



ICT Training Center

Il tuo partner per la Formazione e la Trasformazione digitale della tua azienda



Note

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

SPRING AI

GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CON JAVA

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Corso avanzato per Venis S.p.A, Venezia, Italia

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- ➔ Praticamente impossibile pre-addestrare un LLM (a meno che tu non sia Google, OpenAI, Mistral, Anthropic e pochissimi altri)
- ➔ Utilizzare un LLM per scopi personali è un conto, adottarli in un contesto *business* significa scontrarsi con problematiche di natura etica, legale ed economica
- ➔ Gli LLM saranno sempre più bravi a modellare la comprensione del linguaggio...

❓ ... ma come usarli per *task* specifici o con conoscenza che a loro manca?!

Note

[illegible]



Note

[illegible]

- ➔ Creare una architettura neurale da zero...
- ➔ ... oppure scegliere una architettura in letteratura (per i meno sadici)
- ➔ Addestramento da zero (a partire da pesi e *bias random*)

- ➔ Sfruttare una rete neurale già addestrata su un altro insieme di dati di addestramento
- ➔ Modificare solo alcuni strati (solitamente gli ultimi) per addestrare la rete per i propri scopi

<i>Computer vision</i>	<i>Full learning</i>	<i>Transfer learning</i>
Numero dati addestramento	10^3-10^6	10^2
Computazione	Intensiva (GPU)	Media (CPU-GPU)
Tempo di addestramento	Giorni-settimane	Ore-giorni
Accuratezza del modello	Alta	Variabile

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[illegible]

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- The diagram illustrates three IEEE floating-point formats:
- float16 (IEEE half-precision 16-bit float):** Consists of a 1-bit sign, a 5-bit exponent, and a 10-bit fraction.
 - float32 (IEEE 754 single-precision 32-bit float):** Consists of a 1-bit sign, an 8-bit exponent, and a 23-bit fraction.
 - bfloat16:** Consists of a 1-bit sign, an 8-bit exponent, and a 7-bit fraction.
- Each format is represented by a horizontal bar divided into segments corresponding to the sign, exponent, and fraction bits. The bit positions are labeled below the bars.
- © Cerebras

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Note

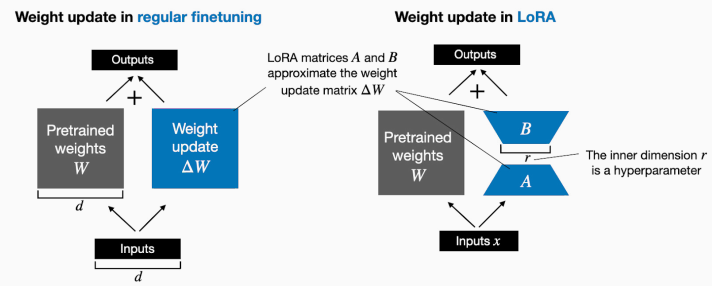
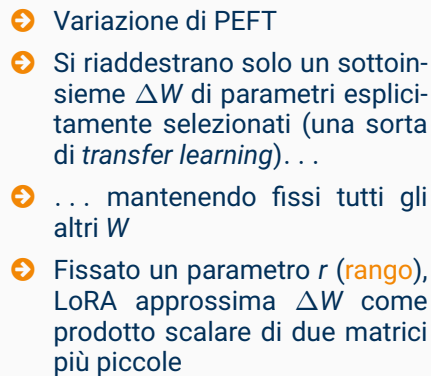
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Note

[illegible]



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Il *prodotto scalare* di matrice $(n \times r)$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nr} \end{bmatrix}$ e matrice $(r \times m)$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & b_{r2} & \dots & b_{rm} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{é la matrice } (n \times m)$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} * b_{11} + \dots + a_{1r} * b_{r1} & \dots & a_{11} * b_{1m} + \dots + a_{1r} * b_{rm} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} * b_{11} + \dots + a_{nr} * b_{r1} & \dots & a_{n1} * b_{1m} + \dots + a_{nr} * b_{rm} \end{bmatrix}$$

- ➔ In pratica, fissato r , LoRA computa A e B tale per cui $\Delta W = A \cdot B$
- ➔ Ma perché é così potente?!

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$$\Delta W = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 15 & 3 & -3 & 9 & 12 \\ 35 & 7 & -7 & 21 & 28 \\ -20 & -4 & 4 & -12 & -16 \\ 10 & 2 & -2 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{LoRA}(r=1)} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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