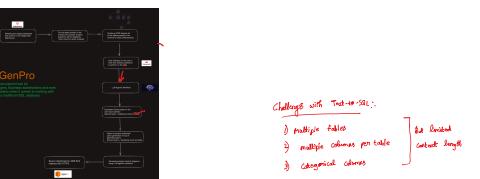
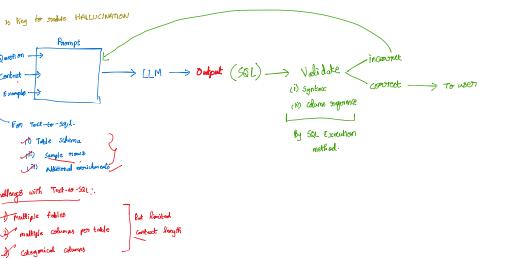


↗ WHO? → PM, business, non-coders, code
 ↗ WHAT? → tool, schema, size
 ↗ HOW? → clearly
 ↗ HOW? → How are they going to use?

- 1) ↗ [P] → SQL (Query)
- 2) Take user input (Query)
- 3) use regular DB API → [P] → [S] → [O] → [R] (Result)
- 4) variable like SQL (Parameterized)
- 5) Output generated SQL → [O]
- 6) option for get results → [R]
- 7) [Result] → [P] (feedback) → refine.



Challenges with Tool-to-SQL:
 1) multiple fields
 2) multiple values per table
 3) complex values
 4) limited select length

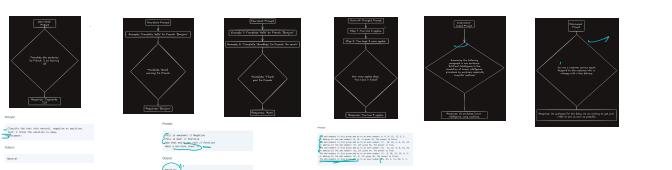


Quick Progress:
 Right question → Data → Right answer

Achieved:
 1) Inference
 2) Iteration
 3) Parameter analysis

Prompt Engineering:

- 1) LLM settings:
 - Temperature
 - max length
 - stop sequence
 - frequency penalty
 - presence penalty
- 2) Prompting Techniques
 Instruction, Context, Input, Output



LangChain:

LangChain is a framework for building AI systems. It provides a way to build applications by using large language models (LLMs). It allows you to chain multiple LLMs together, making it easier to build complex, multi-step applications that can handle lots of different inputs.

Key Features of LangChain:
 1) Chain Management: Helps you manage multiple LLMs and their interactions.
 2) Tools Integration: Integrates with various tools and services to extend the functionality of the code.
 3) Data Sources: Allows you to use various data sources to enhance the performance of your code.

Flowing: [P1] → LLM → output → [P2] → LLM → Final result

Moving for (iteration):
 [P] → LLM → output
 { history }
 { stop }
 { tool }

Tools: [P] → LLM → output
 { tool }

Stacking: [P] → LLM → Join output { }