



ICT Training Center

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Note

[illegible]

SPRING AI

GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CON JAVA

Simone Scannapieco

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

Novembre 2025

Note

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical margin lines, and the paper is completely blank except for the lines themselves.

- ➔ 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>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

Note

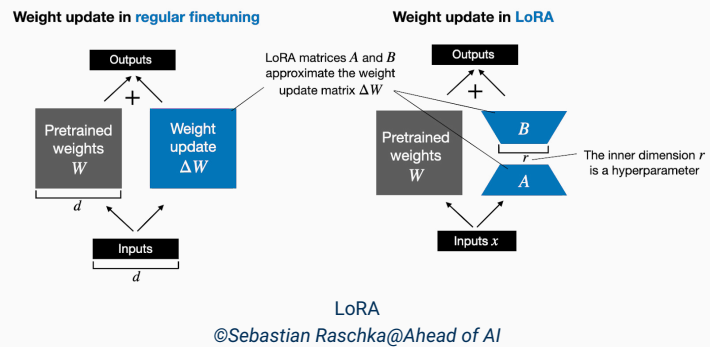
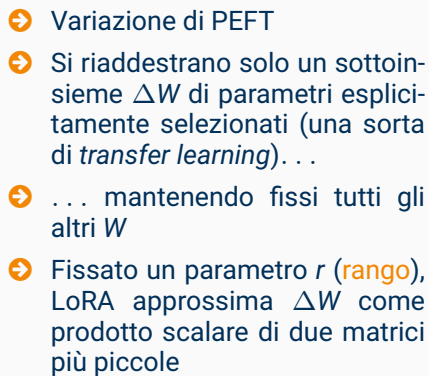
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Note

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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 $(r \times m)$

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

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

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

Note

[illegible]

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

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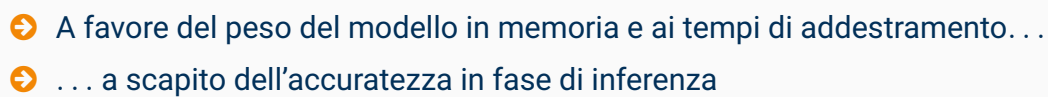
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 Venis S.p.A, Venezia, IT
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[illegible]

- ➔ Quantizzazione a `float16` e `bfloat16` usati maggiormente per addestramento
- ➔ `bfloat16` generalmente preferito a `float16`
- ➔ Addestramento a `float32` riservato alle *big companies*
- ➔ Quantizzazioni inferiori disponibili (`int8`, `int4`), ma consigliate per inferenza

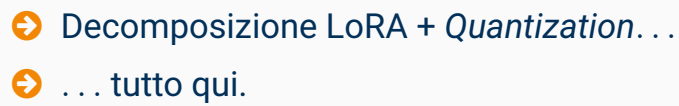
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- | Formato | Riduzione memoria | Uso principale | Accuratezza |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| int8 | ~50% | Inferenza | Alta |
| int4 | ~75% | Inferenza | Media-Alta |
| GPTQ | ~75% | Inferenza (GPU) | Alta |
| GGUF | 50-80% | Inferenza (CPU) | Variabile |

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- The screenshot displays the 'LLM Inference: VRAM & Performance Calculator' web application. The interface is divided into two main sections: configuration on the left and results on the right.

Configuration Section (Left):

 - Inference:** Select Model: DeepSeek-R1.3B. Inference Quantization: FP16. KV Cache Quantization: FP16/FP32 (Default).
 - Hardware Configuration:** Select per GPU VRAM: RTX 3060 (12GB). Num GPUs: 1.
 - Batch Size:** 1. (Note: Increased concurrency per step affects throughput & latency).
 - Segment Length:** 128. (Note: Max tokens per input exceeds KV cache size, affecting inference efficiency & accuracy).
 - Concurrent Users:** 10. (Note: Based on users running inference simultaneously, assuming average usage per user performance).

Performance & Memory Results Section (Right):

 - Performance:** 62.7% (Target: 70%).
 - Memory:** MODERATE.
 - VRAM:** 7.52 GB (of 12 GB VRAM).
 - Generation Speed:** ~38 tokens/s.
 - VRAM Utilization:** 62.7%.
 - Time to First Token:** ~223ms.
 - Total Throughput:** ~38 tokens/s.
 - Profile:** Optimized for Lowest Latency.
 - DeepSeek DeepSeek-R1.3B:** Weights (GGUF), KV Cache (GGUF), Prompt Preprocessing (GGUF).
 - Model:** Inference / Batch: 1.

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- ➔ Preparazione dataset
 - ➔ Qualità > Quantità: meglio 1000 esempi di alta qualità che 10000 rumorosi
 - ➔ Formattazione consistente: usare *template* uniformi per prompt e risposte
 - ➔ Bilanciamento: evitare sbilanciamenti tra categorie o lunghezze
- ➔ Iperparametri addestramento
 - ➔ *Learning rate*: tipicamente $[5e-5, 1e-4]$ per *full*, $[3e-4, 1e-3]$ per LoRA
 - ➔ Poche epoche: 1-5 epoche solitamente sufficienti (rischio *overfitting*)
- ➔ Prevenzione *overfitting*
 - ➔ *Early stopping*: monitorare *loss* su *validation set*
 - ➔ *Dropout* e *weight decay* per regolarizzazione
 - ➔ *Validation* regolare su esempi reali del dominio *texttarget*

Note

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- ➔ Cambio drastico di dominio (es. da generale a medico/legale)
- ➔ *Dataset* molto grandi (>100K esempi di alta qualità)
- ➔ Risorse computazionali abbondanti
- ➔ Massima accuratezza richiesta per il *task*

- ➔ Adattamento stile, tono, formato *output*
- ➔ Comportamenti specifici o *task* strutturati
- ➔ *Dataset* 1K–100K esempi, risorse *hardware* limitate
- ➔ Necessità di gestire multipli adattatori per *task* diversi

Note

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