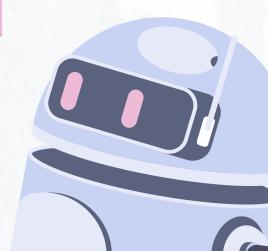
# Large Language Models CURRENT STATE





Rodrigo Gonzalez, PhD





#### Table of contents

- 02 --> LLMs, a very brief technical history
- 03 --- Prompt engineering
- 04 --- LLM fine-tuning
- 05 → LLM main use cases
- 06 --- Using LLM in applications

**01** →

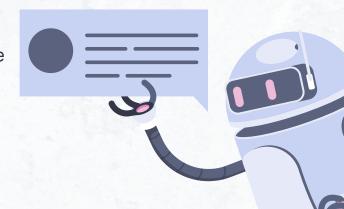
## What is a Large Language Model (LLM)?

## Large Language Model

A large language model (LLM) is a language model consisting of a neural network with many parameters (billions) traineded with immense amounts of texts using self-supervised learning.

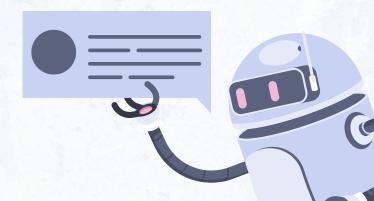
LLMs are probabilistic models that attempt to map the probability of a sequence of words, given the surrounding context.

We don't have to speak the language of computers anymore they can speak ours!





No nos une el amor ...



No nos une el amor sino





No nos une el amor sino ...

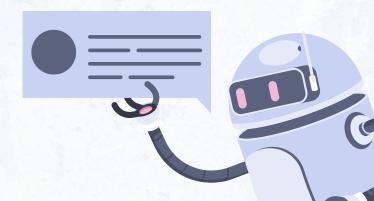


No nos une el amor sino el





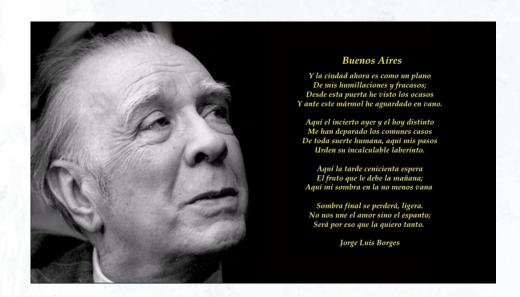
No nos une el amor sino el ...



No nos une el amor sino el <mark>espanto</mark>



No nos une el amor sino el espanto





No nos une el amor sino el odio



## **02** →

## LLMs, a very brief technical history

## LLMs, a very brief technical history

- 1 2013, NLP, Embeddings (Word2Vec, Glove)
- 2 2017, Transformers, Attention is all you need
- 3 2018, GPT (117M params)
- 4 2019, GPT-2 (1.5B)
- 5 2020, GPT-3 (175B)
- 6 2022, Chat GPT-3.5, more training (175B)

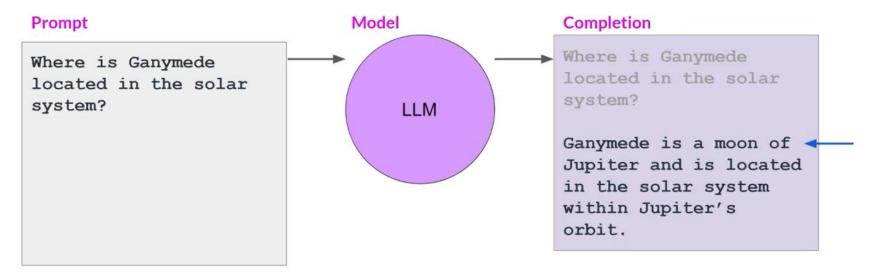
## LLMs, a very brief technical history

- 7 Feb 2023, LLaMa (Meta), open source (70B)
- 8 March 2023, GPT-4, (1T?)
- 9 March 2023, Bard (Google) (137B)
- 10 May 2023, QLoRa
- 11 May 2023, Falcon, open source (40B)
- 12 July 2023, Llama 2 (Meta), open source (70B)

**03** →

## Prompt engineering

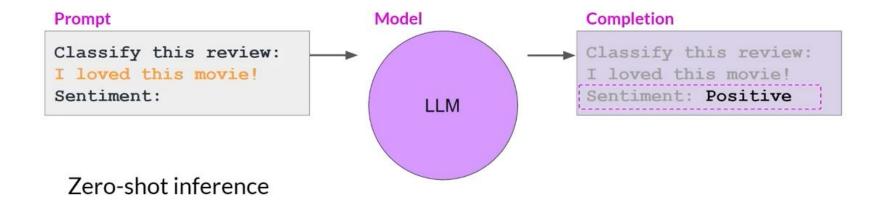
#### Prompts and completions



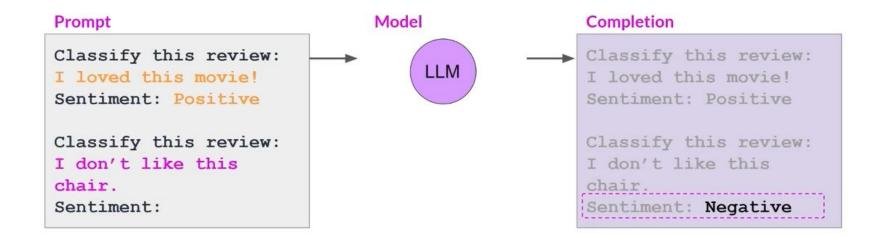
#### Context window

typically a few 1000 words.

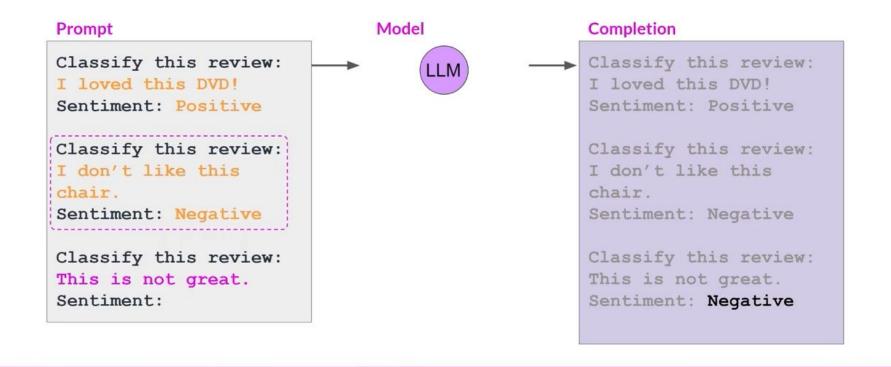
## In-context learning (ICL) - zero shot inference



#### In-context learning (ICL) - one shot inference



#### In-context learning (ICL) - few shot inference



## Summary of in-context learning (ICL)

#### Prompt // Zero Shot

Classify this review: I loved this movie! Sentiment:

Context Window (few thousand words)

#### Prompt // One Shot

Sentiment:

Classify this review:
I loved this movie!
Sentiment: Positive

Classify this review: I don't like this chair. Prompt // Few Shot >5 or 6 examples

Classify this review:
I loved this movie!
Sentiment: Positive

Classify this review: I don't like this chair.

Sentiment: Negative

Classify this review: Who would use this product? Sentiment: **04** →

## LLM fine-tuning

#### Limitations of in-context learning

Classify this review: I loved this movie! Sentiment: Positive Classify this review: I don't like this chair. Sentiment: Negative Classify this review: This sofa is so ugly. Sentiment: Negative Classify this review: Who would use this product? Sentiment:

Context Window

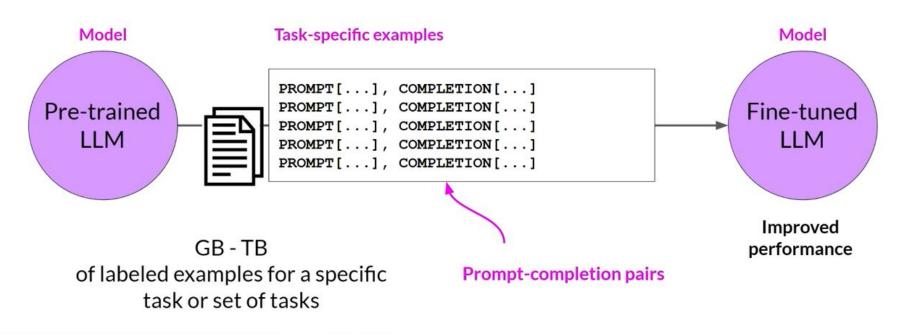
Even with multiple examples

- In-context learning may not work for smaller models
- Examples take up space in the context window

Instead, try **fine-tuning** the model

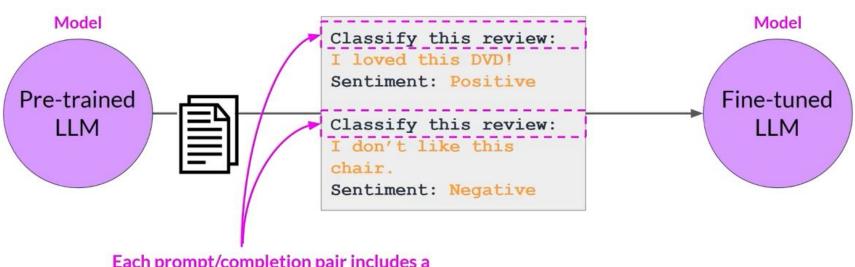
#### LLM fine-tuning at a high level

**LLM fine-tuning** 



#### Using prompts to fine-tune LLMs with instruction

**LLM fine-tuning** 



Each prompt/completion pair includes a specific "instruction" to the LLM

#### Sample prompt instruction templates

#### Classification / sentiment analysis

```
jinja: "Given the following review:\n{{review_body}}\npredict the associated rating\
  \ from the following choices (1 being lowest and 5 being highest)\n- {{ answer_choices\
  \ | join('\\n- ') }} \n|||\n{{answer_choices[star_rating-1]}}"
```

#### Text generation

#### Text summarization

```
jinja: "Give a short sentence describing the following product review:\n{{review_body}}\
  \n|||\n{{review_headline}}"
```

Source: https://github.com/bigscience-workshop/promptsource/blob/main/promptsource/templates/amazon\_polarity/templates.yaml

#### **LLM fine-tuning**

#### Prepared instruction dataset

#### **Training splits**



```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

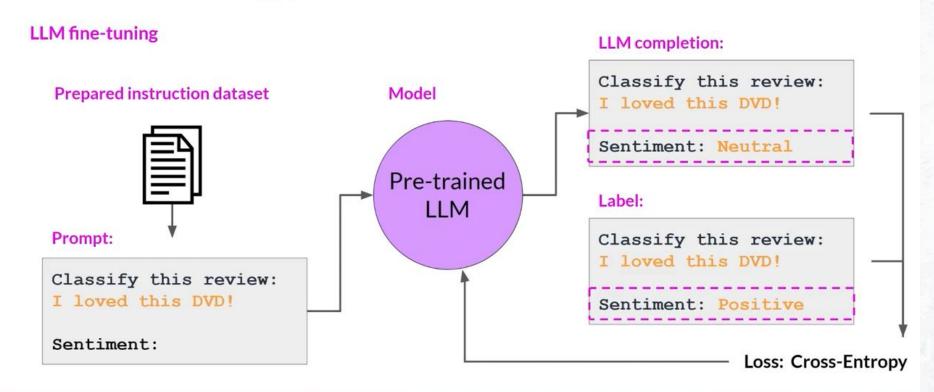
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

Training
```

```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

... Validation
```

```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]
...
Test
```



#### **LLM fine-tuning**

#### Prepared instruction dataset





```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]
```

```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

Validation
```

validation\_accuracy

```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]
... Test
```

#### **LLM fine-tuning**

#### Prepared instruction dataset





```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]
```

```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]

Validation
```

```
PROMPT[...], COMPLETION[...]
... Test
```

test\_accuracy



## **05** →

## LLM main use cases

#### Main use cases

Chatbots and virtual assistants

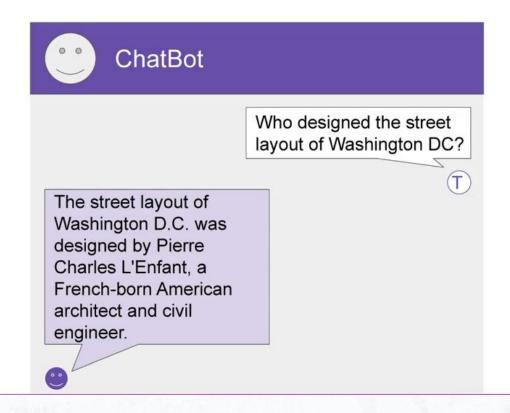


- Content generation
- Transforming (translation, parsing)
- Editing and proofreading
- Sentiment analysis and text classification
- Question answering systems (RAG)
- Code generation and debugging
- Summarization
- Agents
- Automation!





#### LLM chatbot



#### LLM use cases & tasks

#### **Essay Writer**

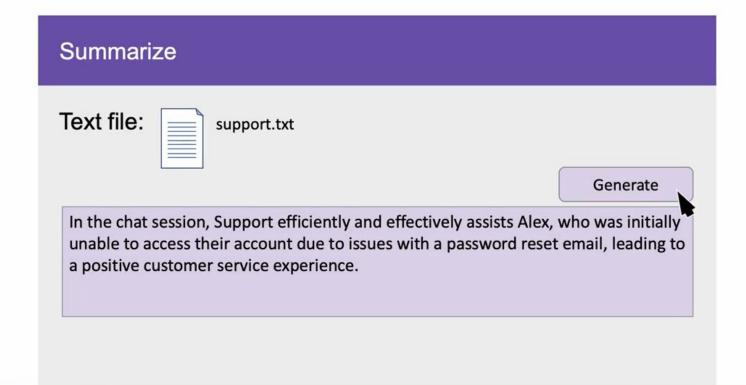
Title:

Write a 5 paragraph short academic style essay for the title "A History of Machine Learning"

Generate

The history of machine learning can be traced back to the 1950s, when Arthur Samuel defined machine learning as a field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed. In 1956, Samuel's program called 'Checkers-playing program' became the first computer program to win a game against a human opponent. This achievement marked the beginning of machine learning as a field of research.

In the 1960s, Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert published their seminal





#### Code Al

#### Prompt:

Write some python code that will return the mean of every column in a dataframe.

Generate

#### Code:

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame({
    'A': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
    'B': [2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
    'C': [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
})

mean_values = df.mean()
```

# **Entity Extraction** Input: Scientist Dr. Evangeline Starlight of Technopolis announced a breakthrough in quantum computing at Nova University. Mayor Orion Pulsar commended her. The discovery will be shared at the Galactic Quantum Computing Symposium in Cosmos. Extract

#### **Entity Extraction**

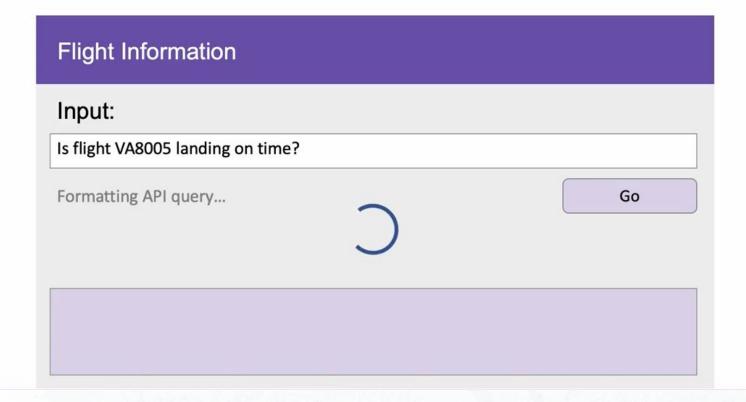
#### Input:

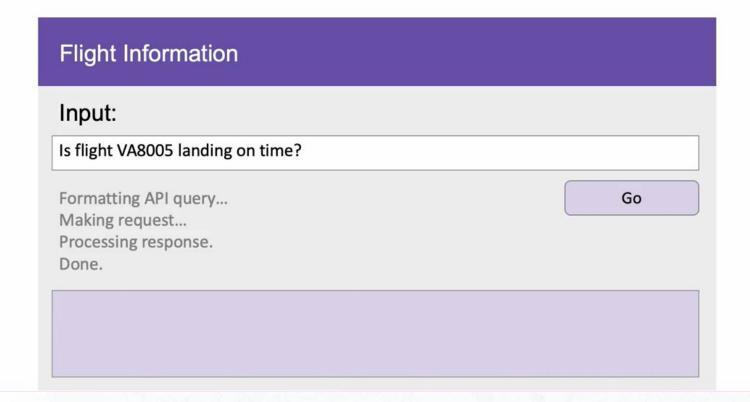
Scientist <u>Dr. Evangeline Starlight of Technopolis</u> announced a breakthrough in <u>quantum computing</u> at <u>Nova University</u>. <u>Mayor Orion Pulsar commended her. The discovery will be shared at the <u>Galactic Quantum Computing Symposium</u> in <u>Cosmos</u>.</u>

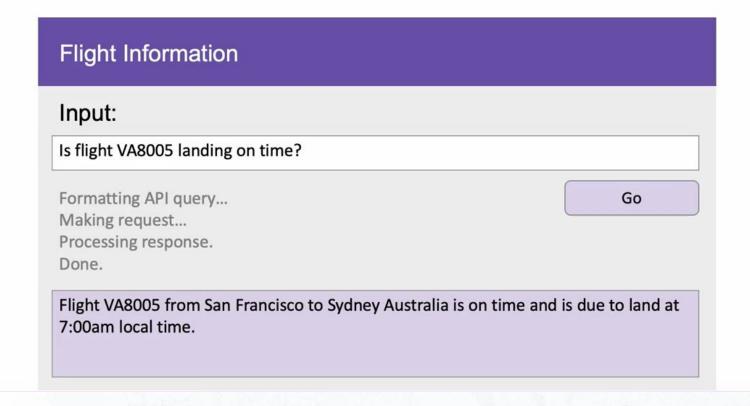
The named entities in this shorter text are "Dr. Evangeline Starlight", "Technopolis", "quantum computing", "Nova University", "Mayor Orion Pulsar", "Galactic Quantum Computing Symposium", and "Cosmos".

Extract

Flight Information	
Input:  Is flight VA8005 landing on time?	
	Go



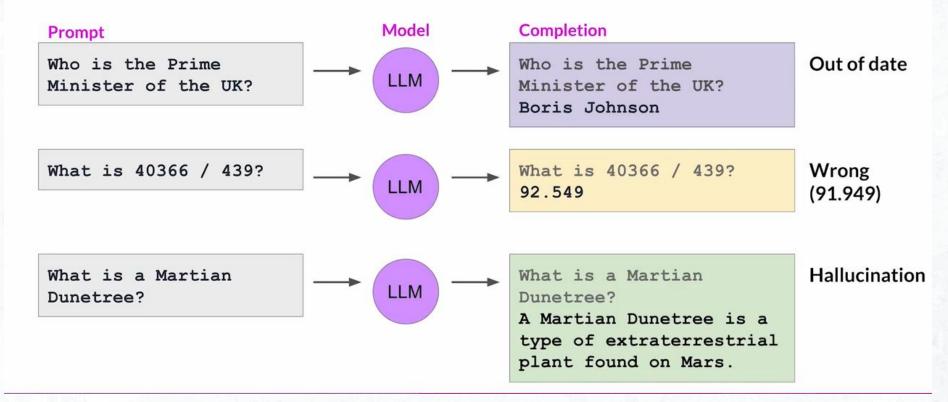




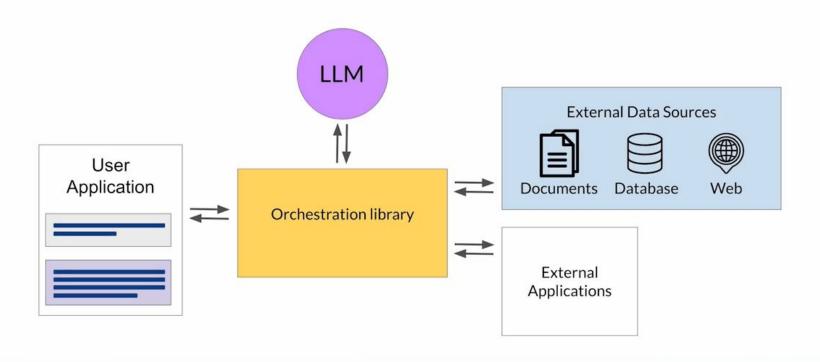
**06** →

# Using LLM in applications

## Models having difficulty

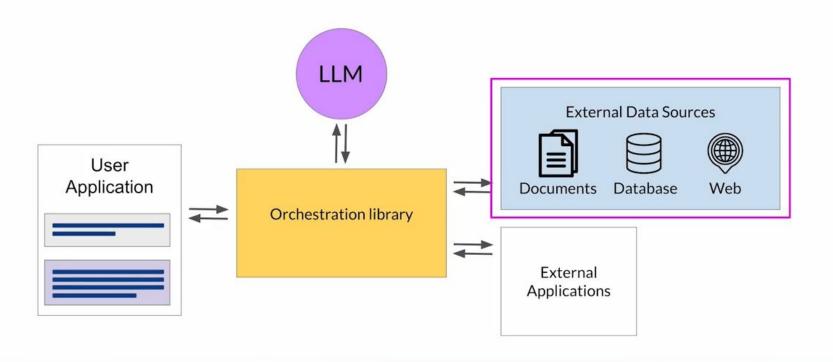


# LLM-powered applications

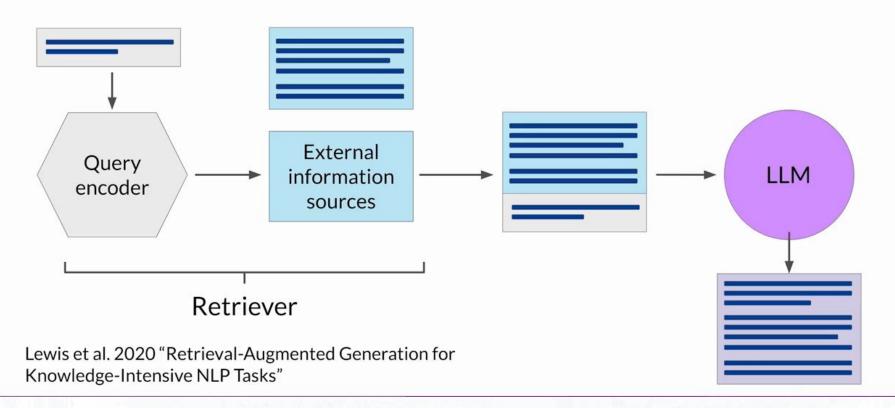


# Retrieval augmented generation (RAG)

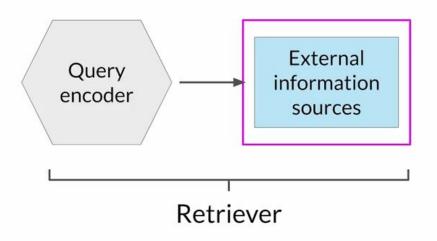
# LLM-powered applications



## Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)



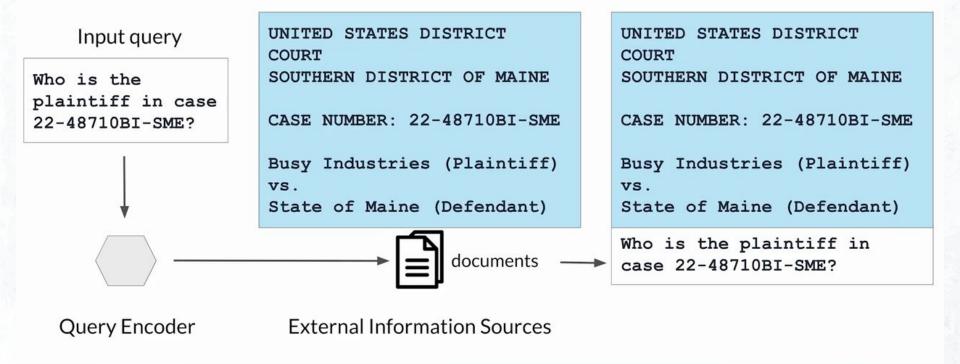
### RAG integrates with many types of data sources



#### **External Information Sources**

- Documents
- Wikis
- Expert Systems
- Web pages
- Databases
- Vector Store

### Example: Searching legal documents



#### Example: Searching legal documents

UNITED STATES DISTRICT

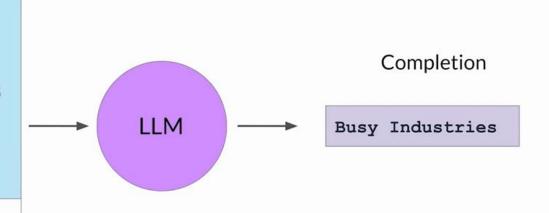
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MAINE

CASE NUMBER: 22-48710BI-SME

Busy Industries (Plaintiff) vs.

State of Maine (Defendant)

Who is the plaintiff in case 22-48710BI-SME?



# Thanks! →

Any questions?

Rodrigo Gonzalez, PhD

rodrigo.gonzalez@ingenieria.uncuyo.edu.ar

