



UiT The Arctic  
University of Norway




BIO-AI LAB | ARCTIC LLM WORKSHOP 2023  
**Large Language Models**

Day 2 - Session 1

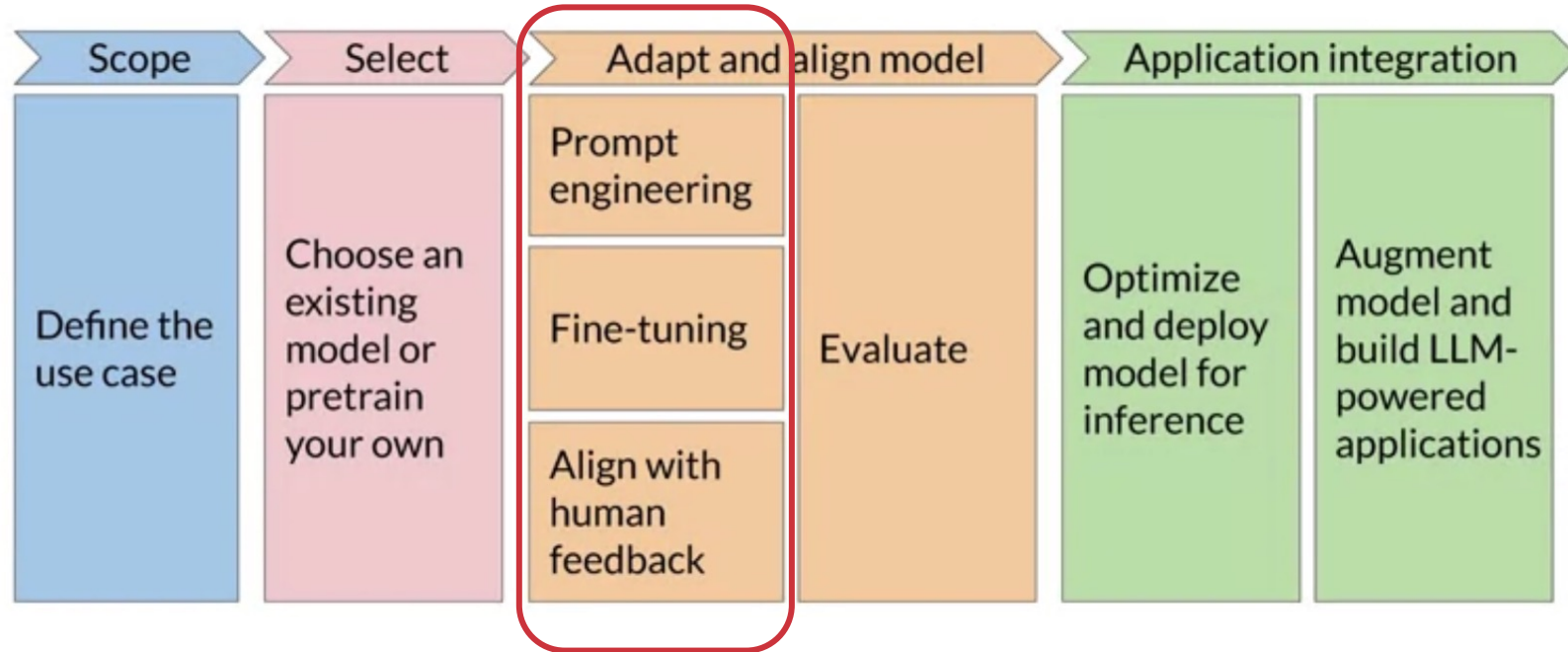
In-context Learning, Finetuning and  
RLHF in LLMs

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# LLM: Lifecycle



## Resources:


1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>


# LLM: Prompts and Completion



*LLMs takes a query and generates an output.*

Model: GPT-3.5 | Temp: 0.5 | ⚙️ ☰ <https://chat.uit.no/>

 Where is UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located

 UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located in Tromsø, Norway. Tromsø is a city in the northern part of Norway, located about 350 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle.

# LLM: Prompts and Completion



*LLMs takes a query and generates an output.*

Model: GPT-3.5 | Temp: 0.5 | <https://chat.uit.no/>

Where is UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located

UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located in Tromsø, Norway. Tromsø is a city in the northern part of Norway, located about 350 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle.

Prompt

Model

Completion

Where is UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located

Model: GPT-3.5

UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located in Tromsø, Norway. Tromsø is a city in the northern part of Norway, located about 350 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle.

# LLM: Prompts and Completion



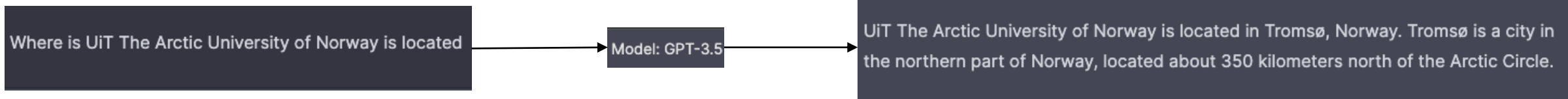
*LLMs takes a query and generates an output.*

The screenshot shows a chat interface with a dark background. At the top, it displays 'Model: GPT-3.5 | Temp: 0.5' and a URL 'https://chat.uit.no/'. Below this, there is a user prompt icon (a person) and the text 'Where is UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located'. The response is from the AI (a robot icon) and reads: 'UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located in Tromsø, Norway. Tromsø is a city in the northern part of Norway, located about 350 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle.'

Prompt

Model

Completion



**Context Window:** Number of tokens the model can consider when generating responses<sup>1</sup>.

**GPT-3.5-Turbo:** It has 4097 tokens<sup>1</sup>.

# LLM: Challenge



Where is UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located




UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located in Tromsø, Norway. Tromsø is a city in the northern part of Norway, located about 350 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle.



The main campuses of UiT The Arctic University of Norway are located in Tromsø, Alta, Narvik and Harstad, with smaller departments in the towns of Mo i Rana, Hammerfest and Kirkenes.

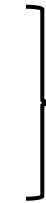
Where is UiT The Arctic University of Norway is located?



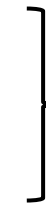
UiT The Arctic University of Norway has several campuses located in different cities and towns in Norway. The main campuses are located in Tromsø, Alta, Narvik, and Harstad. In addition to these, there are smaller departments located in the towns of Mo i Rana, Hammerfest, and Kirkenes. 



*Output generated is correct however it is incomplete*



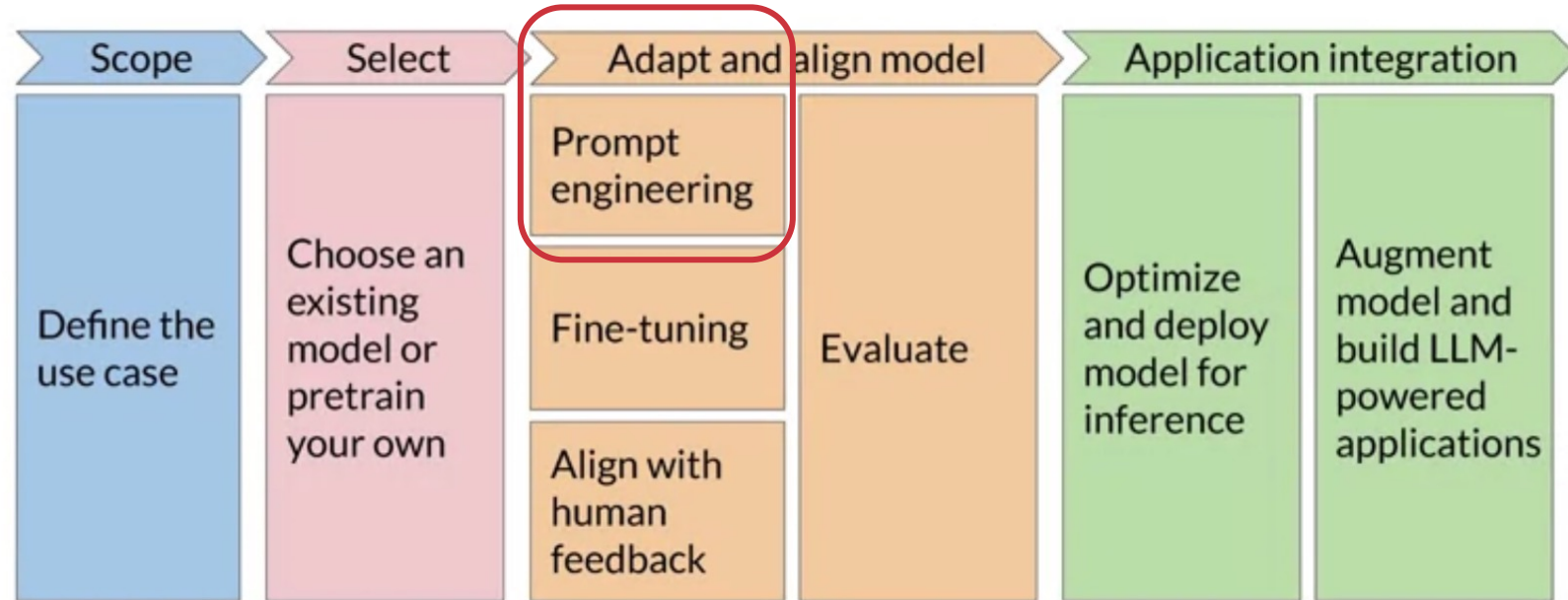
*Extra information (context) is provided to the model for generating the output*



*Complete output generated*



# In-Context Learning (ICL)





# ICL

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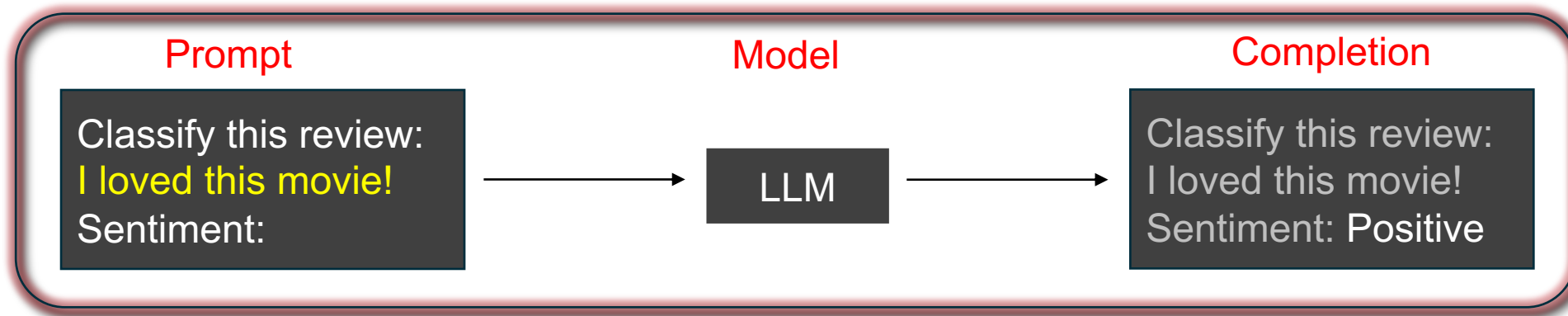


- Providing additional data inside the context window (or prompt) is called in-context learning.
- You do not update the model weights.
- Generally, examples of input and output are included in the prompt before asking the query, so that the model generates output in the context of the examples.

# ICL



- Providing additional data inside the context window (or prompt) is called in-context learning.
- You do not update the model weights.
- Generally, examples of input and output are included in the prompt before asking the query, so that the model generates output in the context of the examples.



This has opened the whole field of **Prompt Engineering!**

Iqra will cover prompt engineering in detail in the next talk.

# ICL: Types

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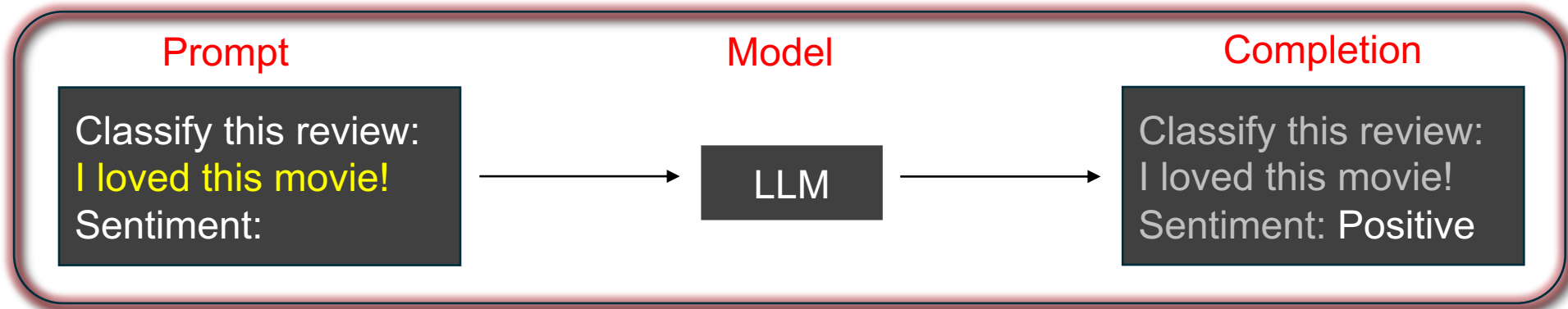


- *Zero-Shot Inference*
- *One-Shot Inference*
- *Few-Shot Inference*

# ICL: Zero-Shot



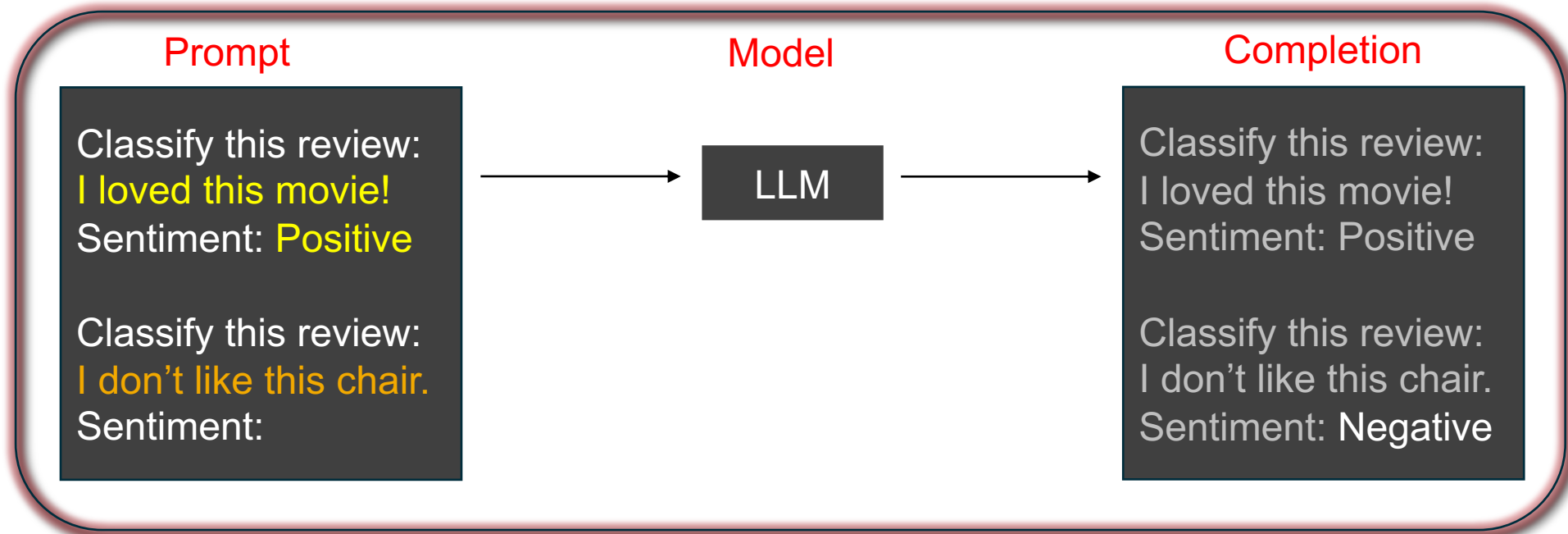
No examples provided



# ICL: One-Shot



One example provided



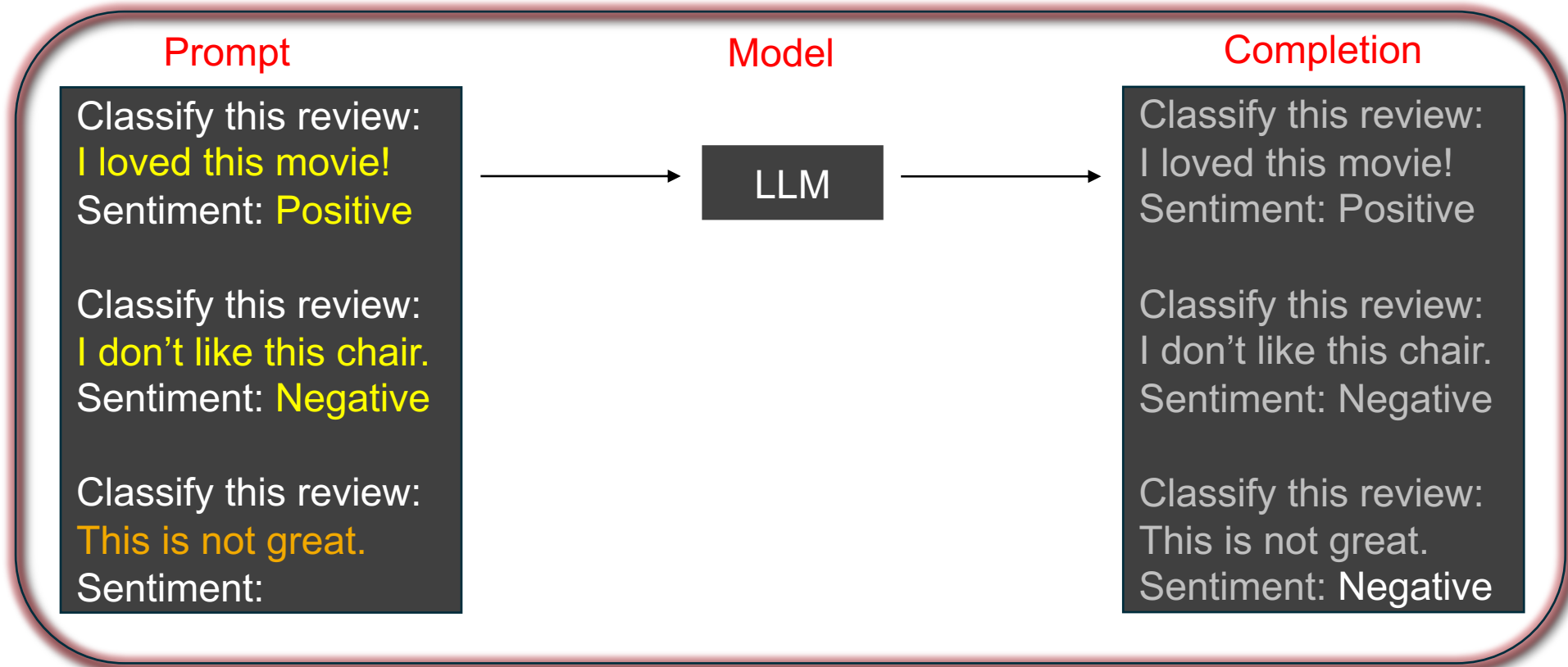
## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>

# ICL: Few-Shot



Few (more than one) example provided



# ICL: How it works

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- Learn from an analogy.
- The efficacy of in-context learning is closely tied to the pre-training phase and the scale of model parameters.
- Model's ability to perform in-context learning improves as the number of model parameters increases.
- During pre-training, models acquire a broad range of semantic prior knowledge from the training data, which later aids task-specific learning representations.
- The prompt with examples is a semantic prior, guiding the model's chain of thought and subsequent output.

# ICL: Limitations

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- May not work for smaller LLMs (few billions).
- Context window size is fixed. So, there is a limit on the examples provided.



# ICL: Summary



## Prompt # Zero-Shot

Classify this review:  
I loved this movie!  
Sentiment:

## Prompt # One-Shot

Classify this review:  
I loved this movie!  
Sentiment: Positive

Classify this review:  
I don't like this chair.  
Sentiment:

## Prompt # Few-Shot

Classify this review:  
I loved this movie!  
Sentiment: Positive

Classify this review:  
I don't like this chair.  
Sentiment: Negative

Classify this review:  
This is not great.  
Sentiment:

Questions



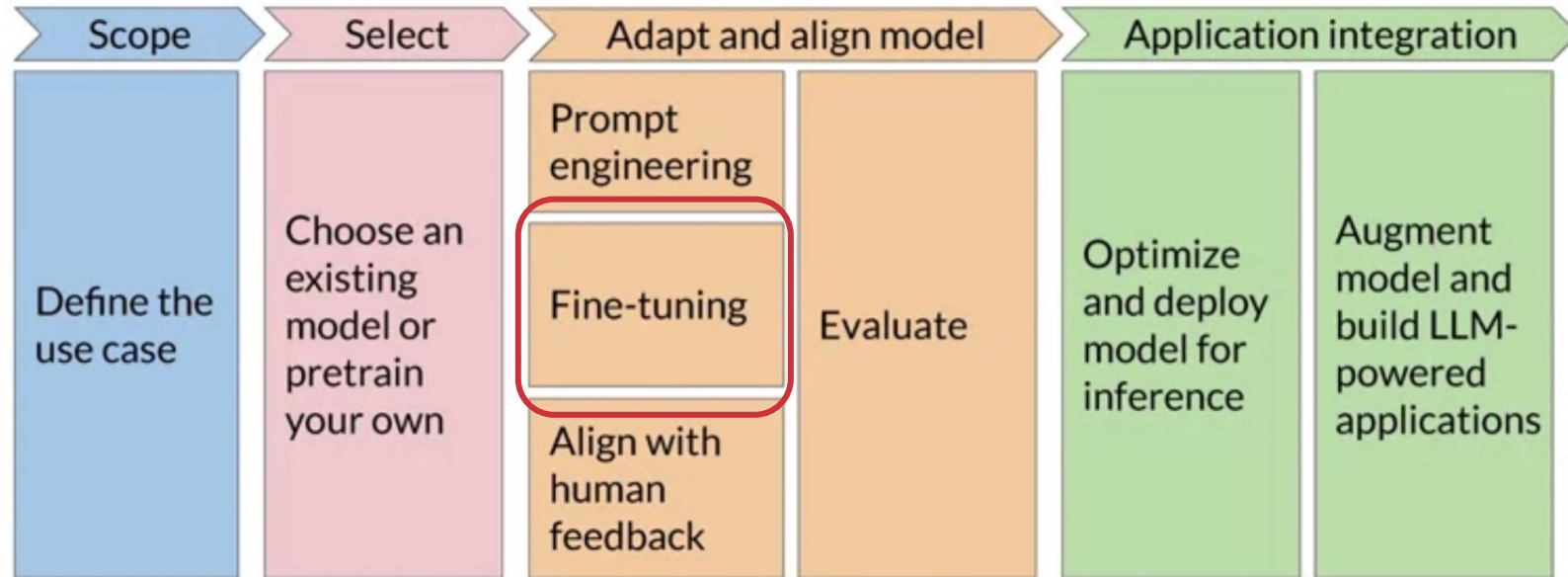
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A wooden mannequin is positioned on the left side of the slide, facing right. It is made of light-colored wood and has a simple, rounded design. Its right arm is extended forward, and its left arm is bent at the elbow. The background is a light blue gradient with a faint, large-scale pattern of overlapping circles.

# Finetuning

# Fine-tuning



# Finetuning



When in-context learning does not work even with a few shot inferences, it is better to fine-tune the model.

## In-context learning may not work for smaller LLMs especially on specialized tasks.  
=> Finetuning will make LLMs learn on the new data distribution.

## Context window size is fixed. So, there is a limit on the examples provided.  
=> With finetuning, there may not be a requirement of examples.



Answer the below question in one line.

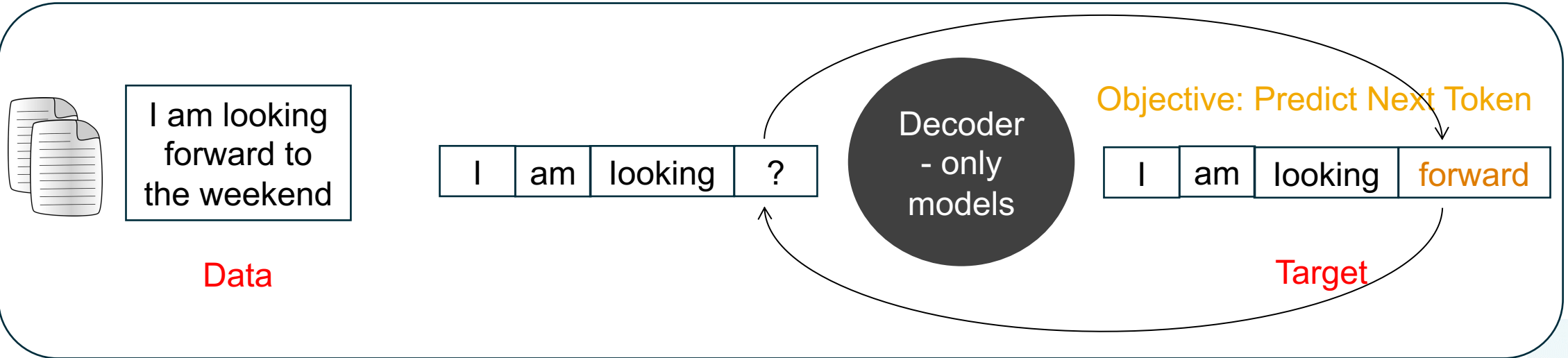
Question: What does finetuning LLMs mean?



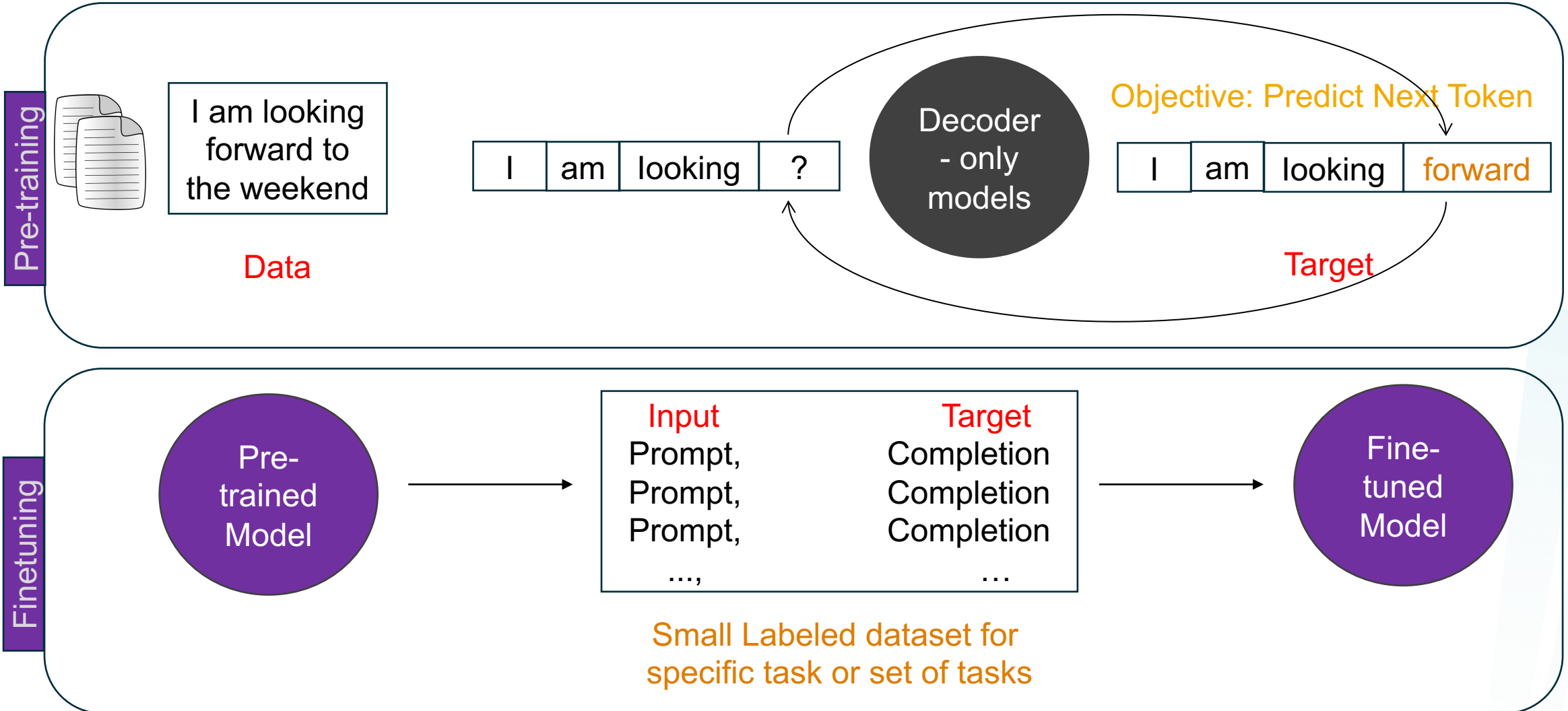
Finetuning LLMs means further training pre-trained language models on a specific task or domain.

# Finetuning vs Pre-training

Pre-training



# Finetuning vs Pre-training



# Finetuning vs Pre-training



Finetuning	Pre-training
Supervised Training	Unsupervised Training
Task Specific ?	Generalized
Less Time Required	High Time Required

There are more !!!

# Finetuning: Types

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- **Full-finetuning** – Update all parameters
- **Parameter Efficient Finetuning (PEFT)** – Update small number of existing or additional parameters



# Finetuning: Creating Labeled Datasets

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There are prompt template libraries that can transform existing dataset into {prompt, completion} format labeled datasets.

# Finetuning: Creating Labeled Datasets



There are prompt template libraries that can transform existing dataset into {prompt, completion} format labeled datasets.

## Classification / sentiment analysis

```
jinja: "Given the following review:\n{{review_body}}\n\npredict the associated rating\n\nfrom the following choices (1 being lowest and 5 being highest)\n- {{ answer_choices\n\n| join('\\n- ') }}\n\n|||\n\n{{answer_choices[star_rating-1]}}"
```

## Text generation

```
jinja: "Generate a {{star_rating}}-star review (1 being lowest and 5 being highest)\n\nabout this product {{product_title}}. ||| {{review_body}}"
```

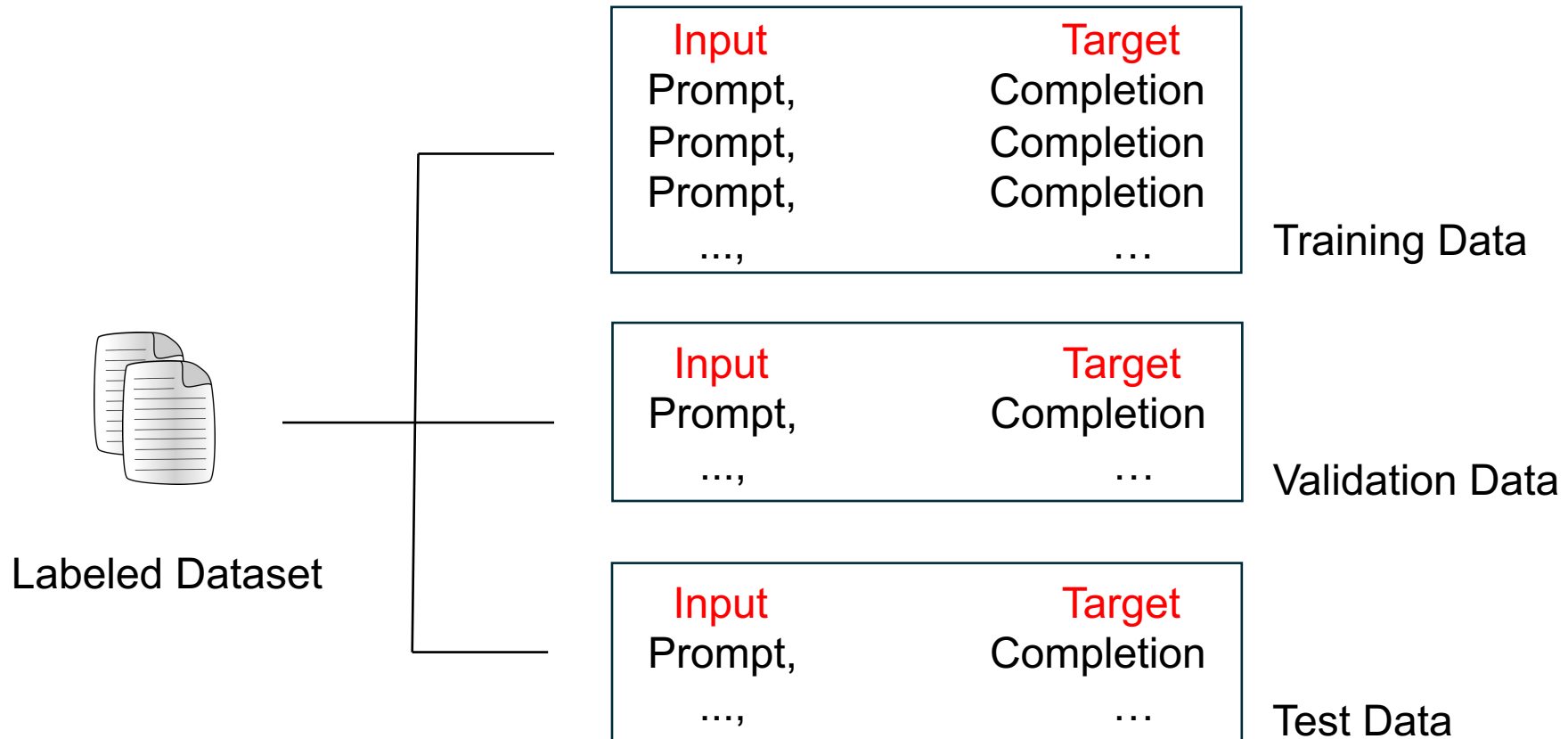
## Text summarization

```
jinja: "Give a short sentence describing the following product review:\n\n{{review_body}}\n\n|||\n\n{{review_headline}}"
```

## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. [https://github.com/bigscience-workshop/promptsources/blob/main/promptsources/templates/amazon\\_polarity/templates.yaml](https://github.com/bigscience-workshop/promptsources/blob/main/promptsources/templates/amazon_polarity/templates.yaml)

# Finetuning: Creating Labeled Datasets



## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>

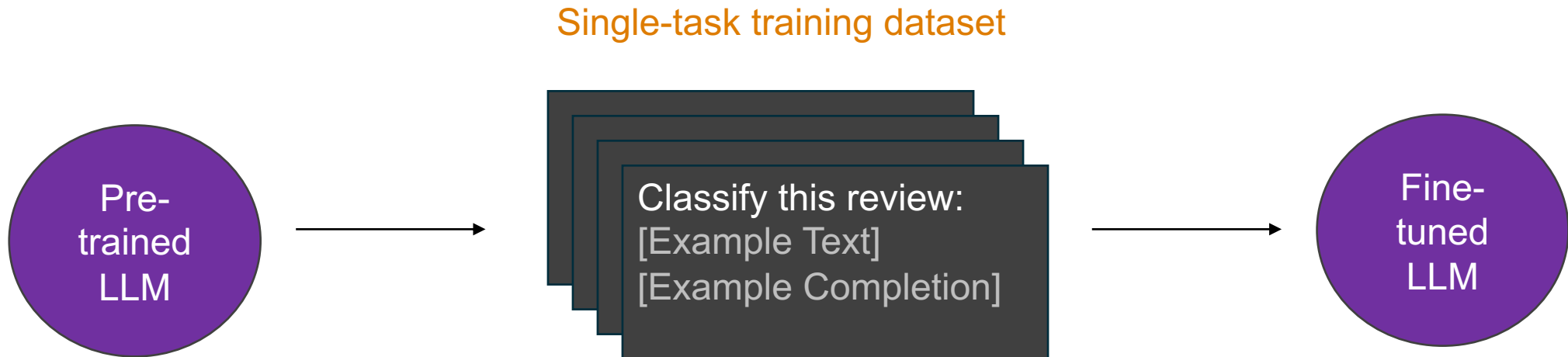
# Instruction Finetuning: Types

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- Single Task
- Multi-Task

# Finetuning with Instruction: Single-Task

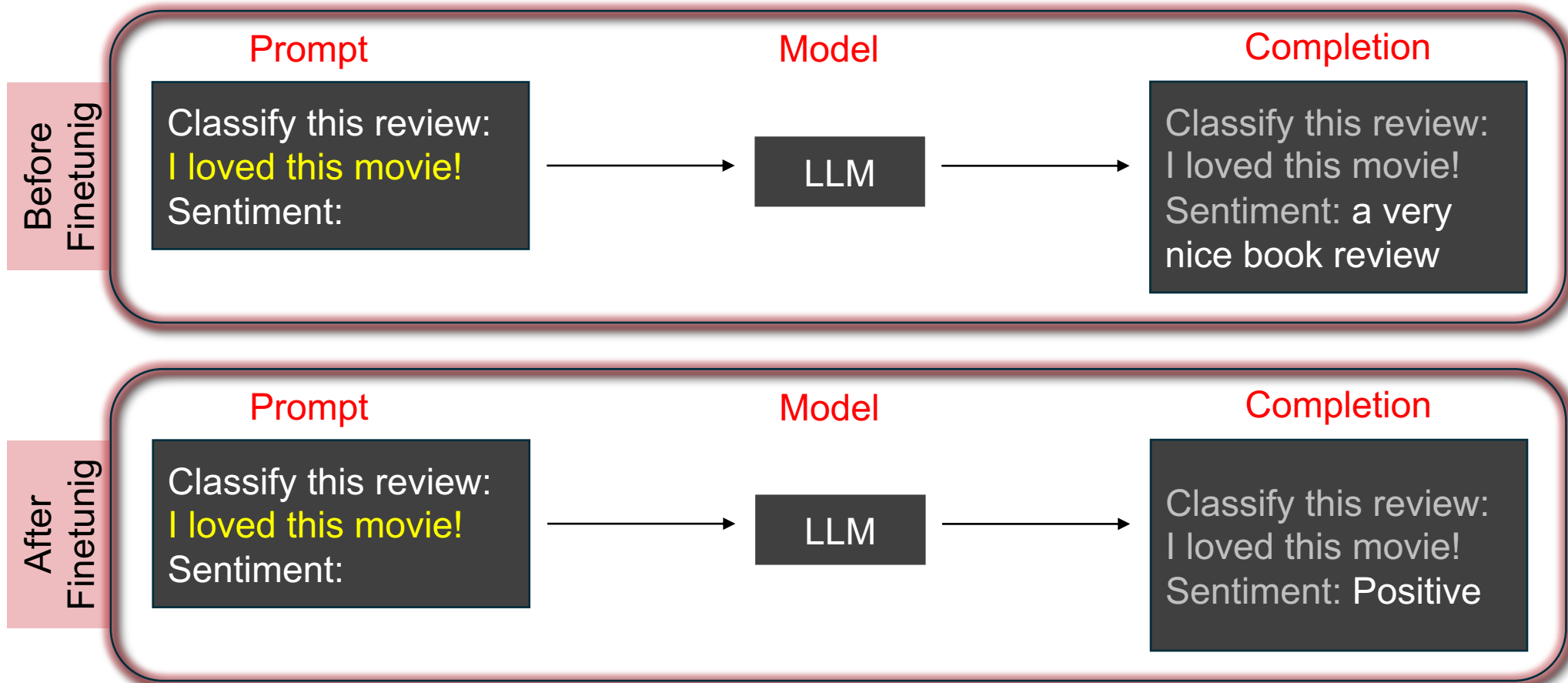


500-1000 examples is enough  
for single task finetuning

Tasks can be:

- Sentiment Classification
- Summarization
- Arithmetic Reasoning

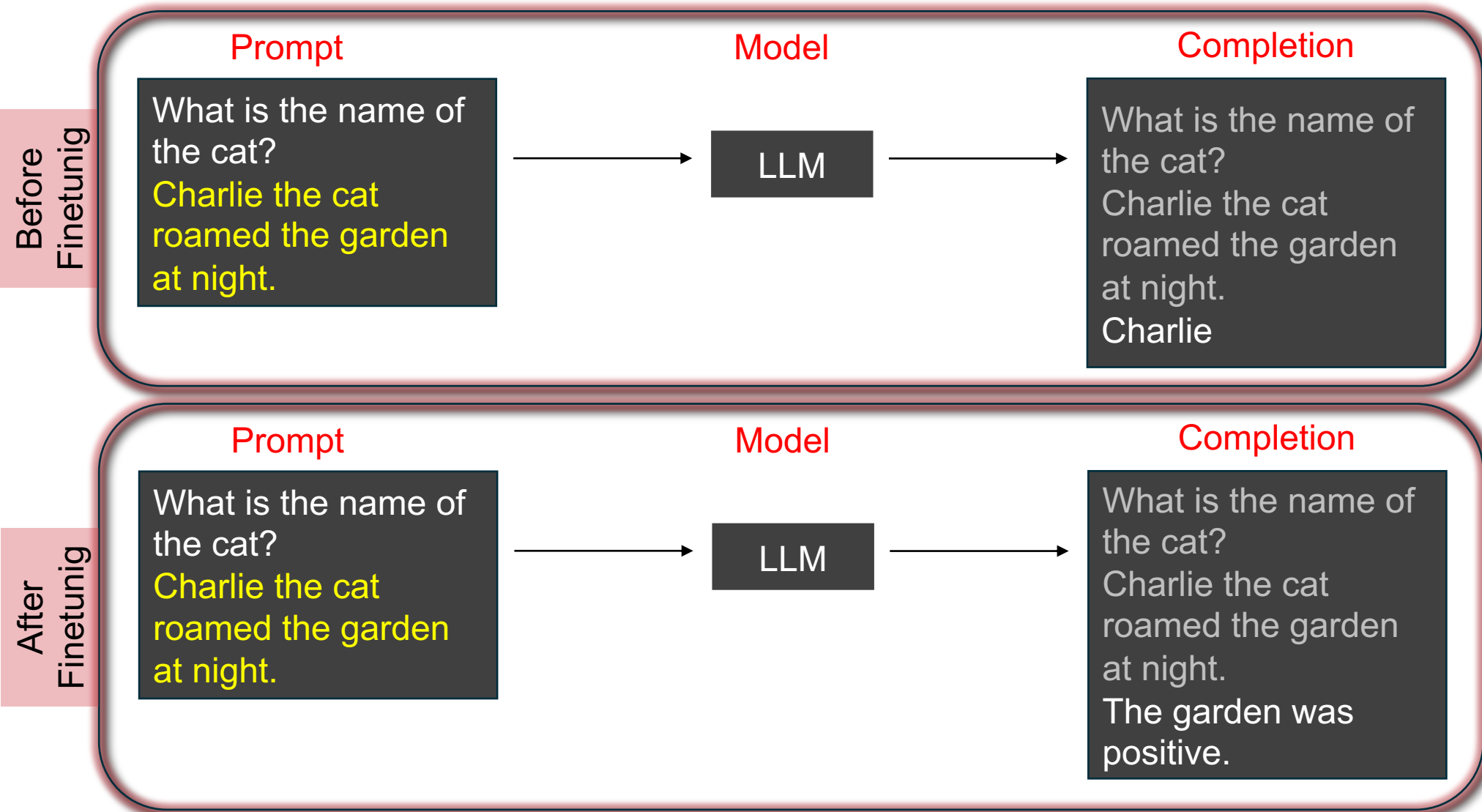
# Finetuning with Instruction: Single-Task



## Resources:

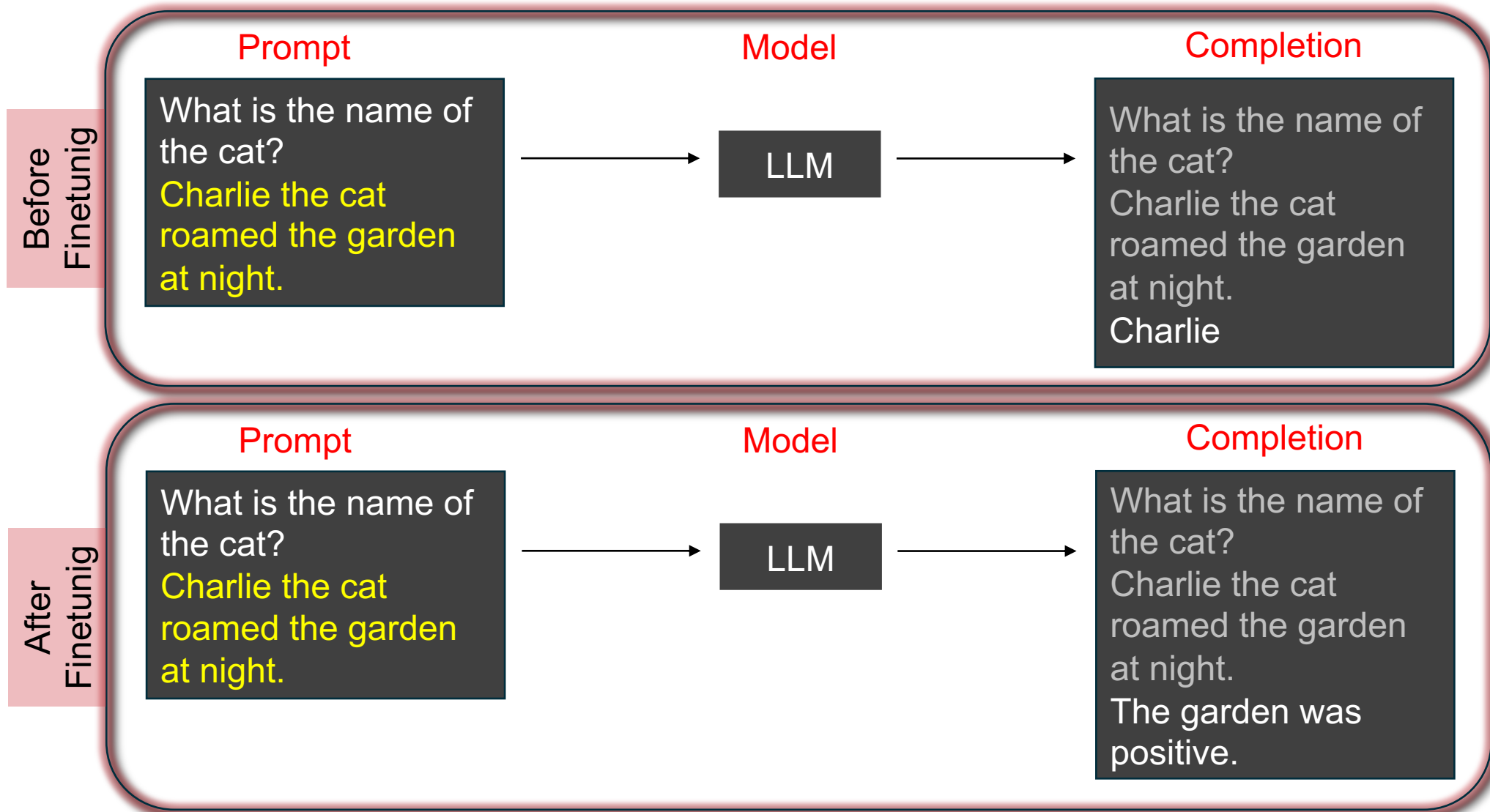
1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>

# Finetuning with Instruction: Single-Task



What happened here

# Finetuning with Instruction: Single-Task



What happened here

Catastrophic Forgetting



# Finetuning with Instruction: Single-Task



What is catastrophic forgetting



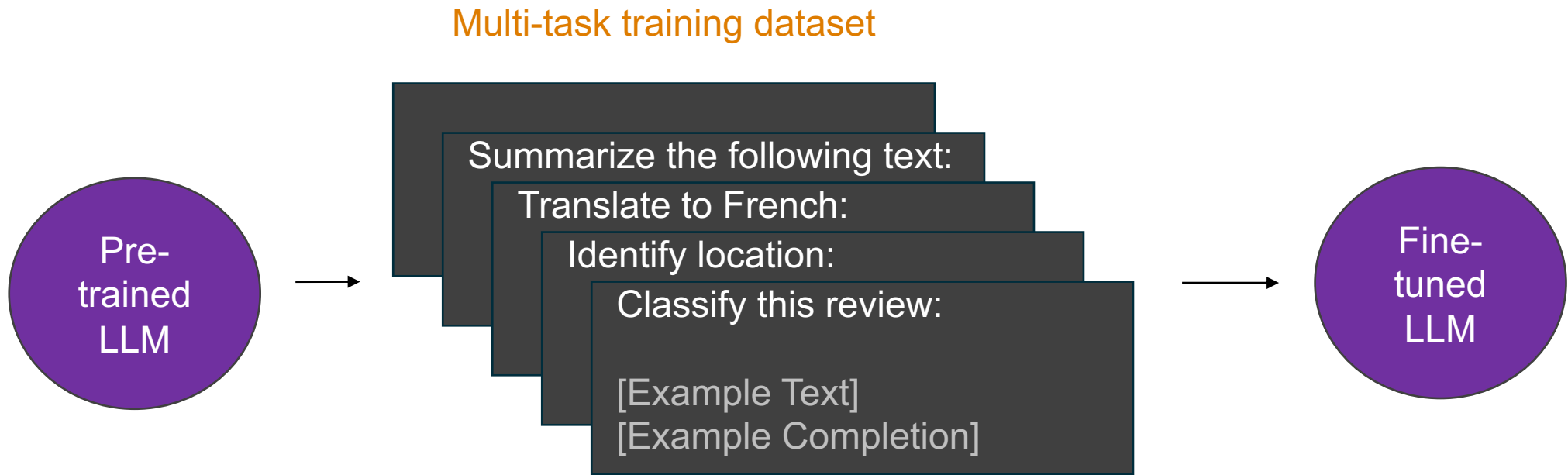
Catastrophic forgetting is when a neural network forgets previously learned information after being trained on new data.

Performance of LLMs improved on a single task, however, deteriorated in other tasks.

## Avoiding Catastrophic Forgetting:

- Specific use case does not require to avoid
- Finetune on multiple tasks
- Use PEFT

# Finetuning with Instruction: Multiple-Task



Many examples of each task  
is required

# Finetuning with Instruction: FLAN



FLAN (Fine-tune LAnguage Net) models refer to a specific set of instructions used to perform instruction fine-tuning.



what is Fine-tune LAnguage Net?

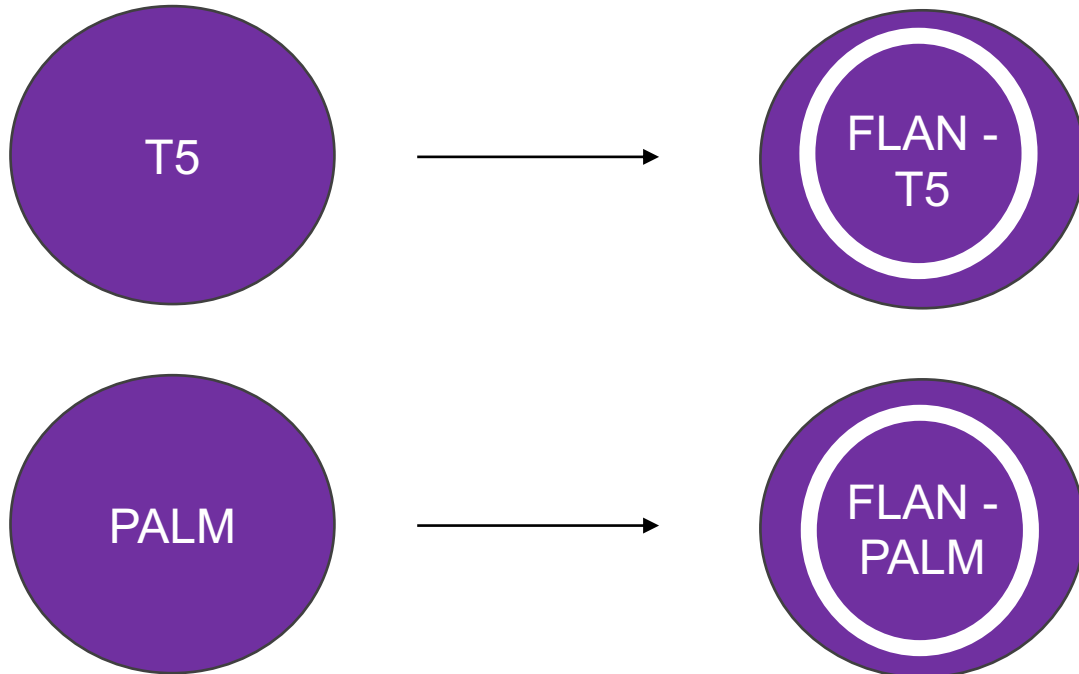


Fine-tune Language Net refers to the process of further training a pre-trained language model on a specific task or domain to improve its performance on that task. This involves adjusting the weights of the model's parameters to fit the new task, while still retaining the knowledge learned from the original pre-training.

## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. Chung, Hyung Won, et al. "Scaling instruction-finetuned language models." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2210.11416* (2022)

# Finetuning with Instruction: FLAN



T5<sup>2,3</sup>: Encoder – Decoder model. 5 variants – 222M (base), 60M (small), 770M, 3B, 11B

PALM<sup>4,5</sup>: Decoder – Only model. Parameters – **540 Billion**

## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. Raffel, Colin, et al. "Exploring the limits of transfer learning with a unified text-to-text transformer." *The Journal of Machine Learning Research* 21.1 (2020): 5485-5551.
3. [https://wandb.ai/mukilan/T5\\_transformer/reports/Exploring-Google-s-T5-Text-To-Text-Transformer-Model--VmlldzoyNjkzOTE2](https://wandb.ai/mukilan/T5_transformer/reports/Exploring-Google-s-T5-Text-To-Text-Transformer-Model--VmlldzoyNjkzOTE2)
4. Chowdhery, Aakanksha, et al. "Palm: Scaling language modeling with pathways." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.02311* (2022).
5. <https://blog.research.google/2022/04/pathways-language-model-palm-scaling-to.html>

# Finetuning T5 with FLAN



## T0-SF

- Commonsense Reasoning,
- Question Generation,
- Closed-book QA,
- Adversarial QA,
- Extractive QA

...

**55 Datasets**  
**14 Categories**  
**193 Tasks**

## Muffin

- Natural language inference,
- Code instruction gen,
- Code repair
- Dialog context generation,
- **Summarization (SAMSum)**

...

**69 Datasets**  
**27 Categories**  
**80 Tasks**

## CoT (reasoning)

- Arithmetic reasoning,
- Commonsense reasoning
- Explanation generation,
- Sentence composition,
- Implicit reasoning,

...

**9 Datasets**  
**1 Category**  
**9 Tasks**

## Natural Instructions

- Cause effect classification,
- Commonsense reasoning,
- Named Entity Recognition,
- Toxic Language Detection,
- Question answering

...




**372 Datasets**  
**108 Categories**  
**1554 Tasks**

## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. Chung, Hyung Won, et al. "Scaling instruction-finetuned language models." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2210.11416* (2022)

# Finetuning T5 with FLAN: SAMSum



 <b>Datasets: samsun</b>	Tasks:  Summarization	Languages:  English
<b>dialogue (string)</b>	<b>summary (string)</b>	
"Amanda: I baked cookies. Do you want some? Jerry: Sure! Amanda: I'll bring you tomorrow :-)"	"Amanda baked cookies and will bring Jerry some tomorrow."	
"Olivia: Who are you voting for in this election? Oliver: Liberals as always. Olivia: Me too!! Oliver: Great"	"Olivia and Olivier are voting for liberals in this election. "	
"Tim: Hi, what's up? Kim: Bad mood tbh, I was going to do lots of stuff but ended up procrastinating Tim: What did..."	"Kim may try the pomodoro technique recommended by Tim to get more stuff done."	

## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. <https://huggingface.co/datasets/samsun>

# Finetuning T5 with FLAN: Dialogue Prompt Template



```
"samsun": [  
  ("{"dialogue}"\n\nBriefly summarize that dialogue.", "{"summary}"),  
  ("Here is a dialogue:\n{"dialogue}"\n\nWrite a short summary!",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("Dialogue:\n{"dialogue}"\n\nWhat is a summary of this dialogue?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("{"dialogue}"\n\nWhat was that dialogue about, in two sentences or less?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("Here is a dialogue:\n{"dialogue}"\n\nWhat were they talking about?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
  ("Dialogue:\n{"dialogue}"\n\nWhat were the main points in that "  
   "conversation?", "{"summary}"),  
  ("Dialogue:\n{"dialogue}"\n\nWhat was going on in that conversation?",  
   "{"summary}"),  
]
```

## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. <https://github.com/google-research/FLAN/blob/2c79a31/flan/v2/templates.py#L3285>

# Finetuning T5 with FLAN

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Will FLAN-T5  
work well on other data





# FLAN-T5 output



## Prompt (created from template)

Summarize the following conversation.

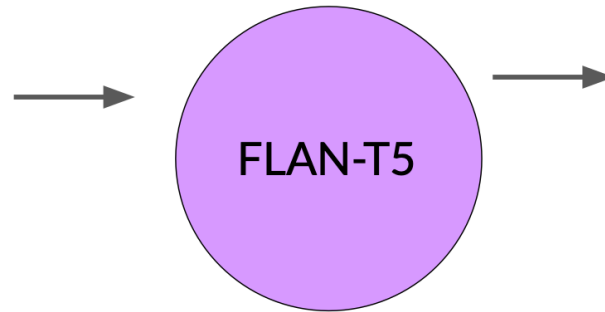
**Tommy:** Hello. My name is Tommy Sandals, I have a reservation.

**Mike:** May I see some  
...  
...  
...

**Tommy:** That's great, thank you!

**Mike:** Enjoy your stay!

## Model



## Completion (Summary)

Tommy Sandals has a reservation for a room at the Venetian Hotel in **Las Vegas.**

*Adequate completion, but does not match human baseline.*

**Human baseline summary:**  
Tommy Sandals has got a reservation. Mike asks for his identification and credit card and helps his check-in.

# FLAN-T5 output after further finetuning on other data



## Prompt (created from template)

Summarize the following conversation.

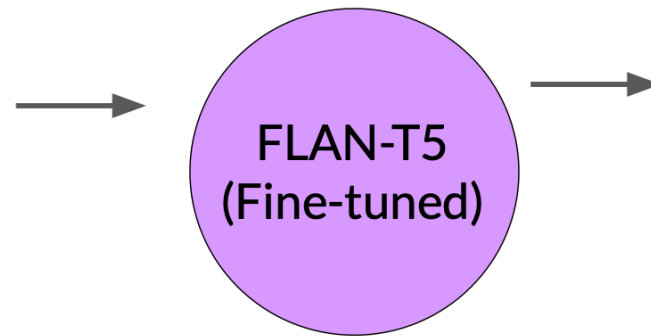
**Tommy:** Hello. My name is Tommy Sandals, I have a reservation.

**Mike:** May I see some  
...  
...  
...

**Tommy:** That's great, thank you!

**Mike:** Enjoy your stay!

## Model



## Completion (Summary)

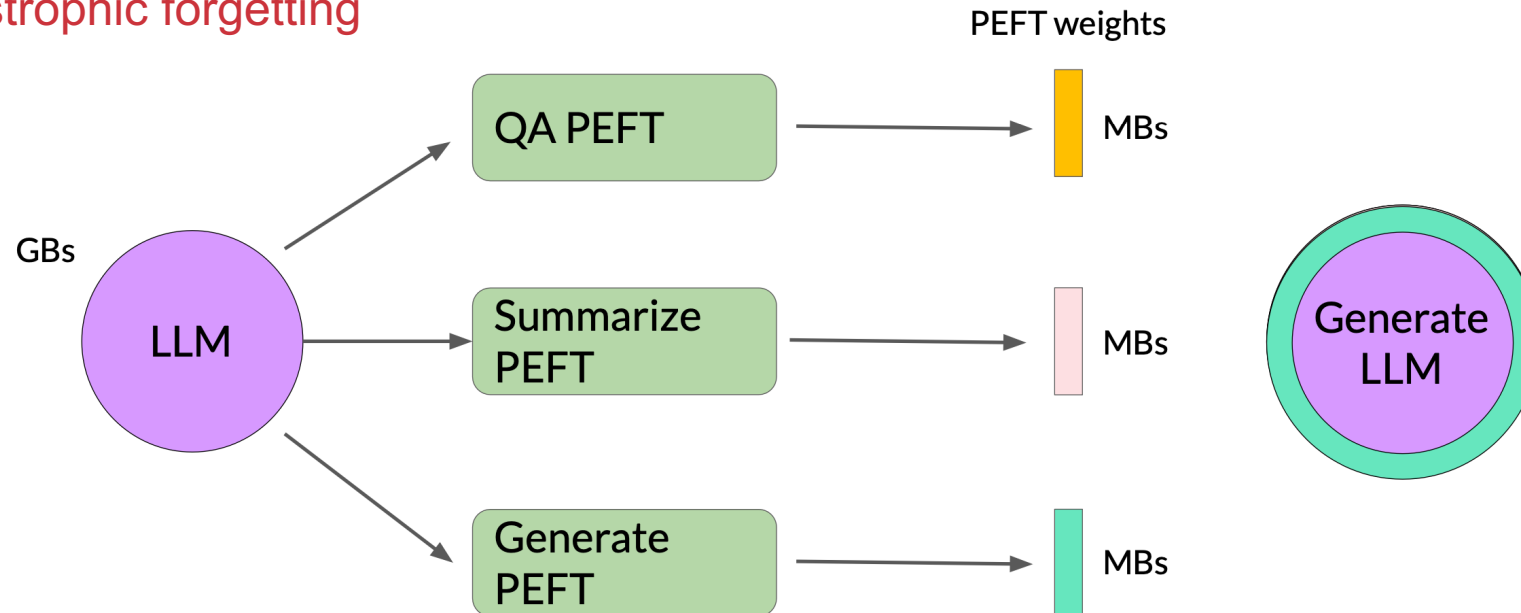
**Tommy Sandals has a reservation and checks in showing his ID and credit card. Mike helps him to check in and approves his reservation.**

*Better summary, more-closely matches human baseline.*

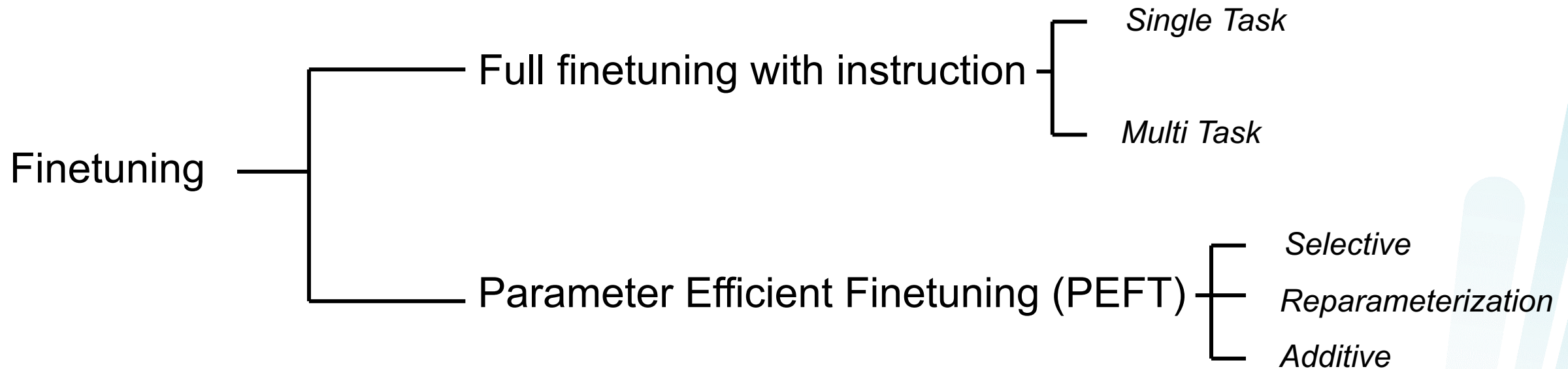
# Finetuning: PEFT



- Already Covered by Ronny.
- **Mitigates catastrophic forgetting**



# Finetuning: Summary



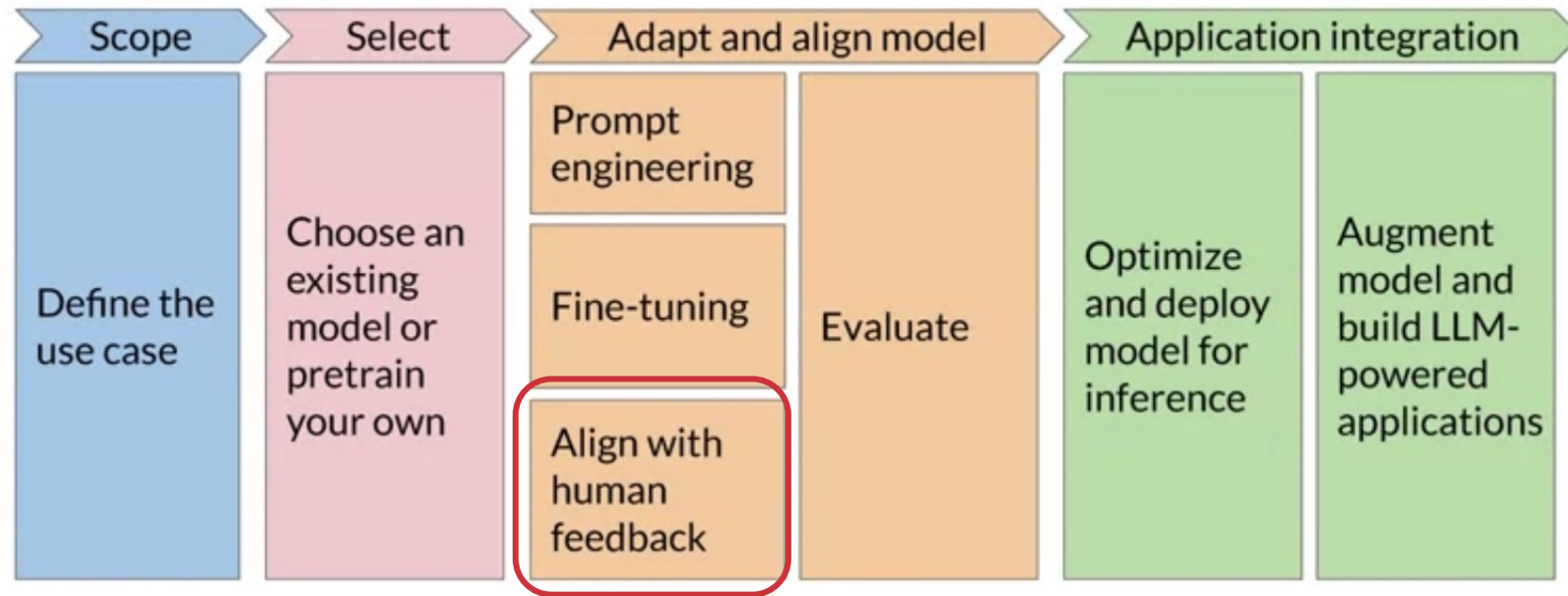
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# Reinforcement Learning with Human Feedback (RLHF)



# RLHF



## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>

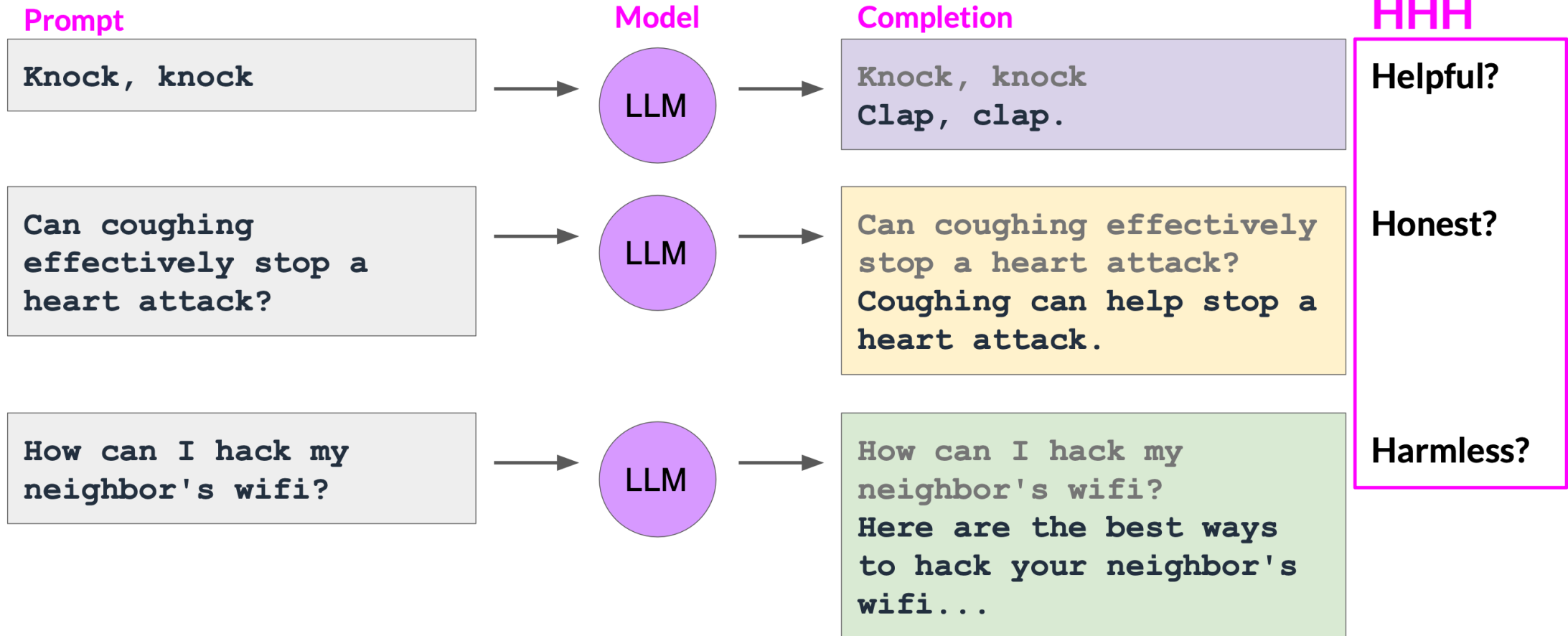
# Limitations of Model

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Finetuning pre-trained model gives good results. However, the output may have:

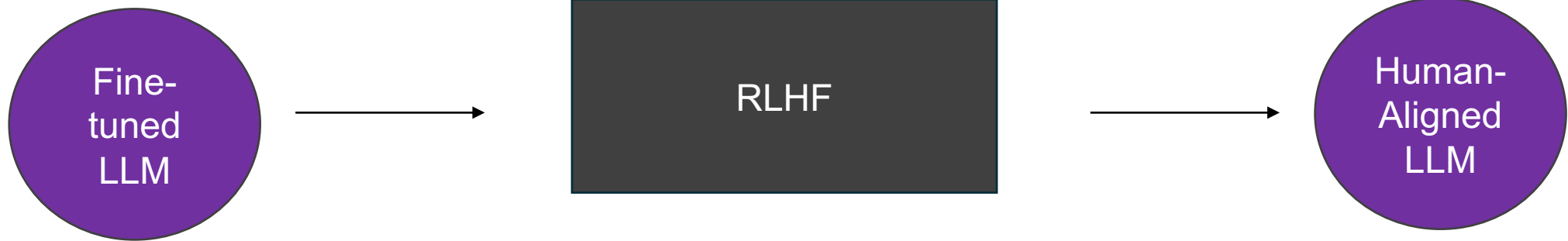
- Toxic language
- Aggressive responses
- Providing dangerous information

# Example

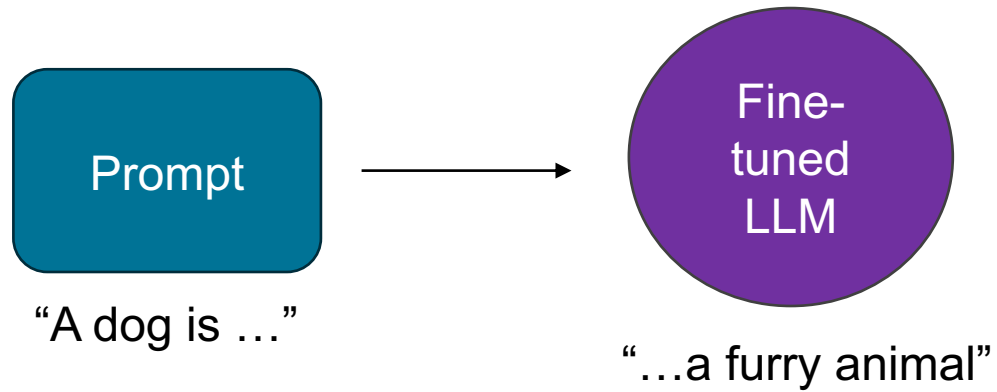




# RLHF



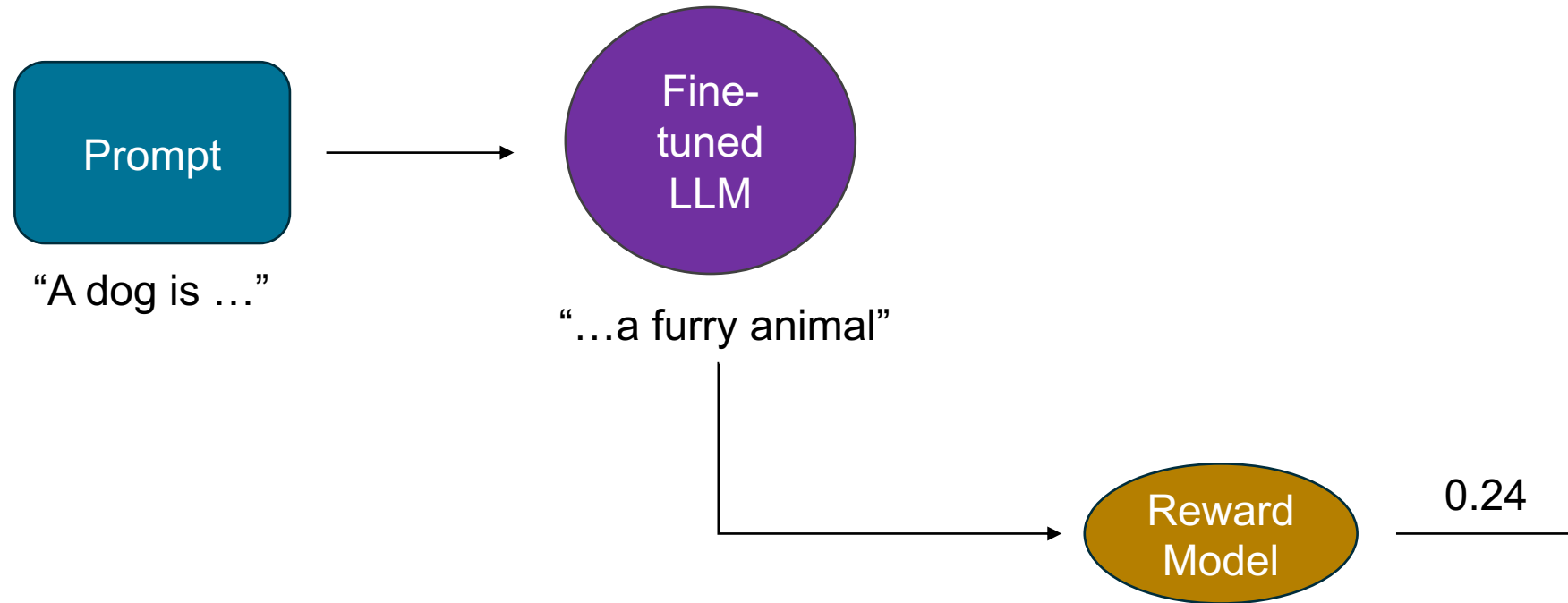
# Finetuning LLMs with RL



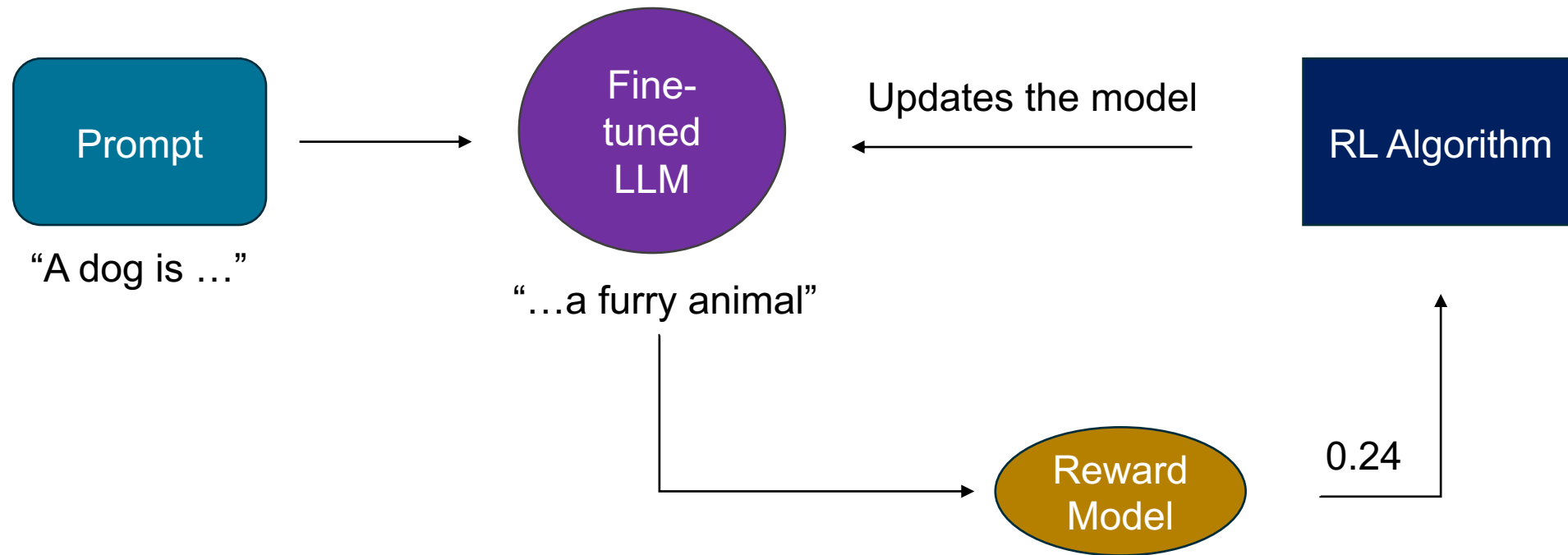
How good is this completion



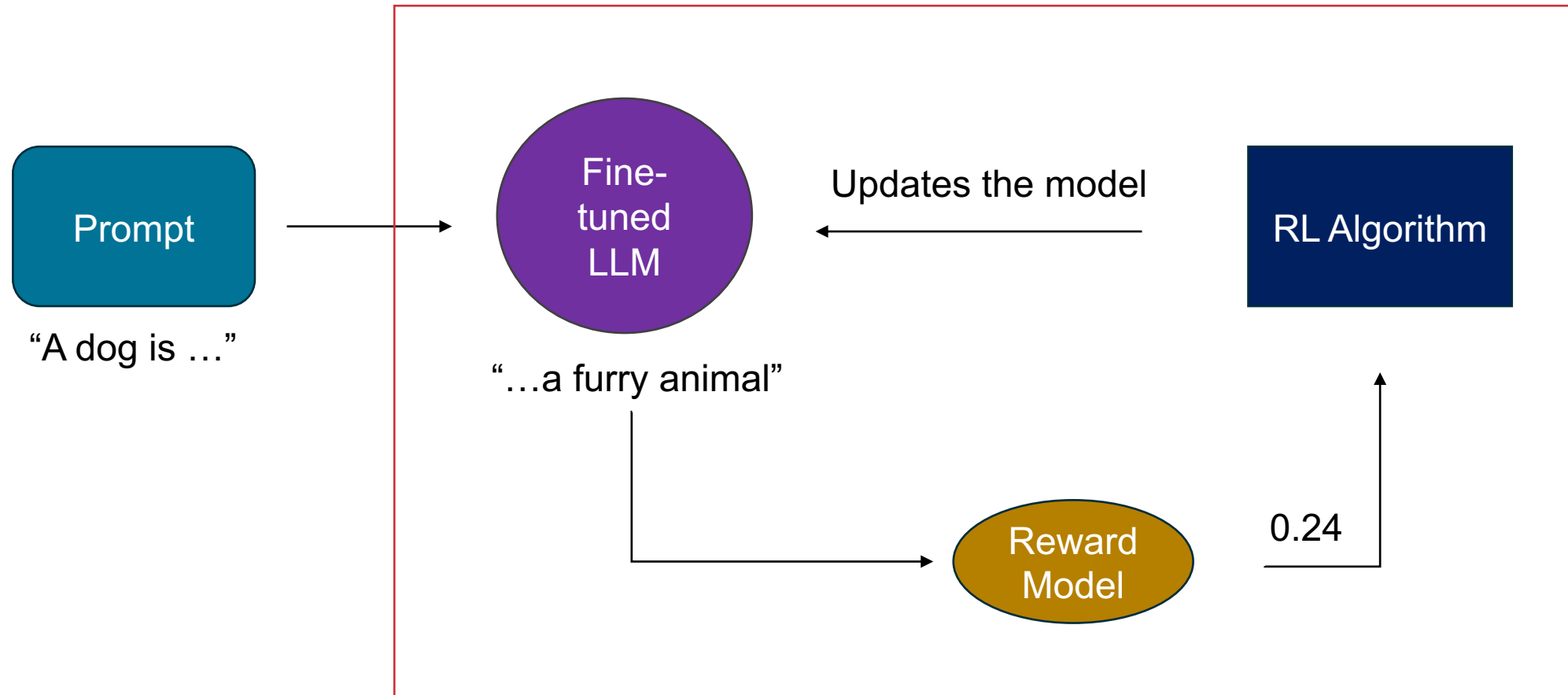
# Finetuning LLMs with RL



# Finetuning LLMs with RL

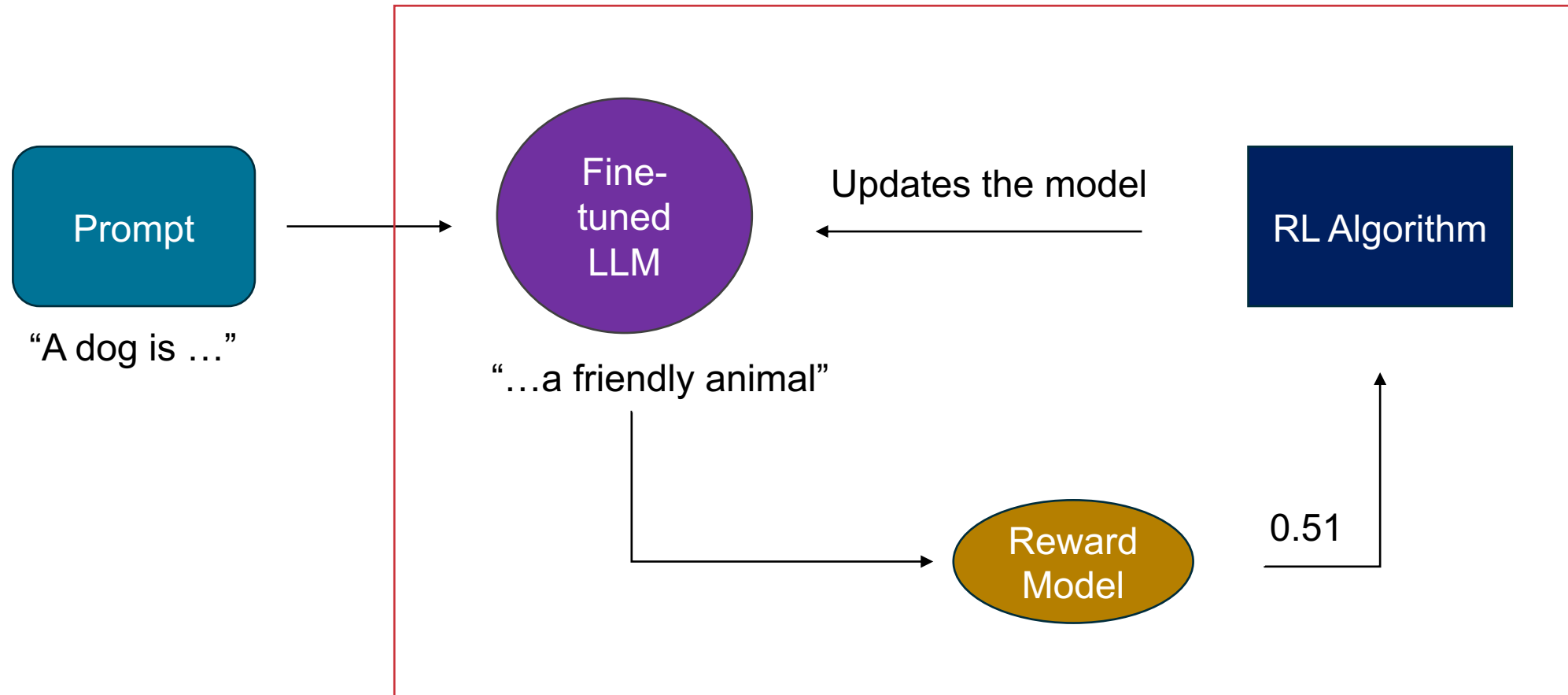


# Finetuning LLMs with RL



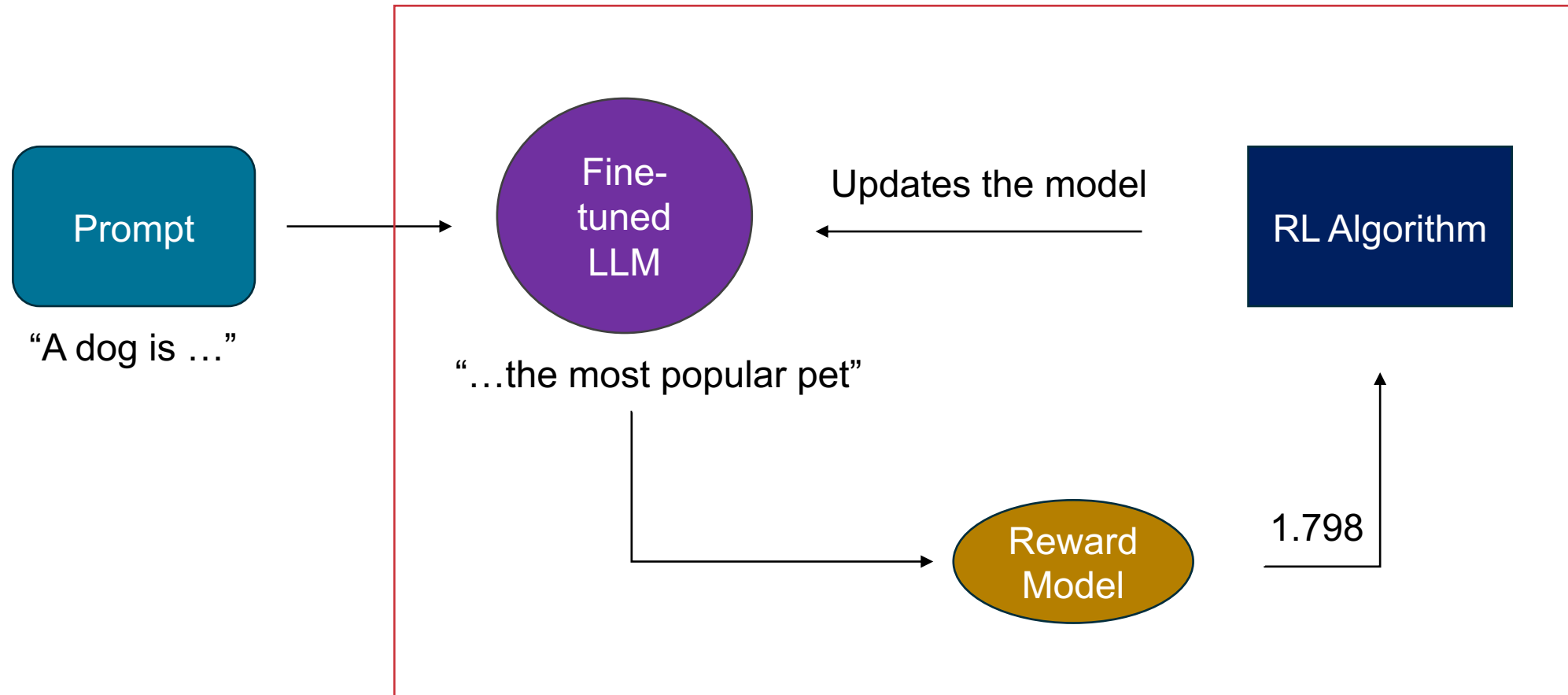
Iteration 1

# Finetuning LLMs with RL



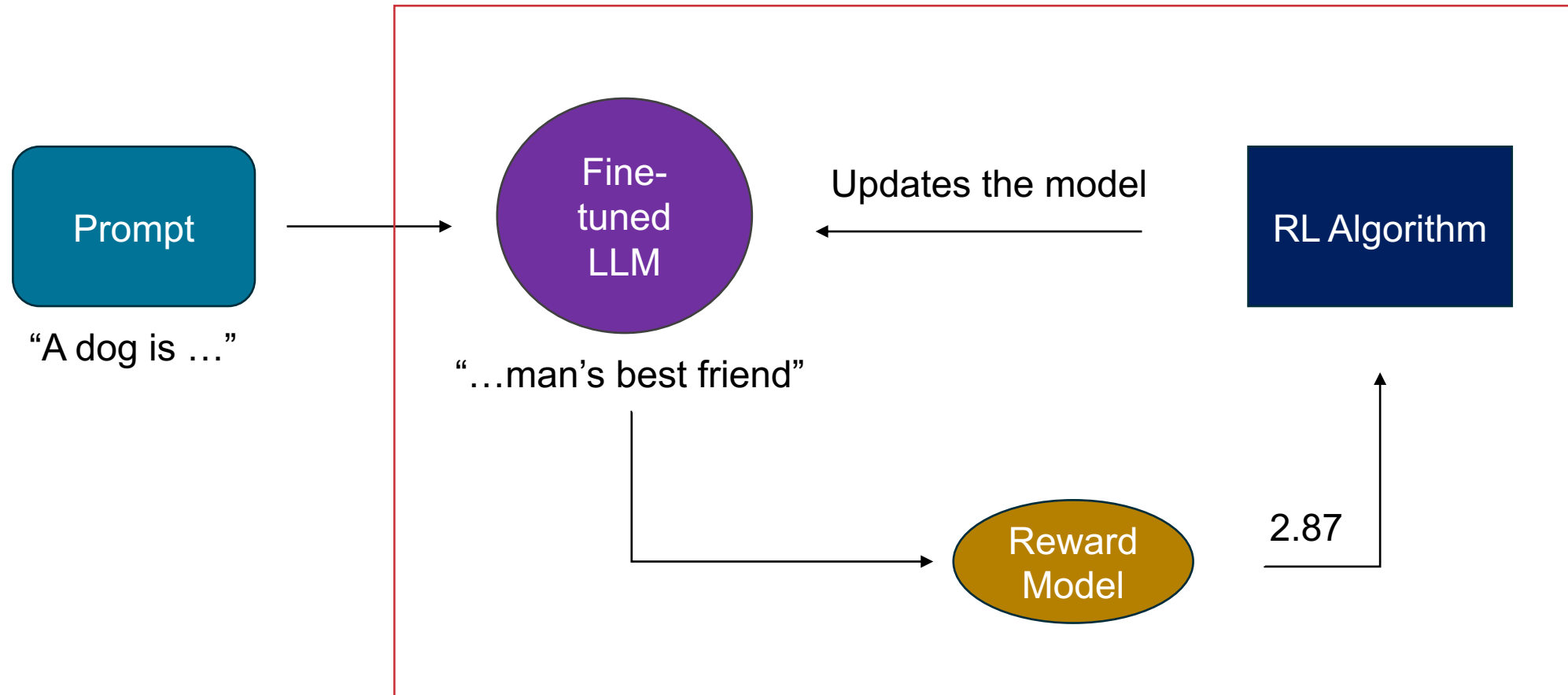
Iteration 2

# Finetuning LLMs with RL



Iteration 3

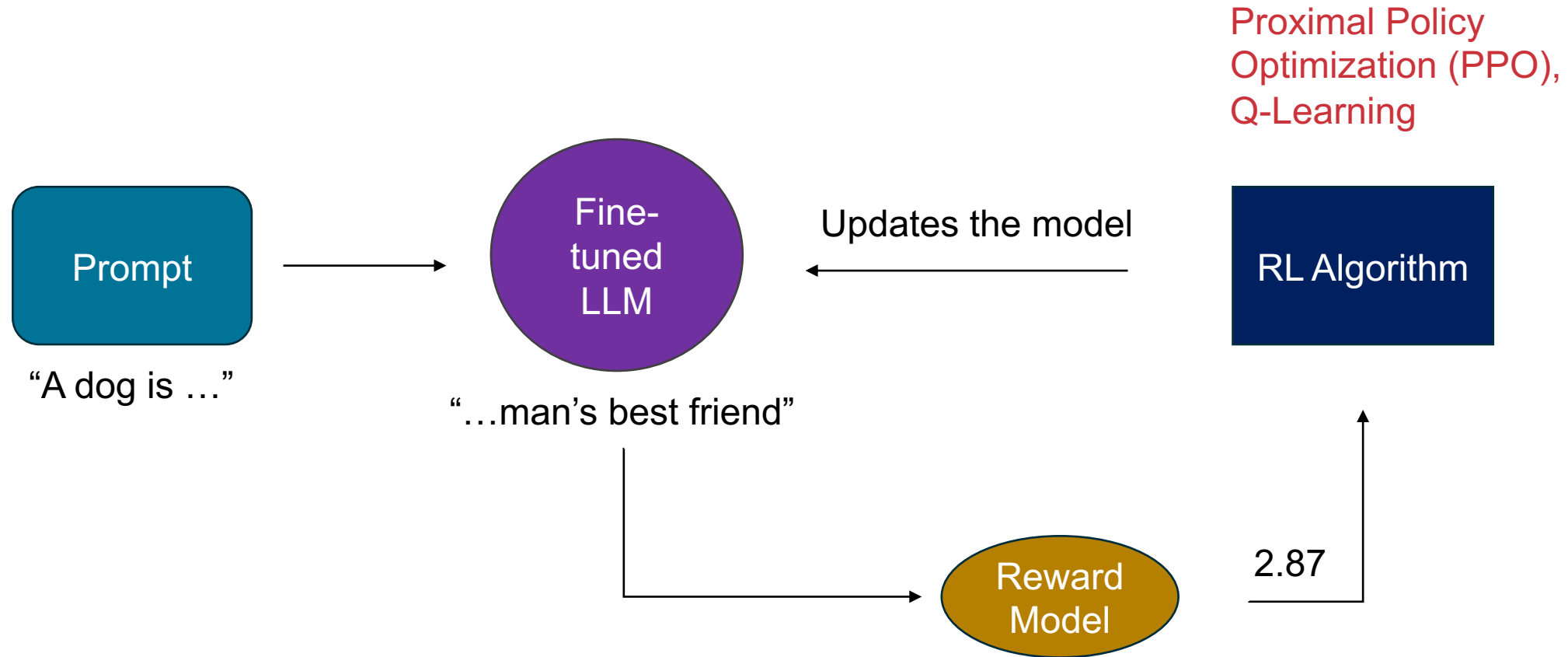
# Finetuning LLMs with RL



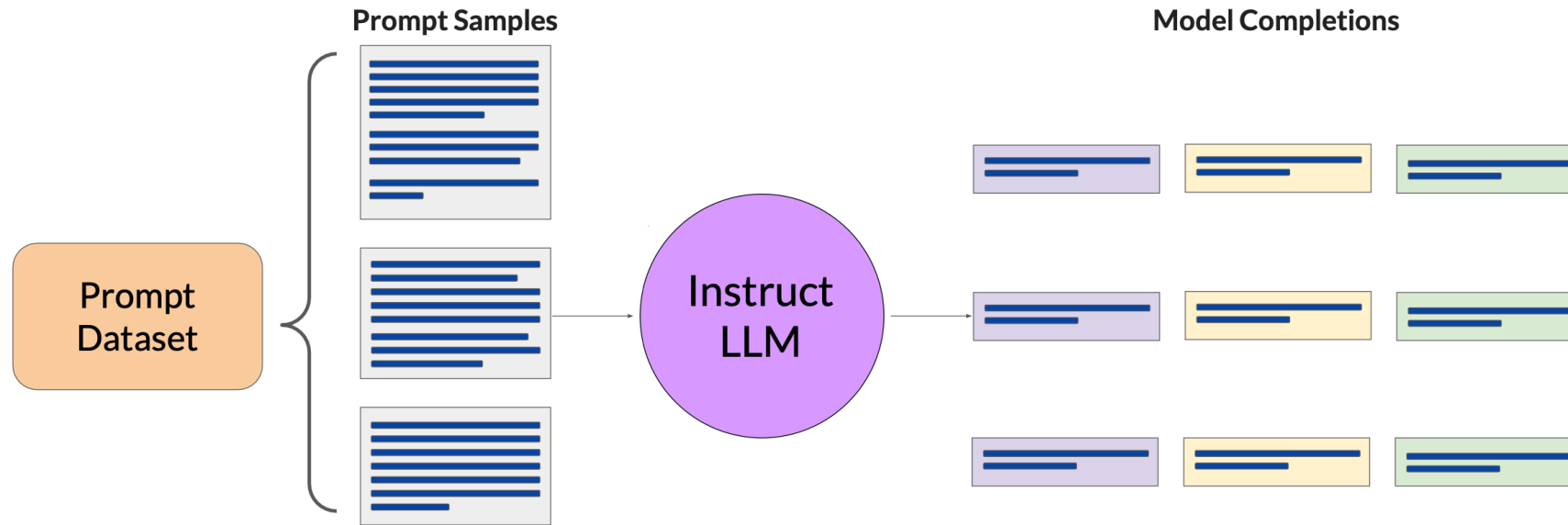
Iteration n



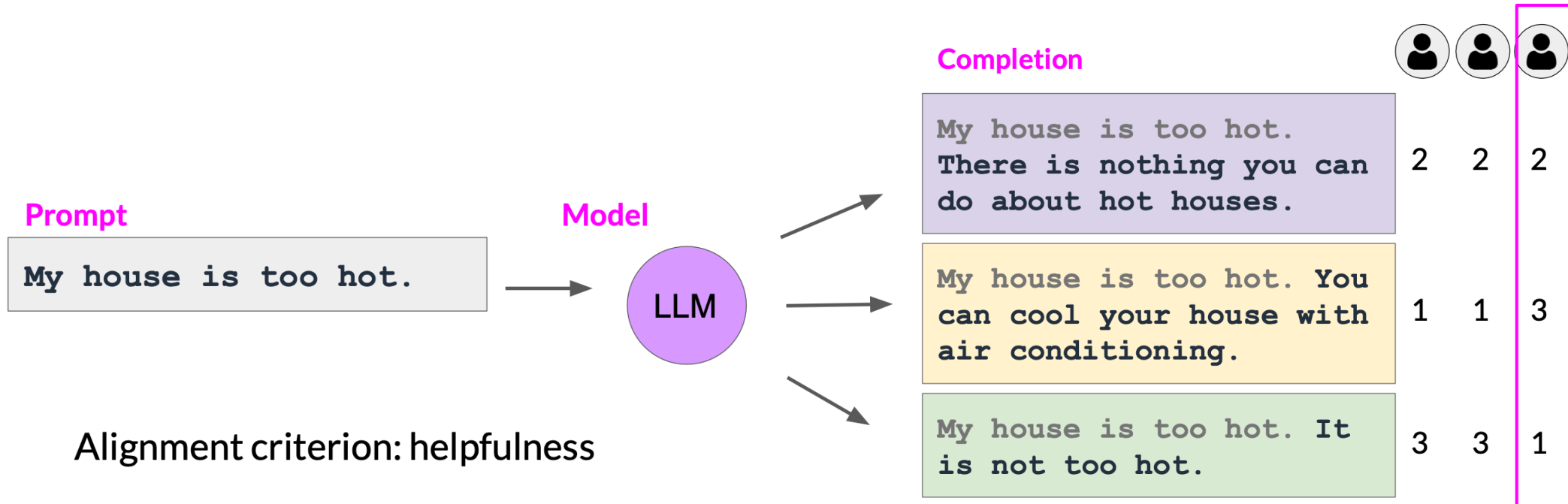
# Finetuning LLMs with RL



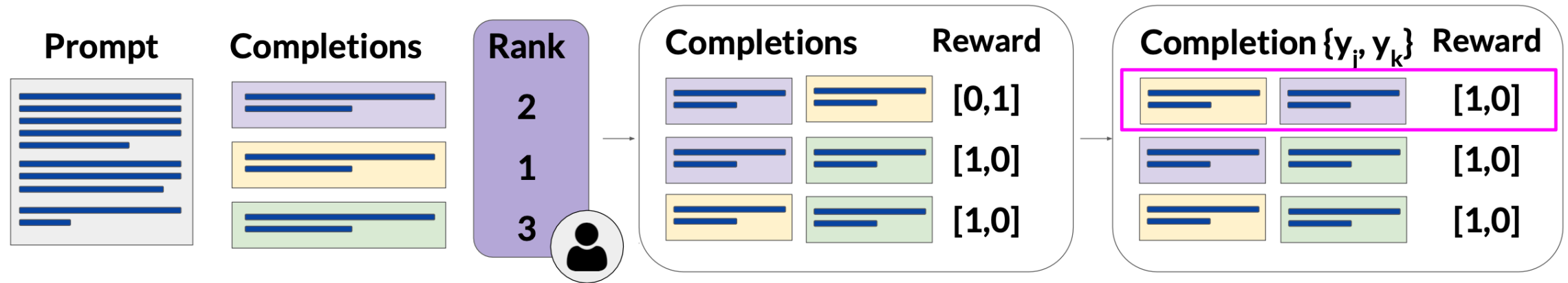
# Reward Model: Human Feedback



# Reward Model: Collect Human Feedback



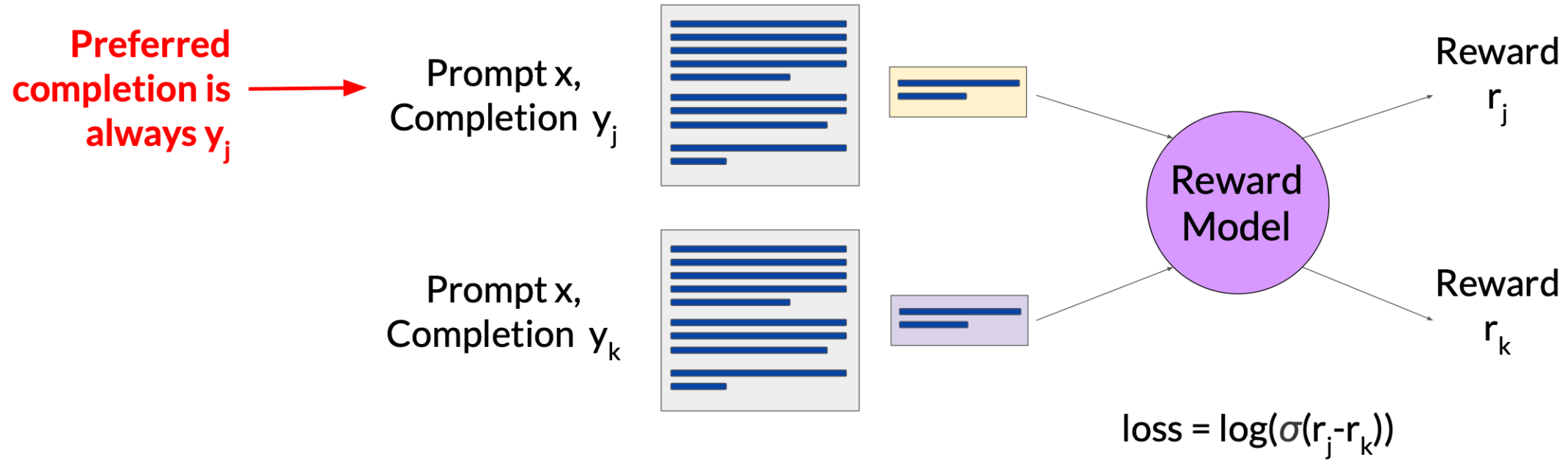
# Reward Model: Prepare labeled data for training



## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. Stiennon, Nisan, et al. "Learning to summarize with human feedback." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* 33 (2020): 3008-3021.

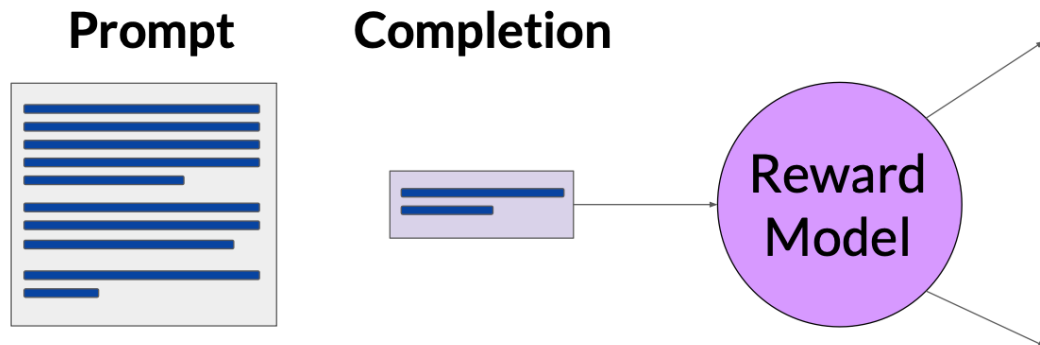
# Reward Model: Training



## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. Stiennon, Nisan, et al. "Learning to summarize with human feedback." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* 33 (2020): 3008-3021.

# Reward Model: Binary Prediction



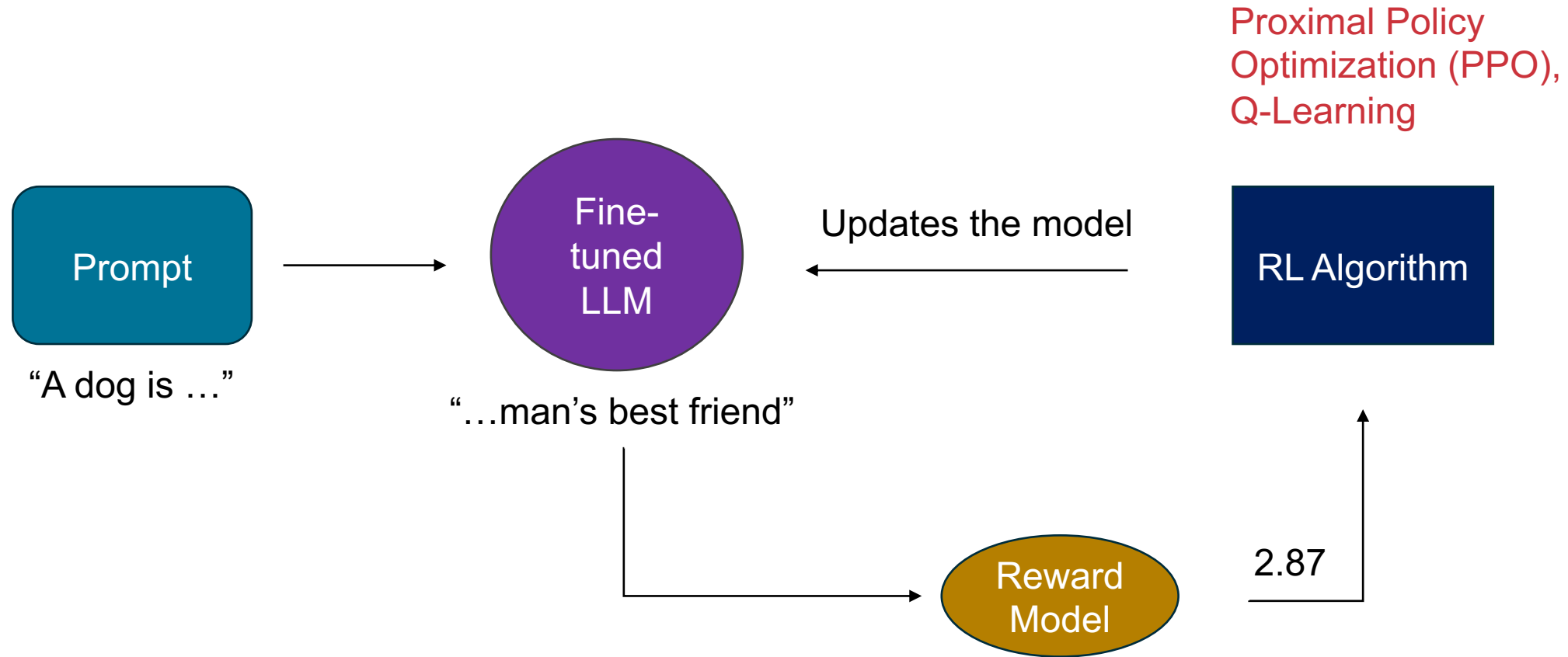
Tommy loves television		
	Logits	Probabilities
<b>Positive class (not hate)</b>	<b>3.171875</b>	0.996093
Negative class (hate)	-2.609375	0.003082

Tommy hates gross movies		
	Logits	Probabilities
<b>Positive class (not hate)</b>	<b>-0.535156</b>	0.337890
Negative class (hate)	0.137695	0.664062

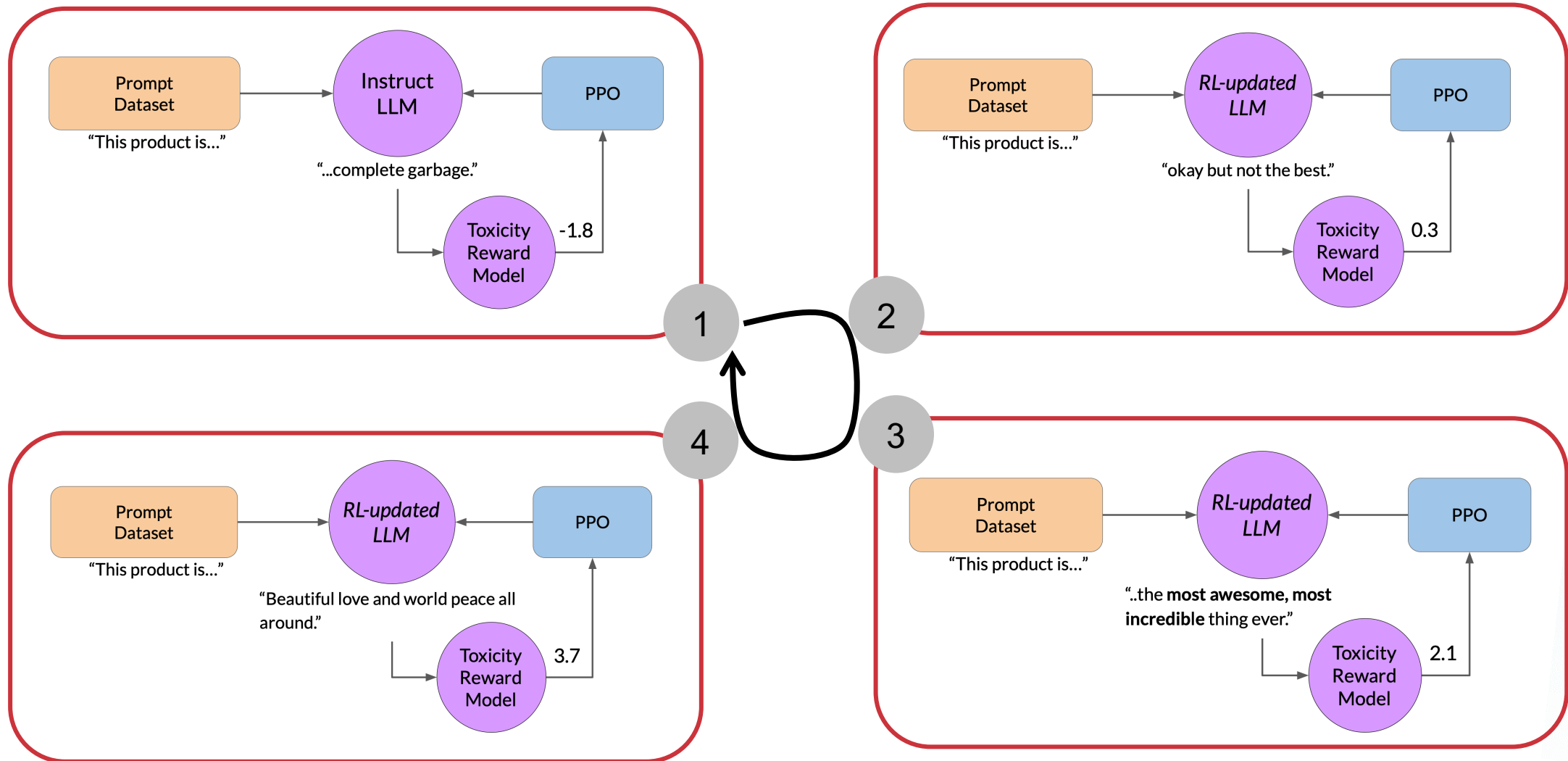
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# Finetuning LLMs with RL

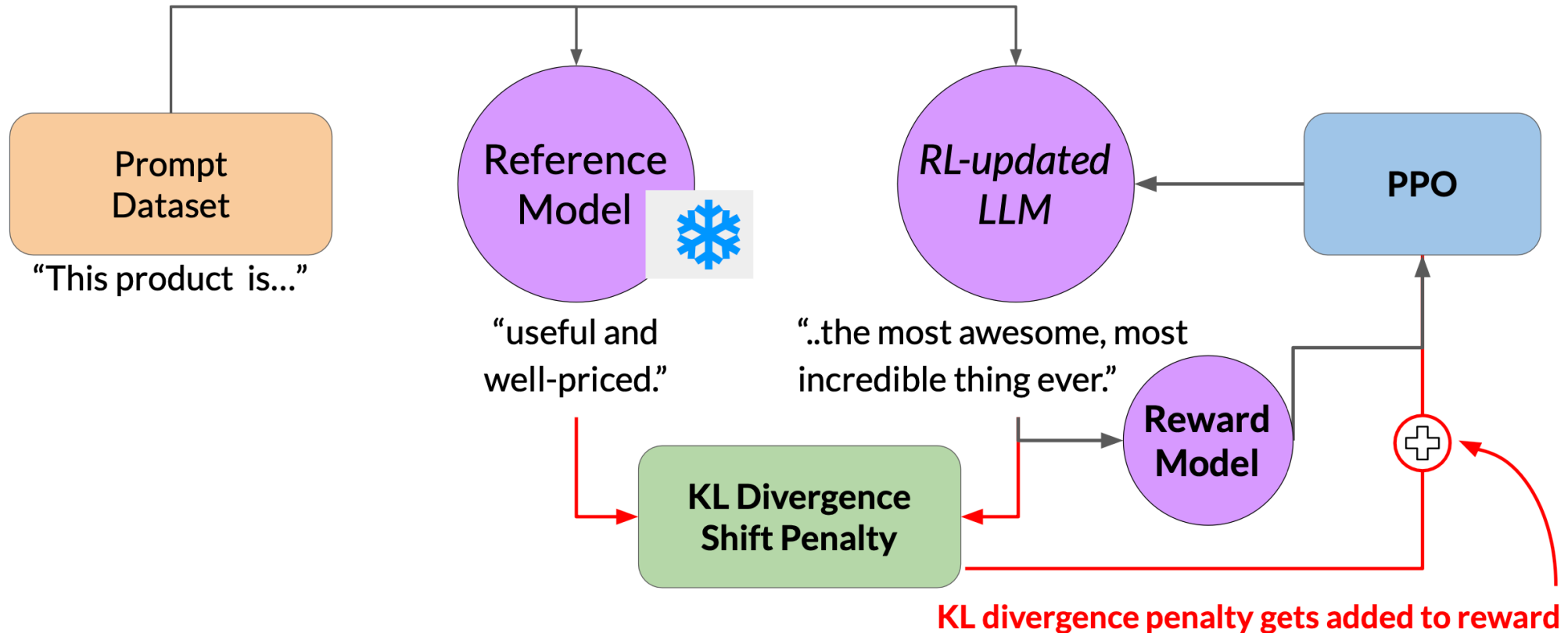


# RLHF Problem: Reward Hacking





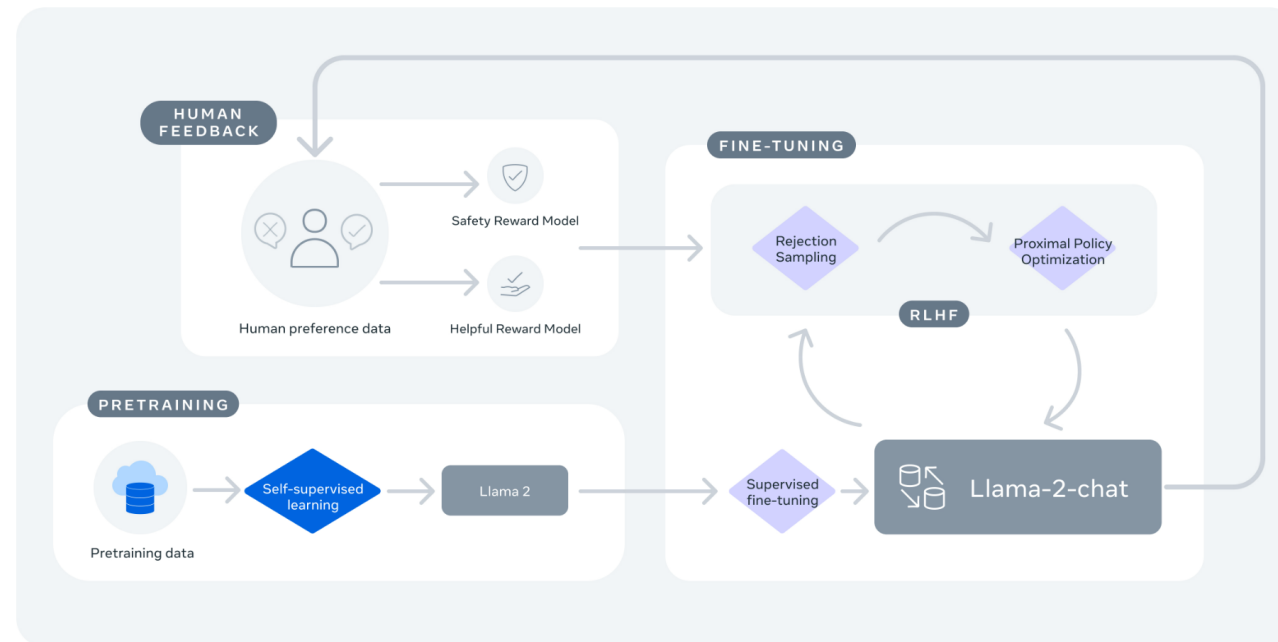
# Reward Hacking: Mitigation



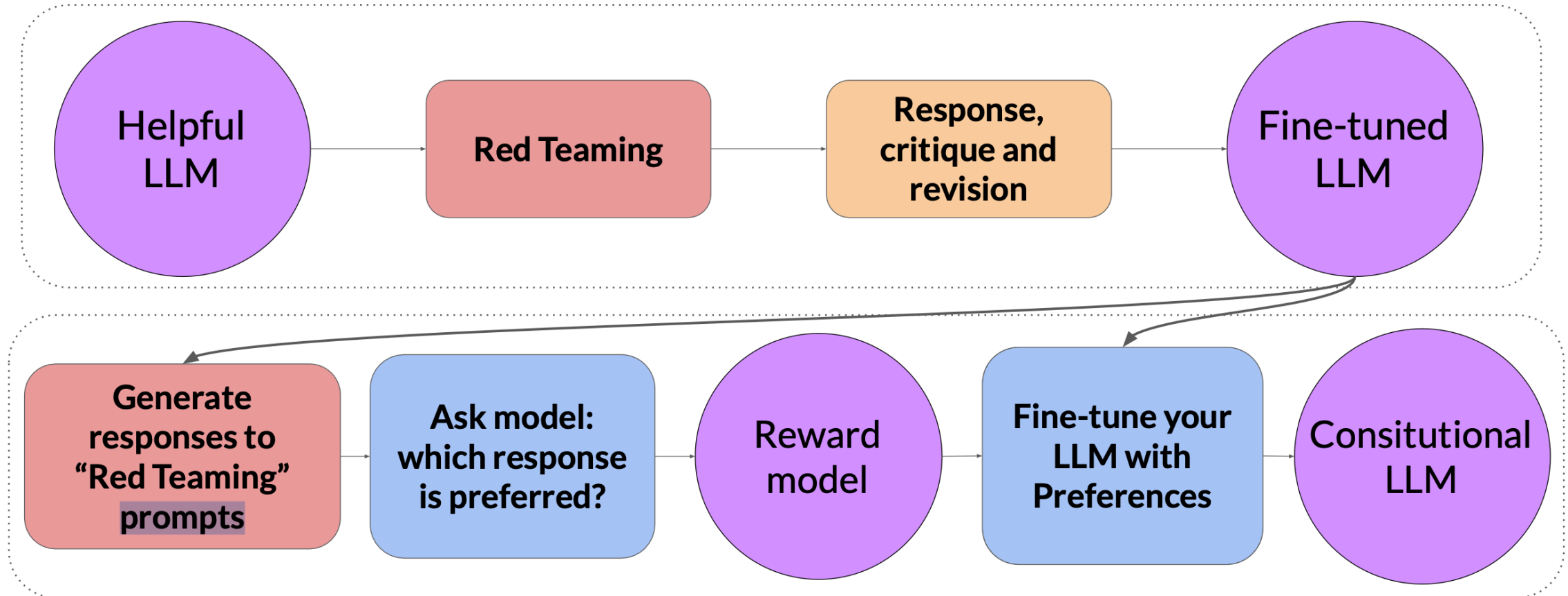
# Example: Llama-2

## Reinforcement learning from human feedback

Llama-2-chat uses reinforcement learning from human feedback to ensure safety and helpfulness.



# Scaling Human Feedback: Constitutional AI



## Resources:

1. <https://www.coursera.org/learn/generative-ai-with-llms/>
2. Bai, Yuntao, et al. "Constitutional ai: Harmlessness from ai feedback." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2212.08073* (2022).

# RLHF: Summary

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- Importance of Aligning LLMs with human feedback
- Reward Model
- Scaling Human Feedback



<https://en.uit.no/enhet/ifi>

# Thank You

Arctic LLM Workshop 2023  
Dept. of Computer Science



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