Notes on Prompts, PromptTemplate, and ChatPromptTemplate in LangChain

Comprehensive and Modern Overview

1 Introduction

Prompts form the foundation of modern Large Language Model (LLM) interaction. They serve as carefully crafted instructions or queries that guide a model's reasoning, tone, and output format. In LangChain, prompt engineering is elevated through the PromptTemplate and ChatPromptTemplate classes, which allow for dynamic and reusable prompt construction.

2 Understanding Prompts

Definition

A **prompt** is the input instruction or query provided to a language model to specify the desired task, output style, or reasoning scope. It acts as a bridge between human intent and model behavior.

2.1 Types of Prompts

• Text-based Prompts:

- Consist solely of textual input or questions.
- Example: "Summarize the following paragraph in one sentence."

• Multimodal Prompts:

- Combine multiple modalities such as text, images, or audio.
- Example: Providing an image and asking, "Describe what is happening in this picture."

2.2 Static vs. Dynamic Prompts

• Static Prompts:

- Fixed content that does not change between executions.

- Example: "Translate this sentence into French."

• Dynamic Prompts:

- Prompts that adapt or change at runtime based on variables or user input.
- Example: "Translate the following sentence into {target_language}: {text}".

3 PromptTemplate in LangChain

Definition

The **PromptTemplate** class in LangChain provides a structured mechanism for creating reusable, parameterized prompts. Instead of manually concatenating strings, developers define a template with placeholders that are dynamically filled at runtime.

3.1 Key Benefits

- Reusability: The same template can be reused with different variables.
- Flexibility: Easily adapt prompts for user-driven or automated workflows.
- Maintainability: Centralized control of prompt structure; changes propagate automatically.
- Validation: Ensures required input variables are provided and correctly formatted before generating the final prompt, reducing runtime errors.

3.2 Usage Example

```
from langchain.prompts import PromptTemplate

template = "Translate the following {language} text to English: {text}"
prompt = PromptTemplate(
    input_variables=["language", "text"],
    template=template
)

formatted = prompt.format(language="French", text="Bonjour le monde")
print(formatted)
# Output:
# Translate the following French text to English: Bonjour le monde
```

4 ChatPromptTemplate

Definition

The **ChatPromptTemplate** class is designed for multi-turn conversational AI. It allows combining multiple message types (system, human, AI) into a single structured template, supporting complex workflows while maintaining context.

4.1 Key Benefits

- Structured Conversations: Easily define multi-role interactions (system, human, AI).
- Dynamic Variables: Fill placeholders across messages dynamically at runtime.
- Modular Pipelines: Integrates seamlessly with LangChain chains for automated LLM workflows.
- Context Preservation: Maintains coherent multi-turn dialogues.

4.2 Usage Example

5 Template

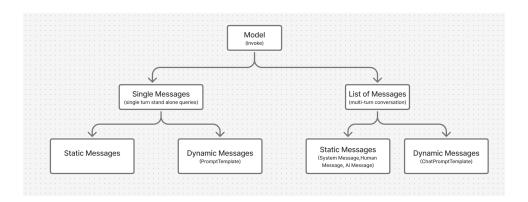


Figure 1: Templates of Prompts

6 Summary

- Prompts define how models interpret and generate responses.
- They can be static or dynamic, text-based or multimodal.
- PromptTemplate allows structured, reusable prompts.

ables and context management.				

 $\bullet \ \ Chat \textbf{PromptTemplate} \ enables \ multi-turn \ conversational \ templates \ with \ dynamic \ variables \ and \ variables \ dynamic \ dy$