

# Synthetic Data *in the Era of LLMs*



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# Motivation

<https://synth-data-acl.github.io/>



# Data → NLP Progress

Language models are built on data

## Pre-training

Raw text  $x$    $P(x)$

## Supervised Fine Tuning

Input  $x$ , output  $y$    $P(y | x)$

## Reasoning Training

Input  $x$ , output  $y$ , latent reasoning  $z$    $P(y | z, x) P(z | x)$

# **Where do we get data?**

- Scraping the internet
- Labeling manually
- Collecting from system users
- Creative curation

## Why is this not enough?

- Scraping the internet  
Too noisy, too massive
- Labeling manually  
Too expensive, annotators  
not available
- Collecting from system users  
Chicken and egg, privacy  
implications
- Creative curation  
Limited applicability

# **Synthetic data to the rescue!**

Create data order-made that is

- Relatively clean
- Appropriately sized (not too big/small)
- Tailored to individual tasks
- Flexible

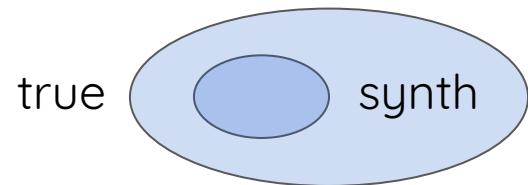
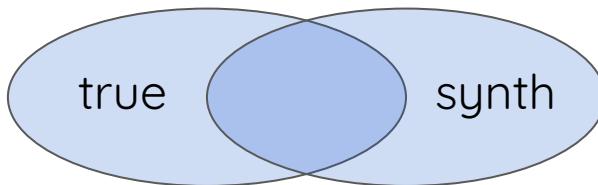
But getting all of these at once is hard!

# But generating good synthetic data is hard...

The input distribution may be **off**, or **not diverse enough**

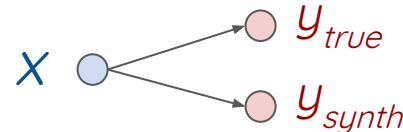
$$P_{\text{true}}(x)$$

$$\neq P_{\text{synth}}(x)$$



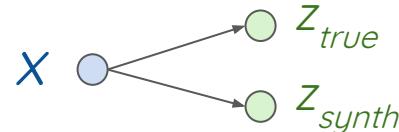
The labels may be **wrong**

$$P_{\text{true}}(y | x) \neq P_{\text{synth}}(y | x)$$



The reasoning may be **flawed**

$$P_{\text{true}}(z | x) \neq P_{\text{synth}}(z | x)$$



# In this tutorial we will cover



2:00pm: How do we **evaluate** data quality? [Graham]



2:20pm: How do we **create** high-quality synthetic data? [Alisa]



3:05pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 1)? [Vijay]



3:30pm: 30 minute-break



4:00pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 2)? [Vijay]



4:25pm: Scenario-specific **applications** [Xiang]



5:00pm: Limitations and open questions [Yizhong]



5:30pm: End

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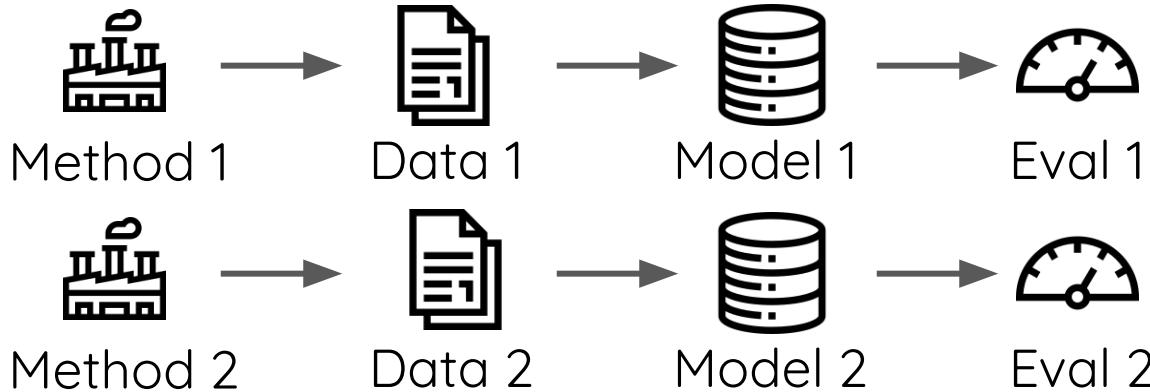


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**What is “high-quality” synthetic  
data?**

# Evaluation of synthetic data

- **Extrinsic:** Does it help in a downstream task?



- **Intrinsic:** What are the characteristics of the data or generation process?

# Intrinsic Eval: Data Correctness

- Questions regarding whether the data is correct, judged by manual or automatic methods
- E.g. Self-Instruct manually annotates:

Quality Review Question	Yes %
Does the instruction describe a valid task?	92%
Is the input appropriate for the instruction?	79%
Is the output a correct and acceptable response to the instruction and input?	58%
All fields are valid	54%

# Intrinsic Eval: Data Diversity/Coverage

- How well does the generated data cover the plausible data distribution?
- E.g. DataTune evaluates bigram diversity

Dataset	Unique Bigrams Per Example	Total Tokens Per Example
<b>Code Line Description</b>		
Gold	13.2	32.3
Synthetic	2.5	35.0
Transformed	14.9	86.9
<b>Elementary Math</b>		
Gold	10.8	48.6
Synthetic	3.3	34.4
Transformed	11.6	43.8
<b>Implicatures</b>		
Gold	9.9	24.1
Synthetic	2.7	27.7
Transformed	17.8	39.8

# Intrinsic Eval: Other Metrics

- Many other dimensions, e.g. privacy, fairness, distributional similarity
- E.g. SynthTextEval toolkit

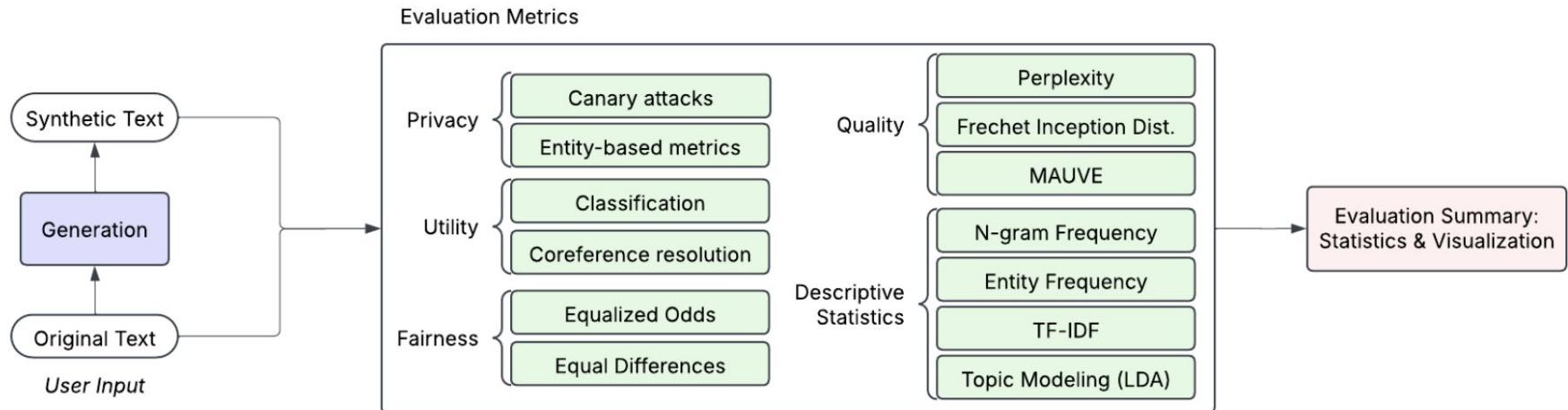
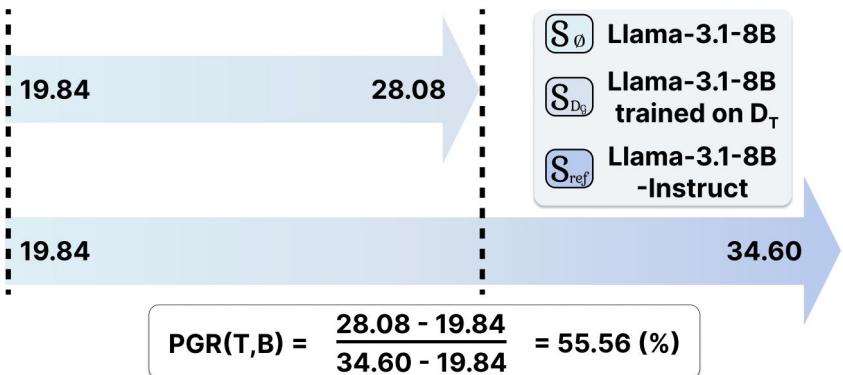


Figure 1: Architecture overview of SYNTHTEXEVAL.

# Evaluating Language Models as Data Generators

- We can also evaluate language models based on their ability to generate synthetic data
- E.g. AgoraBench, which measures synthetic data by different LMs based on its ability to match manually created data (at what cost)



Data Generator	API Cost		Prob. Solv.	Data Gen.
	Input	Output		
GPT-4o	\$2.50	\$10.00	80.9	29.5%
GPT-4o-mini	\$0.15	\$0.60	75.4	19.2%
Claude-3.5-Sonnet	\$3.00	\$15.00	80.5	23.6%
Llama-3.1-405B	\$1.79	\$1.79	75.0	11.3%
Llama-3.1-70B	\$0.35	\$0.40	69.6	14.1%
Llama-3.1-8B	\$0.055	\$0.055	50.2	15.9%

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# **How do we create synthetic data?**

# **Approaches to synthetic data creation**

Sampling-based generation

Back-translation

Transformation of existing data

Human-AI collaboration

Symbolic generation

# **Approaches to synthetic data creation**

## **Sampling-based data generation**

Back-translation

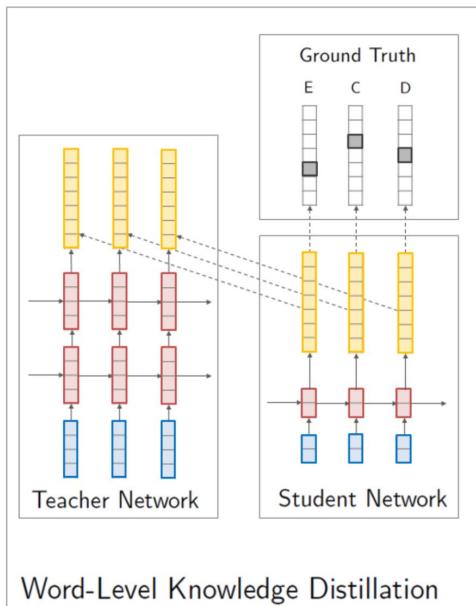
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# Background: knowledge distillation

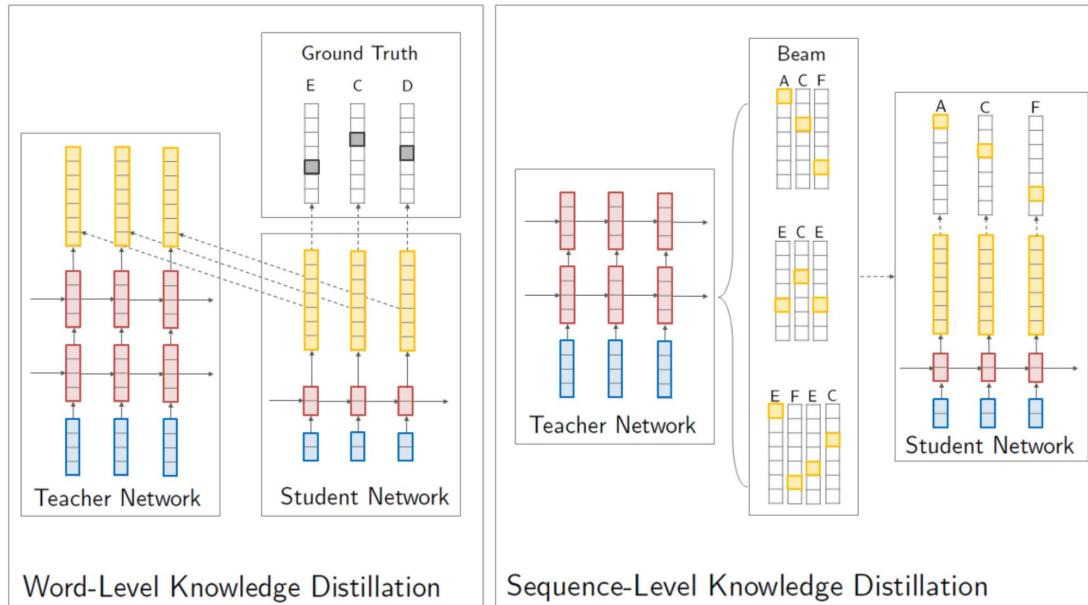
Train student model to mimic the teacher's predicted probability distribution (e.g., over words)



*“Once the cumbersome model has been trained, we can then use a different kind of training, which we call “distillation” to transfer the knowledge to a small model”*

# ***Sequence -level knowledge distillation***

Train student on complete generations (i.e., sequences of words) from the teacher



# **Sampling-based data generation**

Generate training data from a LM for training another LM

# Generating task data from LMs

Use GPT-3's in-context learning ability to generate new examples of arbitrary tasks

Task: Write two sentences that mean the same thing

Sentence 1: A man is playing the flute  
Sentence 2: He's playing the flute

Create sentence-similarity examples by prompting the model to write similar (or dissimilar) sentences!

# Generating instruction data from scratch

Instead of generating more examples under a given task,  
generate completely new tasks

Come up with a series of  
tasks.

{*in-context examples*}

Task: Given an address and  
city, come up with the zip  
code.

Come up with examples for the  
following tasks.

{*in-context examples*}

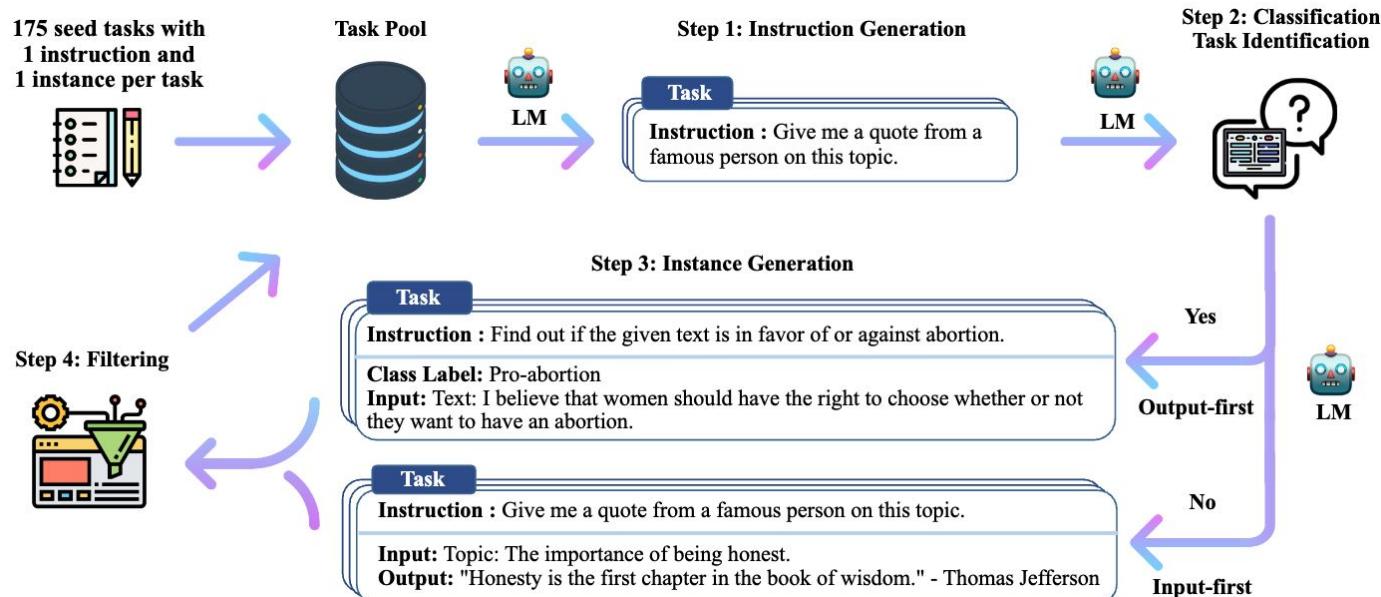
Task: Given an address and city, come  
up with the zip code.

Input: 123 Main Street, San Francisco

Output: 94105

# Generating instruction data from scratch

From just 175 seed examples → ~100K new examples

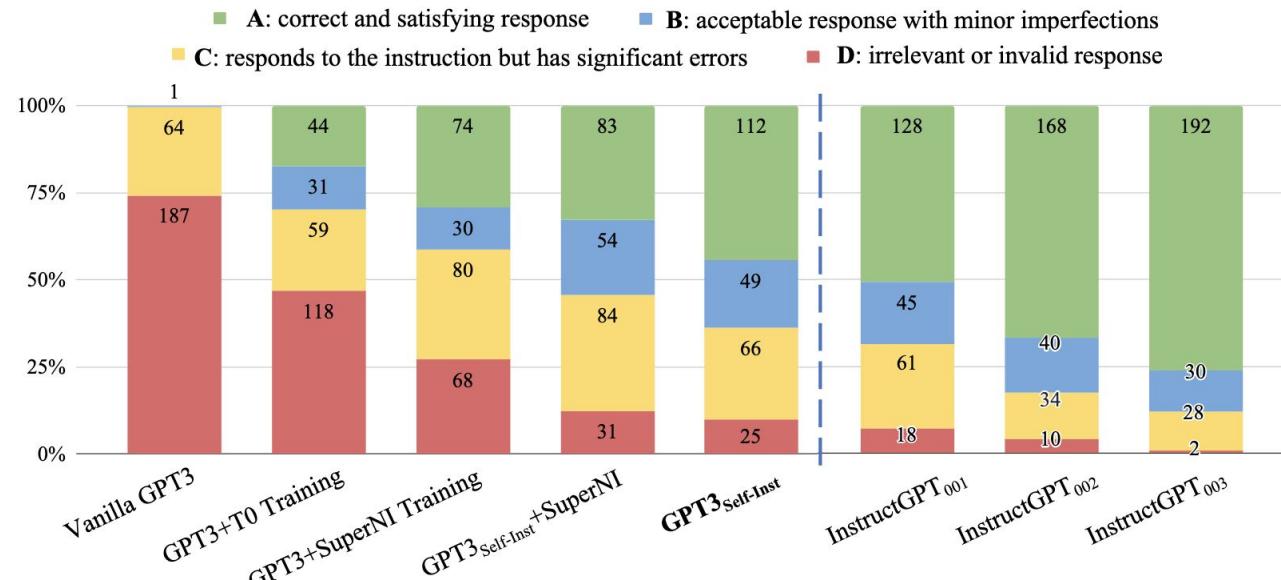


[Self-Instruct: Aligning Language Models with Self-Generated Instructions \(Wang et al., 2022\)](#)

[Unnatural Instructions: Tuning Language Models with \(Almost\) No Human Labor \(Honovich et al., 2022\)](#)

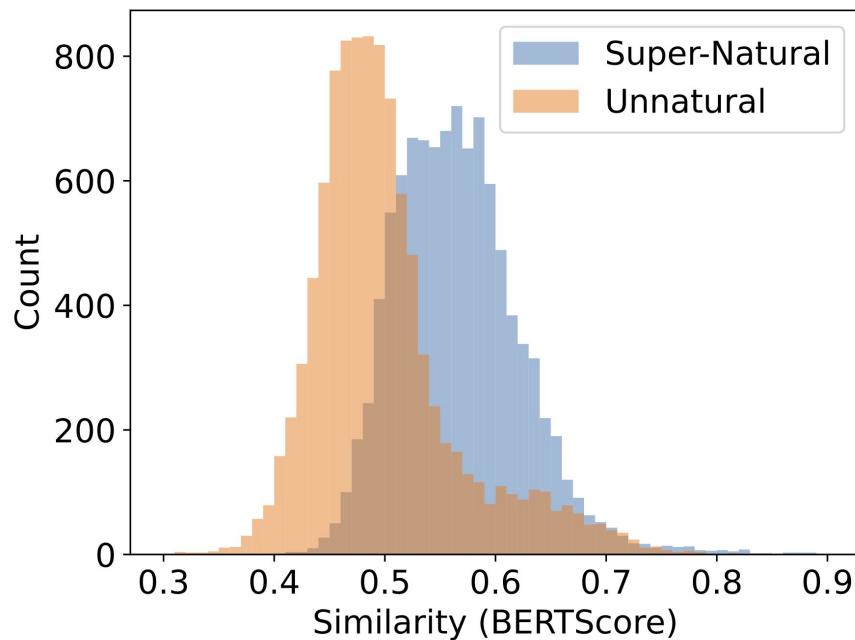
# Generating instruction data from scratch

Finetuning GPT-3 on self-generated data improves over existing instruction datasets



# Generating instruction data from scratch

Generated data is more diverse than human-written data



# Generating instruction data from scratch

In both Self-Instruct data and Unnatural Instructions, only half of the examples are actually correct (!!)

Quality Review Question	Yes %
Does the instruction describe a valid task?	92%
Is the input appropriate for the instruction?	79%
Is the output a correct and acceptable response to the instruction and input?	58%
All fields are valid	54%

Table 2: Data quality review for the instruction, input, and output of the generated data.

113 of the 200 analyzed examples (56.5%) are correct. Of the 87 incorrect examples, 9 (4.5%) had incomprehensible instructions, 35 (17.5%) had an input that did not match the task description, and 43 (21.5%) had incorrect outputs.

# Takeaways from early efforts

Synthetic data can reflect creativity & diversity difficult to elicit from crowdworkers

*Diversity* can be more valuable than *correctness*!

Synthetic data can sometimes enable self-improvement

Data creation becomes a complex pipeline

# **Approaches to synthetic data creation**

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Transformation of existing data

Human-AI collaboration

Symbolic generation

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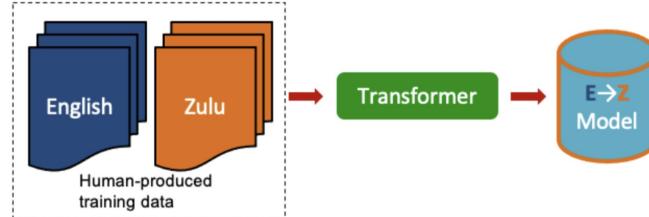
Symbolic generation

# Background: back-translation in MT

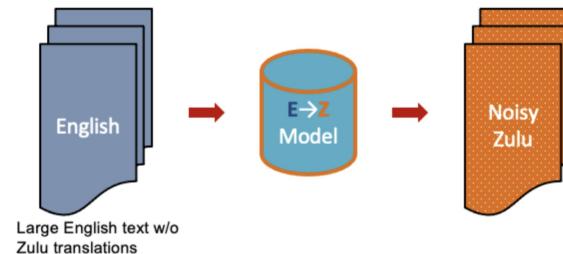
Given an output, generate a corresponding input

Since models are trained to produce outputs, we want those to be natural (inputs can be unnatural)

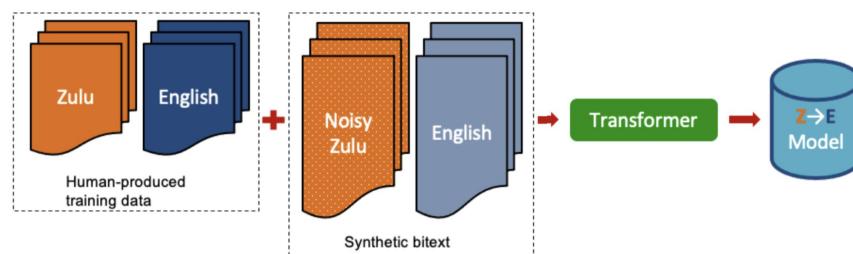
## 1. Build a reverse model from English to Zulu



## 2. Translate large English text into (errorful) Zulu using reverse model



## 3. Train final model from Zulu to English



# Instruction back-translation

Given web text  $y$ , generate instruction  $x$  for which  $y$  would be a good response

$y \rightarrow x$  can be easier than  $x \rightarrow y$ !

Output: It doesn't matter where you are in the world, how old you are, or how much you know about meditation, it's for everyone. The benefits of meditation are endless. Medication can be as simple as sitting quietly for five minutes...

What kind of instruction could this be the answer to?

Instruction: Write an essay about the benefits of meditation.

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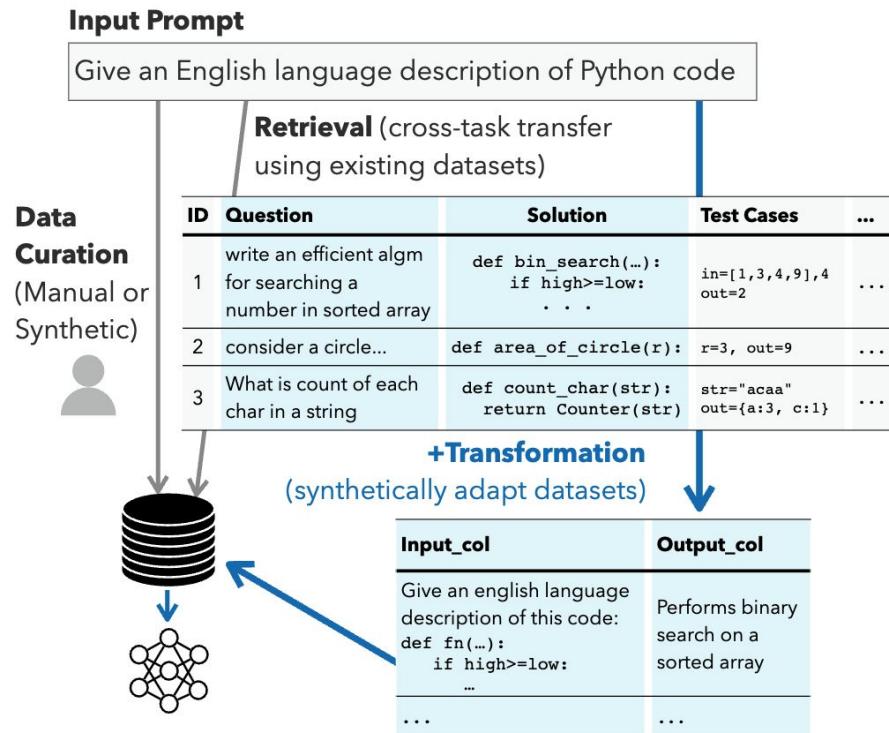
# **Transformation of existing data**

Use or retrieve existing data, then transform it into an example under the desired task

# Transform existing data into task examples

Given a task,

1. Retrieve relevant datasets or documents
2. Transform them into data under the desired task



# Ground generation in knowledge graphs

Condition on data from a large commonsense knowledge graph to produce diverse dialogues



# Extract instruction data from the web

Identify pages that may contain questions & answers, then extract and refine them!

 Raw Docs      Unformatted Text, Site Information, Ads

Topics Science\nAnatomy&Physiology\nAstronomy\nAstrophysics  
\nBiology\nChemistry \n...Socratic Meta...Featured Answers

How do you simplify  $((u^4 v^3)/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and write it using only positive exponents?

Answer by NickTheTurtle (Apr 1, 2017)

Explanation: Anything raised to the  $0^{th}$  power is simply 1.

Related Questions What is the quotient of powers property?

How do you simplify expressions using the quotient rule?...Impact of this question 1274 views around the world

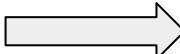
#Apps\niOS\nAndroid\nLinks\n[Privacy](#)\n[Terms](#)\n[Help](#)

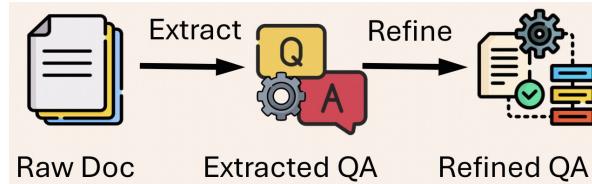
 Extract

 Extracted QA      Formatted QA but lacking detailed solutions

Question: How do you simplify  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and write it using only positive exponents?

Answer: Explanation: Anything to the 0<sup>th</sup> power is just simply 1.

Rewrite 



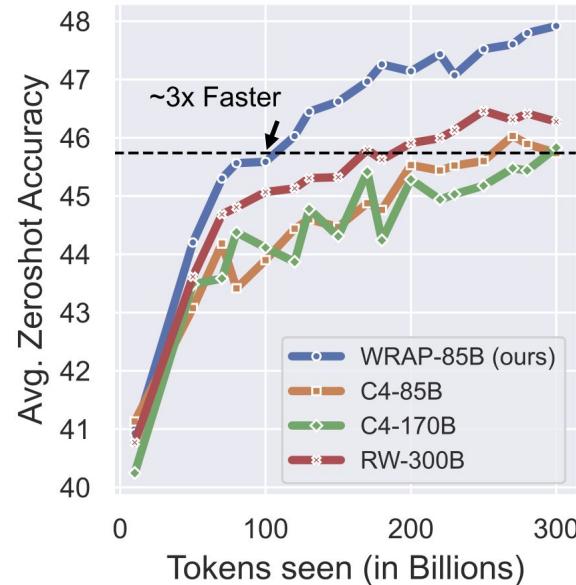
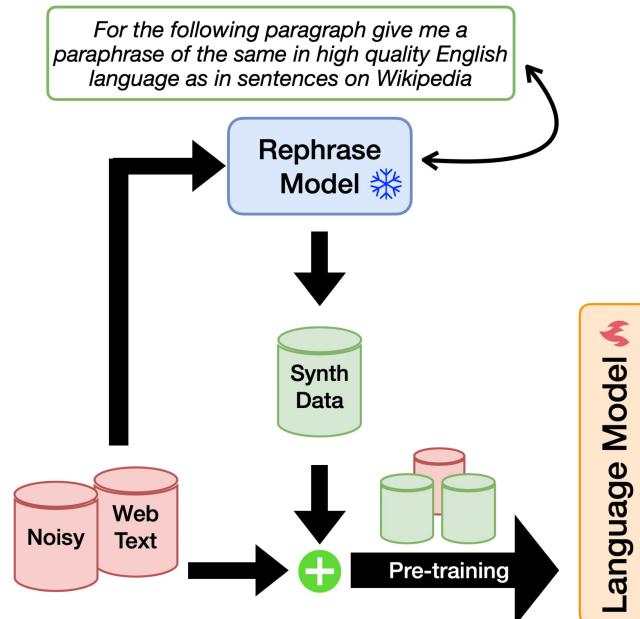
 Rewritten QA Formatted QA augmented with detailed solutions

**Question:**  
How do you simplify  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and write it using only positive exponents?

**Answer:**  
To simplify the expression  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and rewrite it using only positive exponents, we start by evaluating the expression from the innermost operation outward.  
*First*, consider the exponent of zero on the entire fraction: Any expression raised to the power of zero is equal to 1 (provided the base is not zero). Therefore,  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0 = 1$   
This simplification makes the other calculations unnecessary because raising any non-zero expression to the power of zero will always result in 1.  
So, the simplified expression is simply: 1

# Rephrasing documents for pretraining

Use LMs to paraphrase noisy web text to create new data!



# **Approaches to synthetic data creation**

Sampling-based generation

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Transformation of existing data

Human-AI collaboration

Symbolic generation

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Symbolic generation

# **Human-AI collaboration**

LMs are creative & diverse, but not reliably correct

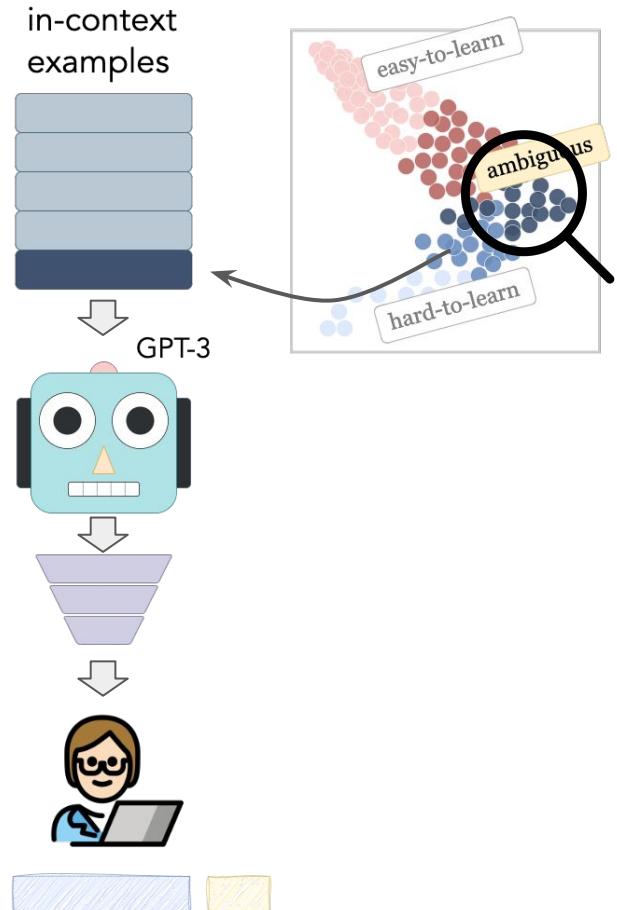
Humans can verify & improve correctness, but are not good at enumerating what they know

Combine the best of both worlds for data creation!

# Human-AI collaboration for NLI

Crowdworkers revise & label generated data

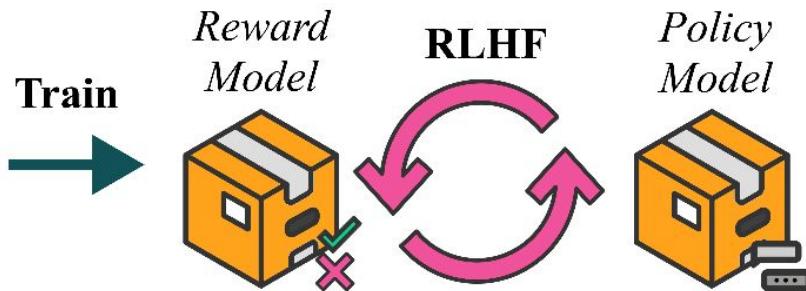
Turns writing task into editing task!



# Route instances for human vs. AI feedback

Use router to solicit preference annotation from either human or LM

Prompt	A	B	Annotator
$x^{(1)}$	$y_1^{(1)}$	$y_2^{(1)}$	
$x^{(2)}$	$y_1^{(2)}$	$y_2^{(2)}$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$x^{(n)}$	$y_1^{(n)}$	$y_2^{(n)}$	



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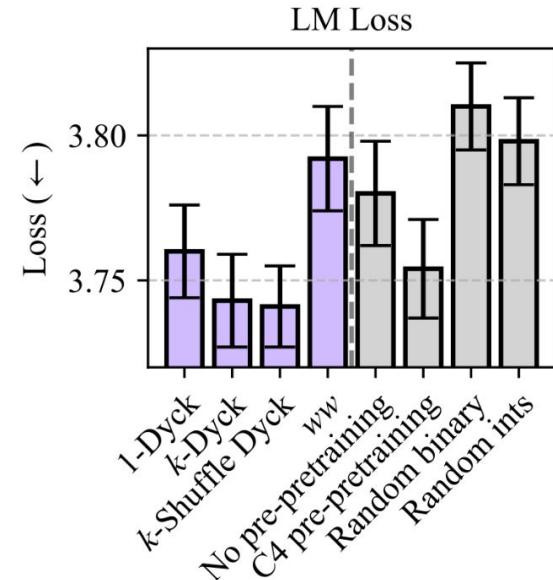
Human-AI collaboration

## **Symbolic generation**

# Symbolic generation

Doing initial pretraining on *formal languages* can lead to faster LM training and better generalization

Language	Example
1-Dyck	((()))
$k$ -Dyck	([{}])
$k$ -Shuffle Dyck	([{}])
$ww$	1 2 3 1 2 3



# Summary

**Sampling-based generation:** Generate examples from scratch from LMs

**Back-translation:** Given an output, generate an input

**Transformation of existing data:** Transform existing data into examples of the desired task

**Human-AI collaboration:** Mix LM generation & human annotation

**Symbolic generation:** Rule-based generation

# **Approaches to data filtering**

Diversity filtering

Quality filtering

Correctness filtering

# Diversity filtering: surface-level heuristics

Filter similar examples as defined by

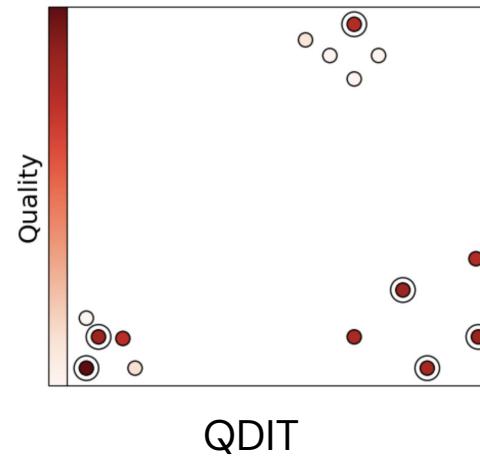
Rouge-L ([Self-Instruct](#); [Impossible Distillation](#))

# Diversity filtering: surface-level heuristics

Filter similar examples as defined by

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Embedding similarity ([QDIT](#), [DiverseEvol](#), [DEITA](#))



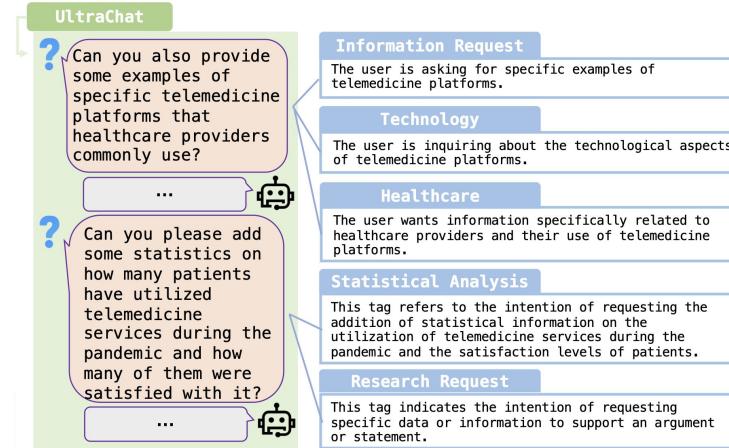
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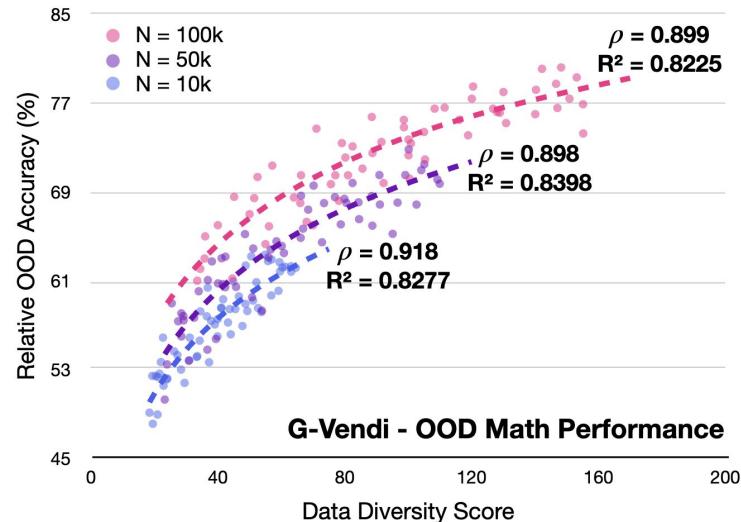
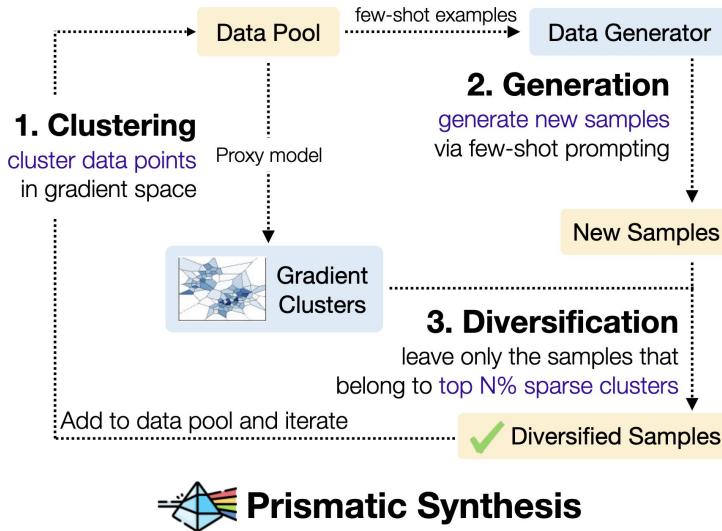
Semantic tags ([#InsTag](#))



# Diversity filtering: gradients

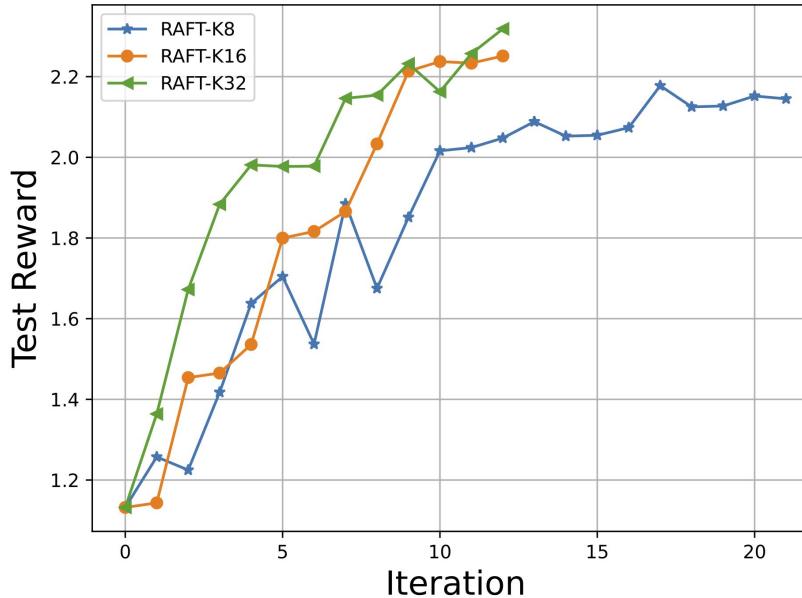
Measure diversity of data in *loss gradients*

Higher data diversity  $\Rightarrow$  more robust models



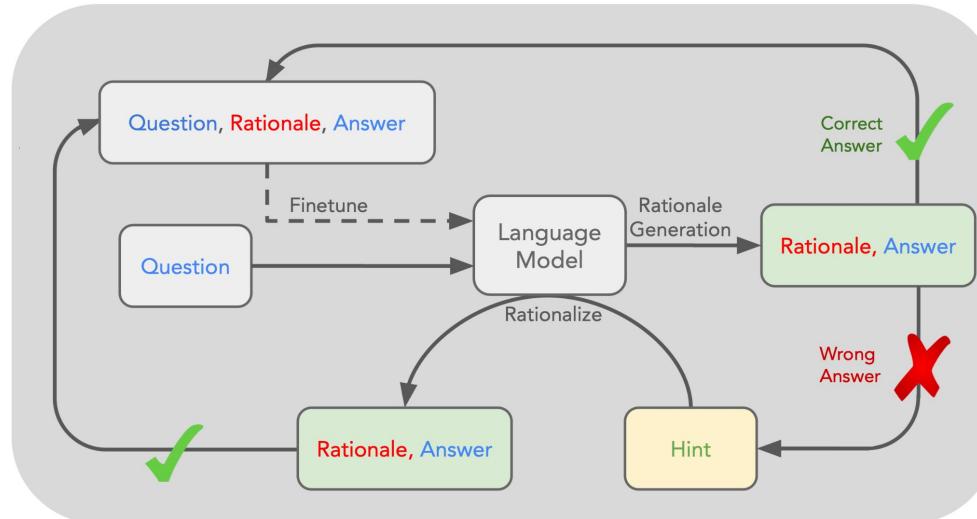
# Quality filtering: reward models

Sample K responses and take the one with the highest reward, then SFT on the best-of-K responses



# Correctness filtering: final answer verification

When generating synthetic reasoning data, only keep generations whose final answers are correct



Q: What can be used  
to carry a small dog?

Answer Choices:

- (a) swimming pool
- (b) basket
- (c) dog show
- (d) backyard
- (e) own home

A: The answer must be something that can be used to carry a small dog. Baskets are designed to hold things. Therefore, the answer is basket (b).

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# How is synthetic data used?

Supporting fundamental language modeling algorithms

Supporting scenario-specific, end-user applications

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Supporting fundamental language modeling algorithms

Supporting scenario-specific, end-user applications

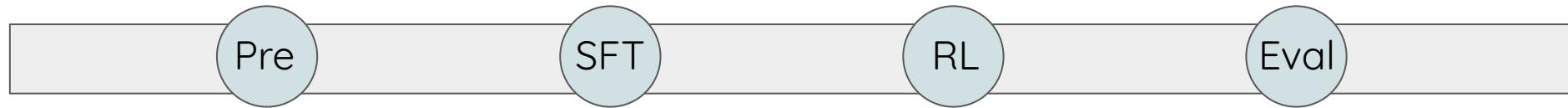
# **How can we use synthetic data: Algorithms**

<https://synth-data-acl.github.io/>



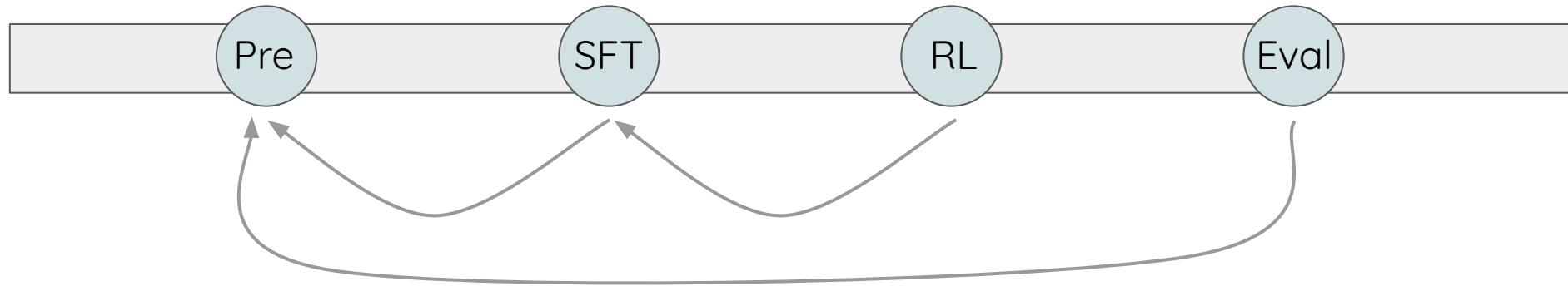
# The language modeling pipeline (simplified)

Pretraining      Supervised Finetuning      RL Training      Evaluation & Analysis

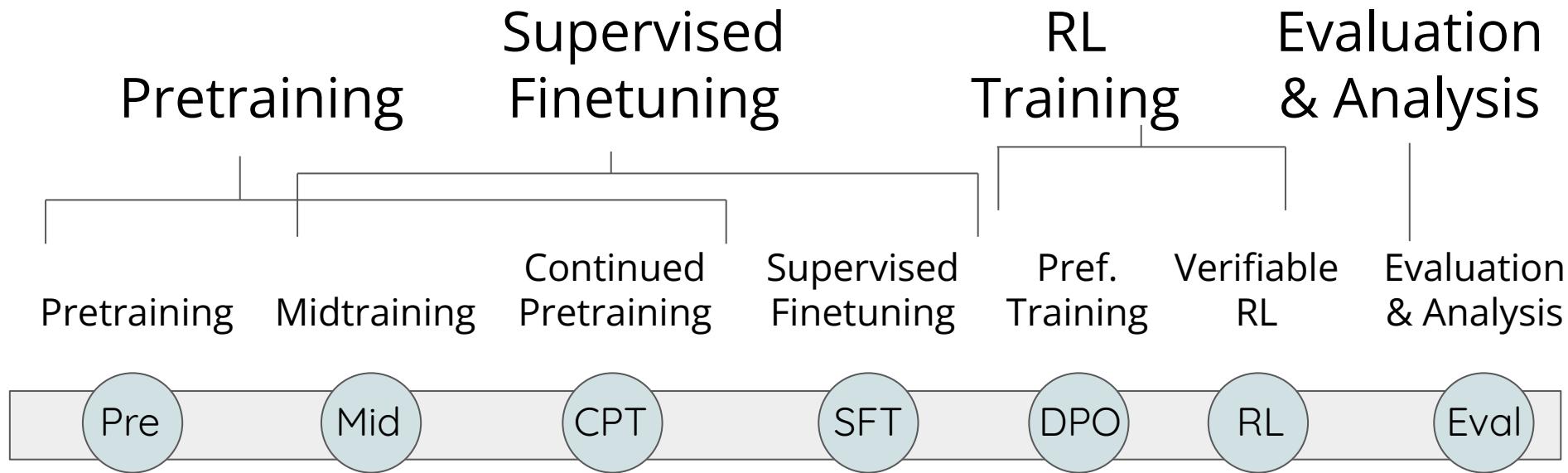


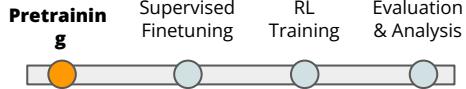
# The language modeling pipeline (complex)

Pretraining      Supervised Finetuning      RL Training      Evaluation & Analysis



# The language modeling pipeline (complex)





# Synthetic Data for Pretraining



From Ilya Sustkover's talk at NeurIPS 2024

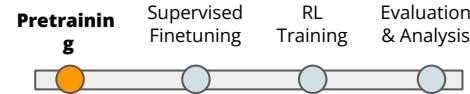
## Pre-training as we know it will end

Compute is growing:

- Better hardware
- Better algorithms
- Larger clusters

Data is not growing:

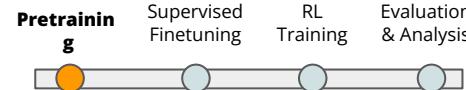
- We have but one internet
- **The fossil fuel of AI**



# Does synthetic pretraining make sense?

Problem:

- Pretraining lets models learn linguistic patterns and facts
- Synthetic data generators can't invent *new linguistic patterns* or *real facts* they weren't trained on



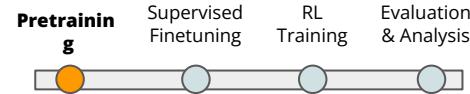
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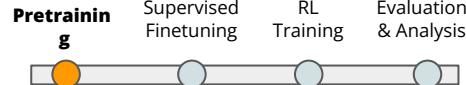
Solutions:

- Rephrase existing text
- Verbalize knowledge bases using LMs
- Generate text without using LMs (e.g. formal languages)



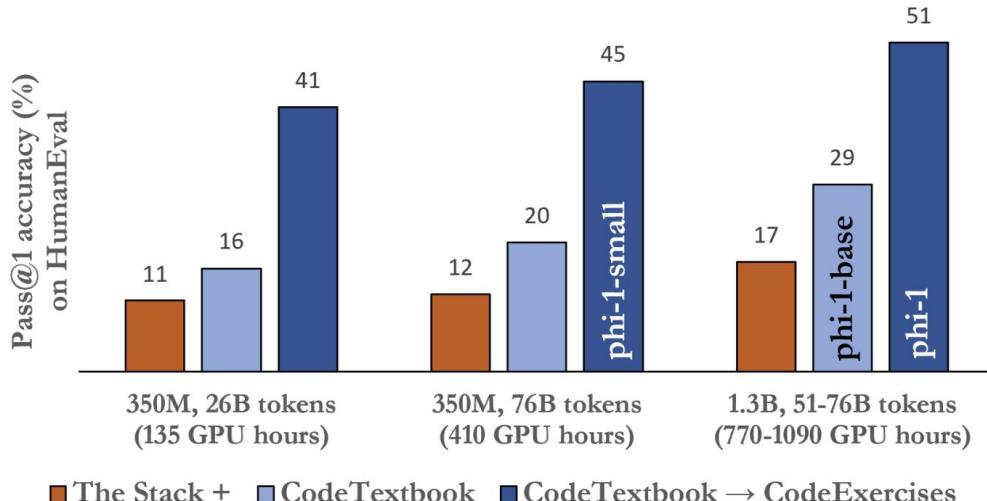
## Synthetic Data for Pretraining: formatting

- Generated pretraining data by obtaining task-relevant documents from the internet, and convert them into training examples for SFT
  - example of *transformation of existing data*



# Synthetic Data for Pretraining: formatting

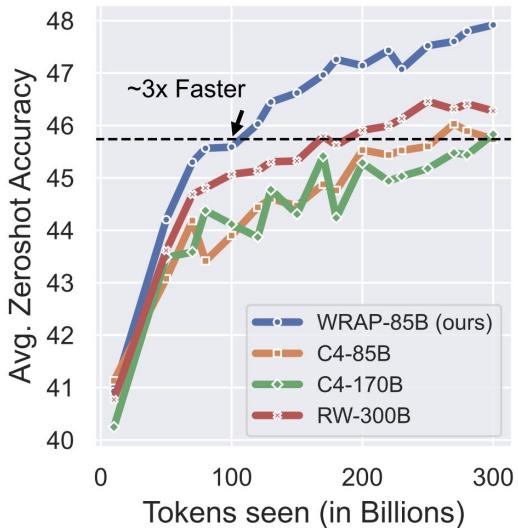
- Synthetically generated pretraining data (1B) can improve over a large amount of scraped data (6B)





# Synthetic Data for Pretraining: formatting

- It seems to be easier to learn from scraped data reworded and cleaned by an LLM than on the same scraped data

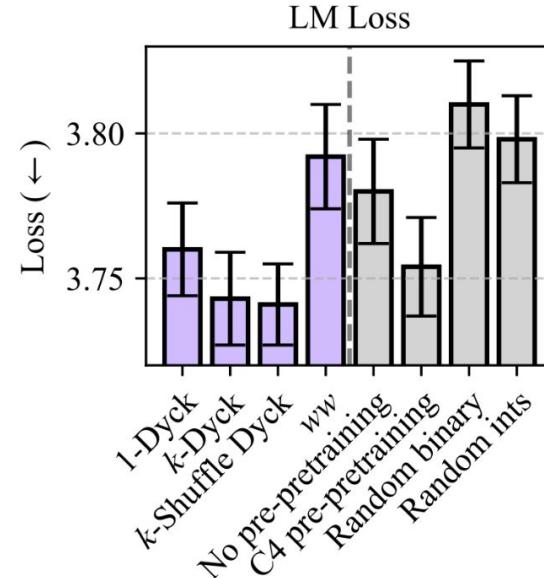


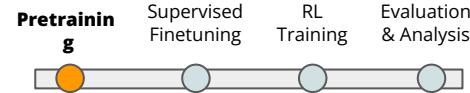
# Symbolic generation: inductive bias for pretraining

Pretraining on *formal languages*

- Learning language without knowledge

Language	Example
1-Dyck	((()))
$k$ -Dyck	([{}])
$k$ -Shuffle Dyck	([{}])
$ww$	1 2 3 1 2 3



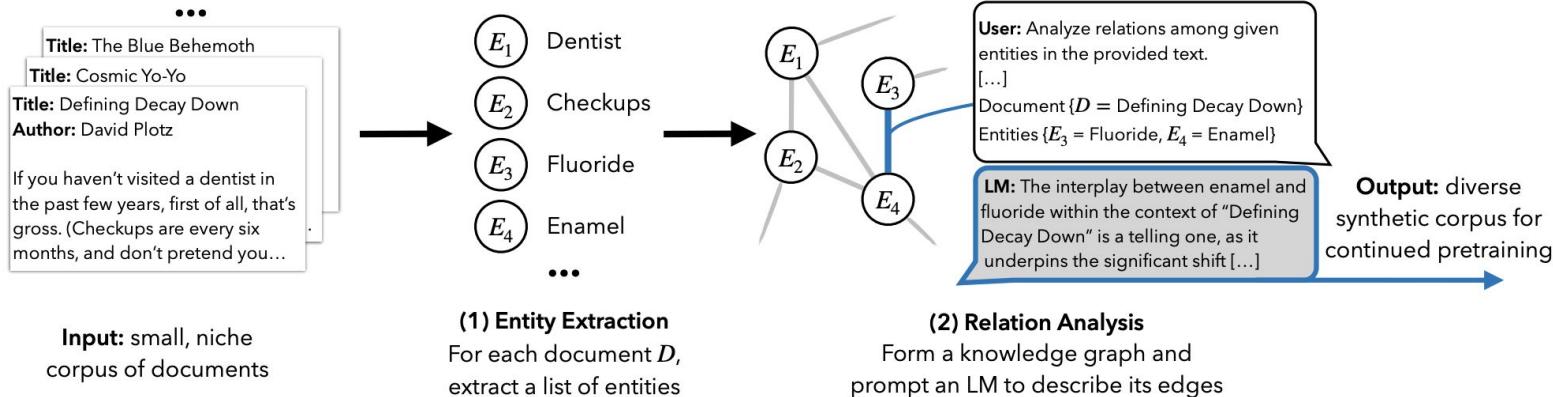


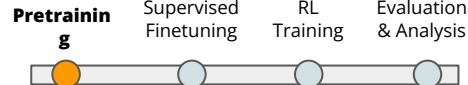
# Data for Pretraining: domain adaptation

- Continuing pretraining of an LM on in-domain data is known to improve performance in the target domain
- This requires having abundant in-domain data

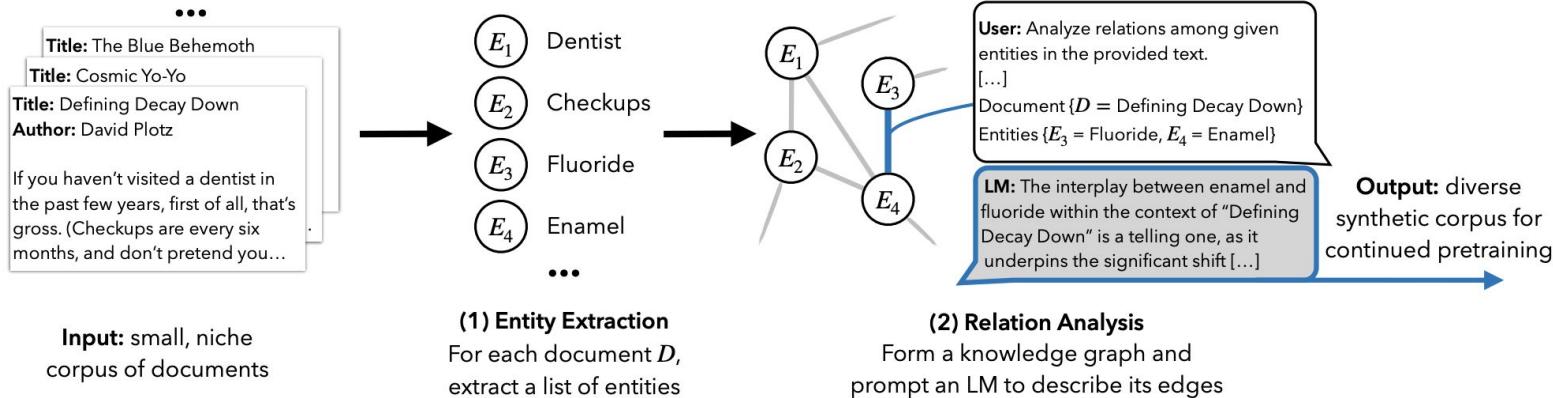


# Synthetic Data for Pretraining: domain adaptation





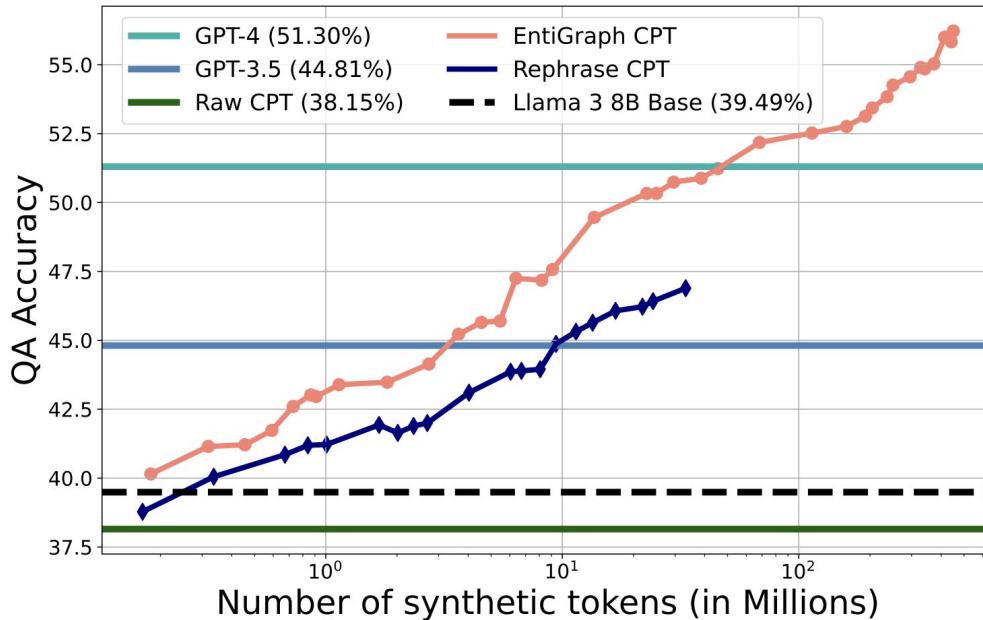
# Synthetic Data for Pretraining: domain adaptation



- example of *transformation of existing data*

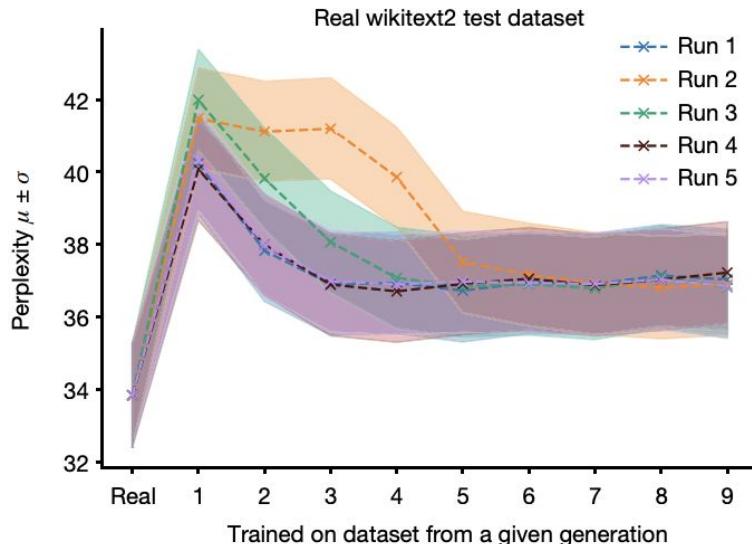
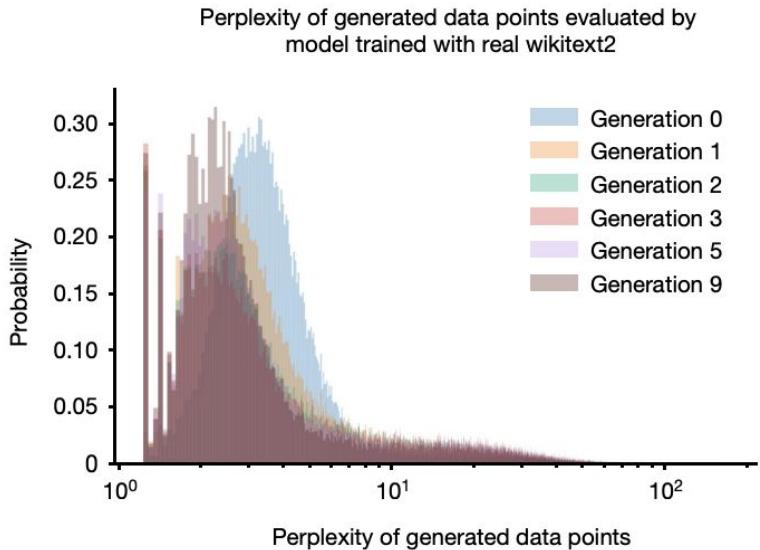


# Synthetic Data for Pretraining: domain adaptation





# Synthetic Data for Pretraining: risks



# In this tutorial we will cover



2:00pm: How do we **evaluate** data quality? [Graham]



2:20pm: How do we **create** high-quality synthetic data? [Alisa]



3:05pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 1)? [Vijay]



3:30pm: 30 minute-break



4:00pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 2)? [Vijay]



4:25pm: Scenario-specific **applications** [Xiang]



5:00pm: Limitations and open questions [Yizhong]



5:30pm: End

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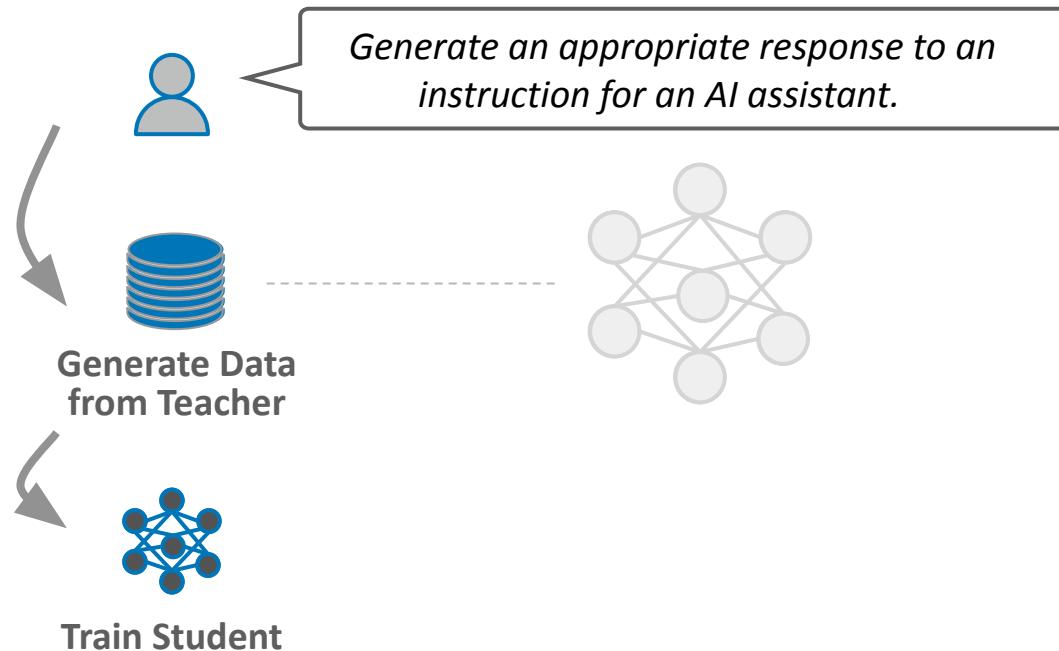
# Supervised Finetuning

Goals of SFT:

- Control the style of the model's output
- Specialize behavior for a particular use-case
- Feed new information to the model

# Supervised Finetuning: Distillation

If a better model is available, you can train a *student* model to imitate the *teacher*



# Supervised Finetuning: Distillation

If a better model is available, you can train a *student* model to imitate the *teacher*

## Pros

- Requires less human effort than manual annotation

## Cons

- The student's performance is bounded by the teacher
- Legal issues, e.g. no-distillation clauses in terms of service

# Supervised Finetuning: Limitations of Distillation

Goals of SFT:

- Control the style of the model's output
- Specialize behavior for a particular use-case
- Feed new information to the model

Observation: much of the benefit of distillation comes from adopting the teacher's style

- This does not require teaching the model new information

# Supervised Finetuning: Self-Guide

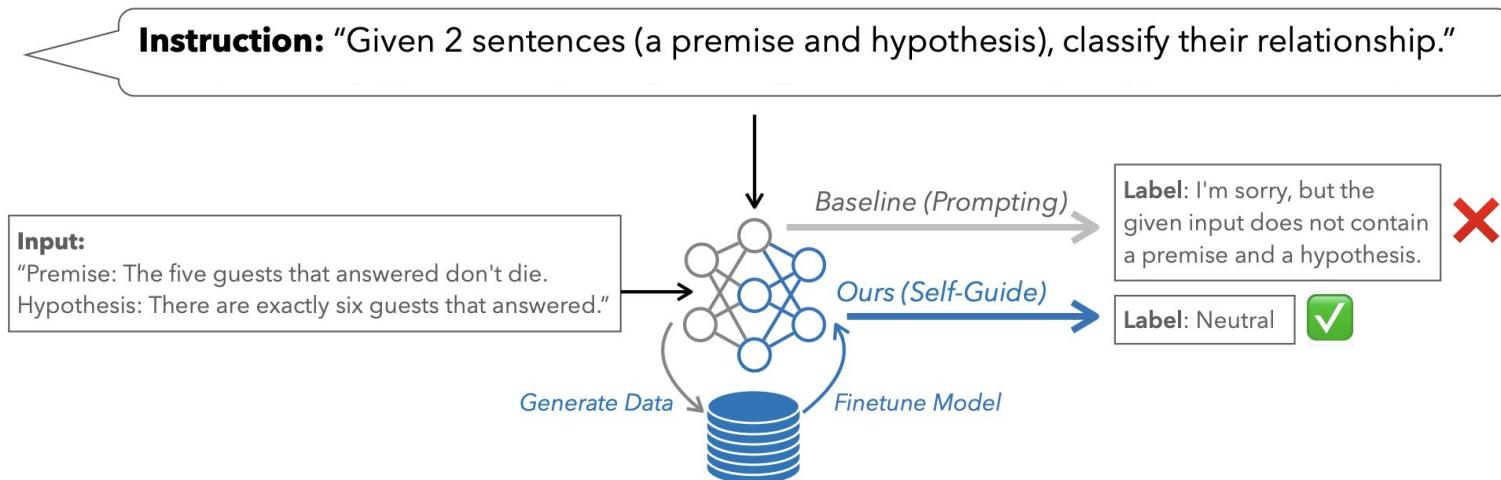


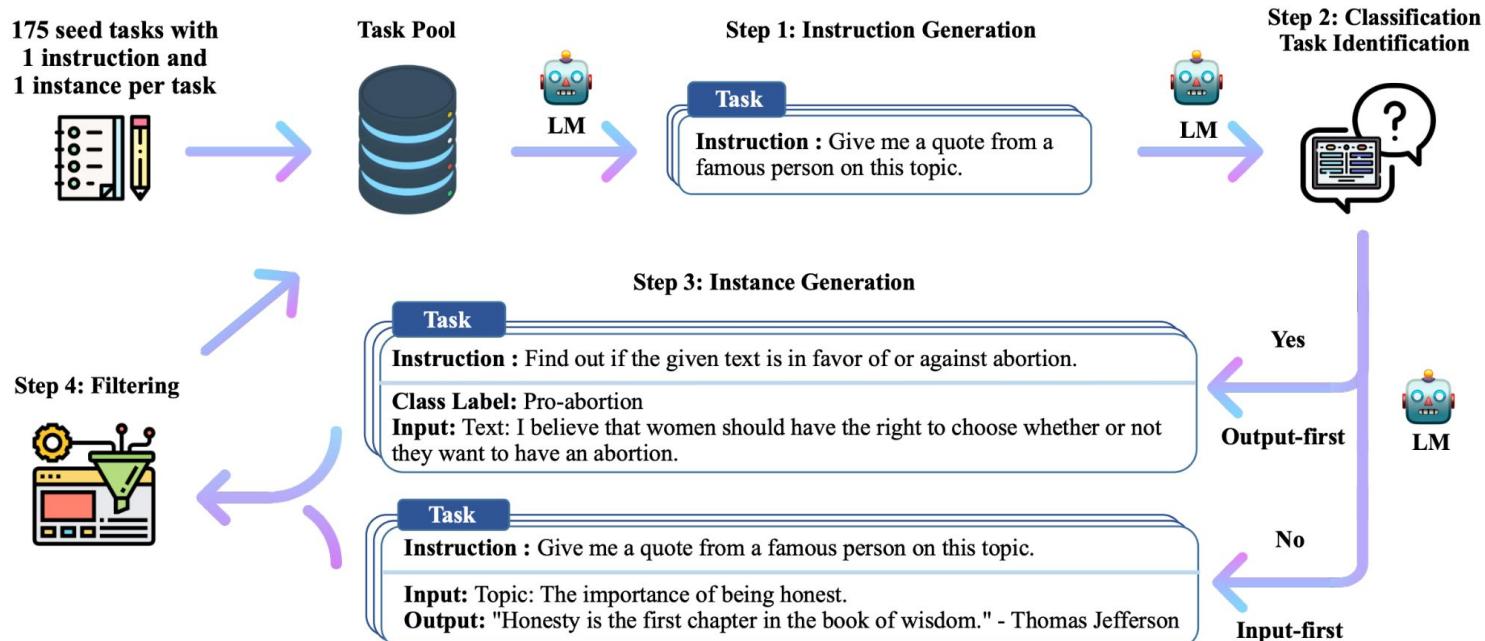
Figure 1: SELF-GUIDE uses a model's ability to generate synthetic data as a vehicle to improve the model's ability to execute a task as specified by an instruction.



# Supervised Finetuning: Self-Guide

Task ID	Task Description	Prompting (Baseline)	Few-Shot Finetuning	SELF-GUIDE (Ours)	$\Delta$
<b>Classification Tasks</b>					
task1516	NLI (IMPPRES)	17.6	32.2	35.2	17.6
task1529	NLI (SciTail)	8.5	48.9	54.5	46.0
task1612	Sentiment Class. (SICK)	51.3	33.3	33.3	-18.0
task1615	NLI (SICK)	0.5	33.3	33.1	32.6
task284	Sentiment Class. (IMDB)	90.0	71.9	82.2	-7.8
task329	Coreferent Class.	29.1	45.4	44.7	15.6
task346	Word POS Class.	35.1	49.9	50.7	15.6
<b>Avg</b>	<b>Metric: Exact Match</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>Generation Tasks</b>					
task1345	Question Paraphrasing	40.7	36.0	50.5	9.8
task281	Find Common Entity	46.8	40.7	49.3	2.5
task1562	Question Paraphrasing	29.5	48.6	59.3	29.8
task1622	Fluency Correction	49.2	86.2	78.5	29.3
<b>Avg</b>	<b>Metric: ROUGE-L</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>

# Supervised Finetuning: Self-Instruct





# Supervised Finetuning: Self-Instruct

- Originally developed to instruction-tune GPT-3 using itself, to nearly match InstructGPT

Model	# Params ROUGE-L	
GPT3 <sub>SELF-INST</sub> (Ours)	175B	39.9
InstructGPT <sub>001</sub>	175B	<b>40.8</b>



# Supervised Finetuning: *Self-Instruct*

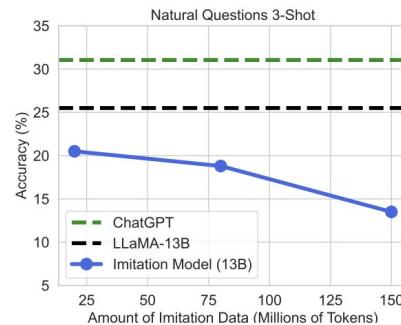
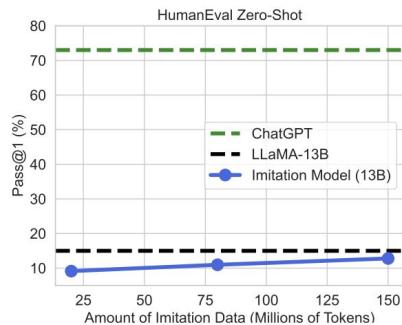
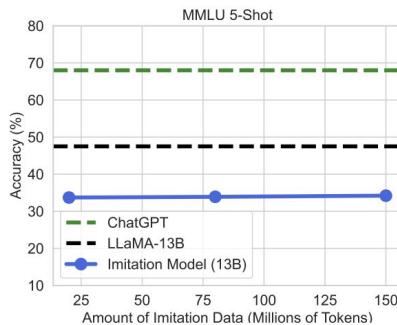
- Unsurprisingly, the same algorithm can also benefit from using a bigger teacher when available
  - *Alpaca* used this algorithm with GPT-3 as the data generator

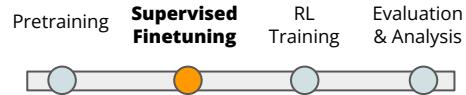


# Supervised Finetuning: *Self-Instruct*

- With sampling-based distillation, students mostly learn only surface-level behaviors (style, toxicity, refusals)

Increasing Amount of Imitation Data





# Supervised Finetuning: Distillation

- To learn nontrivial capabilities via *sampling-based generation*, complex sampling strategies are needed



# Supervised Finetuning: Distillation

- To learn nontrivial capabilities via *sampling-based generation*, complex sampling strategies are needed
- Example 1: *Evol-Instruct*
  - Start with *Alpaca* data
  - Randomly sample constraint types to add these instructions to add complexity
  - For each base instruction, generate analogies in other domains
  - Filter out problematic instructions

# Supervised Finetuning: Distillation

- To learn nontrivial capabilities via *sampling-based generation*, complex sampling strategies are needed
- Example 2: *Orca*
  - Generate 5 million SFT examples from GPT 3.5 and GPT 4 with synthetic reasoning traces
  - Use curriculum learning
  - Randomly sample different system prompts

# Supervised Finetuning: Beyond Distillation

- Simpler approach: *transformation of existing data* (e.g. “MAmmoTH2”)

**Raw Docs** Unformatted Text, Site Information, Ads

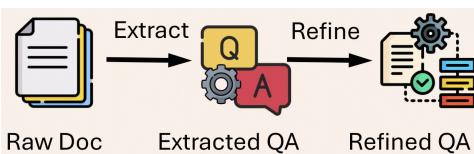
Topics Science\nAnatomy&Physiology\nAstronomy\nAstrophysics  
\nBiology\nChemistry\n...Socratic Meta...Featured Answers  
How do you simplify  $((u^4 v^3)/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and write it using only positive exponents?  
Answer by NickTheTurtle (Apr 1, 2017)  
Explanation:\nAnything raised to the  $0^{th}$  power is simply 1.  
\nRelated Questions\nWhat is the quotient of powers property?  
\n\nHow do you simplify expressions using the quotient rule?...Impact of this question\n1274 views around the world  
#Apps\niOS\nAndroid\nLinks\n[Privacy](#)\n[Terms](#)\n[Help](#)

Extract

**Extracted QA** Formatted QA but lacking detailed solutions

Question: How do you simplify  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and write it using only positive exponents?  
Answer: Explanation: Anything to the  $0^{th}$  power is just simply 1.

Rewrite



**Rewritten QA** Formatted QA augmented with detailed solutions

**Question:**  
How do you simplify  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and write it using only positive exponents?  
**Answer:**  
To simplify the expression  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and rewrite it using only positive exponents, we start by evaluating the expression from the innermost operation outward.  
First, consider the exponent of zero on the entire fraction: Any expression raised to the power of zero is equal to 1 (provided the base is not zero). Therefore,  $(u^4 v^3/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0 = 1$   
This simplification makes the other calculations unnecessary because raising any non-zero expression to the power of zero will always result in 1.  
So, the simplified expression is simply: 1



# Supervised Finetuning: Beyond Distillation

- Simpler approach: *transformation of existing data* (e.g. “MAmmoTH2”)

# Supervised Finetuning: Beyond Distillation

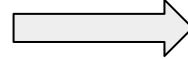
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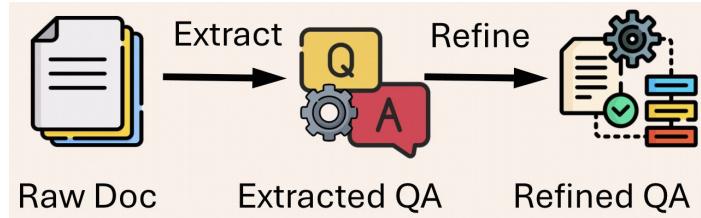
Topics Science\nAnatomy&Physiology\nAstronomy\nAstrophysics  
\nBiology\nChemistry \n...Socratic Meta...Featured Answers  
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Question: How do you simplify  $((u^4 v^3)/(u^2 v^{-1})^4)^0$  and write it using only positive exponents?  
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 **Rewrite**

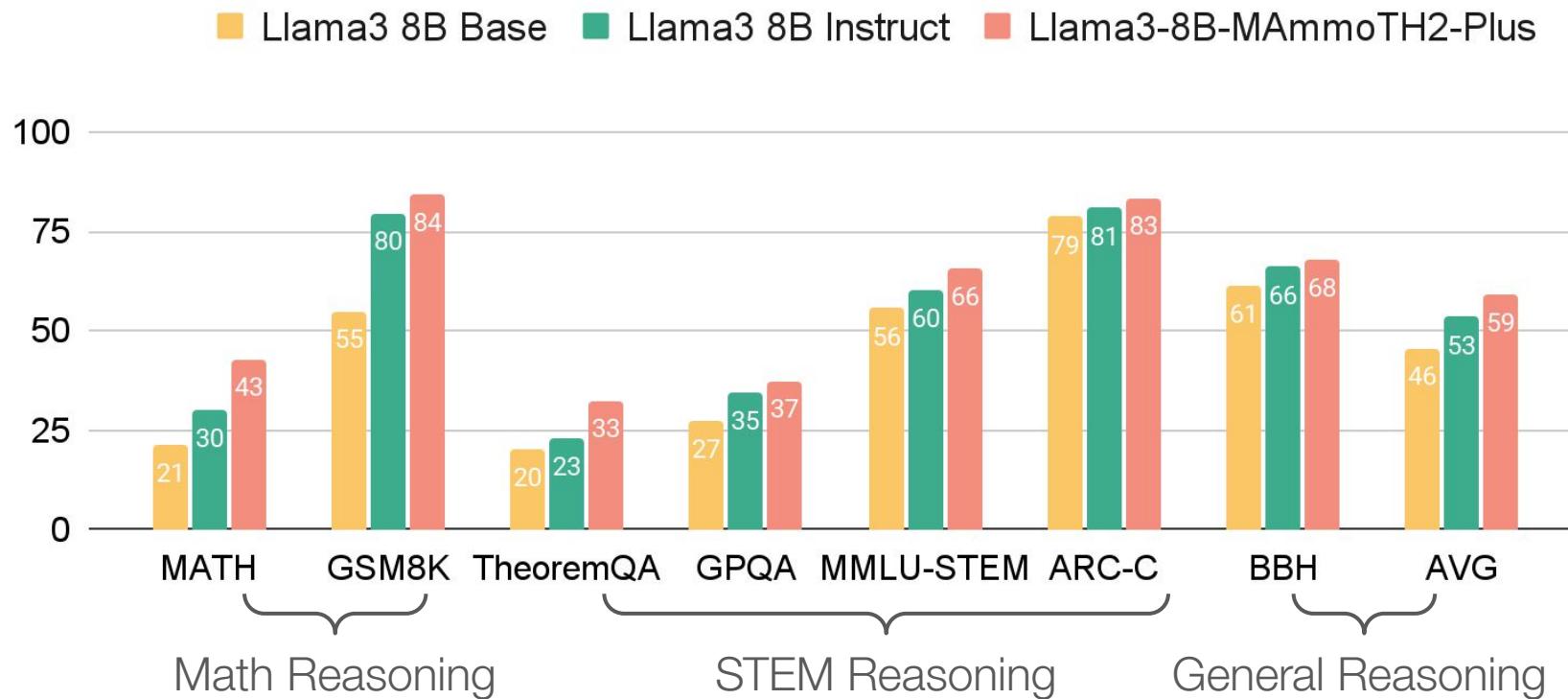


 **Rewritten QA** *Formatted QA augmented with detailed solutions*

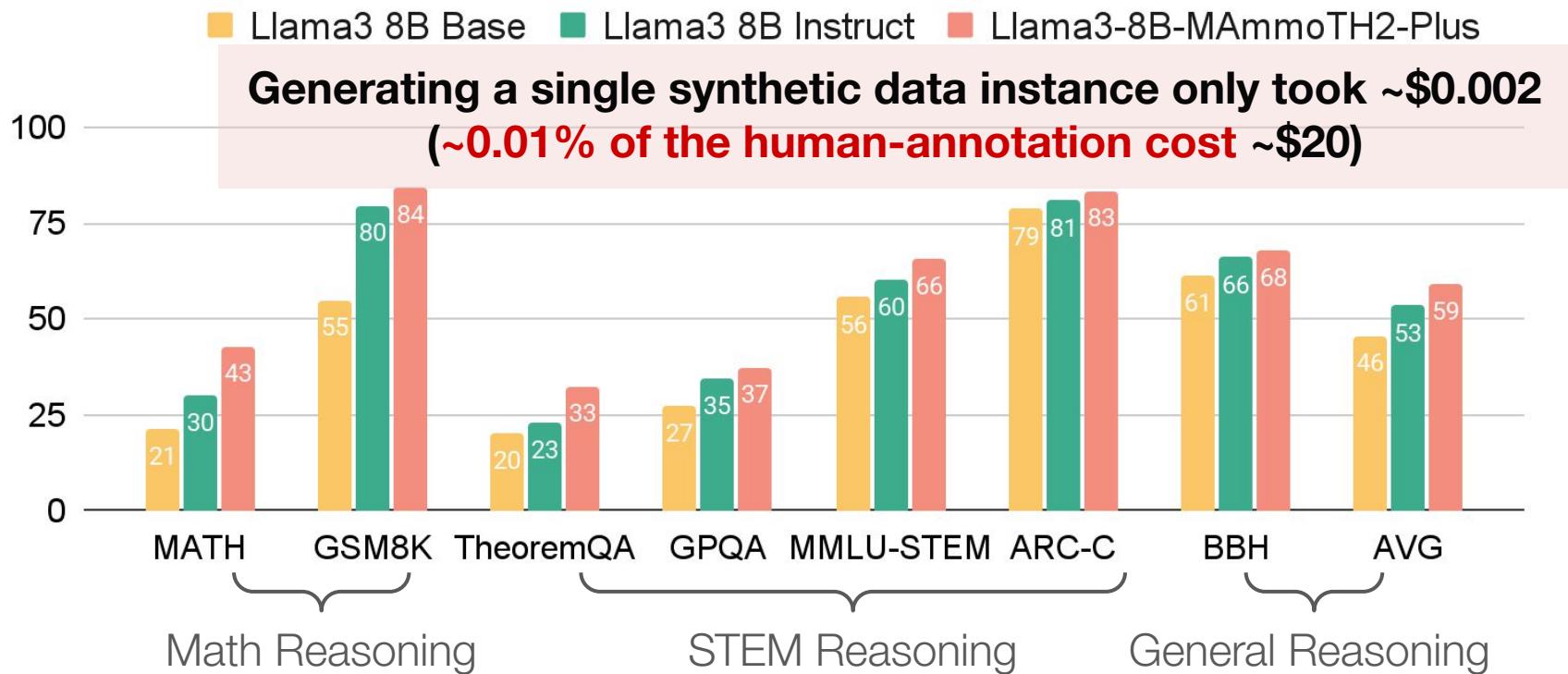
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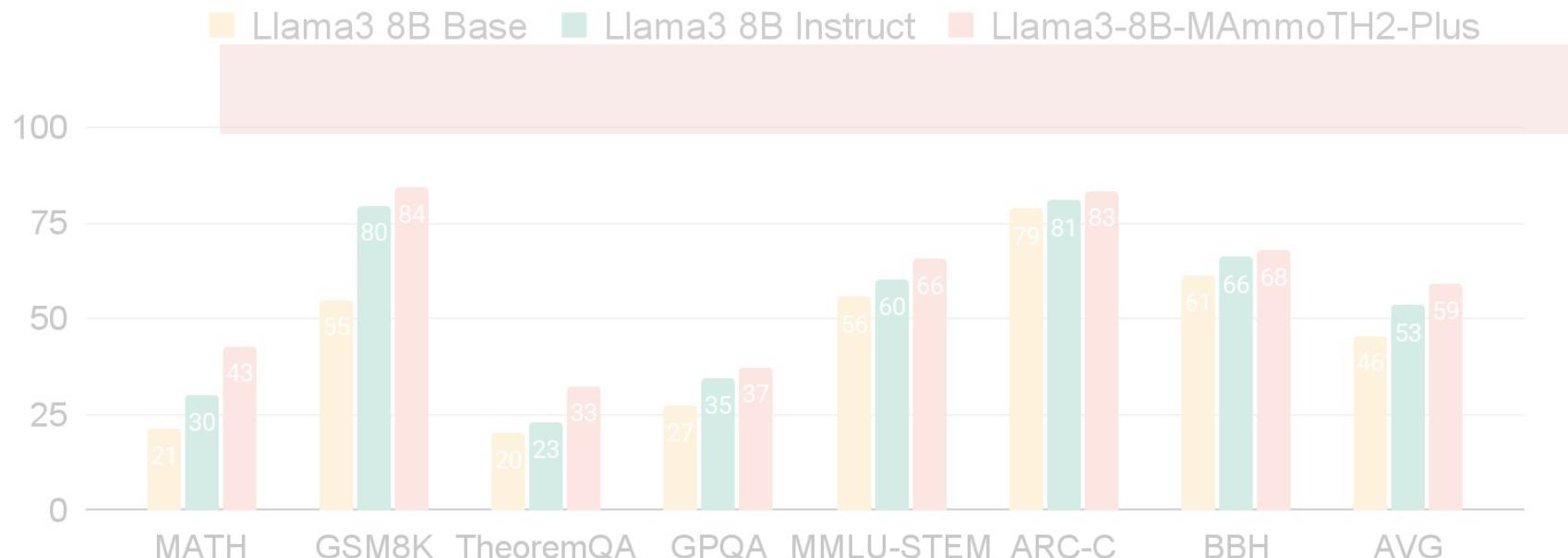
# MAMMOTH2 outperforms Llama3-Instruct on science/math/reasoning



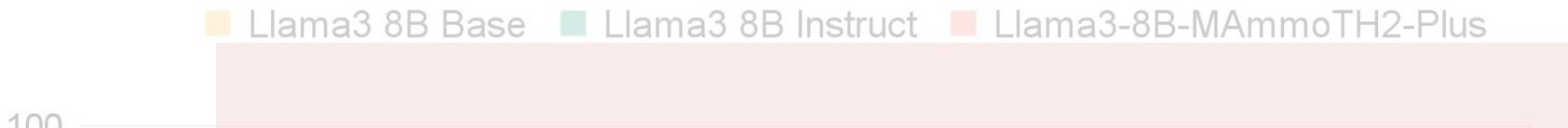
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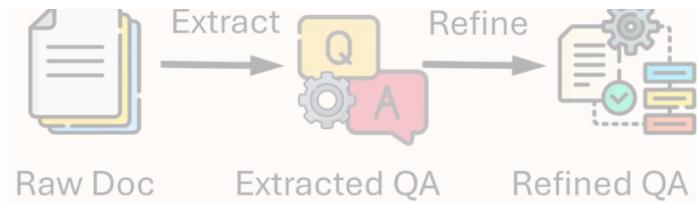
# Supervised Finetuning: Beyond Distillation



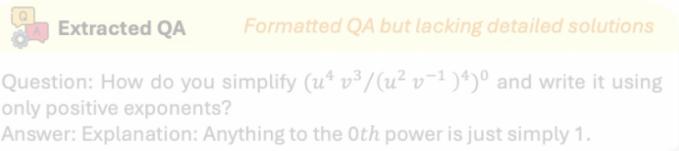
- *Takeaway:* Want to train on diverse tasks and facts?
  - Retrieve these directly instead of using hacks to coax them out of a proprietary LM



# Supervised Finetuning: Beyond Distillation



- *Takeaway:* Want to train on diverse tasks and facts?
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# Reinforcement Learning

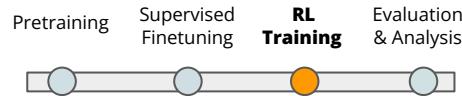
Goals of RL (non-exhaustive):

- Learn from minimal supervision
- Learn from negative examples (e.g. harmful behavior)
- Adapt models to their own token distribution rather than text written by others (“exposure bias”)

# RL from Synthetic Feedback

Intuition: it is often easier to *verify* that an utterance is good than to generate that *utterance*

- “The Generator-Verifier Gap”



# RL from Synthetic Feedback

- Synthetic feedback is standard in RL
- For example, *reward models* are literally generators of synthetic rewards



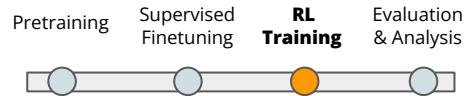
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  - Train a model to imitate human preferences
  - Then, use the model to grade sampled responses during RL



# RL from Synthetic Feedback

- Synthetic feedback is standard in RL
- For example, *reward models* are literally generators of synthetic rewards
  - Train a model to imitate human preferences
    - Typically using the *Bradley-Terry model* to learn to generate continuous scores from preference pairs
    - Then, use the model to grade sampled responses during RL

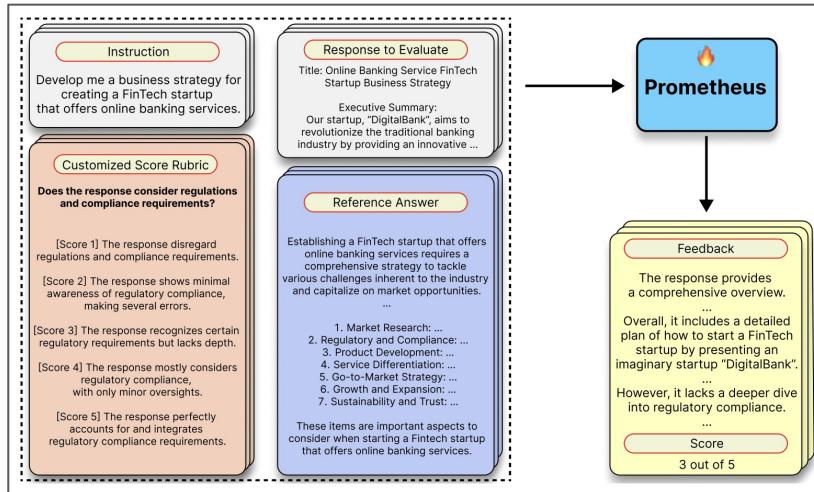


# RL from Synthetic Feedback

- Synthetic feedback for RL need not come from Bradley-Terry models

# RL from Synthetic Feedback

- Synthetic feedback for RL need not come from Bradley-Terry models, e.g. LLM-as-a-judge
  - A trained judge that, given a rubric, outputs scores and critiques



# RL from Synthetic Feedback

- Synthetic feedback doesn't require training data at all
  - You can just prompt a judge model to rate a response from 1 to 5 on a criterion (e.g. UltraFeedback)

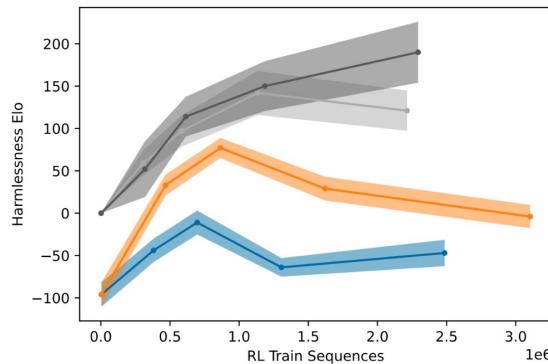
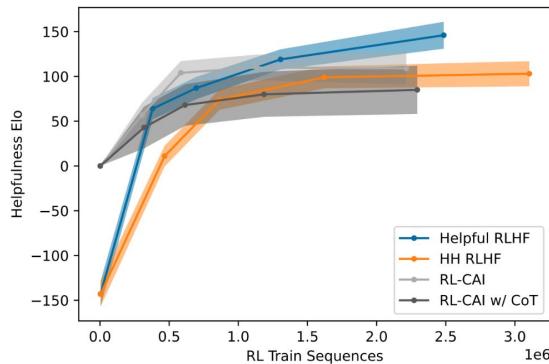
# RL from Synthetic Feedback

- Synthetic feedback doesn't require training data at all
  - Or, with preference optimization, ask the judge to choose which of a pair of responses is better, according to a criterion

Consider the following conversation between a human and an assistant:  
[HUMAN/ASSISTANT CONVERSATION]  
[PRINCIPLE FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE EVALUATION]  
Options:  
(A) [RESPONSE A]  
(B) [RESPONSE B]  
The answer is:

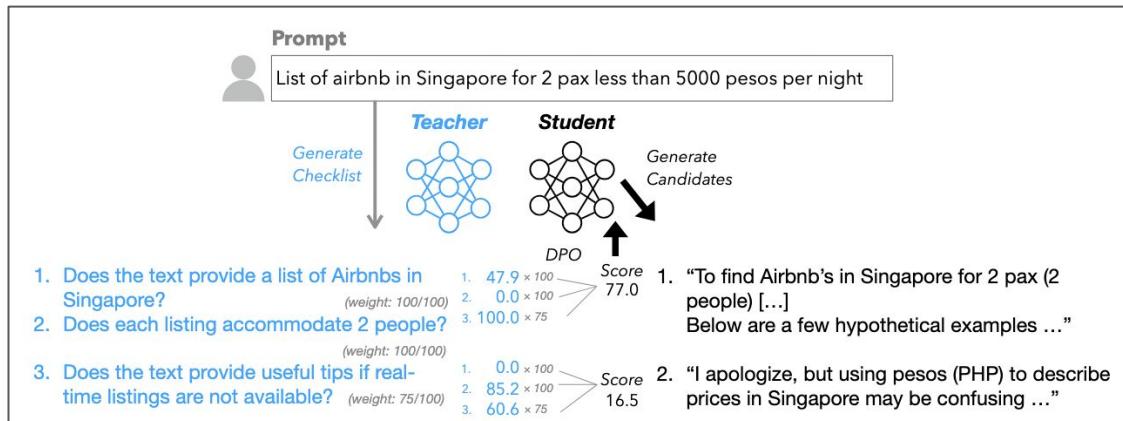
# RL from Synthetic Feedback

- Synthetic feedback doesn't require training data at all
  - Or, with preference optimization, ask the judge to choose which of a pair of responses is better, according to a criterion
  - The set of criteria can become complex (e.g. 16 criteria in “Constitutional AI”)



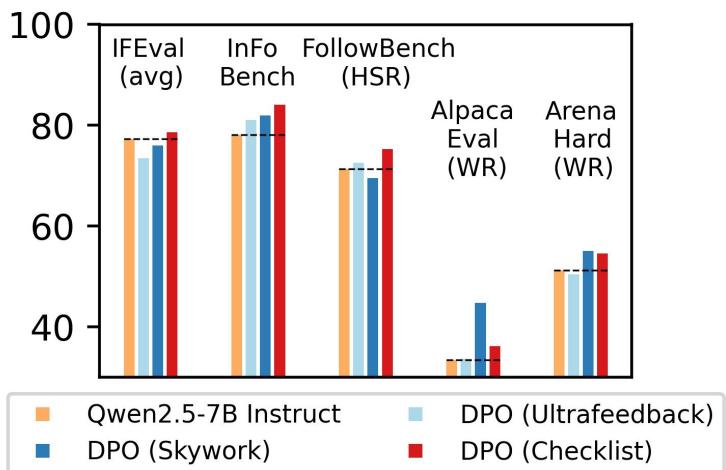
# RL with Feedback from Flexible Criteria

- Can we list all possible aspects of response quality?
- Solution: generate *checklists* for each prompt



# RL with Feedback from Flexible Criteria

- Solution: generate *checklists* for each prompt
- Better than reward models or judges at teaching instruction-following



# Evaluation of Synthetic Feedback

How do you know what kind of judge to use?  
Does it even matter?

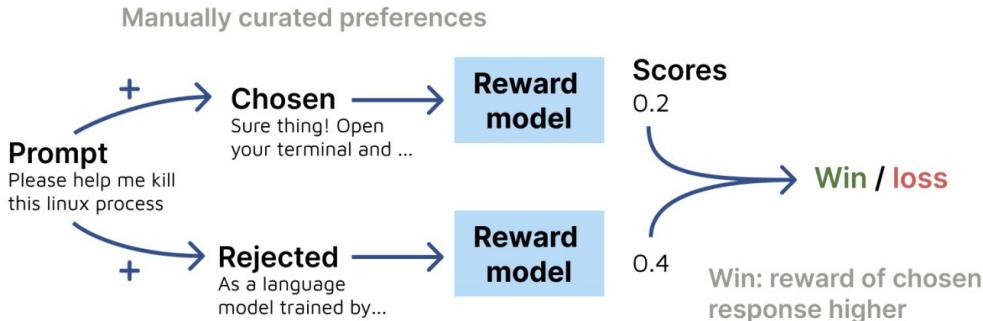
# Evaluation of Synthetic Feedback

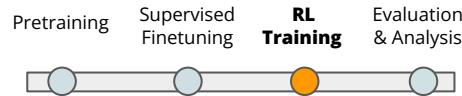
Three ways to evaluate a “judge”:

1. Agreement with human preferences (e.g. RewardBench)

2.

3.





# Evaluation of Synthetic Feedback

Three ways to evaluate a “judge”:

1. Agreement with human preferences (e.g. RewardBench)
2. Agreement with generic benchmarks (via reranking)
- 3.



# Evaluation of Synthetic Feedback

Three ways to evaluate a “judge”:

1. Agreement with human preferences (e.g. RewardBench)
2. Agreement with generic benchmarks (via reranking)
3.
  - Choose a benchmark you care about
  - For every question, sample 16 responses
  - Use your judge to choose the best response
  - This should improve your score on the benchmark

# Evaluation of Synthetic Feedback

Three ways to evaluate a “judge”:

1. Agreement with human preferences (e.g. RewardBench)
2. Agreement with generic benchmarks (via reranking)
- 3.** Effectiveness in RL pipelines

# Evaluation of Synthetic Feedback

Three ways to evaluate a “judge”:

1. Agreement with human preferences (e.g. RewardBench)
2. Agreement with generic benchmarks (via reranking)
- 3.** Effectiveness in RL pipelines
  - Choose an RL algorithm, a model, and some prompts
  - Train the model to maximize your reward
  - Evaluate it on benchmarks of your choosing

# Evaluation of Synthetic Feedback

*Problem: these things are not always correlated*

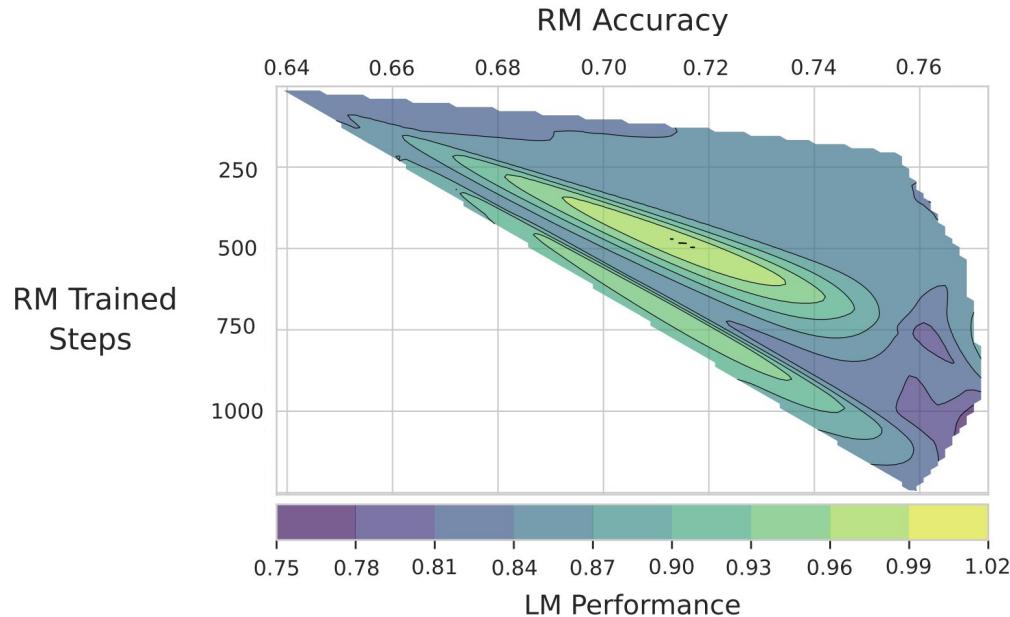
1. Agreement with human preferences (e.g. RewardBench)
2. Agreement with generic benchmarks (via reranking)
3. Effectiveness in RL pipelines

# Open Problem in RL from Synthetic Feedback

- What makes a judge a good teacher for RL?

# Open Problem in RL from Synthetic Feedback

- What makes a judge a good teacher for RL? Accuracy?

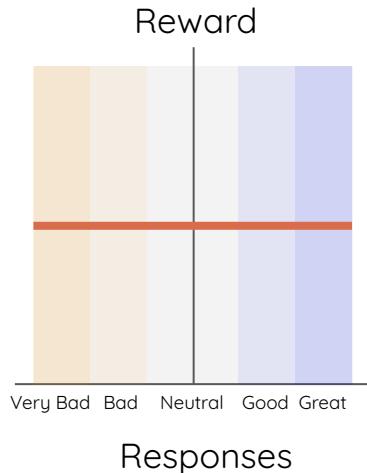




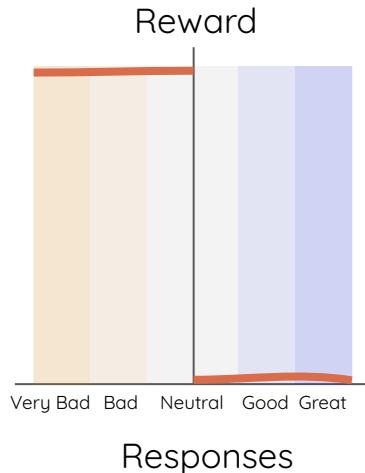
# Open Problem in RL from Synthetic Feedback

- What makes a judge a good teacher for RL? Variance?

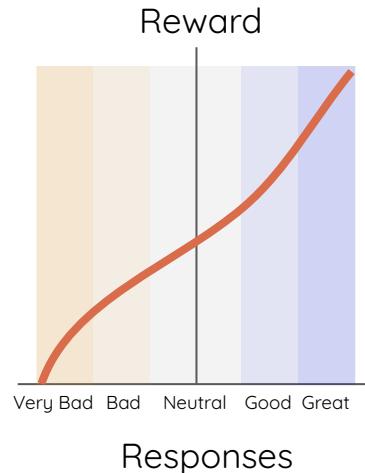
*Low Acc, Low Var*



*Low Acc, High Var*

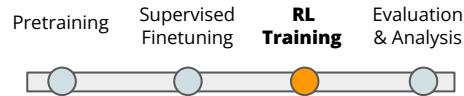


*High Acc, Low Var*



*High Acc, High Var*





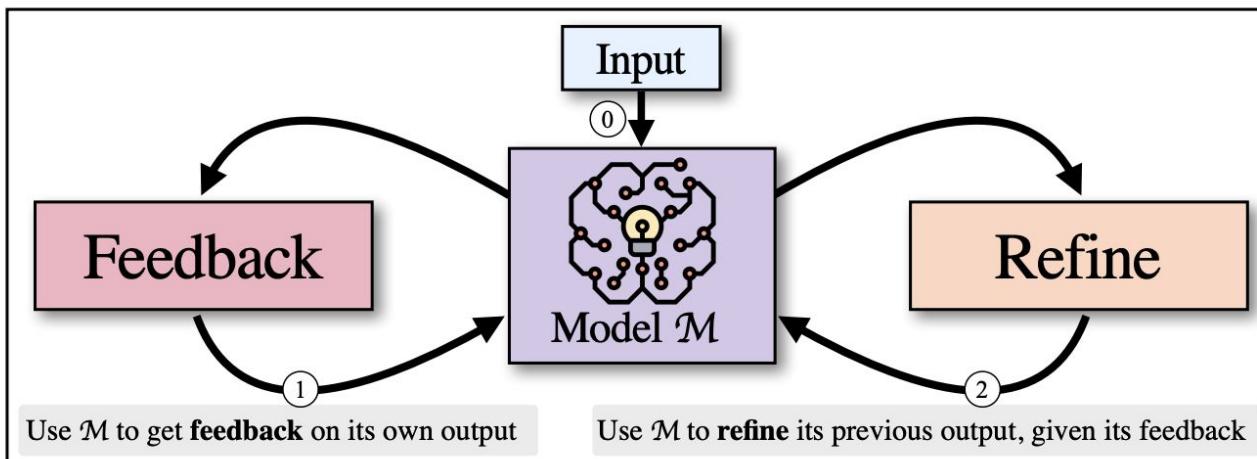
# Open Problem in RL from Synthetic Feedback

- What makes a judge a good teacher for RL? *Unclear*



# Non-RL Feedback (Critiques)

- Treating synthetic feedback as a turn in a conversation



# Non-RL Feedback (Critiques)

- Treating synthetic feedback as a turn in a conversation
  - This can be effective when prompting with big models

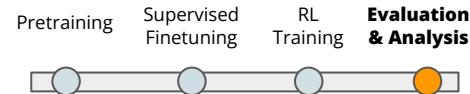
Task	GPT-3.5		GPT-4	
	Base	+SELF-REFINE	Base	+SELF-REFINE
Sentiment Reversal	8.8	<b>30.4</b> ( $\uparrow$ 21.6)	3.8	<b>36.2</b> ( $\uparrow$ 32.4)
Dialogue Response	36.4	<b>63.6</b> ( $\uparrow$ 27.2)	25.4	<b>74.6</b> ( $\uparrow$ 49.2)
Code Optimization	14.8	<b>23.0</b> ( $\uparrow$ 8.2)	27.3	<b>36.0</b> ( $\uparrow$ 8.7)
Code Readability	37.4	<b>51.3</b> ( $\uparrow$ 13.9)	27.4	<b>56.2</b> ( $\uparrow$ 28.8)
Math Reasoning	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.1</b> (0)	92.9	<b>93.1</b> ( $\uparrow$ 0.2)
Acronym Generation	41.6	<b>56.4</b> ( $\uparrow$ 14.8)	30.4	<b>56.0</b> ( $\uparrow$ 25.6)
Constrained Generation	16.0	<b>39.7</b> ( $\uparrow$ 23.7)	4.4	<b>61.3</b> ( $\uparrow$ 56.9)



# Non-RL Feedback (Critiques)

- Treating synthetic feedback as a turn in a conversation
  - This can be effective when prompting with **big** models

Task	GPT-3.5		GPT-4	
	Base	+SELF-REFINE	Base	+SELF-REFINE
Sentiment Reversal	8.8	<b>30.4</b> ( $\uparrow$ 21.6)	3.8	<b>36.2</b> ( $\uparrow$ 32.4)
Dialogue Response	36.4	<b>63.6</b> ( $\uparrow$ 27.2)	25.4	<b>74.6</b> ( $\uparrow$ 49.2)
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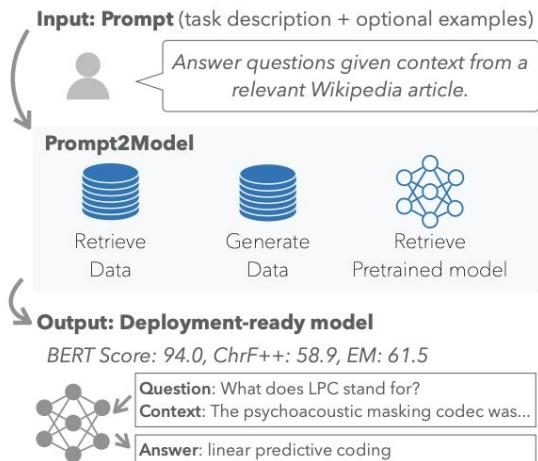
# Evaluation and Analysis

Goals of Evaluation:

- Test readiness of a model for deployment
- Discover areas of improvement to make a model better
- Learn fundamental insights about language or machine learning

# Generating Synthetic Eval Data

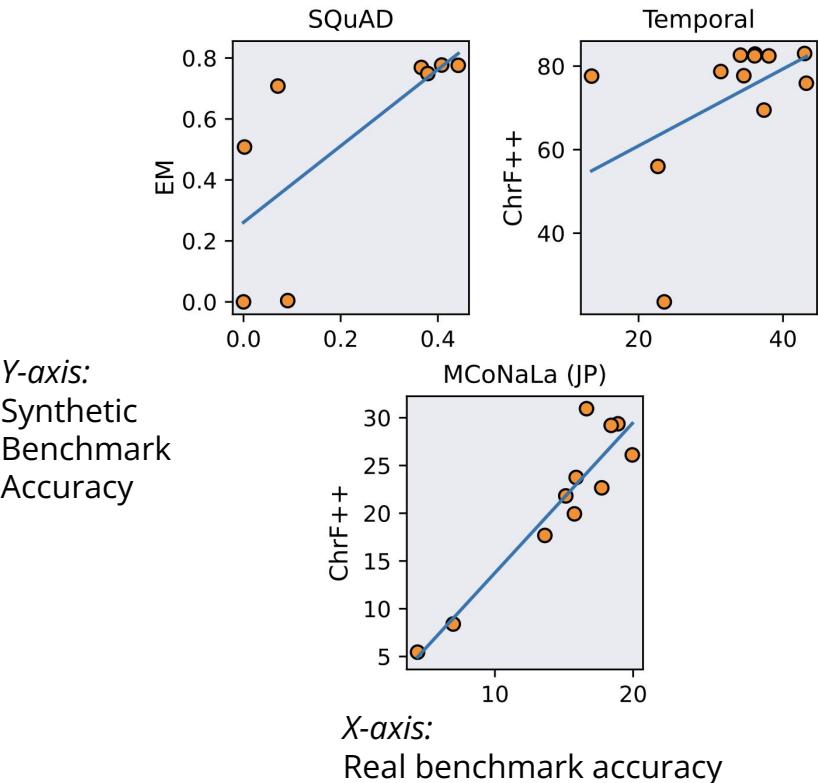
- The Prompt2Model library synthesizes training and *evaluation* data



<https://github.com/neulab/prompt2model>

# Generating Synthetic Eval Data

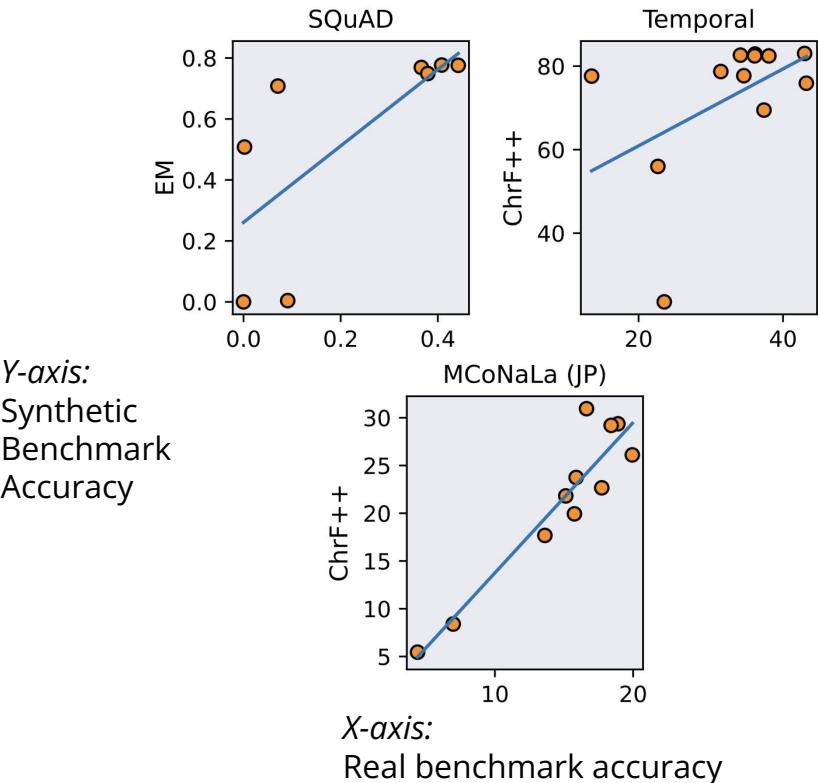
- Synthetic evaluation data consistently overestimates true performance



<https://github.com/neulab/prompt2model>

# Generating Synthetic Eval Data

- Synthetic evaluation data consistently overestimates true performance



<https://github.com/neulab/prompt2model>

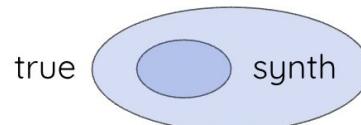
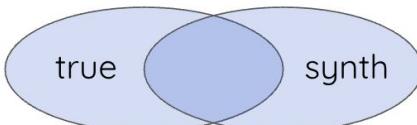
# Generating Synthetic Eval Data

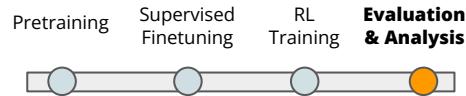
- Synthetic evaluation data consistently overestimates true performance

*Recall from earlier slides*

The input distribution may be **off**, or **not diverse enough**

$$P_{\text{true}}(x) \neq P_{\text{synth}}(x)$$





# Generating Adversarial Eval Data

- *If you have an accurate mistake classifier:*
  1. Train a generator to generate prompts to elicit mistakes via RL

# Generating Adversarial Eval Data

- *If you have an accurate mistake classifier:*
  1. Train a generator to generate prompts to elicit mistakes via RL
  2. Find inputs that lead your *target model* to make mistakes by rejection sampling via the *red model*

# Generating Adversarial Eval Data

- *If you have an accurate mistake classifier:*
  1. Train a generator to generate prompts to elicit mistakes via RL
  2. Find inputs that lead your *target model* to make mistakes by rejection sampling via the *red model*
- Synthetic data generation helps cheaply obtain adversarial inputs in non-critical situations

# Synthetic Data for Analyzing LMs

- Rule-based synthetic data has been used for probing and understanding models since the advent of NLP

# Synthetic Data for Analyzing LMs

- Modern example: Kassner, Krojer, and Schutze (2020) generated a synthetic pretraining corpus generated by *synthetic facts* (e.g. “jupiter is big”) and logical rules (e.g. “jupiter is not small”)

# Synthetic Data for Analyzing LMs

- Modern example: Kassner, Krojer, and Schutze (2020) generated a synthetic pretraining corpus generated by *synthetic facts* (e.g. “jupiter is big”) and logical rules (e.g. “jupiter is not small”)
- Pretrained BERT from scratch on this corpus
- Discovered that BERT struggles with two-hop reasoning

# How is synthetic data used?

Supporting fundamental language modeling algorithms

Supporting scenario-specific, end-user applications

# How is synthetic data used?

Supporting fundamental language modeling algorithms

Supporting scenario-specific, end-user applications

# In this tutorial we will cover



2:00pm: How do we **evaluate** data quality? [Graham]



2:20pm: How do we **create** high-quality synthetic data? [Alisa]



3:05pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 1)? [Vijay]



3:30pm: 30 minute-break



4:00pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 2)? [Vijay]



4:25pm: Scenario-specific **applications** [Xiang]



5:00pm: Limitations and open questions [Yizhong]



5:30pm: End



# **How can we use synthetic data: Applications**

# Table of Content

## Scenario-specific Applications

- Reasoning
- Code Generation
- Tool use and Agents
- Multilingual and Multimodal
- Conclusion and Future Directions

# **Reasoning**

# Solving Complex Reasoning Problems with LLMs

OPENAI / ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / TECH

OpenAI releases o1, its first  
‘rea

## OpenAI o1 Model Sets New Math and Understanding R1 and DeepSeek

R1 belongs to a new category of AI models known as "reasoning models," with OpenAI's o1 being the most well-known example. What makes reasoning models special is their approach to problem-solving. Rather than generating immediate responses, they employ an internal reasoning process that mirrors human trains of thought.

Image: The Verge

OpenAI is releasing a new model called o1, the first in a planned series of "reasoning" models that have been trained to answer more complex questions, faster than a human can. It's being released alongside o1 mini, a smaller, cheaper version. And yes, if you're steeped in AI rumors:

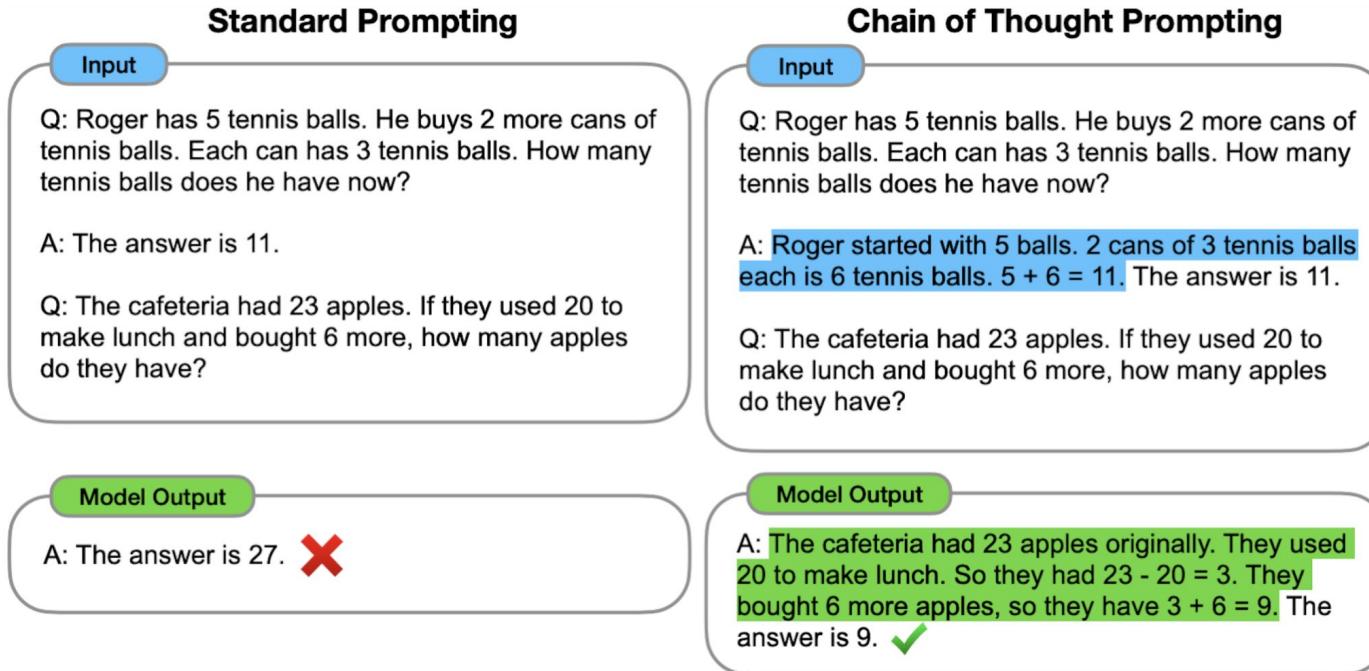


IMAGE CREDITS: PERESMEH / GETTY IMAGES

OpenAI's o1 on certain  
benchmarks

Kyle Wiggers — 2:27 PM PST · January 27, 2025

# Reason with Rationales: Chain-of-thought (CoT)



Wei, J. (2022). Chain-of-thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models. NeurIPS 2022



# Scaling up *Inference* Compute with Long CoT

~200  
Tokens

GPT-4o

such that  $1 \leq |k| \leq n$ .

Find all other real numbers  $x$  for which  
 $p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2$ .

We are given a monic real polynomial  $p(x)$  of degree  $2n$ , which has the form

$$p(x) = x^{2n} + a_{2n-1}x^{2n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$$

and we know that for integers  $k$  such that  $1 \leq |k| \leq n$ , the polynomial satisfies the condition

$$p\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) = k^2.$$

We are tasked with finding all other real

~2000  
Tokens

OpenAI o1-preview

such that  $1 \leq |k| \leq n$ .

Find all other real numbers  $x$  for which  
 $p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2$ .

Thought for 5 seconds ^

We are told that for all integer values of  $k$  satisfying  $1 \leq |k| \leq n$ ,

$$p\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) = k^2$$

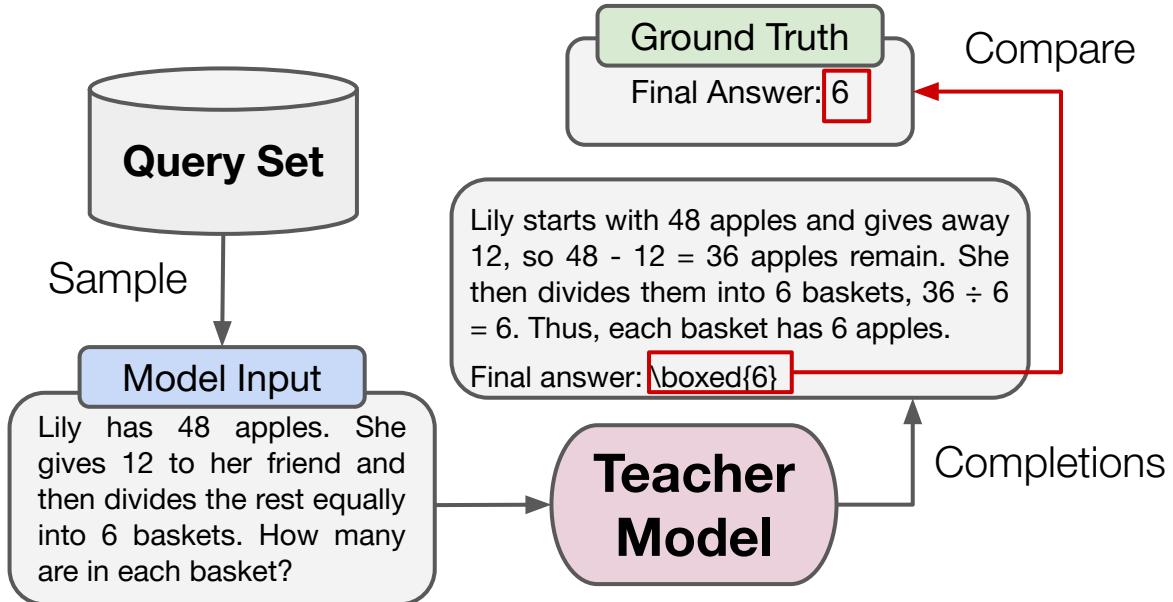
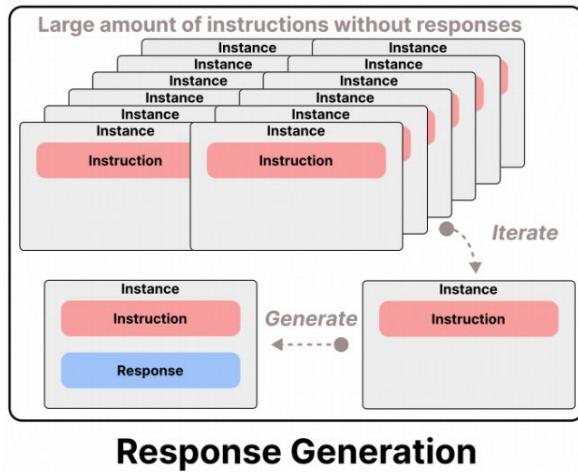
Our problem is: Given that  $p$  is monic of degree  $2n$ , and that  $p\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) = k^2$  for  $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm n$ , find all other real numbers  $x$  such that  $p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2$ .

In other words, we are to find all real numbers  $x$  such that  $p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2$ .

OpenAI o1 generates **longer CoTs** for reasoning

# **How do we generate synthetic reasoning data?**

# Reasoning Data: Sampling-based Generation



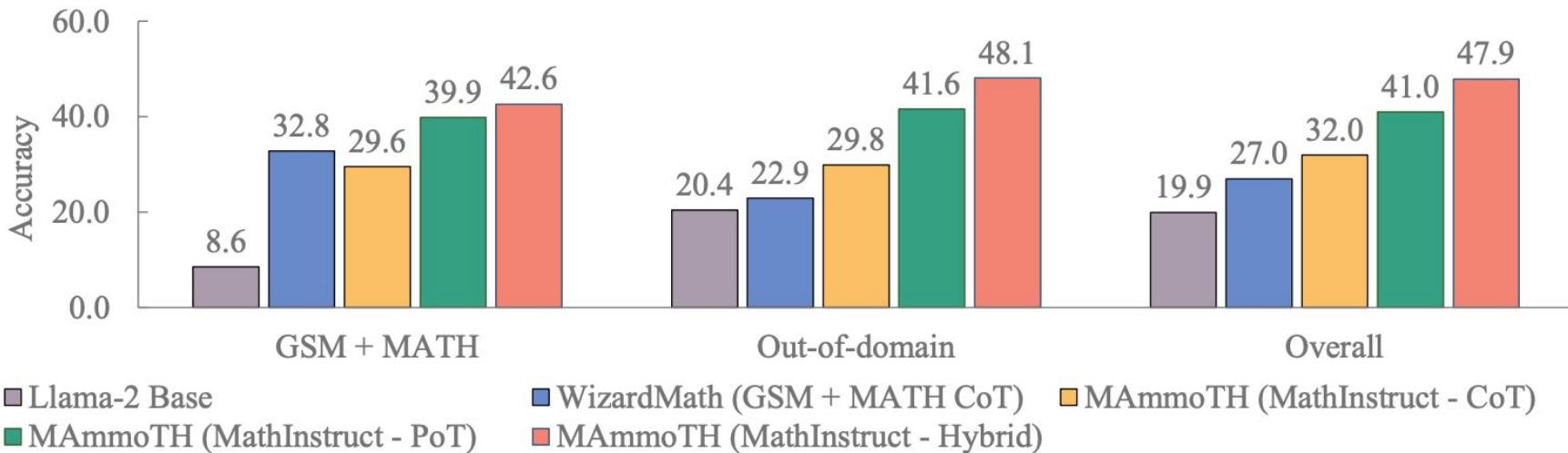
# MAMmoTH: MathInstruct

Training Dataset	Type	Annotation	# Samples	Characteristics
GSM8K (Cobbe et al., 2021)	CoT	Human	7K	Grade Schol Exam
GSM8K-RFT (Yuan et al., 2023)	CoT	Llama	28K	Llama + Validated
AQuA-RAT (Ling et al., 2017)	CoT	Human	90K	GRE/GMAT Exam
MATH (Hendrycks et al., 2021b)	CoT	Human	7K	Math Competition
TheoremQA (Chen et al., 2023) ★	CoT	GPT-4	600	GPT4 + Validated
Camel-Math (Li et al., 2023a)	CoT	GPT-4	50K	GPT4 (Unvalidated)
College-Math ★	CoT	GPT-4	1.8K	GPT4 (Unvalidated)
GSM8K ★	PoT	GPT4	14K	GPT4 + Validated
AQuA-RAT ★	PoT	GPT4	9.7K	GPT4 + Validated
MATH ★	PoT	GPT4	7K	GPT4 + Validated
TheoremQA ★	PoT	GPT4	700	GPT4 + Validated
MathQA (Amini et al., 2019)	PoT	Human	25K	AQuA-RAT Subset
NumGLUE (Mishra et al., 2022a)	PoT	Human	13K	Lila Annotated
MathInstruct			260K	



Answers are generated by LLMs and validated by comparing generated answers with references

# MAMmoTH: MathInstruct



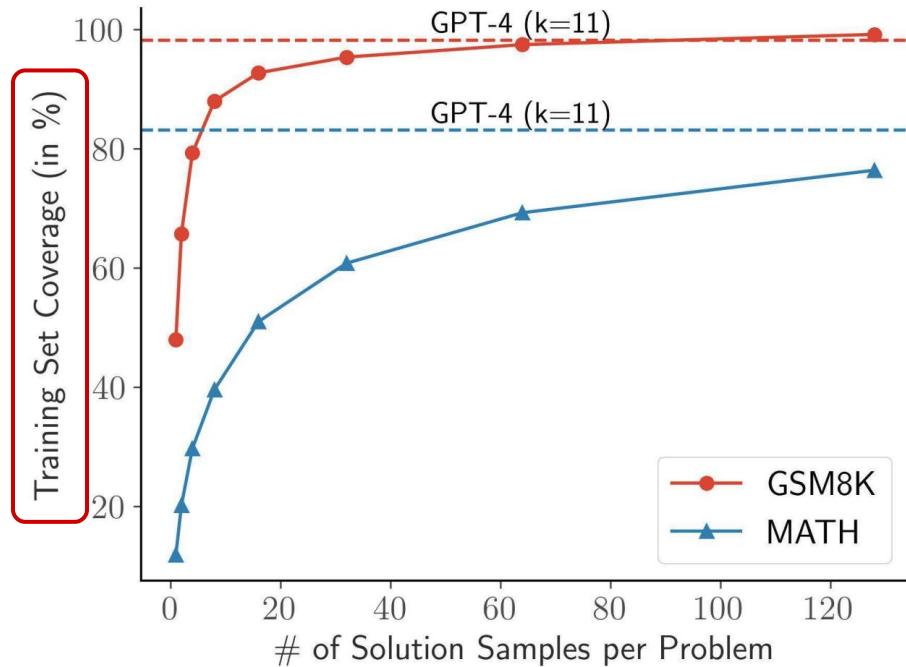
1. Synthetic data improves the reasoning performance
2. Hybrid of thoughts improves the reasoning performance

# OpenMathInstruct-1

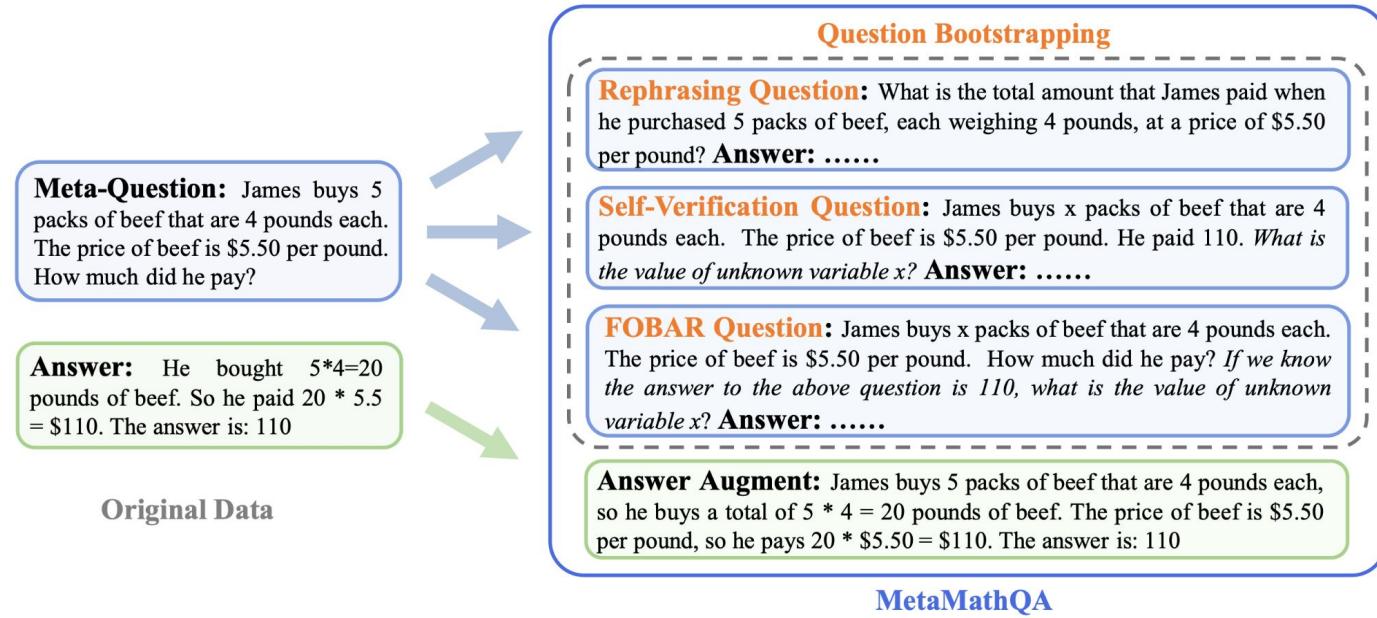
5-shot prompting Mixstral-8\*7B to synthesize solutions for the GSM8K and MATH questions

TSC measures how many training problems are solved correctly by any of the generated answers (pass@k).

1.8M solutions are generated. With more solutions sampled, the data could cover more training queries.

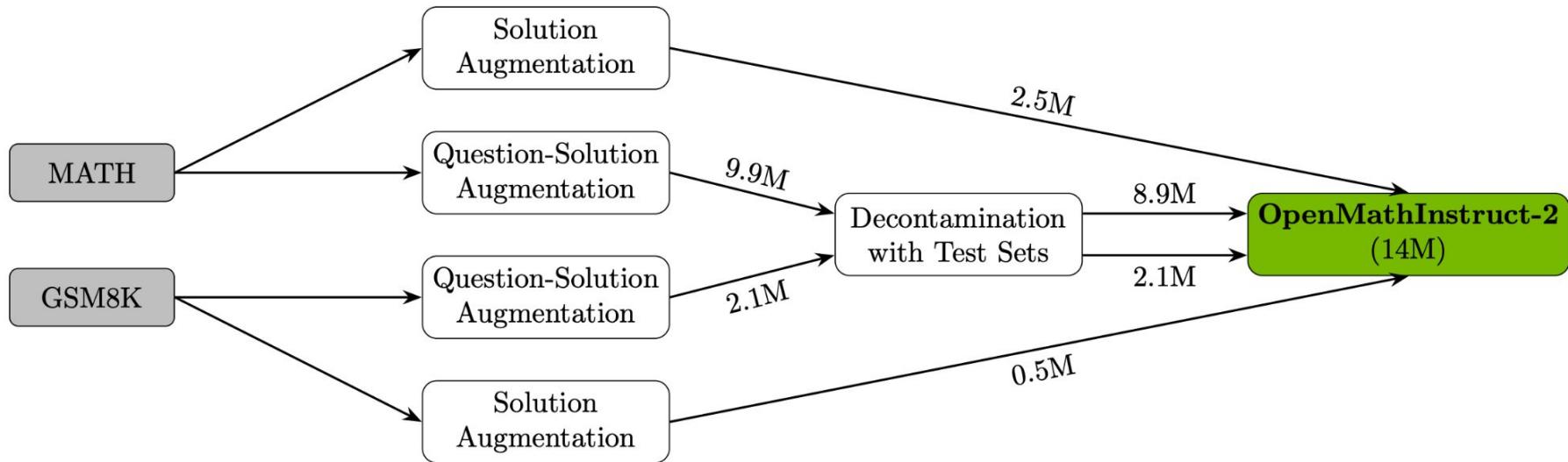


# MetaMath



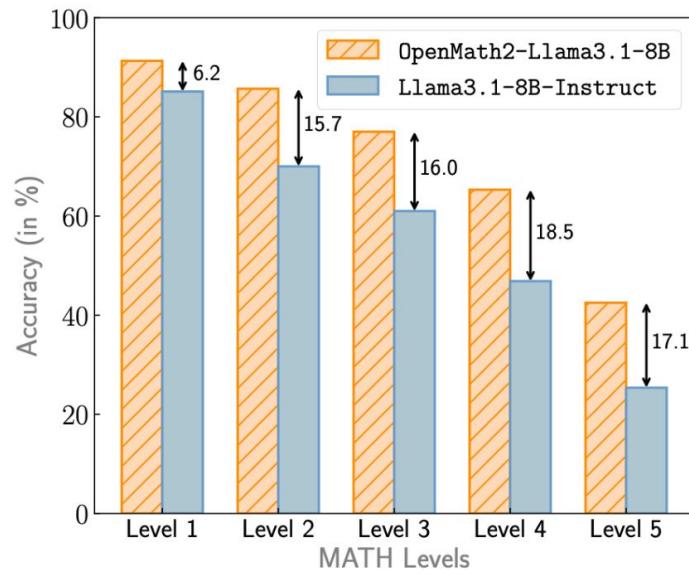
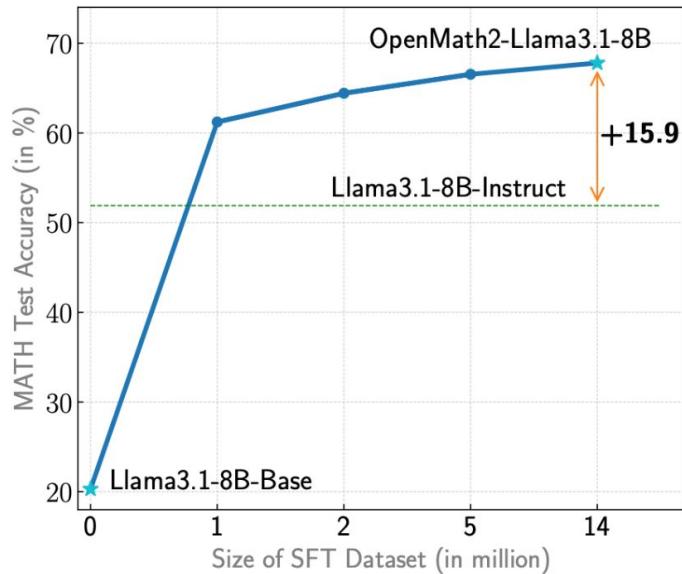
Bootstrap questions with LLMs in different ways and use reject sampling to filter generated samples

# OpenMathInstruct-2



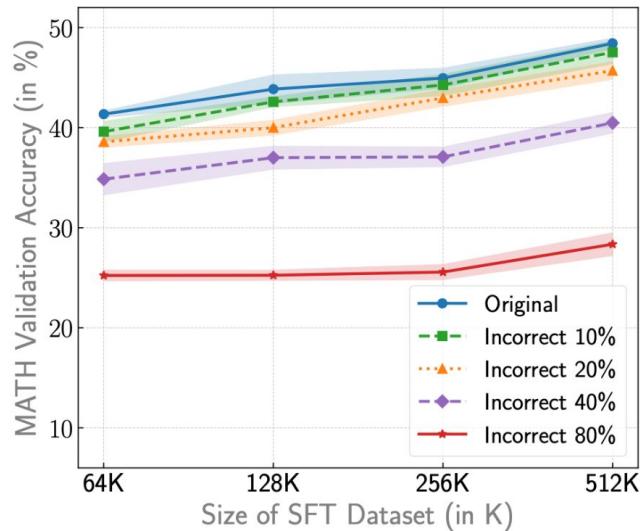
Prompt **Llama-3.1-405B-Instruct** to generate math data with the following:  
(a) write answers for questions from the MATH and GSM8K training sets  
(b) make new question-answer pairs like those in the training sets.

# OpenMathInstruct-2

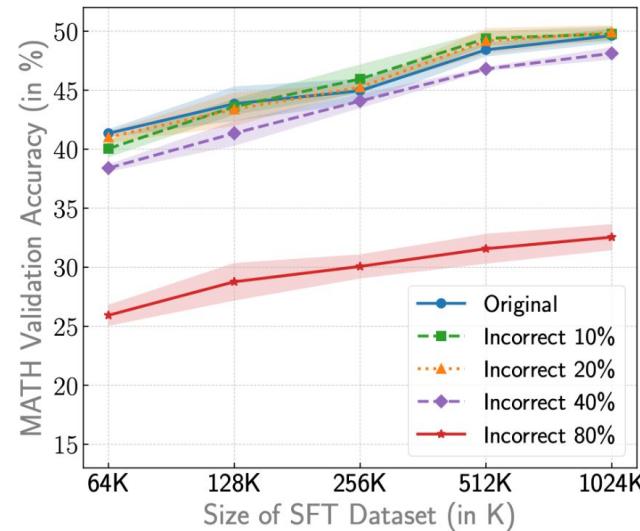


Scaling effect: MATH performance improves as more synthetic SFT data is added during training, especially on harder questions.

# OpenMathInstruct-2



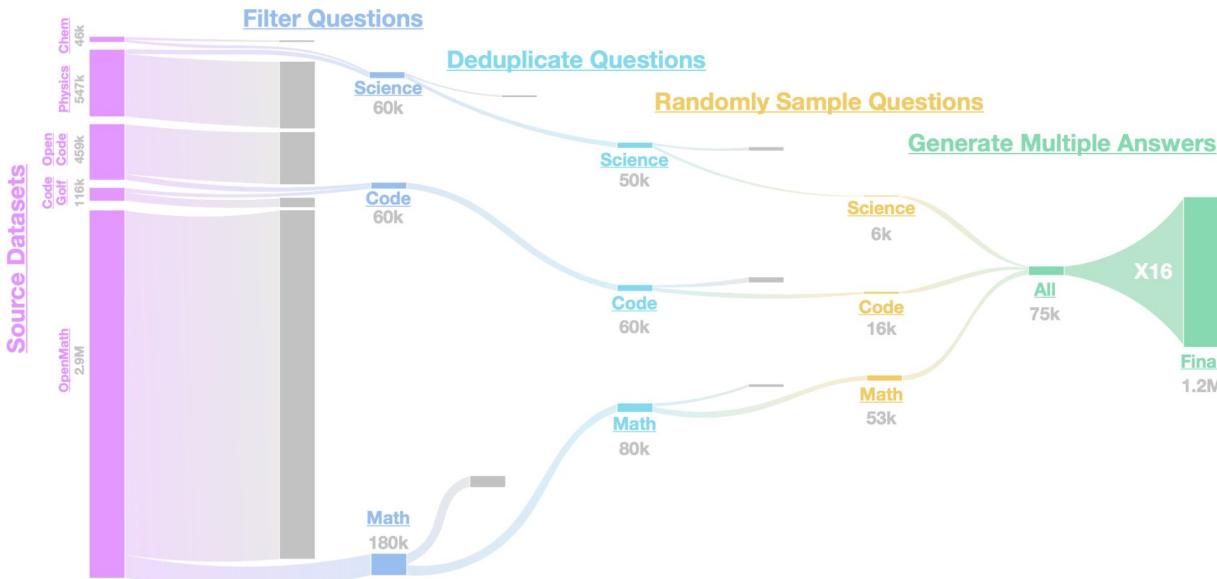
(a) Adding wrong-answer solutions.



(b) Correct solutions mismatched with questions

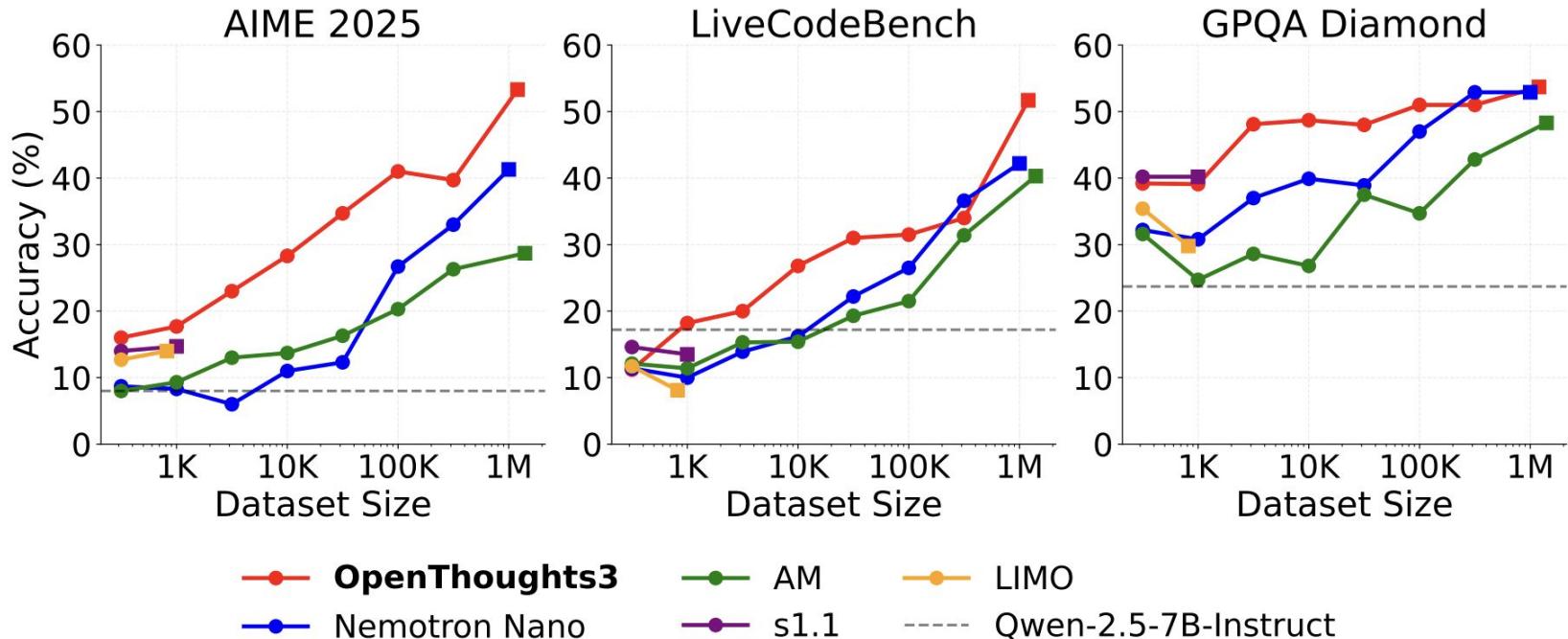
Models remain robust with up to 20% low-quality solutions during SFT, making heavy data filtering in math reasoning training less necessary.

# OpenThoughts



A rigorous data pipeline to construct reasoning data: question sourcing, deduplication, mixing sources and generate multiple answers per question

# OpenThoughts



Performance on math, coding and science reasoning increases with more generated data

# **Code Generation**

# Code Instruction Generation

Datasets:  sahil2801/CodeAlpaca-20k  like 139

Tasks:  Text Generation Languages:  English Size Categories:  10K<n<100K

 Dataset card  Viewer  Files and versions  Community 6

## WAVECODER: WIDESPREAD AND VERSATILE ENHANCED INSTRUCTION TUNING WITH REFINED DATA GENERATION.

Zhaojian Yu, Xin Zhang, Ning Shang, Yangyu Huang, Can Xu, Yishujie Zhao, Wenxiang Hu, Qiufeng Yin  
Microsoft  
{v-zhaojianyu,xinzhang3,nishang,yanghuan,caxu,v-yiszhaoy,wenxh,qfyin}@microsoft.com

Code instruction data is typically generated by prompting LLMs to create similar coding problems based on seed examples or to produce code instructions from source code.

---

## *WizardCoder: Empowering Code Large Language Models with Evol-Instruct*

---

Ziyang Luo<sup>2\*</sup> Can Xu<sup>1\*</sup> Pu Zhao<sup>1</sup> Qingfeng Sun<sup>1</sup> Xiubo Geng<sup>1</sup>  
Wenxiang Hu<sup>1</sup> Chongyang Tao<sup>1</sup> Jing Ma<sup>2</sup> Qingwei Lin<sup>1</sup> Daxin Jiang<sup>1†</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Microsoft  
<sup>2</sup>Hong Kong Baptist University  
{caxu,puzhao,qins,xigeng,wenxh,chongyang.tao,qlin,djiang}@microsoft.com  
{cszyluo, majing}@comp.hkbu.edu.hk

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## Magicoder: Source Code Is All You Need

---

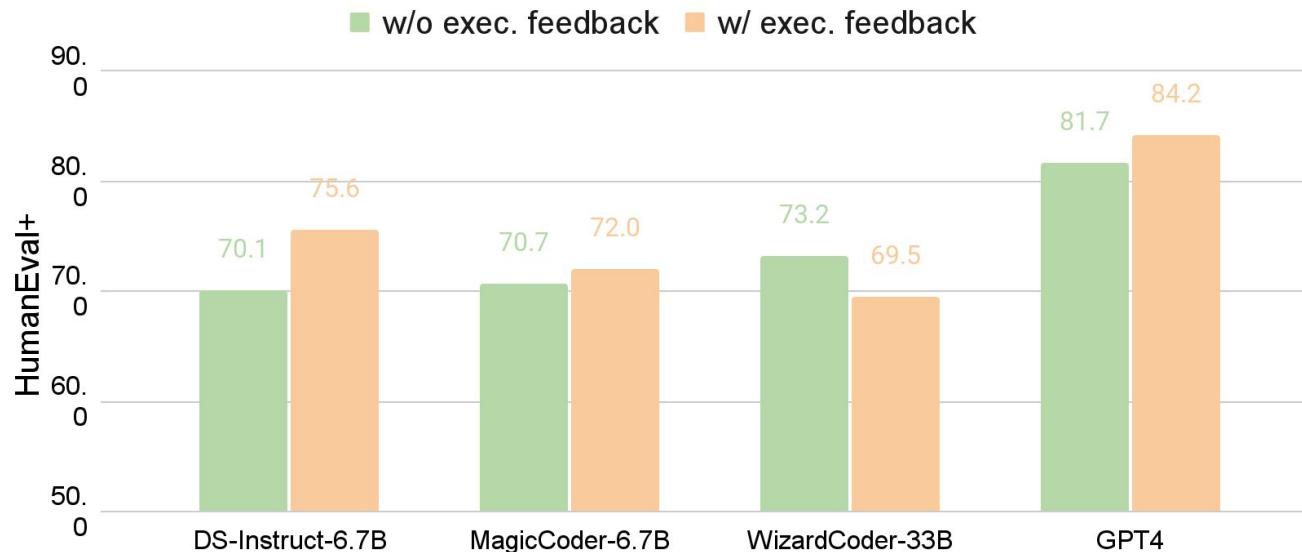
Yuxiang Wei<sup>1</sup> Zhe Wang<sup>2</sup> Jiawei Liu<sup>1</sup> Yifeng Ding<sup>1</sup> Lingming Zhang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign <sup>2</sup>Tsinghua University

{ywei40,jiawei6,yifeng6,lingming}@illinois.edu zhewang20@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

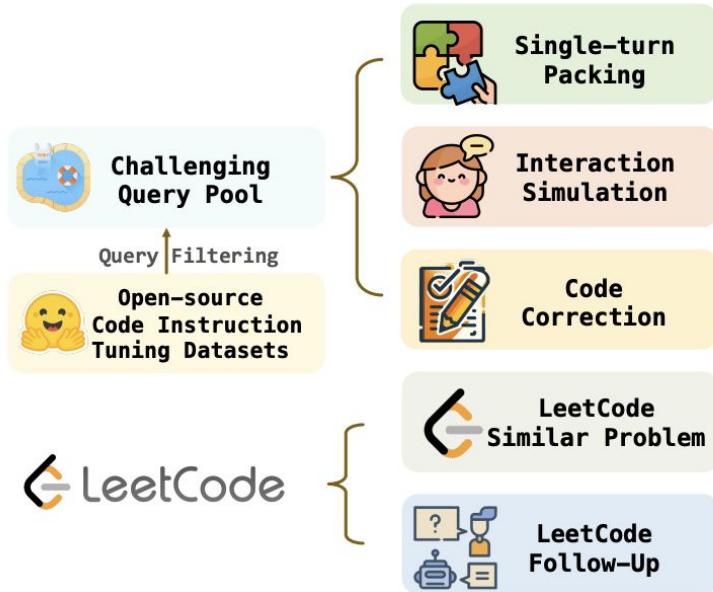
 <https://github.com/ise-uiuc/magicoder>

# Can models understand the execution feedback?



Coding models can only understand the execution feedback  
when they were trained to do that

# Code-Feedback



Dataset	#Sample	#Turn	M.T	E.F	H.F
CodeAlpaca <sup>0</sup>	20k	20K	✗	✗	✗
Magicoder-OSS-Instruct <sup>1</sup>	75K	75K	✗	✗	✗
Python-Code-ShareGPT <sup>2</sup>	23K	23K	✗	✗	✗
Magicoder-Evol-Instruct <sup>3</sup>	111K	111K	✗	✗	✗
EvolInstruct-Code <sup>4</sup>	80k	80K	✗	✗	✗
<b>Code-Feedback (Ours)</b>	68K	192K	✓	✓	✓
Single-turn Packing	16K	33.5K	✓	✗	✓
Interaction Simulation	51K	155.5K	✓	✓	✓
Code Correction	0.5K	1.2K	✓	✓	✗
LeetCode Similar Problem	0.3K	0.65K	✓	✗	✓
LeetCode Follow-Up	0.2K	0.76K	✓	✗	✓

Data is generated by five methods: 1) pack single-turn data; 2) simulate real user interaction; 3) correct wrong code generation; 4) similar leetcode problem; 5) leetcode problem follow-up

# OpenCodeInterpreter



Implement a Python function to check if a string is a valid IPv6 address with regular expressions.



```
Sure, here is a Python function using Regular Expression (regex) to check if a string is a valid IPv6 address:  
```python  
def is_valid_ipv6(ip):  
    ...  
    print(is_valid_ipv6("2404:6800:4003:c02::8a"))#True
```



```
error Traceback (most recent call last)  
Input In [1], in <cell line: 11>()  
error: nothing to repeat at position 21
```



I apologize for the confusion. It seems like there was a mistake in the regular expression pattern. Let's correct that. Here is the corrected function:

```
```python  
def is_valid_ipv6(ip):  
    ...  
    print(is_valid_ipv6("2404:6800:4003:c02::8a"))#True
```



Execution Result: True



Great! The function appears to be working as expected now. It correctly identifies the strings "2404:6800:4003:c02::8a".... Let me know if there's anything else I can assist you with!



Can you explain the generated regular expression in detail and make this function more maintainable?



Sure, let me break down the regular expression for you:  
- `[0-9a-fA-F]{1,4}:[0-9a-fA-F]{1,4}:` This pattern matches an IPv6 address that consists of ...

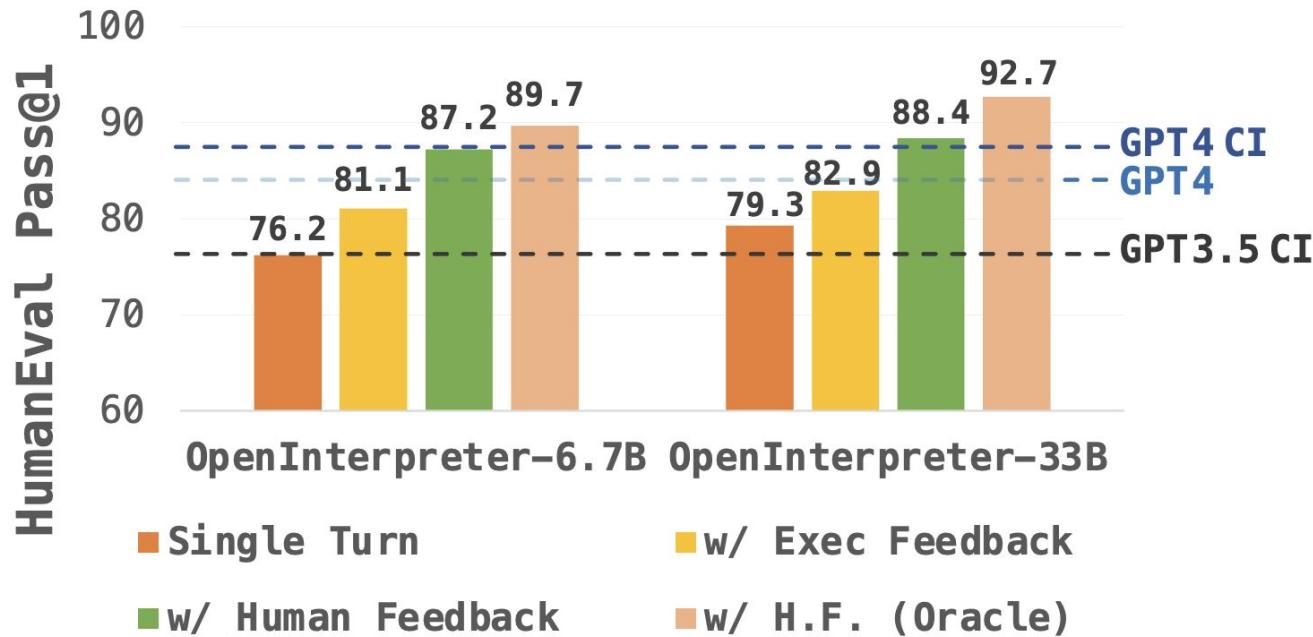
OpenCodeInterpreter

type a message...

Submit

Retry Undo Clear

# OpenCodeInterpreter: Results



Coding performance can be improved with valid feedback. The more accurate the feedback, the greater the improvement the coding model can achieve

# **Tool use and Agents**

# Toolformer

The New England Journal of Medicine is a registered trademark of [QA("Who is the publisher of The New England Journal of Medicine?") → Massachusetts Medical Society] the MMS.

Out of 1400 participants, 400 (or [Calculator(400 / 1400) → 0.29] 29%) passed the test.

The name derives from "la tortuga", the Spanish word for [MT("tortuga") → turtle] turtle.

The Brown Act is California's law [WikiSearch("Brown Act") → The Ralph M. Brown Act is an act of the California State Legislature that guarantees the public's right to attend and participate in meetings of local legislative bodies.] that requires legislative bodies, like city councils, to hold their meetings open to the public.

The model autonomously decides to call different APIs

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.

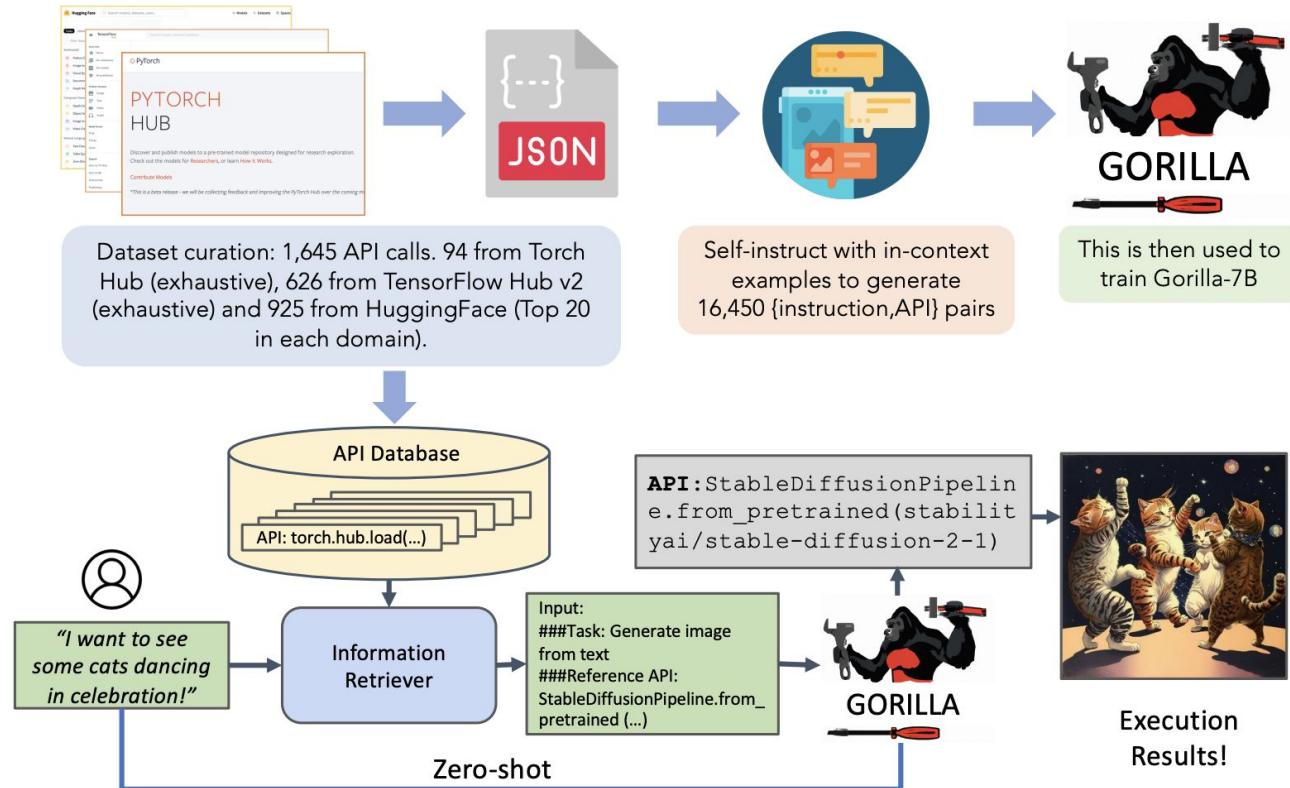
**Output:** Coca-Cola, or [QA("What other name is Coca-Cola known by?")] Coke, is a carbonated soft drink manufactured by [QA("Who manufactures Coca-Cola?")] the Coca-Cola Company.

**Input:** x

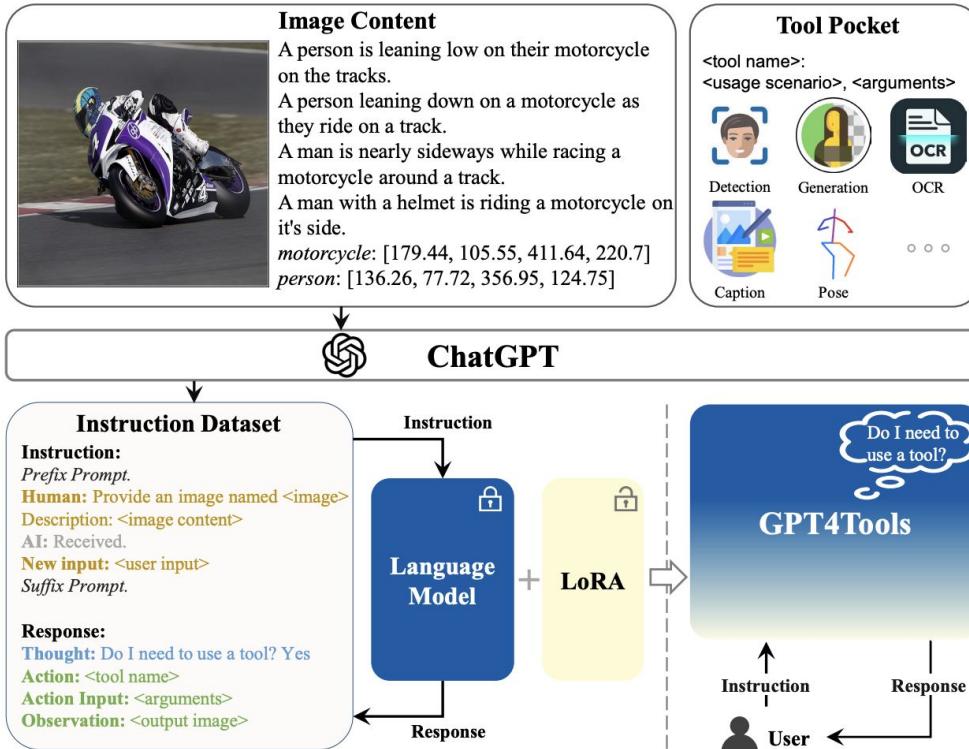
**Output:**

Few-shot prompting LMs to annotate API calls for text

# Gorilla



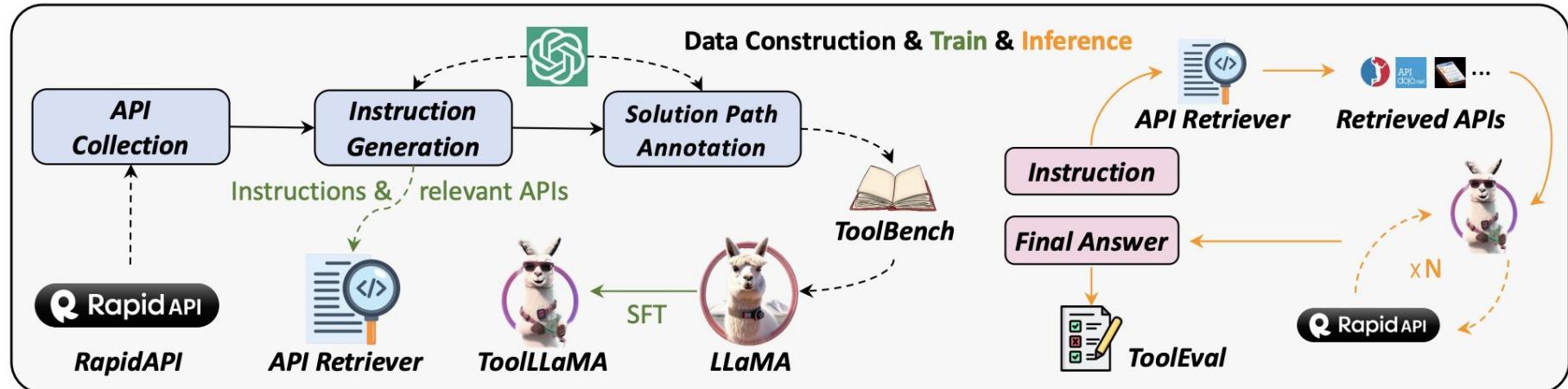
# GPT4Tools



Prompt ChatGPT with image title, content and definition of tools to obtain a tool-related instruction dataset

Include training cases that instruct models when to use or avoid using tools.

# TooLLM



Scaling up the potential API/tools to 16,000+

**Instruction Generation:** Prompt ChatGPT to generate instruction for single-tool and multi-tool usages

**Response generation:** Use ChatGPT to search for a valid solution path (chain of APIs)

# ToRA: Tool-Integrated Reasoning

Problem: Suppose that the sum of the squares of two complex numbers  $x$  and  $y$  is 7 and the sum of their cubes is 10. List all possible values for  $x + y$ , separated by commas.

We are given that  $x^2 + y^2 = 7$  and  $x^3 + y^3 = 10$ . We can factor  $x^3 + y^3$  to get  $(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$ .

Thus, we can write  $10 = (x + y)(7)$ . It follows that  $x + y$  must divide 10.

The only possibilities are that  $x + y$  is 1, 2, 5 or 10.



```
import math

def solution():
    x = symbols('x'), y = symbols('y')
    x**2 + y**2 = 7
    x**3 + y**3 = 10

    x = (-1 + math.sqrt(17)) / 2
    y = (-1 - math.sqrt(17)) / 2

    # Get all possible values for x+y
    result = [x + y, -x - y]
```



>>> SyntaxError: cannot assign to expression.



Let's use `Sympy` to calculate and print all possible values for  $x + y$ ,

```
from sympy import symbols, Eq, solve, simplify

def possible_values():
    x, y = symbols('x y')
    eq1 = Eq(x**2 + y**2, 7)
    eq2 = Eq(x**3 + y**3, 10)
    solutions = solve((eq1, eq2), (x, y))
    sums = [simplify(sol[0] + sol[1]) for sol in
            solutions]
    return sums
print(possible_values())
```



>>> [-5, -5, 1, 1, 4, 4]

Removing duplicates, the possible values for  $x + y$  are \boxed{-5, 1, 4}.

$r_1$

$a_1$

$O_1$

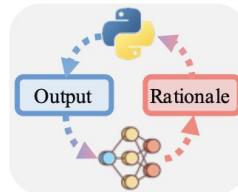
$r_2$



(a) Rationale-based



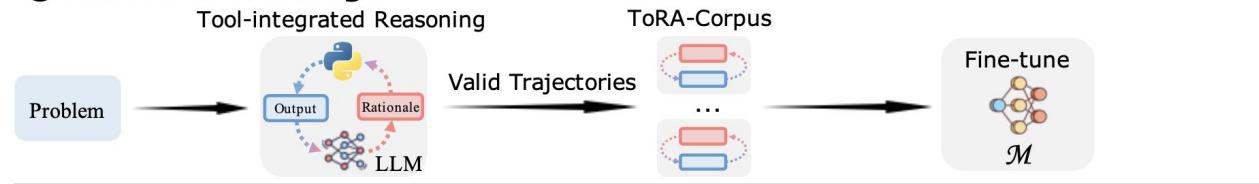
(b) Program-based



(c) Tool-integrated Reasoning  
(Format used by ToRA)

# ToRA: Tool-Integrated Reasoning

## ① Imitation Learning



## ② Output Space Shaping

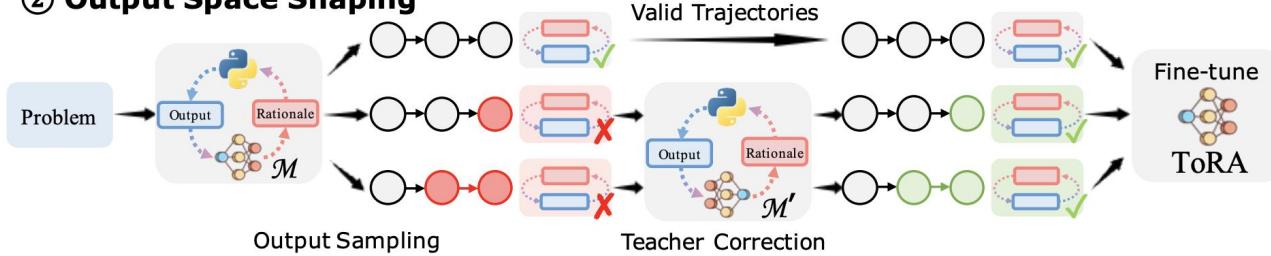
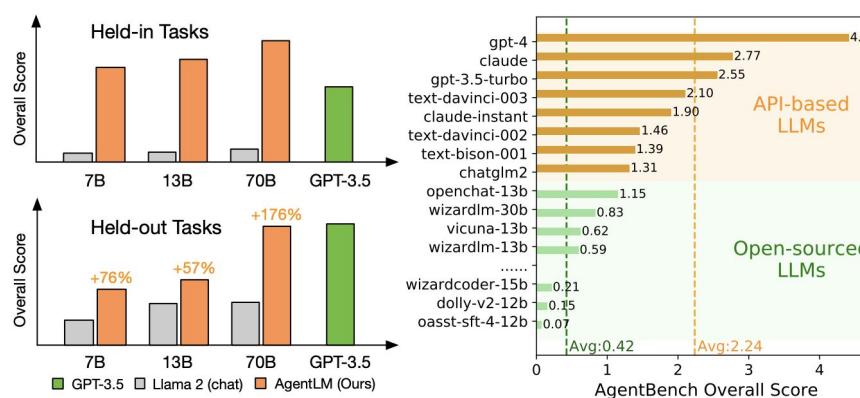
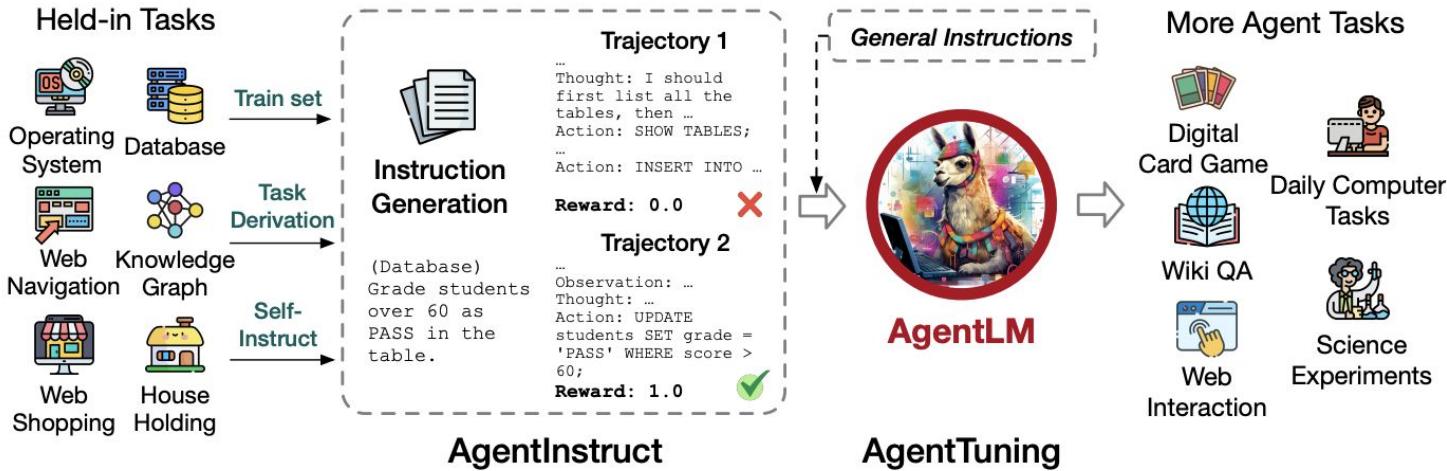


Figure 3: Training ToRA contains two steps. ① **Imitation Learning**: Prompt LLMs like GPT-4 to generate Tool-integrated Reasoning trajectories (ToRA-CORPUS) and use this corpus to fine-tune a model  $\mathcal{M}$ ; ② **Output Space Shaping**: Sample diverse tool-use trajectories with  $\mathcal{M}$ , keep the valid ones, correct the invalid ones with a teacher model  $\mathcal{M}'$ , and retrain  $\mathcal{M}$  on the union of sampled valid trajectories, corrected ones, and the initial ToRA-CORPUS to obtain ToRA.

# AgentTuning



# CodeActInstruct

## Example

User:

- ① Find the sum of the reciprocals of the roots of  $x^2 - 13x + 4 = 0$ .

Assistant:

- ② To find the sum of the reciprocals of the roots of the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 13x + 4 = 0$  [...]

<execute>

```
import sympy  
x = sympy.Symbol('x')  
roots = sympy.solve(x**2 - 13*x + 4)  
print(1/roots[0] + 1/roots[1])  
</execute>
```

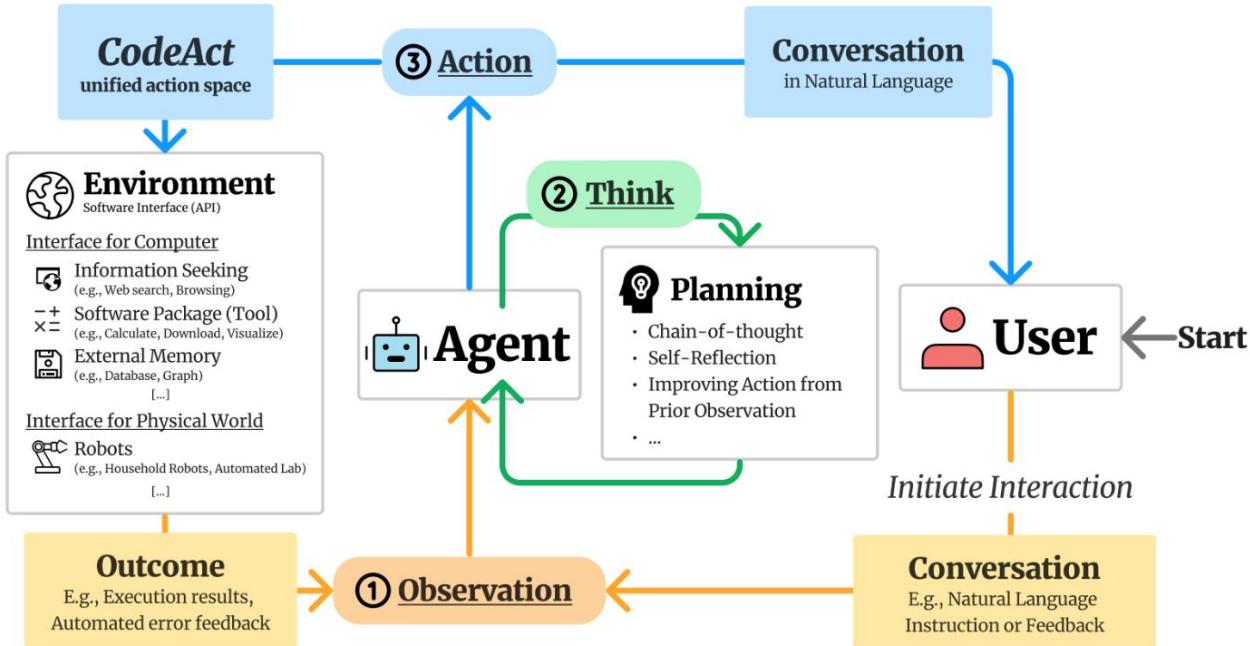
Env:

- ①  $1/(3*\sqrt{17})/2 + 13/2 + 1/(13/2 - 3*\sqrt{17})/2$

Assistant:

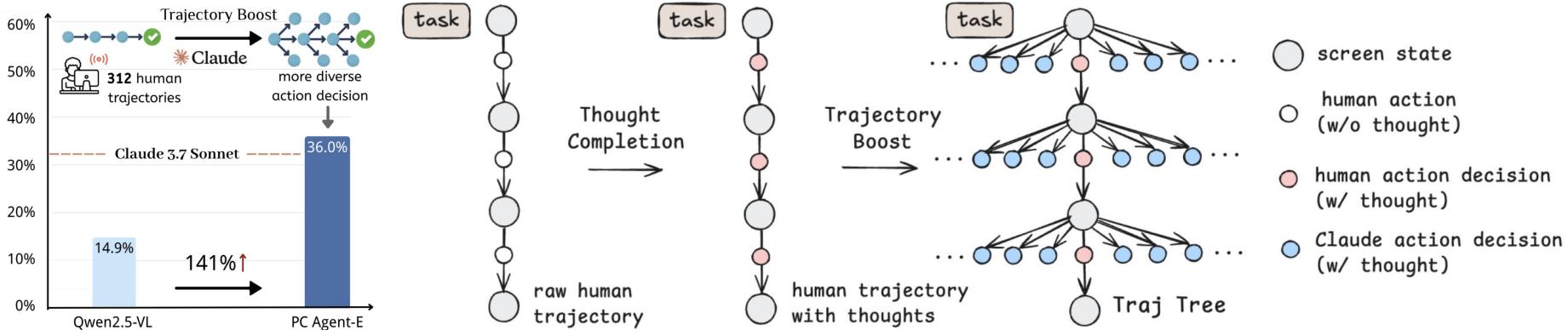
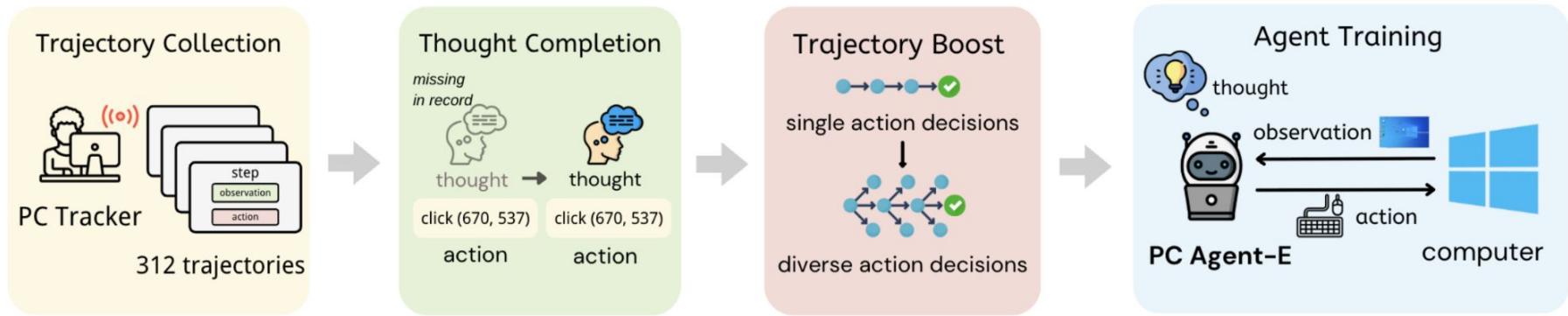
The roots obtained are in symbolic form, which makes it difficult to evaluate the sum directly.

- ② Let's use the quadratic formula to explicitly find the numerical values of the roots first.  
[...]



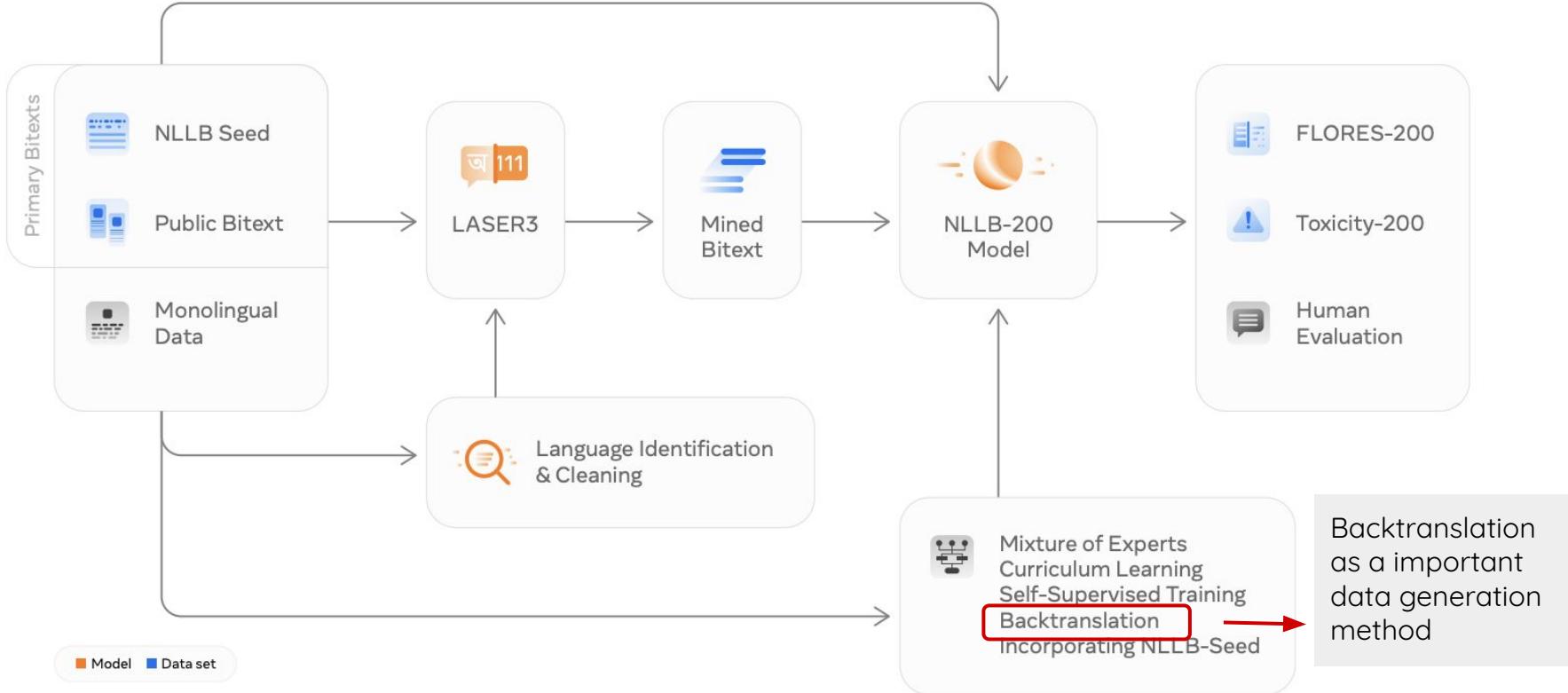
Use executable Python code to consolidate LLM agents' actions into a unified action space

# Agent-E



# **Multilingual and Multimodal**

# NLLB: Scaling Machine Translation



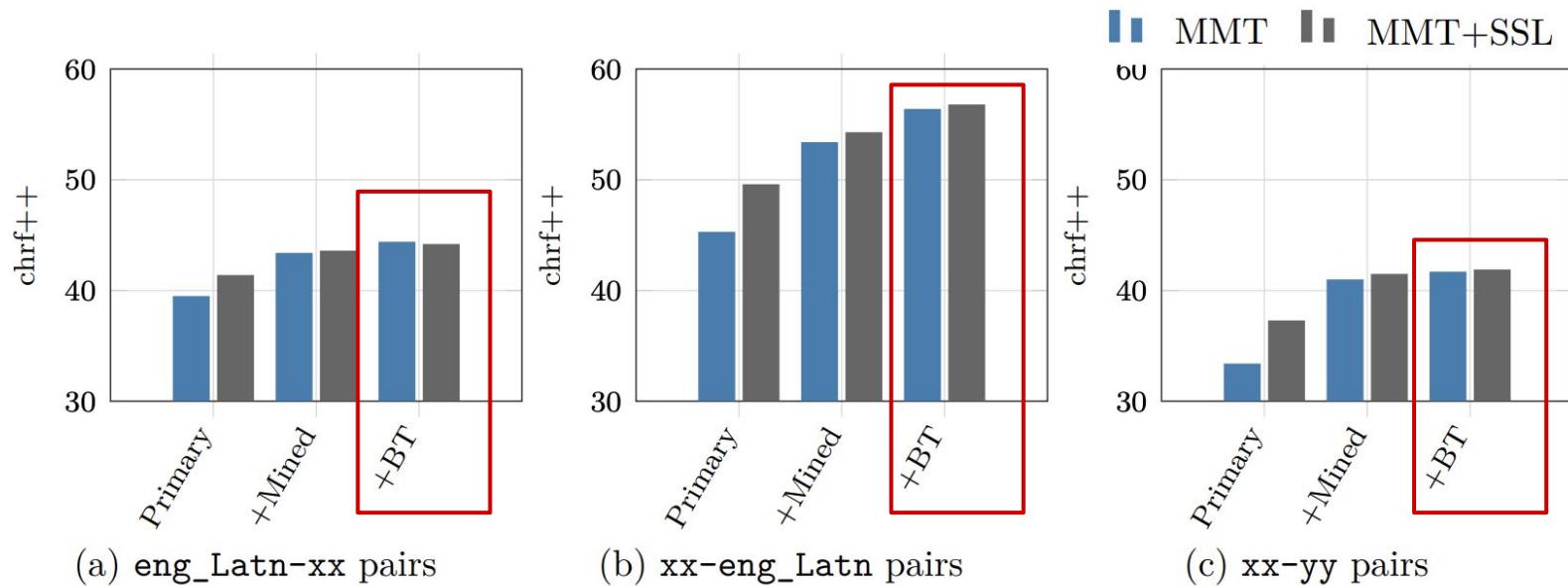


Figure 36: **Comparison of only MMT vs MMT+SSL Multitask Performance** on aggregate over Into English and Out of English directions, when trained on different sources of data. We compare on chrF++ scores. We observe that as we add more and more data from mining and/or backtranslation, we start to see diminishing improvements from the SSL task.

# LLaVA: Visual Instruction Tuning

## Context type 1: Captions

A group of people standing outside of a black vehicle with various luggage.

Luggage surrounds a vehicle in an underground parking area

People try to fit all of their luggage in an SUV.

The sport utility vehicle is parked in the public garage, being packed for a trip

Some people with luggage near a van that is transporting it.



## Context type 2: Boxes

person: [0.681, 0.242, 0.774, 0.694], backpack: [0.384, 0.696, 0.485, 0.914], suitcase: ...<omitted>

## Response type 1: conversation

Question: What type of vehicle is featured in the image?

Answer: The image features a black sport utility vehicle (SUV) ...<omitted>

## Response type 2: detailed description

The image is an underground parking area with a black sport utility vehicle (SUV) parked. There are three people in the scene, with one person standing closer to the left side of the vehicle, another person in the middle, and the third person on the right side. They are all working together to pack their luggage into the SUV for a trip. ...<omitted>

## Response type 3: complex reasoning

Question: What challenges do these people face?

Answer: In the image, a group of people is standing outside a black SUV in a parking area, surrounded by various pieces of luggage, including suitcases and backpacks. They are facing the challenge of fitting all their luggage into the black SUV. There are multiple suitcases and backpacks to be packed, which suggests that the group has a significant amount of belongings ...<omitted>

(i) Captions typically describe the visual scene from various perspectives;

(ii) Bounding boxes localize objects in the scene

Design three different response types:  
conversation, description  
and reasoning

A few manually designed examples serve as the seed prompts for GPT-4.

## Visual input example, Extreme Ironing:



Source: <https://www.barnorama.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/03-Confusing-Pictures.jpg>

User  
LLaVA

What is unusual about this image?

The unusual aspect of this image is a man ironing clothes on the back of a minivan or van. This is not a typical place to perform this activity, as one would usually iron clothes in a more stationary and safe location, such as a home, using a regular ironing board. The scene depicted in the image is peculiar as it involves a makeshift ironing setup on a vehicle, which can be both unsafe and unconventional. Additionally, it is not clear how the man is able to maintain balance and stability while ironing clothes in such an unstable environment.

[Start a new conversation, and clear the history]

User  
LLaVA

What's happening in the scene?

The image depicts a man standing on top of a yellow SUV in a busy city street. He is holding a portable ladder, seemingly ironing clothes while standing on the vehicle. Around the scene, there are other cars, a traffic light, and a fire hydrant. Additionally, there are two other people in the vicinity, one close to the man on the car and another further away. The man on the ladder appears to be attracting attention due to his unconventional choice of ironing his clothes on top of a moving car. The city street around him is bustling with activity, adding to the unique nature of the scene.

User  
GPT-4 [36]

What is unusual about this image?

The unusual thing about this image is that a man is ironing clothes on an ironing board attached to the roof of a moving taxi.

User  
BLIP-2

What is unusual about this image?

a man is sitting on the back of a yellow cab

User  
OpenFlamingo

What is unusual about this image?

The man is drying his clothes on the hood of his car.

## Visual input example, Chicken Nugget Map:

Sometimes I just look at pictures of the earth from space and I marvel at how beautiful it all is.



User  
LLaVA

Can you explain this meme in detail?

The meme in the image is a creative and humorous take on food, with a focus on chicken nuggets, as the center of the universe. The meme begins with the phrase "Sometimes I just look at pictures of the Earth from space and I marvel at how beautiful it all is..." The main image features a tray of cooked chicken nuggets, with the chicken pieces positioned to resemble the continents and islands on a world map. The meme playfully suggests that the chicken nuggets represent the Earth, and the various locations depicted in the photo are actually chicken nugget versions of different places. The punchline of the meme appears in smaller text at the bottom, reading "I mean, it's not the real Earth, but how beautiful it is all is." This lighthearted and entertaining meme combines food and humor, using the image of chicken nuggets to create a funny and imaginative representation of the world.

User  
GPT-4 [36]

Can you explain this meme?

This meme is a joke that combines two unrelated things: pictures of the earth from space and chicken nuggets. The text of the meme suggests that the image below is a beautiful picture of the earth from space. However, the image is actually of chicken nuggets arranged to vaguely resemble a map of the world. The humor in this meme comes from the unexpected juxtaposition of the text and the image. The text sets up an expectation of a majestic image of the earth, but the image is actually something mundane and silly.

User  
BLIP-2

Can you explain this meme in detail?

sometimes i just look at pictures of the earth from space and marvel how beautiful it is

User  
OpenFlamingo

Can you explain this meme in detail?

It's a picture of a chicken nugget on the International Space Station.

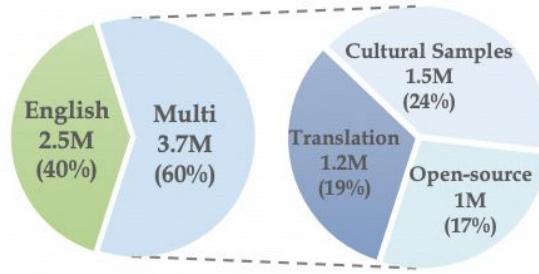
LLaVA can generate very detailed and human-readable responses

# Pangea: 6M Synthetic Instructions in 39 Languages

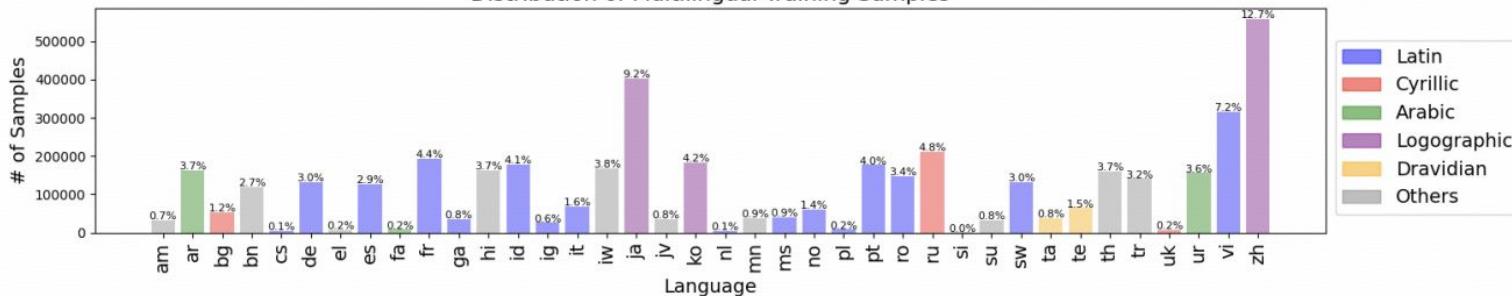
PangeaIns: 6M Multilingual Multimodal Instructions for 39 Languages

General (3.4M)	
❖ ALLaVA-4V (1.3M)	
❖ LVIS-Instruct4V (350K)	
❖ Cambrian (1M)	
❖ Llava-Multilingual (280K)	
❖ PALO (100K)	
❖ ShareGPT-4o/4V (233K)	
❖ GQA-ru (40K)	
❖ MTVQA (6K)	
❖ NLVR2 (93K)	

Doc/Chart (325K)	
❖ ChartQA (45K)	
❖ Doc-VQA-Fr (10K)	
❖ Table-VQA-Fr (16K)	
❖ Viet-Doc-VQA (116K)	
❖ Viet-OCR-VQA (137K)	



Distribution of Multilingual Training Samples



Translation

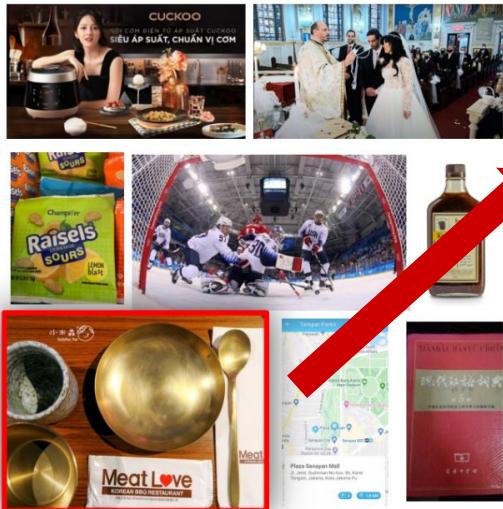
Culture-aware Synthetic Data

Open Data

# Step 1: Selecting Culturally Diverse Images with LLMs



LAION-Multi



**Informativeness:** 4

Select images with informative text



**Alt Text:** 台北信義燒肉 | Meat Love橡木炭火燒肉 韓國烤肉最高7折優惠!小菜無限吃到飽! (Taipei Xinyi BBQ | Meat Love Oak Charcoal BBQ – Korean BBQ up to 30% off! Unlimited free side dishes!)

**Topic:** Cooking and Food

Balance domains and topics of images



LLM Scoring

**Informativeness**

Rate the following alt text on a scale from 1 to 5 based on its quality in describing the image...

**Topic Classify**

Assign a category to the alt text based on its content. Choose from the following categories...

**Country Classify**

Decide if the alt text is related to a specific country's culture...

**Country:** Korea

Select culturally relevant images

## Step 2: Recaptioning Multicultural Images



**Alt Text:** 上海ディズニーランドの模型のそばにいるウォルト・ディズニー・カンパニーの社長兼CEO

(President and CEO of The Walt Disney Company by a model of Shanghai Disneyland)

**Caption w/o Alt Text:** 画像には、暗いスーツに淡い青色のシャツを着て、ネクタイをしていない男性が、大きな城の模型の前に立っている様子が映っています。その城は... (*The image features a man in a dark suit, light blue shirt, and no tie, standing in front of a large model of a castle. The castle ...*)

**Recaption with Alt Text:** 画像には、ウォルト・ディズニー・カンパニーの社長兼CEOが上海ディズニーランドの模型の前に立っている様子が映っています。背景には色鮮やかなフラワー・アレンジメントが広がっています。(*The image features the President and CEO of The Walt Disney Company standing in front of a model of Shanghai Disneyland. In the background, vibrant floral arrangements ...*)

# Step 3: Generating Multilingual Instructions



**Recaption with Alt Text:** 画像には、ウォルト・ディズニー・カンパニーの社長兼CEO が 上海ディズニーランド の模型の前に立っている様子が映っています。背景には色鮮やかなフラワーアレンジメントが広がっています。*(The image features the President and CEO of The Walt Disney Company standing in front of a model of Shanghai Disneyland. In the background, vibrant floral arrangements ...)*

$D_s = F_s(\mathcal{O}(\text{Prompt}_s(D); \theta))$   Prompt a LLM to generate data

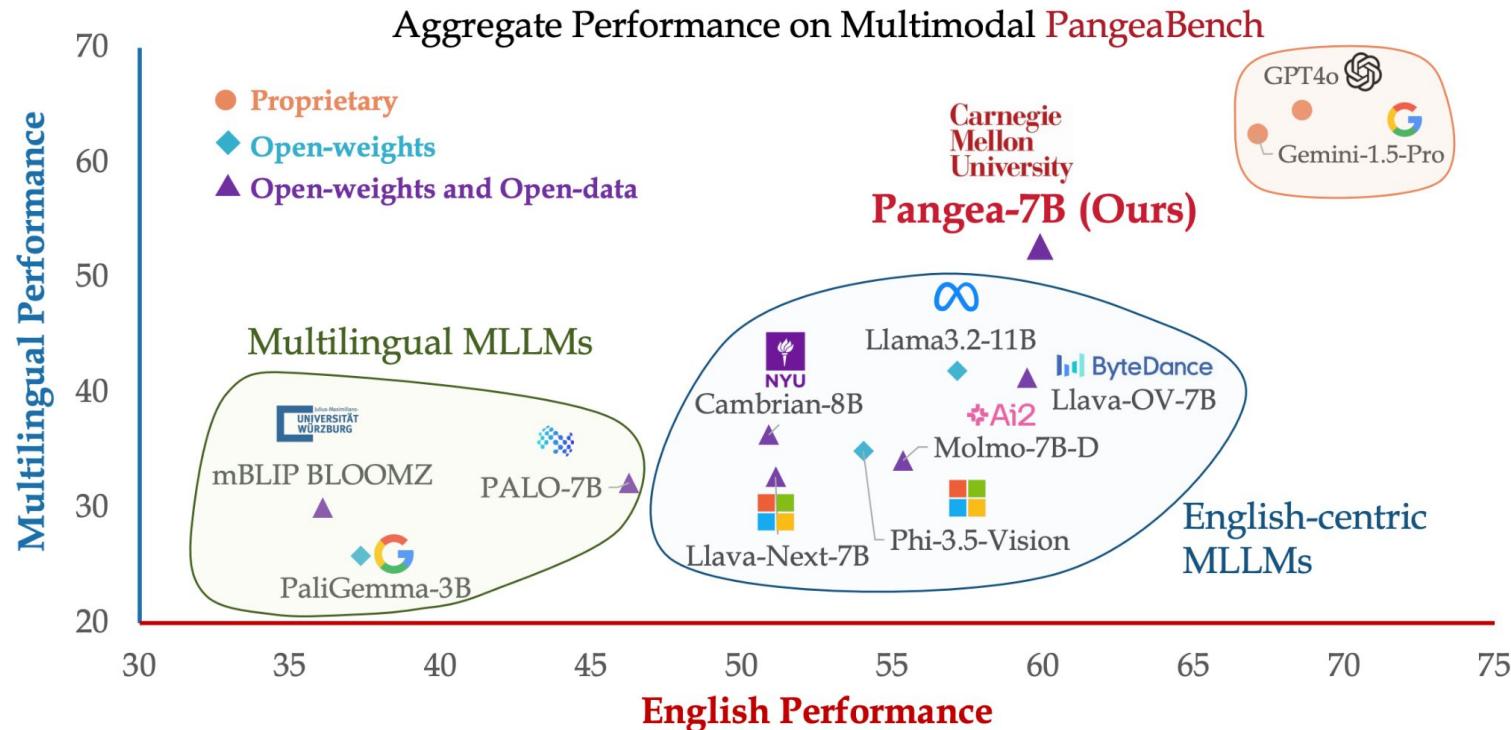
**Prompt<sub>s</sub>:** Generate two **instruction-response pairs** based on the visual content of an image. The language should be in **[Japanese]**, the same as the caption text...

**Instruction:** 画像の中の男性がイベント中に行っているかもしれないスピーチを想像してください。

*(Imagine a speech the man in the image might be giving during the event.)*

**Response:** ここに立ち、上海ディズニーランドの素晴らしいモデルの前で皆さんとこの特別な瞬間を共有できることを、大変光栄に思います。... *(I am truly honored to stand here and share this special moment with you in front of this magnificent model of Shanghai Disneyland...)*

# Pangea: SOTA fully-open **multilingual multimodal** LLM



# In this tutorial we will cover



2:00pm: How do we **evaluate** data quality? [Graham]



2:20pm: How do we **create** high-quality synthetic data? [Alisa]



3:05pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 1)? [Vijay]



3:30pm: 30 minute-break



4:00pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 2)? [Vijay]



4:25pm: Scenario-specific **applications** [Xiang]



5:00pm: Limitations and open questions [Yizhong]



5:30pm: End



# **Limitations and Open Questions**

# Tutorial Summary

- **Motivation**
  - Why do we need synthetic data?
  - What is “high-quality” synthetic data?
- **How do we get the data?**
  - Sampling-based generation
  - Back-translation
  - Transformation of existing data
  - Human-AI collaboration
  - Symbolic generation

# **Tutorial Summary (cont'd)**

- **How do we use the synthetic data?**
  - Pretraining
  - Supervised finetuning
  - RL training
  - Evaluation & Analysis
- **Scenario-specific applications**
  - Reasoning
  - Code generation
  - Tool use & agents
  - Multilingual & multimodal

# **Limitations and open challenges**

# Limitations and open challenges

- Challenge 1: **Synthetic data vs real-world data**
- Challenge 2: The scaling of synthetic data
- Challenge 3: Licensing & copyright

# **Synthetic vs Real-world data**

- Real-world data refers to data produced by **real users as they interact with a real product or service.**

# Synthetic vs Real-world data

- The size of real-world user interactions is **increasing fast!**

 OpenAI Newsroom ✨ 🎯  
@OpenAInewsroom

Fresh numbers shared by [@sama](#) earlier today:

300M weekly active ChatGPT users

1B user messages sent on ChatGPT every day

1.3M devs have built on OpenAI in the US

10:17 AM · Dec 4, 2024 · 345.9K Views

 Sundar Pichai ✨ G  
@sundarpichai

The world is adopting AI faster than ever before.

This time last year we were processing 9.7 trillion tokens a month across our products and APIs.

Today, that number is 480 trillion. That's a 50X increase in just a year. 🍀



Monthly Tokens Processed  
Across our surfaces

~50x

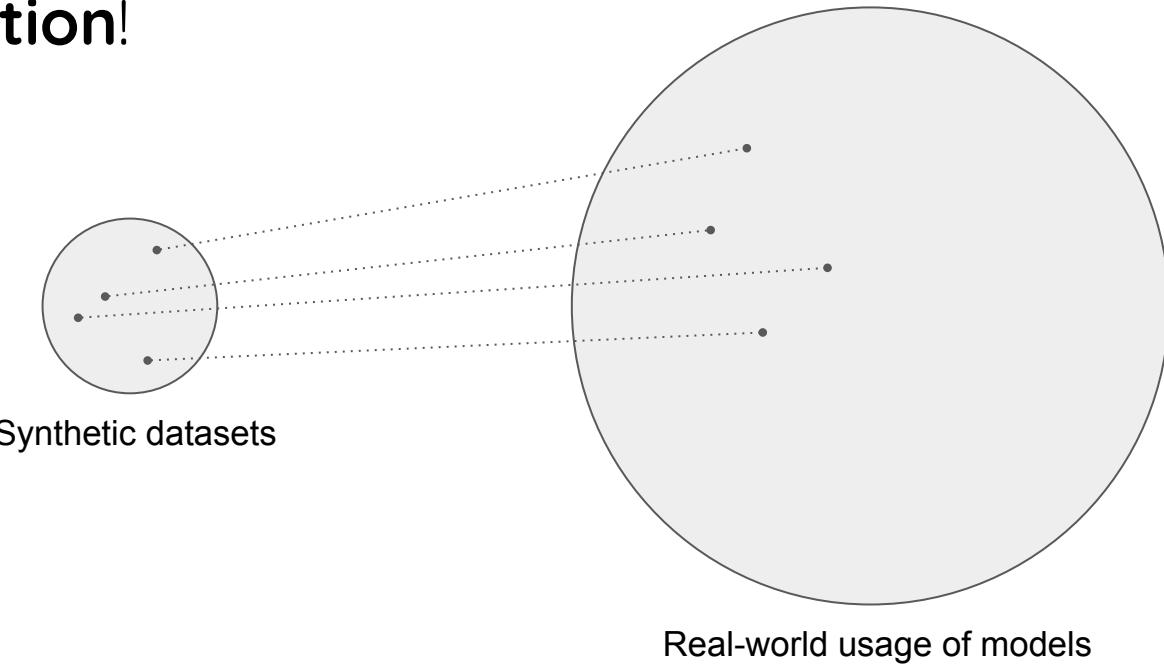
9.7T

480T+

12:27 PM · May 20, 2025 · 173.3K Views

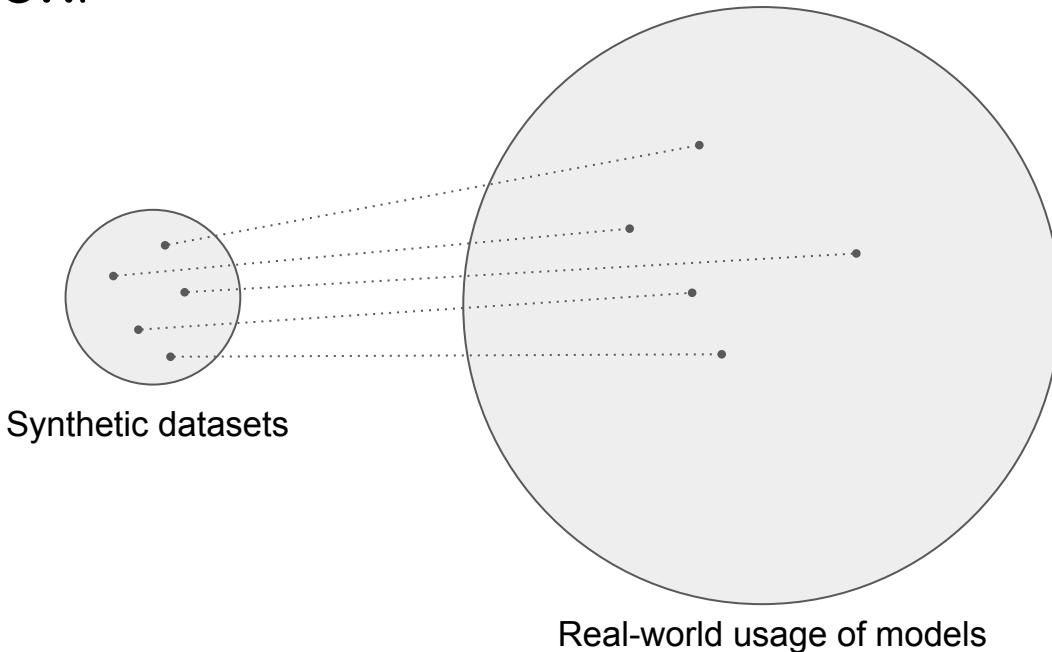
# Synthetic vs Real-world data

- There is still a significant **gap in size, diversity, & distribution!**



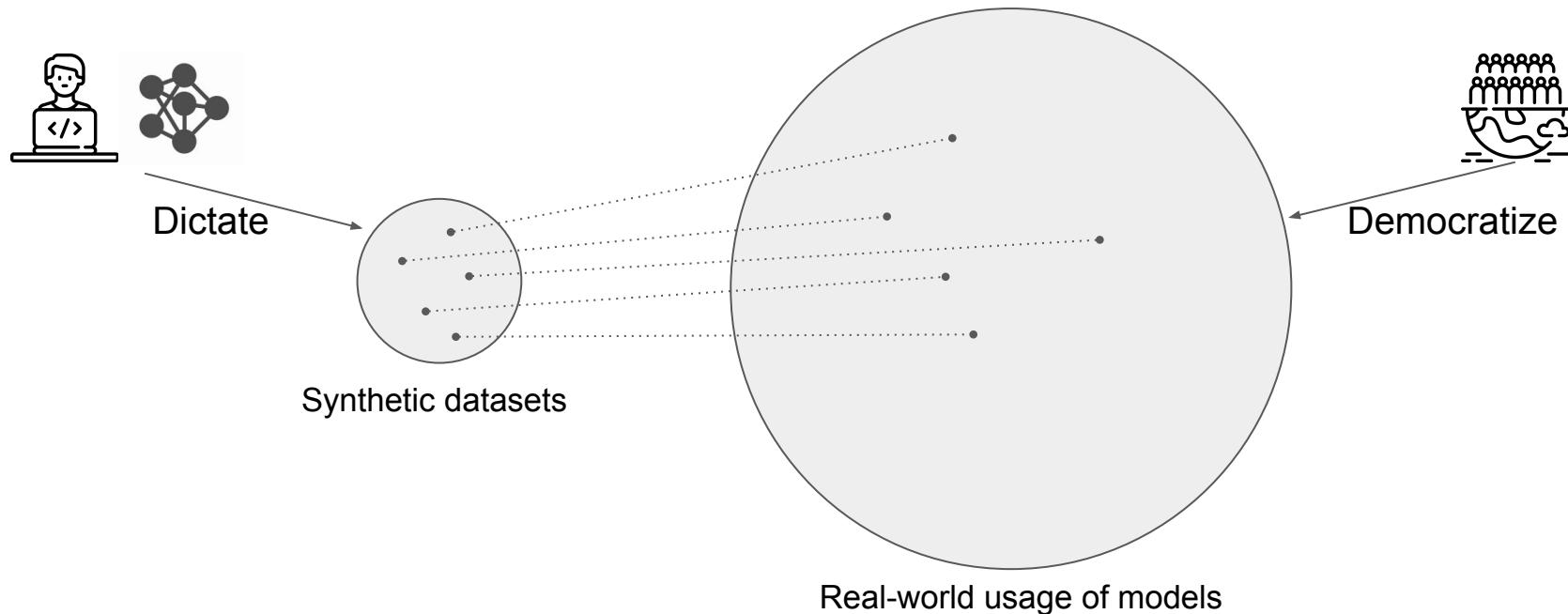
# Synthetic vs Real-world data

- There is still a significant **gap in size, diversity, & distribution!**



# Synthetic vs Real-world data

- Fundamentally, they are produced differently.

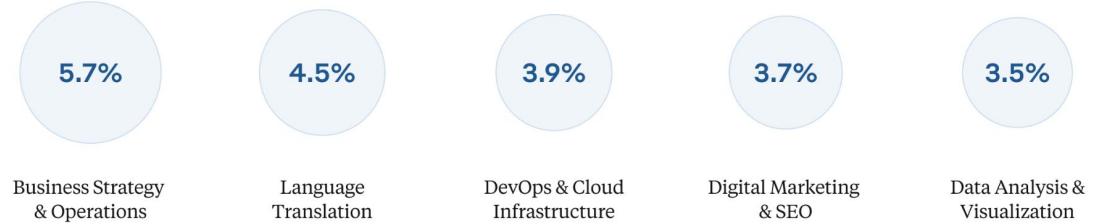


# We need to better understand real-world usage

- Anthropic Clio [[Tamkin et al., 2024](#)]



Top use cases on Claude.ai



# We need to better understand real-world usage

- Anthropic Clio [[Tamkin et al., 2024](#)]
- **Open** data: WildChat [[Zhao et al., 2024](#)]
- **Open** data: LMSys-Chat-1M [[Zheng et al., 2024](#)]
- **Open-source tool** for analysis: EvalTree [[Zeng et al., 2025](#)]
- More data and studies are needed to understand the **long-tail usage & emerging demands**.

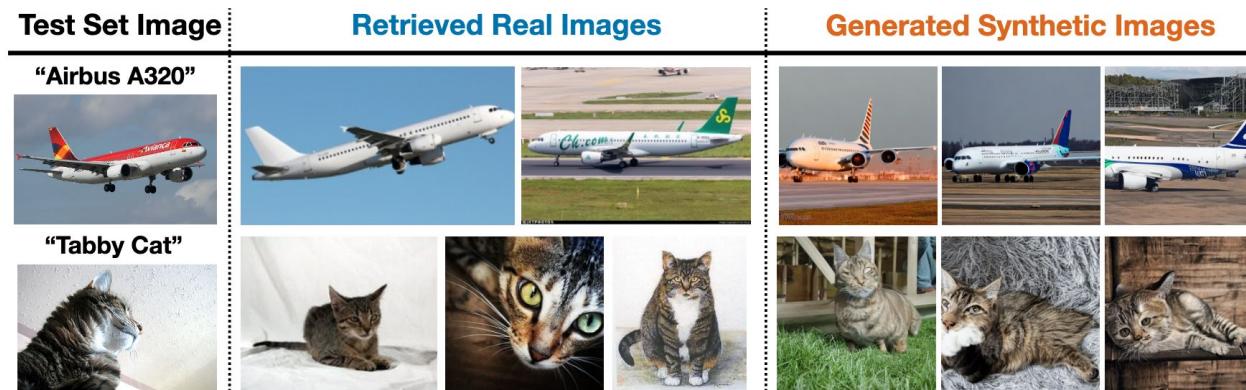
**How does synthetic data compare to real data  
in terms of quality?**

# **How does synthetic data compare to real data in terms of quality?**

- In a controlled setup, synthetic data still underperform real data (if available) [[Geng et al., 2024](#)].

# How does synthetic data compare to real data in terms of quality?

- In a controlled setup, synthetic data still underperform real data (if available) [Geng et al., 2024].
- Analysis shows synthetic data often contains generator artifacts and distort class-level visual content.



# How can we measure the quality of data?

- **Quality control** is a critical step in classic data pipeline [[Daniel et al., 2018](#)]
- Many synthetic datasets from the community ***do not implement quality checks.***

# How can we measure the quality of data?

- There are two common proxies for synthetic data quality:
  - Better **downstream performance** of the trained model implies better quality of the data.
  - Distilling from **stronger generation models** (e.g., GPT4) produces data of better quality.

# How can we measure the quality of data?

- There are two common proxies for synthetic data quality:
  - Better **downstream performance** of the trained model implies better quality of the data.
  - Distilling from **stronger generation models** (e.g., GPT4) produces data of better quality.
- Both of them are not always true, as there are many moving factors in the generator, data, and downstream tasks [[Kim et al. 2025](#)].

## Ideally, we also want to measure instance-level quality

- Reward models
- LLM as a judge
- Rule-based verification
- Decomposition [[Min et al., 2023](#); [Li et al., 2024](#)]
- However, building a **generalist verifier** is hard! [[Sutton, 2001](#)]

# Limitations and open challenges

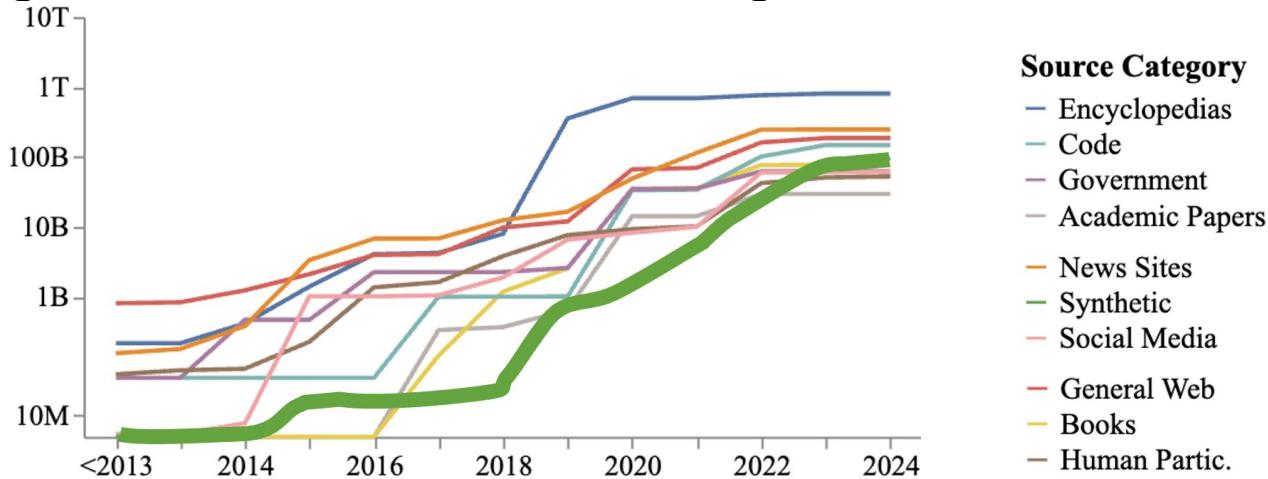
- Challenge 1: Synthetic data vs real-world data
- Challenge 2: **The scaling of synthetic data**
- Challenge 3: Licensing & copyright

# **Synthetic data is scaling up**

- AI models will be trained on **increasing** amount of model-generated data, inevitably.
  - Model builders intentionally add them.
  - Model-generated content populates on the Internet.

# Synthetic data is scaling up

- AI models will be trained on **increasing** amount of model-generated data, inevitably.

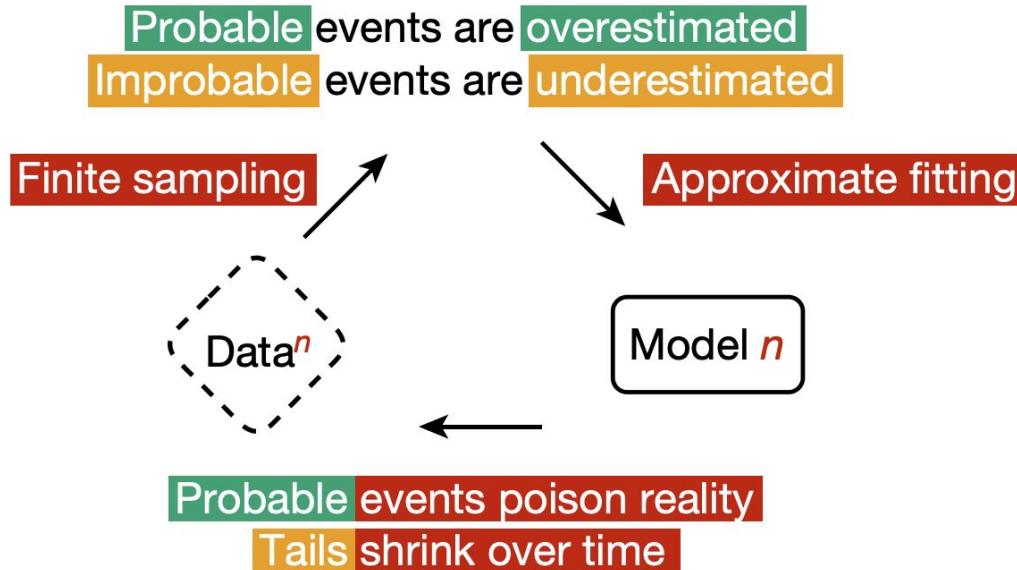


The cumulative size of text data from different sources for post-training LMs  
[[Longpre et al., 2024](#)]

# **What will be the outcome?**

# Model collapse?

- AI models collapse when trained on recursively generated data [[Shumailov et al., 2023](#)].



# Model collapse or self-improving?

- AI models collapse when trained on recursively generated data [[Shumailov et al., 2023](#)].
- AI models can **self**-instruct [[Wang et al., 2022](#)], **self**-improve [[Huang et al., 2022](#)], **self**-refine [[Madaan et al., 2023](#)], **self**-reward [[Yuan et al., 2024](#)], etc.

# Model collapse or self-improving

- AI models collapse when trained on recursively generated data [Shumailov et al., 2023].



**What makes the difference?**

- AI models can self-instruct [Wang et al., 2022], self-improve [Huang et al., 2022], self-refine [Madaan et al., 2023], self-reward [Yuan et al., 2024], etc.

# **Bringing in additional information**

- Human selection, editing, & supervision.
- Human prior in the generation pipeline design.
  - E.g., prompts, principles for filtering, etc.
- Grounded documents, retrieved information, tool results.
- Rewards from interacting with environments.
- ...

# Bringing in additional information

- Human selection, editing, & supervision.
- Human prior in the generation pipeline design.
  - E.g., prompts, principles for filtering, etc.
- Grounded documents, retrieved information, tool results.
- Rewards from interacting with environments.
- ...
- Can we synthesize **new information that is useful?** (i.e., new knowledge discovery)

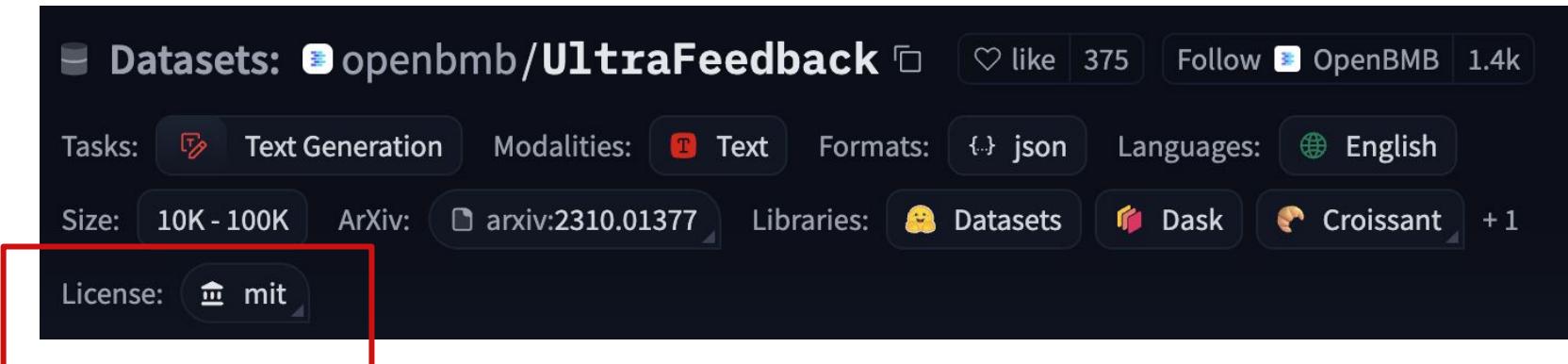
# Limitations and open challenges

- Challenge 1: Synthetic data vs real-world data
- Challenge 2: The scaling of synthetic data
- Challenge 3: **Licensing & copyright**

# **The licensing of synthetic datasets is tricky**

# The licensing of synthetic datasets is tricky

- Ultrafeedback as an example: A widely-used synthetic preference dataset with MIT license [[Cui et al., 2024](#)]



# The licensing of synthetic datasets is tricky

- The dataset might be transformed from **other less permissive datasets**.

Source datasets of Ultrafeedback	License
evol_instruct	MIT
false_qa	Unclear
flan	Apache 2.0 only for generation code
sharegpt	Unclear
truthful_qa	Apache 2.0
ultrachat	MIT

# The licensing of synthetic datasets is tricky

- The dataset might be transformed from other less permissive datasets.
- A lot of generations rely on **distillation-unfriendly models**.

# Distillation-friendly model

## DeepSeek ToS

“ You may apply the Inputs and Outputs of the Services to a wide range of use cases, including personal use, academic research, derivative product development, **training other models (such as model distillation)**, etc. ”

# Distillation-unfriendly models

## OpenAI ToS

“ You may not use our Services for any illegal, harmful, or abusive activity. For example, you may not:

...

**Use output to develop models that compete with OpenAI.** ”

## Anthropic ToS

“ You may not access or use our services

...

**To develop any products or services that compete with our Services, including to develop or train any AI or ML algorithms or models or resell the Services. ”**

## Gemini API ToS

“ You may not use the Services **to develop models that compete with the Services** (e.g., Gemini API or Google AI Studio).”

# How can model providers enforce the rules?

- It's not clear about the ownership/copyright of AI-generated content [[more guidelines from US Copyright Office](#)].
- Technically, how can we detect whether one model's outputs are used to train another model?
- This may leave the practices of synthetic data chaotic and at your own risks.

# Summary of open challenges

- **Synthetic data vs real-world data**
  - **Diversity & distribution:** understand the richness of real-world data and close the gap.
  - **Quality:** develop quality checks/validation methods to promote high-quality data.
- **The scaling of synthetic data**
  - Bring in additional information in model self-improving, and avoid model collapse.
- **Licensing & copyright**
  - Call for lawful guidance on the use of synthetic data, and the community for technical innovation and ethical practice.

# In this tutorial we will cover



2:00pm: How do we **evaluate** data quality? [Graham]



2:20pm: How do we **create** high-quality synthetic data? [Alisa]



3:05pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 1)? [Vijay]



3:30pm: 30 minute-break



4:00pm: How do we **use** synthetic data (Pt 2)? [Vijay]



4:25pm: Scenario-specific **applications** [Xiang]



5:00pm: Limitations and open questions [Yizhong]



5:30pm: End

