CCLS LLM Workshop

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Workshop Overview

Schedule

1. Presentations

   - [x] Introduction
   - [ ] LLM Agents
   - [ ] RAG Systems
   - [ ] The Datasets

2. Hands-on Research with LLMs

3. Presentations and Coronation (tomorrow)

Organisational Notes

- Code of Conduct: "Be excellent to each other"
- Coffee and fruit are available on the side, feel free to grab some
- Feel free to reach out to the organizers if you need help
- Presenters will be available to answer questions during the workshop
- The workshop continues online at 10am tomorrow

Caution

Photos and videos will be taken during the workshop. Please contact the organizers if you do not want to be included. Otherwise, your participation will be considered as consent to be photographed and filmed. The pictures will be shared among the participants and the organizers. They further might be used for CCLS social media posts and other purposes.

Today:

09:00 Arrival and Setup
09:30 [Now] Presentations
11:00 Work in Groups
12:30 PIZZA
15:00 Big Coffee Break
18:00 Leave the Venue

Tomorrow:

ONLINE!

10:00 - 12:00
Group Presentations, then
Crowning of the Winning Team

LLM Basics

L(arge) L(anguage) M(odel)s

- Machine Learning Models in the context of Natural Language Processing
- Trained on a large corpus of text data in a self-supervised way
- Generative Pretrained Transformers (GPT) are the largest
- Can be fine-tuned for specific tasks
- Can be guided by prompt engineering

> Kickstarted in 2017 by the "Attention Is All You Need" paper by Google

What can they do?

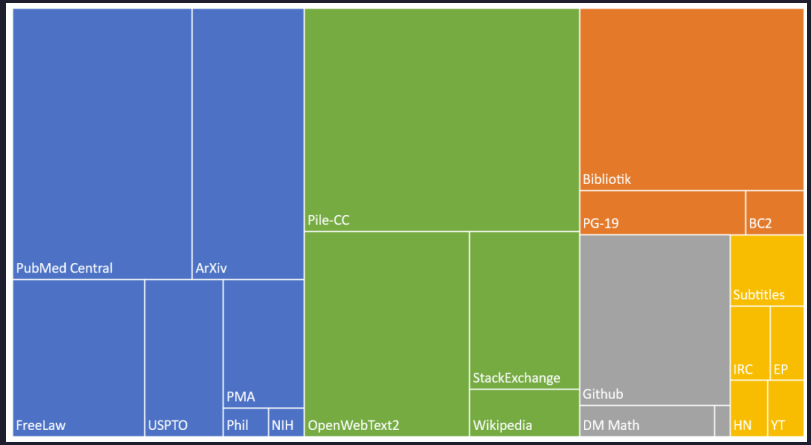
- Predict words...
- .. But many tasks can be formulated as word predictions!
- Customer Support, Content Creation, Education and Tutoring, Translation and Localization, ...

What can they not do?

- They are trained on the Internet and the Internet is full of bad data!
- Issues around Diversity/Racism/Stereotyping/Toxicity and many more
- Hallucinations: "Today six years ago Aachen was selected as the capital city of Germany." - Copilot/LLama3

> ChatGPT is like an "omniscient, eager-to-please intern who sometimes lies to you"

The Pile



> "The Pile" a 825 GB dataset of textfrom the web, collected by OpenAI in 2021.
> It contains a mix of text and audio data. (https://arxiv.org/pdf/2101.00027)

LLM Basics

How do they work?

- Based on the Transformer architecture
- Uses attention mechanisms to focus on relevant parts of the input
- Trained via self-supervised learning
- Learn statistical patterns, not actual understanding
- They don't "know" facts — they mimic language patterns

What are tokens?

- Tokenization is used to process input
- "ChatGPT is great!" → ['Chat', 'G', 'PT', 'is', 'great', '!']
- Generate text one token at a time
- "The cat sat on the ___." → 'mat', 'sofa', 'roof' — based on probabilities

What is Prompt Engineering?

- Crafting inputs (prompts) to guide LLMs toward desired outputs
- The model's "instructions" for generating text
- Small changes in wording can drastically affect results
- E.g., "Write a summary" vs. "Summarize in two sentences"
- Techniques include:
  - Few-shot prompting (providing examples)
  - Zero-shot prompting (direct instructions)
  - Chain-of-thought prompting (step-by-step reasoning)
- Prompt engineering helps reduce errors and hallucinations

> It's part art, part science!

LLM Basics

Fine-tuning and Customization

- Pretrained LLMs can be fine-tuned on specific datasets
- Tailors the model to specialized tasks or domains
- Enables improved accuracy for niche applications
- E.g., medical advice, legal documents, customer support scripts
- Fine-tuning adjusts model weights without retraining from scratch
- Saves time and resources
- Custom models help address biases and reduce hallucinations for critical tasks

Retrieval-Augmented Generation

- RAG combines LLMs with external knowledge sources
- Retrieves relevant documents to improve answer accuracy
- Helps reduce hallucinations by grounding responses in real data
- Useful for up-to-date info or specialized knowledge

Agents

- Agents are LLM-powered systems that can perform multiple tasks
- E.g., web browsing, data querying, executing code
- Agents can interact with tools and APIs dynamically
- Making LLMs more practical and interactive

Together, RAG and Agents push LLMs beyond text generation. Towards intelligent assistants and complex workflows

Setting up your environment

You need Python>=3.8 and pip. Run pip install openai and ensure you have a working internet connection.

```python
import os
from openai import AzureOpenAI

client = AzureOpenAI(azure_endpoint="https://workshopccls.openai.azure.com/", api_key="ADD_API_KEY_HERE", api_version="2025-01-01-preview")

completion = client.chat.completions.create(model="gpt-4.1-nano", messages=[
    {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."},
    {"role": "user", "content": "Tell me a joke about LLMs!"}
  ])

print(completion.choices[0].message.content)
```

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Tips And Tricks

Why Token Management Matters

- GPT models have a maximum token limit per request.
- Some supports up to 1M tokens, but each model has its own cap.
- Tokens ≠ words. "ChatGPT is awesome!" ≈ 5 tokens.

Rolling Chat History

```
[ System Prompt ]
[ User: Q1 ] → [ Assistant: A1 ]
[ User: Q2 ] → [ Assistant: A2 ]
...
```

- Retain context for ongoing conversations
- Too many turns? Start dropping earliest ones.

```python
def trim_history(messages, max_tokens=3000):
    # Remove oldest pairs until within token limit
    while num_tokens_from_messages(messages) > max_tokens:
        messages.pop(1)  # remove user
        messages.pop(1)  # remove assistant
    return messages
```

Tips And Tricks

Tokens contd.

- Summarize earlier messages dynamically.
- Use concise system prompts.
- Count tokens using `tiktoken`:

```python
import tiktoken
def count_tokens(text, model="gpt-4.1-nano"):
    enc = tiktoken.encoding_for_model(model)
    return len(enc.encode(text))
```

Model Parameter Tuning

Parameter	Purpose	Recommended Range
`temperature`	Controls randomness and creativity	`0.0` (deterministic) – `1.0` (creative)
`top_p`	Limits diversity via nucleus sampling (probability mass)	`0.7` – `1.0`
`max_tokens`	Caps the number of tokens in the response only	Depends on model (e.g., `1` – `4096+`)
`presence_penalty`	Encourages discussion of new topics	`-2.0` (repeat) – `2.0` (novel)
`frequency_penalty`	Reduces repetition of frequent tokens	`-2.0` (more) – `2.0` (less)
`logit_bias`	Adjusts likelihood of specific tokens (via token ID)	Dict, e.g., `{"50256": -100}`

- Use either `temperature` or `top_p`, not both unless you're experimenting.
- `presence_penalty` = encourage new concepts; `frequency_penalty` = reduce repetition.
- `logit_bias` is powerful for token-level control (e.g., force answers, avoid words).
- Combine parameters to fine-tune tone, creativity, and response struct

```python
import os
from pathlib import Path
import polars as pl
from openai import AzureOpenAI
df = pl.read_csv("participants.csv")
client = AzureOpenAI(azure_endpoint="https://workshopccls.openai.azure.com/", api_key="ADD_API_KEY_HERE", api_version="2025-01-01-preview")
completion = client.chat.completions.create(model="gpt-4.1-mini", messages=[
    {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."},
    {"role": "user", "content": f"Create SIX groups of THREE or FOUR people with no group containing only Beginners. Give each group a cool name. Return only the group names and the participants. One line per group. MAKE SURE EVERYONE IS IN A GROUP EXACTLY ONCE. List: {df.to_init_repr(30)}"}
  ])

groups = completion.choices[0].message.content
print(groups)

print(f"\nMissing: {[n for n in df['Name'] if n not in str(groups)]}")
print(f"Duplicates: {[n for n in df['Name'] if str(groups).count(n) > 1]}")
```

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