# COE548: LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

Topic: Agentic Frameworks: Streamlit



#### Outline

**Understanding Streamlit** 

## Streamlit via Example Codes

- Session states
- Displaying messages
- Displaying tool messages and content

### What is Streamlit



- An open-source Python library that turns scripts into interactive web apps.
  - Ideal for creating interactive dashboards and applications with minimal effort.
- Key features:
  - (Relatively) easy to use
  - Fast development (instantly updates when code is changed)
  - Customizable
- Example use cases:
  - Data visualization
  - ML model deployment
  - Dashboards



#### Advantages:

- Python-centric: Leverages existing Python skills and libraries.
- Real-time interactivity: Users can interact with widgets to explore data.
- Community: Active community with numerous plugins and extensions.



- Things to consider:
  - Automatic refresh: Streamlit reruns the entire script from top to bottom on every user interaction.
    - Stateless by default (each run starts fresh)
  - Must maintain a state across interactions, such as user inputs, or any session data



- Managing with st.session\_state (assuming import streamlit as st)
  - st.session\_state A dictionary-like object to store variables across runs.
  - It's needed to preserve user inputs and app state between interactions.
  - Helps build complex apps that require memory of previous inputs and changes.



- Key components (assuming import streamlit as st)
  - st.title: Sets the main title of your Streamlit app.
  - st.write: A multipurpose function that intelligently displays various data types.
    - E.g.: st.write("Hello, Streamlit!") or st.write(df) or st.write(fig) ...
  - st.markdown: Renders Markdown-formatted text for rich text, links, and formatting.
    - E.g.: st.markdown("### Welcome to \*\*Streamlit\*\*!")
  - st.status: Insert a status container to display output from long-running tasks.
  - There are many others that you can look into for the sake of your project (e.g. st.sidebar).