



# ICT Training Center

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



### Note

[illegible]

# SPRING AI

## GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CON JAVA

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

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### 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. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- ➔ 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?!

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

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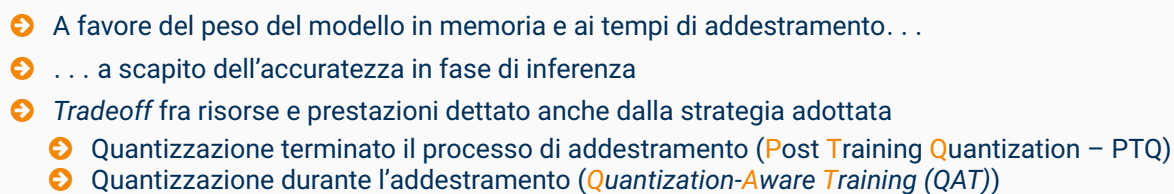
[illegible]

- 
- The diagram illustrates the bit layouts for three floating-point formats:
- IEEE half-precision 16-bit float:** Consists of a 1-bit sign, a 5-bit exponent, and a 10-bit fraction. Bit positions are 15 (sign), 14 (exponent), 10 (exponent), 9 (fraction), and 0 (fraction).
  - IEEE 754 single-precision 32-bit float:** Consists of a 1-bit sign, an 8-bit exponent, and a 23-bit fraction. Bit positions are 31 (sign), 30 (exponent), 23 (exponent), 22 (fraction), and 0 (fraction).
  - bfloat16:** Consists of a 1-bit sign, an 8-bit exponent, and a 7-bit fraction. Bit positions are 15 (sign), 14 (exponent), 7 (exponent), 6 (fraction), and 0 (fraction).

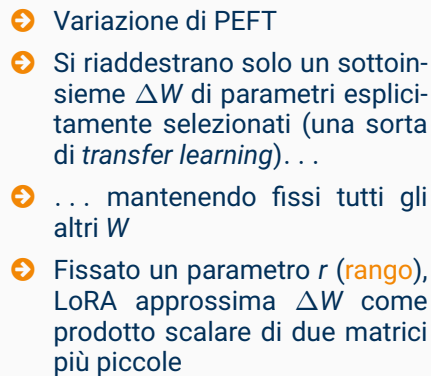
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Il *prodotto scalare* di matrice  $(n \times r)$   $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nr} \end{bmatrix}$  e matrice  $(r \times m)$

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

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

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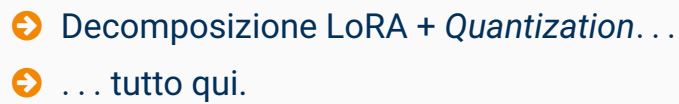
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$$\Delta W = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 15 & 3 & -3 & 9 & 12 \\ 35 & 7 & -7 & 21 & 28 \\ -20 & -4 & 4 & -12 & -16 \\ 10 & 2 & -2 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{LoRA}(r=1)} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix},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

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