Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **Latest Submission Grade** 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

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1. A friend writes the following prompt to a web-based LLM: “Write a description of our new dog food product.” **1 / 1 point**

Which of these are reasonable suggestions for how to improve this prompt?

- ○ Give the LLM more context about what’s interesting or unique about the product to help it craft a better description.
- ○ Give it guidance on the purpose of the description (is it to go in an internal company memo, a website, a press release?) to help it use the right tone.
- ○ Specify the desired length of the description.
- ◉ All of the above.

Correct
Providing as many details as you can about the task you are trying to carry out in the prompt helps the LLM generate a response that is closer to what you want.

2. Which of the following are tasks that LLMs can do? (Check all that apply) **1 / 1 point**

- ☐ Earn a university degree (similar to a fresh college graduate).
- ☑ Translate text between languages.

Correct
LLMs can produce high quality translations for widely-spoken languages that have lots of text on the internet (also known as “high resource” languages).

- ☑ Proofread text that you’re writing.

Correct
LLMs can be used for proofreading tasks on text that you are writing, like correcting spelling and grammar mistakes, and editing for length or clarity.

- ☑ Summarize articles.

Correct
LLMs can take long texts as input and output shorter summaries of those texts.

3. Someone prompts an LLM as follows: “Please summarize each of this morning’s top 10 news stories in 100 words per story, in a manner suitable for a newsletter.” What is the main reason this is unlikely to work? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Because of the knowledge cutoff, the LLM will not have access to the latest news.
- ○ The output length is limited, and 10 stories is too many.
- ○ The prompt needs to give more context about what type of newsletter it is (tech, general news, etc).
- ○ Asking for a list of 10 items means we’re working with structured data, which an LLM is poor at.

Correct

An LLMs knowledge of the world is frozen at the moment of its training, so it does not have any knowledge of more recent events - including today's news.

4. You're preparing a presentation about technology, and ask an LLM to help you find an inspirational quote. It comes up with this: **1 / 1 point**

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And that's what a computer is to me. What a computer is to me is it's the most remarkable tool that we've ever come up with, and it's the equivalent of a bicycle for our minds. -Steve Jobs
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How should you proceed?

- ○ Do not use this quote because an LLM can generate toxic output.
- ○ Because LLMs can hallucinate, double-check this quote by prompting the LLM to ask if it is really sure Steve Jobs said this.
- ○ LLMs have learned from text on the internet; so you can safely trust that this quote is found on multiple webpages, and use it in your presentation.
- ◉ Because LLMs hallucinate, double-check this quote by searching other sources (such as the web) to verify if Steve Jobs really said this.

✓ **Correct**
LLMs can generate authoritative sounding, but factually inaccurate text (a behavior known as "hallucinating"). It is important to double check its output when factual accuracy is important to your task.

5. You want an LLM to help check your writing for grammar and style. Which of these is the better approach for creating a prompt? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Don't overthink the initial prompt -- quickly give it some context, then prompt the LLM to get its response, see what you get and iteratively refine your prompt from there.
- ○ Take all the time you need to carefully craft a prompt that gives it all the appropriate context, so that it works reliably the first time.

✓ **Correct**
Prompting is a highly iterative process, and taking your initial idea, prompting the LLM, and then refining your prompt based on the model's output is the most effective way to get to the output that you want.