Sample-Efficient Human Evaluation of LLMs via MAD Competition

Quick Start

Setup

我們在本项目中使用python 3.10.9。你可利用这个命令创建一个虚拟环境

```
conda create -n YOUR_ENV_NAME python=3.10.9 -y
```

然后,我们需要安装requirements.txt中的全部python库,务必保证版本的正确性

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Usage

我们的方法包含以下6个步骤:

- 1. 从instruction seeds开始,通过instruction evolution method生成新的指令,即Instruction Pool;
- 2. 选择多个模型, 收集模型在instruction pool中的回复;
- 3. 计算两两模型针对同一指令生成的回复的相似性;
- 4. 用过MAD competition选择Top-K个指令
- 5. 人工偏好标注
- 6. 使用Elo Rating System进行排名

如果你想跳过步骤1~2,利用现成的数据进行探索,那么可参考我们在Chatbot Arena conversations数据的实验过程,跳转至step 3

step 1: Instruction Evolution

PROFESSEUR: M.DA ROS

我们可以通过如下命令,运行instruction_evol.py,进行指令生成。以Writing scenario为例:

```
# The avaliable scenario: Understanding, Reasoning, Writing, Coding
dataset_name=Writing
# The LLM that generate new instruction
model=gpt-4-1106-preview # avaliable model: gpt-3.5 or gpt-4
output_path=./data/instruction/${dataset_name}.jsonl
max_tokens=2048
temperature=0.7
top_p=0.9
# The number of evolution iterations
iter=1
```

```
export OPENAI_API_KEY='Your OpenAI API KEY'
python instruction_evol.py \
    --dataset_name ${dataset_name} \
    --output_path ${output_path} \
    --model ${model} \
    --max_tokens ${max_tokens} \
    --temperature ${temperature} \
    --top_p ${top_p} \
    --iter ${iter} \
    --api_batch 200 \
```

我们可以直接通过修改./scripts/instruction_evol.sh然后运行,生成指令:

```
bash ./scripts/instruction_evol.sh
```

数据将保存在./data/instruction目录下。

step 2: Model Inference

对于API类型的模型,可以通过修改vllm_api_infernece.sh中的命令进行模型推理,以Writing scenario为例:

```
# The inference model, default model used in paper:
MODEL_NAME=gpt-3.5-turbo-1106
MAX_TOKENS=2048
DEV_SET=Writing  # Reasoning, Writing, Understanding, Coding, Chatbot_Arena
GEN OUTPUT_PATH=./outputs/inference/
# For gpt-3.5-turbo and gpt-4-turbo
export OPENAI_API_KEY='Your OpenAI API KEY'
# For gemini-pro
export GOOGLE_API_KEY='Your GOOGLE API KEY'
python vllm_api_inference.py \
    --model_name ${MODEL_NAME} \
    --max_tokens ${MAX_TOKENS} \
    --temperature 0.0 \
    --output_file_name ${GEN_OUTPUT_PATH} \
    --dev_set ${DEV_SET} \
    --sample_num -1 \
    --api_batch 100 \
```

代码支持OpenAI各系列聊天模型、Gemini-Pro、和基于vLLM API的本地部署模型.

对于本地部署的非API模型,我们采用vLLM框架进行推理,详见vllm_inference.sh。 综上,我们运行如下命令:

```
bash ./scripts/vllm_api_inference.sh
```

或者

```
bash ./scripts/vllm_inference.sh
```

step 3: Similarity measurement

我们使用了3个相似度指标: GPT-4、text-embedding-ada-002 (OpenAI)、Bert-Score。我们通过如下命令设置评估相似性的相关参数:

```
DEV_SET=Writing
# The models needs to be evaluated. Using ',' to split
# models in paper: qwen-14b, vicuna-13b, wizardlm-13b, chatglm3-6b, gpt-4-1106-
preview,gpt-3.5-turbo-1106,openchat-3.5,gemini-pro
EVAL MODELS=chatglm3-6b,gpt-3.5-turbo-1106,...
# 3 metrics: gpt-4-1106-preview, bert-score, text-embedding-ada-002
model=text-embedding-ada-002
gen_prompt_type=gpt-4-eval  # The prompt for gpt-4 metric
max_tokens=1024
temperature=0.0
sample num=-1
output_path=./outputs/eval/${model}
# For gpt-4 metric
export OPENAI_API_KEY='Your OpenAI API KEY'
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0,1 python similarity_check.py \
    --gen_prompt_type ${gen_prompt_type} \
    --dev set ${DEV SET} \
    --eval_models ${EVAL_MODELS} \
    --model ${model} \
    --max_tokens ${max_tokens} \
    --temperature ${temperature} \
    --sample_num ${sample_num} \
    --output_path ${output_path} \
    --api_batch 200 \
```

对于Chatbot_Arena,设置DEV_SET=chatbot_arena即可

step 4: MAD competition

选定场景、MAD metric和Top-K的取值,我们就可以获得经过MAD competition选择的差异最大的数据。

```
bash ./scripts/mad_competition.sh
```

step 5: Human Preference Annotation

在人工偏好标注之前,一个数据的格式应当如下:

```
{
    "instruction": "xxx",
    "input": "",
    "output": "",
    "response_1": "model_1 response",
    "response_2": "model_2 response",
    "score": "similarity score",
    "source": "file name, e.g., model_1-vs-model_2.jsonl"
}
```

在标注过程中,标注的结果应当是赢家的模型名称,或者是'tie'。在获得人工标注结果后,应将结果放置于output中,即:

```
"instruction": "xxx",
    "input": "",
    "output": "winner name or tie",
    ...
```

最后,我们可以将结果用如下代码统一,保存于json文件中。以chatbot_arena为例:

```
eval_model = 'text-embedding-ada-002'
domain = 'chatbot_arena'
f = open(f'./outputs/MAD/{eval_model}/{domain}.jsonl', 'r')
save_f = open(f'./outputs/annotation/{eval_model}/{domain}.jsonl', 'w')
total_data = [json.loads(line) for line in f.readlines()]  # The MAD
selected data
# we save the human annotation of chatbot arena in `output`
save_dict_list = []
for i, d in enumerate(total_data):
    model_a, model_b = d['source'].replace(f'.jsonl', '').split('-vs-')
    responses = [(model_a, d['response_1']), (model_b, d['response_2'])]
    random.shuffle(responses)
    if d['output'] == responses[0][0]:
       winner = 'model_a'
    elif d['output'] == responses[1][0]:
       winner = 'model_b'
    else:
```

```
winner = 'tie'
    dt = datetime.now()
    save_dict = {
        'model_a': responses[0][0],
        'model_b': responses[1][0],
        'winner': winner,
        'judge': 'arena_user',
        'turn': 1,
        'anony': True,
        'language': 'English',
        'tstamp': dt.timestamp(),
        'source': d['source'],
        'data': {
            'instruction': d['instruction'],
            'input': d['input'],
            'output': d['output'],
            'response_1': responses[0][1],
            'response_2': responses[1][1],
            'score': float(d['score']),
            'explanation': d['explanation']
        }
    }
    if domain in ['Reasoning', 'Understanding', 'Coding']:
        save_dict['data']['answer'] = d['answer']
    save_dict_list.append(save_dict)
json.dump(save_dict_list, save_f, indent=4, ensure_ascii=False)
save_f.close()
```

Elo Ranking

Elo