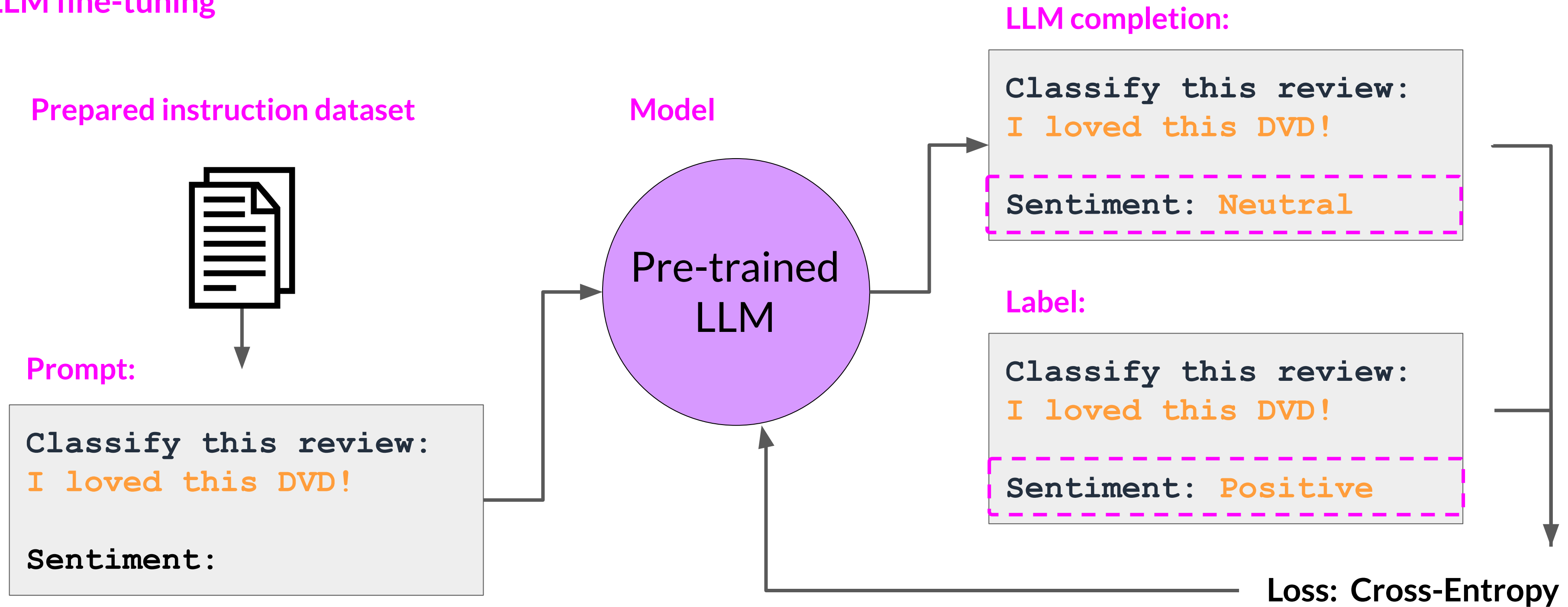
# LLM fine-tuning process

## LLM fine-tuning



# LLM fine-tuning process

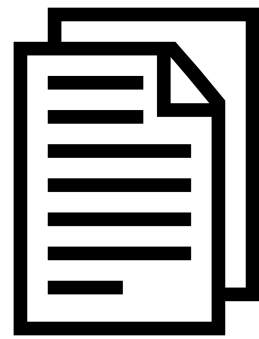
## LLM fine-tuning



# LLM fine-tuning process

## LLM fine-tuning

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PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]
```

Training

```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
...
```

Validation

validation\_accuracy

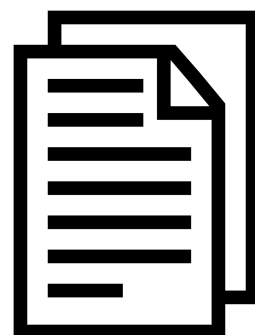
```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
...
```

Test

# LLM fine-tuning process

## LLM fine-tuning

Prepared instruction dataset



Training splits

```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]
```

Training

```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
...
```

Validation

```
PROMPT [ . . . ] , COMPLETION [ . . . ]  
...
```

Test

test\_accuracy

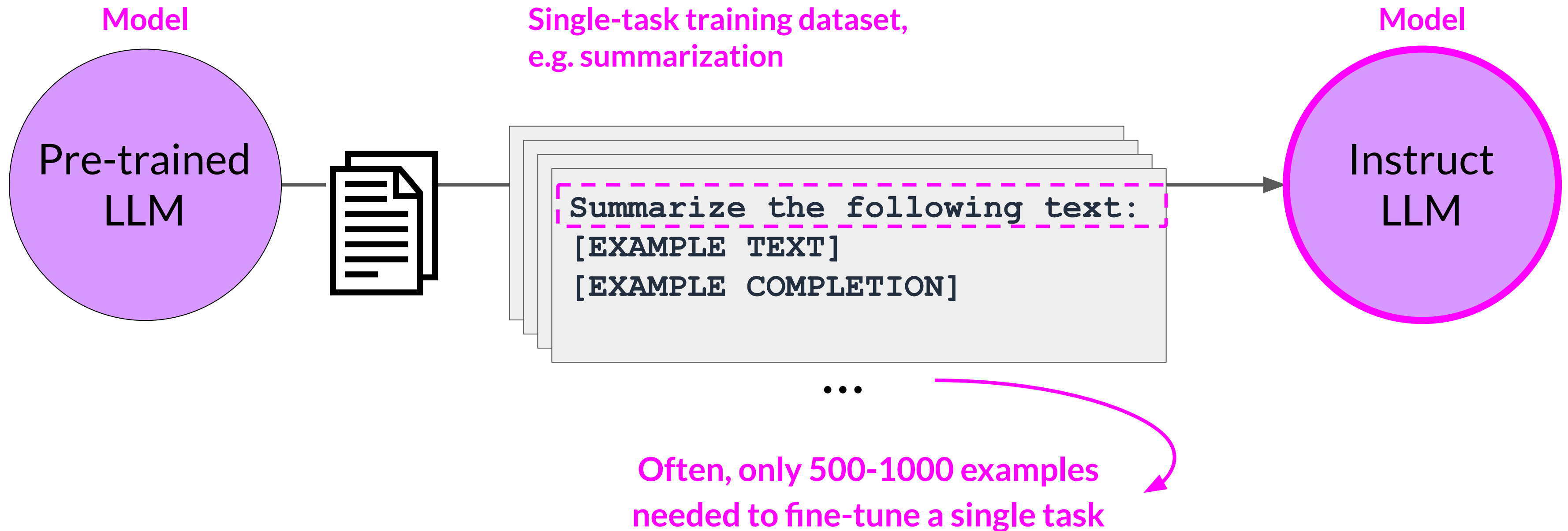
# LLM fine-tuning process



# Fine-tuning on a single task



# Fine-tuning on a single task



# Catastrophic forgetting

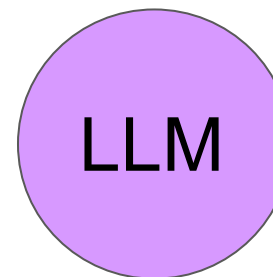
- Fine-tuning can significantly increase the performance of a model on a specific task...

Before fine-tuning

Prompt

Classify this review:  
I loved this DVD!  
Sentiment:

Model



Completion

Classify this review:  
I loved this DVD!  
Sentiment: eived a  
very nice book review

# Catastrophic forgetting

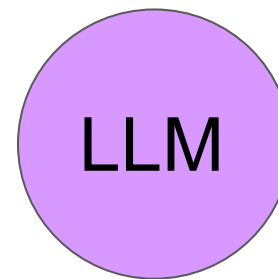
- Fine-tuning can significantly increase the performance of a model on a specific task...

After fine-tuning

Prompt

Classify this review:  
I loved this DVD!  
Sentiment:

Model



Completion

Classify this review:  
I loved this DVD!  
Sentiment: **POSITIVE**

# Catastrophic forgetting

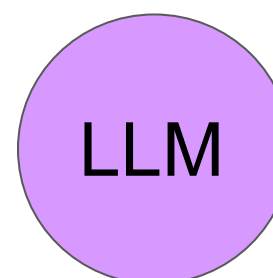
- ...but can lead to reduction in ability on other tasks

Before fine-tuning

Prompt

What is the name of  
the cat?  
Charlie the cat roamed  
the garden at night.

Model



Completion

What is the name of  
the cat?  
Charlie the cat roamed  
the garden at night.  
**Charlie**

# Catastrophic forgetting

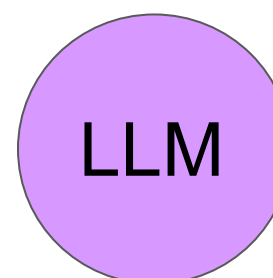
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Model



Completion

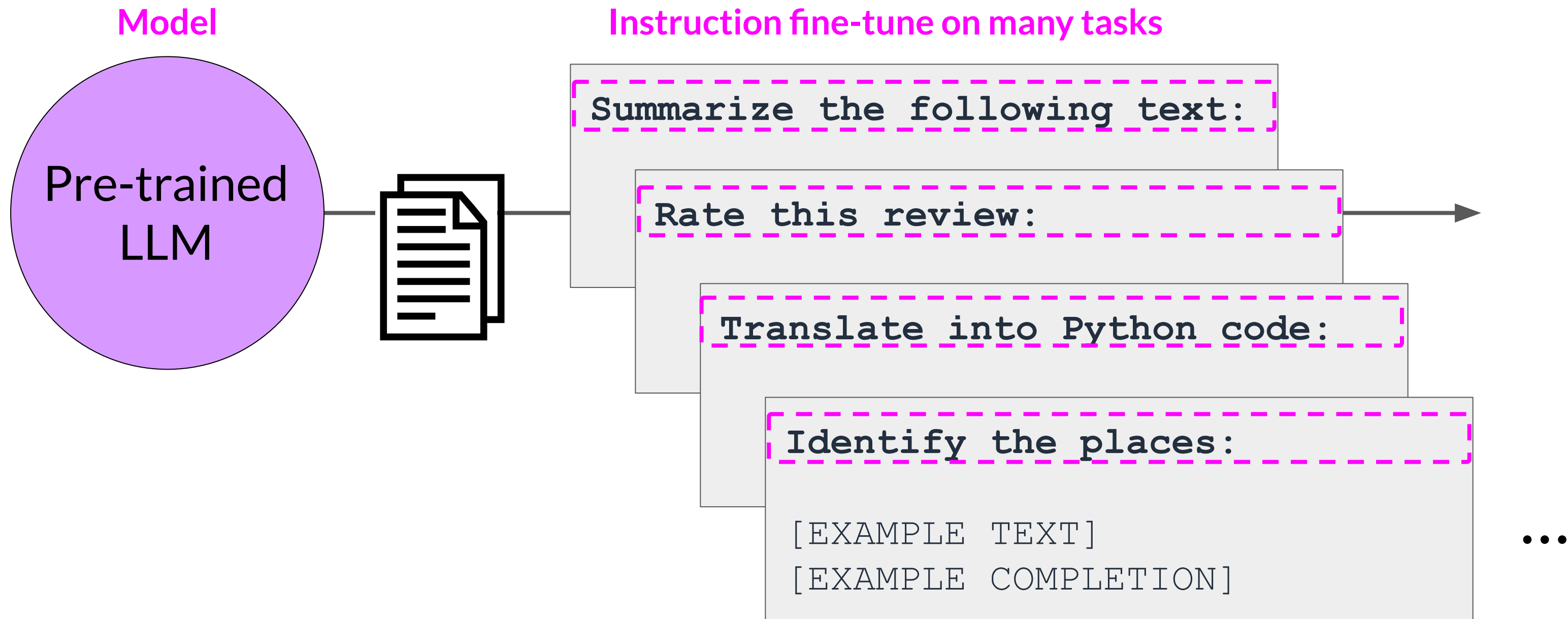
What is the name of  
the cat?  
Charlie the cat roamed  
the garden at night.  
**The garden was  
positive.**

# How to avoid catastrophic forgetting

- First note that you might not have to!
- Fine-tune on **multiple tasks** at the same time
- Consider **Parameter Efficient Fine-tuning (PEFT)**

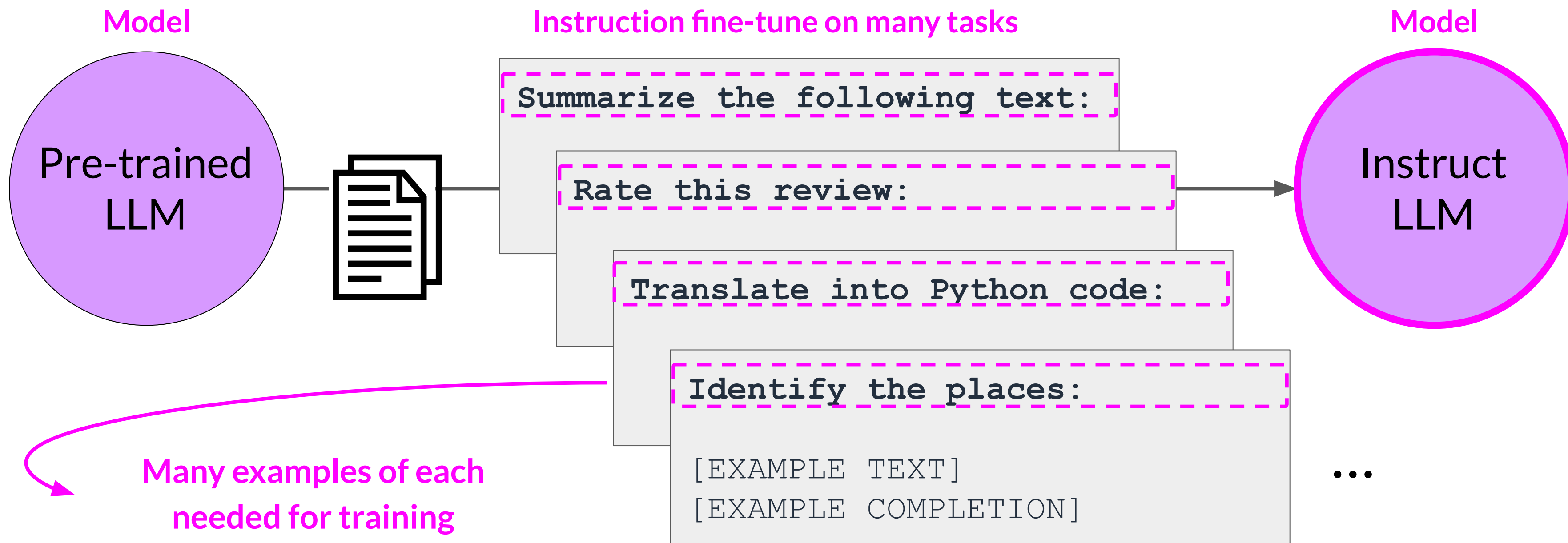
# Multi-task, instruction fine-tuning

# Multi-task, instruction fine-tuning





# Multi-task, instruction fine-tuning



# Instruction fine-tuning with FLAN

- FLAN models refer to a specific set of instructions used to perform instruction fine-tuning

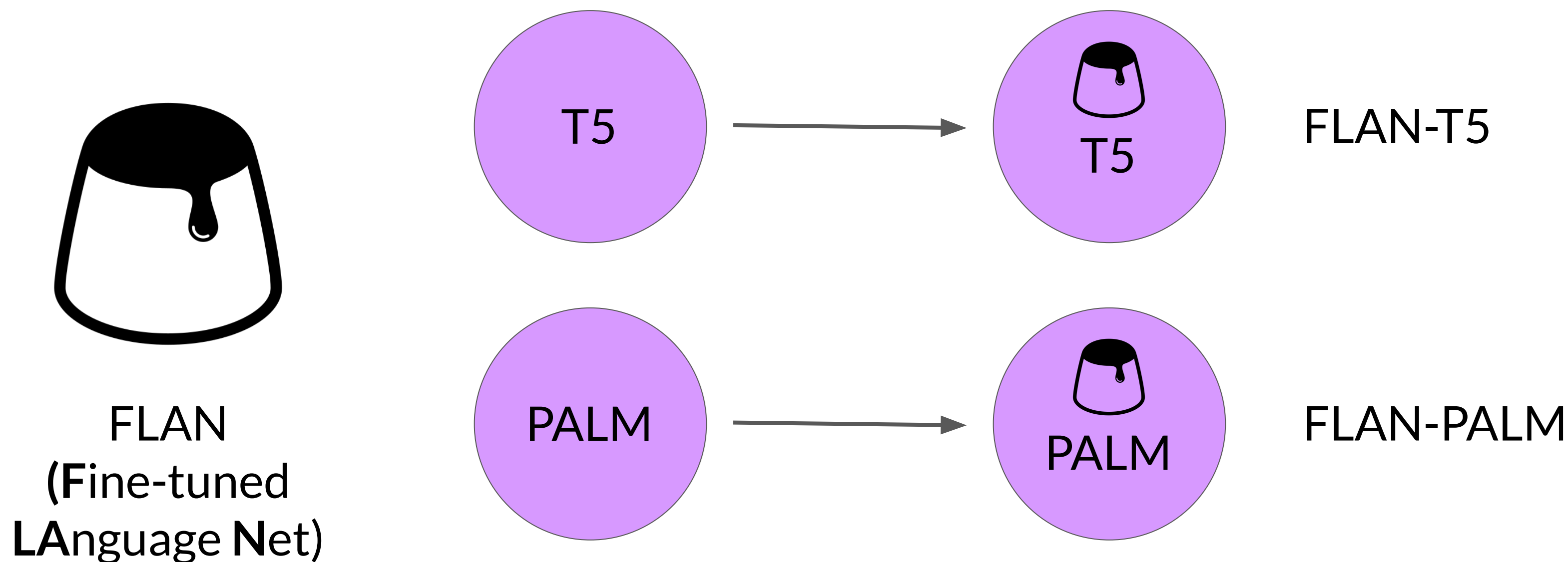


FLAN

*“The metaphorical dessert to the main course of pretraining”*

# Instruction fine-tuning with FLAN

- FLAN models refer to a specific set of instructions used to perform instruction fine-tuning



# FLAN-T5: Fine-tuned version of pre-trained T5 model

- FLAN-T5 is a great, general purpose, instruct model

## T0-SF

- Commonsense Reasoning,
- Question Generation,
- Closed-book QA,
- Adversarial QA,
- Extractive QA

...

**55 Datasets**  
**14 Categories**  
**193 Tasks**

## Muffin

- Natural language inference,
- Code instruction gen,
- Code repair
- Dialog context generation,
- Summarization (SAMSum)

...

**69 Datasets**  
**27 Categories**  
**80 Tasks**

## CoT (reasoning)

- Arithmetic reasoning,
- Commonsense reasoning
- Explanation generation,
- Sentence composition,
- Implicit reasoning,

...

**9 Datasets**  
**1 Category**  
**9 Tasks**

## Natural Instructions

- Cause effect classification,
- Commonsense reasoning,
- Named Entity Recognition,
- Toxic Language Detection,
- Question answering

...

**372 Datasets**  
**108 Categories**  
**1554 Tasks**

Source: Chung et al. 2022, "Scaling Instruction-Finetuned Language Models"

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# SAMSum: A dialogue dataset

Sample prompt training dataset (**samsum**) to fine-tune FLAN-T5 from pretrained T5

 <b>Datasets: samsum</b>		Tasks: 	Summarization	Languages:  English
<b>dialogue (string)</b>		<b>summary (string)</b>		
"Amanda: I baked cookies. Do you want some? Jerry: Sure! Amanda: I'll bring you tomorrow :-)"		"Amanda baked cookies and will bring Jerry some tomorrow."		
"Olivia: Who are you voting for in this election? Oliver: Liberals as always. Olivia: Me too!! Oliver: Great"		"Olivia and Olivier are voting for liberals in this election. "		
"Tim: Hi, what's up? Kim: Bad mood tbh, I was going to do lots of stuff but ended up procrastinating Tim: What did..."		"Kim may try the pomodoro technique recommended by Tim to get more stuff done."		

Source: <https://huggingface.co/datasets/samsum>, <https://github.com/google-research/FLAN/blob/2c79a31/flan/v2/templates.py#L3285>



# Sample FLAN-T5 prompt templates


```
"samsun": [  
  ("{"dialogue"}\n\nBriefly summarize that dialogue.", "{"summary}"),  
  ("Here is a dialogue:\n{"dialogue"}\n\nWrite a short summary!",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("Dialogue:\n{"dialogue"}\n\nWhat is a summary of this dialogue?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("{"dialogue"}\n\nWhat was that dialogue about, in two sentences or less?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("Here is a dialogue:\n{"dialogue"}\n\nWhat were they talking about?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("Dialogue:\n{"dialogue"}\n\nWhat were the main points in that "  
   "conversation?", "{"summary}"),  
  ("Dialogue:\n{"dialogue"}\n\nWhat was going on in that conversation?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
]
```

# Sample FLAN-T5 prompt templates


```
"samsun": [  
  ("{"dialogue}"\n\nBriefly summarize that dialogue.", "{"summary}"),  
  ("Here is a dialogue:\n{dialogue}\n\nWrite a short summary!",  
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```




# Improving FLAN-T5's summarization capabilities

 ShopBot


Hi there! How can I help you today?




I need to return a pair of jeans that I purchased




Of course, I'd be happy to help you. When did you buy your item?




Two weeks ago.




# Improving FLAN-T5's summarization capabilities

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Hi there! How can I help you today?

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Of course, I'd be happy to help you. When did you buy your item?

 Two weeks ago.

T

T

**Goal:** Summarize conversations to identify actions to take

# Improving FLAN-T5's summarization capabilities

Further fine-tune FLAN-T5 with a domain-specific instruction dataset (**dialogsum**)

Datasets:

knkarthick

/dialogsum

like

13

Tasks:

Summarization

Text2Text Generation

Text Generation

Languages:

English

Multilinguality:

monolingual

Size Categories:

Language Creators:

expert-generated

Annotations Creators:

expert-generated

Source Datasets:

original

License:

mit

Dataset card

Files and versions

Community 4

Dataset Preview

Split

train (12.5k rows)

id (string)	dialogue (string)	summary (string)
"train_0"	"#Person1#: Hi, Mr. Smith. I'm Doctor Hawkins. Why are you here today? #Person2#: I found it would be a good..."	"Mr. Smith's getting a check-up, and Doctor Hawkins advises him to have one every year. Hawkins'll give some..."
"train_1"	"#Person1#: Hello Mrs. Parker, how have you been? #Person2#: Hello Dr. Peters. Just fine thank you. Ricky..."	"Mrs Parker takes Ricky for his vaccines. Dr. Peters checks the record and then gives Ricky a vaccine."
"train_2"	"#Person1#: Excuse me, did you see a set of keys? #Person2#: What kind of keys? #Person1#: Five keys and a small foot ornament. #Person2#: What a shame! I didn't see them. #Person1#: Well, can you help me look for it? That's my first time here. #Person2#: Sure. It's my pleasure. I'd like to help you look for the missing keys. #Person1#: It's very kind of you. #Person2#: It's not a big deal. Hey, I found them. #Person1#: Oh, thank God! I don't know how to thank you, guys. #Person2#: You're welcome."	"#Person1#'s looking for a set of keys and asks for #Person2#'s help to find them."

# Example support-dialog summarization

Prompt (created from template)

Summarize the following conversation.

**Tommy:** Hello. My name is Tommy Sandals, I have a reservation.

**Mike:** May I see some identification, sir, please?

**Tommy:** Sure. Here you go.

**Mike:** Thank you so much. Have you got a credit card, Mr. Sandals?

**Tommy:** I sure do.

**Mike:** Thank you, sir. You'll be in room 507, nonsmoking, queen bed.

**Tommy:** That's great, thank you!

**Mike:** Enjoy your stay!

Source: <https://huggingface.co/datasets/knkarthick/dialogsum/viewer/knkarthick--dialogsum/>

# Summary before fine-tuning FLAN-T5 with our dataset

## Prompt (created from template)

Summarize the following conversation.

**Tommy**: Hello. My name is Tommy Sandals, I have a reservation.

**Mike**: May I see some

...

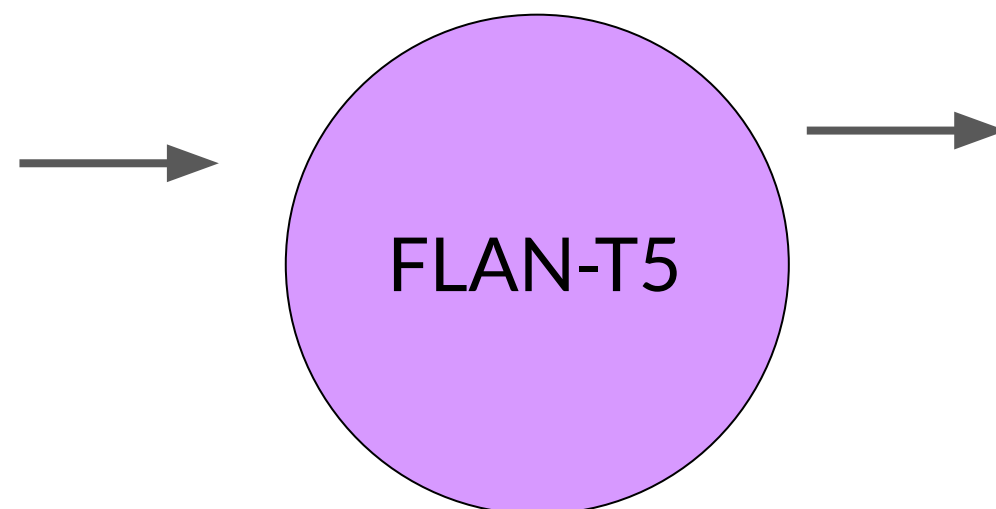
...

...

**Tommy**: That's great, thank you!

**Mike**: Enjoy your stay!

## Model



## Completion (Summary)

Tommy Sandals has a reservation for a room at the Venetian Hotel in Las Vegas.

*Adequate completion, but does not match human baseline.*

Human baseline summary:  
Tommy Sandals has got a reservation. Mike asks for his identification and credit card and helps his check-in.

# Summary before fine-tuning FLAN-T5 with our dataset

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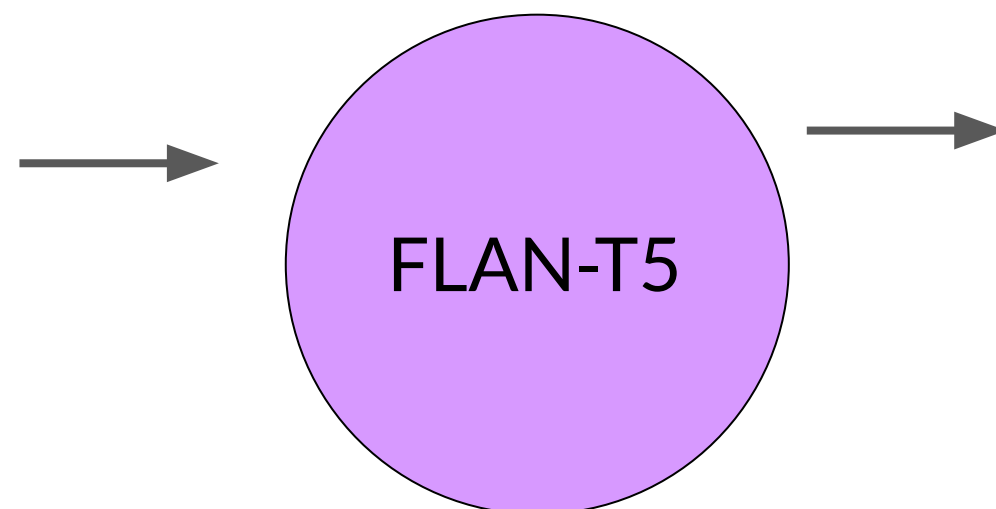
...

...

**Tommy**: That's great, thank you!

**Mike**: Enjoy your stay!

## Model



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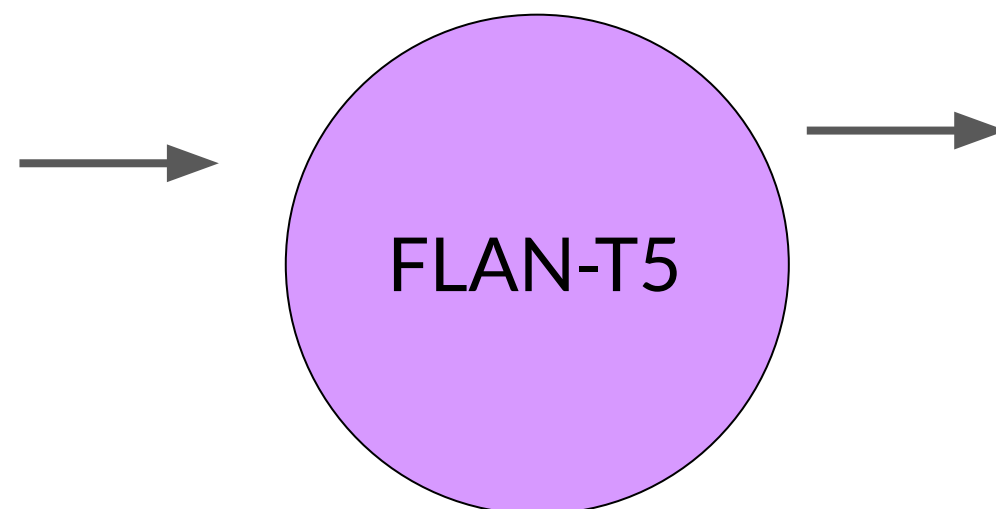
...

...

**Tommy**: That's great, thank you!

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Summarize the following conversation.

**Tommy**: Hello. My name is Tommy Sandals, I have a reservation.

**Mike**: May I see some

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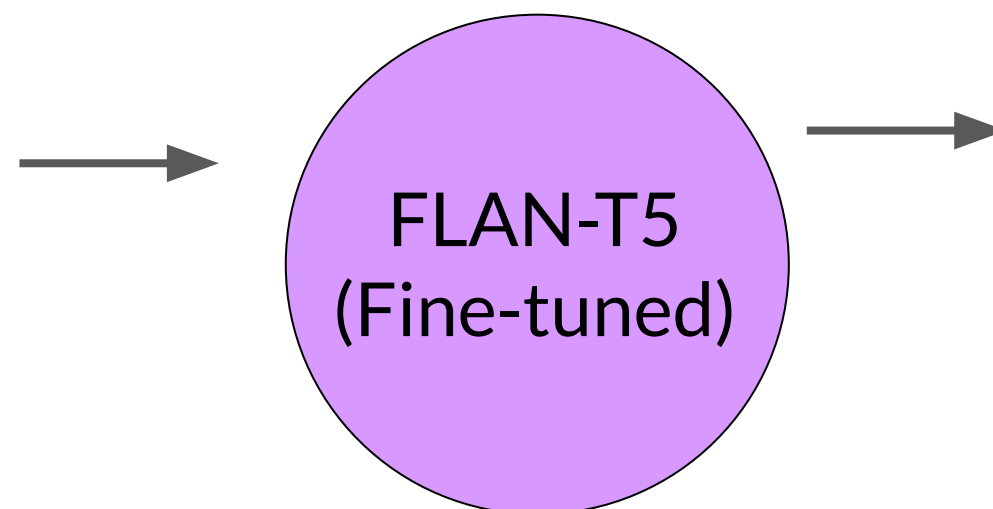
...

...

**Tommy**: That's great, thank you!

**Mike**: Enjoy your stay!

## Model



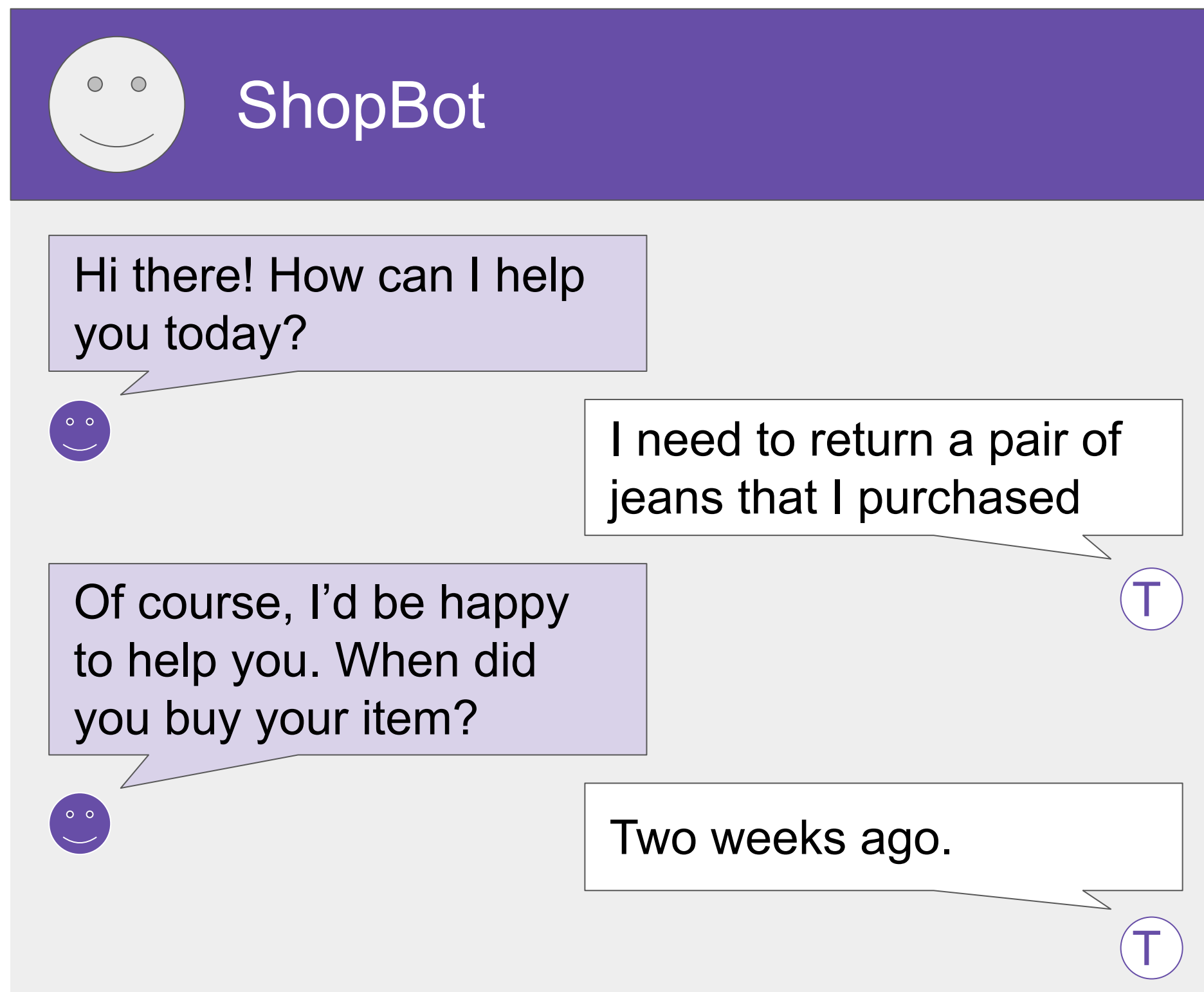
## Completion (Summary)

Tommy Sandals has a reservation and checks in showing his ID and credit card. Mike helps him to check in and approves his reservation.


*Better summary,  
more-closely matches  
human baseline.*



# Fine-tuning with your own data

 ShopBot


Hi there! How can I help you today?



I need to return a pair of jeans that I purchased

T

Of course, I'd be happy to help you. When did you buy your item?



Two weeks ago.

T

# Model evaluation metrics

# LLM Evaluation - Challenges

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{Correct Predictions}}{\text{Total Predictions}}$$

# LLM Evaluation - Challenges

“Mike really loves drinking tea.”



=

“Mike adores sipping tea.”



“Mike does not drink coffee.”



≠

“Mike does drink coffee.”



# LLM Evaluation - Metrics



ROUGE

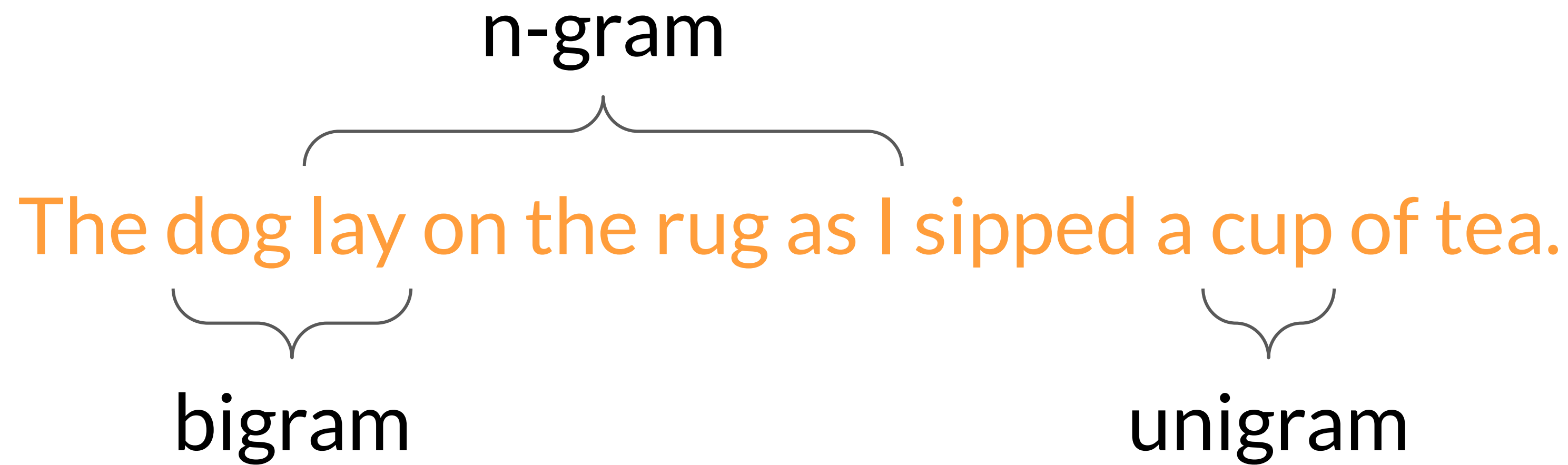
- Used for text summarization
- Compares a summary to one or more reference summaries



BLEU  
SCORE

- Used for text translation
- Compares to human-generated translations

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - Terminology



# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE-1

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

Generated output:

It is very cold outside.

$$\text{ROUGE-1 Recall} = \frac{\text{unigram matches}}{\text{unigrams in reference}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1.0$$

$$\text{ROUGE-1 Precision:} = \frac{\text{unigram matches}}{\text{unigrams in output}} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

$$\text{ROUGE-1 F1:} = 2 \frac{\text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = 2 \frac{0.8}{1.8} = 0.89$$

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE-1

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

Generated output:

It is not cold outside.

$$\text{ROUGE-1 Recall} = \frac{\text{unigram matches}}{\text{unigrams in reference}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1.0$$

$$\text{ROUGE-1 Precision:} = \frac{\text{unigram matches}}{\text{unigrams in output}} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

$$\text{ROUGE-1 F1:} = 2 \frac{\text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = 2 \frac{0.8}{1.8} = 0.89$$



# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE-2

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

It is

is cold

cold outside

Generated output:

It is very cold outside.

It is

is very

very cold

cold outside

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE-2

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

It is

is cold

cold outside

Generated output:

It is very cold outside.

It is

is very

very cold

cold outside

$$\text{ROUGE-2 Recall:} = \frac{\text{bigram matches}}{\text{bigrams in reference}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.67$$

$$\text{ROUGE-2 Precision:} = \frac{\text{bigram matches}}{\text{bigrams in output}} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

$$\text{ROUGE-2 F1:} = 2 \frac{\text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = 2 \frac{0.335}{1.17} = 0.57$$

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE-L

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

Generated output:

It is very cold outside.

Longest common subsequence (LCS):

It is

cold outside

2

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE-L

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

Generated output:

It is very cold outside.

$$\text{ROUGE-L Recall:} = \frac{\text{LCS}(\text{Gen}, \text{Ref})}{\text{unigrams in reference}} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

$$\text{ROUGE-L Precision:} = \frac{\text{LCS}(\text{Gen}, \text{Ref})}{\text{unigrams in output}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$\text{ROUGE-L F1:} = 2 \frac{\text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = 2 \frac{0.2}{0.9} = 0.44$$

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE-L

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

Generated output:

It is very cold outside.

LCS:

Longest common subsequence

$$\text{ROUGE-L Recall:} = \frac{\text{LCS}(\text{Gen, Ref})}{\text{unigrams in reference}} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

$$\text{ROUGE-L Precision:} = \frac{\text{LCS}(\text{Gen, Ref})}{\text{unigrams in output}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

$$\text{ROUGE-L F1:} = 2 \frac{\text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}} = 2 \frac{0.2}{0.9} = 0.44$$

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE hacking

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

Generated output:

cold cold cold cold


# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - ROUGE clipping

Reference (human):

It is cold outside.

Generated output:


cold cold cold cold

$$\text{ROUGE-1 Precision} = \frac{\text{unigram matches}}{\text{unigrams in output}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1.0$$


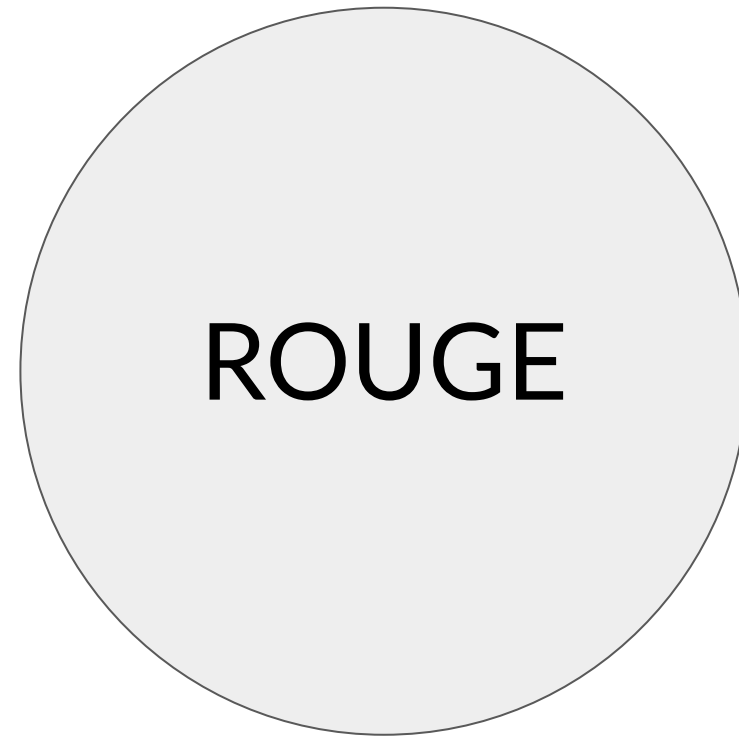
$$\text{Modified precision} = \frac{\text{clip(unigram matches)}}{\text{unigrams in output}} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

Generated output:

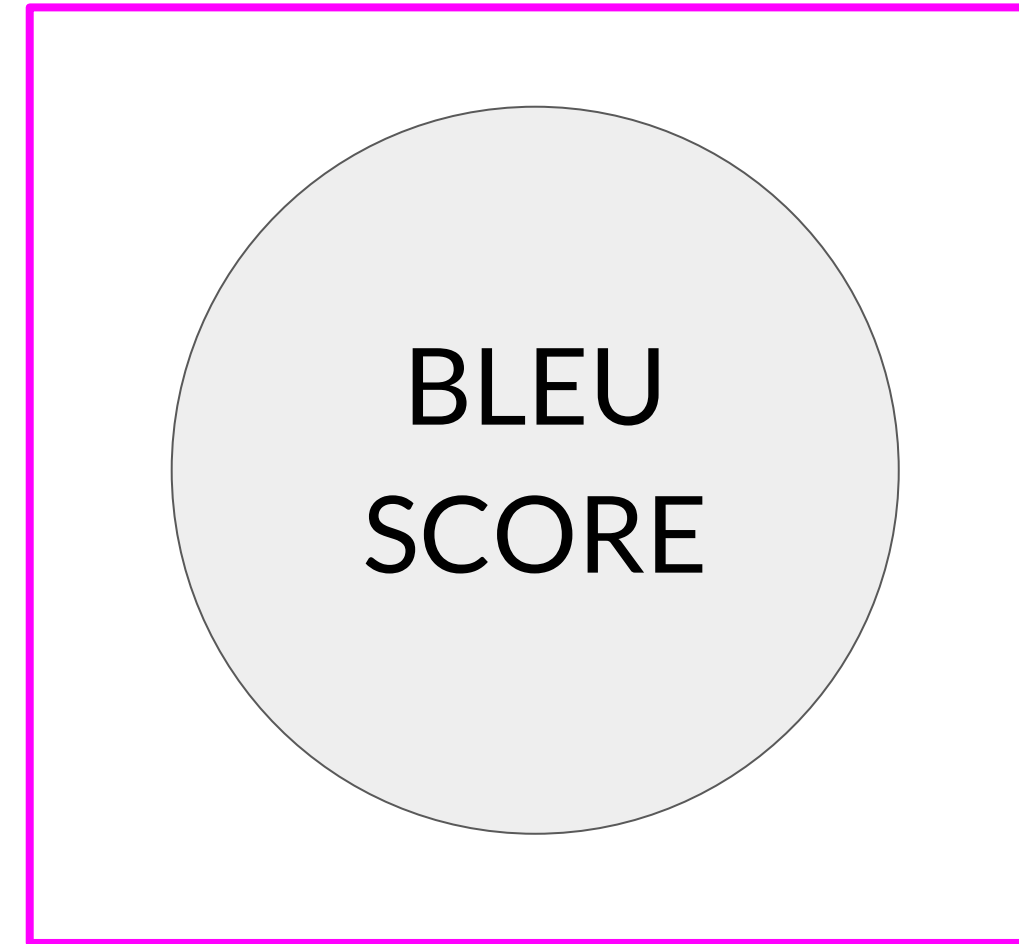
outside cold it is

$$\text{Modified precision} = \frac{\text{clip(unigram matches)}}{\text{unigrams in output}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1.0$$


# LLM Evaluation - Metrics



- Used for text summarization
- Compares a summary to one or more reference summaries



- Used for text translation
- Compares to human-generated translations



# LLM Evaluation - Metrics - BLEU

BLEU metric = Avg(precision across range of n-gram sizes)

Reference (human):

I am very happy to say that I am drinking a warm cup of tea.

Generated output:

I am very happy that I am drinking a cup of tea. - BLEU 0.495

I am very happy that I am drinking a warm cup of tea. - BLEU 0.730

I am very happy to say that I am drinking a warm tea. - BLEU 0.798

I am very happy to say that I am drinking a warm cup of tea. - BLEU 1.000

# LLM Evaluation - Metrics



ROUGE

- Used for text summarization
- Compares a summary to one or more reference summaries



BLEU  
SCORE

- Used for text translation
- Compares to human-generated translations

# Benchmarks

# Evaluation benchmarks



MMLU (Massive Multitask  
Language Understanding)

**BIG-bench** 

# GLUE



The tasks included in SuperGLUE benchmark:

Corpus	Train	Test	Task	Metrics	Domain
Single-Sentence Tasks					
CoLA	8.5k	1k	acceptability	Matthews corr.	misc.
SST-2	67k	1.8k	sentiment	acc.	movie reviews
Similarity and Paraphrase Tasks					
MRPC	3.7k	1.7k	paraphrase	acc./F1	news
STS-B	7k	1.4k	sentence similarity	Pearson/Spearman corr.	misc.
QQP	364k	391k	paraphrase	acc./F1	social QA questions
Inference Tasks					
MNLI	393k	20k	NLI	matched acc./mismatched acc.	misc.
QNLI	105k	5.4k	QA/NLI	acc.	Wikipedia
RTE	2.5k	3k	NLI	acc.	news, Wikipedia
WNLI	634	146	coreference/NLI	acc.	fiction books

Source: Wang et al. 2018, “GLUE: A Multi-Task Benchmark and Analysis Platform for Natural Language Understanding”

# SuperGLUE



The tasks included in SuperGLUE benchmark:

Corpus	Train	Dev	Test	Task	Metrics	Text Sources
BoolQ	9427	3270	3245	QA	acc.	Google queries, Wikipedia
CB	250	57	250	NLI	acc./F1	various
COPA	400	100	500	QA	acc.	blogs, photography encyclopedia
MultiRC	5100	953	1800	QA	F1 <sub>a</sub> /EM	various
ReCoRD	101k	10k	10k	QA	F1/EM	news (CNN, Daily Mail)
RTE	2500	278	300	NLI	acc.	news, Wikipedia
WiC	6000	638	1400	WSD	acc.	WordNet, VerbNet, Wiktionary
WSC	554	104	146	coref.	acc.	fiction books

Source: Wang et al. 2019, “SuperGLUE: A Stickier Benchmark for General-Purpose Language Understanding Systems”



# GLUE and SuperGLUE leaderboards

GLUE

SuperGLUE

Paper

Code

Tasks

Leaderboard

FAQ

Diagnostics

Submit

Login

SuperGLUE

GLUE

Rank Name

1 Microsoft Alexander v-team

2 JDExplore d-team

3 Microsoft Alexander v-team

4 DIRL Team

5 ERNIE Team - Baidu

6 AliceMind & DIRL

7 DeBERTa Team - Microsoft

8 HFL iFLYTEK

9 PING-AN OmniSense

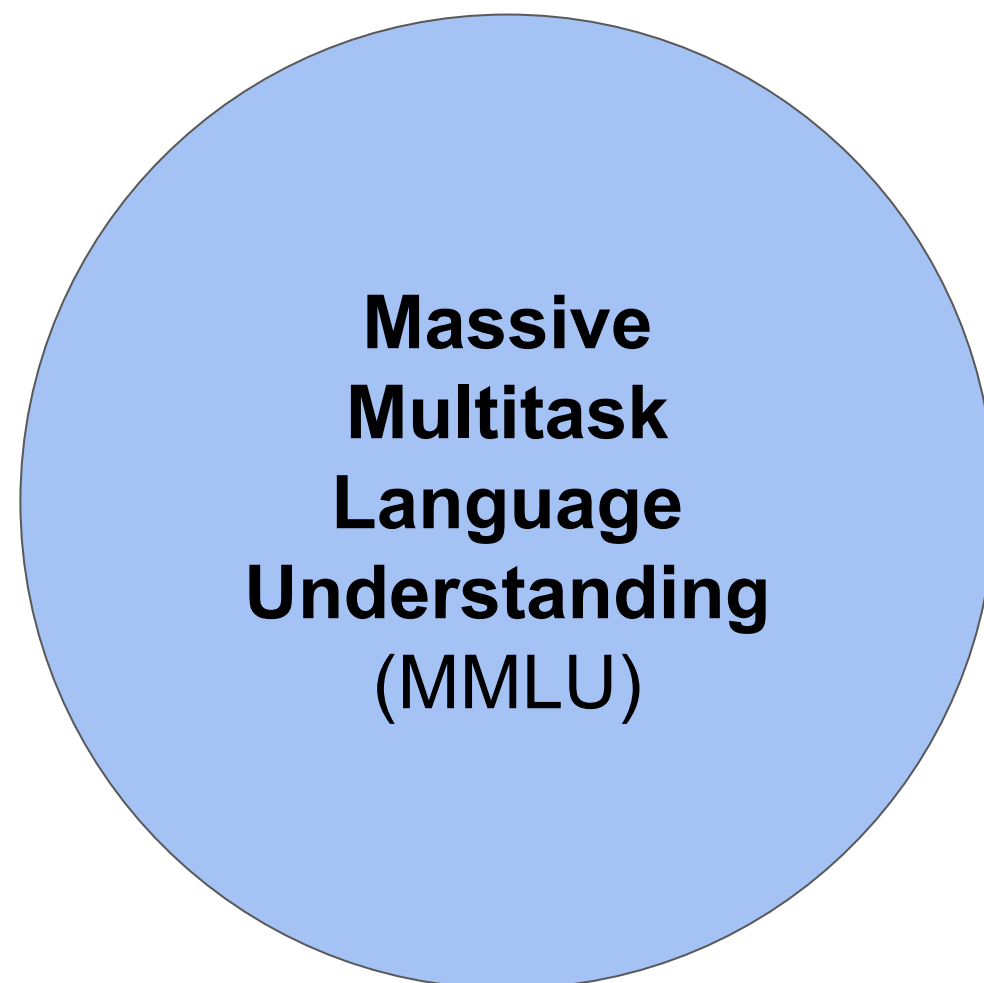
10 T5 Team - Google

Leaderboard Version: 2.0

Rank	Name	Model	URL	Score	BoolQ	CB	COPA	MultiRC	ReCoRD	RTE	WIC	WSC	AX-b	AX-g	
1	JDExplore d-team	Vega v2		91.3	90.5	98.6/99.2	99.4	88.2/62.4	94.4/93.9	96.0	77.4	98.6	-0.4	100.0/50.0	
+	2	Liam Fedus	ST-MoE-32B		91.2	92.4	96.9/98.0	99.2	89.6/65.8	95.1/94.4	93.5	77.7	96.6	72.3	96.1/94.1
3	Microsoft Alexander v-team	Turing NLR v5		90.9	92.0	95.9/97.6	98.2	88.4/63.0	96.4/95.9	94.1	77.1	97.3	67.8	93.3/95.5	
4	ERNIE Team - Baidu	ERNIE 3.0		90.6	91.0	98.6/99.2	97.4	88.6/63.2	94.7/94.2	92.6	77.4	97.3	68.6	92.7/94.7	
5	Yi Tay	PaLM 540B		90.4	91.9	94.4/96.0	99.0	88.7/63.6	94.2/93.3	94.1	77.4	95.9	72.9	95.5/90.4	
+	6	Zirui Wang	T5 + UDG, Single Model (Google Brain)		90.4	91.4	95.8/97.6	98.0	88.3/63.0	94.2/93.5	93.0	77.9	96.6	69.1	92.7/91.9
+	7	DeBERTa Team - Microsoft	DeBERTa / TuringNLRv4		90.3	90.4	95.7/97.6	98.4	88.2/63.7	94.5/94.1	93.2	77.5	95.9	66.7	93.3/93.8

Disclaimer: metrics may not be up-to-date. Check <https://super.gluebenchmark.com> and <https://gluebenchmark.com/leaderboard> for the latest.

# Benchmarks for massive models

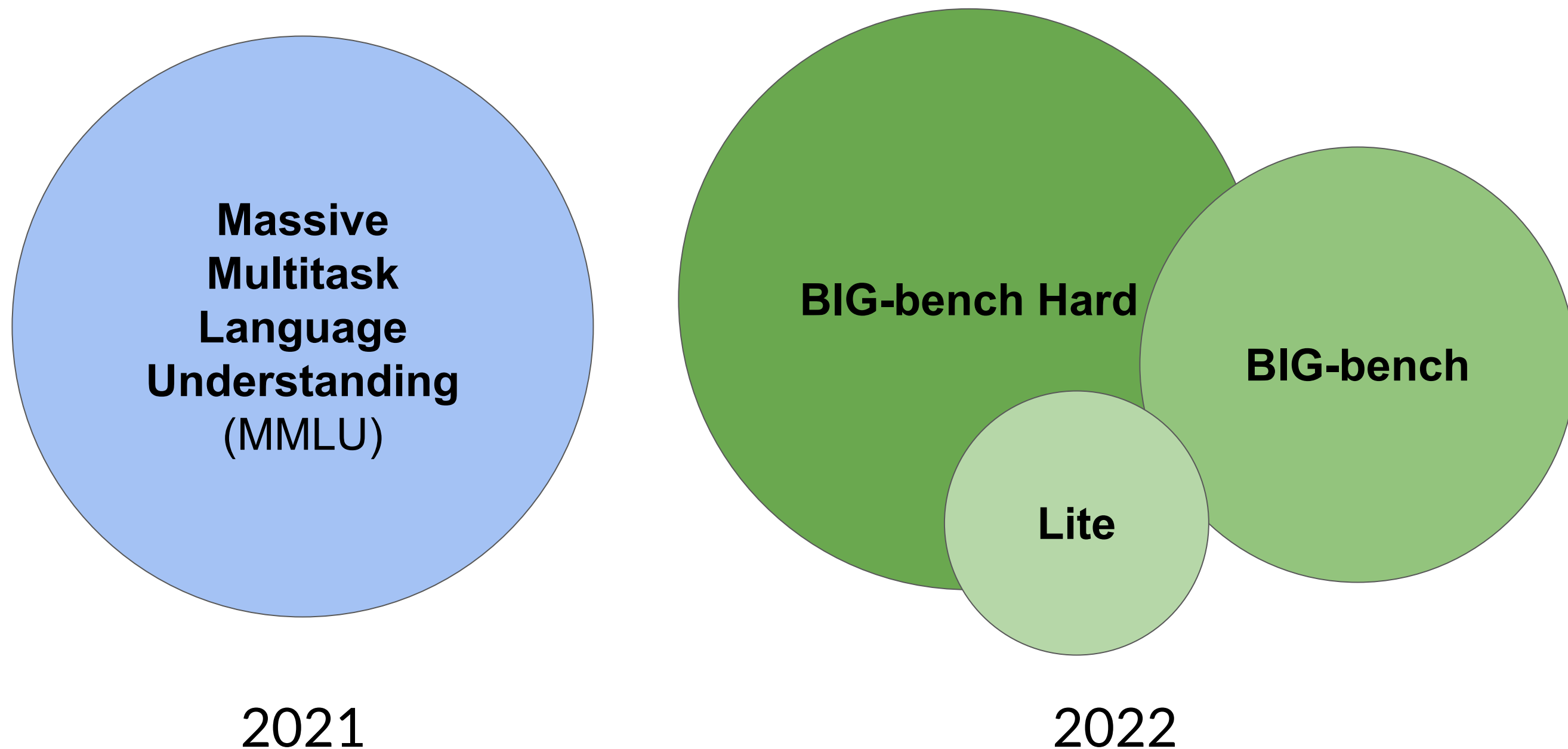


2021

Source: Hendrycks, 2021. "Measuring Massive Multitask Language Understanding"



# Benchmarks for massive models



Source: Hendrycks, 2021. "Measuring Massive Multitask Language Understanding"

Source: Suzgun et al. 2022. "Challenging BIG-Bench tasks and whether chain-of-thought can solve them"

# Holistic Evaluation of Language Models (HELM)



## Metrics:

1. Accuracy
2. Calibration
3. Robustness
4. Fairness
5. Bias
6. Toxicity
7. Efficiency


## Scenarios

NaturalQuestions (open)  
NaturalQuestions (closed)  
BoolQ  
NarrativeQA  
QuAC  
HellaSwag  
OpenBookQA  
TruthfulQA  
MMLU  
MS MARCO  
TREC  
XSUM  
CNN/DM  
IMDB  
CivilComments  
RAFT

## Models

	J1-Jumbo	J1-Grande	J1-Large	Anthropic-LM	BLOOM	T0pp	Cohere XL	Cohere Large	Cohere Medium	Cohere Small	GPT-NeoX
NaturalQuestions (open)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NaturalQuestions (closed)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BoolQ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NarrativeQA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
QuAC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HellaSwag	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OpenBookQA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TruthfulQA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MMLU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MS MARCO				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TREC				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
XSUM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CNN/DM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IMDB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CivilComments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RAFT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

# Holistic Evaluation of Language Models (HELM)

Center for  
Research on  
Foundation  
Models

HELM

[Models](#) [Scenarios](#) [Results](#) [Raw runs](#)

v0.2.2 (last updated 2023-03-19)

## Core scenarios

The scenarios where we evaluate all the models.

[ [Accuracy](#) | [Calibration](#) | [Robustness](#) | [Fairness](#) | [Efficiency](#) | [General information](#) | [Bias](#) | [Toxicity](#) | [Summarization metrics](#) | [JSON](#) ]

## Accuracy

Model/adapter	Mean win rate ↑ [ sort ]	MMLU - EM ↑ [ sort ]	BoolQ - EM ↑ [ sort ]	NarrativeQA - F1 ↑ [ sort ]	NaturalQuestions (closed-book) - F1 ↑ [ sort ]	NaturalQuestions (open-book) - F1 ↑ [ sort ]	QuAC - F1 ↑ [ sort ]	HellaSwag - EM ↑ [ sort ]	OpenbookQA - EM ↑ [ sort ]	TruthfulQA - EM ↑ [ sort ]
Cohere Command beta (52.4B)	0.93	0.452	0.856	0.752	0.372	0.76	0.432	0.811	0.582	0.269
text-davinci-002	0.93	0.568	0.877	0.727	0.383	0.713	0.445	0.815	0.594	0.61
text-davinci-	0.898	0.569	0.881	0.727	0.406	0.77	0.525	0.822	0.646	0.593

Disclaimer: metrics may not be up-to-date. Check <https://crfm.stanford.edu/helm/latest> for the latest.

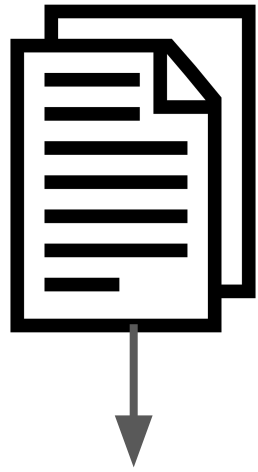
# Key takeaways



# LLM fine-tuning process

## LLM fine-tuning

### Training dataset

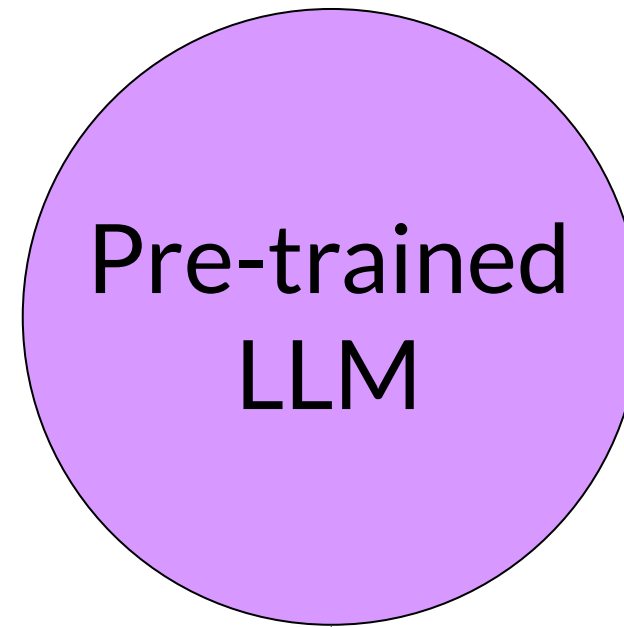


### Prompt:

Classify this review:  
I loved this DVD!

Sentiment:

### Model



## LLM completion:

### Label:

Loss: Cross-



# LLM fine-tuning process

## LLM fine-tuning

### Training dataset



### Prompt:

Classify this review:

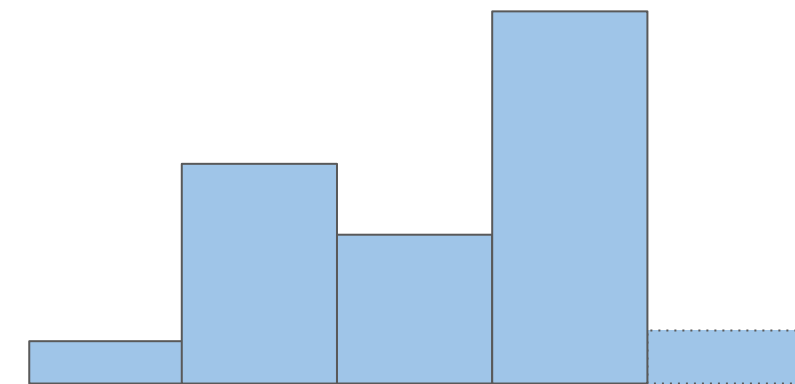
**I loved this DVD!**

Sentiment:

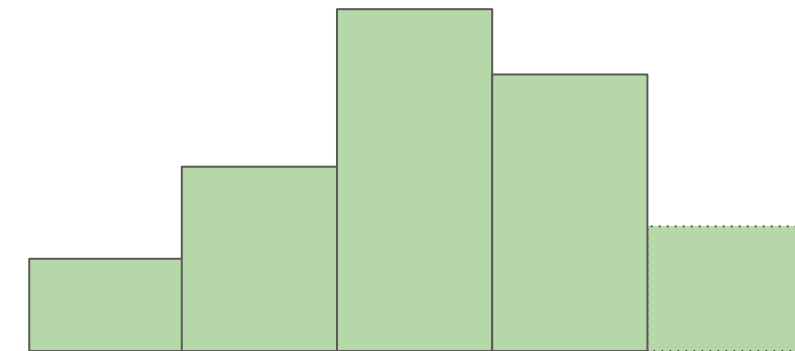
### Model

*Updated  
LLM*

### LLM completion:



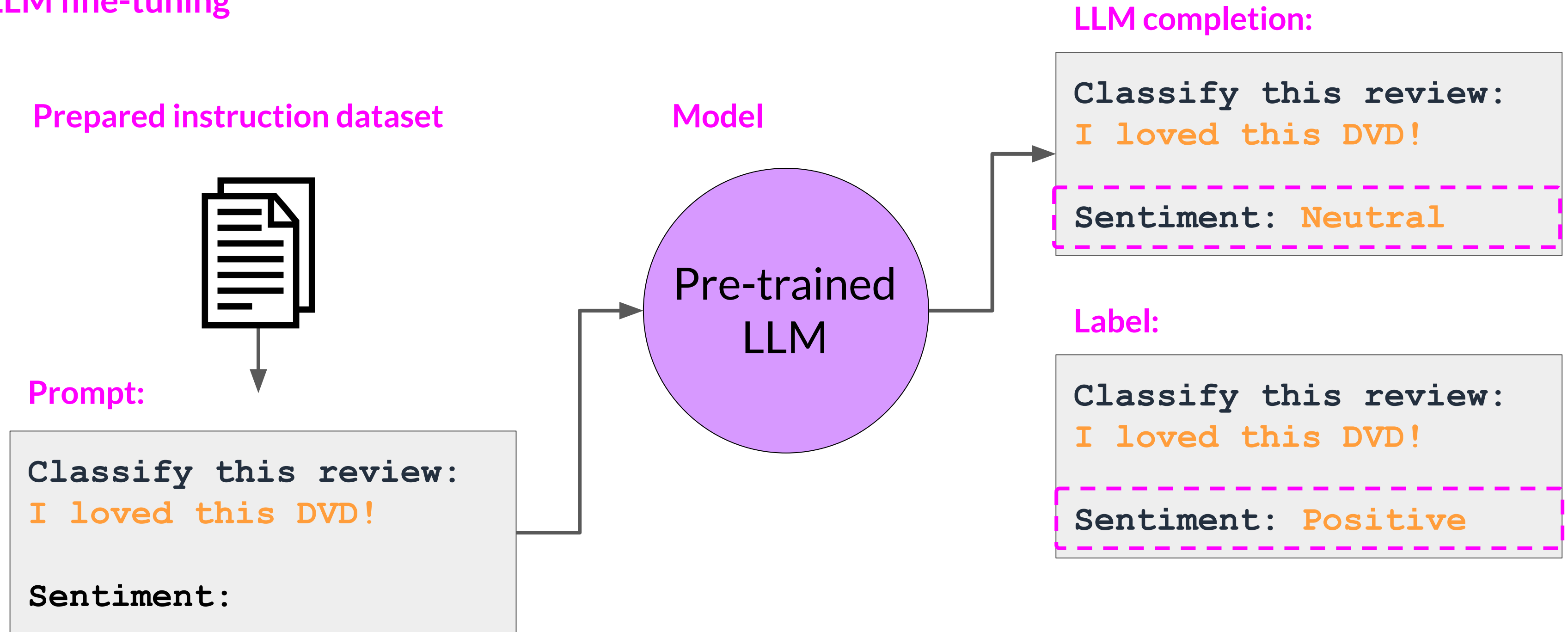
### Label:



Loss: Cross-Entropy

# LLM fine-tuning process

## LLM fine-tuning

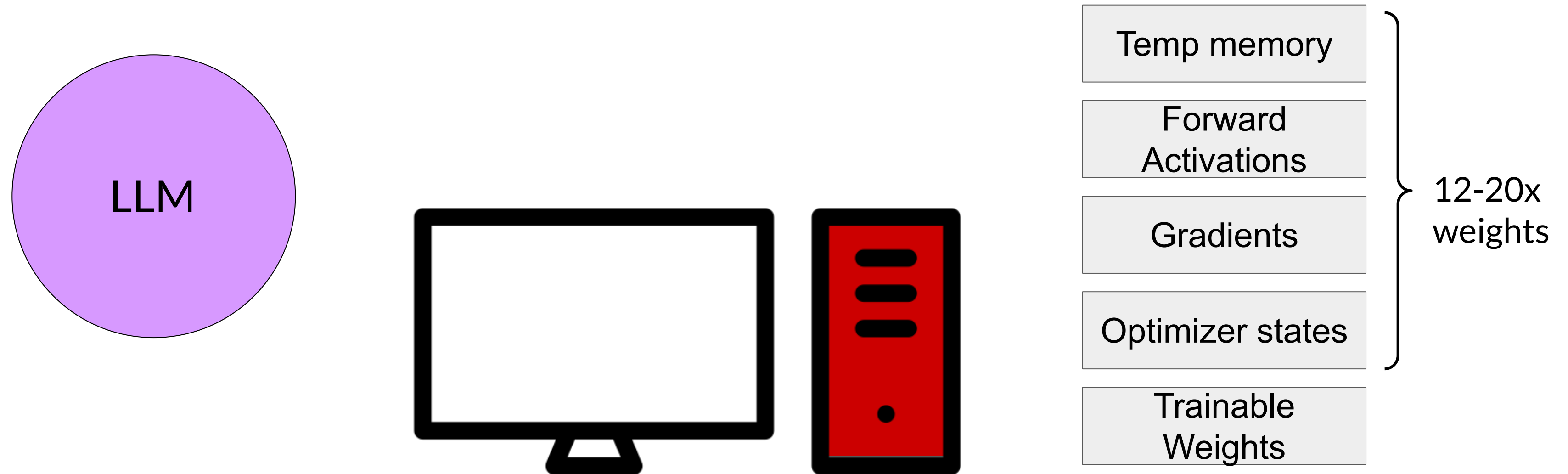


# Parameter- efficient Fine-tuning (PEFT)



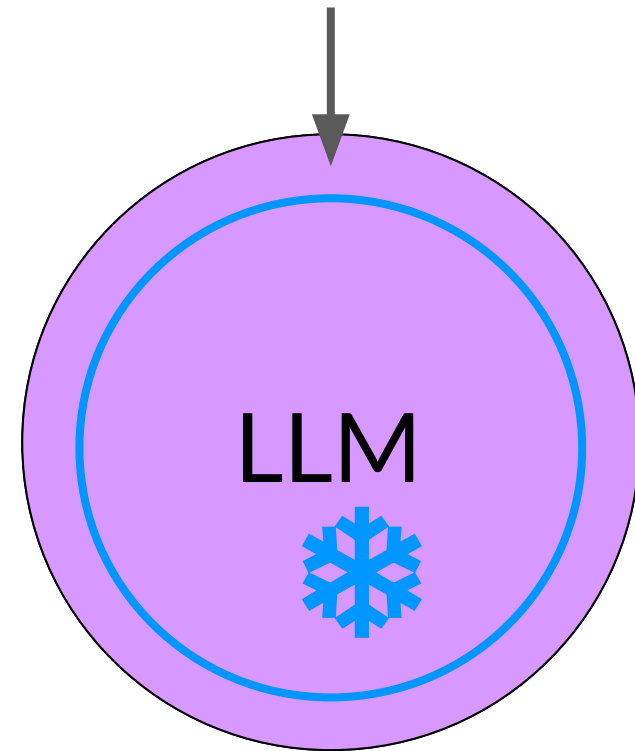


# Full fine-tuning of large LLMs is challenging

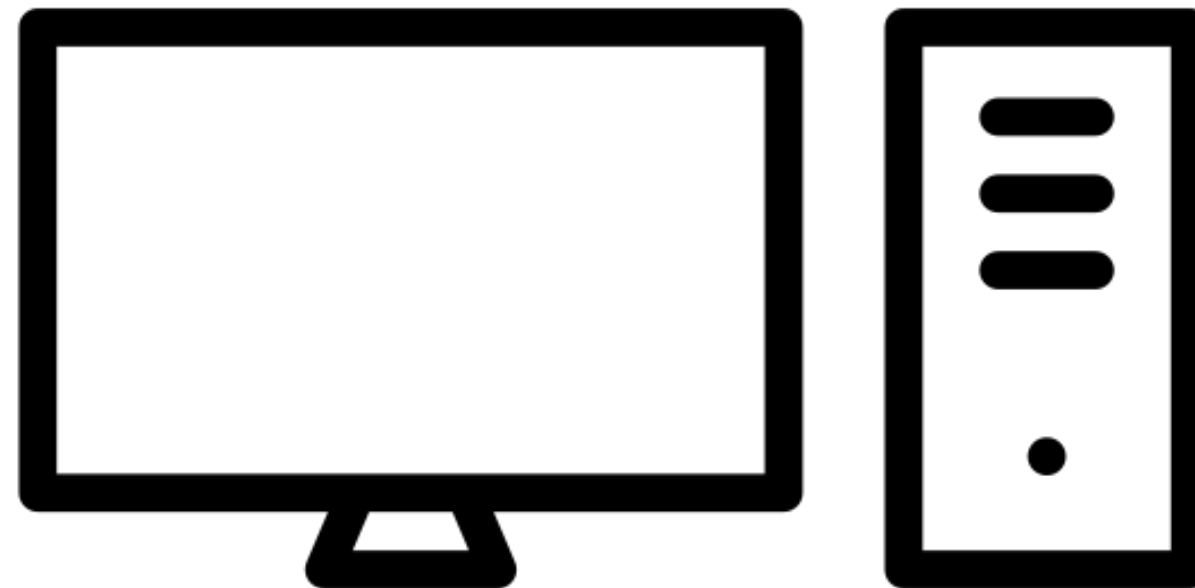


# Parameter efficient fine-tuning (PEFT)

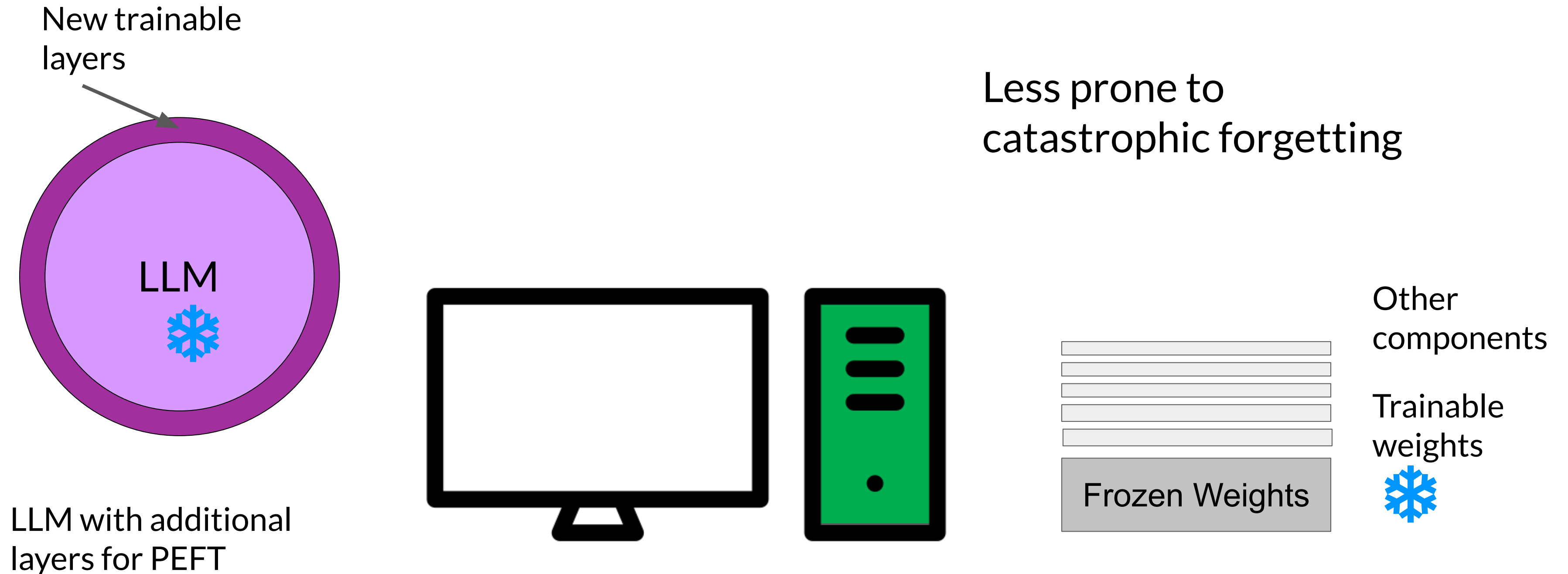
Small number of trainable layers



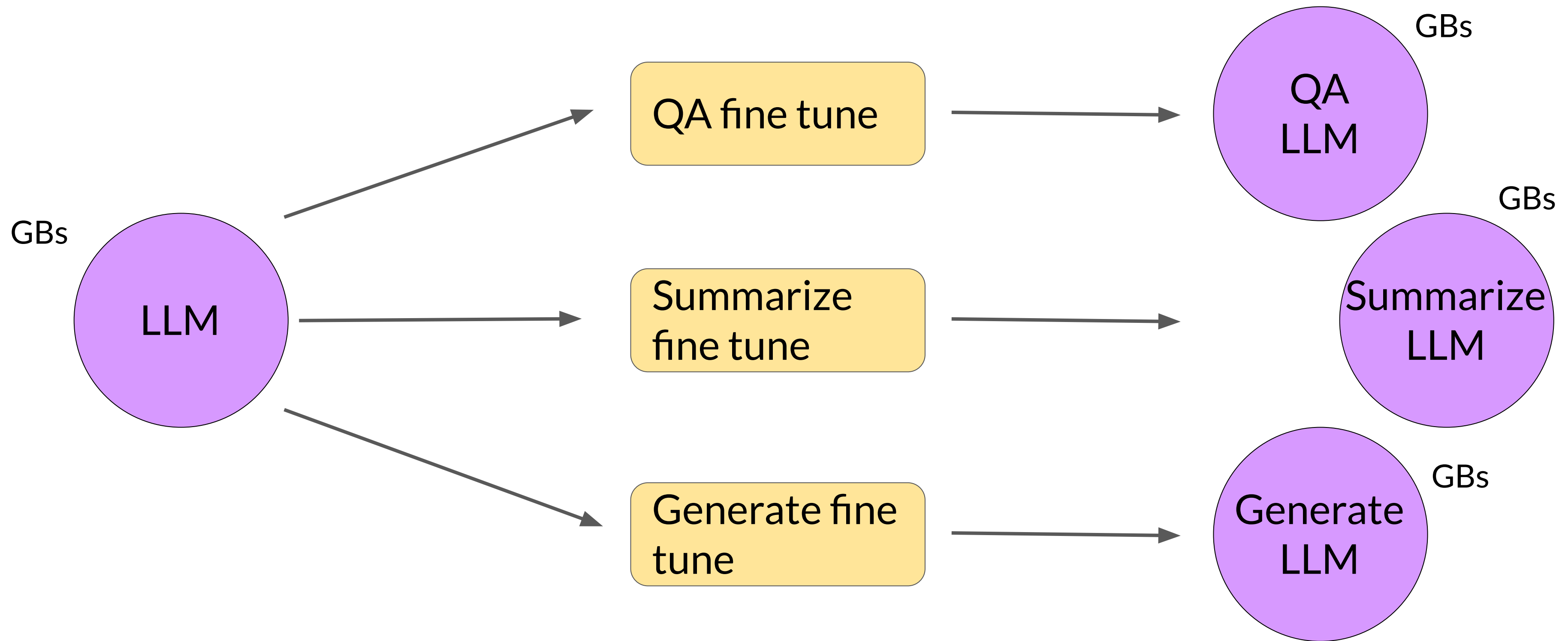
LLM with most layers frozen



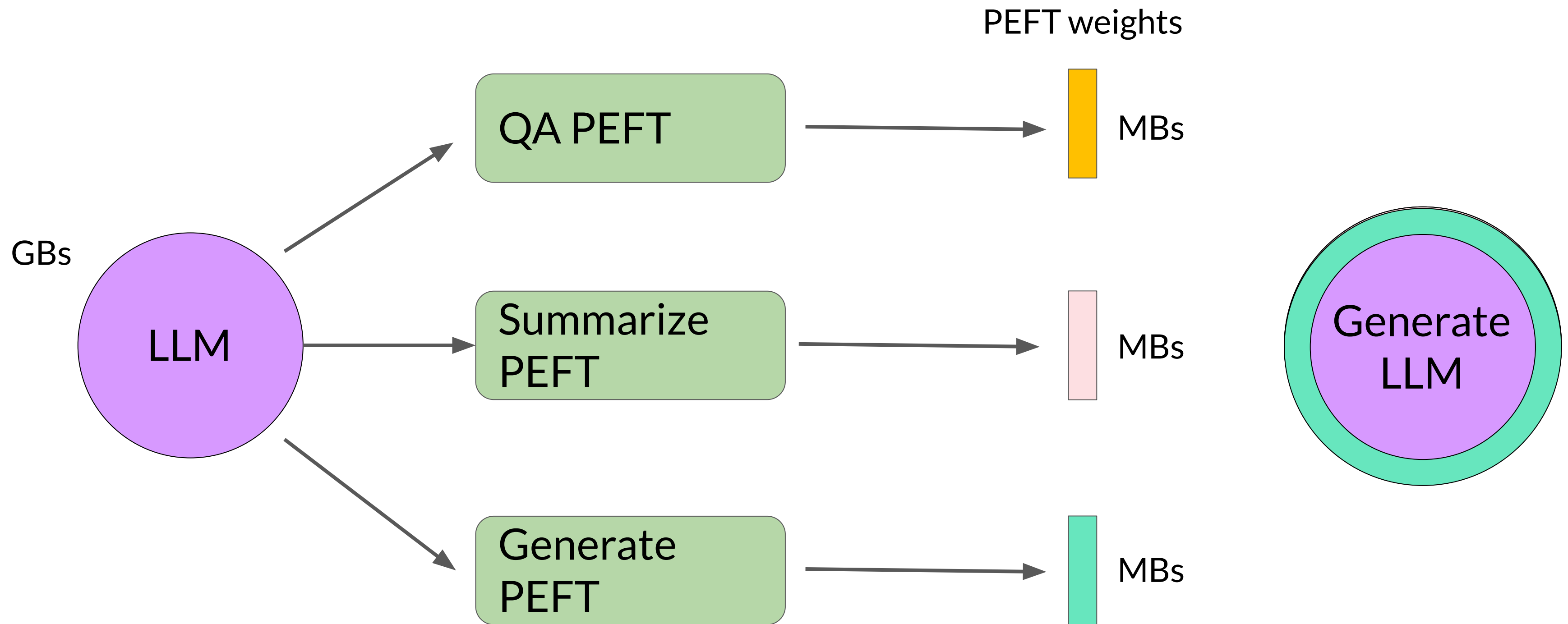
# Parameter efficient fine-tuning (PEFT)



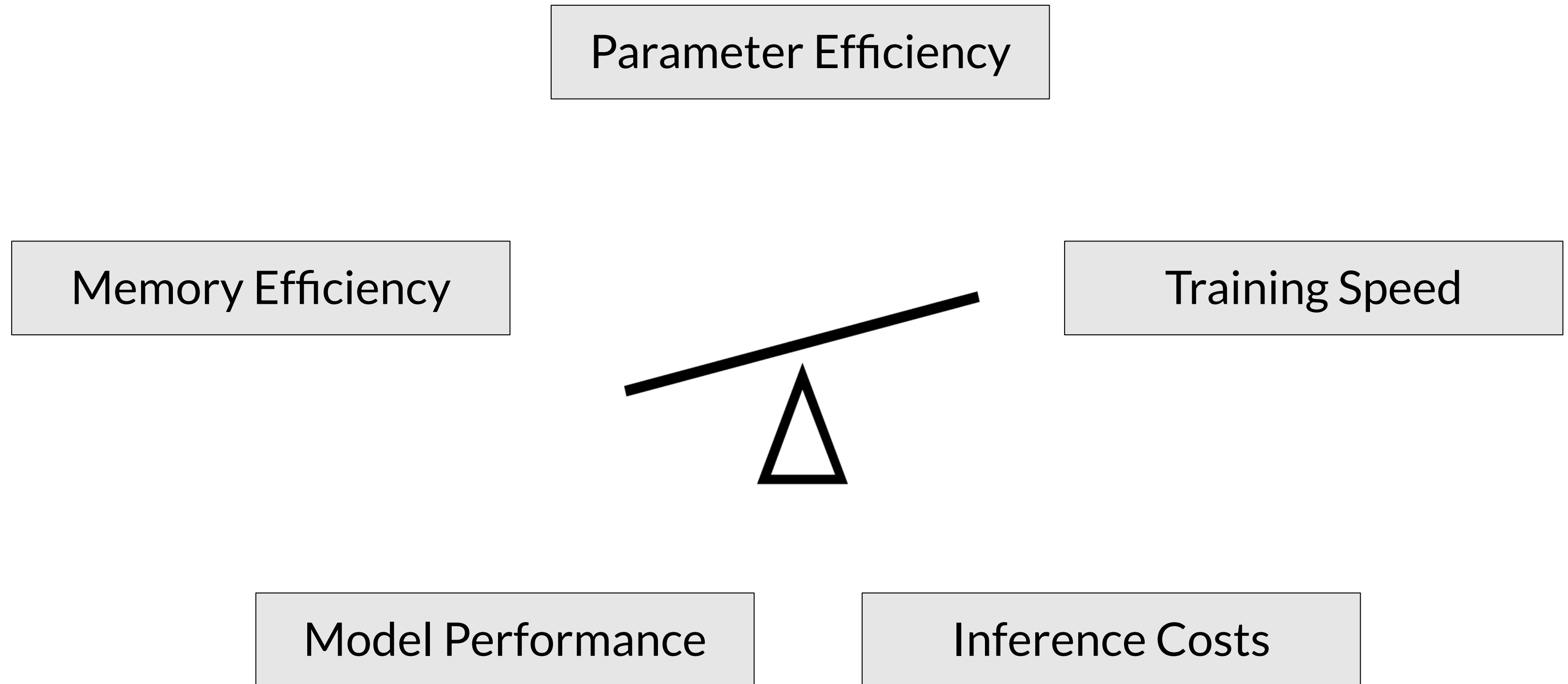
# Full fine-tuning creates full copy of original LLM per task



# PEFT fine-tuning saves space and is flexible



# PEFT Trade-offs



# PEFT methods

## Selective

Select subset of initial LLM parameters to fine-tune

## Reparameterization

**Reparameterize** model weights using a low-rank representation

Source: Lialin et al. 2023, “Scaling Down to Scale Up: A Guide to Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning”,

# PEFT methods

## Selective

Select subset of initial LLM parameters to fine-tune

## Reparameterization

**Reparameterize** model weights using a low-rank representation

**LoRA**

## Additive

**Add** trainable layers or parameters to model

Adapters

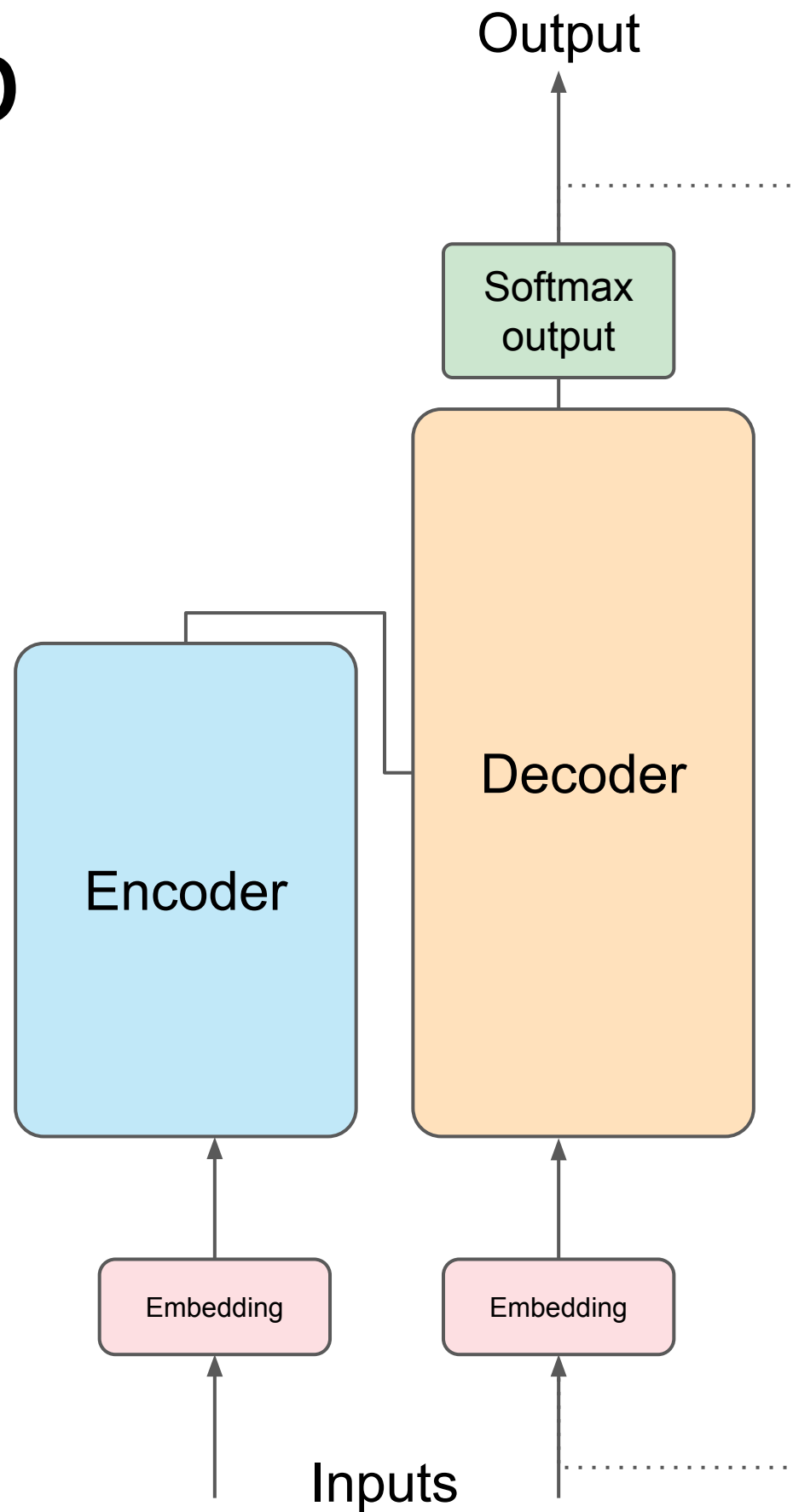
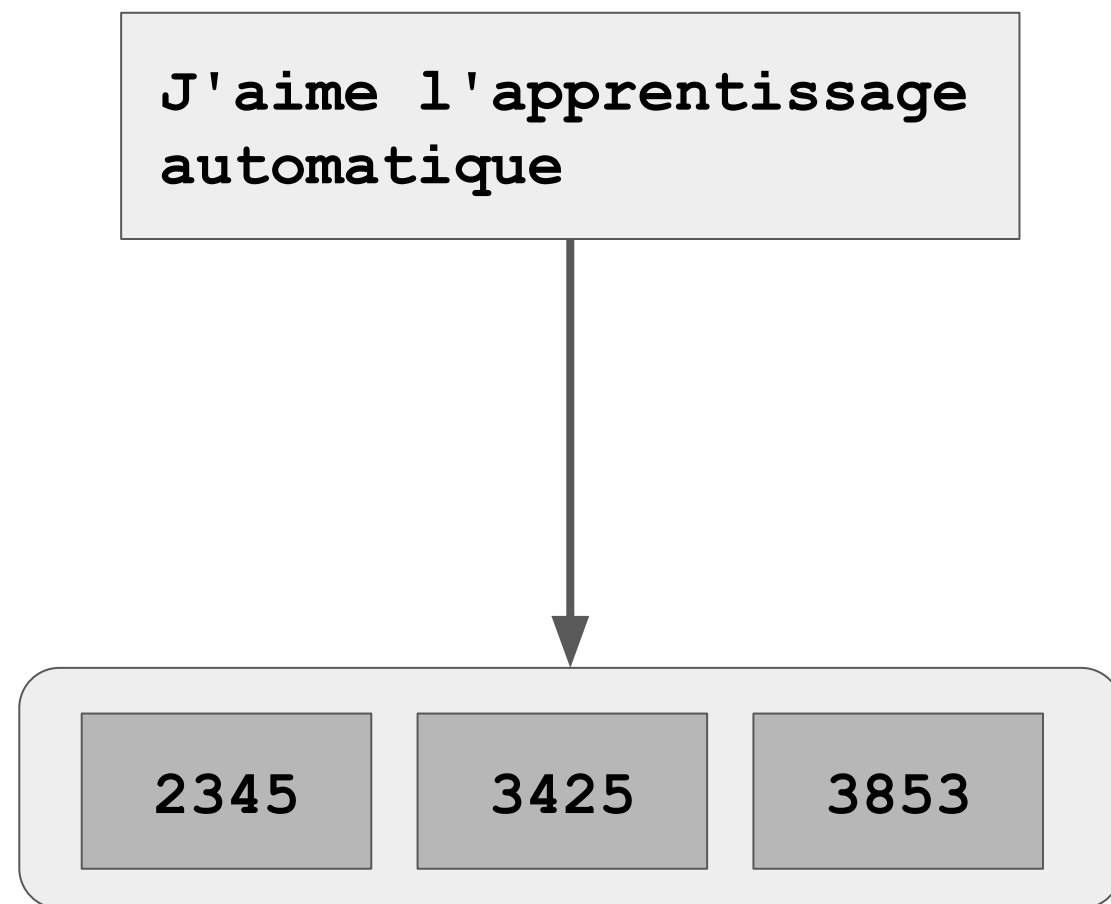
Soft Prompts  
**Prompt Tuning**

Source: Lialin et al. 2023, “Scaling Down to Scale Up: A Guide to Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning”,

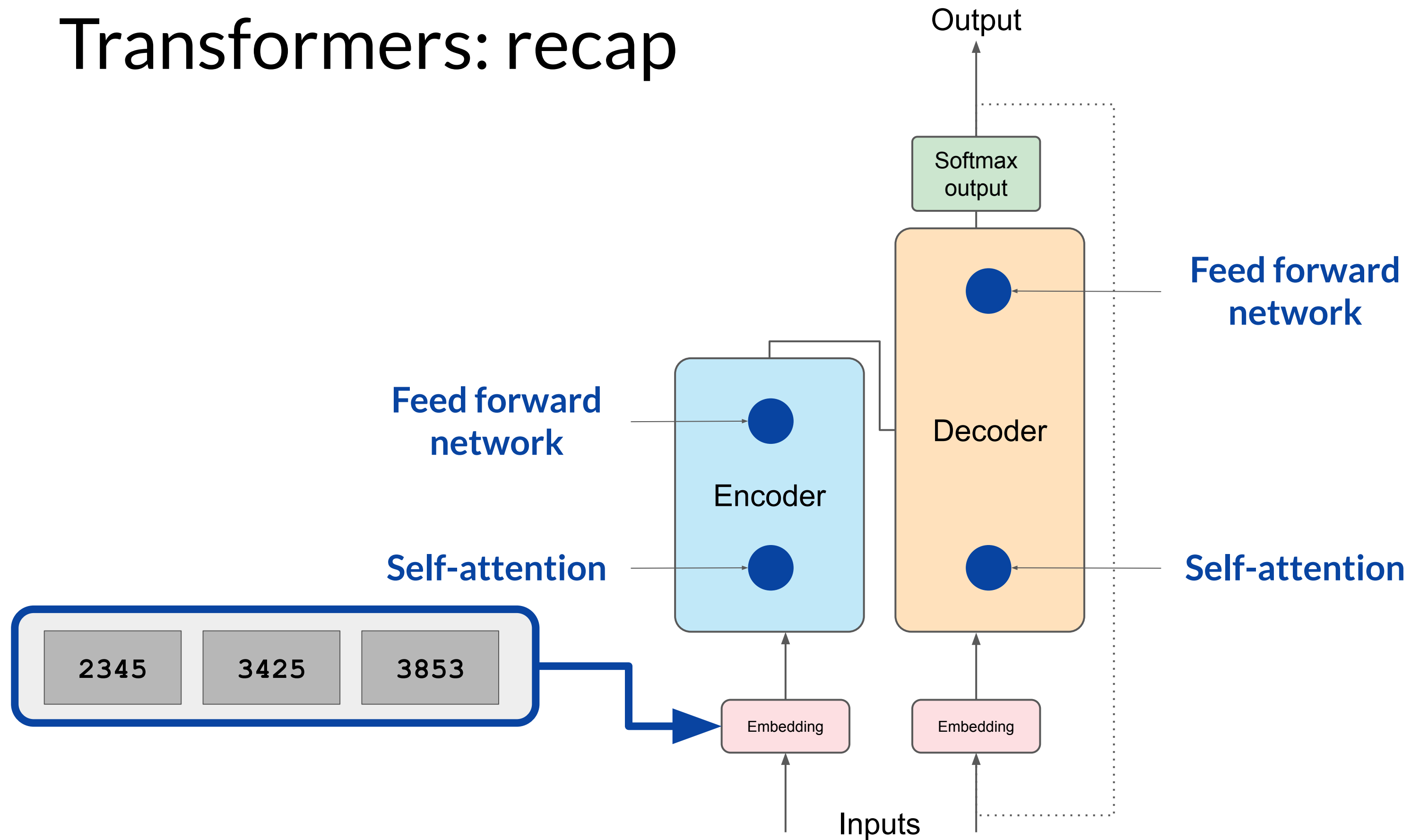


# Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models (LoRA)

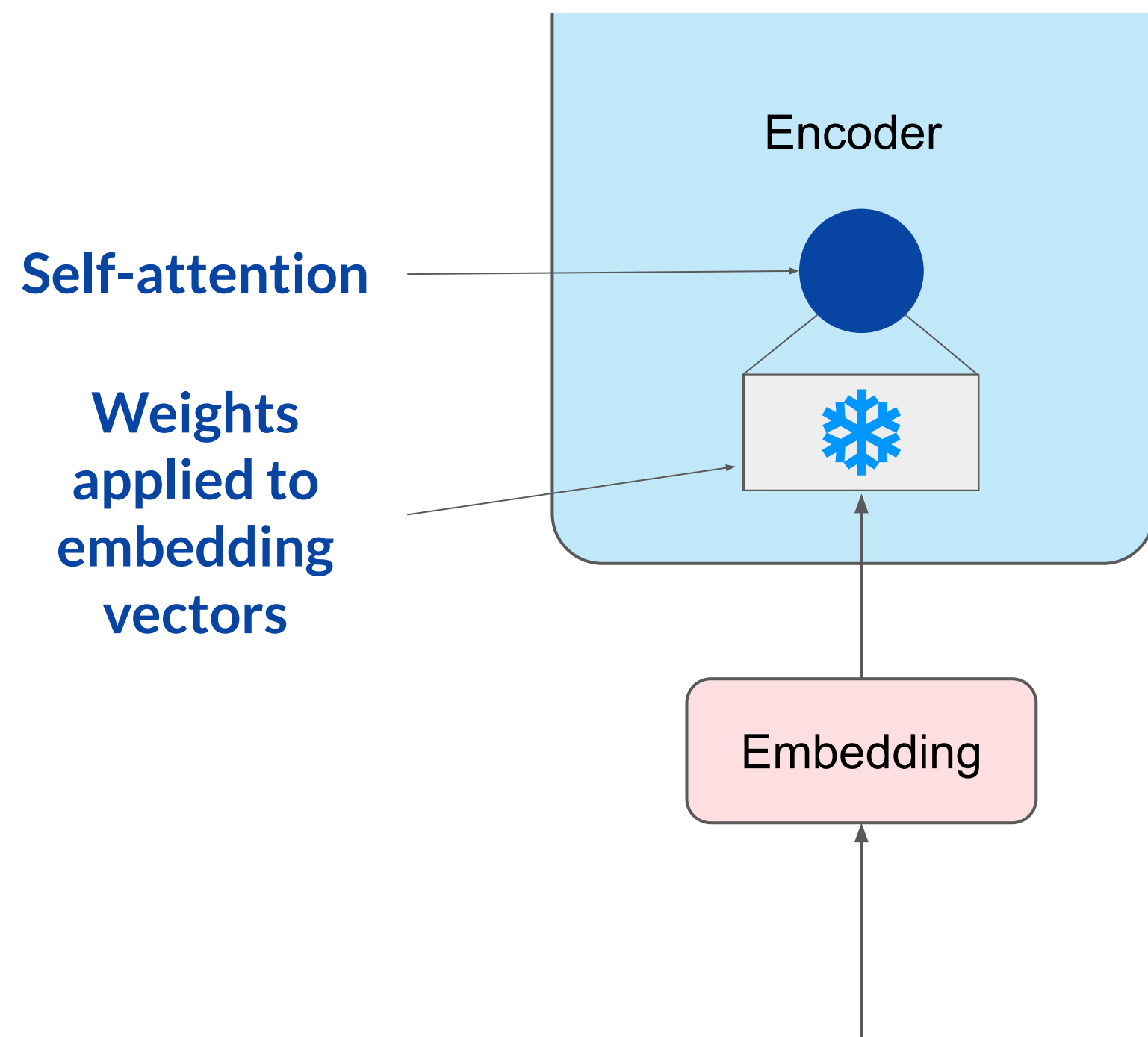
# Transformers: recap



# Transformers: recap

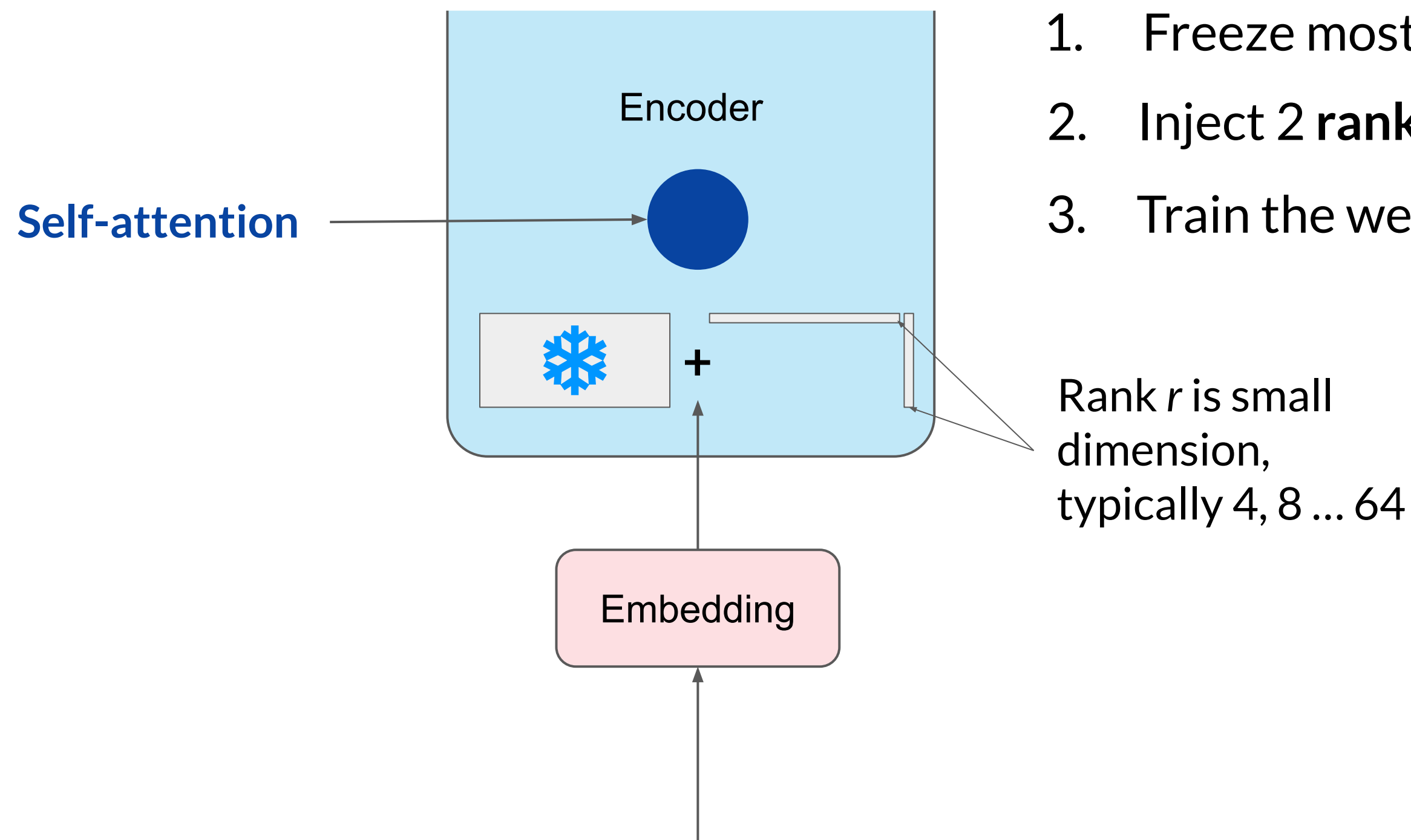


# LoRA: Low Rank Adaption of LLMs



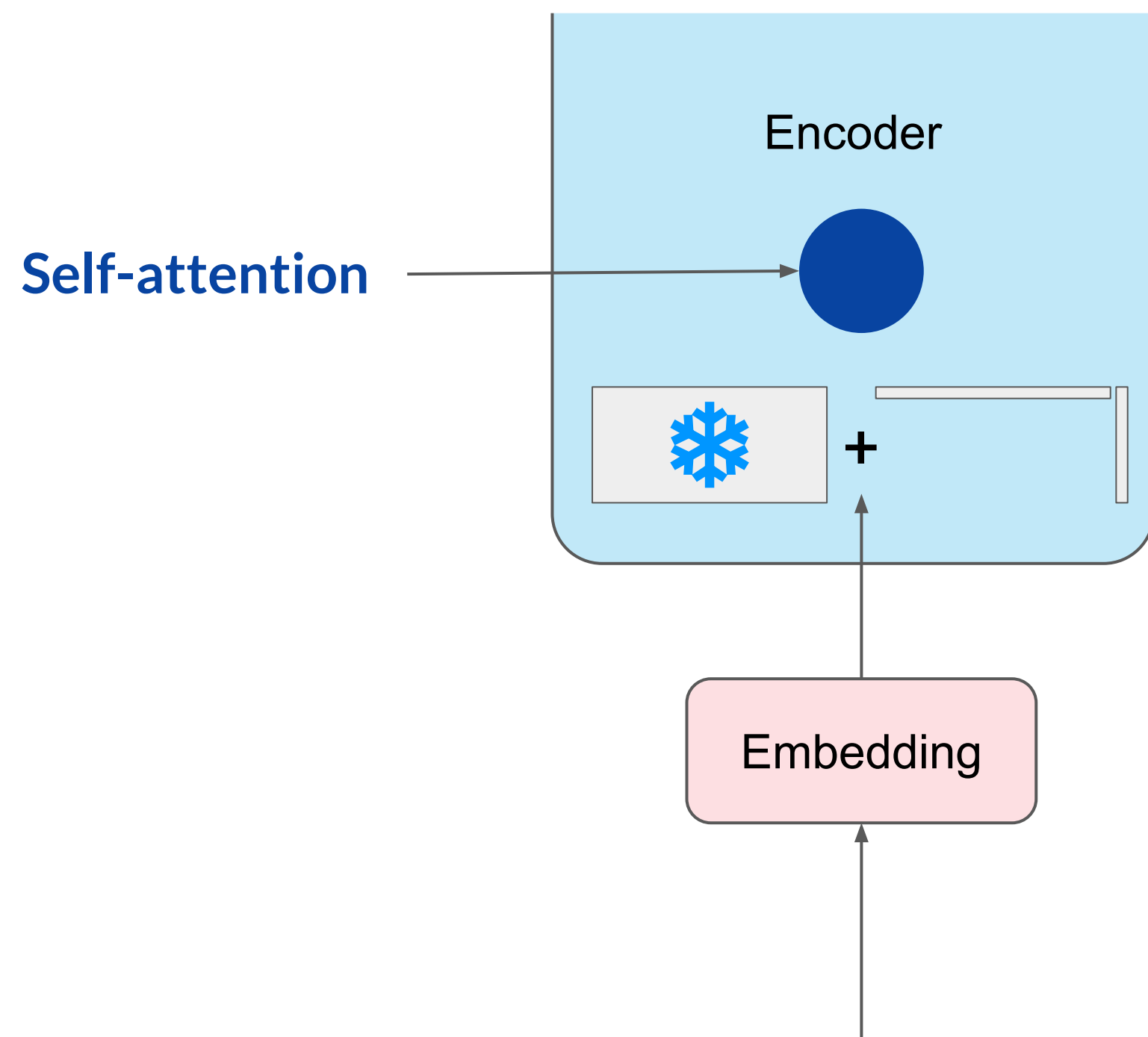
1. Freeze most of the original LLM weights.

# LoRA: Low Rank Adaption of LLMs



1. Freeze most of the original LLM weights.
2. Inject 2 **rank decomposition matrices**
3. Train the weights of the smaller matrices

# LoRA: Low Rank Adaption of LLMs



1. Freeze most of the original LLM weights.
2. Inject 2 **rank decomposition matrices**
3. Train the weights of the smaller matrices

Steps to update model for inference

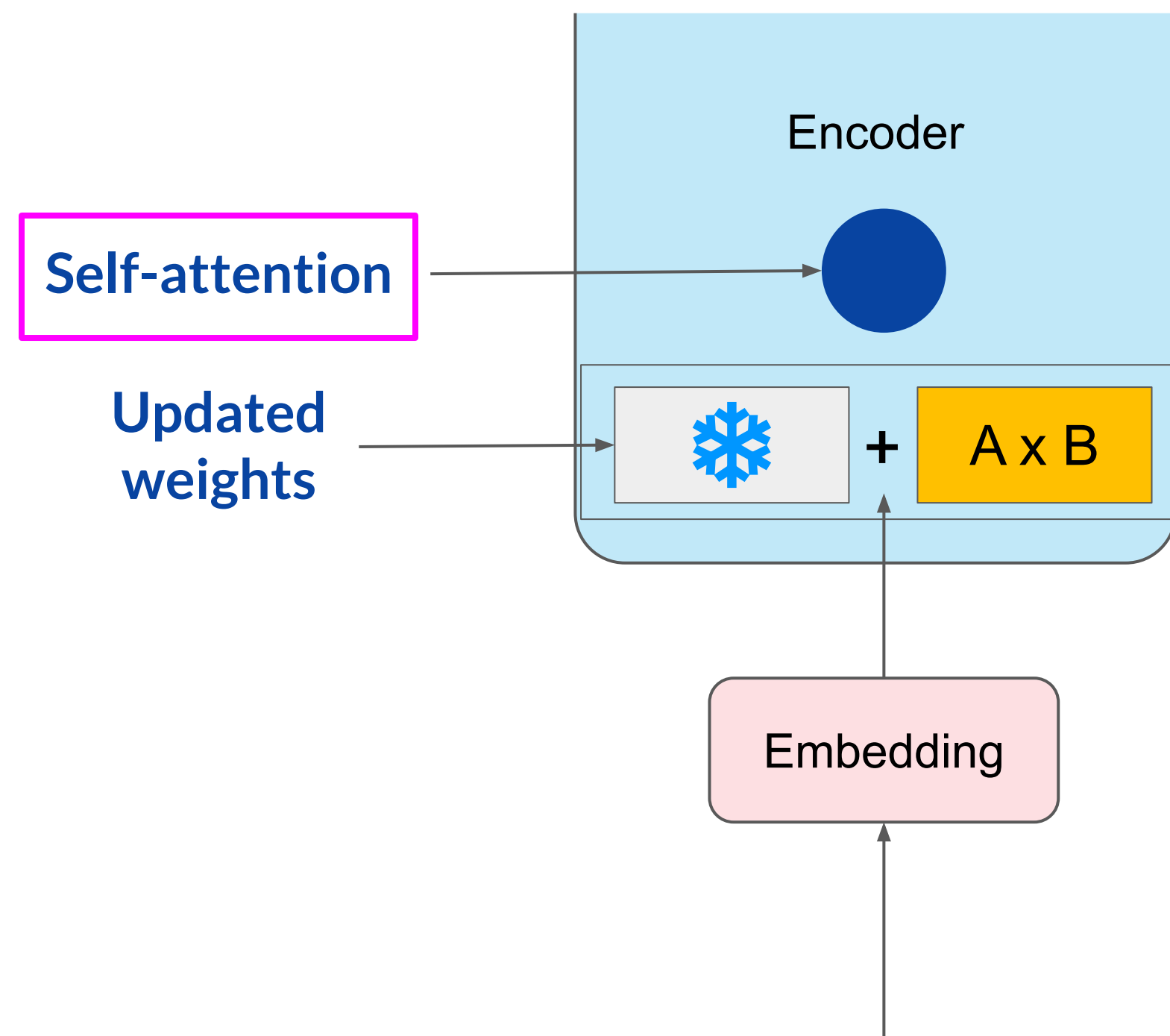
1. Matrix multiply the low rank matrices

$$\overline{B} * \begin{array}{|c} A \end{array} = \boxed{A \times B}$$

2. Add to original weights

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{|c} \text{snowflake} \end{array}} + \boxed{A \times B}$$

# LoRA: Low Rank Adaption of LLMs



1. Freeze most of the original LLM weights.
2. Inject 2 **rank decomposition matrices**
3. Train the weights of the smaller matrices

Steps to update model for inference:

1. Matrix multiply the low rank matrices

$$\overline{B} * \begin{matrix} | \\ A \end{matrix} = \text{A x B}$$

2. Add to original weights

$$\begin{matrix} \text{snowflake} \end{matrix} + \text{A x B}$$

# Concrete example using base Transformer as reference

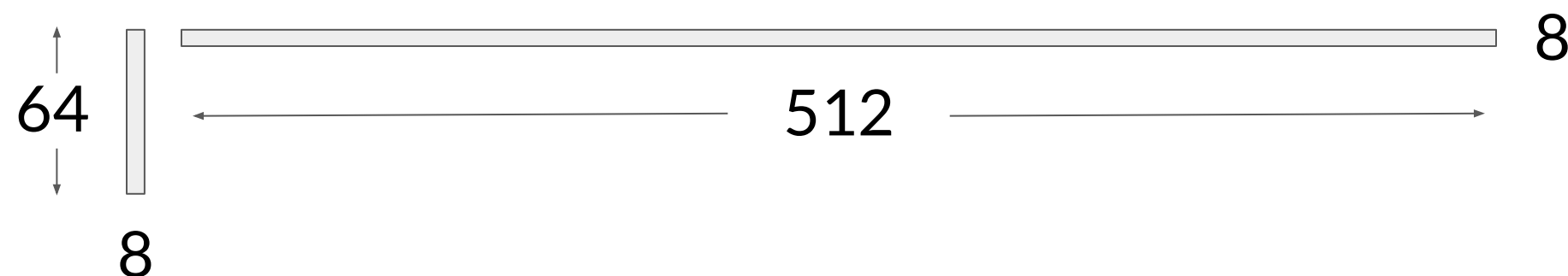
Use the base Transformer model presented by Vaswani et al. 2017:

- Transformer weights have dimensions  $d \times k = 512 \times 64$
- So  $512 \times 64 = 32,768$  trainable parameters



In LoRA with rank  $r = 8$ :

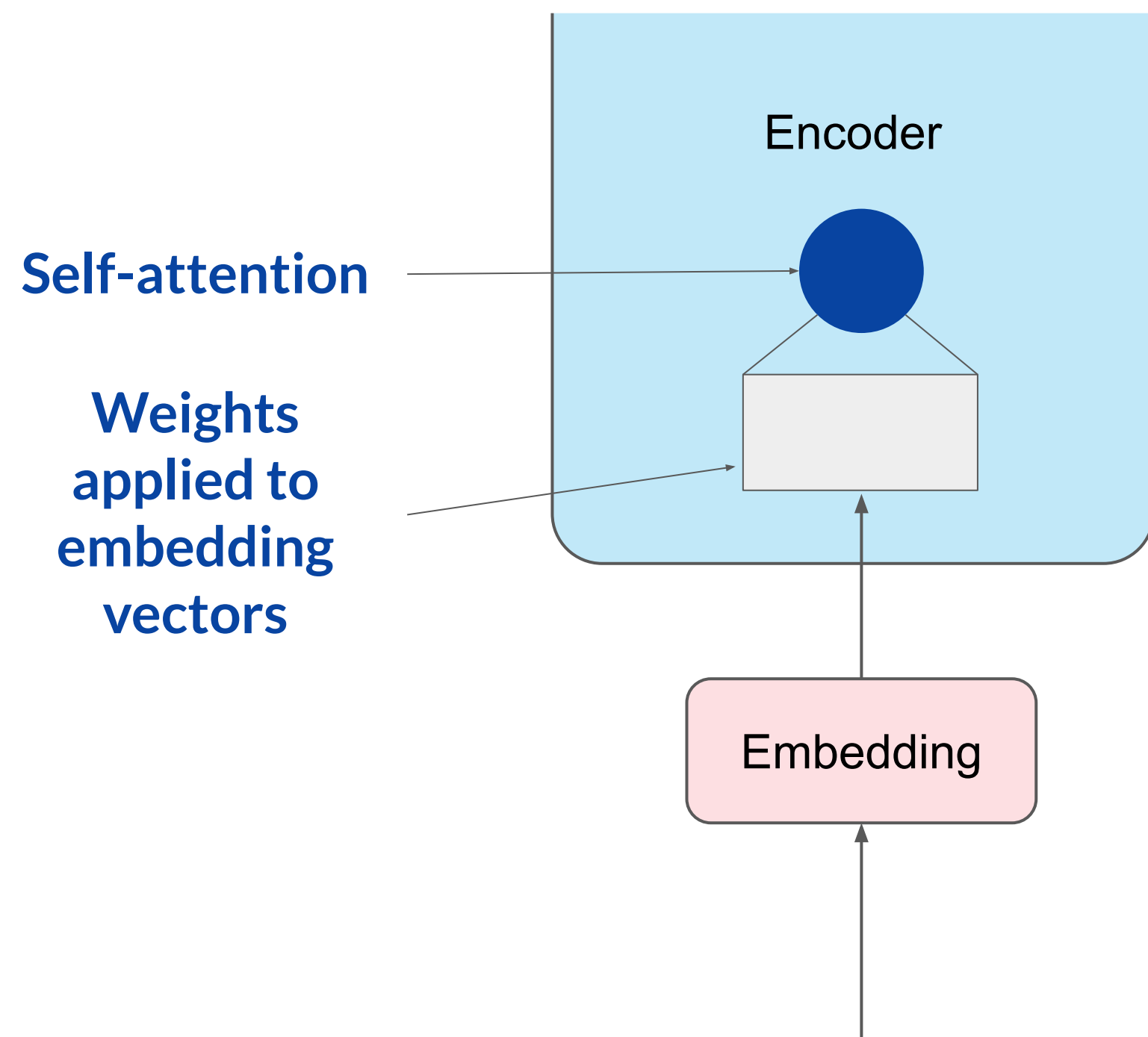
- A has dimensions  $r \times k = 8 \times 64 = 512$  parameters
- B has dimension  $d \times r = 512 \times 8 = 4,096$  trainable parameters



**86% reduction in parameters to train!**



# LoRA: Low Rank Adaption of LLMs

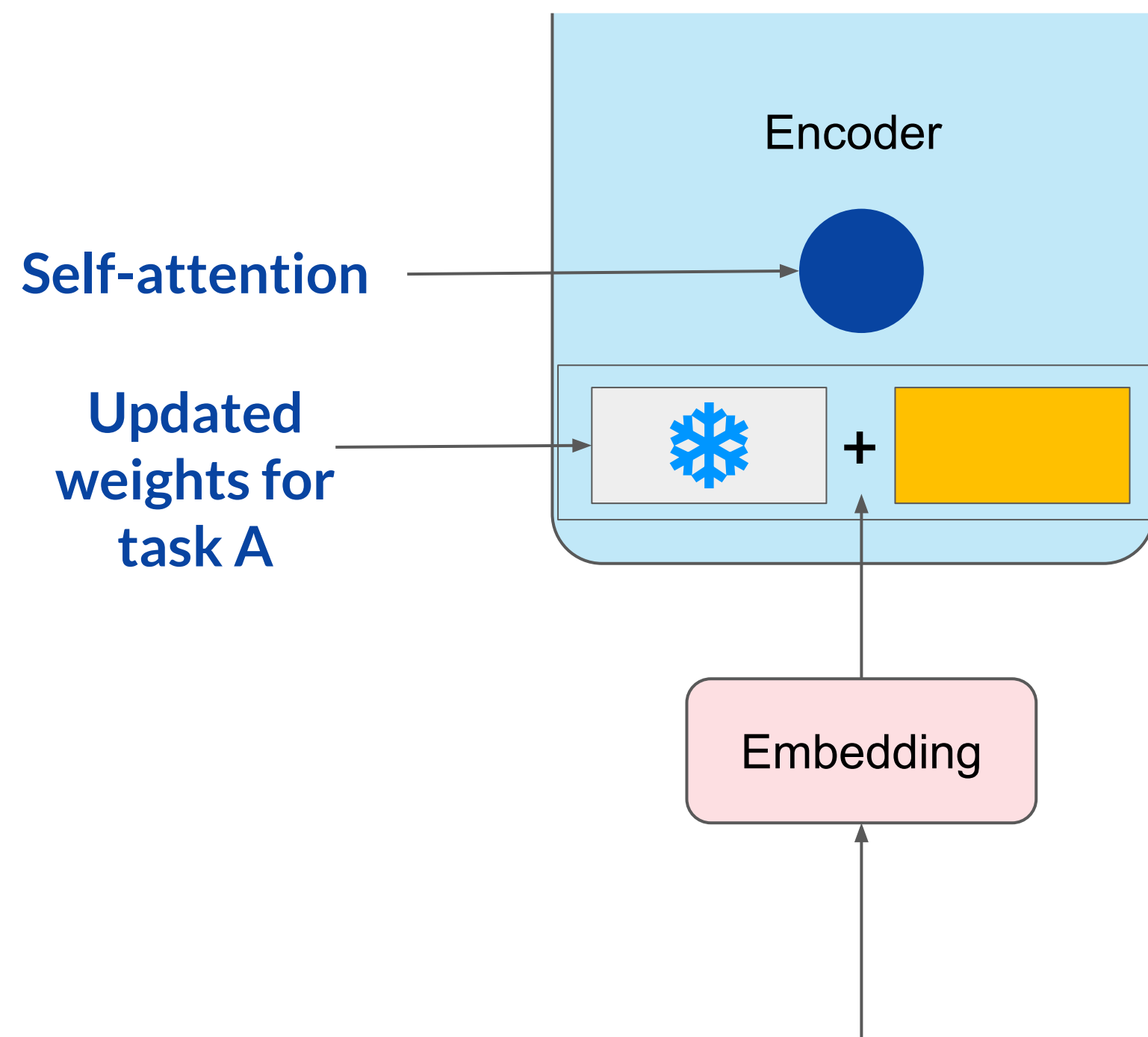


1. Train different rank decomposition matrices for different tasks
2. Update weights before inference

Task A

$$\text{Task A} \quad \text{Yellow bar} * \text{Yellow bar} = \text{Yellow bar}$$
$$\boxed{\text{Snowflake icon} + \text{Yellow bar}}$$

# LoRA: Low Rank Adaption of LLMs



1. Train different rank decomposition matrices for different tasks
2. Update weights before inference

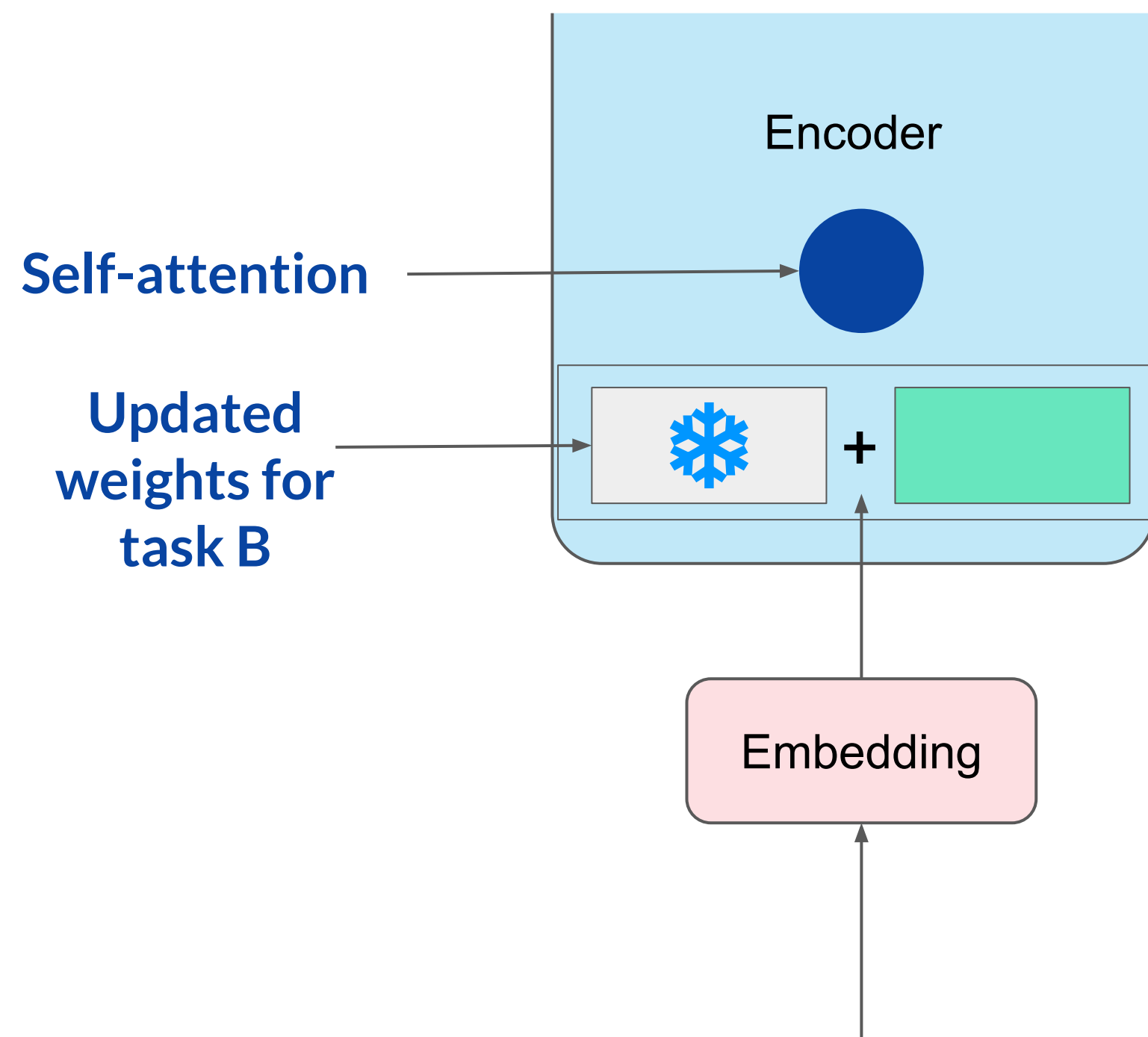
Task A

$$\text{Yellow bar} * \text{Yellow bar} = \text{Yellow bar}$$
$$\boxed{\text{Snowflake icon} + \text{Yellow bar}}$$

Task B

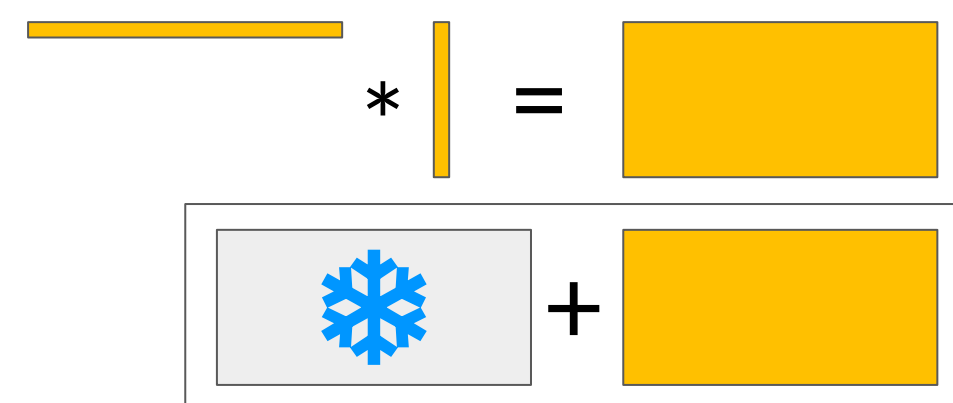
$$\text{Green bar} * \text{Green bar} = \text{Green bar}$$
$$\boxed{\text{Snowflake icon} + \text{Green bar}}$$

# LoRA: Low Rank Adaption of LLMs

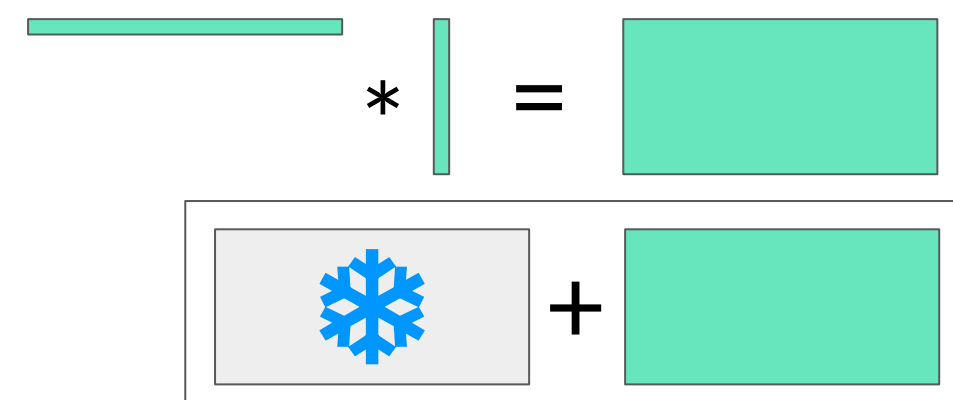


1. Train different rank decomposition matrices for different tasks
2. Update weights before inference

Task A



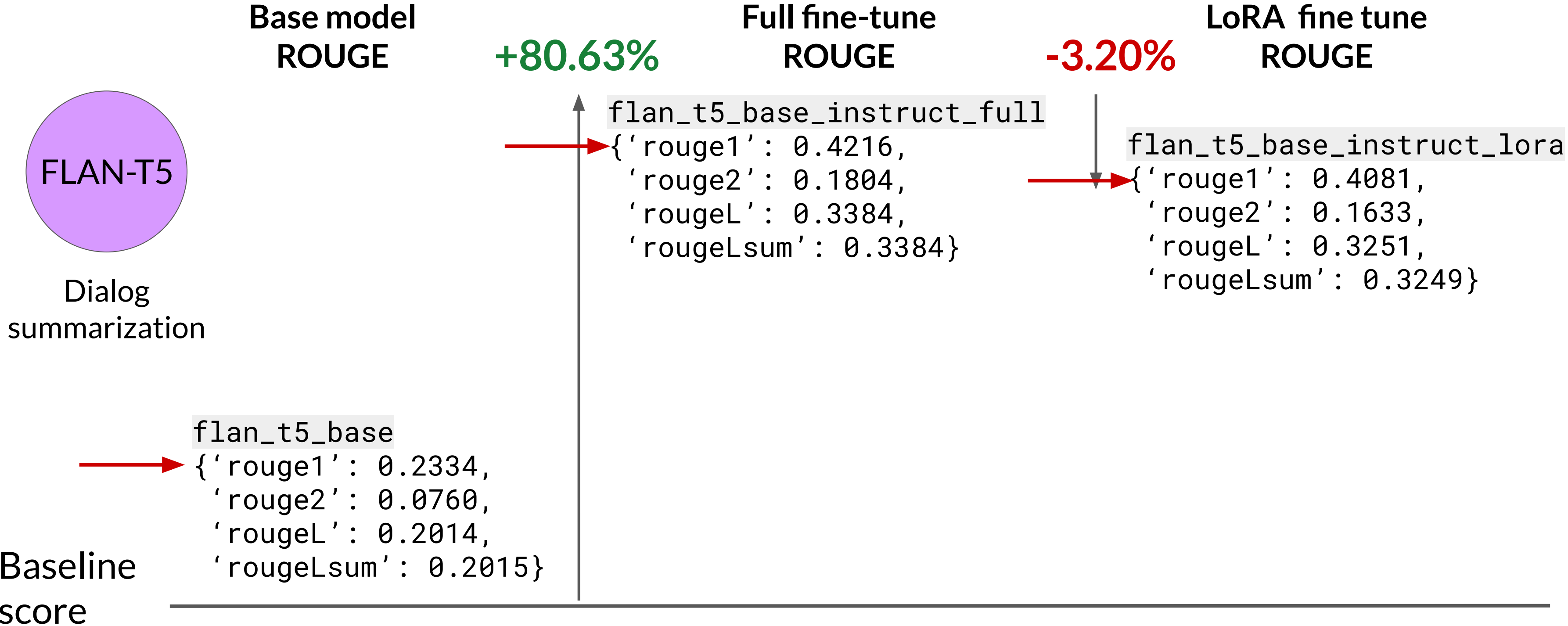
Task B



# Sample ROUGE metrics for full vs. LoRA fine-tuning

	Base model ROUGE	Full fine-tune ROUGE
<div><div>FLAN-T5</div><div>Dialog summarization</div></div>		
Baseline score	<div><div>flan_t5_base</div><div>{ 'rouge1' : 0.2334,       'rouge2' : 0.0760,       'rougeL' : 0.2014,       'rougeLsum' : 0.2015 }</div></div>	

# Sample ROUGE metrics for full vs. LoRA fine-tuning



# Choosing the LoRA rank

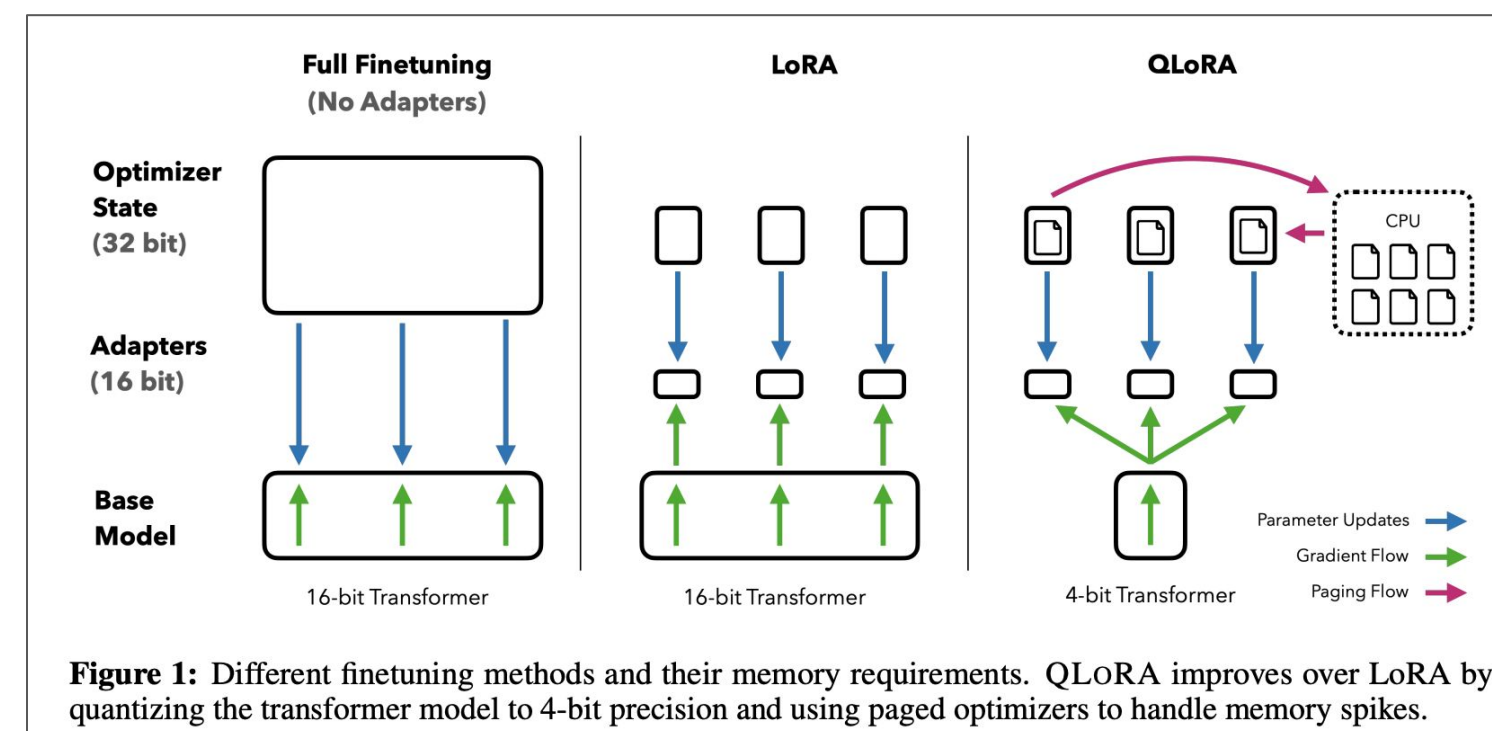
Rank $r$	val_loss	BLEU	NIST	METEOR	ROUGE_L	CIDEr
1	1.23	68.72	8.7215	0.4565	0.7052	2.4329
2	1.21	69.17	8.7413	0.4590	0.7052	2.4639
4	1.18	<b>70.38</b>	<b>8.8439</b>	<b>0.4689</b>	0.7186	<b>2.5349</b>
8	1.17	69.57	8.7457	0.4636	<b>0.7196</b>	2.5196
16	<b>1.16</b>	69.61	8.7483	0.4629	0.7177	2.4985
32	<b>1.16</b>	69.33	8.7736	0.4642	0.7105	2.5255
64	<b>1.16</b>	69.24	8.7174	0.4651	0.7180	2.5070
128	<b>1.16</b>	68.73	8.6718	0.4628	0.7127	2.5030
256	<b>1.16</b>	68.92	8.6982	0.4629	0.7128	2.5012
512	<b>1.16</b>	68.78	8.6857	0.4637	0.7128	2.5025
1024	1.17	69.37	8.7495	0.4659	0.7149	2.5090

- Effectiveness of higher rank appears to plateau
- Relationship between rank and dataset size needs more empirical data

Source: Hu et al. 2021, “LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models”

# QLoRA: Quantized LoRA

- Introduces 4-bit NormalFloat (nf4) data type for 4-bit quantization
- Supports double-quantization to reduce memory ~0.4 bits per parameter (~3 GB for a 65B model)
- Unified GPU-CPU memory management reduces GPU memory usage
- LoRA adapters at every layer - not just attention layers
- Minimizes accuracy trade-off

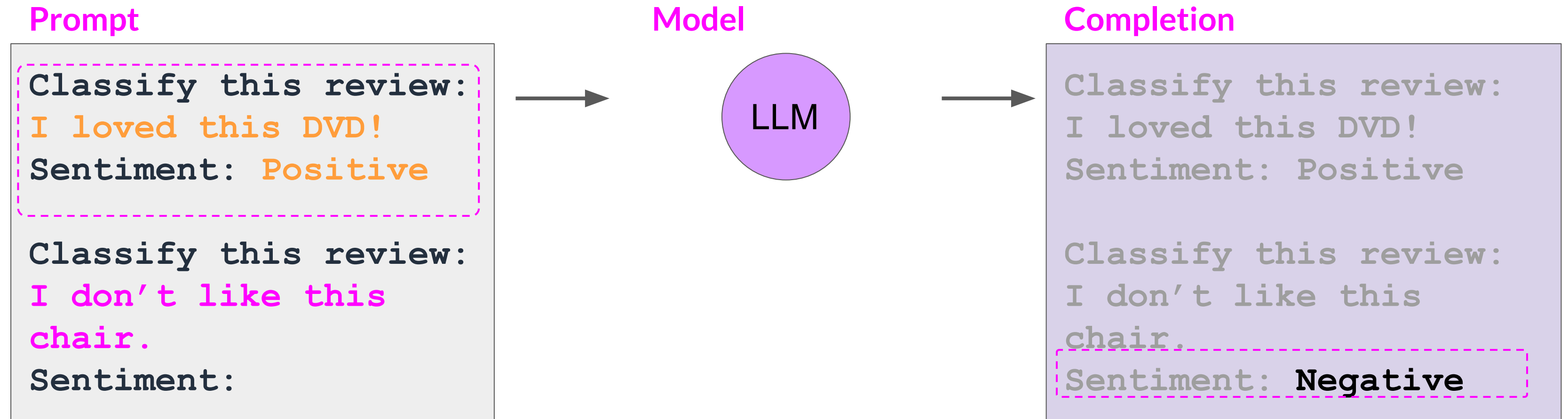


Source: Dettrmers et al. 2023, "QLoRA: Efficient Finetuning of Quantized LLMs"

# Prompt tuning with soft prompts

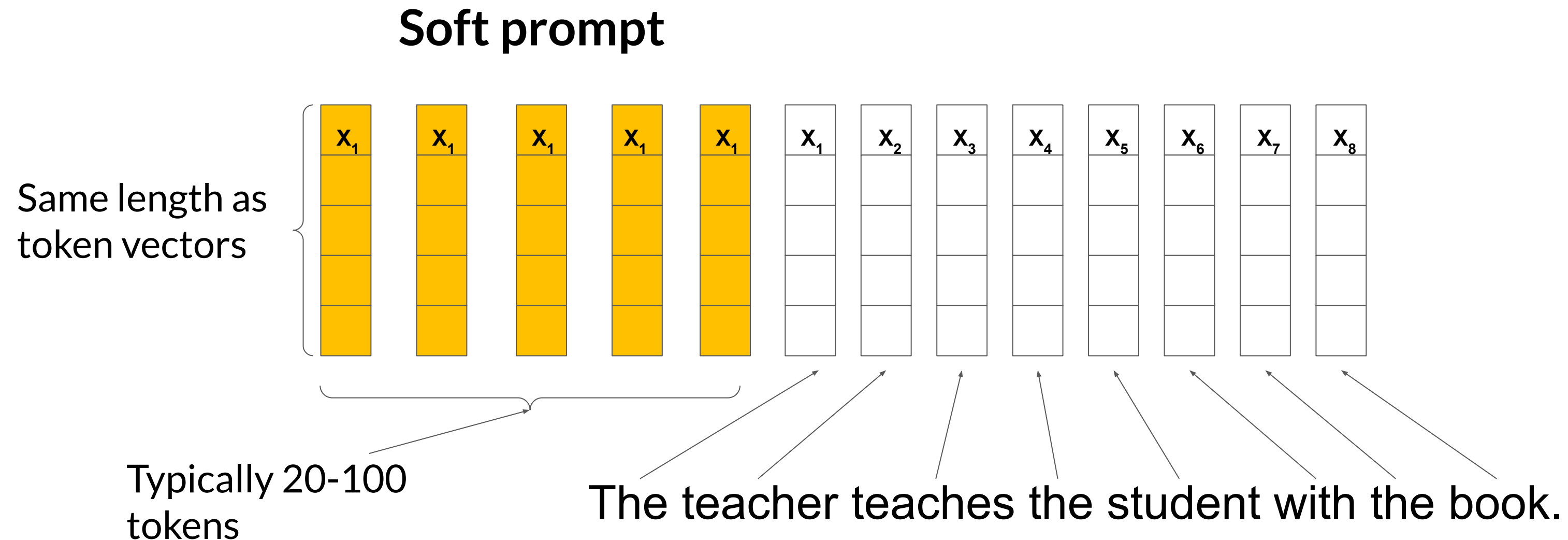


# Prompt tuning is not prompt engineering!

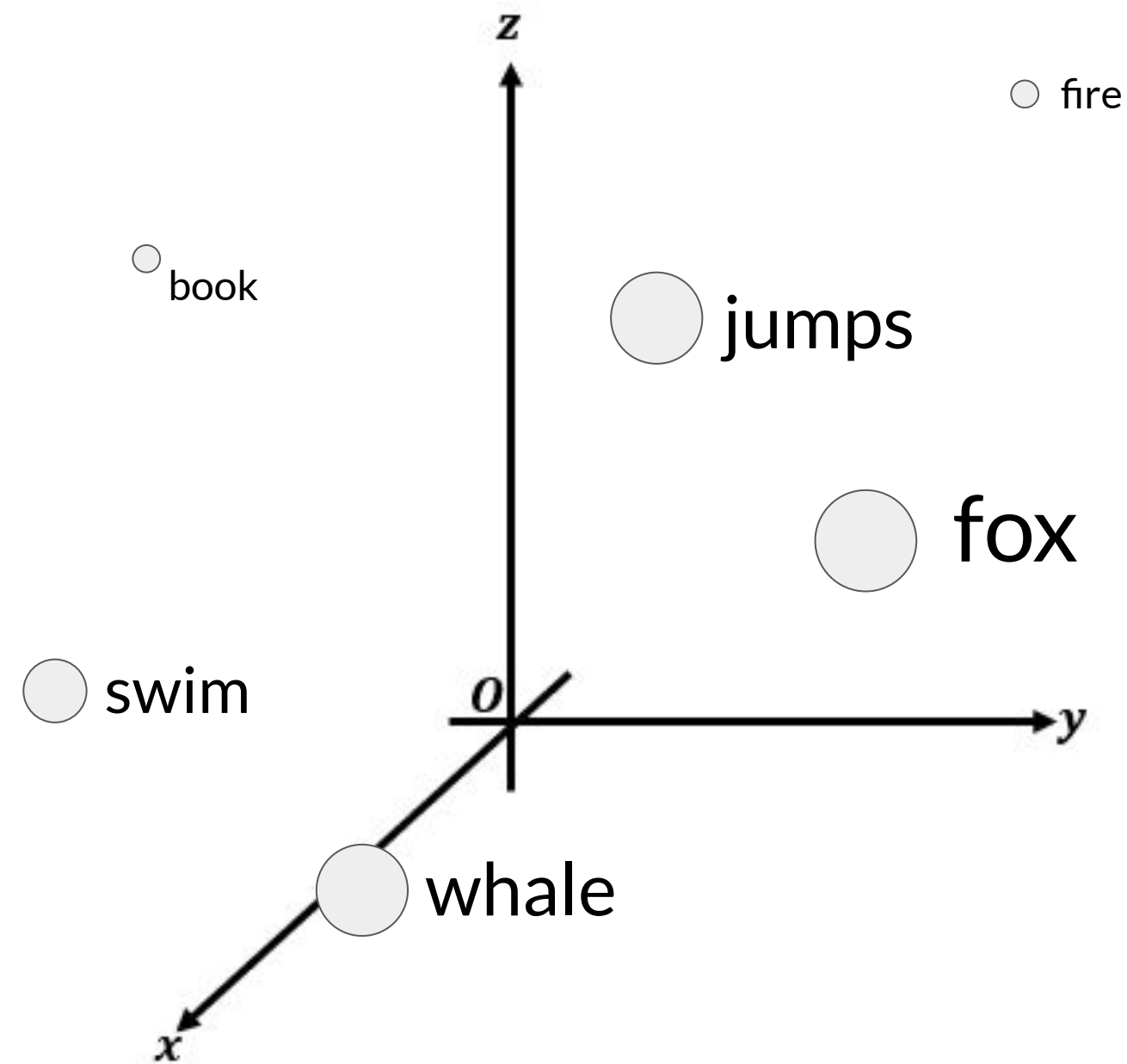


One-shot or Few-shot Inference

# Prompt tuning adds trainable “soft prompt” to inputs

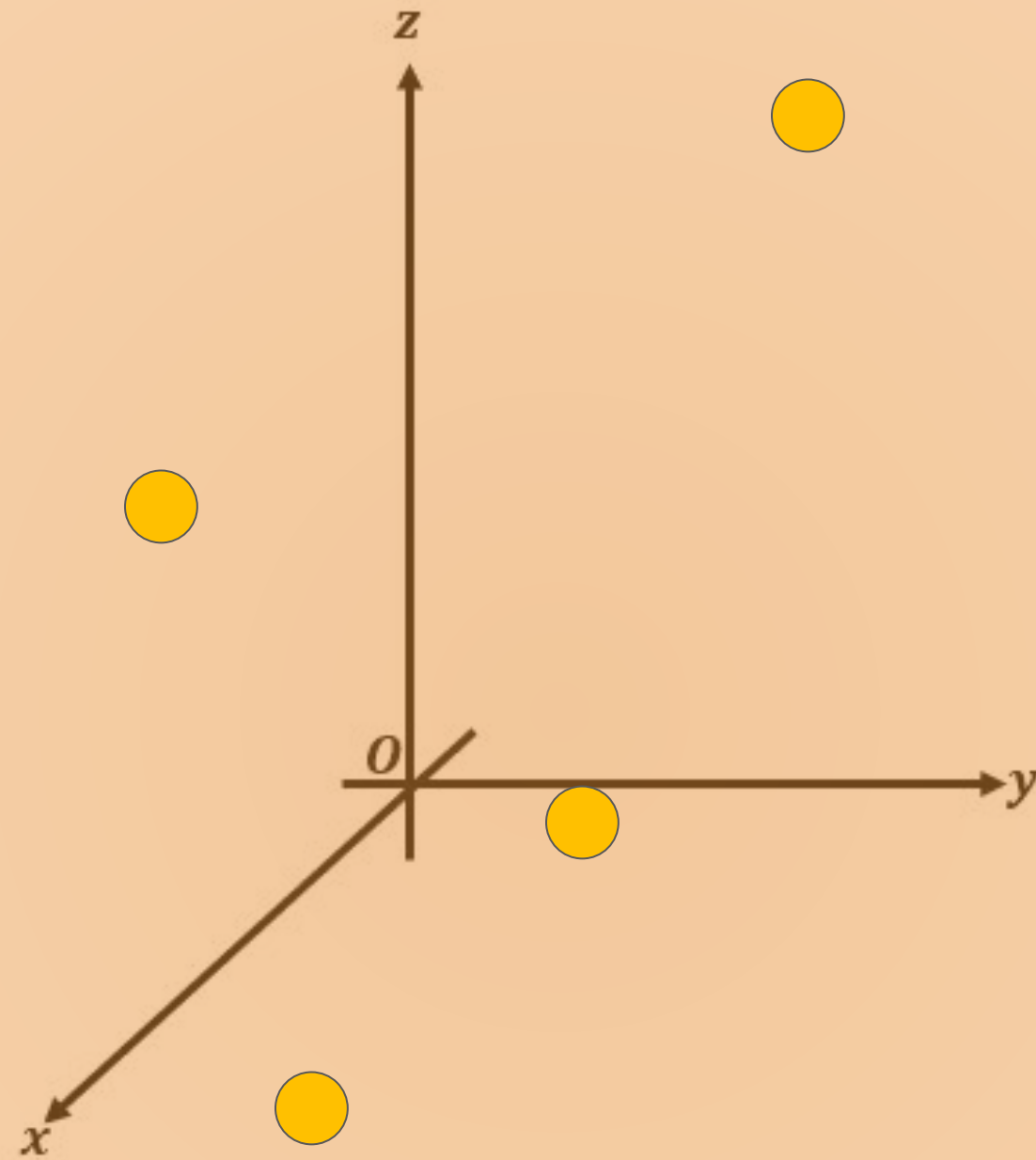


# Soft prompts



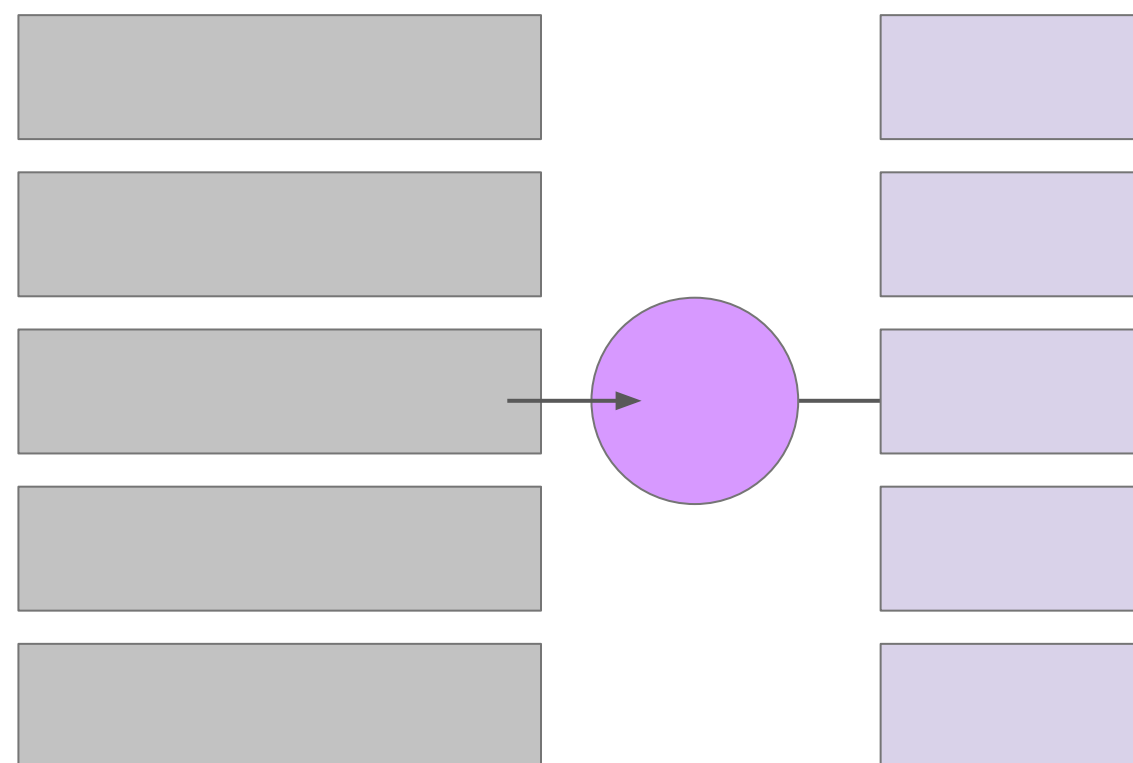
Embeddings of each token exist at unique point in multi-dimensional space

# Soft prompts



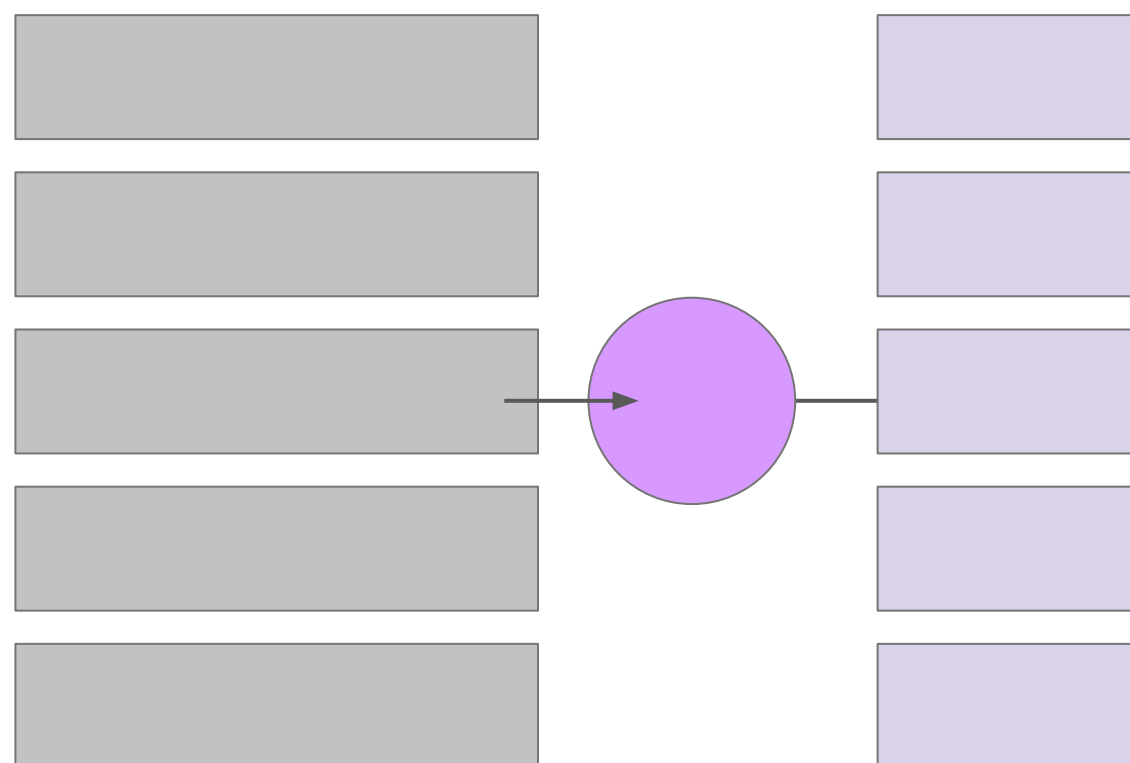
# Full Fine-tuning vs prompt tuning

Weights of model updated during training



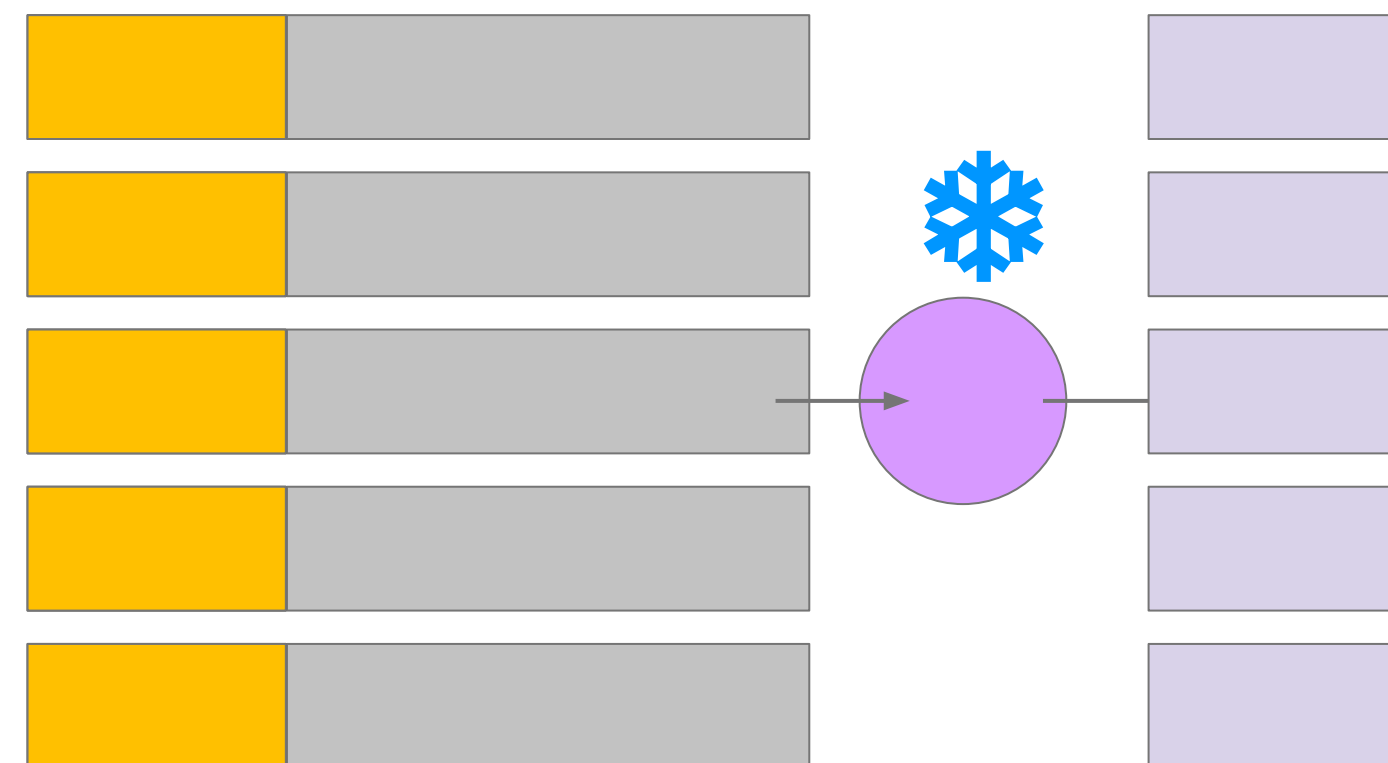
# Full Fine-tuning vs prompt tuning

Weights of model updated during training



Millions to Billions of parameter updated

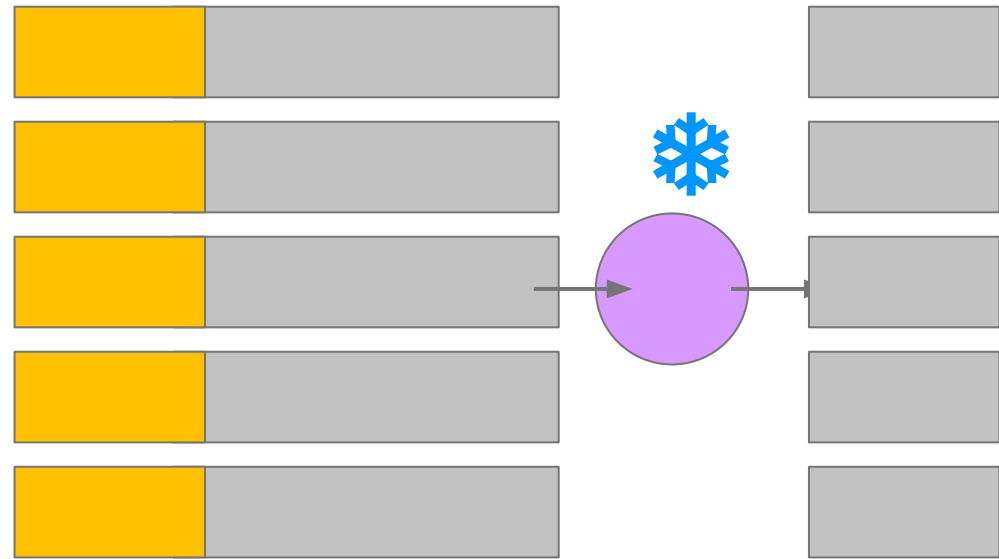
Weights of model frozen and soft prompt trained



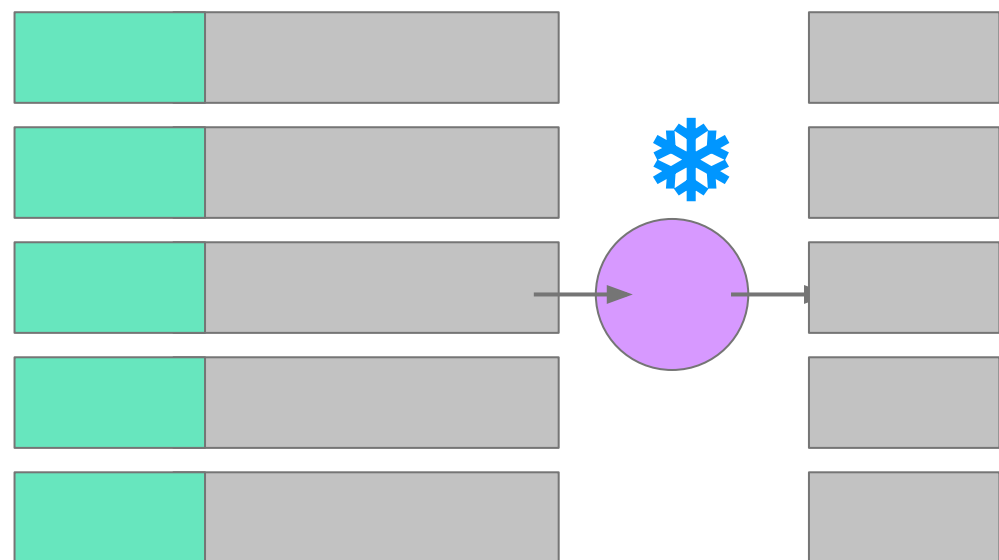
10K - 100K of parameters updated

# Prompt tuning for multiple tasks

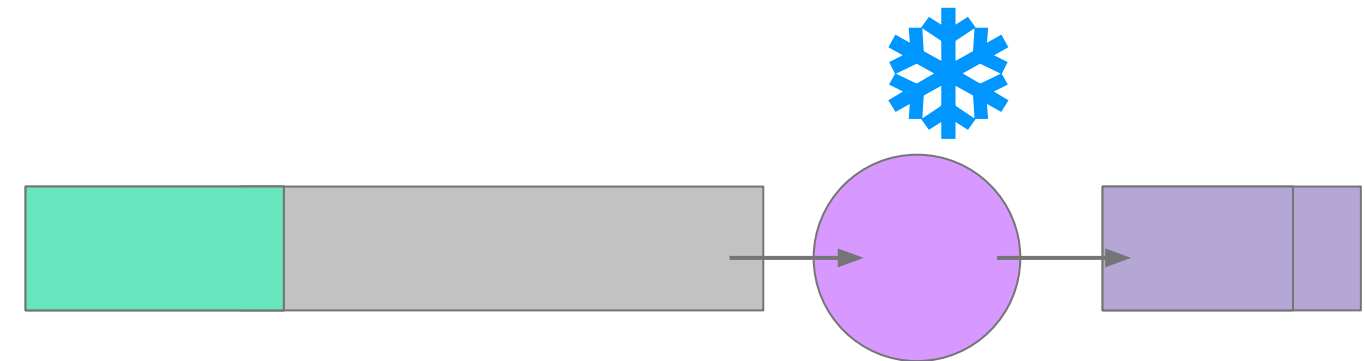
Task A



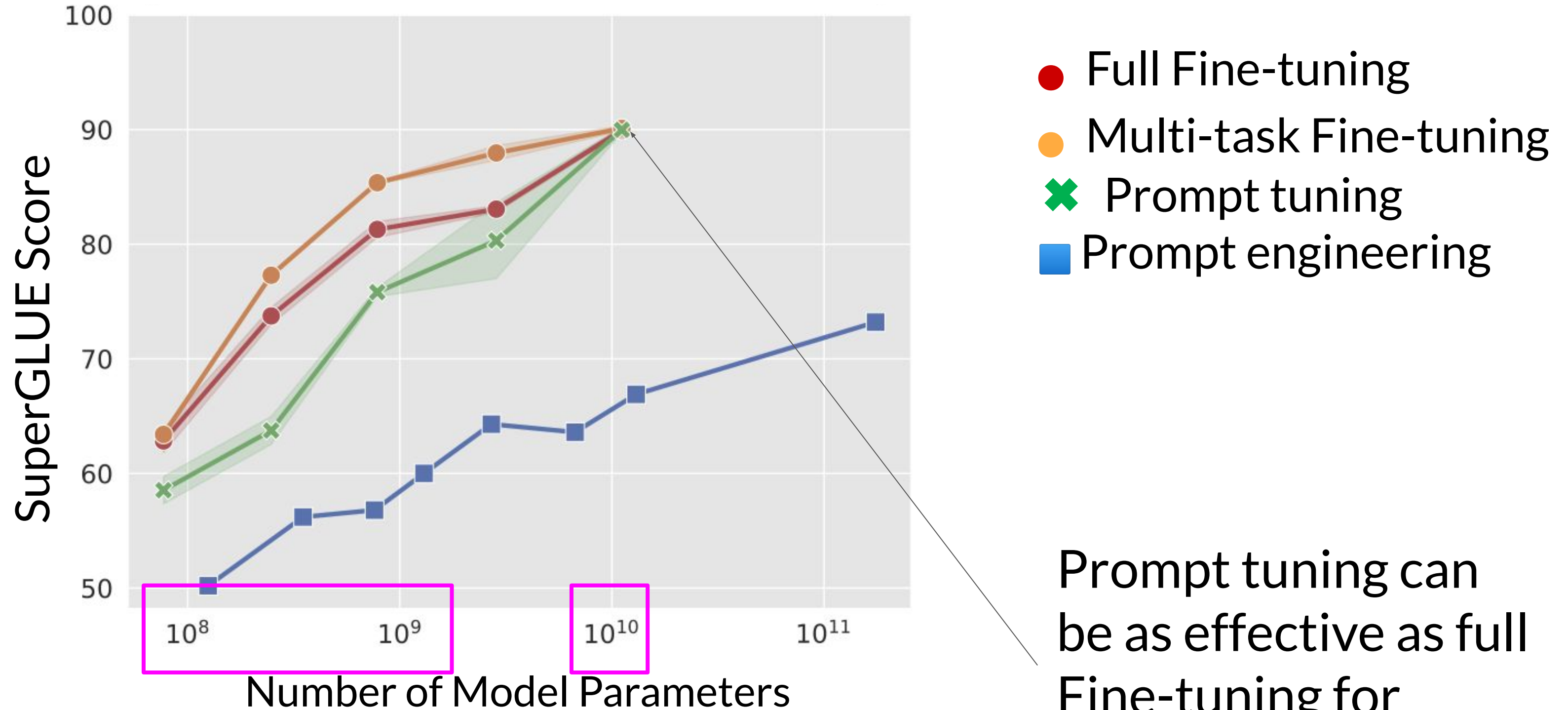
Task B



Switch out soft prompt at inference time to change task!



# Performance of prompt tuning



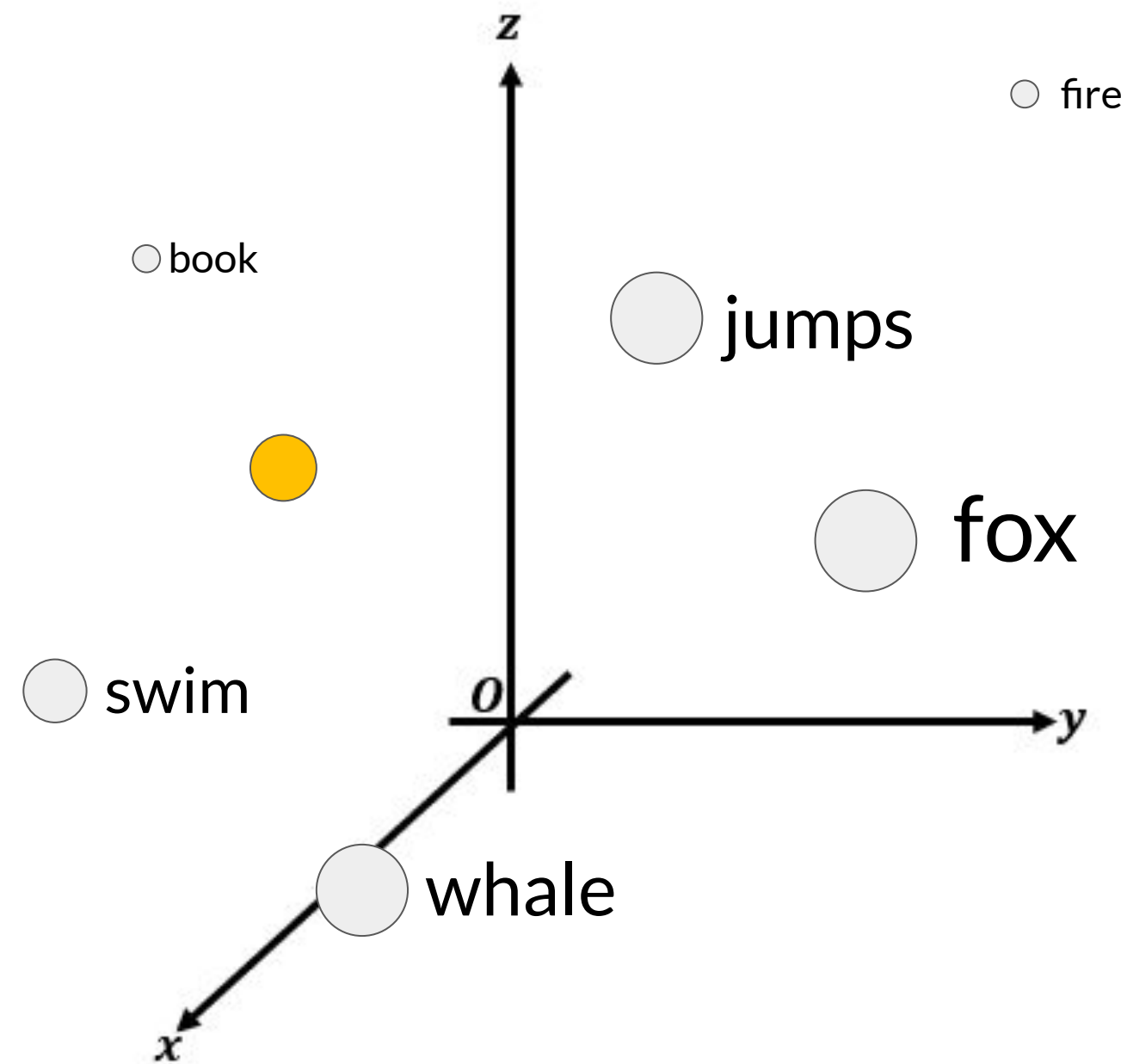
- Full Fine-tuning
- Multi-task Fine-tuning
- ✕ Prompt tuning
- Prompt engineering

Prompt tuning can be as effective as full Fine-tuning for larger models!

Source: Lester et al. 2021, "The Power of Scale for Parameter-Efficient Prompt Tuning"

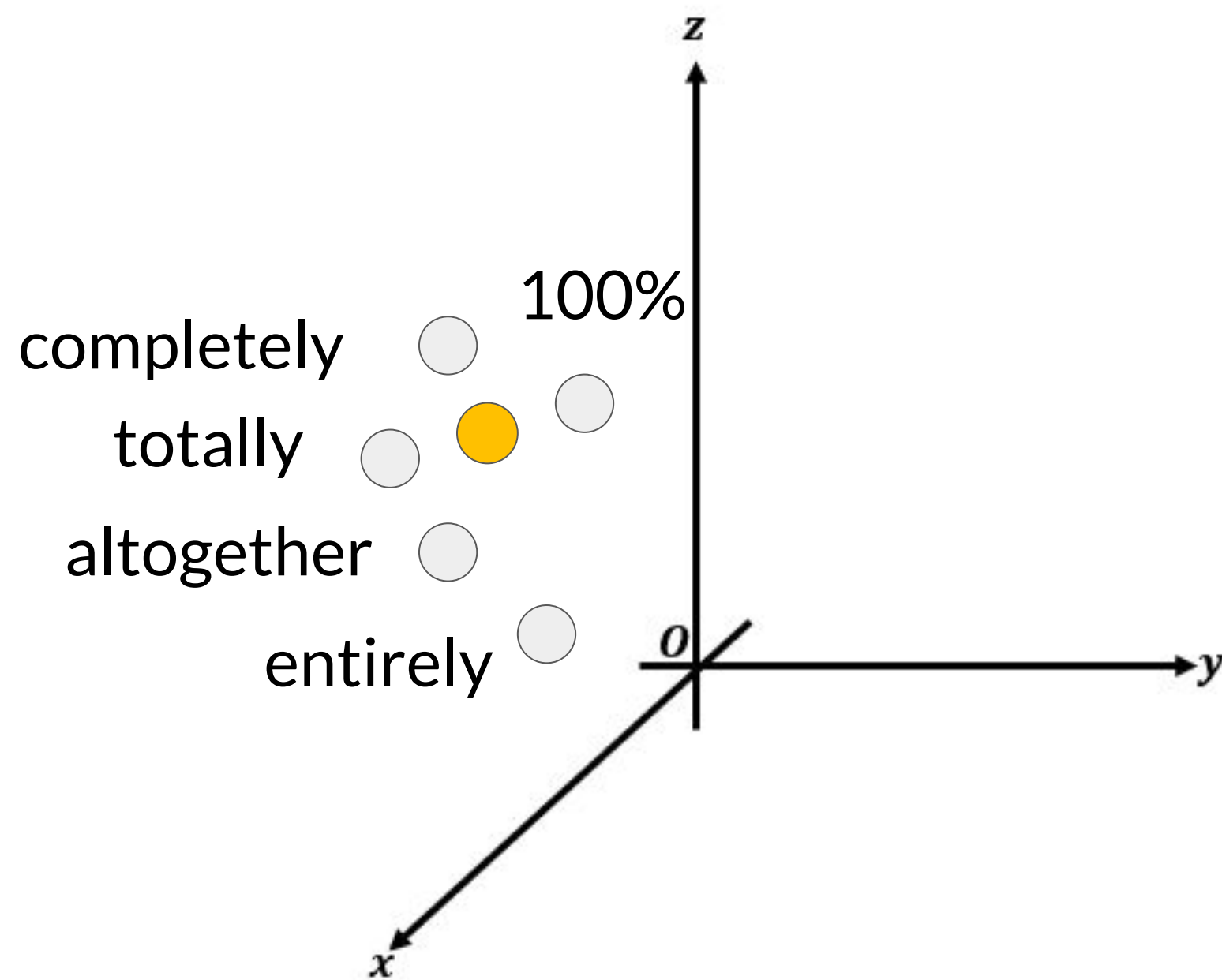


# Interpretability of soft prompts



Trained soft-prompt embedding does not correspond to a known token...

# Interpretability of soft prompts



...but nearest neighbors form a semantic group with similar meanings.

# PEFT methods summary

## Selective

**Select** subset of initial LLM parameters to fine-tune

## Reparameterization

**Reparameterize** model weights using a low-rank representation

**LoRA**

## Additive

**Add** trainable layers or parameters to model

Adapters

Soft Prompts

**Prompt Tuning**