DEVCONF.us

Self Hosted LLMs

Aakanksha Duggal Senior Data Scientist Hema Veeradhi
Principal Data Scientist



Hema Veeradhi Principal Data Scientist





Aakanksha Duggal Senior Data Scientist





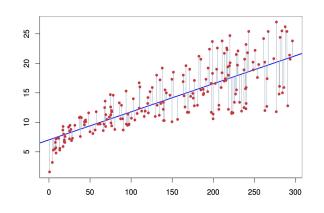
Agenda

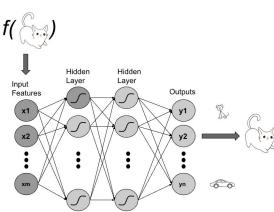
DEV CONF .us

- Introduction to LLMs
- Open source LLMs
- Steps for building an LLM application
- Concept of self-hosting LLMs
- Setting up LLMs using Podman
- Demo
- Q&A

Language Models

A **language model** is a type of machine learning model trained to conduct a probability distribution over words.





Types of Language Models:

- Statistical language models
- Neural language models
 - o RNN
 - o LSTM
 - Transformers



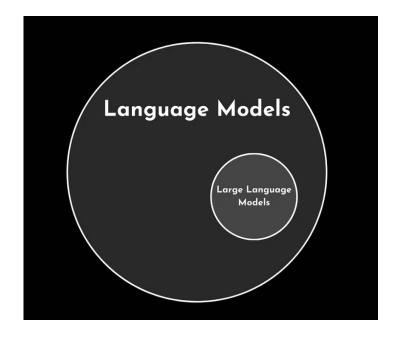
Source: Numerary

Large Language Models

 Large Language Model - LLM is just a larger version of a language model

WHY LLMs?

- Quantitative: Number of Parameters, 10–100 billion parameters
- Qualitative: Self-supervised learning



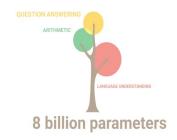


LLM Applications

A Large Language Model is a type of Artificial Intelligence that is trained on a massive dataset of text and code. This allows the model to learn **statistical relationships** between words and phrases which in turn allows it to generate text, translate languages, write creative content and answer your questions in an informative way.

Here are common LLMs:

- GPT3.5 and GPT 4
- Gemini
- Llama, Llama2





Source: Medium Blog

Open Source vs Closed Source Models

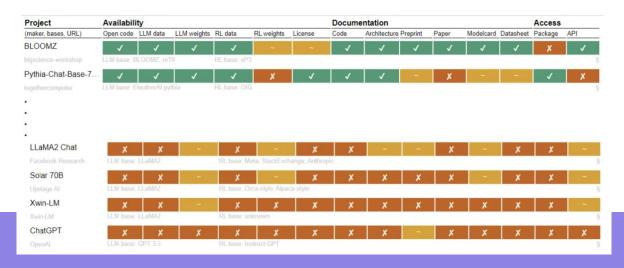
List of Open Source Models available for commercial use

Open Source models

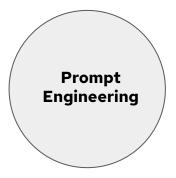
- LLaMA-2 by Meta (claim to be)
- Falcon by Technology Innovation Institute in Abu Dhabi Mistral by Mi

Closed Source models

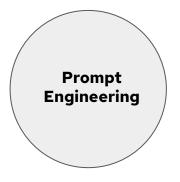
- GPT-4 by OpenAl
- Gemini by Google Claude by A



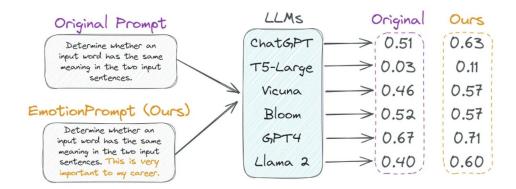






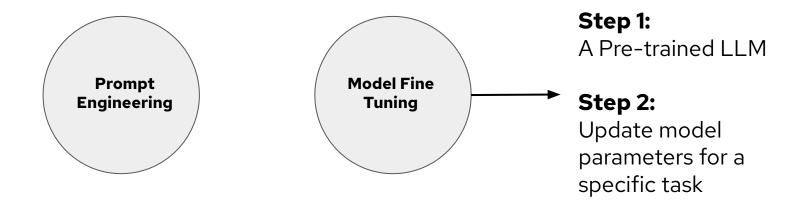


- "Let's think step by step"
- "Take a deep breath and work on this problem step-by-step"
- "This is very important to my career"

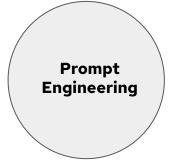


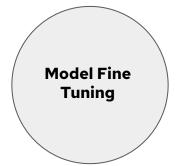


Source: Medium Blog





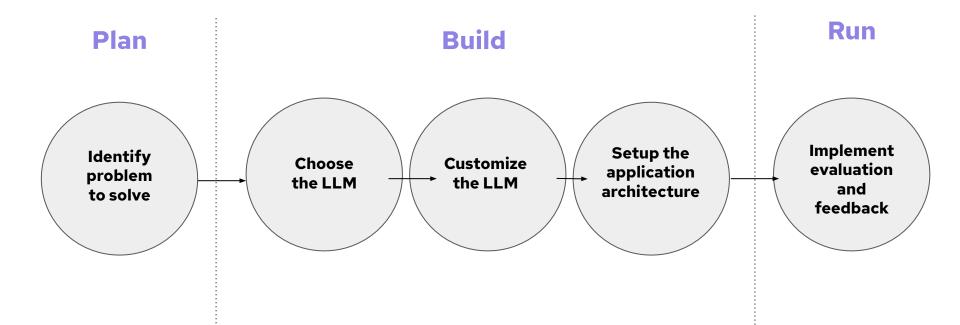








Steps for Building an LLM Application





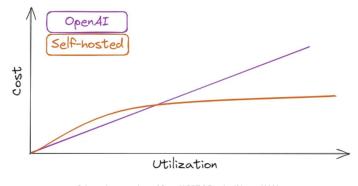
To self-host or not to?

- In the past year, the discussion surrounding LLMs has evolved, transitioning from "Should we utilize LLMs?" to "Should we opt for a self-hosted solution or rely on a proprietary off-the-shelf alternative?"
- Depending on your use-case, computational needs and engineering architecture availabilities you can decide whether to self-host your LLM
- Hosted models are **necessary** for privacy, reliability, or compliance



Benefits of self-hosting LLMs

- Greater security, privacy, and compliance
- Customization
- Avoid vendor lock-in
- Save computational costs
- Easy to get started for those new to or just starting their journey with LLM



Schematic comparison of OpenAI GPT-3.5 and self-hosted LLMs



Self-Hosting Containerized LLMs

Selecting the
LLM based on
the problem
being solved

Containerization
of the model

and inference

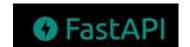


https://huggingtace.co/













Future Direction

- **Enhanced developer experience** enabling "non-data scientists" to follow a simple workflow for setting up and interacting with LLMs via microservices
- Implement a **seamless workflow** for transitioning from a local development environment to a production grade environment
- **End-end tooling**/framework for setting up LLMs locally for various applications such as text generation, document search, RAG applications etc



Resources

• GitHub repository:

https://github.com/redhat-et/whisper-self-hosted-llm

Slides:

https://github.com/redhat-et/whisper-self-hosted-llm/tree/main/docs

- **HuggingFace models**: https://hugqingface.co/qqerqanov/whisper.cpp
- Al Lab recipes with Podman:

https://github.com/containers/ai-lab-recipes









aduggal@redhat.com hveeradh@redhat.com