Potential uses of Llama 2 in mobile applications

Llama 2 (Large Language Model Meta AI) is a large language model (LLM) released by Meta's AI lab in February 2023.

1: Assisting in application development

Stretching the definition of "in mobile Android apps", could be used to assist developers while writing applications. Code Llama is a specialized variant of Llama 2 and may be suitable for this purpose.

Current-gen LLMs can typically answer simple-to-intermediate development-related questions and can normally provide suitable boilerplate code for common types of applications.

LLMs can also assist in troubleshooting common errors, as such problems (and potential solutions) are likely within their training data. However, for highly specific code or errors, Llama 2 is unlikely to be suitable, as it can only assist with situations covered adequately by its training data.

2: Summarize text

Summarizing could be useful for news-style content, providing a brief overview of the most relevant/important parts of a full article. This could be integrated such that full-length content is automatically ingested on-publish, and a subsequent summary is included in the public publication.

This usage could also apply to documentation, helping a user to find instructions most relevant to their situation. For example, an LLM such as Llama 2 could be fed the headings / categories within documentation in order to guess which section specific information is in. The specific section could then be summarized as appropriate.

Note that due to context length, it would be difficult to synthesize an entire stack of documentation (such as an entire user manual). The process for such longer content would require some kind of pre-processing or multi-stage processing (such as the aforementioned two-step process).

3: Translation / localization

Professional translation is expensive. An LLM such as Llama2 may be able to do an adequate – if inferior – job at greatly reduced cost.

This usage could be scaled depending on a project's resources. For example, a single developer working on a small app might be able to make use of the LLM for all translation. This could scale to being used for less common languages only if more resources are available for professional translation.

Translation could also be done based on need in addition to capacity. For example if translating a game, menu buttons and other similar elements would be important to translate correctly and so professional translation would be appropriate. However, the dialogue which a character speaks would be less important to translate completely accurately, and so this would be a more suitable candidate for machine translation (such as with Llama 2).

4: Data parsing, cleaning, and conversion

So long as the input data fits within its context size, an LLM such as Llama 2 may be able to clean up bad data inputs, convert from one data format to another, and so on – without explicitly needing to implement these explicitly in code.

For example, an LLM can parse an incorrectly formatted address from a user's input into the correct format, potentially handling esoteric edge cases that the developer had not imagined.

An LLM may also be able to convert unstructured text into common formats such as JSON, or do the reverse in order to improve readability by a non-technical audience.

5: Infuriating customer support

At this stage I don't personally believe that general-purpose LLMs such as Llama 2 are suitable as a replacement for trained employees in customer service roles, but nonetheless this is a commonly-desired usage for them so I'm covering it!

The main reasons I don't believe general-purpose LLMs such as Llama 2 are suitable for this role:

- Insufficiently-specific training data means questions specific to a company or product are unlikely to be accurately answered.
- Hallucinations and other incorrect answers can be exceptionally frustrating to users.
- There may be legal liability for answers provided by a company's "official chatbot".