

1. Intro

Two Types of large language models (LLMs)

Base LLM

Predicts next word, based on text training data

Once upon a time, there was a unicorn that lived in a magical forest with all her unicorn friends

What is the capital of France?
What is France's largest city?
What is France's population?
What is the currency of France?

Instruction Tuned LLM

Tries to follow instructions

Fine-tune on instructions and good attempts at following those instructions.

RLHF: Reinforcement Learning with Human Feedback

Helpful, Honest, Harmless

What is the capital of France?
The capital of France is Paris.



2. Guideline

principle ①: write clear & specific instructions

1° delimiter

Tactic 1: Use delimiters

Triple quotes: """

Triple backticks: ```

Triple dashes: ---

Angle brackets: < >

XML tags: <tag> </tag>

2° ask for structured output.

Eg. HTML. JSON.

3° ask model to check whether conditions are satisfied (error handling)

4° few-shot prompting
give good examples.

principle ②: patient

1° specify the steps required to complete a task.

2° instruct the model to work out its own solution
before conclusion

* model limitation: Hallucination

Hallucination

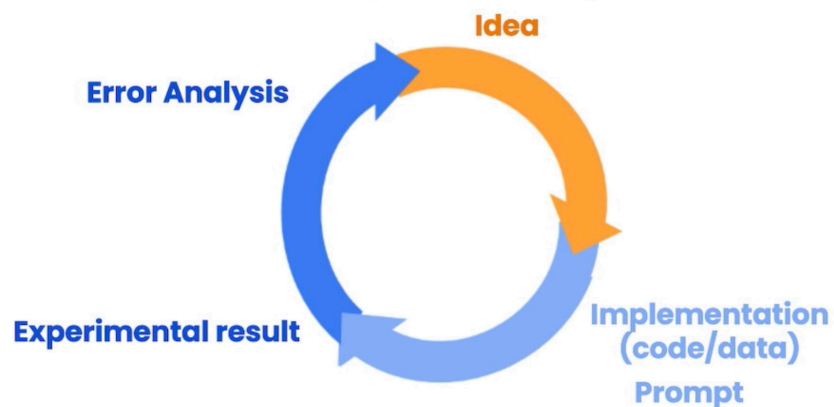
Makes statements that sound plausible
but are not true

Reducing hallucinations:

First find relevant information,
then answer the question
based on the relevant information.

3. Iterative

Iterative Prompt Development



Iterative Process

- Try something
- Analyze where the result does not give what you want
- Clarify instructions, give more time to think

4. Summarizing

- 1° with chars/words/sentences limit
- 2° with a focus group/audience
- 3° use 'extract' instead of 'summarize'

5. Inferring

- 1° sentiment (positive/negative)
- 2° types of emotions
- 3° identify anger
- 4° multitasking
- 5° inferring topics
- 6° make new alert

6. Transforming

- 1° translation
- 2° tone transformation
- 3° format conversion
- 4° spell/grammar check

7. Expanding

就那样

8. ChestBox