

4 Days Workshop on **Artificial Intelligence**





Introduction to LLM

What is LLM, How do they work, How are they trained, How to use them ?

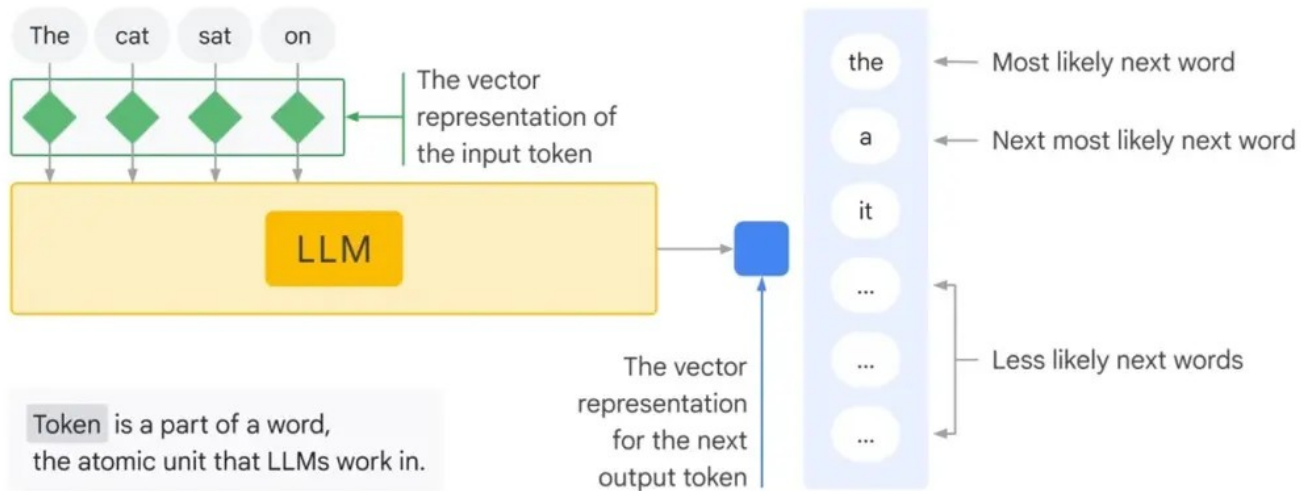


What are LLMs ?

- Deep learning models trained on massive text datasets.
- Learn to predict the next word in a sentence.
- Can generate, summarize, translate, and answer questions.
- Examples: GPT, LLaMA, Claude, Gemini.

How LLMs work ?

Generic language model - A next word predictor...





How LLMs work ?

- Given: “The cat sat on the...” → model predicts: “mat”
- Do this billions of times across internet-scale data. Eventually they learn grammar, logic, factual knowledge, style and tone.
- It’s not memorizing, it’s learning patterns.
- Given text is converted into tokens, each token is converted into vectors, LLM uses attention to process all token at once and predicts the next token one at a time.
- Predicting next word is powerful, because it requires understanding the topic, maintains tone and structure and handles logic reasoning and even some math.
- So basically Super AutoComplete.



Prompt Engineering

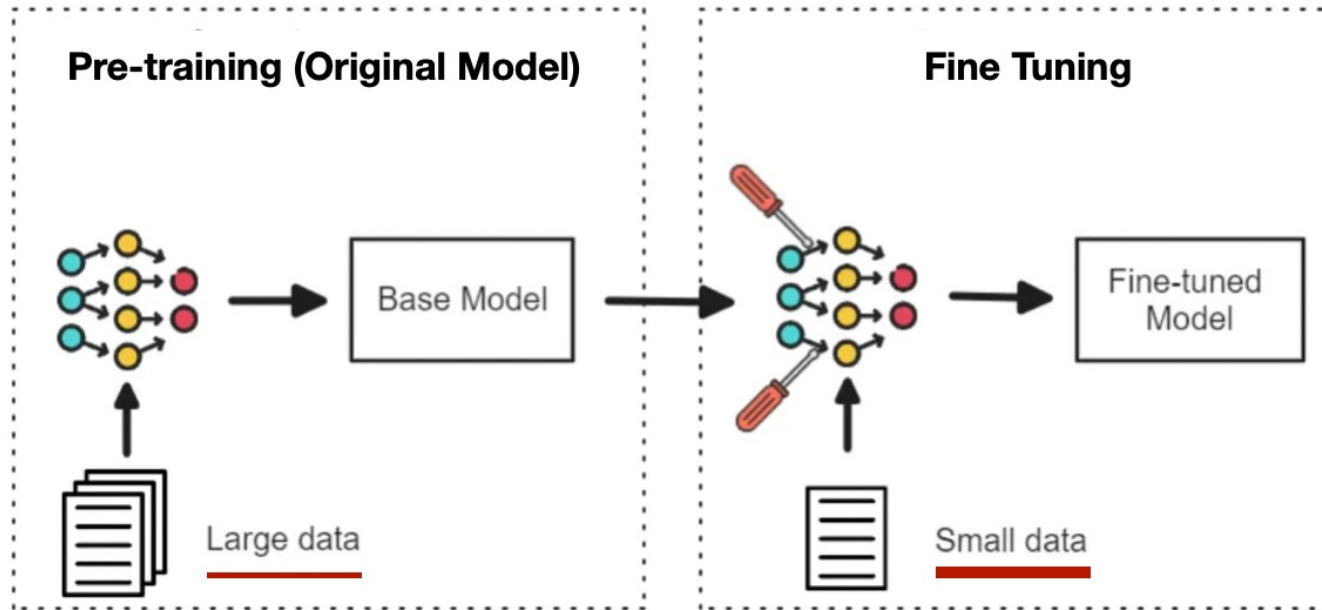
- Prompt is just text input to guide the AI's response.
- Clear, specific prompts give better and more accurate results.
- Adding context like role, goal, or examples helps AI understand intent.
- Breaking tasks into steps improves reasoning and output quality.
- Good prompting is trial and error — refine until it works well.
- Explore more at promptingguide.ai



Problems with LLMs

- LLMs can't access your private, recent, or external data.
- They often make up facts or hallucinate confidently.
- Updating their knowledge requires costly retraining or fine-tuning.
- They struggle with long documents or large context windows.
- Answers are not grounded — you don't know where the info came from.

Fine Tuning



RAG

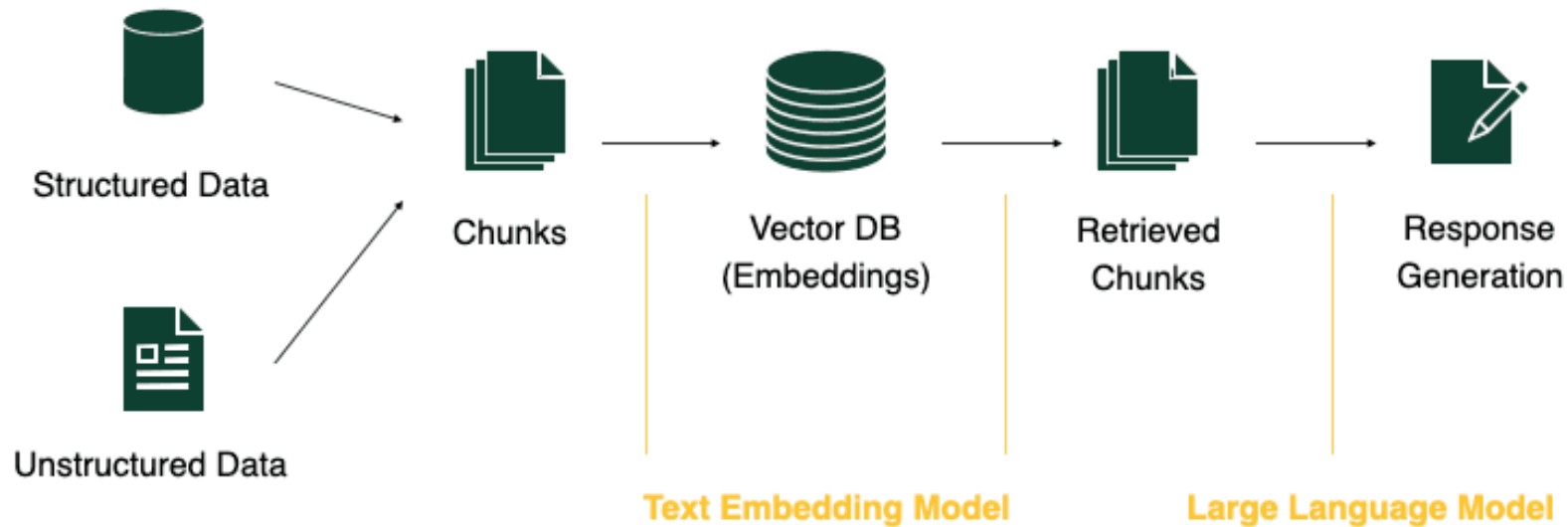
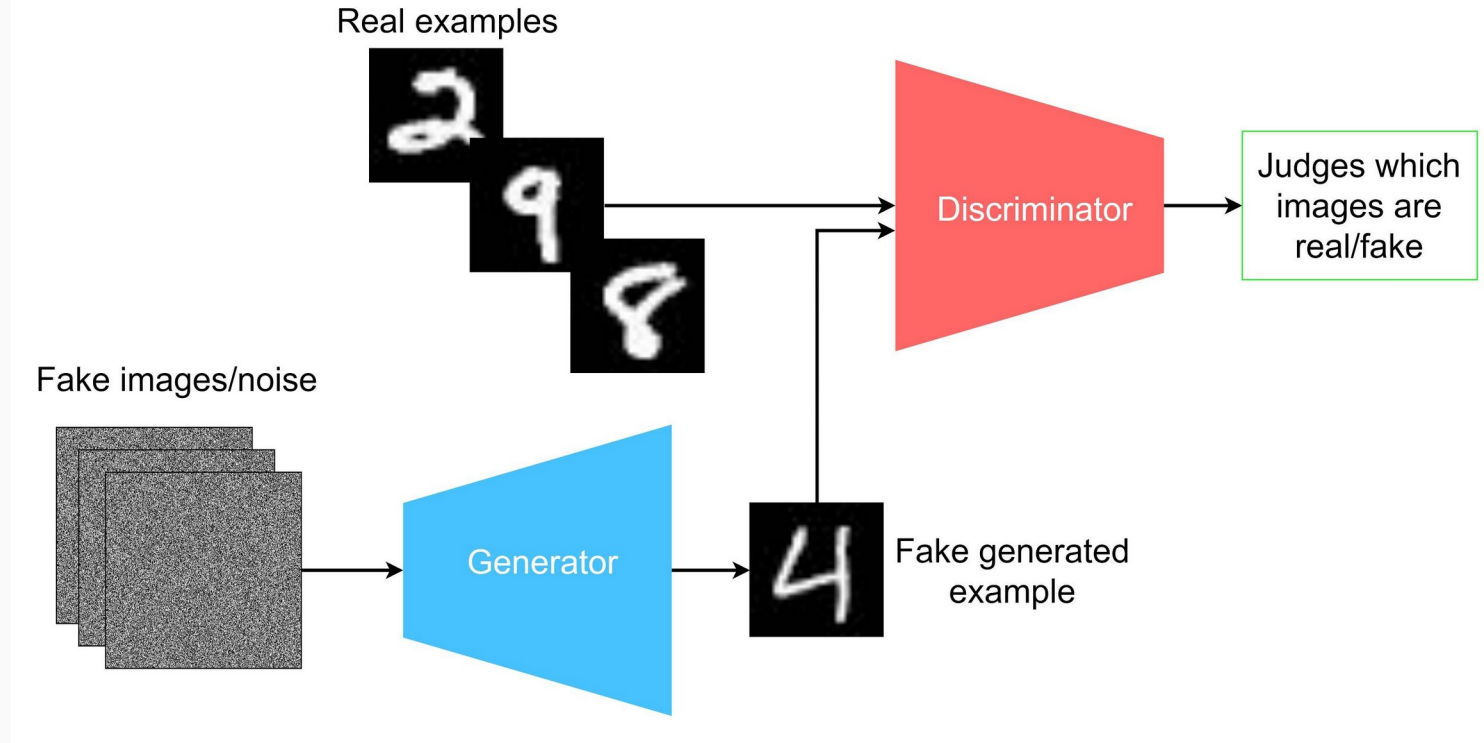




Image Generation

How image generation algorithms work

Generative Adversarial Networks



Diffusion based models

