

LLM LE7 VT2025

Evaluation

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@FredrikHeintz

Outline:

- How to evaluate LLMs?
- Evaluating low resource languages
- Quality evaluation
- EuroEval

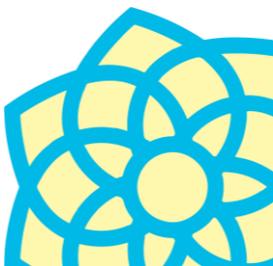
Language modelling

- **Language modelling** is the task of predicting which word comes next in a sequence of words.
- More formally, given a sequence of words w_1, \dots, w_t we want to know the probability of the next word, w_{t+1} :

$$P(w_{t+1} | w_1, \dots, w_t)$$

- We are assuming that w_{t+1} comes from a finite vocabulary V .

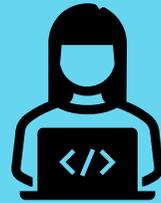
language models = classifiers



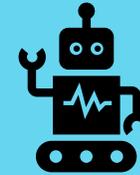
How to Evaluate LLMs?

Four Main Approaches

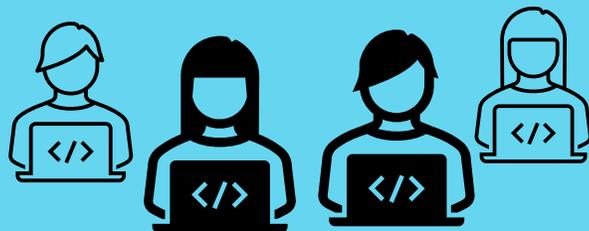
Vibe Check



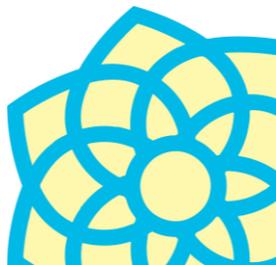
LLM-as-a-judge



Arena



Benchmark



Four Main Approaches



Can evaluate all model types:



Generalises to other tasks:



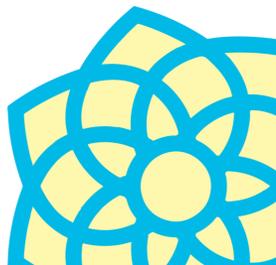
Objective measure:



Cheap to set up:



Feasible for low-resource language:



Four Main Approaches

LLM-as-a-judge



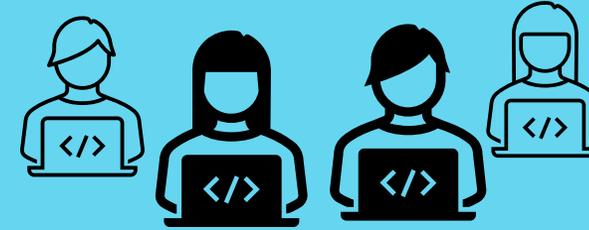
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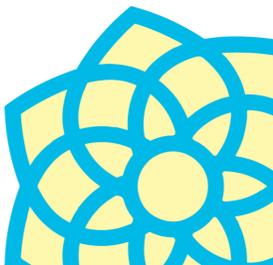
Objective measure:



Cheap to set up:



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Four Main Approaches

Benchmark



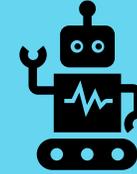
Vibe Check



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LLM-as-a-judge



Can evaluate all model types:



Generalises to other tasks:



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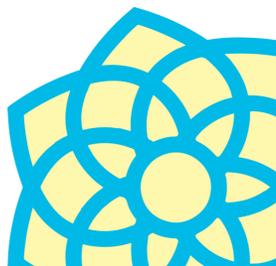
Cheap to set up:



Feasible for low-resource language:



* Can be biased, see Stureborg et al., 2024



Four Main Approaches

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LLM-as-a-judge



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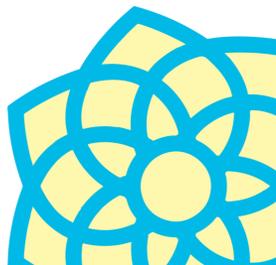
Can evaluate all model types: 

Generalises to other tasks: *

Objective measure: 

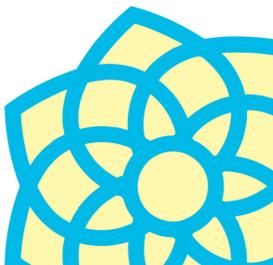
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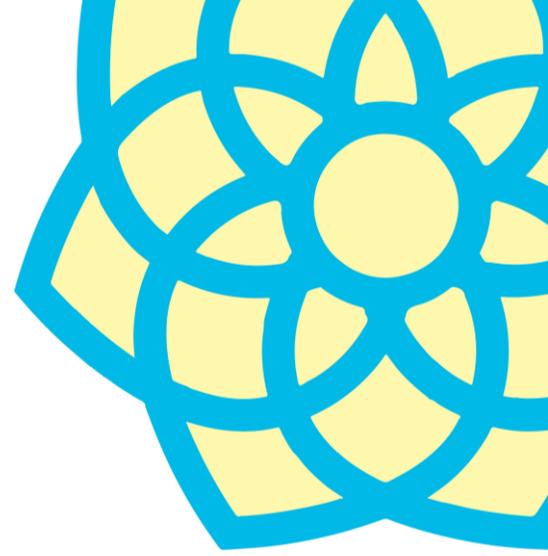


Four Main Approaches

	Vibe Check 	Arena 	LLM-as-a-judge 	Benchmark 
Can evaluate all model types:				
Generalises to other tasks:				
Objective measure:				
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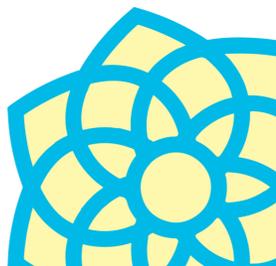
Evaluation challenges for low-resource languages



One of several European leaderboards for LLMs

European LLM Leaderboard

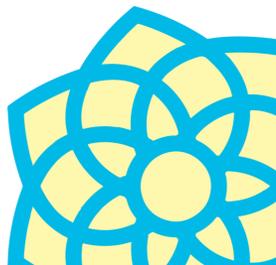
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...	c4ai-command-r-35B-v01	0.62	0.67	0.49	0.73	0.62	0.58



European LLM Leaderboard

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All machine translated from English



European LLM Leaderboard

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Published as a conference paper at ICLR 2021

MEASURING MASSIVE MULTITASK LANGUAGE UNDERSTANDING

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UC Berkeley

Collin Burns
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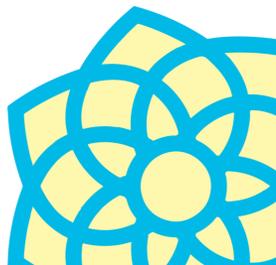
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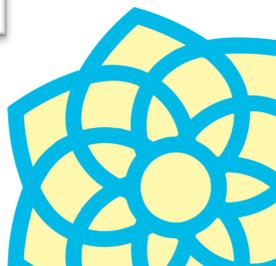
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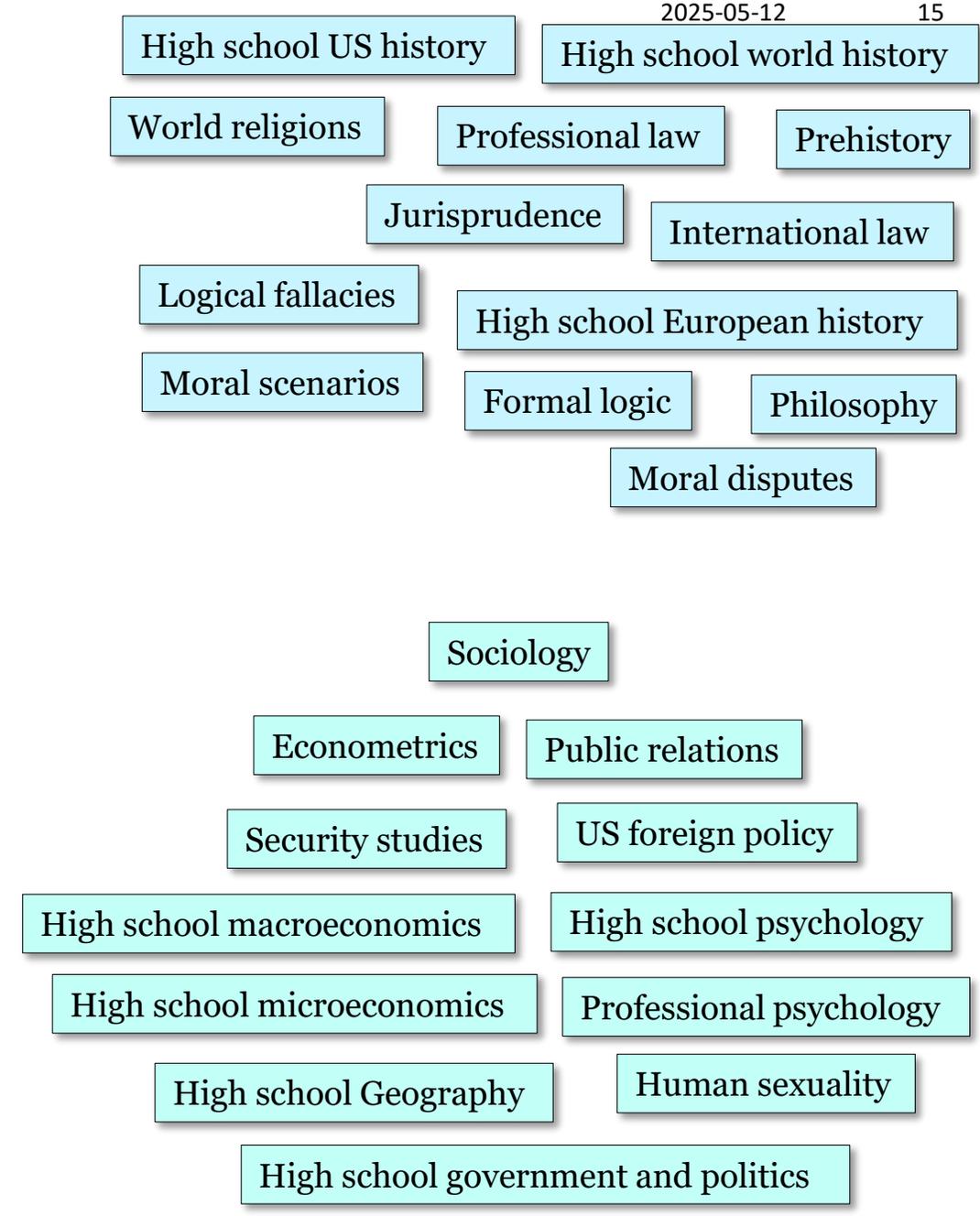
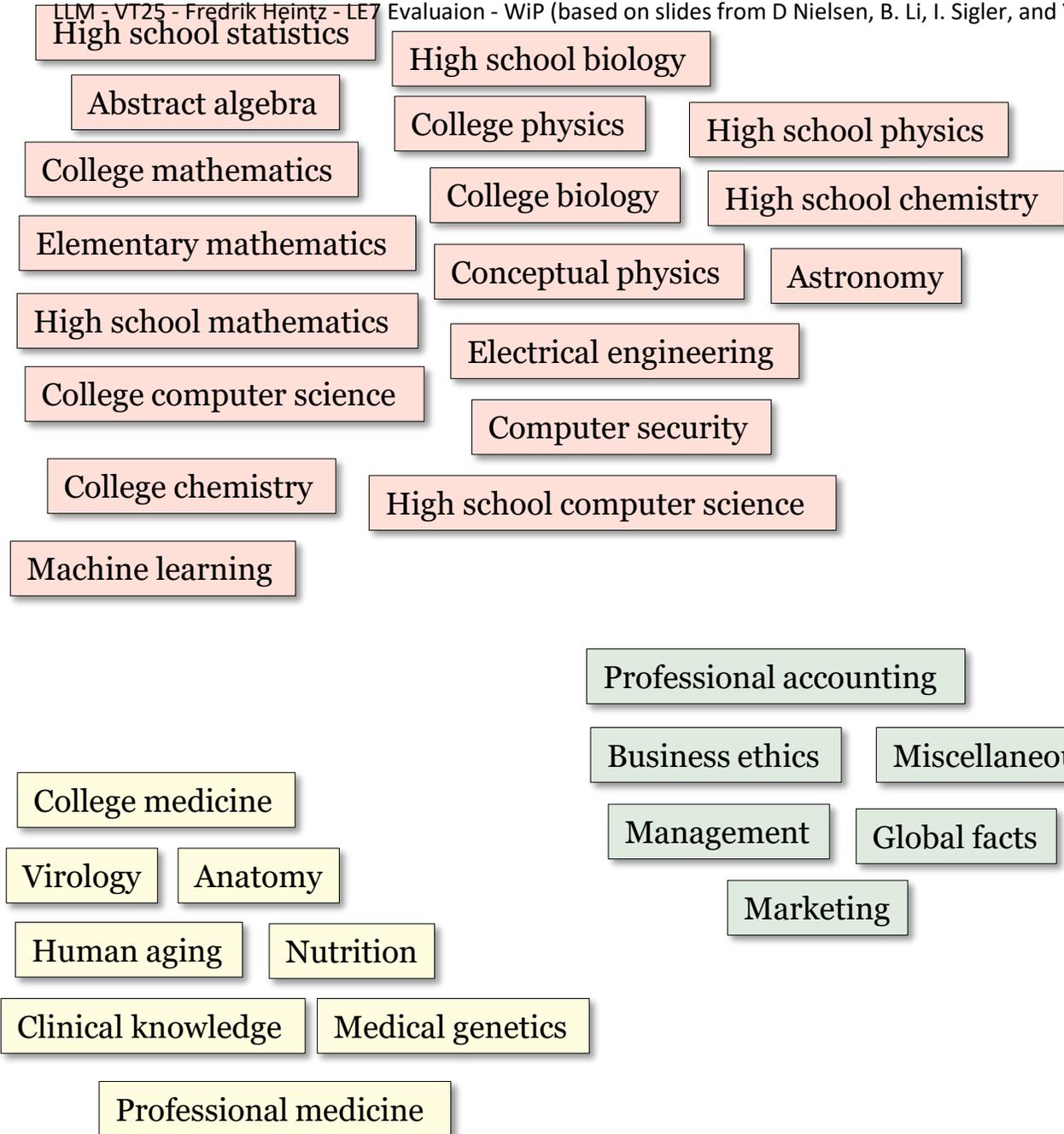
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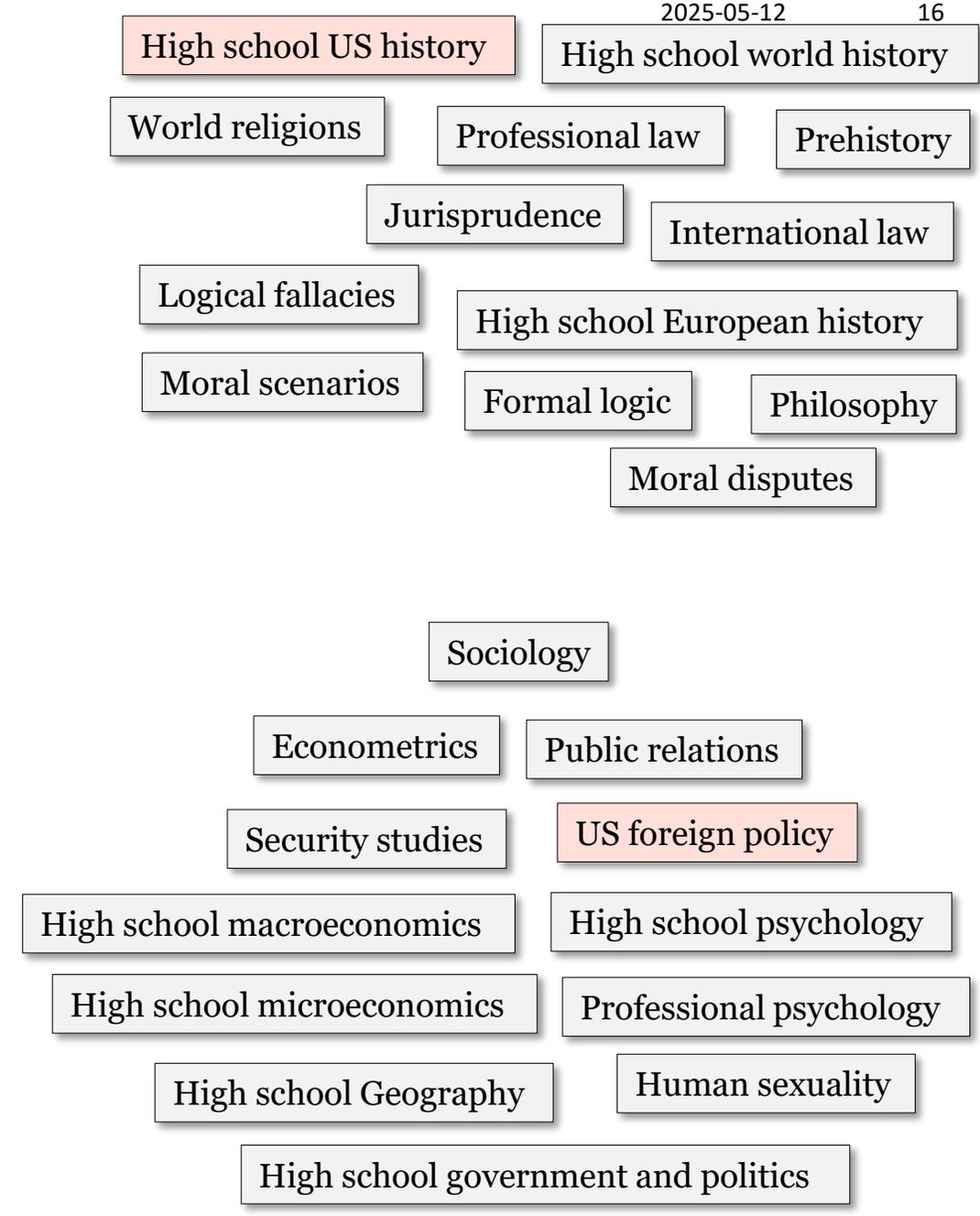
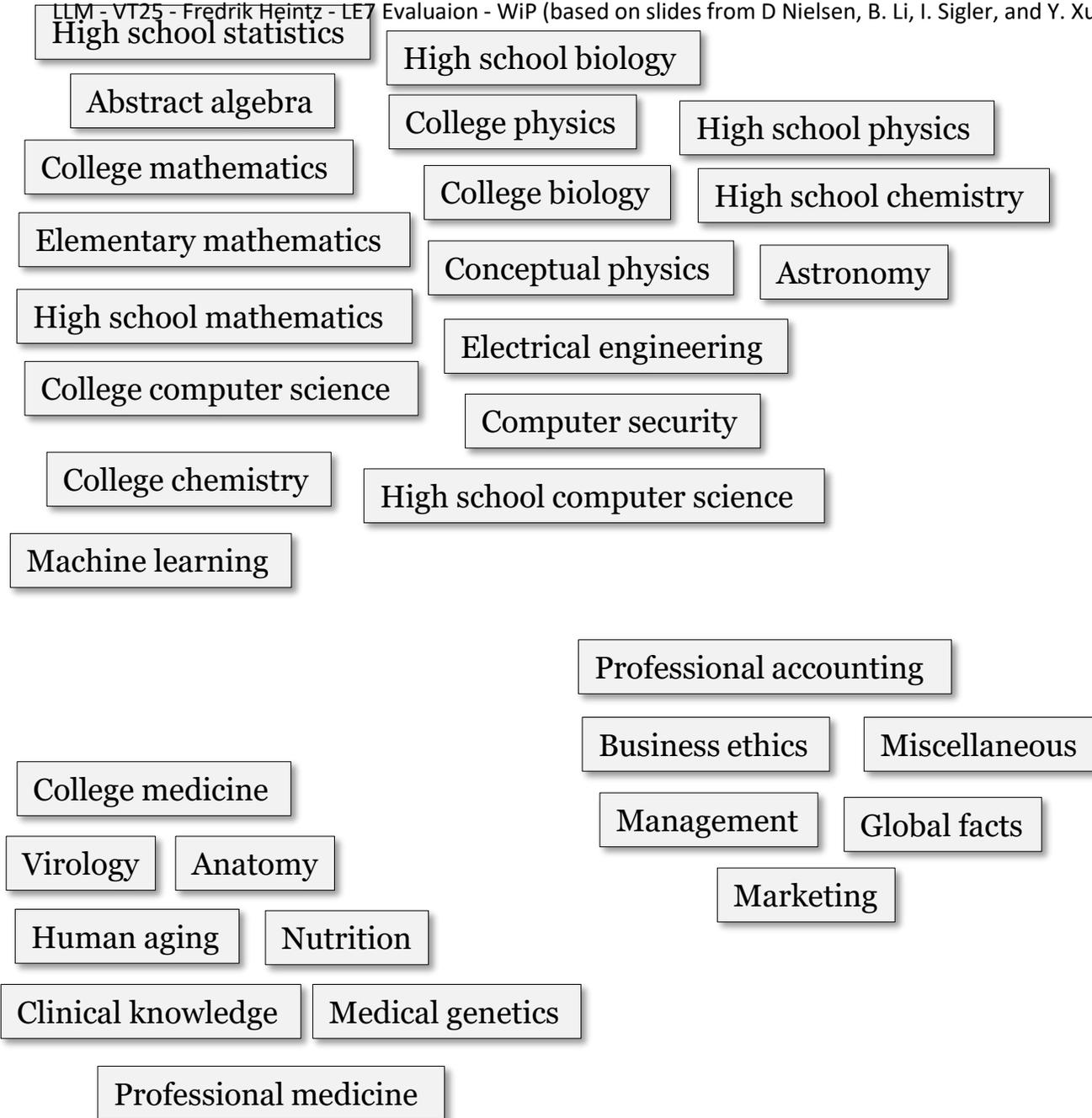
Mantas Mazeika
UIUC

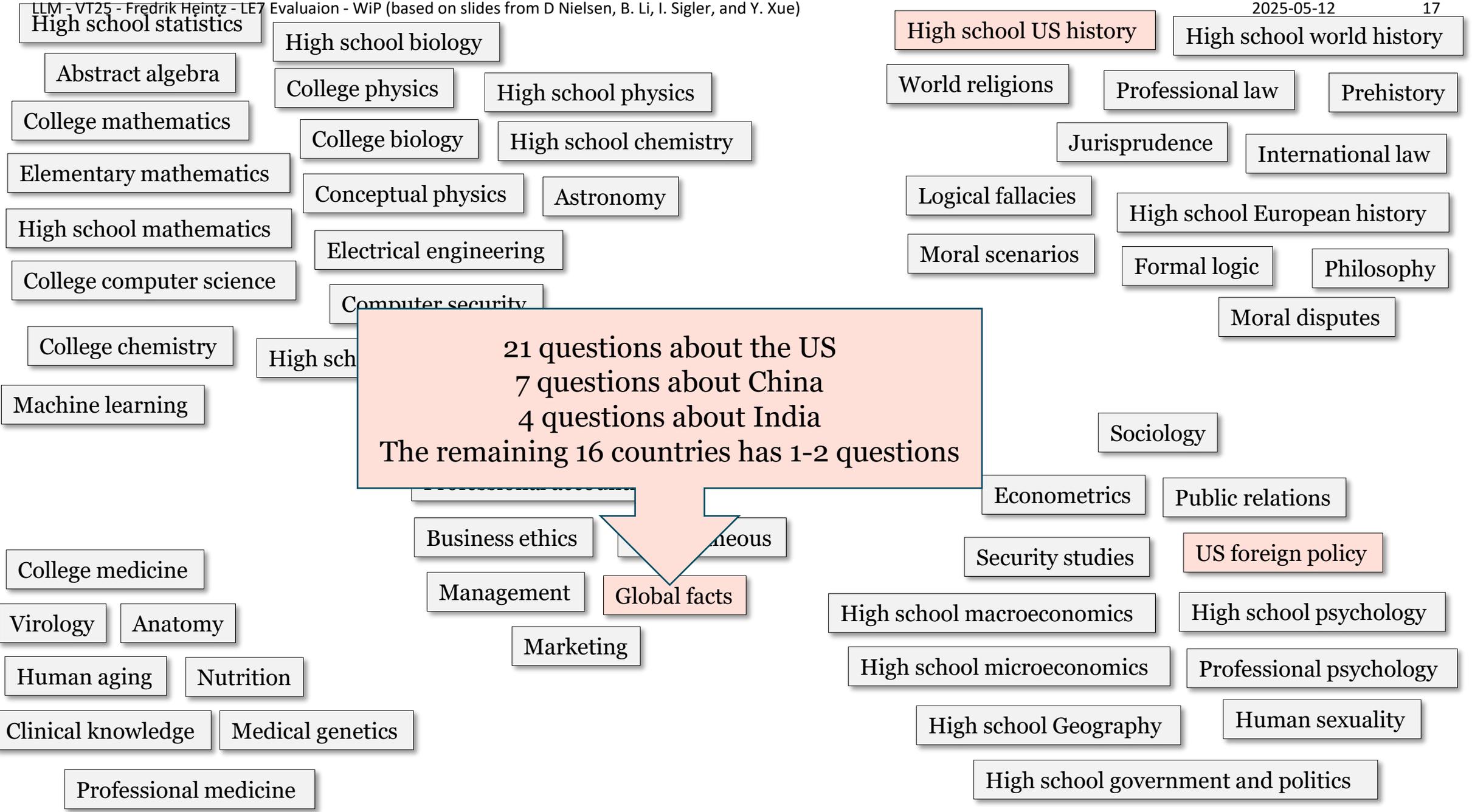
Dawn Song
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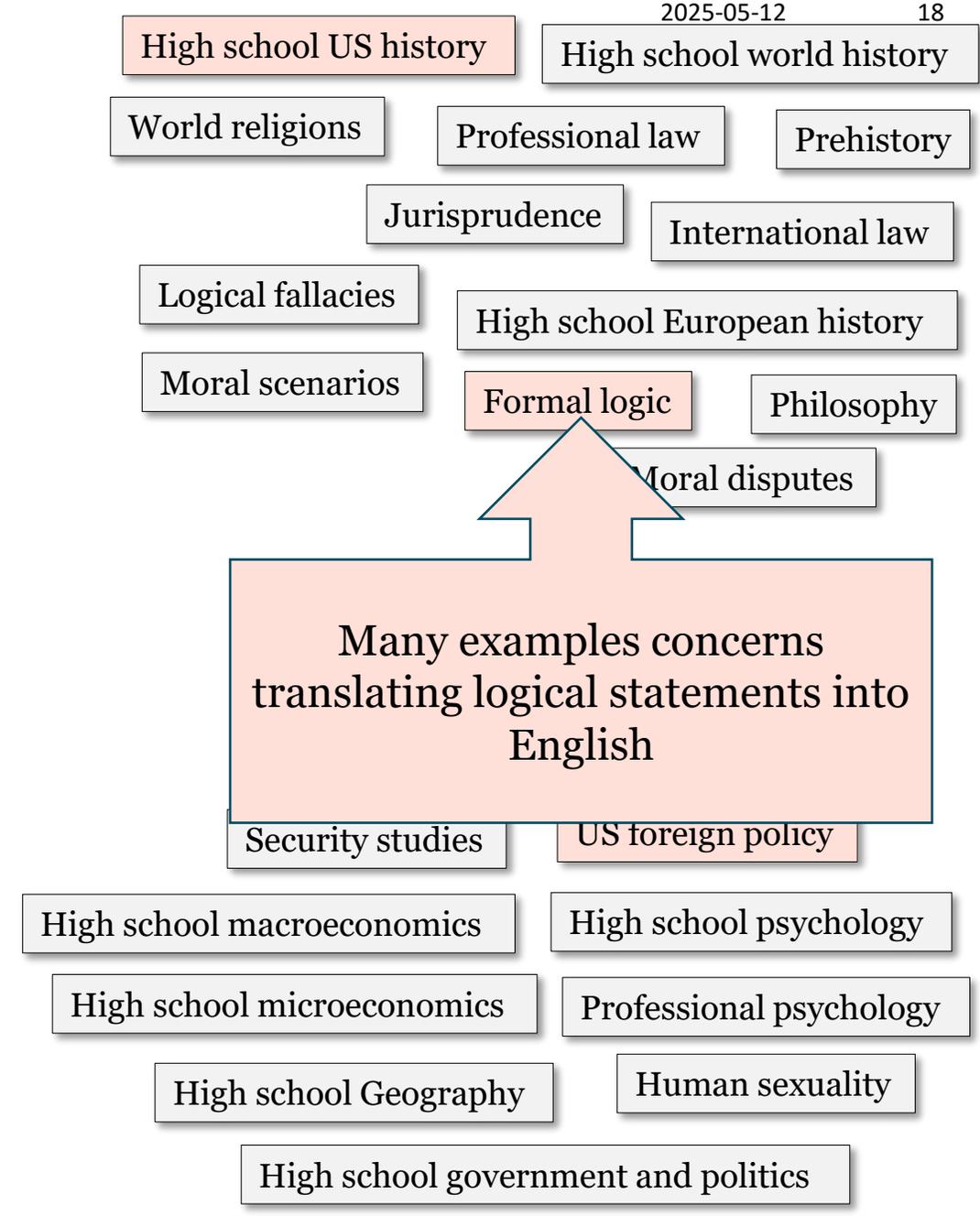
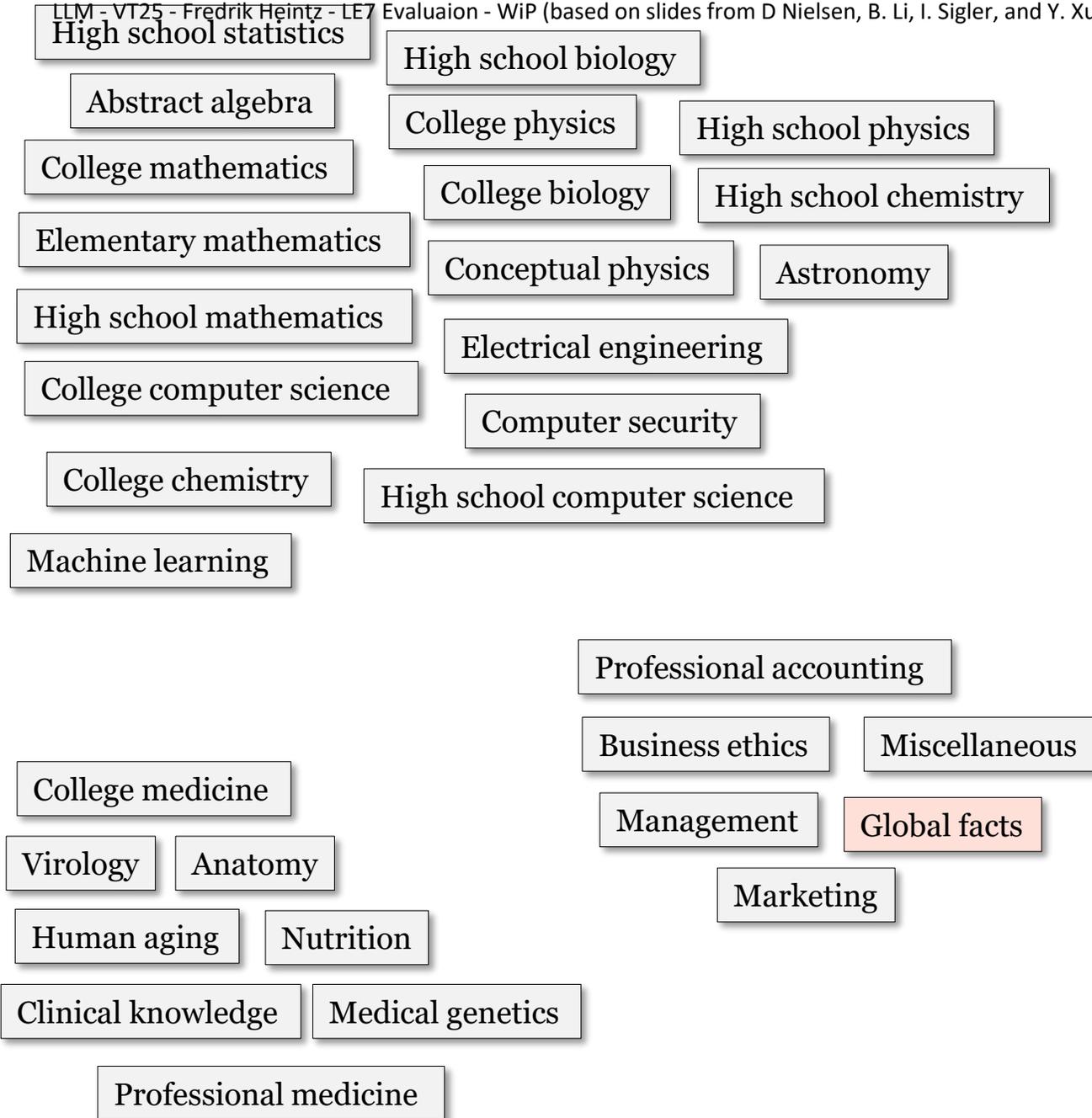
Jacob Steinhardt
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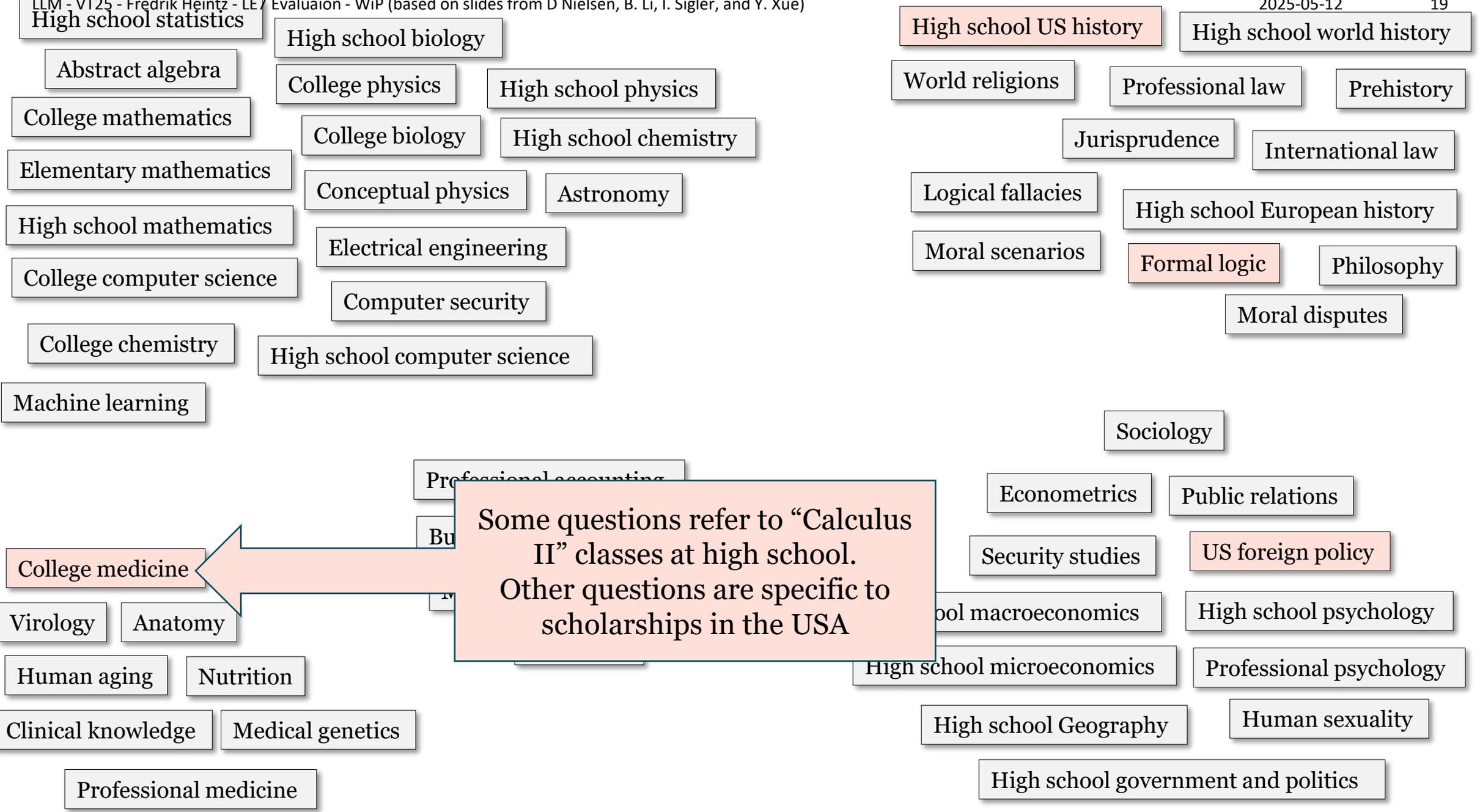


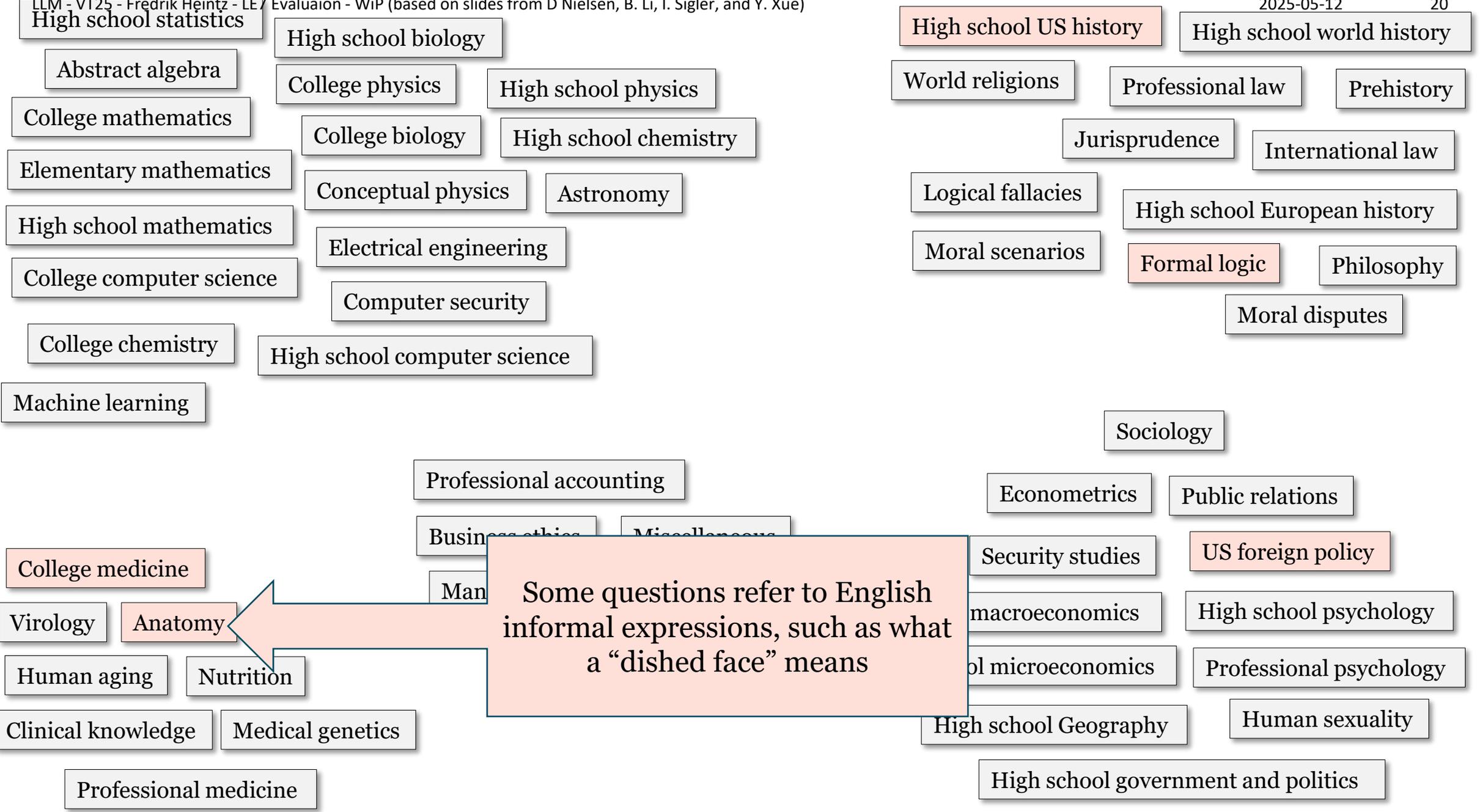


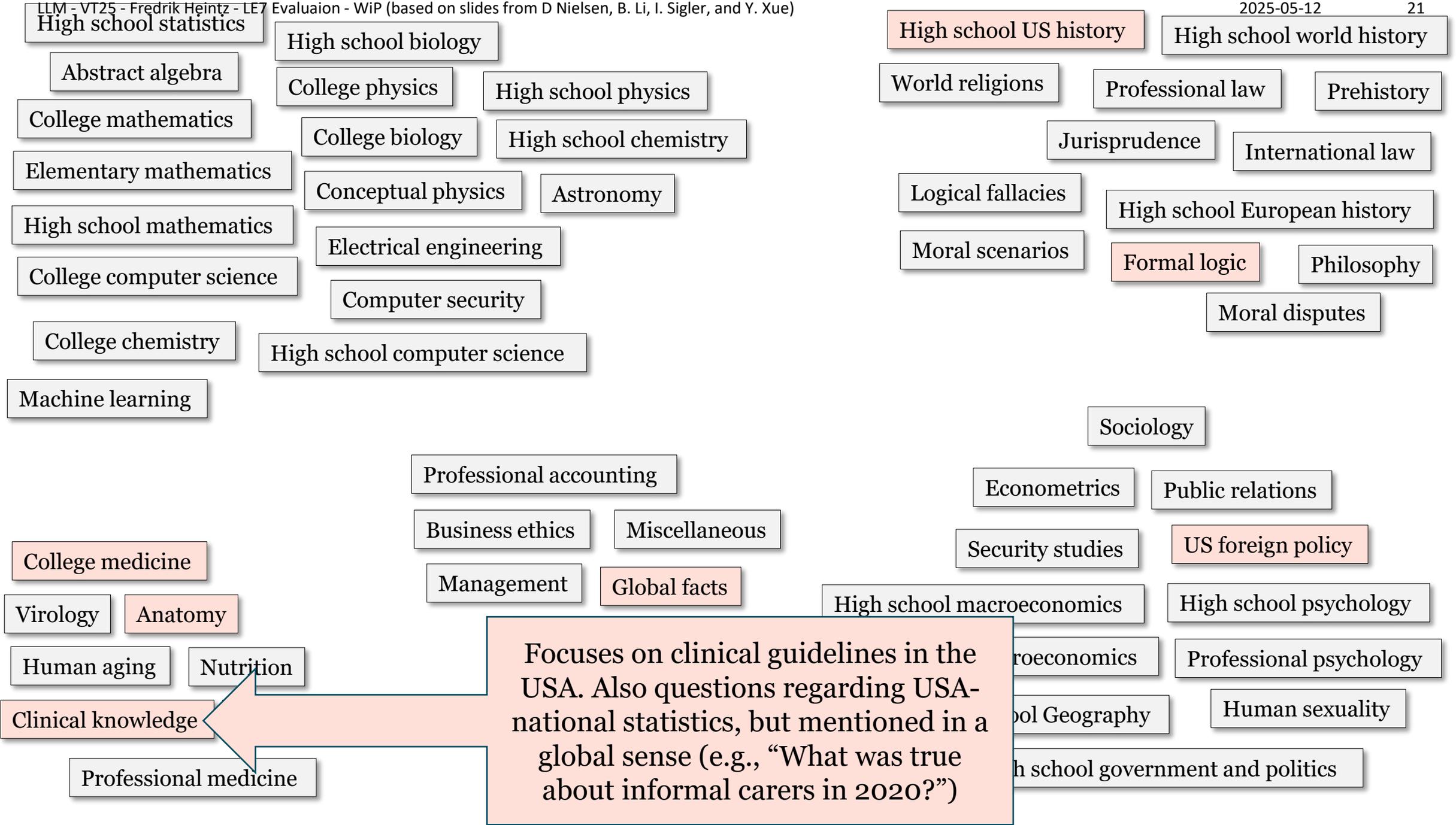


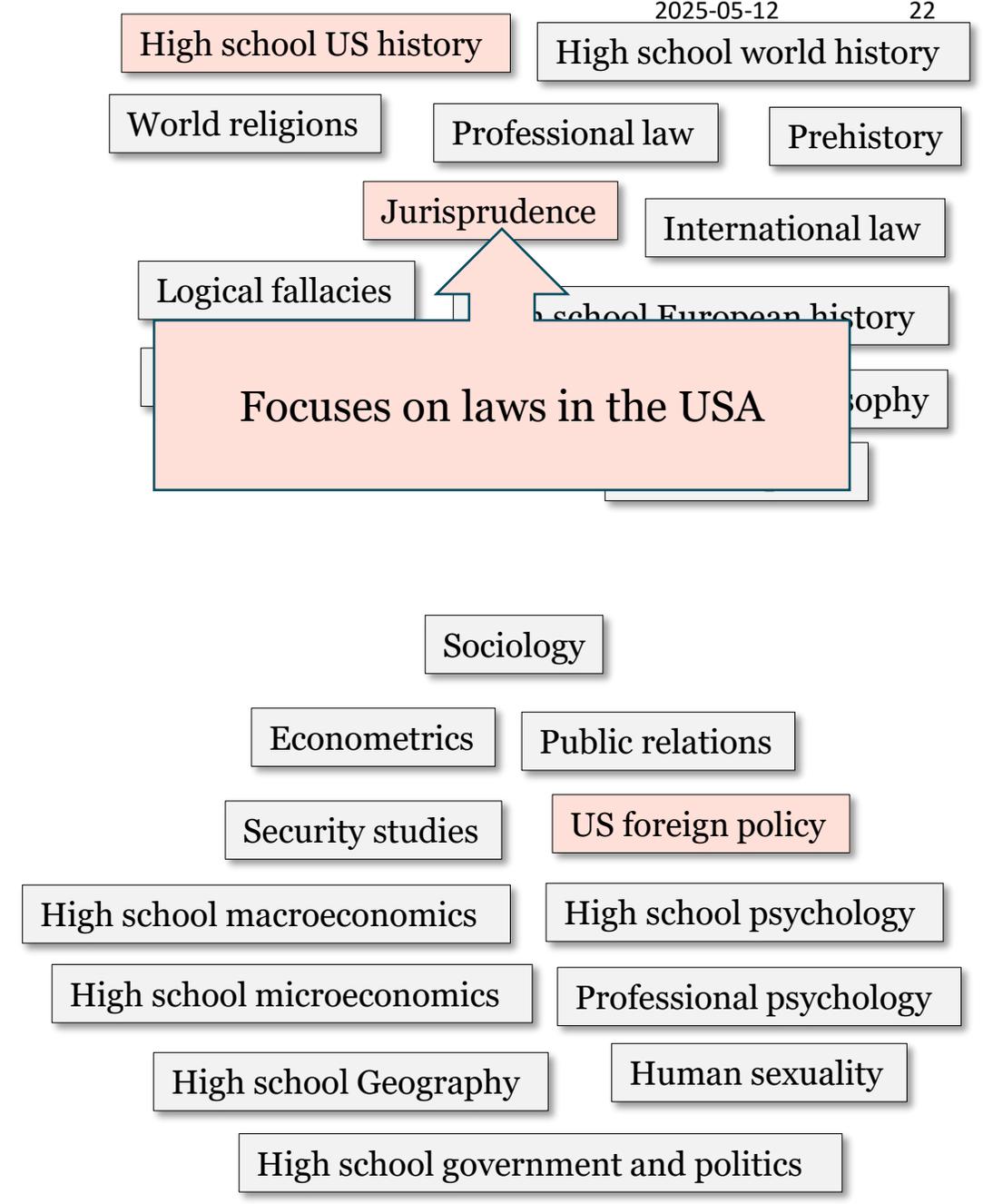
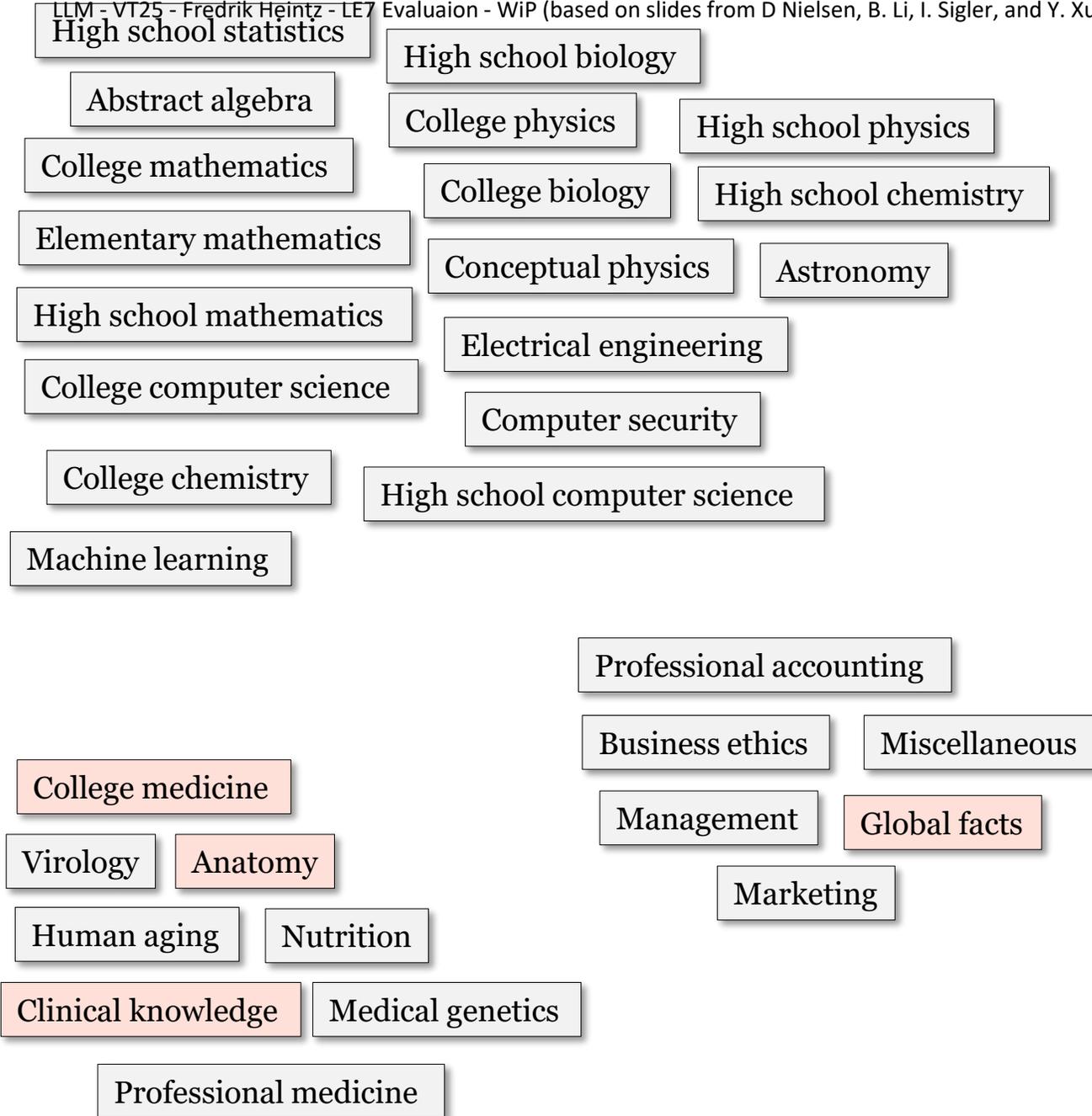


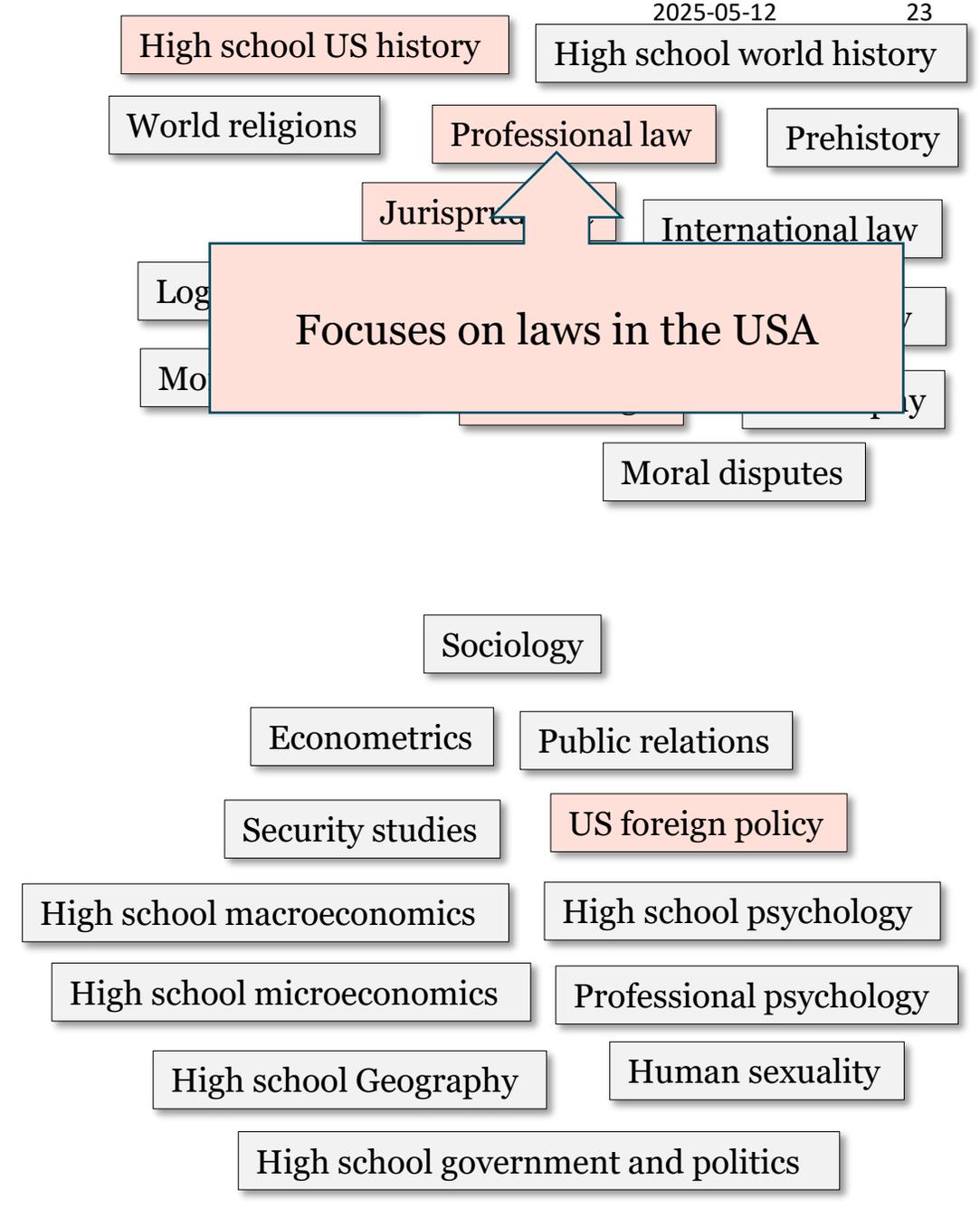
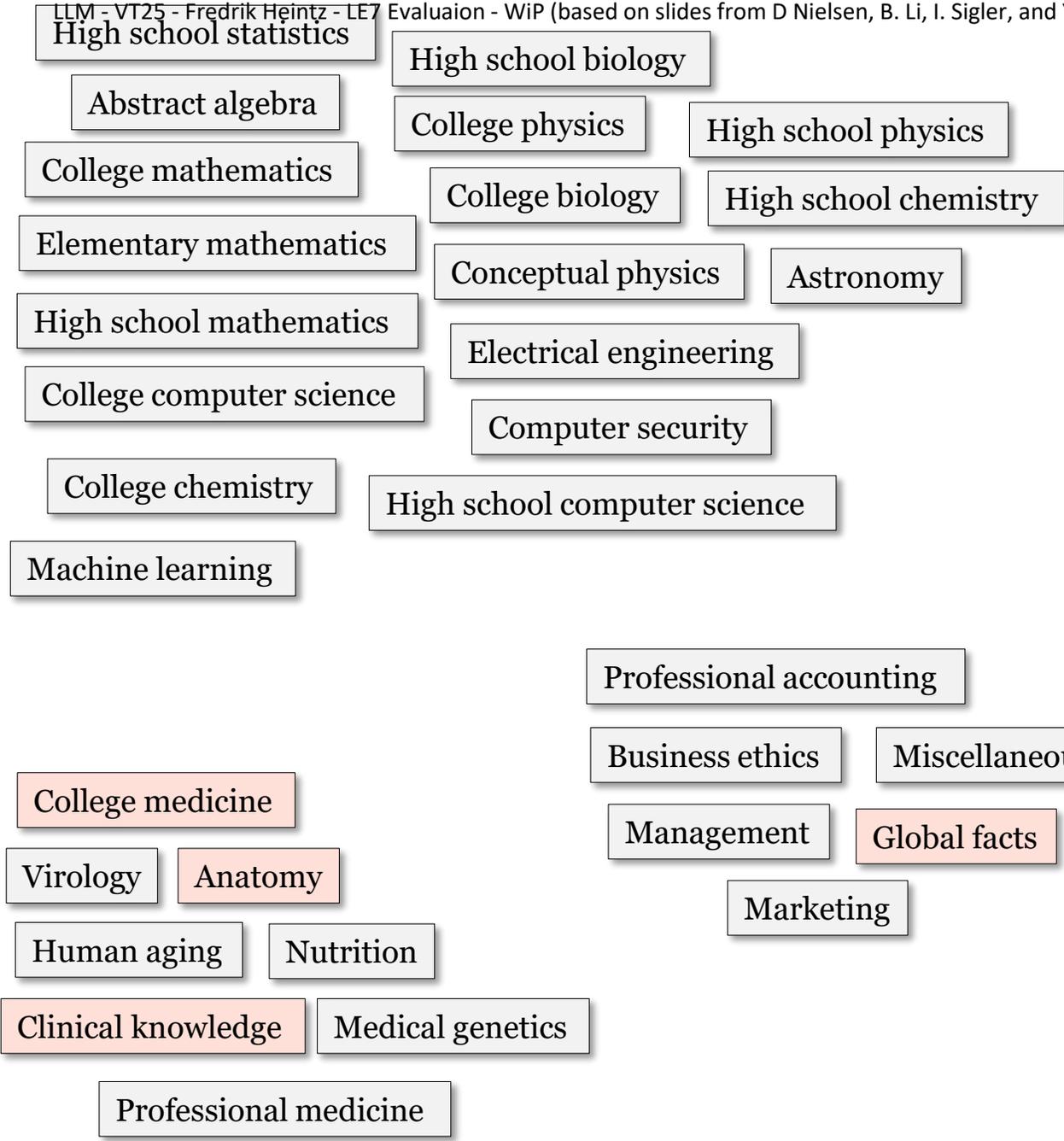


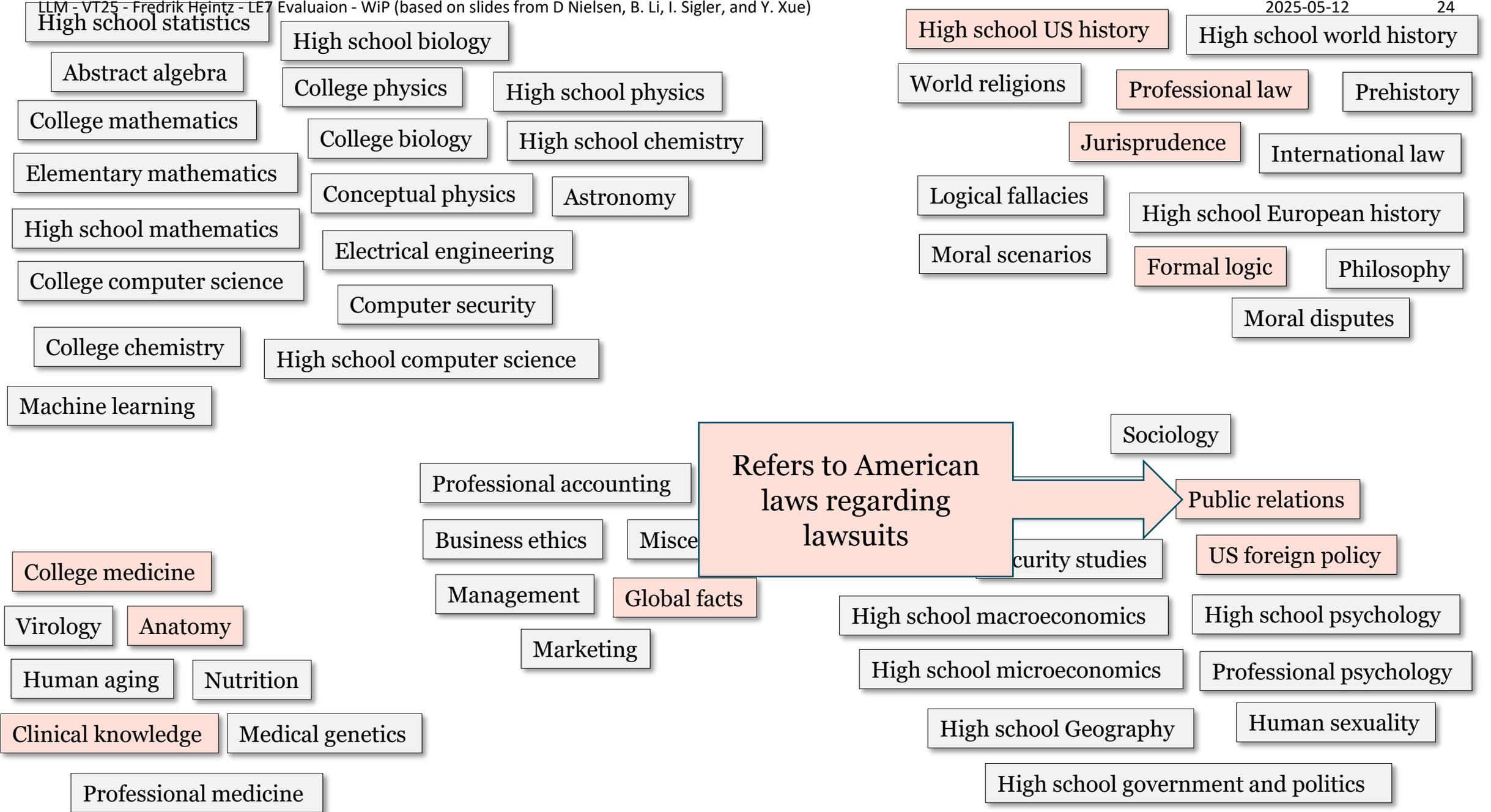


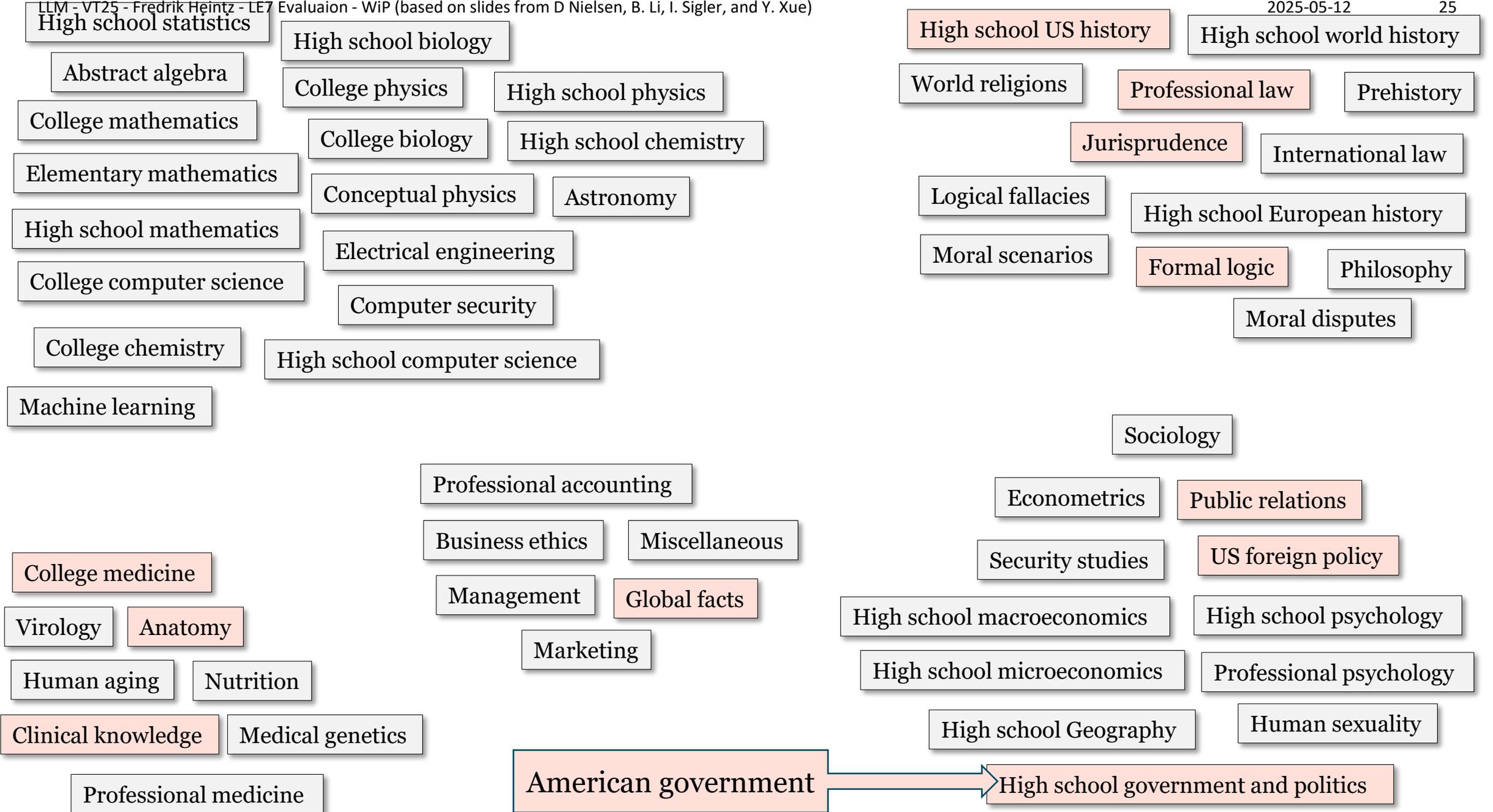


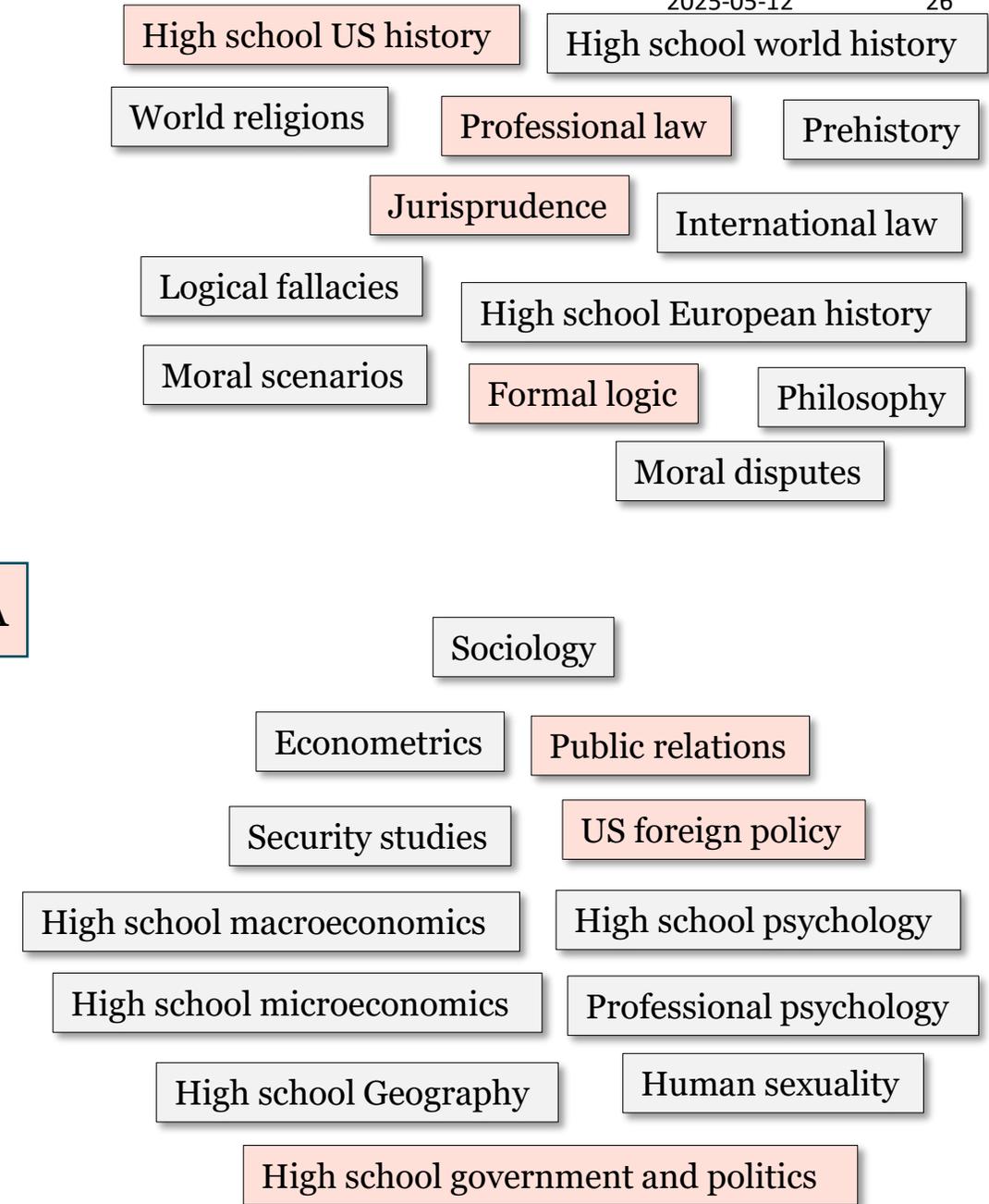
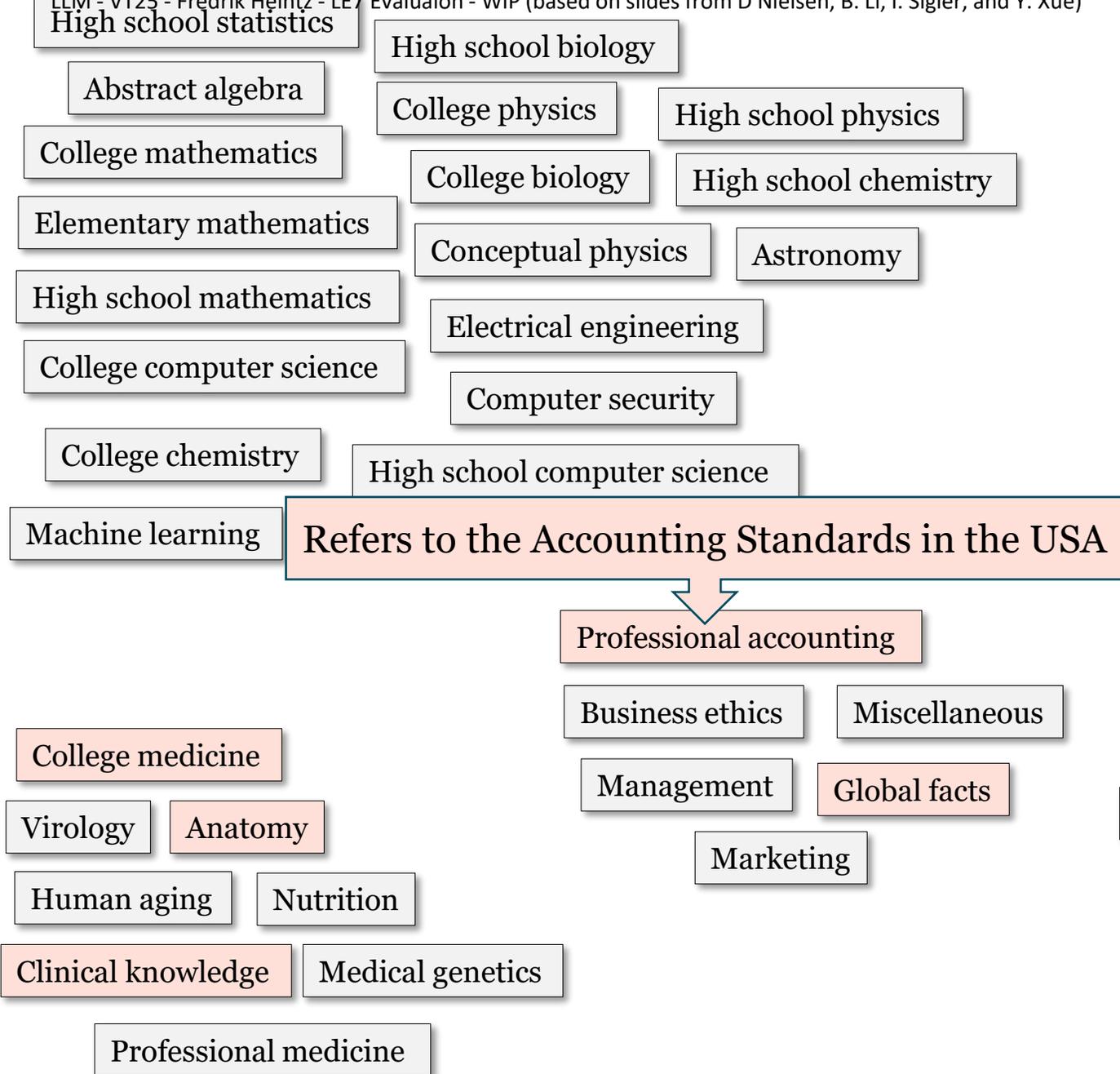


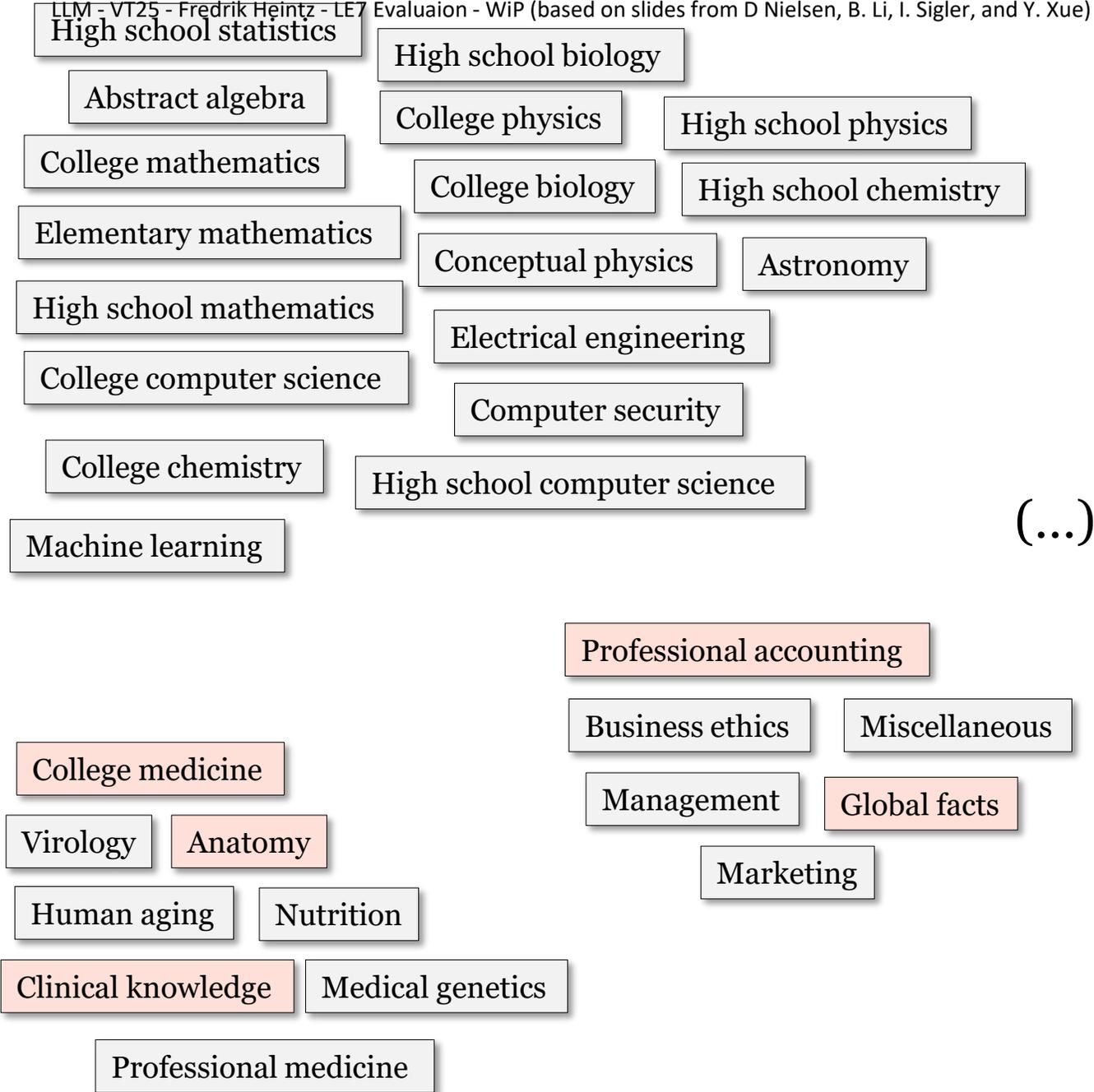




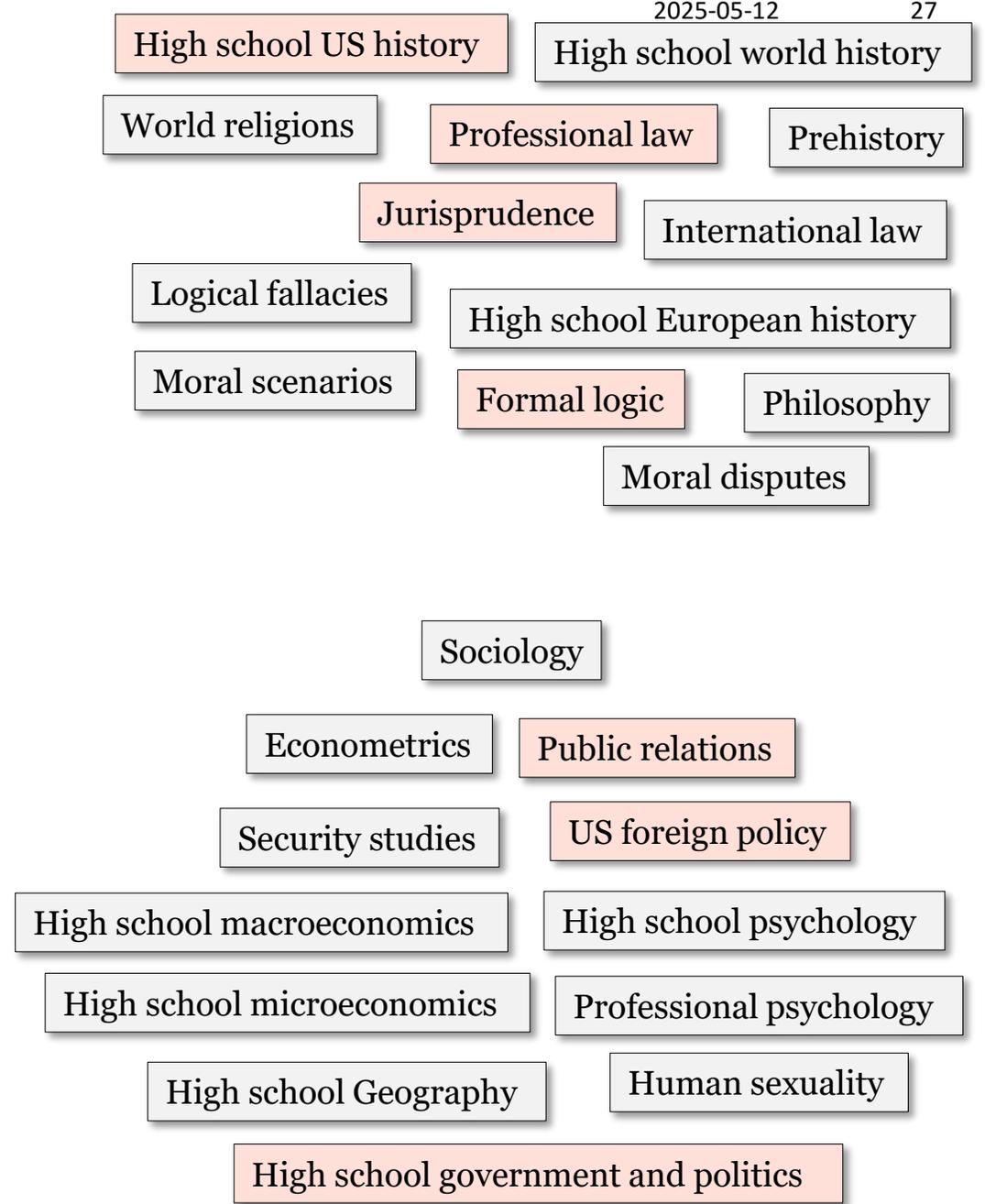








(...)



High school statistics

High school biology

High school US history

High school world history

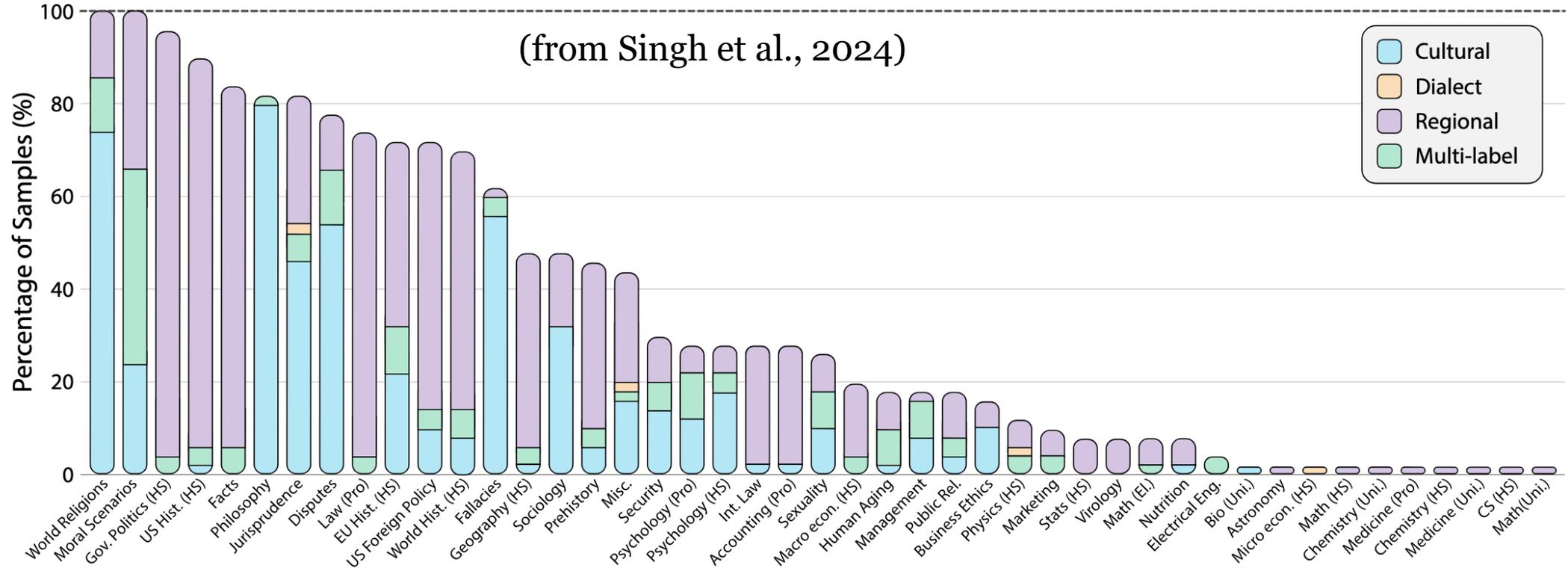


Figure 3: Proportion of samples containing cultural, regional, or dialect-specific references per subject in the MMLU dataset. Notably, all samples in the *World Religions* and *Moral Scenarios* subjects include at least one such reference. Note that 12 subjects did not contain any Culturally-Sensitive CS 🇺🇸 samples and have been excluded from the figure.

Professional medicine

High school government and politics

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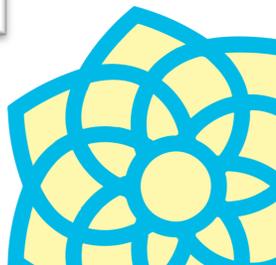
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European LLM Leaderboard

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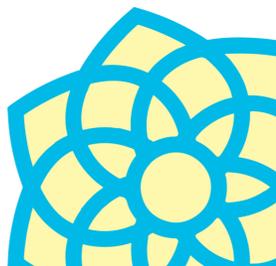
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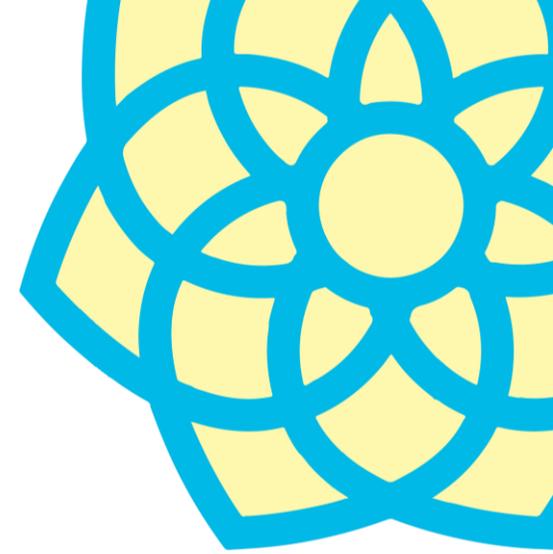
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Evaluation Challenge #1

Many of our evaluation datasets are USA-centric

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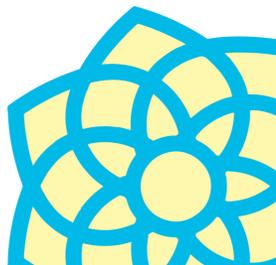
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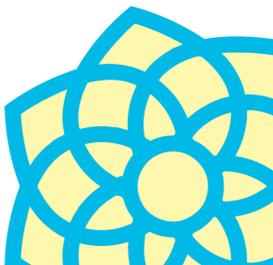
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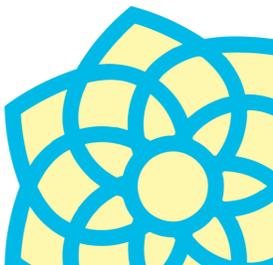
Science knowledge



European LLM Leaderboard

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...	Gemma-2-27b-Instruct	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.73	0.69	0.64
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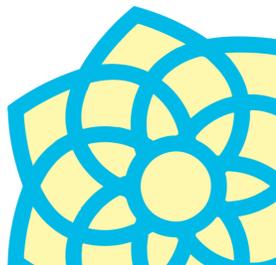
Maths knowledge



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A lot of STEM knowledge

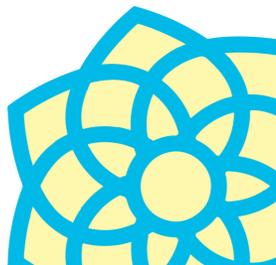


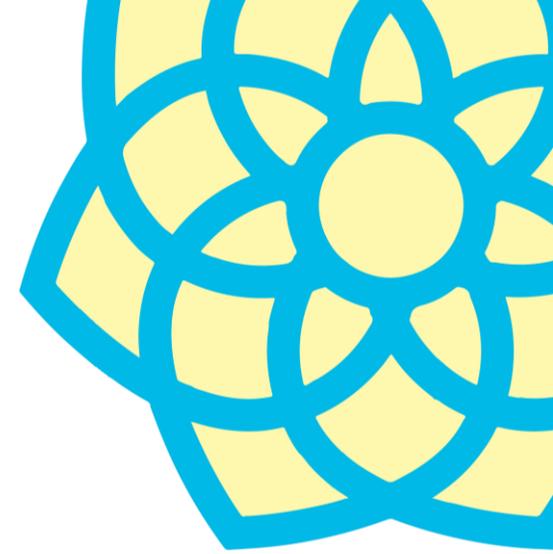
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~50% of the benchmark is testing STEM knowledge

Is that what constitutes a good model?





Evaluation Challenge #2

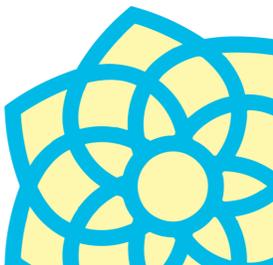
We are not clear on what “best” means

European LLM Leaderboard

Type ▲	Model_Name ▲	Average ▼	ARC ▲	GSM8K ▲	HellaSwag ▲	MMLU ▲	TruthfulQA ▲
...	Meta-Llama-3.1-70B-Instruct	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.76	0.77	0.60
...	Gemma-2-27b-Instruct	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.73	0.69	0.64
...	Mixtral-8x7B-Instruct-v0.1	0.65	0.69	0.56	0.70	0.65	0.64
...	Mistral-Nemo-Instruct-12.2B_2407	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.61	0.61
...	c4ai-command-r-35B-v01	0.62	0.67	0.49	0.73	0.62	0.58

~50% of the benchmark is testing STEM knowledge

Is that what constitutes a good model?

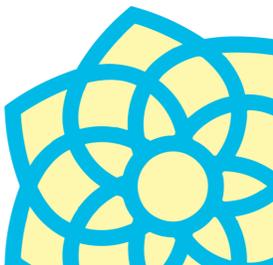


European LLM Leaderboard

Type ▲	Model_Name ▲	Average ▼	ARC ▲	GSM8K ▲	HellaSwag ▲	MMLU ▲	TruthfulQA ▲
...	Meta-Llama-3.1-70B-Instruct	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.76	0.79	0.60
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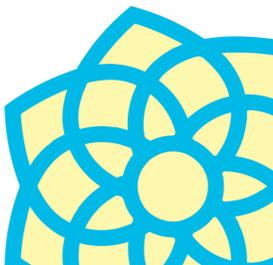
Is this significant or by chance?



European LLM Leaderboard

Type ▲	Model_Name ▲	Average ▼	ARC ▲	GSM8K ▲	HellaSwag ▲	MMLU ▲	TruthfulQA ▲
⋮	Meta-Llama-3.1-70B-Instruct	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.76	0.79	0.60
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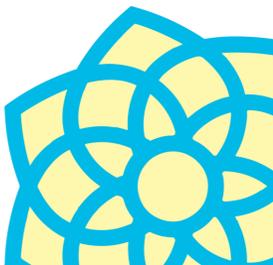
How about this?

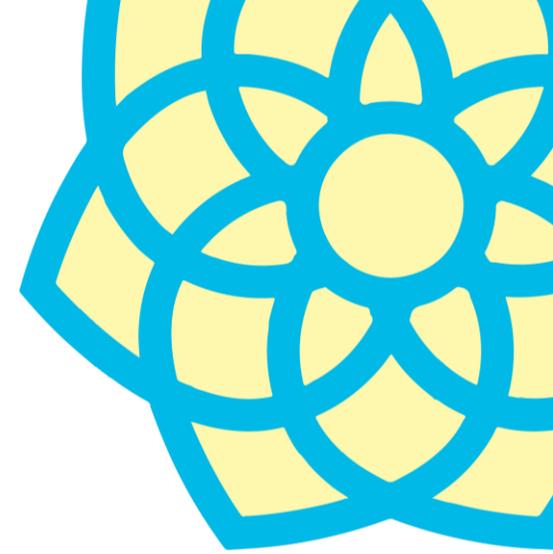


European LLM Leaderboard

Type ▲	Model_Name ▲	Average ▼	ARC ▲	GSM8K ▲	HellaSwag ▲	MMLU ▲	TruthfulQA ▲
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...	c4ai-command-r-35B-v01	0.62	0.67	0.49	0.73	0.62	0.58

Are these models equally good?



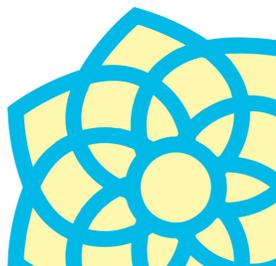


Evaluation Challenge #3

We do not take variance into account

Takeaways

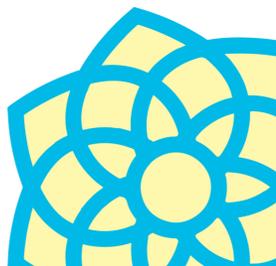
- Avoid machine translated evaluation datasets if possible
 - Be careful and transparent about this if not
- Be transparent about *what domain* you are evaluating models on
 - What constitutes a good model according to your benchmark?
- Report error bars!



Quality Evaluation

Evaluation – Problem Statement

$F(\text{subject, criteria}) \rightarrow \text{result}$

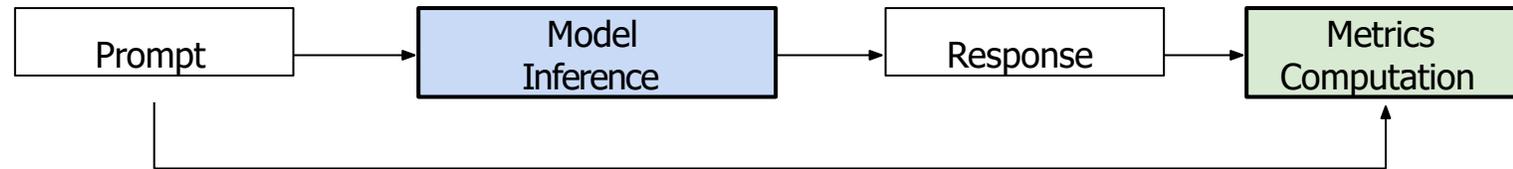


Evaluation – Subject

Point-wise:

prompt \rightarrow response
Result: absolute measures

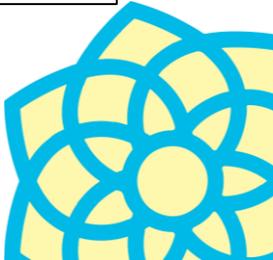
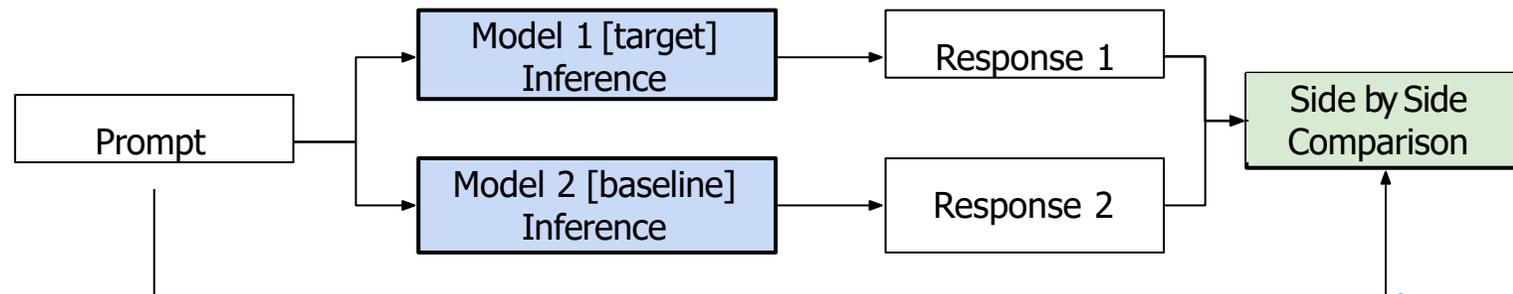
Point-wise



Pair-wise:

prompt \rightarrow (response 1, response 2)
Result: relative preference

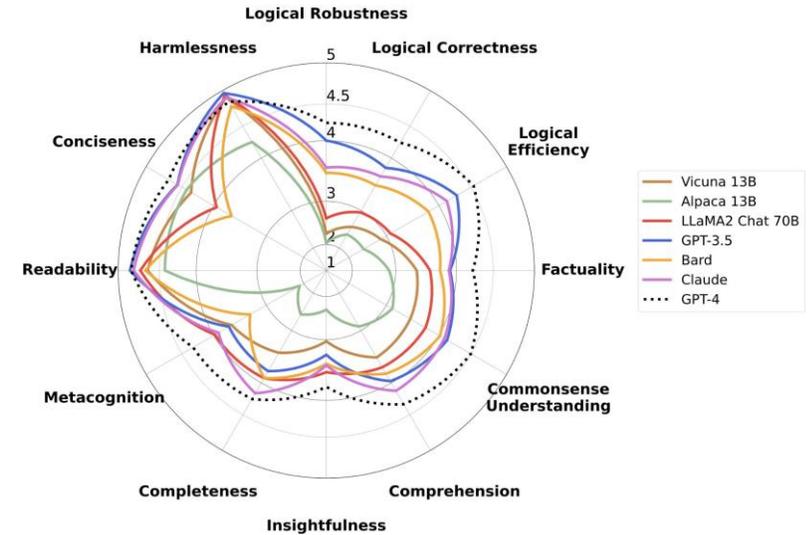
Pair-wise (Side by Side)



Evaluation – Criteria

Aspect (Dimension):

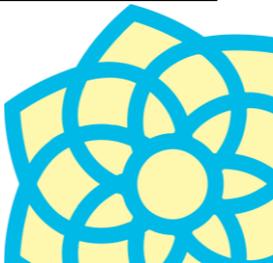
- General text generation: e.g., [fluency](#), [coherence](#),
- Task related
 - Summary: e.g., [Conciseness](#), [Comprehensiveness](#),
 - Openbook Q/A: [Groundedness](#)
 - Code: correctness of execution result
 - Tool use: tool selection accuracy, parameter value correctness
- User specific
 - Entertaining, Engaging, intuitive



Source: [FLASK \(Ye 2023\)](#)

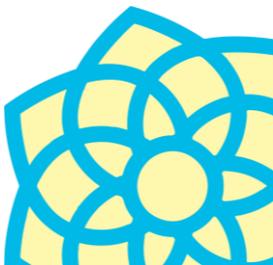
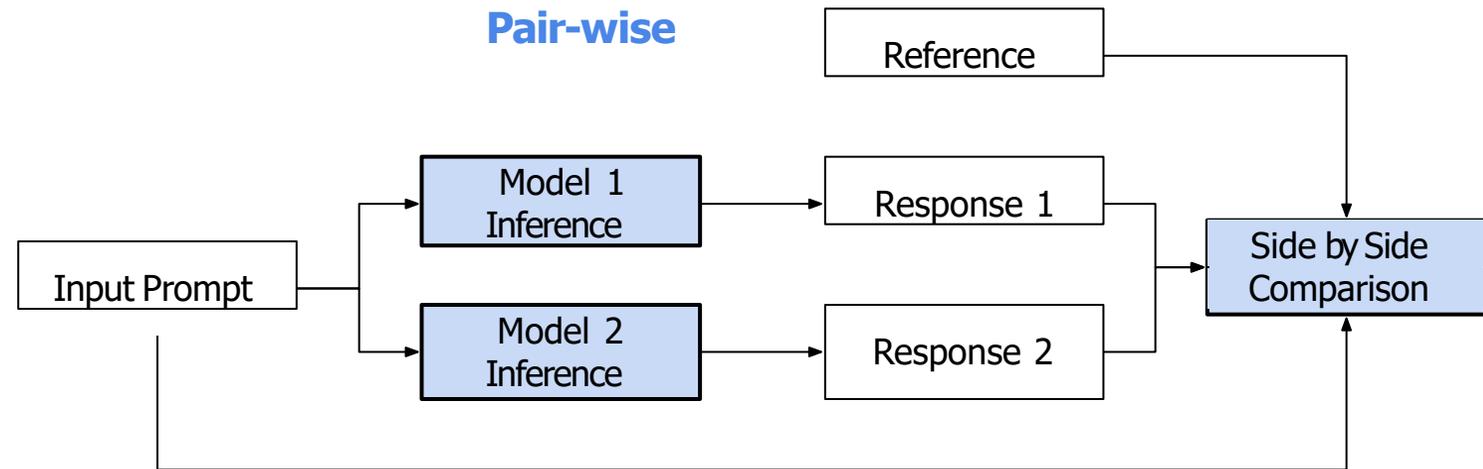
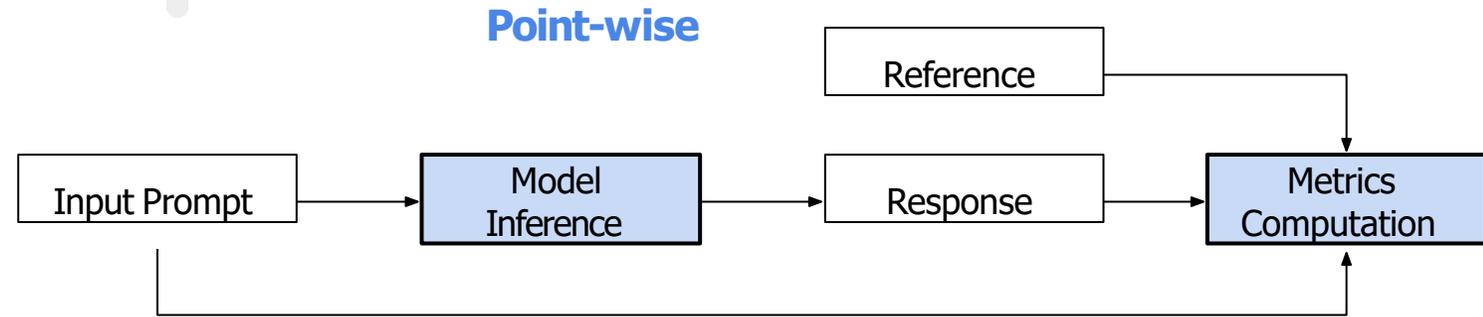
Rubrics

- 5: (Very good).** The summary follows instructions, is grounded, concise, fluent and aligned with reference summary.
- 4: (Good).** The summary follows instructions, is grounded, concise, and fluent but not aligned with reference summary.
- 3: (Ok).** The summary mostly follows instructions, is grounded, but is not concise, not fluent, not aligned with reference summary.
- 2: (Bad).** The summary is grounded, but does not follow the instructions.
- 1: (Very bad).** The summary is not grounded.



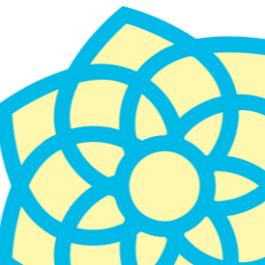
Evaluation – Reference

- Can be optional
- Evaluation Perspective: Similarity to Reference
- Discriminative task:
 - Ground truth
- Generative task:
 - Representative sample



Evaluation – Method

- Computation
- Human
- LLM (LLM as Judge, as critic, **Autorater**)



$$F(\text{subject, criteria, reference}^*) \rightarrow \text{result}$$

Method – Computation (1)

Quantify the similarity between response and reference

- Reference Required
- Support point-wise eval
- Only provide score as result
- Does not support fine-grained criteria specification

$$F((\text{prompt, response}), \text{reference}) \rightarrow \text{score}$$

Approaches

- Lexicon similarity: E.g., [ROUGE](#), [BLEU](#)
- Embedding similarity: E.g. [BERTScore](#), [BARTScore](#)

Metrics	Naturalness		Coherence		Engagingness		Groundedness		Average	
	ρ	τ								
ROUGE-L	0.146	0.176	0.203	0.193	0.300	0.295	0.327	0.310	0.244	0.244
BLEU-4	0.175	0.180	0.235	0.131	0.316	0.232	0.310	0.213	0.259	0.189
BERTScore	0.209	0.226	0.233	0.214	0.335	0.317	0.317	0.291	0.274	0.262
G-EVAL-3.5	0.539	0.532	0.544	0.519	0.691	0.660	0.567	0.586	0.585	0.574
G-EVAL-4	0.565	0.549	0.605	0.594	0.631	0.627	0.551	0.531	0.588	0.575
ChatGPT(SA)	0.474	0.421	0.527	0.482	0.599	0.549	0.576	0.558	0.544	0.503
ChatGPT(MA)	0.441	0.396	0.500	0.454	0.664	0.607	0.602	0.583	0.552	0.510
GPT-4(SA)	0.532	0.483	0.591	0.535	0.734	0.676	0.774	0.750	0.658	0.611
GPT-4(MA)	0.630	0.571	0.619	0.561	0.765	0.695	0.722	0.700	0.684	0.632

On SummEval Spearman (ρ) and Kendall-Tau (τ)

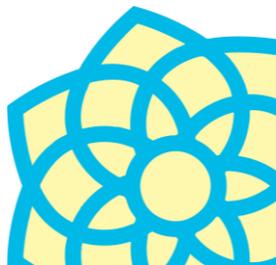
Source: [G-Eval \(Liu 2023\)](#)

Limitation

- Sensitive to the choice of reference.
- Lexicon similarity only measures syntactical matches rather than semantics
- Weak correlation with human judgment in complex, open-ended tasks.

Usage

- Scalable evaluation in simple settings
- Break down big eval tasks into smaller pieces (e.g. in Function Call evaluation, parameter value comparison)
- Low-cost sanity check and monitoring of tuning progress
- Complement other approaches (human, autorater) to provide an objective assessment



Method – Computation (2)

Example: **ROUGE** (Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation)

- The score ranges from 0 (poor similarity) to 1 (strong similarity)
- A set of metrics:
 - ROUGE-n examines word groups (n-grams).

$$RECALL = \frac{\text{Overlapping number of } n\text{-grams}}{\text{Number of } n\text{-grams in the reference}}$$

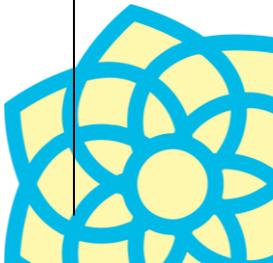
$$PRECISION = \frac{\text{Overlapping number of } n\text{-grams}}{\text{Number of } n\text{-grams in the candidate}}$$

- ROUGE-L is based on the longest common subsequence (LCS) appear in the same order.
 - ROUGE-Lsum: based on ROUGE-L at the sentence level; aggregates all the results for the final score; suitable for tasks where sentence level extraction is valuable such as extractive summarization tasks.
- Best Practice: Preprocessing to remove any noise or irrelevant information (e.g., punctuation, stop words) that might interfere with the evaluation process.

```
from rouge_score import rouge_scorer
scorer = rouge_scorer.RougeScorer(['rouge1', 'rouge2', 'rougeL', 'rougeLsum'])

scores = scorer.score('The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog', 'The quick brown dog jumps on the log.')
print(scores)

{
'rouge1': Score(precision=0.75, recall=0.67, fmeasure=0.71),
'rouge2': Score(precision=0.29, recall=0.25, fmeasure=0.27),
'rougeL': Score(precision=0.625, recall=0.56, fmeasure=0.59),
'rougeLsum': Score(precision=0.625, recall=0.56, fmeasure=0.59)
```



Method – Human

Goal: Ensure quality and control cost

$F(\text{(prompt, response), criteria}) \rightarrow \text{score, rational}$

$F(\text{(prompt, response1, response2), criteria}) \rightarrow \text{preference, rational}$

Phased Approach:

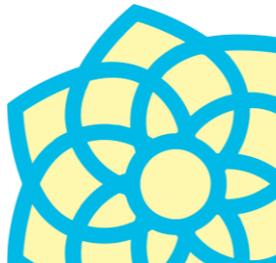
- Start with Samples: train human evaluators and calibrate their judgments using a clear rubric.
- Proceed to Full Scale: expand evaluation to a larger set; allows for iterative refinement of the evaluation process

Limitations:

- Expensive and time-Consuming
- Human Expertise Matters: The quality of human evaluation depends on the expertise and consistency of the evaluators.
 - Crowdsourcing.
 - Annotator Services: Engage professional annotation services for higher precision.
 - Domain Expertise: For specialized tasks, prioritize evaluators with relevant domain knowledge to ensure meaningful assessments.

Usage:

- Production Release: directly inform decision-making for product readiness, ensuring that quality standards meet production requirements.
- Calibrate and optimize Autorater: Use a small number of human labelled data to assess the quality of autorater, iterate its quality as needed, and use autorater for scalable evaluation.



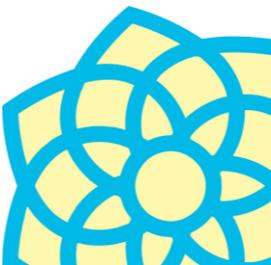
Method – AutoRater

$F(\text{(prompt, response), criteria, reference}^*) \rightarrow \text{score, rational}$

$F(\text{(prompt, response1, response2), criteria, reference}^*) \rightarrow \text{preference, rational}$

→ **Same scope as human evaluation**

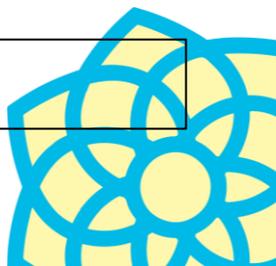
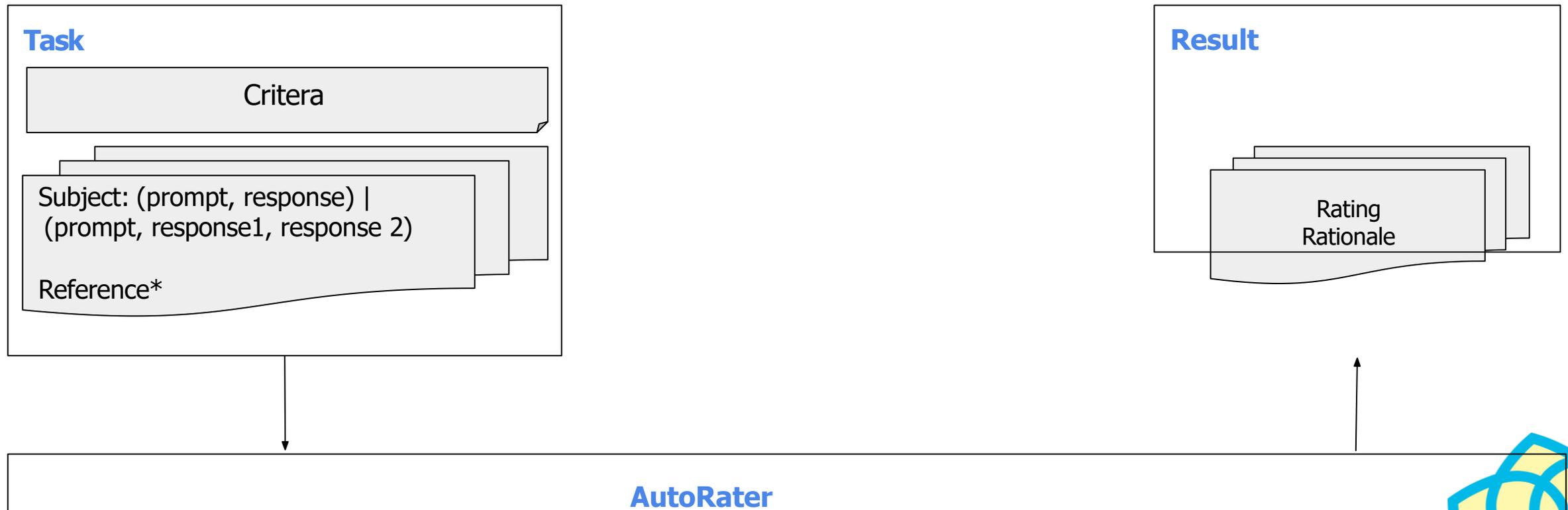
- How to use
- How to design
- How to evaluate (meta-evaluation)
- How to align with your needs
- Limitations and mitigations



AutoRater – How to Use

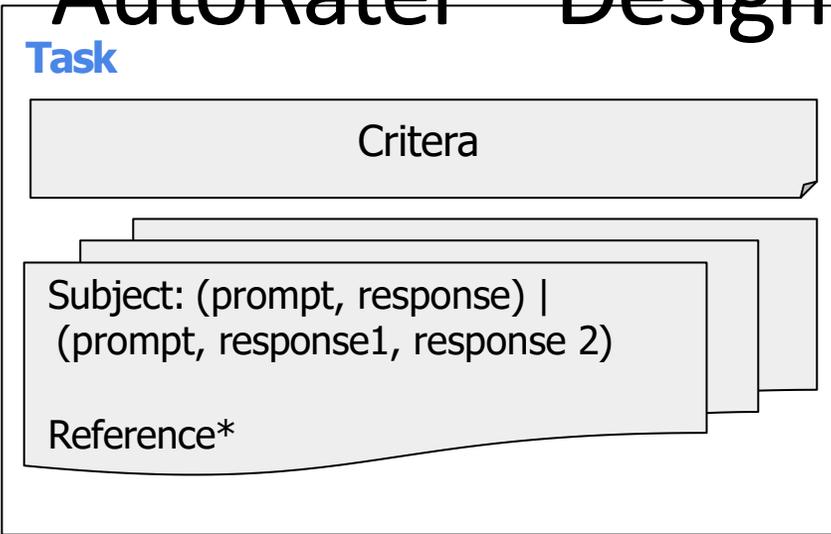
$F((\text{prompt}, \text{response}), \text{criteria}, \text{reference}^*) \rightarrow \text{score}, \text{rational}$

$F((\text{prompt}, \text{response1}, \text{response2}), \text{criteria}, \text{reference}^*) \rightarrow \text{preference}, \text{rational}$

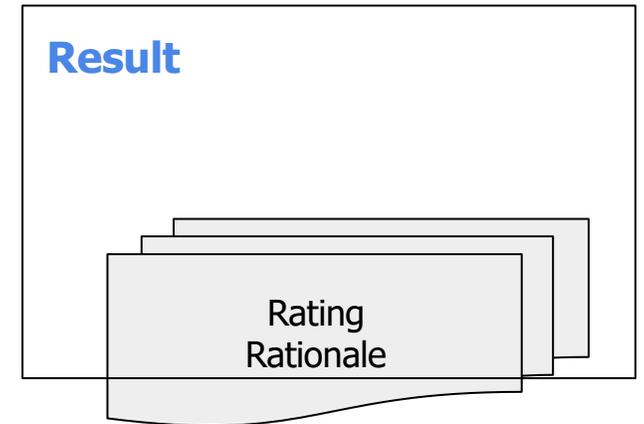


AutoRater – Design Framework

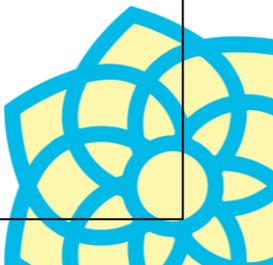
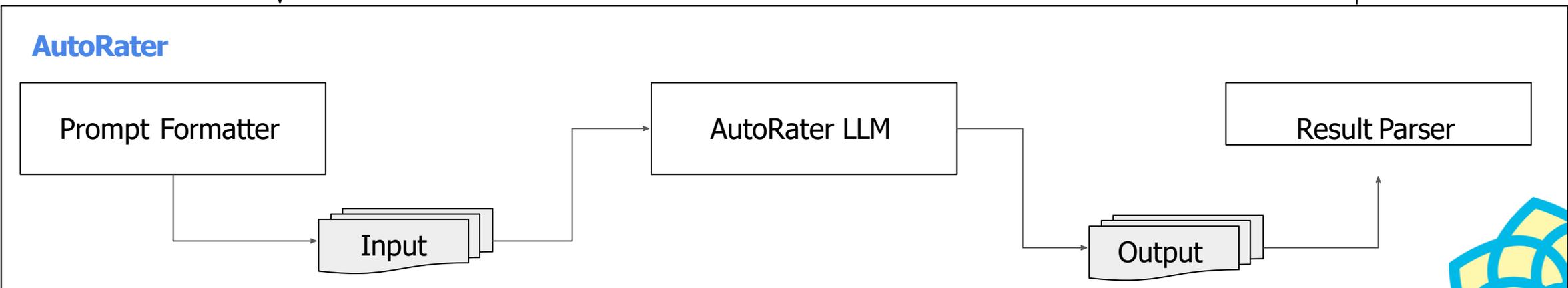
Task



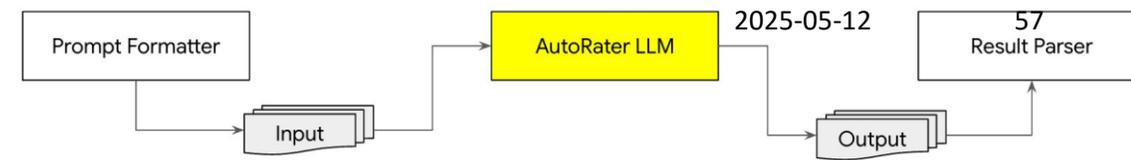
Result



AutoRater



AutoRater – Types of Model



Generative Models

- Leverage language generation capabilities to deliver both score and detailed rationales (e.g., CoT explanations).
- General (foundation model) vs fine-tuned specialized autorater model
- Flexibility in output formatting: Support both pointwise scoring and pairwise comparisons
- Need a result parser to get the score from the text output, sometimes this may fail due to malformatting.
- Can directly prompt foundation model without fine-tuning or be fine-tuned for improved accuracy

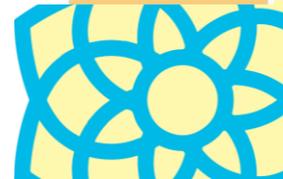
Discriminative Models (Reward Models).

- Trained to predict scalar scores
- Optimized to deliver precise and consistent evaluations based on specified criteria
- Support both pointwise scoring and pairwise comparisons
- No support for rationale and nuanced reasoning

Implicit Reward Models via DPO, Although less common, generally underperform compared to discriminative and generative models and are not the primary focus here.

Model	Model Type
1 Skywork/Skywork-Reward-Gemma-2-27B-v0.2	Seq. Classifier
2 nvidia/Llama-3.1-Nemotron-70B-Reward *	Custom Classifier
3 Skywork/Skywork-Reward-Gemma-2-27B ⚠	Seq. Classifier
4 SF-Foundation/TextEval-Llama3.1-70B *	Generative
5 meta-metrics/MetaMetrics-RM-v1.0	Custom Classifier
6 Skywork/Skywork-Critic-Llama-3.1-70B ⚠	Generative
7 Skywork/Skywork-Reward-Llama-3.1-8B-v0.2	Seq. Classifier
8 nicolinho/ORM-Llama3.1-8B ⚠	Seq. Classifier
9 LxzGordon/URM-LLaMa-3.1-8B ⚠	Seq. Classifier
10 Salesforce/SFR-LLaMa-3.1-70B-Judge-r *	Generative
11 Skywork/Skywork-Reward-Llama-3.1-8B ⚠	Seq. Classifier
12 general-preference/GPM-Llama-3.1-8B ⚠	Custom Classifier
13 nvidia/Nemotron-4-340B-Reward *	Custom Classifier
14 Ray2333/GRM-Llama3-8B-rewardmodel-ft ⚠	Seq. Classifier
15 SF-Foundation/TextEval-OffsetBias-12B *	Generative

Source: [RewardBench](#)



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AutoRater – Prompt Formatter

Task

Criteria

Subject: (prompt, response) |
(prompt, response 1, response 2)

Reference*

Evaluation Instructions

You are an expert evaluator. Your task is to evaluate the quality of the responses generated by AI models...

Criteria

Groundedness: response contains information included only in the context...

Conciseness: ..

Rating Rubric

5: (Very good). The summary follows instructions, is grounded, concise, fluent ..

...

1: (Very bad). The summary is not grounded.

Data (Subject, Reference*)

```
### Reference
{reference}
### Prompt
{prompt}
## Response
```

Prompt Formatter

AutoRater LLM

Result Parser

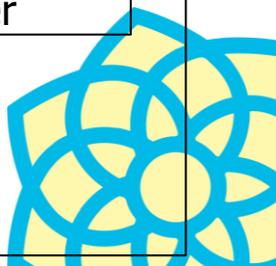
Input

Output

TrustLLM

AutoRater

Funded by
the European Union



AutoRater – Prompt Formatter

Task

Criteria

Subject: (prompt, response) |
(prompt, response 1, response 2)

Reference*

Generative Model Only

Output Format Spec

Your output should only consist of ...

Produce structured output
Error handling for malformed output

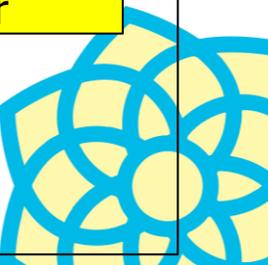
Prompt Formatter

AutoRater LLM

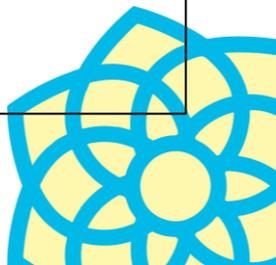
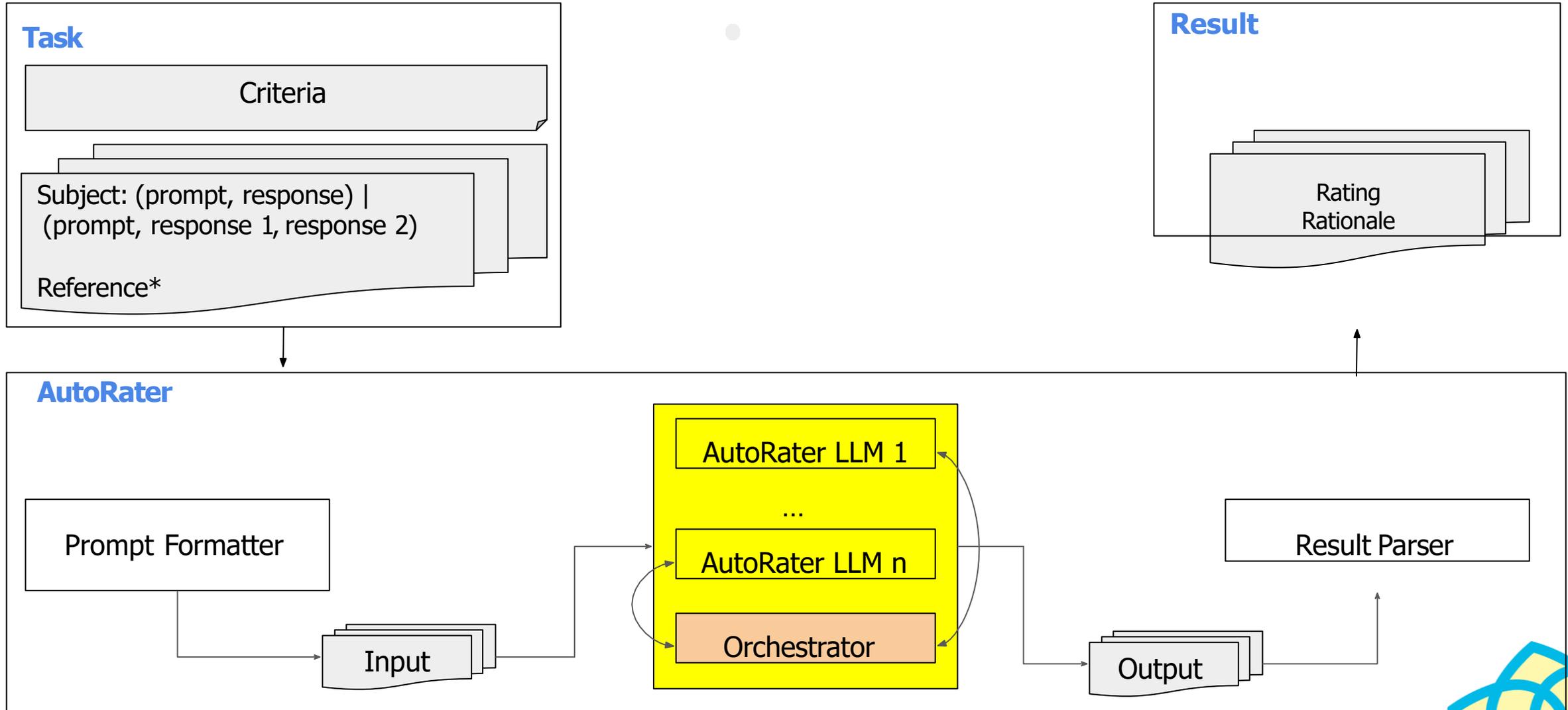
Result Parser

Input

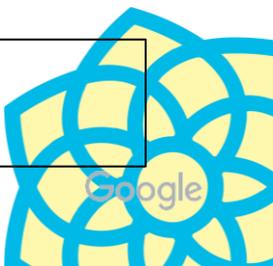
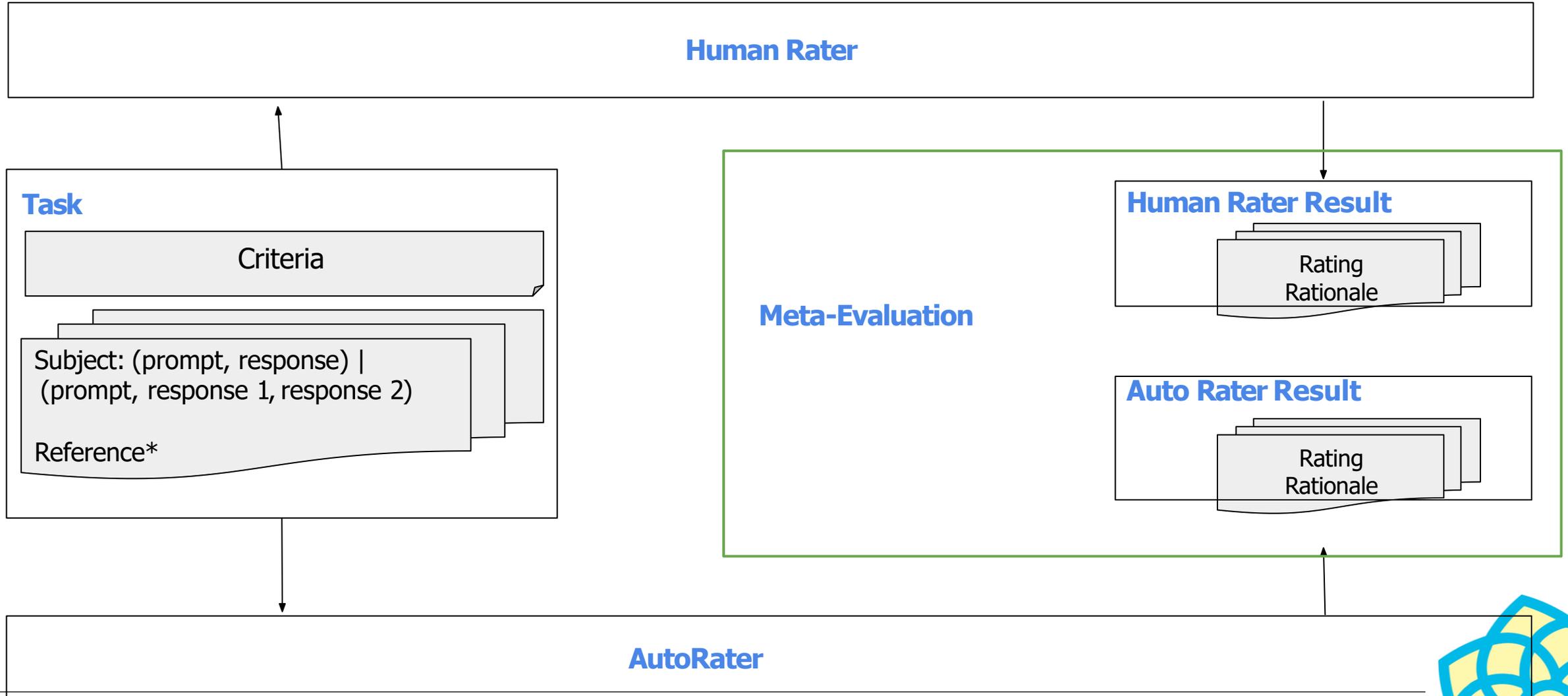
Output



AutoRater – Multiple Rater Orchestration



Meta Evaluation - Overview



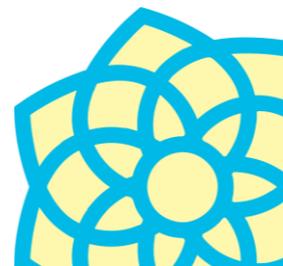
Meta Evaluation - Metrics

- **Correlations** (Point-wise score)
 - **Spearman correlation:** Good for monotonic relationships, less sensitive to outliers.
 - **Kendall's Tau:** Suitable for ranked data and assessing concordance/discordance, handles ties well.
 - **Pearson correlation:** Best for linear relationships with normally distributed data.
- **Agreement** (Pair-wise preference)
 - **Cohen's Kappa:** Measures the agreement between two raters on categorical data, accounting for chance agreement [weight=quadratic]
 - Opinions vary on how scores should be interpreted, but in general $\kappa > 0.8$ is considered a strong correlation and $\kappa > 0.6$ is a moderate correlation.
 - Confusion matrix and accuracy

Metrics	Naturalness		Coherence		Engagingness		Groundedness		Average	
	ρ	τ								
ROUGE-L	0.146	0.176	0.203	0.193	0.300	0.295	0.327	0.310	0.244	0.244
BLEU-4	0.175	0.180	0.235	0.131	0.316	0.232	0.310	0.213	0.259	0.189
BERTScore	0.209	0.226	0.233	0.214	0.335	0.317	0.317	0.291	0.274	0.262
G-EVAL-3.5	0.539	0.532	0.544	0.519	0.691	0.660	0.567	0.586	0.585	0.574
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GPT-4(MA)	0.630	0.571	0.619	0.561	0.765	0.695	0.722	0.700	0.684	0.632

Spearman (ρ) and Kendall-Tau (τ)

Source: [G-Eval \(Liu 2023\)](#)



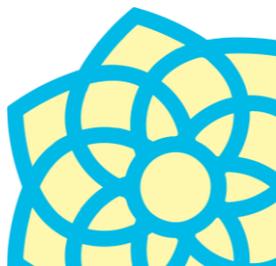
Meta-Evaluation – Datasets and Benchmarks

Datasets

- [MTBench and Chatbot Arena](#) [pair-wise] Multi-turn conversations, crowdsource preference annotations.
- HelpSteer and [HglpSteer2](#) [pair-wise] helpful, factually correct and coherent, leveraging human annotators.
- [LLMBar](#) [pair-wise] manually curated challenging meta-evaluation to assess instruction-following.
- [AlpacaEval](#) and [AlpacaFarm](#) [pair-wise], chat, low-cost simulation of pairwise feedback from API models.
- [Anthropic Helpful](#) and [Anthropic HHH](#) [pair-wise]: human alignment capability on helpful, honest, harmless.
- [summarize from feedback](#) [pair-wise], summary comparison.
- [HumanEvalPack](#) [point-wise] coding abilities.
- [FLASK](#) [point-wise]: fine-grained scoring with 4 primary abilities divided into 12 fine-grained skills.

Benchmarks

- [RewardBench](#): [5 category with 27 datasets], comprehensive benchmark that covers chat, reasoning, and safety.
- [LLM-AggreFact](#); [11 datasets] fact verification benchmark covering: fact verification, faithfulness of summary, etc.
- [JudgeBench](#): benchmark on challenging response pairs spanning knowledge, reasoning, math, and coding.
- [WildBench](#): WB-Reward and WB-Score with fine-grained outcomes. e.g. for pairwise comparison: much better, slightly better, slightly worse, much worse, or a tie.
- [EvalBiasBench](#): bias benchmark
- [CoBBLEr](#) : bias benchmark



Meta-Evaluation – From Benchmark to Your Task

- **Prompt curation:**

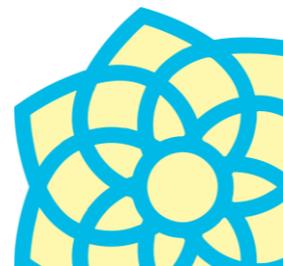
- **Align** closely with your production usage **distribution**
- For benchmarks as HelpSteer, crowdsourcing helps cover the diverse range of LLM use cases.
- Prompts from benchmark datasets may not align with production usage pattern. You need to build your own prompt sets (e.g., initially manually and/or sampling from production traffic).

- **Candidate Responses:**

- Ensure candidate responses **covers** the specific model candidates you plan to deploy.
- For benchmarks such as MT-Bench/Chatbot Arena, a wide range of models are selected to produce responses with the goal of comparing all models, which may not be necessary for you.

- **Annotation:**

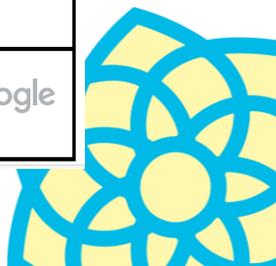
- **Quality** is critical
- Human annotation (pay attention to inter-rater agreement)
- Use powerful models cautiously (to avoid self-promotion bias).



AutoRater – Model Fine-tuning

Representative Models

Model	Base Model	Type	Training data	Training Method
FLAMe-24B	PaLM-2-24B (IT)	generative	100+ quality assessment tasks comprising 5M+ human judgments	Text-to-text multitask SFT
FLAMe-RM-24B ; FLAMe-Opt-RM	PaLM-2-24B (IT)	discriminative	HelpSteer, PRM800K, CommitPack, HH Harmlessness (covering chat, reasoning and safety)	Fine-tuning with pairwise preference data Tail-patch fine-tuning to optimize multitask mixture
Skywork-Reward	Gemma-2-27b-it; Llama-3.1-8B	discriminative	Skywork-Reward-Preference-80K-v0.1 (HelpSteer2, OffsetBias, WildGuard, Magpie DPO series, In-house human annotation data)	BT-based pair-wise ranking loss with a few variants and careful curation and filtering of training data.
Skywork-Critic	Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct; Llama-3.1-70B-Instruct	generative	Skywork-Reward-Preference-80K-v0.1	instruction-tuning focusing on pairwise preference evaluation and general chat tasks.
Nemotron-Reward	Llama-3.1-70B-Instruct; Nemotron-4-340B	discriminative	HelpSteer2	Linear layer converts the final layer of the end token into 5 scalar values, train with MSE loss
PROMETHEUS 2	Mistral 7B & 8x7B	discriminative	<u>PREFERENCE COLLECTION</u> (1K score rubrics, 20K instructions & reference answers, 200K responses pairs & feedback)	SFT Joint point-wise and pair-wise training with weight merging to produce final model
InstructScore	Llama-2-7B	generative	10k raw from 100 domains	Multitask SFT over reference output and diagnostic report

AutoRater – Limitation and Mitigation

Biases

- Position bias (favor certain position)
- Verbosity/Length bias (favor longer responses)
- Self-enhancement/EGOCENTRIC bias (prefer self-generated answers)

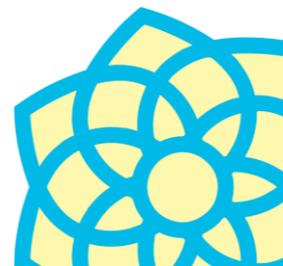
Lack of consistency

- Prompt sensitivity
- Randomness in autorater output

Mitigation

- Prompt engineering and orchestration
 - Swapping Positions: call the AutoRater LLM twice with the order of options reversed to reduce position bias
 - Self-consistency: call the AutoRater LLM multiple times, analyze the multiple outputs generated and determine a consensus result
 - Panel of Diverse Models: use a LLM jury panel composed of disjoint model families.
 - In-context Learning: Providing a few demonstration examples of good judgments.
- Fine-tuning
 - Fine-tuning model via de-biasing dataset.

[Ref: [MT-Bench \(Zhngng 2023\)](#), [OffsetBias \(Park 2024\)](#), [CoBBLEr \(Koo 2024\)](#), [Juries \(Vgrga 2024\)](#), [Length-Controlled AlpacaEval \(Dubois 2024\)](#), [Position Bias \(Shi 2024\)](#)]



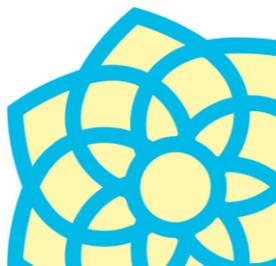
Summary

Three Approaches to LLM Evaluation

- Computation
- Human
- AutoRater

Support Your Application and Task

- **Choose**
 - Trade off between cost and quality
 - Work complementary depending on use cases
- **Customize**
 - Prompt engineering
 - Fine-tuning
- **Calibrate** (Meta Evaluation)
 - Stay truthful to your business needs
 - Fit to your domain and criteria
 - Avoid Bias



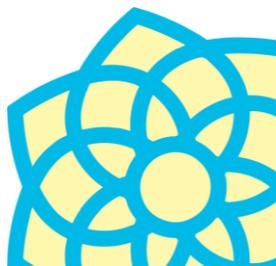
EuroEval

(formerly ScandEval)

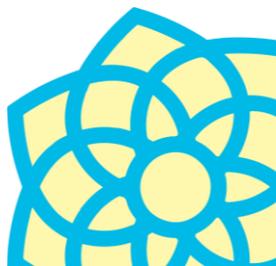


Trust**LLM**

EuroEval is a robust multilingual benchmarking framework



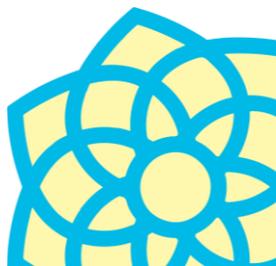
EuroEval is a robust multilingual **benchmarking framework**



Language Model Benchmarking Framework

- Enables evaluation of implicit language **understanding** and **generation** capabilities of language models
- Allows evaluation of *both* encoders through finetuning, and decoders through few-shot evaluation
 - It has been shown that there is a direct correspondence between few-shot evaluation and finetuning [1]
 - This thus allows us to compare encoders with decoders directly

[1] Stureborg et al. arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.01724 (2024)



Python package

- A large focus of the framework is **ease of use**
- The framework can simply be installed:

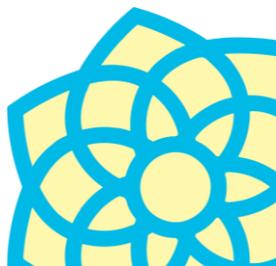
```
$ pip install euroeval[all]
```

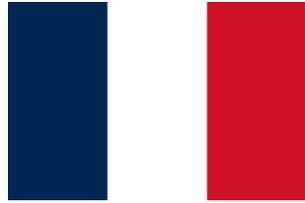
- Models can easily be evaluated:

```
$ euroeval --model <model-id> [--language da]
```

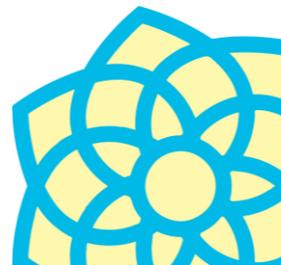
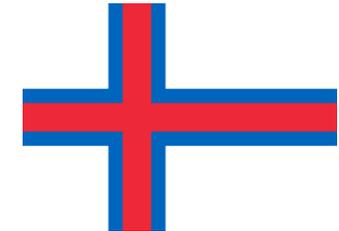
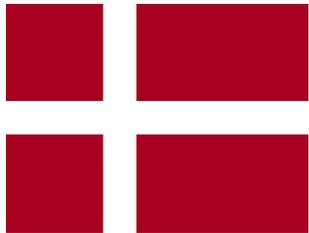
- Supports models from:

- Hugging Face Hub
- Local models
- Models from 200+ APIs, including locally hosted APIs via, e.g., Ollama

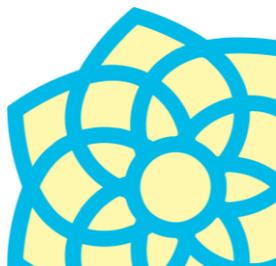




EuroEval is a robust **multilingual** benchmarking framework

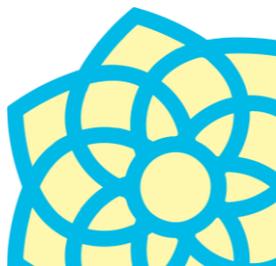


EuroEval is a **robust** multilingual benchmarking framework



Evaluation Robustness

- When evaluating models, there are several sources of noise:
 - The choice of **training examples**
 - When evaluating decoder models, these constitute few-shot examples
 - The choice of **test examples**
- The **training** and **test examples** are bootstrapped 10 times, yielding a more reliable estimation of the true mean
 - Asymptotically correct by the bootstrap theorem



Natural Language **Understanding** Tasks in EuroEval



sentiment classification



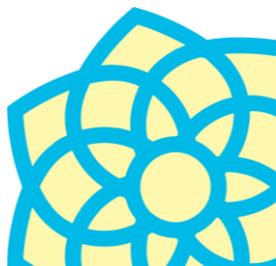
named entity recognition



linguistic acceptability



reading comprehension



Natural Language **Generation** Tasks in EuroEval



sentiment classification



named entity recognition



linguistic acceptability



reading comprehension



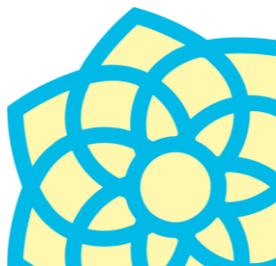
world knowledge



common-sense reasoning



summarisation



Evaluation of decoders on NLU tasks

Evaluation of Decoders on Text Classification

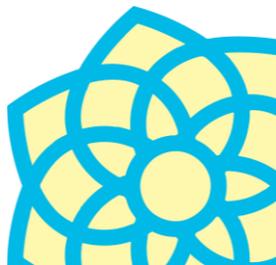
- For each label, identify the first token of the label with the model's tokeniser
 - This could be the entire label, and often is
- If token probabilities are available:
 - Get the generation probabilities for each of these “label first tokens”
 - Return the label whose “label first token” has the highest probability
- Otherwise, generate 5 tokens and return the label whose word edit distance is closest to the generated



sentiment classification

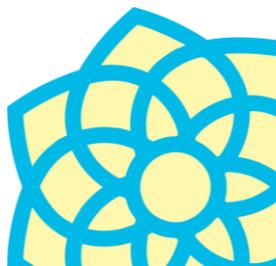
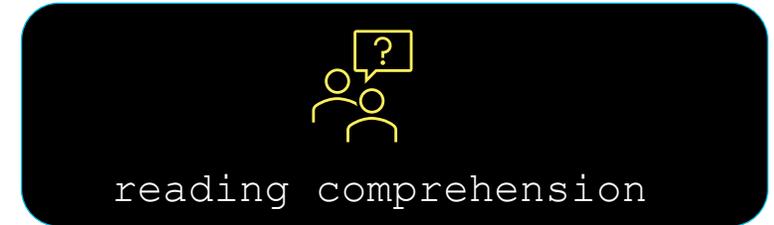


linguistic acceptability



Evaluation of Decoders on Reading Comprehension

- Simply have the model output at most 32 tokens
- Use the model output as-is

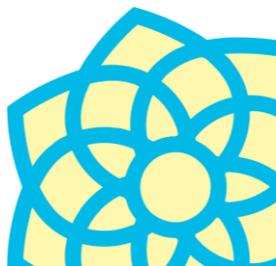


Evaluation of Decoders on Named Entity Recognition

- Utilise **structured generation** to have the model output in the following format:

```
{  
  "person": ["<text span 1>"],  
  "organization": [],  
  "location": ["<text span 2>", "<text span 3>"],  
  "miscellaneous": []  
}
```

- The list entries must appear in the document
- Here the keys are in the language we're evaluating
- We use the Outlines package (Louf & Willard, 2023) for structured generation



Prompt Design

Prompt template for base decoder models:

```
{{ prefix prompt }}
```

```
{% for each few-shot example %}
```

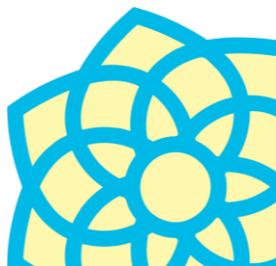
```
  {{ document prefix }}: {{ few-shot example document }}
```

```
  {{ label prefix }}: {{ few-shot example label }}
```

```
{% end for %}
```

```
{{ document prefix }}: {{ new document }}
```

```
{{ label prefix }}:
```



Prompt Design

Prompt template for instruction-tuned decoder models:

{% for each **few-shot example** %}

USER: {{ instruction with **few-shot example** }}

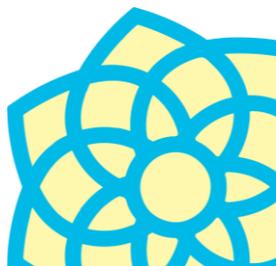
ASSISTANT: {{ **few-shot example** label }}

{% end for %}

USER: {{ instruction with **new example** }}

ASSISTANT:

Here we would use the model's chat template in the prompt

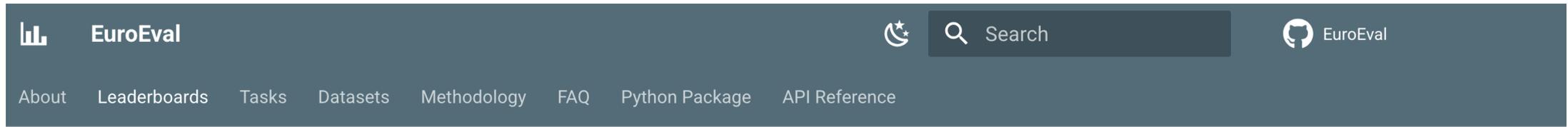


Leaderboards



Online Leaderboards

euroeval.com



Leaderboards

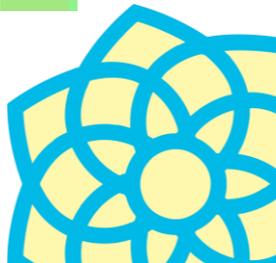
Monolingual

-  Danish
-  Dutch
-  English
-  Faroese
-  French
-  German
-  Icelandic
-  Norwegian
-  Swedish

Rank Score computed (roughly)
as 1 + number of standard
deviations to the best model,
across all datasets

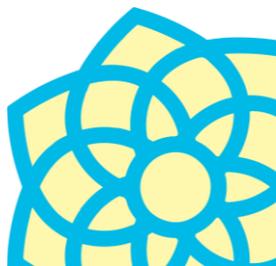
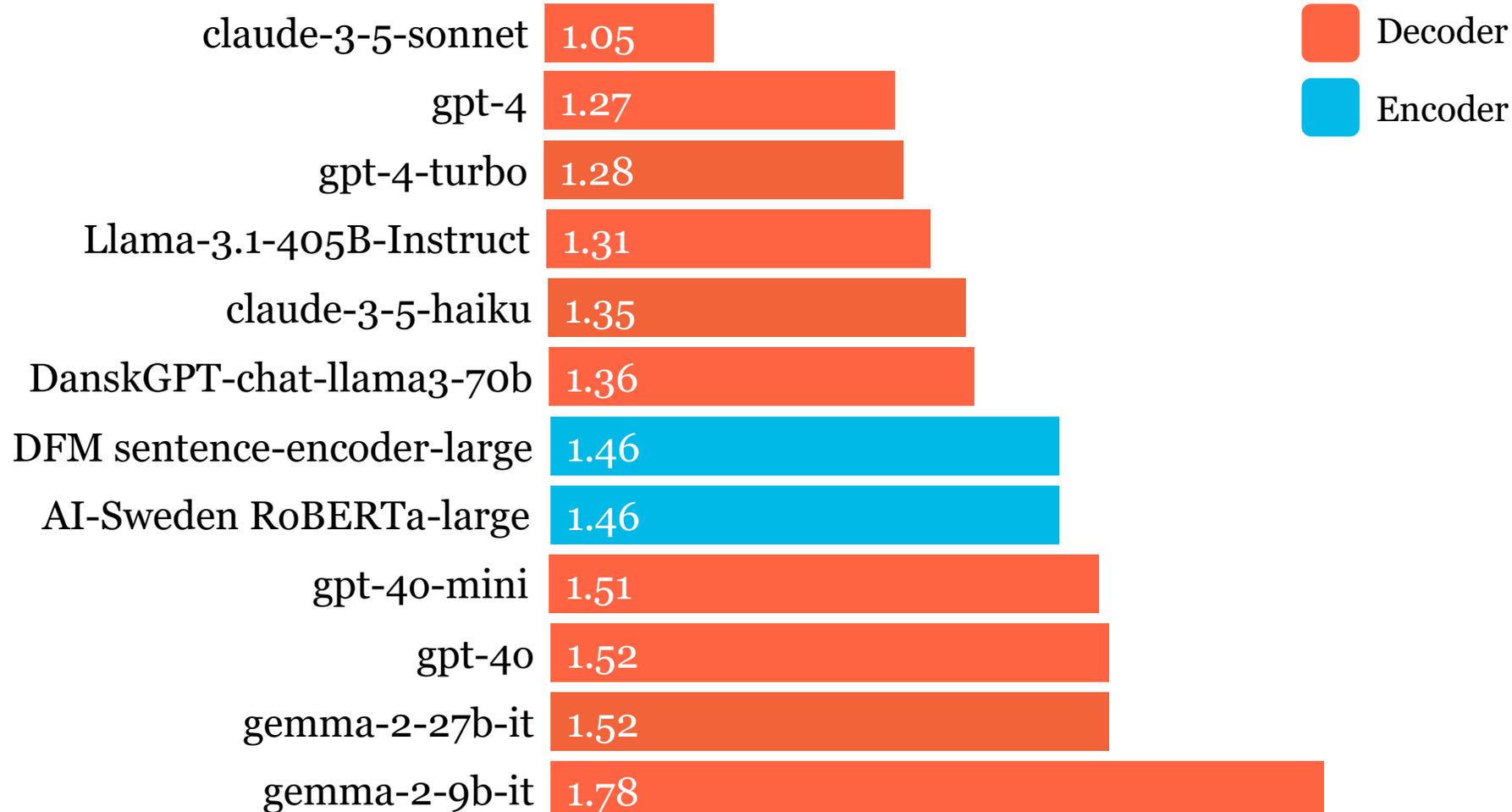
Search in table Page 1 of 5 >

	Model	Rank ▲	Danish	Dutch	English	Faroese	French	German	Icelandic	Norwegian
1	gpt-4-1106-preview (few-shot, val)	1.31	1.18	1.85	1.25	1.34	1.19	1.44	1.14	1.34
2	gpt-4o-2024-05-13 (few-shot, val)	1.50	1.23	1.95	1.38	2.63	1.18	1.54	1.22	1.31



Excerpt of Danish NLU EuroEval Scores

Smaller is better



What's next?



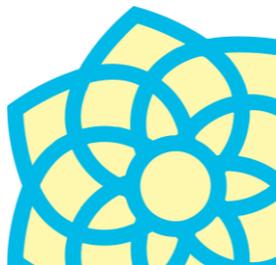
Current Ongoing Work

- Logic reasoning benchmark, based on puzzles
- Bias evaluation benchmark



Future Work

- Hallucination benchmark
- European values benchmark
- Free-form generation benchmark
- Evaluating acoustic models



- **LAIM LE7 VT2025:**
How to evaluate LLMs?
Evaluating low resource languages
Quality evaluation
EuroEval

www.ida.liu.se/~frehe08/llm