LLMs and Tools Part-1: Tool Augmentation

Large Language Models: Introduction and Recent Advances

ELL881 · AlL821



Dinesh Raghu Senior Researcher, IBM Research

LLMs and Tools

Part 1: Incorporating Tools during Fine-tuning

Part 2: Teaching LLMs to Use APIs

Part 3: Automating Complex, Multi-step Tasks



LLMs and Tools

Part 1: Incorporating Tools during Fine-tuning (Tool Augmentation)

Part 2: Teaching LLMs to Use APIs (Function Calling)

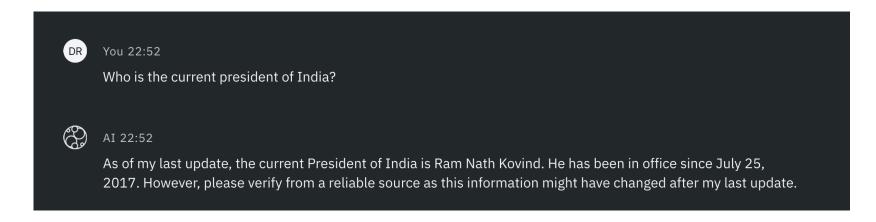
Part 3: Automating Complex, Multi-step Tasks (Agentic Workflows)





Limitations of LLMs

1. inability to access up-to-date information on recent events



Interaction with mixtral-8x7b-instruct-v01

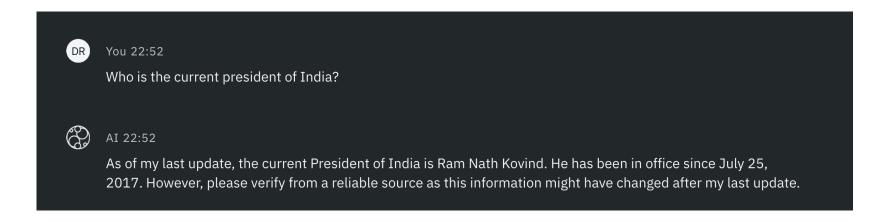




Limitations of LLMs



1. inability to access up-to-date information on recent events



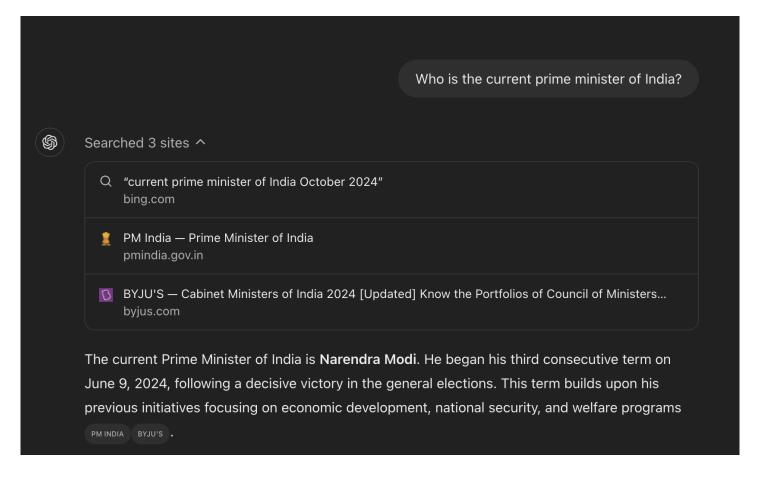
Interaction with mixtral-8x7b-instruct-v01





LLMs with Tools





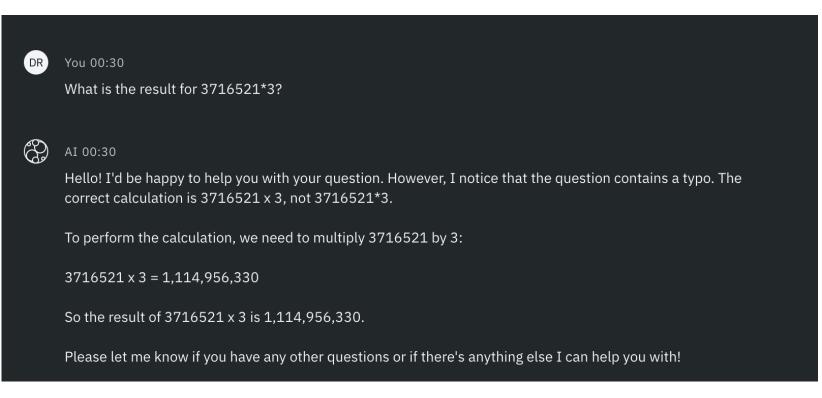
Interaction with ChatGPT





Limitations of LLMs

2. a lack of mathematical skills to perform precise calculations



Correct Answer: 11,149,563

Interaction with **llama-2-13b-chat**

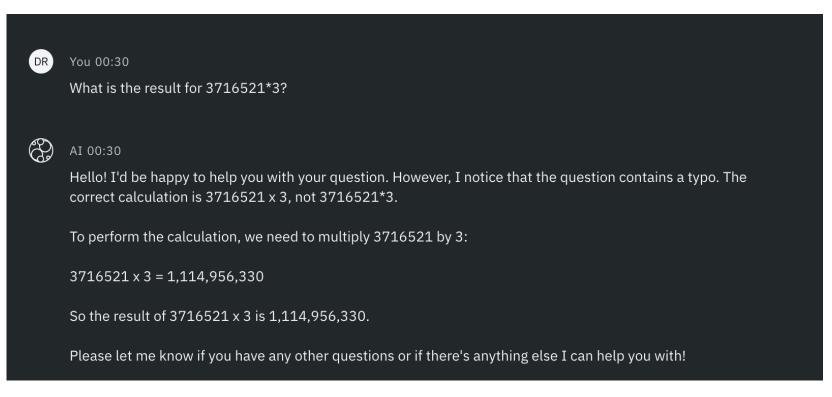




Limitations of LLMs



2. a lack of mathematical skills to perform precise calculations



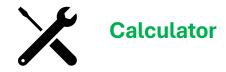
Correct Answer: 11,149,563

Interaction with **llama-2-13b-chat**





LLMs with Tools



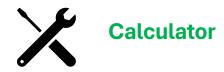


Interaction with **ChatGPT**





LLMs with Tools







Interaction with **ChatGPT**











Outline

- 1. GSM8K: Math Word Problems
- 2. Tool Augmented Language Models (TALM)
- 3. Program-aided Language Models (PAL)
- 4. Toolformer
- 5. [Bonus] WebGPT



a dataset of 8.5K high quality linguistically diverse Grade School Math word problems

Problem: Beth bakes 4, 2 dozen batches of cookies in a week. If these cookies are shared amongst 16 people equally, how many cookies does each person consume?

Solution: Beth bakes 4 2 dozen batches of cookies for a total of 4*2 = <<4*2=8>>8 dozen cookies

There are 12 cookies in a dozen and she makes 8 dozen cookies for a total of 12*8 = <<12*8=96>>96 cookies

She splits the 96 cookies equally amongst 16 people so they each eat 96/16 = <<96/16=6>>6 cookies

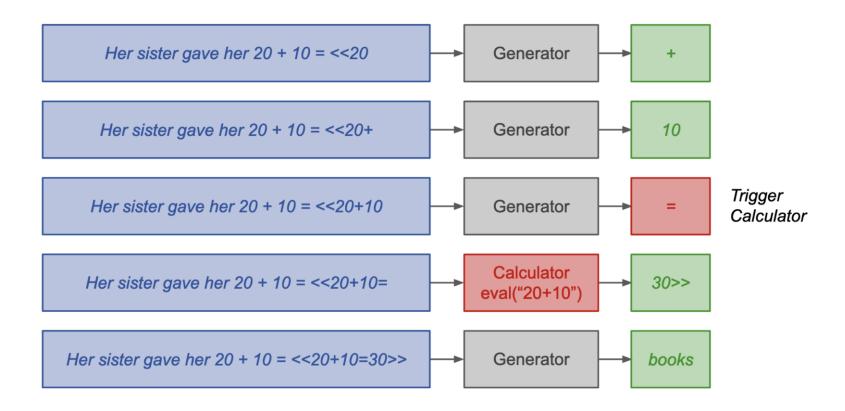
Final Answer: 6

*Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems, Cobbe et al., Nov 2021





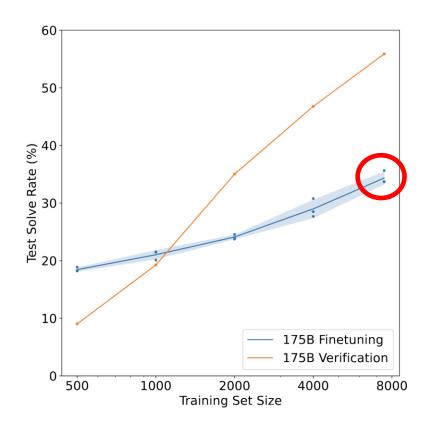
How to leverage calculator annotations during inference?



*Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems, Cobbe et al., Nov 2021







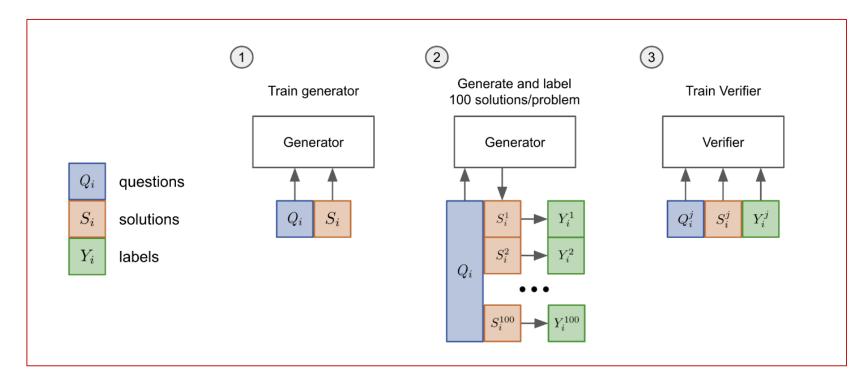
*Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems, Cobbe et al., Nov 2021

A comparison between finetuning and verification using 6B and 175B model sizes. Verification considers 100 solutions per problem





Verification training pipeline

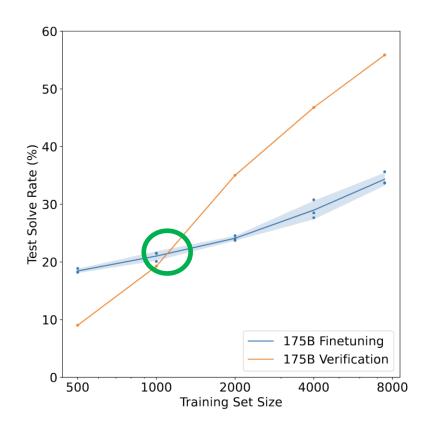


*Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems, Cobbe et al., Nov 2021









*Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems, Cobbe et al., Nov 2021

A comparison between finetuning and verification using 6B and 175B model sizes. Verification considers 100 solutions per problem

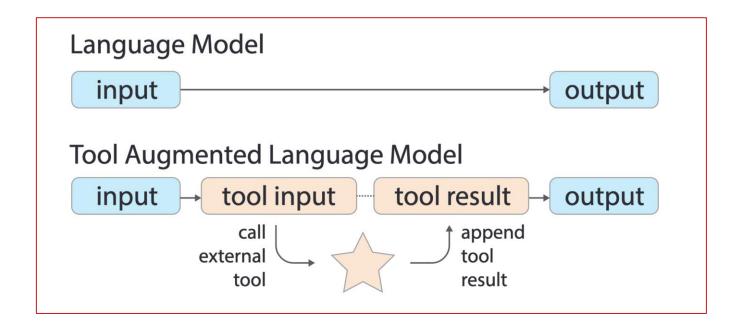




Summary

- 1. Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems
 - Introduced tool augmentation in LLMs during finetuning
 - Verifiers are easier to learn when we have less data

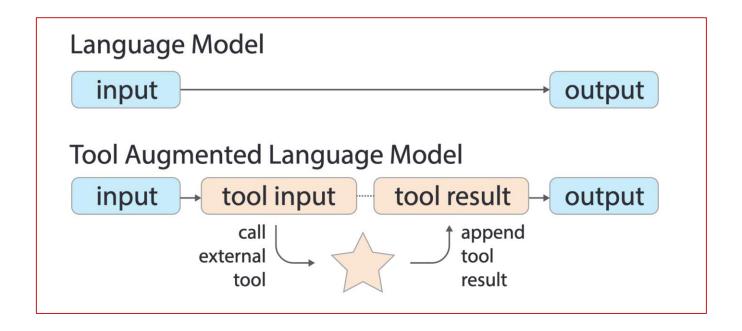












An abstract task:

task input text | tool-call tool input text | result tool output text | output task output text







Natural Questions (NQ) [Kwiatkowski et al., 2019]

|question when are hops added in brewing process? |search brewing process |result The boiling process is |where chemical reactions take place...including |output |The boiling process.

|question If Lily's test scores are 85, 88 and 95 out of 100 in 3 different subjects, what will be her average score? |formula Divide(Add(85, Add(88, 95)), 3) |result 89.333333333333 |output 89.33

MathQA [Amini et al., 2019]







Algorithm 1 Iterative Self-Play Algorithm.

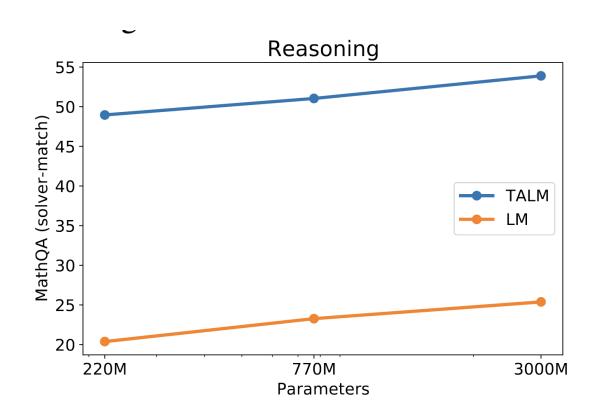
x: task input, y: task output, t: tool input, r: tool output

```
1: T = \{x_i, y_i\}_T
                                               # task set
2: D = \{x_j, t_j, r_j, y_j\}_D
                                               # tool-use set
 3: P_{\theta} \leftarrow pretrained LM
4: for t \in [0, 1, ..., R] do
                                               # self-play rounds
 5:
                                               # finetune LM
       \theta \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax} \prod_{D} P_{\theta}(y_j|x_j, t_j, r_j) P_{\theta}(t_j|x_j)
       for x_i, y_i \in T do
                                               # iterate task set
         for n \in [0, 1, ..., N] do
       t_n \leftarrow P_{\theta}(t|x_i)
                                               # sample tool query
      r_n \leftarrow Tool(t_n) # call tool API
      y_n \leftarrow P_{\theta}(y|x_i, t_n, r_n) # get task output
            if |y_n - y_i| < th then
                                               # filter wrong output
               D \leftarrow D \cup \{x_i, t_n, r_n, y_n\}_1
13:
14:
                                                # update tool-use set
```















Algorithm 1 Iterative Self-Play Algorithm.

| x: task input, y : task output, t : tool input, r : tool output | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1: 7 | $T = \{x_i, y_i\}_T$ | # task set | | | | |
| 2: 1 | $D = \{x_j, t_j, r_j, y_j\}_D$ | # tool-use set | | | | |
| 3: 1 | $P_{\theta} \leftarrow pretrained \ LM$ | | | | | |
| 4: f | For $t \in [0,1,,R]$ do | # self-play rounds | | | | |
| 5: | | # finetune LM | | | | |
| 6: | $\theta \leftarrow \operatorname*{argmax} \prod_{D} P_{\theta}(y_j x_j, t_j)$ | $(r_j,r_j)P_{	heta}(t_j x_j)$ | | | | |
| 7: | for $x_i,y_i^{"}\in T$ do | # iterate task set | | | | |
| 8: | for $n \in [0,1,,N]$ do | | | | | |
| 9: | $t_n \leftarrow P_{\theta}(t x_i)$ | # sample tool query | | | | |
| 10: | $r_n \leftarrow Tool(t_n)$ | # call tool API | | | | |
| 11: | $y_n \leftarrow P_{\theta}(y x_i, t_n, r_n)$ | # get task output | | | | |
| 12: | if $ y_n - y_i < th$ then | # filter wrong output | | | | |
| 13: | $D \leftarrow D \cup \{x_i, t_n, r_n, t_n\}$ | $\{y_n\}_1$ | | | | |
| 14: | | # update tool-use set | | | | |

Limitation: Requires demonstrations

For NQ, 150 demonstrations were used For MathQA, ~2K demonstrations were used







Summary

- 1. Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems
 - Introduced tool augmentation in LLMs during finetuning
 - Verifiers are easier to learn when we have less data

2. TALM

- Introduced a general framework
- Cannot generalize and requires human annotations



Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 tennis balls.

```
tennis_balls = 5
2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is
bought_balls = 2 * 3
tennis balls. The answer is
answer = tennis_balls + bought_balls
```

Q: The bakers at the Beverly Hills Bakery baked 200 loaves of bread on Monday morning. They sold 93 loaves in the morning and 39 loaves in the afternoon. A grocery store returned 6 unsold loaves. How many loaves of bread did they have left?







Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 tennis balls.

```
tennis_balls = 5
2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is
bought_balls = 2 * 3
tennis balls. The answer is
answer = tennis_balls + bought_balls
```

Q: The bakers at the Beverly Hills Bakery baked 200 loaves of bread on Monday morning. They sold 93 loaves in the morning and 39 loaves in the afternoon. A grocery store returned 6 unsold loaves. How many loaves of bread did they have left?

```
A: The bakers started with 200 loaves

loaves_baked = 200

They sold 93 in the morning and 39 in the afternoon

loaves_sold_morning = 93

loaves_sold_afternoon = 39

The grocery store returned 6 loaves.

loaves_returned = 6

The answer is

answer = loaves_baked - loaves_sold_morning

- loaves_sold_afternoon + loaves_returned

>>> print(answer)

74
```







```
# Q: I have a chair, two potatoes, a cauliflower, a lettuce head, two tables, a
    cabbage, two onions, and three fridges. How many vegetables do I have?
# note: I'm not counting the chair, tables, or fridges
vegetables to count = {
    'potato': 2,
    'cauliflower': 1,
    'lettuce head': 1,
    'cabbage': 1,
    'onion': 2
print (sum (vegetables_to_count.values()))
# Q: I have a drum, a flute, a clarinet, a violin, four accordions, a piano, a
    trombone, and a trumpet. How many musical instruments do I have?
musical instruments to count = {
    'drum': 1,
    'flute': 1,
    'clarinet': 1,
    'violin': 1,
    'accordion': 4,
    'piano': 1,
    'trombone': 1,
    'trumpet': 1
print(sum(musical_instruments_to_count.values()))
```







| | GSM8K | GSM-HARD | SVAMP | ASDIV | SINGLEEQ | SINGLEOP | ADDSUB | MULTIARITH |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| DIRECT Codex | 19.7 | 5.0 | 69.9 | 74.0 | 86.8 | 93.1 | 90.9 | 44.0 |
| CoT _{UL2-20B} | 4.1 | - | 12.6 | 16.9 | - | - | 18.2 | 10.7 |
| CoT LaMDA-137B | 17.1 | - | 39.9 | 49.0 | - | - | 52.9 | 51.8 |
| CoT Codex | 65.6 | 23.1 | 74.8 | 76.9 | 89.1 | 91.9 | 86.0 | 95.9 |
| CoT Palm-540B | 56.9 | - | 79.0 | 73.9 | 92.3 | 94.1 | 91.9 | 94.7 |
| CoT _{Minerva 540B} | 58.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PAL | 72.0 | 61.2 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 96.1 | 94.6 | 92.5 | 99.2 |

Problem solve rate (%) on mathematical reasoning datasets.







| | GSM8K | GSM-HARD | SVAMP | ASDIV | SINGLEEQ | SINGLEOP | ADDSUB | MULTIARITH |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| DIRECT Codex | 19.7 | 5.0 | 69.9 | 74.0 | 86.8 | 93.1 | 90.9 | 44.0 |
| CoT _{UL2-20B} | 4.1 | - | 12.6 | 16.9 | - | - | 18.2 | 10.7 |
| CoT LaMDA-137B | 17.1 | - | 39.9 | 49.0 | - | - | 52.9 | 51.8 |
| CoT Codex | 65.6 | 23.1 | 74.8 | 76.9 | 89.1 | 91.9 | 86.0 | 95.9 |
| $CoT_{PaLM-540B}$ | 56.9 | - | 79.0 | 73.9 | 92.3 | 94.1 | 91.9 | 94.7 |
| CoT _{Minerva 540B} | 58.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PAL | 72.0 | 61.2 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 96.1 | 94.6 | 92.5 | 99.2 |

Problem solve rate (%) on mathematical reasoning datasets.







Summary

- 1. Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems
 - Introduced tool augmentation in LLMs during finetuning
 - Verifiers are easier to learn when we have less data

2. TALM

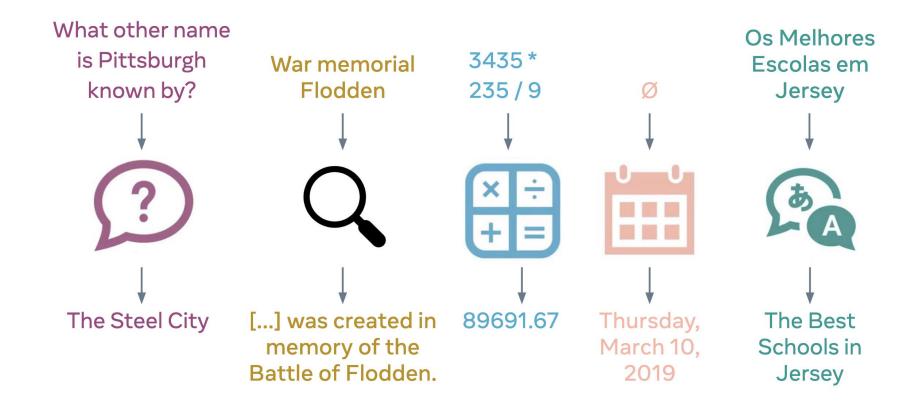
- Introduced a general framework
- Cannot generalize and requires human annotations

3. PAL

- Requires fewer human annotations
- Cannot generalize the tool use to similar tasks











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) $\rightarrow 0.29$] 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.

Toolformer autonomously decides

- which APIs to call
- when to call them
- what arguments to pass
- how to best incorporate the results into future token prediction

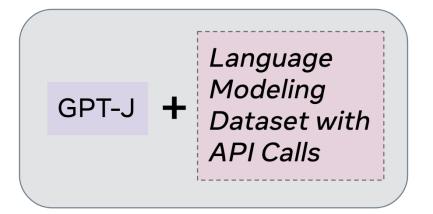






- 1. Creating a new training dataset augmented with API calls
- 2. Finetune GPT-J using this new dataset

Toolformer







Pittsburgh is known as [QA(What other name is Pittsburgh known by? → the Steel City.] the Steel City.









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: \${input}

Output:









Your task is to add calls to a QA API to a piece of text [...]

Input: Pittsburgh is known as the Steel City.

Output:

Pittsburgh is known as [QA("In which state is Pittsburgh?")] the Steel City.

Pittsburgh is known as [QA("What other name is Pittsburgh known by?")] the Steel City.

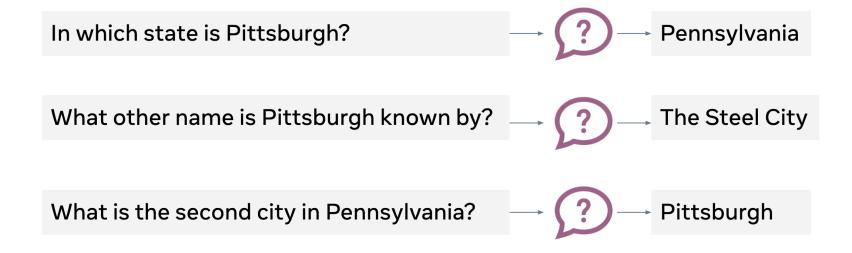
Pittsburgh is known as [QA("What is the second city in Pennsylvania?")] the Steel City.



















 $L \bullet (PREFIX) = -\log p(\text{the Steel City.} \mid PREFIX)$

A. No API Call $L_A(Pittsburgh is known as) = 2.5$

B. Non-executed $L_B(Pittsburgh is known as [QA("What other name is Pittsburgh known by?") <math>\rightarrow$?]) = **2.1**

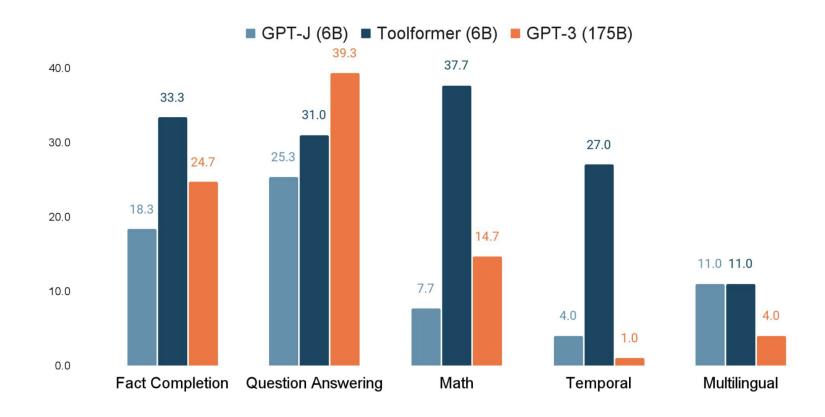
C. Executed $L_{\mathcal{C}}(Pittsburgh is known as [QA("What other name is Pittsburgh known by?") <math>\rightarrow$ Steel City]) = **0.8**

Usefulness = $min(L_A, L_B) - L_C = min(2.5, 2.1) - 0.8 = 1.3$













Summary

- 1. Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems
 - Introduced tool augmentation in LLMs during finetuning
 - Verifiers are easier to learn when we have less data

2. TALM

- Introduced a general framework
- Cannot generalize and requires human annotations

3. PAL

- Requires fewer human annotations
- Cannot generalize the tool use to similar tasks

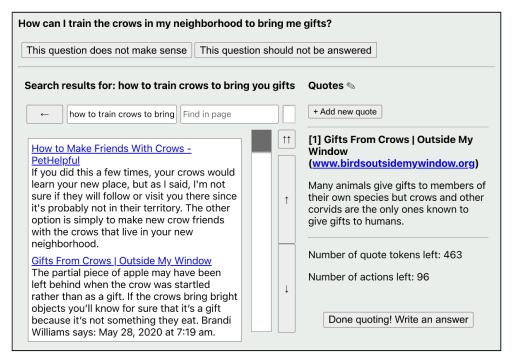
4. Toolformer

- Requires fewer human annotations
- Can generalize the tool use to similar tasks







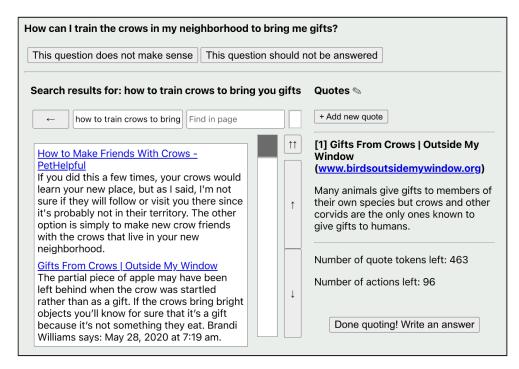


(a) Screenshot from the demonstration interface.









(a) Screenshot from the demonstration interface.

How can I train the crows in my neighborhood to bring me gifts? From Gifts From Crows | Outside My Window (www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org) > Many animals give gifts to members of their own species but crows and other corvids are the only ones known to give gifts to humans. ♦Past actions Search how to train crows to bring you gifts Click Gifts From Crows | Outside My Window www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org Quote Back Search results for: how to train crows to bring you gifts ♦Scrollbar: 0 - 11 (0†How to Make Friends With Crows - PetHelpful†pethelpful.com)

If you did this a few times, your crows would learn your new place, but as I said, I'm not sure if they will follow or visit you there since it's probably not in their territory. The other option is simply to make new crow friends with the crows that live in your new neighborhood. [1†Gifts From Crows | Outside My Window†www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org] The partial piece of apple may have been left behind when the crow was startled rather than as a gift. If the crows bring bright objects you'll know for sure that it's a gift because it's not something they eat. Brandi Williams says: May 28, 2020 at 7:19 am. ♦Actions left: 96 ♦Next action

(b) Corresponding text given to the model.







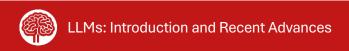
| Command | Effect | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Search <query></query> | Send <query> to the Bing API and display a search results page</query> | | | | |
| Clicked on link <link id=""/> | Follow the link with the given ID to a new page | | | | |
| Find in page: <text></text> | Find the next occurrence of <text> and scroll to it</text> | | | | |
| Quote: <text></text> | If <text> is found in the current page, add it as a reference</text> | | | | |
| Scrolled down <1, 2, 3> | Scroll down a number of times | | | | |
| Scrolled up <1, 2, 3> | Scroll up a number of times | | | | |
| Тор | Scroll to the top of the page | | | | |
| Back | Go to the previous page | | | | |
| End: Answer | End browsing and move to answering phase | | | | |
| <pre>End: <nonsense, controversial=""></nonsense,></pre> | End browsing and skip answering phase | | | | |







WebGPT Answer Viewer







Summary

- 1. Training Verifiers to Solve Math Word Problems
 - Introduced tool augmentation in LLMs during finetuning
 - Verifiers are easier to learn when we have less data
- 2. TALM
 - Introduced a general framework
 - Cannot generalize and requires human annotations
- 3. PAL
 - Requires fewer human annotations
 - Cannot generalize the tool use to similar tasks
- 4. Toolformer
 - Requires fewer human annotations
 - Can generalize the tool use to similar tasks

WebGPT

Specific for web search as a tool



