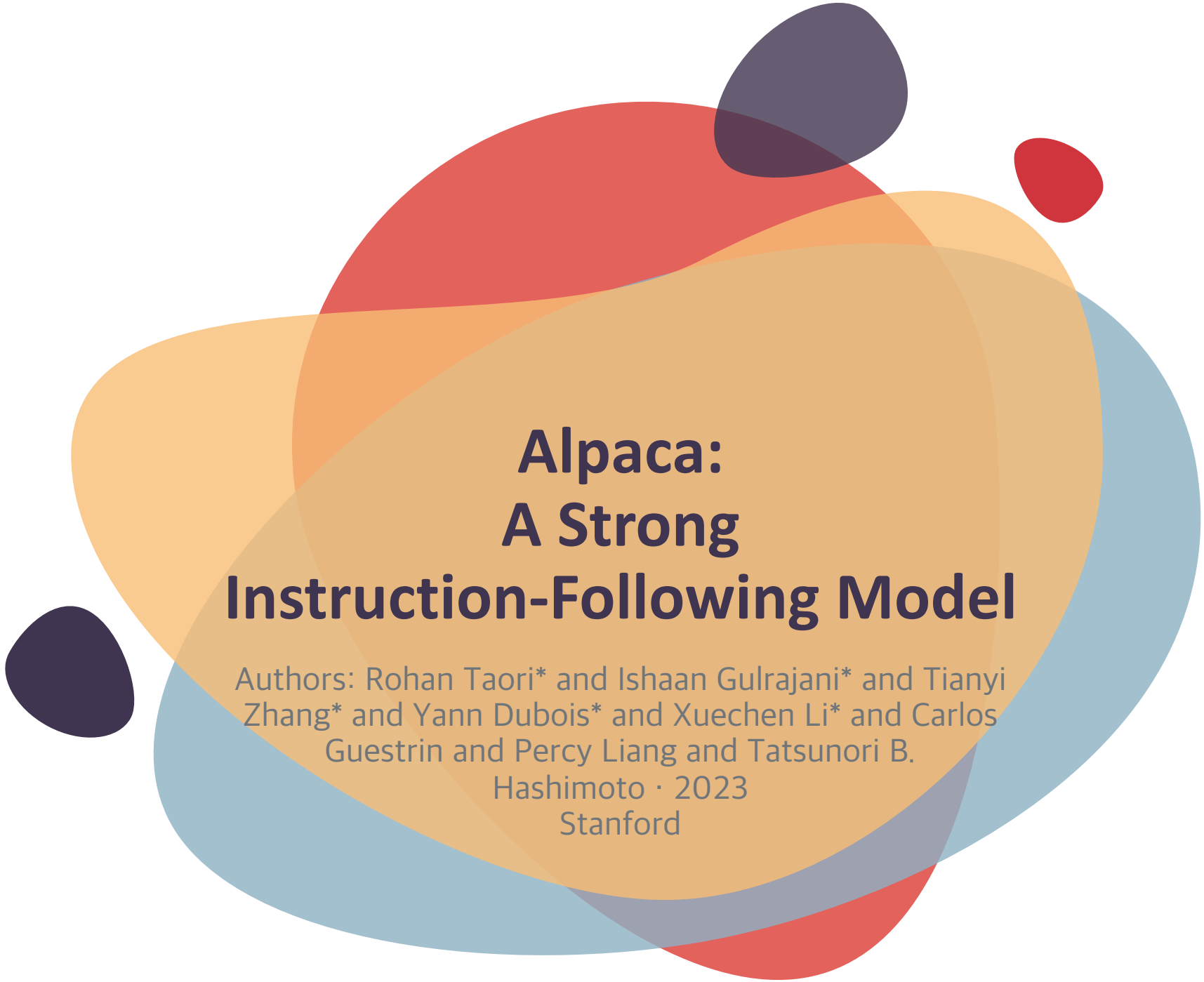


Alpaca: A Strong Instruction-Following Model

Authors: Rohan Taori* and Ishaan Gulrajani* and Tianyi Zhang* and Yann Dubois* and Xuechen Li* and Carlos Guestrin and Percy Liang and Tatsunori B. Hashimoto · 2023
Stanford

00

Summary

- Meta에서 공개한 LLaMA와 Self-Instruct 조합으로 꽤 괜찮은 instruction tuning model Alpaca 개발
- 예산 600$ 이하로 만듬
  - 52K Instruction -> $500
  - 3 hours 8 80GB A100s -> $100
- HF로 FSDP 사용 7B 모델 학습
- Davinci-003이랑 성능 비슷
- safety나 기타 이슈는 존재하지만 공개
- 데이터 모델링 측면에서 참고용으로 활용도 있어보임

Stanford Alpaca

https://crfm.stanford.edu/2023/03/13/alpaca.html

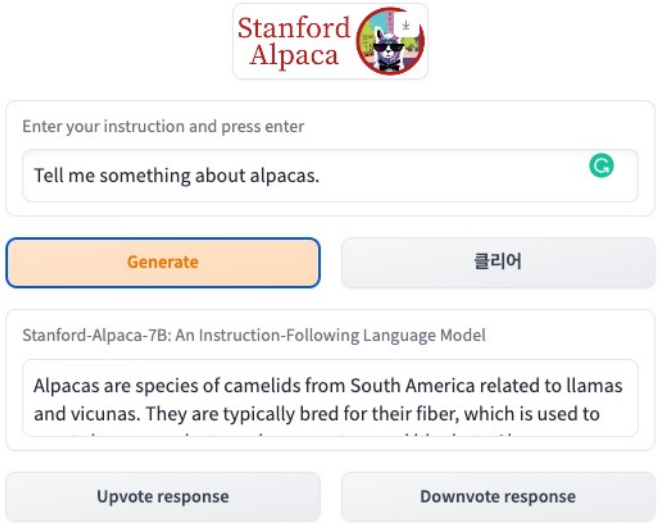
01

Introduction

- GPT-3.5, ChatGPT, Claude, Bing Chat등 다양한 Instruction-following 모델들이 나옴
- 해결해야될 문제들 많지만 academia는 연구가 쉽지 않다!
  ex) closed-source models such as OpenAI's text-davinci-003.
- LLaMA 7B짜리로 잘 튜닝해서 Alpaca라는거 만들었음

self-instruct에서는 그냥 davinci (GPT3) 사용

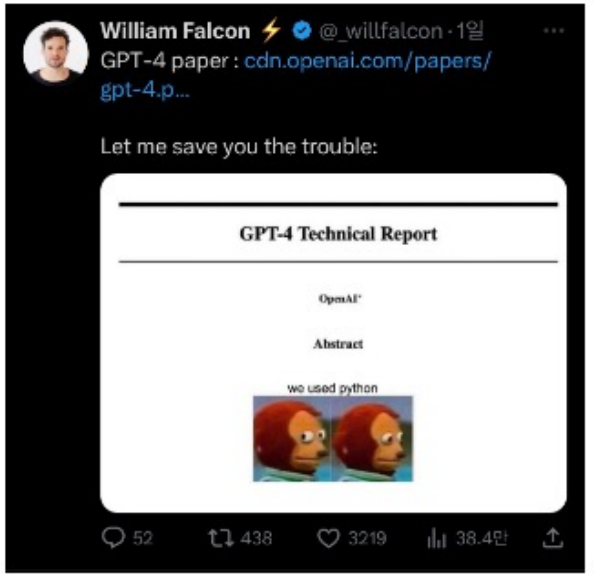
  - 52K instruction-following demonstrations generated in the style of self-instruct using text-davinci-003.
  - text-davinci-003이랑 성능비슷
  - Interaction demo도 공개



01

Introduction

- Alpaca는 academic research에 한정해서 사용가능, commercial use는 금지됨
  - First, Alpaca is based on LLaMA, which has a non-commercial license
  - Second, the instruction data is based on OpenAI's text-davinci-003, whose terms of use prohibit developing models that compete with OpenAI.

OpenAI terms of use	closedAI
2. Usage Requirements (a) **Use of Services**. You may access, and we grant you a non-exclusive right to use, the Services in accordance with these Terms. You will comply with these Terms and all applicable laws when using the Services. We and our affiliates own all rights, title, and interest in and to the Services. (b) **Feedback**. We appreciate feedback, comments, ideas, proposals and suggestions for improvements. If you provide any of these things, we may use it without restriction or compensation to you. (c) **Restrictions**. You may not (i) use the Services in a way that infringes, misappropriates or violates any person's rights; (ii) reverse assemble, reverse compile, decompile, translate or otherwise attempt to discover the source code or underlying components of models, algorithms, and systems of the Services (except to the extent such restrictions are contrary to applicable law); (iii) use output from the Services to develop models that compete with OpenAI; (iv) except as permitted through the API, use any	

02

Training recipe

Text-davinci-003

175 Self-Instruct seed tasks

Modified Self-instruct Instruction Generation

Meta
LLaMA 7B

52K Instruction-following examples

Supervised Finetuning

Alpaca 7B

Example seed task

Instruction: Brainstorm a list of possible New Year's resolutions.

Output:
- Lose weight
- Exercise more
- Eat healthier

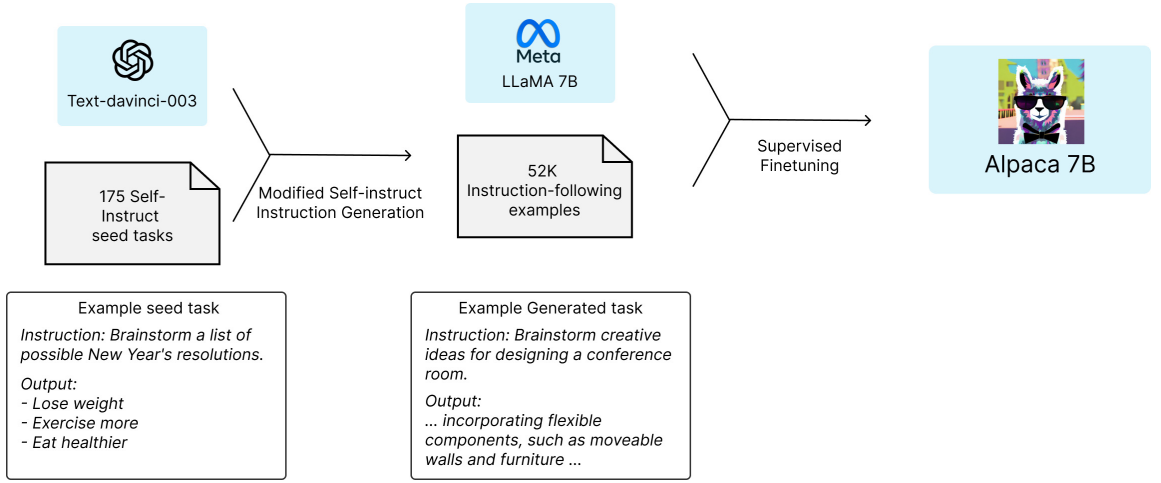
Example Generated task

Instruction: Brainstorm creative ideas for designing a conference room.

Output:
... incorporating flexible components, such as moveable walls and furniture ...

02

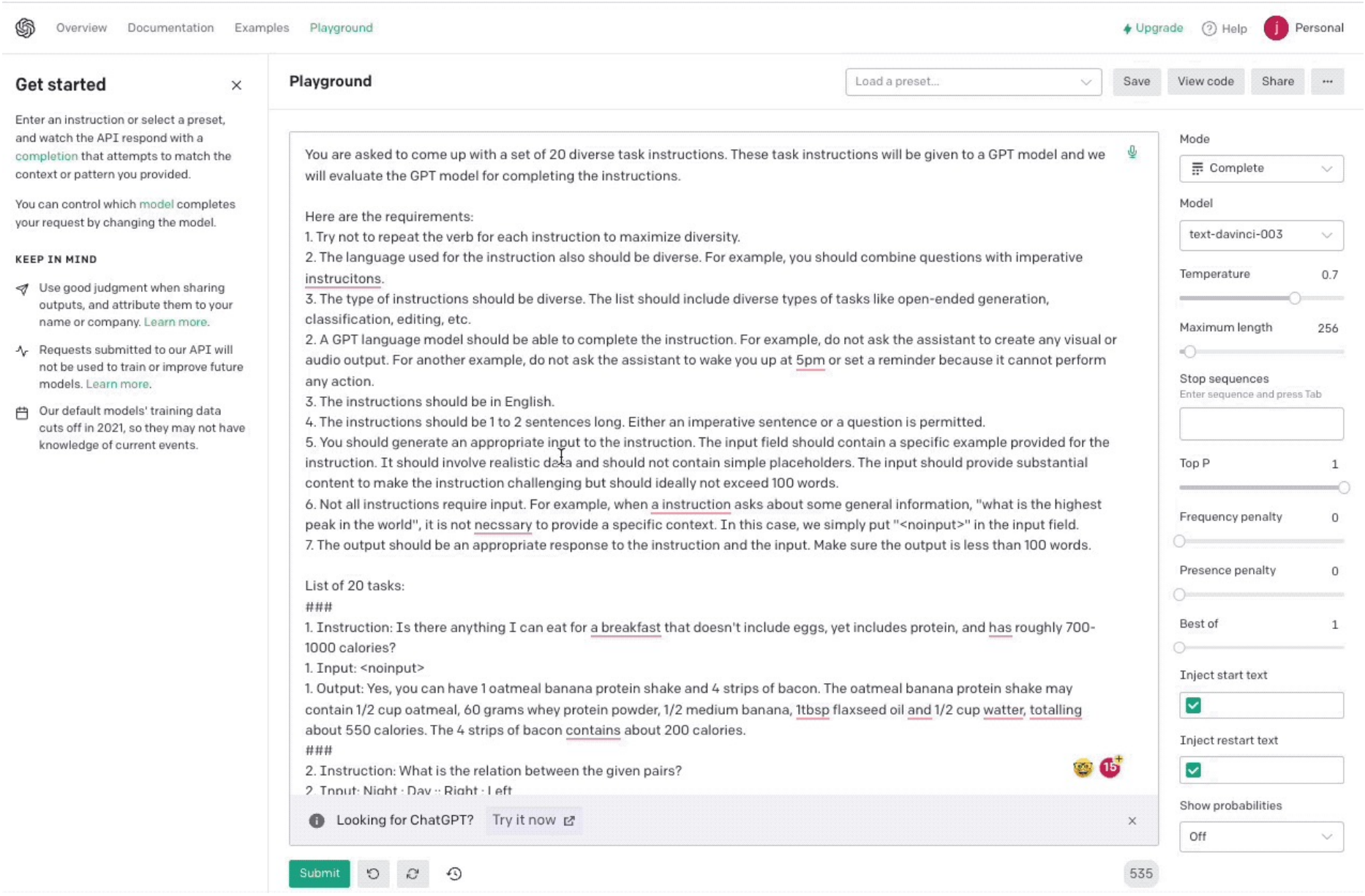
Training recipe



- Data Generation Process (self-Instruct를 단순화 해서 사용)
  - We used text-davinci-003 to generate the instruction data instead of davinci.
  - We wrote a new prompt (prompt.txt) that explicitly gave the requirement of instruction generation to text-davinci-003. (프롬프트를 생성할때 requirements를 줌)
  - We adopted much more aggressive batch decoding, i.e., generating 20 instructions at once, which significantly reduced the cost of data generation.
  - We simplified the data generation pipeline by discarding the difference between classification and non-classification instructions. (분류냐 아니냐 구분하는거 삭제함)
  - We only generated a single instance for each instruction, instead of 2 to 3 instances as in LLaMA.

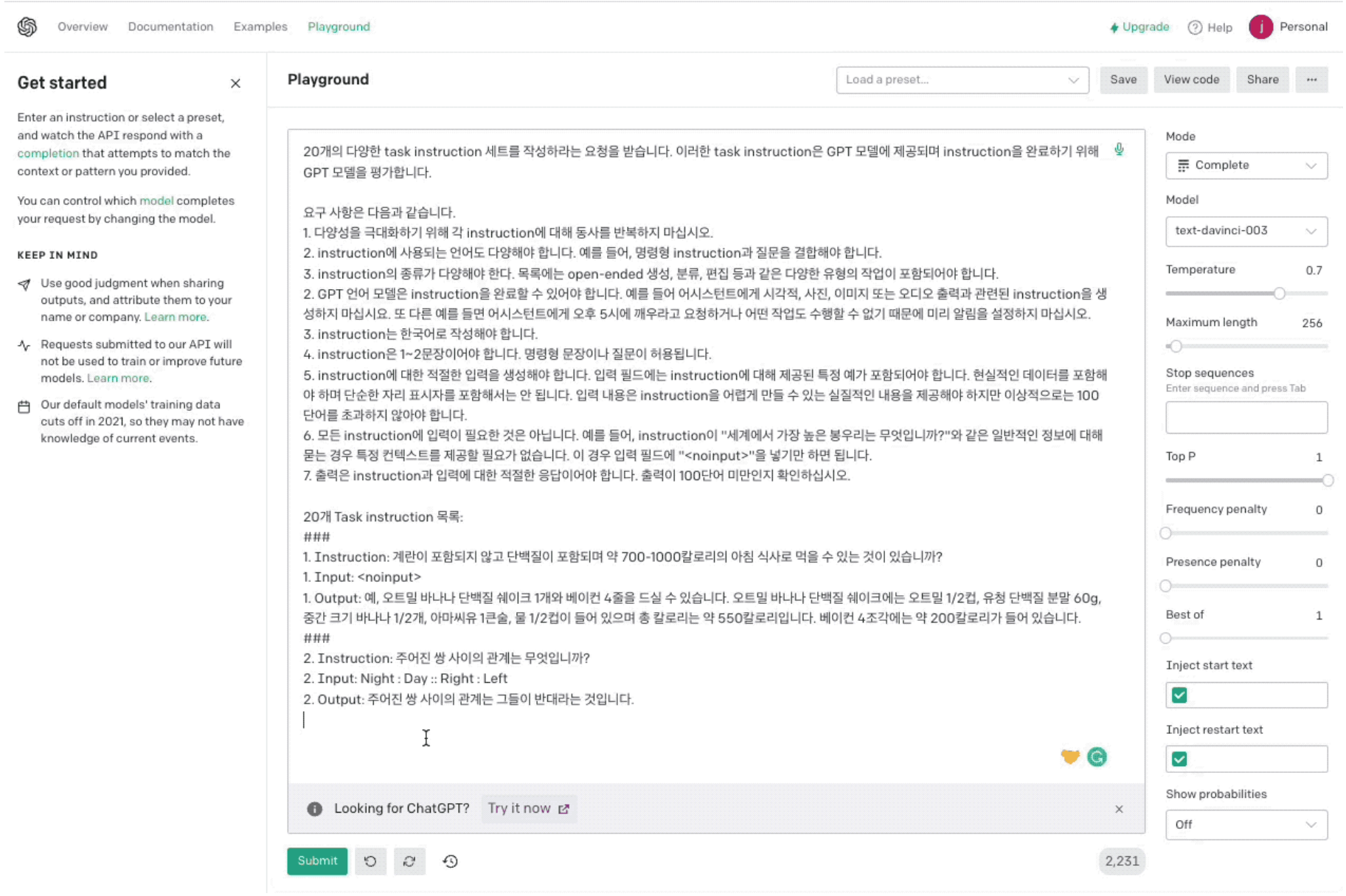
02

Training recipe



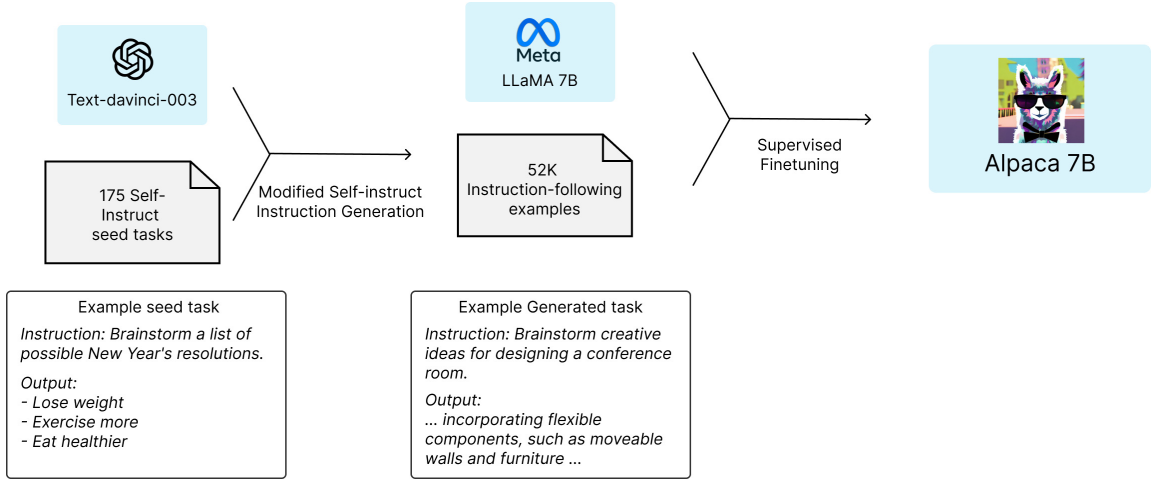
02

Training recipe



02

Training recipe



- 52K unique instruction -> $500
- fine-tuned the LLaMA models using Hugging Face's training framework, taking advantage of techniques like Fully Sharded Data Parallel(FSDP) and mixed precision training.
- For our initial run, fine-tuning a 7B LLaMA model took 3 hours on 8 80GB A100s, which costs less than $100 on most cloud compute providers
- 아래는 Python 3.10 사용,
  4개 GPUs + FSDP full_shard mode 사용 예시
- 3 epoch, 2e-5 lr
  - FYI) InstructGPT는 16 epoch임

```
torchrun --nproc_per_node=4 --master_port=<your_random_port> train.py \
    --model_name_or_path <your_path_to_hf_converted_llama_ckpt_and_tokenizer> \
    --data_path ./alpaca_data.json \
    --bf16 True \
    --output_dir <your_output_dir> \
    --num_train_epochs 3 \
    --per_device_train_batch_size 4 \
    --per_device_eval_batch_size 4 \
    --gradient_accumulation_steps 8 \
    --evaluation_strategy "no" \
    --save_strategy "steps" \
    --save_steps 2000 \
    --save_total_limit 1 \
    --learning_rate 2e-5 \
    --weight_decay 0. \
    --warmup_ratio 0.03 \
    --lr_scheduler_type "cosine" \
    --logging_steps 1 \
    --fsdp "full_shard auto_wrap" \
    --fsdp_transformer_layer_cls_to_wrap 'LLaMADecoderLayer' \
    --tf32 True
```

03 Preliminary evaluation

- conduct human evaluation (by the 5 student authors) on the inputs from the self-instruct evaluation set.
  - self-instruct에서 human 평가를 위한 251개의 데이터셋이 있었음 (diverse list of user-oriented instructions including email writing, social media, and productivity tools.)
- 블라인드 테스트로 평가함, 결과는 비슷함 (90:89 = alpaca:davinci-003)
  - blind pairwise comparison between text-davinci-003 and Alpaca 7B
  - Alpaca wins 90 versus 89 comparisons against text-davinci-003.
- 생성된 길이가 ChatGPT보다 짧은건, text-davinci-003이 짧게 생성해주기 때문이다로 주장

03

Preliminary evaluation

Enter your instruction and press enter

What is an alpaca? How is it different from a llama?

Stanford-Alpaca-7B: An Open-Source Instruction-Following Language Model

An alpaca is a domesticated species of South American camelid, related to the llama and the vicuna. It is smaller than a llama, and has finer and softer fleece. Alpacas are raised for their fleece, which is used to make knitted and woven garments.

Enter your instruction and press enter

Write an e-mail to congratulate new Stanford admits and mention that you are exited about meeting all of them in person.

Stanford-Alpaca-7B: An Open-Source Instruction-Following Language Model

Dear Stanford Admits,

Congratulations on your admission to Stanford! I am so excited to meet all of you in person. As a current student at Stanford, I am looking forward to welcoming you to the Stanford community and showing you all that the university has to offer.

I wish you all the best in your future endeavors and I can't wait to see you on campus!

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

04

Assets released

- Demo: An interactive demo for everyone to try out Alpaca.
- Data: 52K demonstrations used to fine-tune Alpaca.
- Data generation process: the code for generating the data.
- Hyperparameters: for fine-tuning the model using the Hugging Face API.


```
[
    {
        "instruction": "Give three tips for staying healthy.",
        "input": "",
        "output": "1.Eat a balanced diet and make sure to include plenty
keep your body active and strong. \n3. Get enough sleep and maintain a co
    },
    {
        "instruction": "What are the three primary colors?",
        "input": "",
        "output": "The three primary colors are red, blue, and yellow."
    },
    {
        "instruction": "Describe the structure of an atom.",
        "input": "",
        "output": "An atom is made up of a nucleus, which contains protons
orbits around the nucleus. The protons and neutrons have a positive charg
in an overall neutral atom. The number of each particle determines the at
    },
```


Hyperparameter	Value
Batch size	128
Learning rate	2e-5
Epochs	3
Max length	512
Weight decay	0

04

Assets released

- Model weights: We have reached out to Meta to obtain guidance on releasing the Alpaca model weights, both for the 7B Alpaca and for fine-tuned versions of the larger LLaMA models.

- Training code: our code uses the Hugging Face interface to LLaMA. As of now, the effort to support LLaMA is still ongoing and not stable. We will give the exact training commands once Hugging Face supports LLaMA officially.

```
def preprocess(
    sources: Sequence[str],
    targets: Sequence[str],
    tokenizer: transformers.PreTrainedTokenizer,
) -> Dict:
    """Preprocess the data by tokenizing."""
    examples = [s + t for s, t in zip(sources, targets)]
    examples_tokenized, sources_tokenized = [_tokenize_fn(strings, tokenizer) for s
    input_ids = examples_tokenized["input_ids"]
    labels = copy.deepcopy(input_ids)
    for label, source_len in zip(labels, sources_tokenized["input_ids_lens"]):
        label[:source_len] = IGNORE_INDEX
    return dict(input_ids=input_ids, labels=labels)
```

05

Future directions

- Evaluation: We need to evaluate Alpaca more rigorously. We will start with HELM (Holistic Evaluation of Language Models)
- Safety: We would like to further study the risks of Alpaca and improve its safety using methods such as automatic red teaming, auditing, and adaptive testing.
- Understanding: We hope to better understand how capabilities arise from the training recipe. What properties of a base model do you need? What happens when you scale up? What properties of instruction data is needed? What are alternatives to using self-instruct on text-davinci-003?

Appendix

Data generation snippets

```python
def encode_prompt(prompt_instructions):
    """Encode multiple prompt instructions into a single string."""
    prompt = open("./prompt.txt").read() + "\n"

    for idx, task_dict in enumerate(prompt_instructions):
        (instruction, input, output) = task_dict["instruction"], task_dict["input"], task_dict["output"]
        instruction = re.sub(r"\s+", " ", instruction).strip().rstrip(":")
        input = "<noinput>" if input.lower() == "" else input
        prompt += f"###\n"
        prompt += f"{idx + 1}. Instruction: {instruction}\n"
        prompt += f"{idx + 1}. Input:\n{input}\n"
        prompt += f"{idx + 1}. Output:\n{output}\n"
    prompt += f"###\n"
    prompt += f"{idx + 2}. Instruction:"
    return prompt
```

```python
def generate_instruction_following_data(
    output_dir="./",
    seed_tasks_path="./seed_tasks.jsonl",
    num_instructions_to_generate=100,
    model_name="text-davinci-003",
    num_prompt_instructions=3,
    request_batch_size=5,
    temperature=1.0,
    top_p=1.0,
    num_cpus=16,
):
    seed_tasks = [json.loads(l) for l in open(seed_tasks_path, "r")]
    seed_instruction_data = [
        {"instruction": t["instruction"], "input": t["instances"][0]["input"], "output": t["instances"][0]["ou
        for t in seed_tasks
    ]
    print(f"Loaded {len(seed_instruction_data)} human-written seed instructions")

    os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)
    request_idx = 0
    # load the LM-generated instructions
    machine_instruction_data = []
    if os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, "regen.json")):
        machine_instruction_data = utils.jload(os.path.join(output_dir, "regen.json"))
        print(f"Loaded {len(machine_instruction_data)} machine-generated instructions")

    # similarities = {}
    scorer = rouge_scorer.RougeScorer(["rougeL"], use_stemmer=False)

    # now let's generate new instructions!
    progress_bar = tqdm.tqdm(total=num_instructions_to_generate)
    if machine_instruction_data:
        progress_bar.update(len(machine_instruction_data))

    # first we tokenize all the seed instructions and generated machine instructions
    all_instructions = [d["instruction"] for d in seed_instruction_data] + [
        d["instruction"] for d in machine_instruction_data
    ]
    all_instruction_tokens = [scorer._tokenizer.tokenize(inst) for inst in all_instructions]

    while len(machine_instruction_data) < num_instructions_to_generate:
        request_idx += 1

        batch_inputs = []
        for _ in range(request_batch_size):
            # only sampling from the seed tasks
            prompt_instructions = random.sample(seed_instruction_data, num_prompt_instructions)
            prompt = encode_prompt(prompt_instructions)
            batch_inputs.append(prompt)
        decoding_args = utils.OpenAIDecodingArguments(
            temperature=temperature,
            n=1,
            max_tokens=3072,  # hard-code to maximize the length. the requests will be automatically adjusted
            top_p=top_p,
            stop=["\n20", "20.", "20."],
        )
```

JOOSUNG YOON

PRESENTATION EXPERT

Thank You!

Do you have any questions?