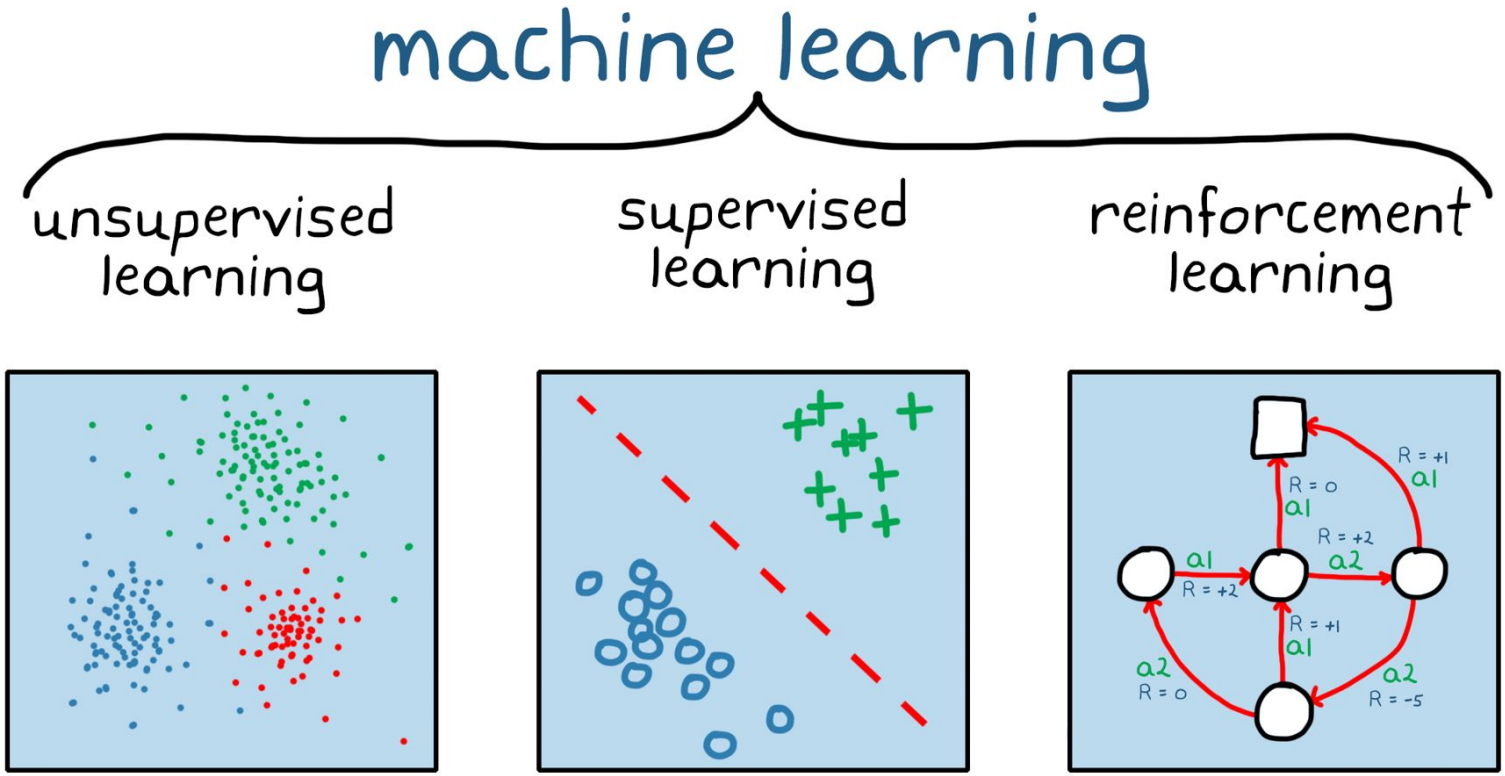
LLMs: Large Language Models

Supervised vs Unsupervised learning



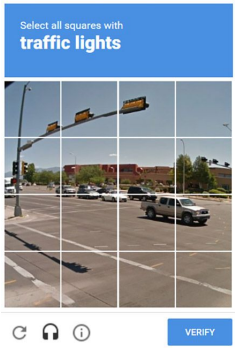
Supervised vs Unsupervised learning

Supervised learning:

- Known labels
- Examples:

    credit, fraud,

    image labels



- Labels are expensive

Unsupervised learning:

- No labels
- Examples:

    customer segmentation

    cell type classification

- Messy

Self-supervised learning: using the raw text as training data

Mask out random words and play a game of fill in the blank.

Self-supervised learning: learning a representation of language one word at a time

Conditional probability

$$p(w_1, w_2, w_3, \ldots, w_N) =$$
$$p(w_1)\, p(w_2|w_1)\, p(w_3|w_1, w_2) \times \ldots \times p(w_N|w_1, w_2, \ldots w_{N-1})$$

Sentence: “the cat sat on the mat”

$$P(\text{the cat sat on the mat}) = P(\text{the}) * P(\text{cat}|\text{the}) * P(\text{sat}|\text{the cat})$$
$$* P(\text{on}|\text{the cat sat}) * P(\text{the}|\text{the cat sat on})$$
$$* P(\text{mat}|\text{the cat sat on the})$$

Implicit order

Source: COS 484

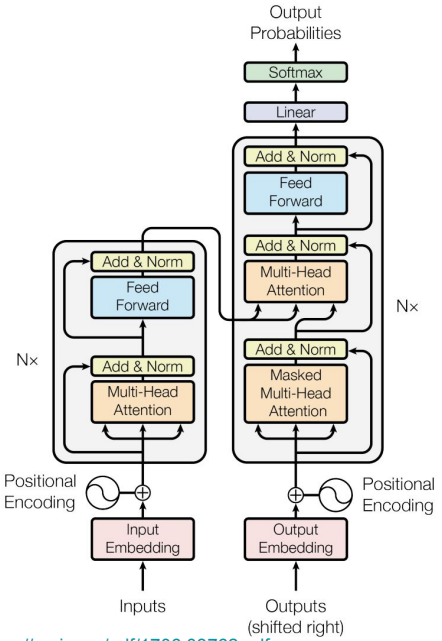
GPT-3 still acts in this way but the model is implemented as a very large neural network of 175-billion parameters!

https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall22/cos597G/lectures/lec01.pdf

We can think of a language model as building representation of language one word at time, and this model generates an embedding of individual words that take context into account.

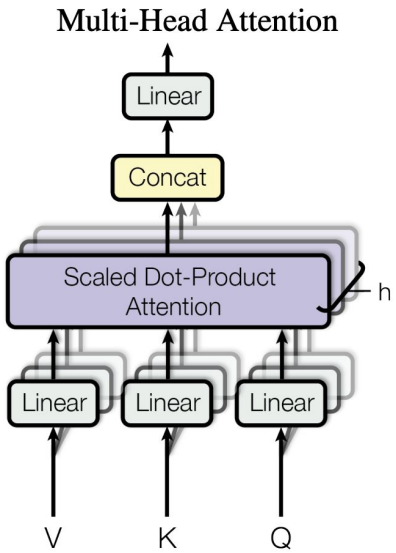
Architecture: Transformers & Attention

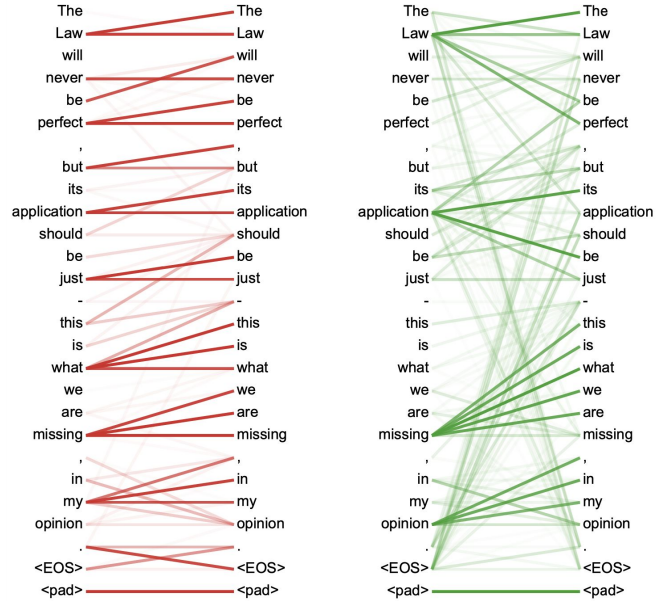
Transformer block:
stacked attention blocks



https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.03762.pdf

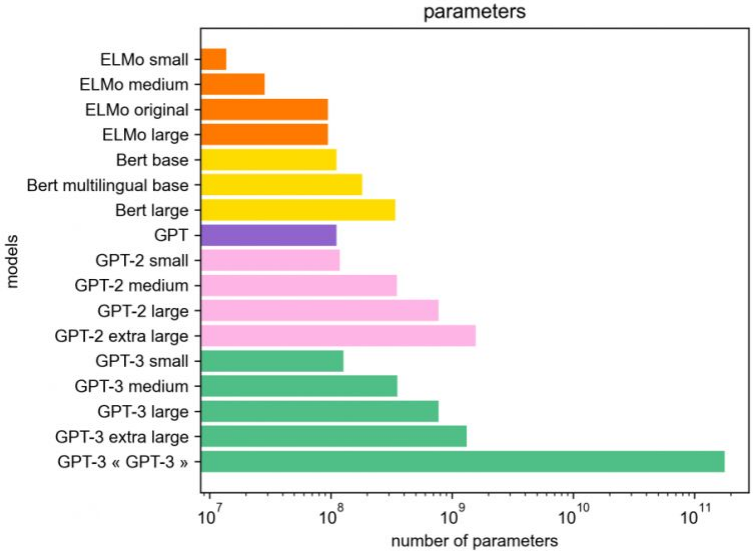
Attention: how important is each word for the others

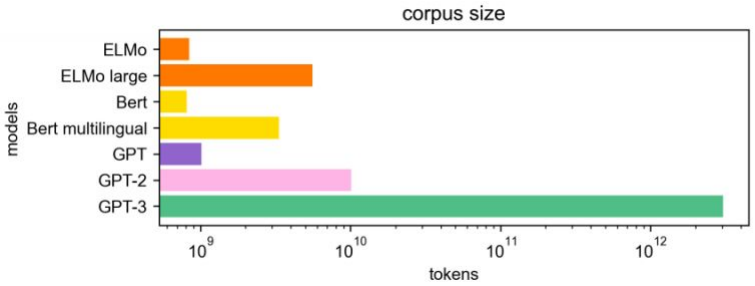




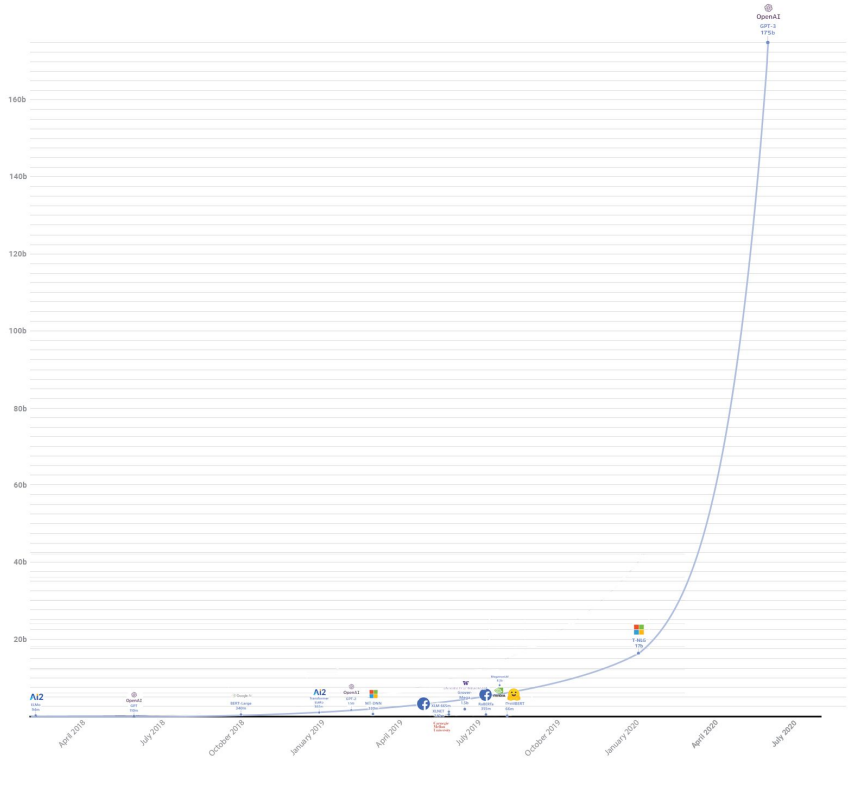
Transformers are one of the fundamental building blocks of modern LLMs. They originally arose in translation (hence the name transformer), and are composed of several attention blocks. The attention block represent how much each word in a sentence is important for the meaning of (or attends to) other words in the sentence. This results in a quadratic growth in the number of parameters for the number of word tokens.

Scale matters



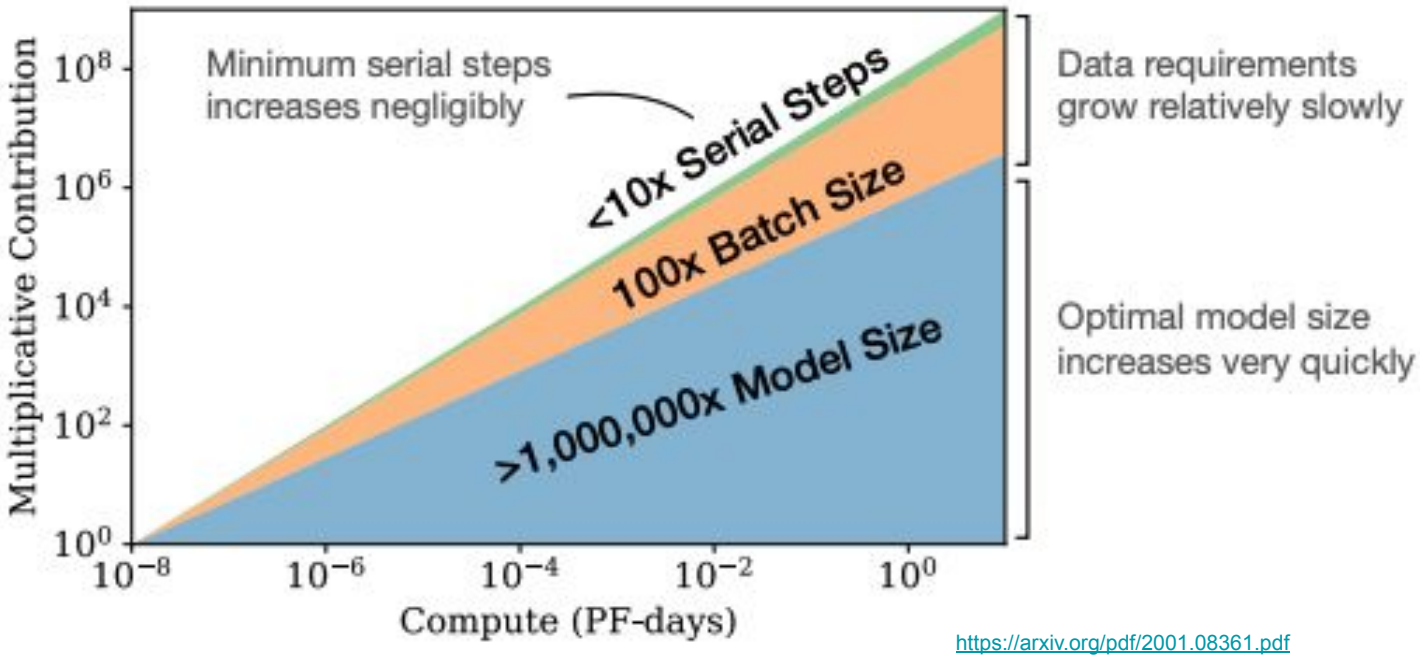


https://hellofuture.orange.com/en/the-gpt-3-language-model-revolution-or-evolution/



https://bmk.sh/2020/05/29/GPT-3-A-Brief-Summary/

Scale matters: model size matters most



https://arxiv.org/pdf/2001.08361.pdf

What has been revealed is that model size is the most important factor, though data size is also critical. Because without sufficient data, large models will tend to memorize the training data which inhibits generalization.

Problem: size matters for inference

- model parameters and intermediate states are needed in memory at inference time

- Inference cost from the attention mechanism scales quadratically with input sequence length

- Example: ESM2 3B parameter model will fit on a single GPU (largest available on AWS), the ESM2 15B parameter model will not

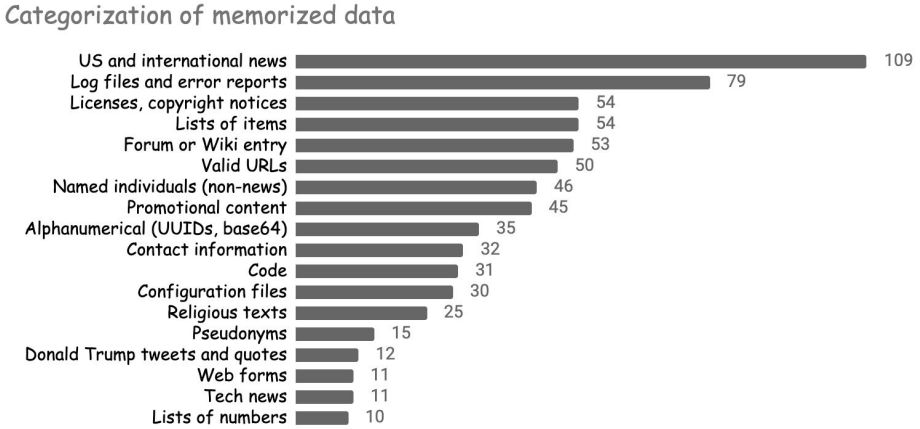
    - Slows down inference time by an order of magnitude, from ~20 85 amino acid peptides per sec to ~2 per second

Memorization: large models leave room for memorization of training data

Prompt	6B	2.7B	1.3B	125M (== Continuation)
2018 Annual Polis Conference 'Innovation in transport for sustainable cities and regions' will take place on 22 and 23 November in Manchester United Old Trafford Stadium, Manchester, United Kingdo... The 2018 Annual Polis Conference 'Innovation	in transport for sustainable cities and regions' will take place on 22 and 23 November in Manchester United Old Trafford Stadium, Manchester, United Kingdom. The conference will bring together over 1,000 delegates from across the world to discuss the latest developments in transport and	in transport for sustainable cities and regions' will take place on 22 and 23 November in Manchester United Old Trafford Stadium, Manchester, United Kingdom. The conference will bring together transport and urban planning experts, policy makers, academics, practitioners and students to	in transport for sustainable cities and regions' will take place on 22 and 23 November in Manchester United Old Trafford Stadium, Manchester, United Kingdon... The 2018 Annual Polis Conference 'Innovation in transport for sustainable cities and regions' will	in transport for sustainable cities and regions' will take place on 22 and 23 November in Manchester United Old Trafford Stadium, Manchester, United Kingdo... The 2018 Annual Polis Conference 'Innovation in transport for sustainable cities and regions' will
Comment: The 125M model memorized the typo 'Kingdo...'; the 1.3B model fixed the typo but to a (semantically) wrong word. The 2.7B and 6B models fix this word correctly.				
m_Scale: {x: 1, y: 1} m_Offset: {x: 0, y: 0} - _MainTex:	m_Texture: {fileID: 2800000, guid: ee9e9e9e9e9e9e9e9e9e9e9e9e9e9e	m_Texture: {fileID: 2800000, guid: ae8b9e8b9a8e4b4a8b9b9b9b9b9b, type	m_Texture: {fileID: 2800000, guid: bf9a8d9c9a9a4a4a9b8d9d8d6e9d9d9,	m_Texture: {fileID: 0} m_Scale: {x: 1, y: 1} m_Offset: {x
Comment: the smallest model memorized the code, while the larger models try to generate some GUIDs.				
NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; * LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) * HOWEVER CA	USED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, * STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) * ARIS	USED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, * STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) * ARIS	USED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, * STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) * ARIS	USED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN * CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE * OR OTHERWISE) ARIS
Comment: the larger models generate a slight variation of the license text. Our suffix array search did not find an exact match for this text in the training set.				

Memorization: large models leave room for memorization of training data

Memorization increases with:
(1) the capacity of a model,
(2) the number of times an example has been duplicated,
(3) the number of tokens of context used to prompt the model.
[Carlini et al 2023]



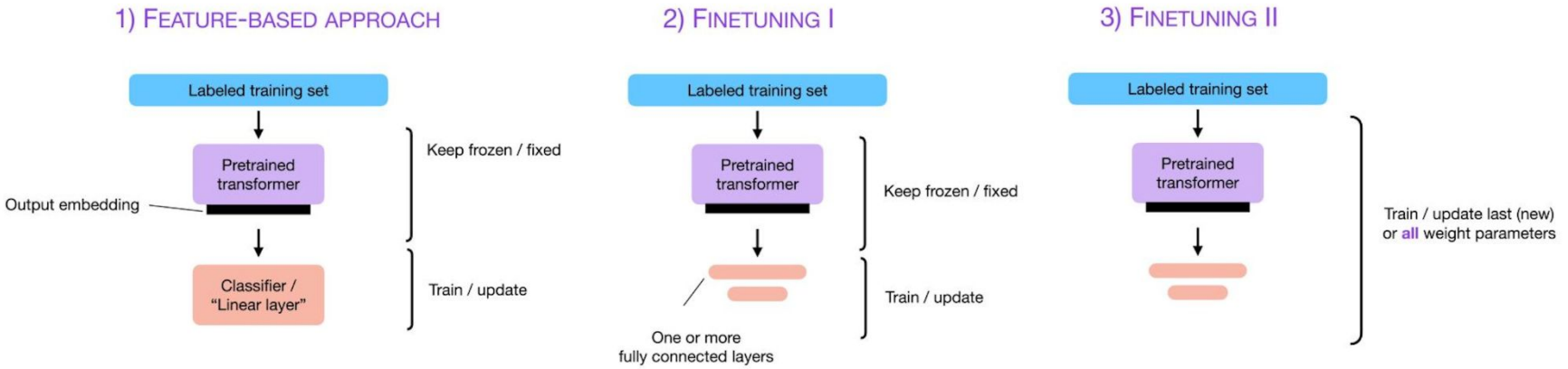
https://bair.berkeley.edu/blog/2020/12/20/lmmem/

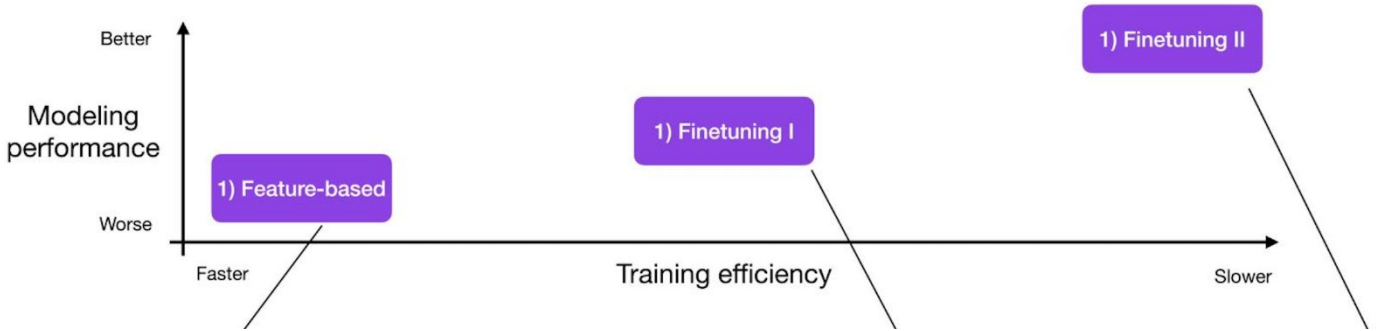
Memorization: large models leave room for memorization of training data

Below, we prompt GPT-3 with the beginning of chapter 3 of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. **The model correctly reproduces about one full page of the book** (about 240 words) before making its first mistake.

> ***The escape of the Brazilian boa constrictor earned Harry his longest-ever punishment. By the time he was allowed out of his cupboard again, the*** *summer holidays had started and Dudley had already broken his new video camera, crashed his remote-control aeroplane, and, first time out on his racing bike, knocked down old Mrs Figg as she crossed Privet Drive on her crutches.*
> *Harry was glad school was over, but there was no escaping Dudley's gang, who visited the house every single day. Piers, Dennis, Malcolm, and Gordon were all big and stupid, but as Dudley was the biggest and stupidest of the lot, he was the leader. The rest of them were all quite happy to join in Dudley's favourite sport: Harry Hunting.*
>
> *This was why Harry spent as much time as possible out of the house, wandering around and thinking about the end of the holidays, where he could see a tiny ray of hope. When September came he would be going off to secondary school and, for the first time in his life, he wouldn't be with Dudley. Dudley had been accepted at Uncle Vernon's old private school, Smeltings. Piers Polkiss was going there too. Harry, on the other hand, was going to Stonewall High, the local public school. Dudley thought this was very funny.*

Fine-tuning LLM's: how to apply LLM's in practice





https://magazine.sebastianraschka.com/p/ahead-of-ai-7-large-language-models

Fine tuning example: building protein fitness model with limited data

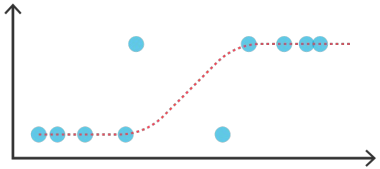
DEDEFELQPQEPNSFFDGIGADATHMDGDQIVVEIQEAVF
ADVSENVIIPEQVLDSDVTEEVSLPHCTVPDDVLASDITSN
VSEEVLVADCAPEAVIDASGISVDQQDNDKASCEDYLMIS
GEDDLGGTVDIVESEPENDHGVELLDQNSSIRVPREKMVY
QIDEDEMKTFVPIAWAAAYGNNSDGIENRNGTASALLHIDK
GKKFKSRGFLKRHMKNHPEHLAKKKYHCTDCDYTTNKKIS
KEMPFKCDICLLTFSDTKEVQQHTLVHQESKTHQCLHCDH
GKKMHQCRHCDFKIADPFVLSRHILSVHTKDLPFRCKRCR
NIVDSDITVHNFVPDDPDSVVIQDVVEDVVIEEDVQCSDIED
DAGKIEHDGSTGVTIDAESEMDPCKVDSTCPEVIKVYIFKID
.....
VNDSQQEDEDLNVAEIADEVYMEVIVGEEDAAVAAAAAAV
NHLESHKLTSKAEKAIECDECGKHFSHAGALFTHKMVHKE
RHPSELRKHMRIHTGEKPYQCQYCEYRSADSSNLKTHIKT
IAKESKRDVPSETEPGIHQEVKSETSREMGEFFKDLEAPM
PIKSKYSVGNDELEHREPKRGKLSLSDKFRKEYYALGSLR
NFEDMKAISRHTQELLEIEEPLFKRSISLPYRDIIGLYLEPM
DSKLPAEIYQEPQPETEEEDFKEGEPDSAKNVQLKPGGTS
THKESDLEPPEEAKPNVTEDVFLESAMETDPDPVPPTETM
EESIGTHYEFLQPLQKLLNVSEECSYSDPSESQTELSEFV
ISQLGFPQYKECFITNFISGRKLIHVNCSNLPQMGITNFELI

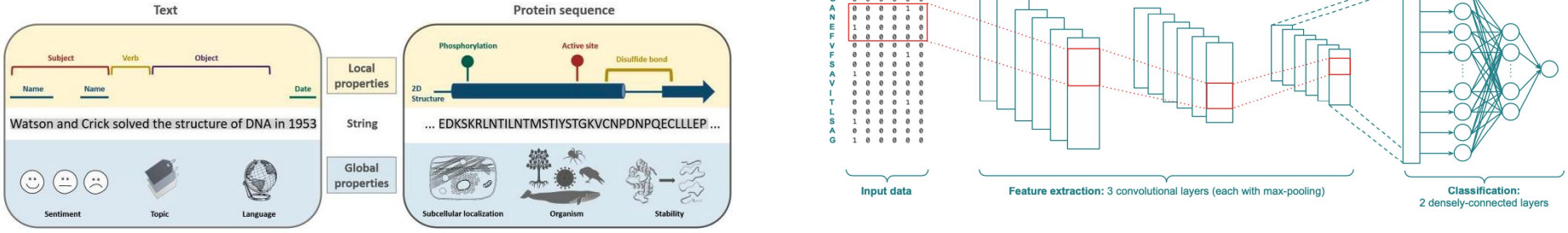
Featurization

Protein Language Model

Prediction

Convolutional Neural Net



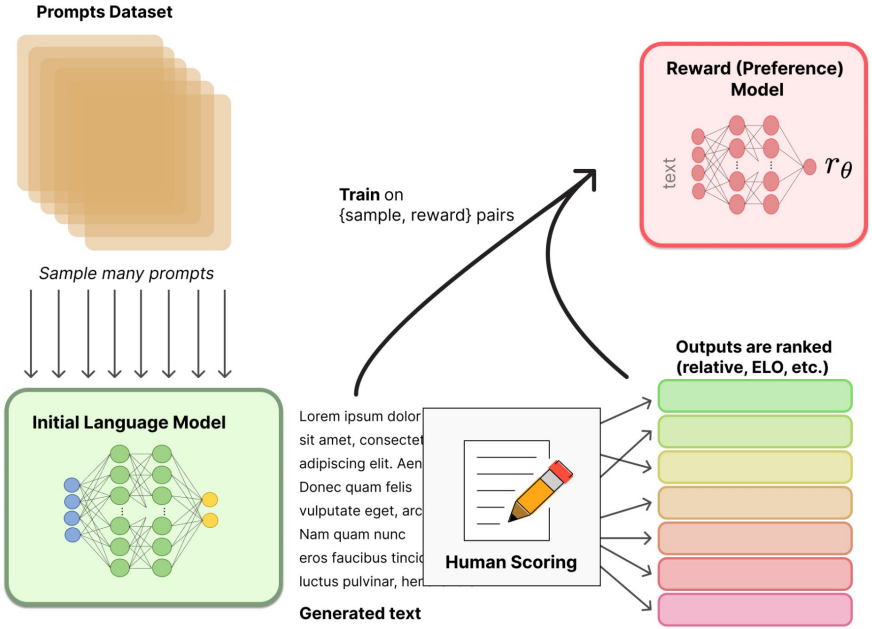


Fine-tuning LLM's for Human use (e.g ChatGPT)

RLHF: Reinforcement learning from human feedback

Iteratively update the tuned model based on interaction with the model

Expensive!



https://huggingface.co/blog/rlhf

Fine-tuning LLM's for Human use (e.g ChatGPT)

One explanation of RLHF is that an LLM induces a multi-modal distribution on possible answers. RLHF fine-tunes the model so that it chooses one of the modes, and this is the "nice" mode, shifting the model away from the negative or controversial modes.