Large language model (LLM)

An AI model that is trained on large amounts of text to identify patterns between words, concepts, and phrases so that it can generate responses to prompts

An LLM is trained on millions of sources of text, including books, articles, websites, and more. This training helps the model learn the patterns and relationships that exist in human language. In general, the more high quality data the model receives, the better its performance will be. Because LLMs can identify so many patterns in language, they can also predict what word is most likely to come next in a sequence of words. Consider a simple example to get a basic understanding of how LLMs predict the next word in a sequence.
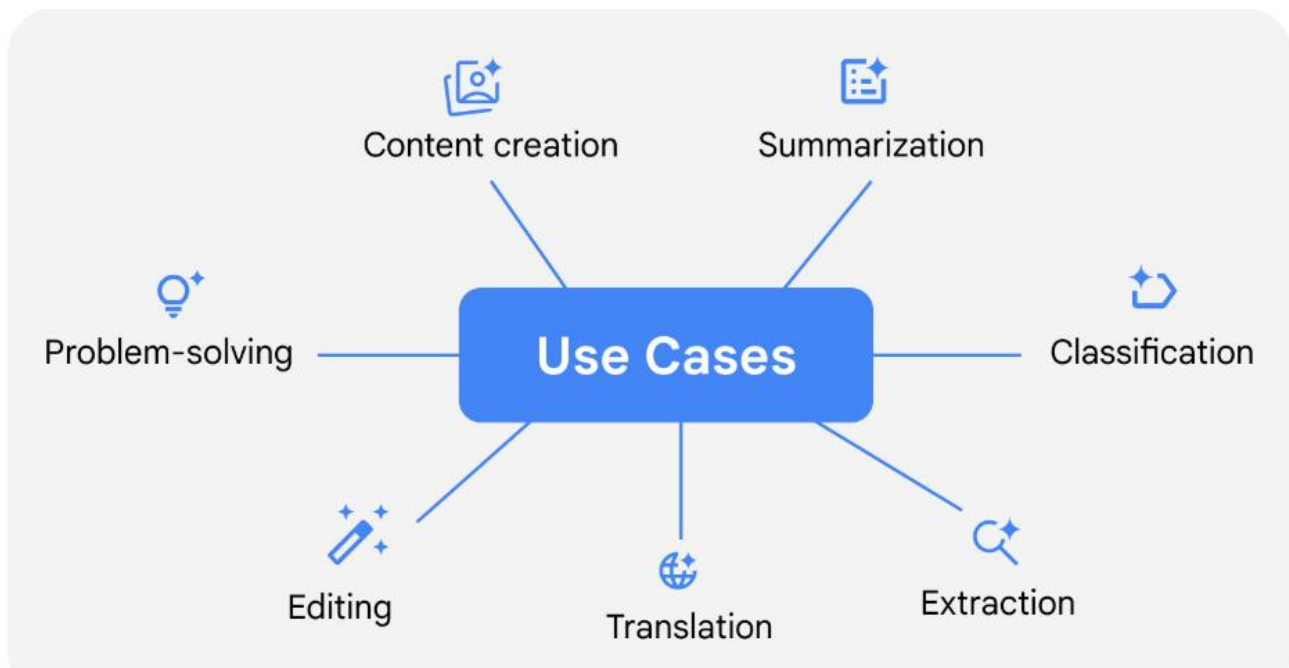
Factors that can contribute to hallucinations

- Quality of an LLM's training data
- Phrasing of the prompt
- Method an LLM uses

Hallucinations

AI outputs that are not true

Do not get discouraged if it doesn't produce the results you want initially.

Prompts for different purposes

In an iterative process,

you create a first version, evaluate it,

and improve upon it for the next version.

Then you repeat these steps

until you get the desired outcome.

For example, if you're developing a proposal, report

or other document to share with your coworkers,

you might produce multiple drafts

and make improvements on each draft,

until you are satisfied with the result.

The more you experiment and the more creative you are, the better.

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