



EE5112 : Human Robot Interaction

Project 1

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AI Declaration

We used GPT-5 to evaluate the structure of the code for testing the LLMs and sentence structure check for the report content. We are responsible for the content and quality of the submitted work.

Task 1 : Dialogue System (Kho Kah Chun)

1.0 Preparation and Resources

Prior to system design and implementation, extensive research was conducted focusing on natural language processing (NLP) techniques applicable to dialogue systems for recipe retrieval. This included reviewing state-of-the-art models for speech recognition, image captioning and large language models (LLMs) specialized in text generation. Key resources included academic papers on multi-modal learning [1], open-source NLP frameworks [2] and API documentation for speech-to-text and recipe databases.

To support development, several datasets and pre-trained models were evaluated. For speech input, the Google Speech-to-Text API was selected for its accuracy and ease of integration. For image understanding, models such as OpenAI's CLIP [1] and Salesforce's BLIP [3] were chosen to leverage their strong visual-text alignment capabilities. For recipe generation, the Hugging Face T5 model fine-tuned on cooking instructions was adopted as a custom LLM [5]. Additionally, open source GPT4All models were tested for general dialogue capabilities [6]. Model parameters were tuned through iterative experimentation to balance response quality and computational efficiency, ensuring the system could handle diverse user queries effectively.

1.1 Background & Design

This project aims to develop a dialogue system that assists users in finding and preparing food recipes through natural language interaction. The system is designed to support multiple input modalities (text, speech, and image) to enhance user convenience and accessibility. Users can request recipes by specifying the dish they want to cook and the system responds with detailed, instruction-based recipes.

To provide flexible and comprehensive recipe retrieval, the system integrates five distinct methods: dictionary-based search of local recipe files, querying an online recipe API, leveraging a custom-trained Large Language Model (LLM) specialized in recipe generation, utilizing general-purpose open source LLMs and employing multi-modal LLMs that combine image and text understanding. This multi-faceted approach ensures robust performance across diverse user inputs and query types [7], [8].

1.2 Implementation

The dialogue system supports three input types for recipe search: text, speech and image. It incorporates five methods to retrieve recipes: dictionary search, online API, custom Large Language Model (LLM), open source LLM and multi-modal LLM.

Inputs:

- *Speech*: Speech input is converted to text by capturing audio from the microphone using the *speech_recognition* library. The system adjusts for ambient noise and transcribes the audio via Google's speech-to-text service, producing text input for the dialogue system.
- *Image*: The system attempts to identify the dish in an image using a *CLIP* model that compares the image against a predefined list of Singaporean dishes. If the confidence score exceeds 0.3, the dish name is returned. Otherwise, a *BLIP* model generates a descriptive caption of the image, which is used as input.

Recipe Retrieval Methods:

1. *Dictionary Search*: User input is normalized by lowercasing and removing punctuation, then matched against keywords extracted from local recipe filenames. The dish with the highest keyword overlap is selected and its corresponding recipe file is loaded and returned. If no match is found, an error message is provided.
2. *Online API*: The dish name is extracted from the user's natural language prompt and used to query *TheMealDB* API. If a matching recipe is found, the system formats and returns the ingredients and cooking instructions. Otherwise, it returns an appropriate error or not-found message.
3. *Custom LLM*: A T5-based recipe generation model from Hugging Face is used to generate recipes from ingredient lists. The system extracts ingredients from the prompt, feeds them into the model for sequence generation and post-processes the output to produce structured cooking procedures.

4. *Open Source LLM*: Pre-trained GPT4All models generate multi-turn dialogue responses. The system constructs prompts combining a global context and user input, then calls the model's generate function to produce replies, supporting interactive chat sessions with turn limits.

5. *Multi-modal LLM*: This method integrates image and text inputs by first using CLIP or BLIP models to infer a dish name or caption from an input image. The inferred description is combined with the user's text input to form a prompt, which is passed to a general LLM for generating context-aware multi-turn dialogue responses.

1.3 Experiments & Results

1.3.1 Speech Input

Test Input: Voice of “How to cook chicken rice?”

Result: The system transcribed the speech input as “how to cook chicken rice” (Second prompt in Figure 1-1) and returned a detailed recipe for classic Hainanese chicken rice.

Observations: The speech recognition works well with slow, clear speech but struggles with the first few words (First prompt in Figure 1-1) and noisy environments will affect the responsiveness.

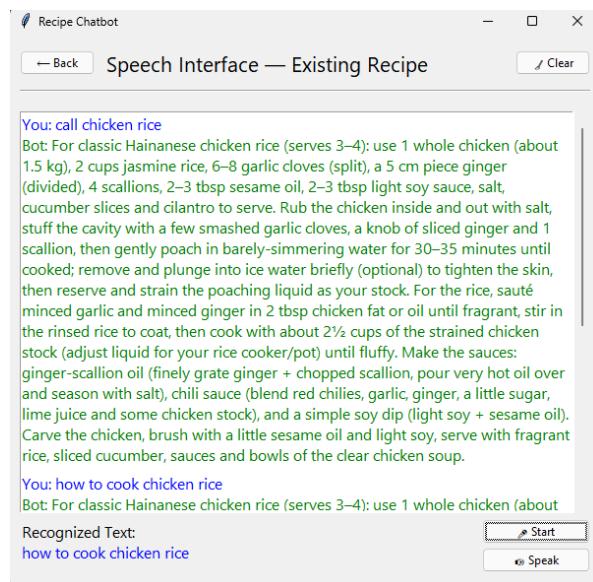


Figure 1-1. Speech input recognized and recipe response displayed

1.3.2 Image Input

Test Input: An image of Hainanese chicken rice.

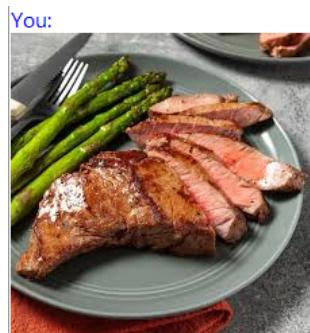
Result: The system correctly identified the dish as “Hainanese chicken rice” using the CLIP model and returned a detailed recipe for the dish (Figure 1-2).

Observations: The image recognition performs well with clear, distinctive images of known dishes (Figure 1-2). However, accuracy depends on image quality and dish coverage in the database. When confidence is low, the system falls back to generating a caption using a BLIP model, which may be less precise.



Bot (image understanding): I think this is: Hainanese chicken rice

Bot: For classic Hainanese chicken rice (serves 3–4): use 1 whole chicken (about 1.5 kg), 2 cups jasmine rice, 6–8 garlic cloves (split), a 5 cm piece ginger (divided), 4 scallions, 2–3 tbsp sesame oil, 2–3 tbsp light soy sauce, salt, cucumber slices and cilantro to serve. Rub the chicken inside and out with salt, stuff the cavity with a few smashed garlic cloves, a knob of sliced ginger and 1 scallion, then gently poach in barely-simmering water for 30–35 minutes until cooked; remove and plunge into ice water briefly (optional) to tighten the skin, then reserve and strain the poaching liquid as your stock. For the rice, sauté



Bot (image understanding): I think this is: Otah

Bot: Sorry, I couldn't find a matching recipe.

Figure 1-2. Correct Image Recognition

Figure 1-3. Wrong Image Recognition

1.3.3 Dictionary Search Method

Test Input: Text of “How to cook bak kut teh?” & “teh”

Result: The system matched the input to the dish “bak_kut_teh” using keyword matching and returned the corresponding recipe text from the local dictionary (Figure 1-4).

Observations: The dictionary search method reliably retrieves recipes when the dish name or keywords closely match the user input. However, it depends on exact or partial keyword overlap and cannot handle ambiguous (Figure 1-5) or misspelled queries well.

You: how to cook bak kut teh?
Bot: To make Bak Kut Teh, you'll need 1 kg pork ribs, 10-12 cloves garlic (unpeeled), 1 packet of Bak Kut Teh herbs, 2 liters water, 2 tbsp dark soy sauce, 1 tbsp light soy sauce, 1 tsp white peppercorns, and salt to taste. First, blanch the pork ribs in boiling water for a few minutes to remove impurities, then rinse and set aside. In a large pot, combine the blanched pork ribs, unpeeled garlic cloves, Bak Kut Teh herb packet, and white peppercorns. Pour in 2 liters of water and bring to a boil. Once boiling, reduce the heat to low, cover, and simmer for at least 1.5 to 2 hours, or until the pork is tender. During the last 15-20 minutes of cooking, add the dark soy sauce, light soy sauce, and salt to taste. Stir well to combine. Serve hot with steamed rice and a side of chopped chilies in soy sauce.

Figure 1-4. Dictionary search response

You: teh
Bot: To make Bak Kut Teh, you'll need 1 kg pork ribs, 10-12 cloves garlic (unpeeled), 1 packet of Bak Kut Teh herbs, 2 liters water, 2 tbsp dark soy sauce, 1 tbsp light soy sauce, 1 tsp white peppercorns, and salt to taste. First, blanch the pork ribs in boiling water for a few minutes to remove impurities, then rinse and set aside. In a large pot, combine the blanched pork ribs, unpeeled garlic cloves, Bak Kut Teh herb packet, and white peppercorns. Pour in 2 liters of water and bring to a boil. Once boiling, reduce the heat to low, cover, and simmer for at least 1.5 to 2 hours, or until the pork is tender. During the last 15-20 minutes of cooking, add the dark soy sauce, light soy sauce, and salt to taste. Stir well to combine. Serve hot with steamed rice and a side of chopped chilies in soy sauce.

Figure 1-5. Dictionary search response (Tricky)

1.3.4 Online API Method

Test Inputs:

1. “How to cook mushroom soup?”
2. “The step to cook mushroom soup?”
3. “How to cook bak kut teh?”

Results:

- For the first input, the system successfully extracted the dish name “mushroom soup” and retrieved a detailed recipe from TheMealDB API (Figure 1-6).
- For the second input, the system failed to find a recipe because the prompt processor could not extract an exact dish name from the phrasing, resulting in no match (Figure 1-7).
- For the third input, the API did not recognize “bak kut teh,” indicating limited coverage of specific regional cuisines (Figure 1-8).

Observations: The online API method works well when the dish name can be clearly extracted and is present in the API's database. However, it is limited by the prompt processor's ability to accurately parse natural language queries into exact dish names. Additionally, the API's recipe database has limited coverage, especially for niche or regional dishes, which restricts its usefulness for diverse cuisine queries.

You: how to cook mushroom soup
Bot: Recipe for Mushroom soup with buckwheat:

Ingredients:
- 150g Mushrooms
- 50g Buckwheat
- 4 tbs Vegetable Oil
- 40g Onion
- 2 cloves Garlic
- 1 Bay Leaf
- 1tbsp Vegetable Stock Cube
- 50 ml Sour Cream
- Dash White Wine Vinegar
- Top Parsley

Figure 1-6. Successful API recipe retrieval

You: how to cook bak kut teh?
Bot: Sorry, I couldn't find any recipes for that.

Figure 1-7. Failed dish name extraction

You: the step to cook mushroom soup?
Bot: Sorry, I couldn't find any recipes for that.

Figure 1-8. API missing regional dish

1.3.5 Custom LLM Method

Test Input:

Title: "Creamy Corn"

Ingredients: ["2 (16 oz.) pkg. frozen corn", "1 (8 oz.) pkg. cream cheese, cubed", "1/3 c. butter, cubed", "1/2 tsp. garlic powder", "1/2 tsp. salt", "1/4 tsp. pepper"]

Result: The system generated a recipe with a title and step-by-step directions for "Corn casserole" based on the input ingredients (Figure 1-9), which is different from what the user requested.

Observations: Although the custom LLM was trained on the RecipeNLG dataset, it may not always produce fully accurate or complete cooking procedures for given ingredients. The generated recipe can sometimes omit important steps or produce inconsistent instructions, highlighting limitations in model generalization and the need for further fine-tuning or post-processing.

You: title: Creamy Corn
 ingredients: ["2 (16 oz.) pkg. frozen corn", "1 (8 oz.) pkg. cream cheese, cubed", "1/3 c. butter, cubed", "1/2 tsp. garlic powder", "1/2 tsp. salt", "1/4 tsp. pepper"]
 Bot: [TITLE]: Corn casserole
 [DIRECTIONS]:
 - 1: Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
 - 3: In a large saucepan, combine corn, mushrooms, butter, cream cheese, garlic powder, salt and pepper. cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until mixture is hot and bubbly.
 - 4: Pour into a greased 2 quart casserole dish. bake for 30 minutes.

Figure 1-9. Custom LLM generated recipe output

1.3.6 Open Source LLM Method

Test Input: Text of “How to cook lasagna?” & “Where does lasagna come from?”

Result: The system generated a detailed, step-by-step recipe for lasagna, including preparation of sauce, cheese mixture, and assembly instructions (Figure 1-10). Additionally, when asked about the origin of lasagna, the model provided informative background details about the dish, including its botanical namesake and geographic origins (Figure 1-11).

Observations: The open source GPT4All model effectively produces coherent and contextually relevant multi-turn dialogue responses. It can generate both recipes and general information about dishes, enhancing user interaction. However, the quality of generated content can vary depending on model size and training data. While it handles common dishes well, it may occasionally produce generic or less precise instructions for complex recipes.

<p>You: how to cook lasagna?</p> <p>Bot: Ah, a classic! Lasagna is one of the most beloved Italian dishes. It's actually quite easy to make, and I'd be happy to guide you through it.</p> <p>Here are the basic steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. **Preheat your oven** to 375°F (190°C). 2. **Make the sauce**: Cook ground beef or sausage in a pan until browned, breaking it up into small pieces as it cooks. Add canned tomatoes, tomato paste, garlic, and herbs like basil and oregano. Simmer for at least 30 minutes. 3. **Prepare the ricotta cheese mixture**: Combine cooked lasagna noodles with softened ricotta cheese, Parmesan cheese, eggs, salt, and pepper in a bowl. 4. **Assemble the lasagna**: * Spread a layer of sauce on the bottom of a 9x13-inch baking dish. 	<p>You: where does lasagna come from?</p> <p>Bot: Lapsana is a genus of plants in the family Asteraceae, commonly known as teasels or wild teasel. There are about 15 species within this genus.</p> <p>The origin of lapsana can be traced back to Europe and Asia. The majority of the species are found in these regions, with some species also occurring in North Africa and parts of North America.</p> <p>Some common species of Lapsana include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lapsana communis (common teasel) - native to Europe and Western Asia 2. Lapsana lasiocarpa (long-fruited wild teasel) - found in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as Russia 3. Lapsana angustifolia (narrow-leaved wild teasel) - endemic to the Mediterranean region
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Figure 1-10 & 1-11. Open source LLM recipe generation output & dish information

1.3.7 Multi-modal LLM Method

Test Inputs:

1. Image of Hainanese chicken rice with query: "How to cook this dish?"
2. Image of Chilli crab with query: "If I have seafood allergy, can I eat this?"

Results: The system accurately recognized the dishes from the images (Hainanese chicken rice and Chilli crab) using combined image and text inputs. It provided a detailed recipe for the chicken rice (Figure 1-12) and answered a health-related question about seafood allergy for the chilli crab (Figure 1-13).

Observations: The multi-modal LLM effectively integrates visual and textual information to generate context-aware responses beyond just recipes, including answering related questions. However, the model's responses can be somewhat chatty or verbose. This behavior can be controlled and fine-tuned using model parameters such as negative prompts to tailor the response style and length.



You: How to cook this dish?

Bot (image understanding): I think this is: Hainanese chicken rice
Ah, a classic Singaporean dish! Cooking Hainanese chicken rice requires some skill and attention to detail, but don't worry, I'll guide you through it.

Here's the recipe:

Ingredients:



You: if i have seafood allergy, can i eat this?

Bot (image understanding): I think this is: Chilli crab
Ahaha, nice pun!

As for your question, unfortunately not! Chilli crab is a popular dish that typically contains shellfish like crabs (e.g., mud crab or Horseshoe crab), and it's likely to contain other types of seafood as well. If you have a seafood allergy, consuming chilli crab could be life-threatening.

Figure 1-12 & 1-13. Multi-modal LLM recipe response & allergy warning

1.4 Discussion

The dialogue system effectively supports multiple input types and recipe retrieval methods, each with distinct advantages and limitations. Speech input works well with clear, slow speech but struggles with noise and initial words. Image recognition accurately identifies known dishes but depends on image quality and database coverage. Dictionary search is reliable for exact matches but less robust to ambiguous queries. The online API provides

accurate recipes for common dishes but has limited cuisine coverage and depends on precise dish name extraction.

Custom LLMs generate structured recipes but may produce incomplete or inconsistent instructions, while open source LLMs offer flexible dialogue and can provide both recipes and dish information, though output quality varies. Multi-modal LLMs combine image and text inputs to deliver context-aware, informative responses but can be verbose, which can be tuned via model parameters.

Future work should focus on improving speech robustness, enhancing query understanding, fine-tuning LLMs for accuracy and controlling response verbosity to better meet user needs.

Task 2: Local Dialogue Systems with Open-source LLMs (Yunyu Zhou)

2.1 Literature Review

Large Language Models (LLMs) have attracted significant attention in both academia and industry, and have been increasingly deployed in everyday life through applications such as ChatGPT (OpenAI), DeepSeek-R1 [9], and Gemini (Google) [10]. LLMs have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in natural language comprehension, world knowledge integration, and reasoning, establishing themselves as a cornerstone of modern artificial intelligence research [11].

We categorize Transformer-based pretrained language models (PLMs) into three major architectural families: encoder-only, decoder-only, and encoder-decoder models.

(a) Encoder-only models are designed to learn bidirectional contextual representations of input sequences, which are then fine-tuned with task-specific output layers for various downstream applications. They are particularly strong at understanding-oriented tasks, with BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) [12] and its variants as representative examples.

BERT employs two primary pretraining objectives. In masked language modeling (MLM), a subset of input tokens is randomly masked and the model is trained to predict them based on bidirectional context, leveraging the self-attention mechanism of the encoder to integrate information from both preceding and following tokens. In next sentence prediction (NSP), the model learns to determine whether one sentence logically follows another, thereby capturing inter-sentence dependencies. These objectives enable BERT to construct deep contextualized representations of text, which have been shown to substantially enhance performance across a wide range of natural language understanding benchmarks. RoBERTa [13] optimized training by removing NSP and employing dynamic masking with larger corpora, ALBERT [14] reduced parameters via factorized embeddings and cross-layer parameter sharing, and DistilBERT [15] leveraged knowledge distillation to produce a lighter yet competitive model.

(b) Decoder-only models follow an autoregressive generation paradigm, predicting each token sequentially conditioned on all preceding tokens. This architecture is particularly suitable for

text generation, dialogue systems, and in-context learning, as it naturally incorporates prompt-based conditioning and allows flexible generation of variable-length sequences.

The GPT series [16-19] demonstrated that large-scale transformer decoders can produce coherent, contextually relevant text across diverse tasks, laying the foundation for few-shot and zero-shot learning. LLaMA models [20] further investigated the impact of scaling laws [21], showing that competitive performance can be achieved with fewer parameters through careful model scaling and optimized pretraining datasets, improving parameter efficiency and resource utilization. Subsequent works have explored enhancements such as longer context windows, instruction tuning [19], and improved training stability, which together have significantly expanded the applicability of decoder-only models for multi-turn dialogue, summarization, and other generative NLP tasks.

(c) Encoder-decoder models utilize a sequence-to-sequence architecture, where the encoder encodes the input into a contextual representation and the decoder autoregressively generates the output sequence. This design makes them especially well-suited for conditional generation tasks such as machine translation and abstractive summarization. Representative models include T5 [22], which frames all NLP tasks into a unified text-to-text format and achieves strong transfer learning performance across tasks, and BART [23], which combines bidirectional encoding and autoregressive decoding with denoising pretraining objectives to excel at text generation and summarization.

Architecture	Advantages	Limitations	Typical Applications
Encoder-only	Strong bidirectional understanding; effective transfer to downstream tasks	Limited for generation; needs task heads	Classification, information extraction, question answering
Decoder-only	Natural for generation; supports few/zero-shot	High cost; limited controllability	Dialogue, creative writing, reasoning
Encoder-decoder	Decouples input and output representations; flexible for multimodal extensions	Complex, expensive training	Translation, summarization, seq2seq tasks

Table 2-1: Method Comparison.

2.2 Environment & Model Selection

In this experiment, we installed the gpt4all open-source library to interact with various pretrained LLMs via the command line. We selected three models:

Nous-Hermes-2-Mistral-7B-DPO, Meta-Llama-3-8B-Instruct, and Phi-3-mini-4k-instruct. We then evaluated them using a small set of test questions covering trivia, basic math, unit conversion, and recipe knowledge.

<pre>model: fNous-Hermes-2-Mistral-7B-DPO.Q4_0.gguf Starting multi-turn dialogue. Type 'exit' to quit. You: Give short answer for the following questions. What is the capital of France? Bot: Paris. You: How many minutes to cook a half-boiled egg? Bot: A half-boiled egg typically takes around 4 to 6 minutes of boiling time. However, the exact timing may vary depending on factors like egg size and desired yolk consistency. You: Convert 100 degrees Celsius to Fahrenheit. Bot: 100 degrees Celsius is equivalent to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. You: What is 15 + 27? Bot: The sum of 15 and 27 is 42.</pre>	<pre>model: fMeta-Llama-3-8B-Instruct.Q4_0.gguf Starting multi-turn dialogue. Type 'exit' to quit. You: Give short answer for the following questions. What is the capital of France? Bot: The capital of France is Paris. You: How many minutes to cook a half-boiled egg? Bot: It takes about 6-7 minutes to cook a half-boiled egg. You: Convert 100 degrees Celsius to Fahrenheit. Bot: 100 degrees Celsius is equal to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. You: What is 15 + 27? Bot: The answer is 42.</pre>
<pre>model: fPhi-3-mini-4k-instruct.Q4_0.gguf Starting multi-turn dialogue. Type 'exit' to quit. You: Give short answer for the following questions. What is the capital of France? Bot: The capital of France is Paris. You: How many minutes to cook a half-boiled egg? Bot: A half-boiled egg typically takes about 3 to 4 minutes in boiling water. However, the exact time may vary slightly depending on your stove and altitude. You: Convert 100 degrees Celsius to Fahrenheit. Bot: To convert 100 degrees Celsius to Fahrenheit, you can use the formula: ($^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5$) + 32 = $^{\circ}\text{F}$. So for 100$^{\circ}\text{C}$ it would be $(100 \times 9/5) + 32 = 212^{\circ}\text{F}$. You: What is 15 + 27? Bot: The sum of 15 and 27 is 42.</pre>	

Figure 2-1. Results of three pretrained models on the test questions.

All three models were able to provide correct answers to short factual and numerical queries. Differences were minor, primarily appearing in practical reasoning tasks such as estimating cooking times. Larger models tended to produce more reasonable ranges, while smaller models gave slightly narrower estimates.

2.3 Terminal Multi-turn Dialogue System

As shown in Figure 2-2, the dialogue system can be successfully operated in the Terminal. Using the Nous-Hermes-2-Mistral-7B-DPO model, the system supports multi-turn conversations, allowing the user to input queries, press ENTER to confirm, and receive the model's responses. For instance, when discussing a travel plan, the model remembers previous context such as the 5-day duration and destination, and can generate coherent follow-up suggestions based on this history, demonstrating effective multi-turn conversational capability.

```
(RecipeChatBot) [e1553667@vanda RecipeChatBot]$ python /home/svu/e1553667/workspace/git/RecipeChatBot/src/scripts/run_terminal_chat.py
geml_galloc_reserve_n: reallocating CPU buffer from size 0.00 MiB to 164.01 MiB
model: fNous-Hermes-2-Mistral-7B-DPO.Q4_0.gguf
Starting multi-turn dialogue. Type 'exit' to quit.
You: I have 5 days free and want to spend all of them traveling. Do you have any recommended places?
Bot: Certainly! Here are some travel recommendations for you to consider:

1. Kyoto, Japan - With its beautiful temples and gardens, traditional geisha districts, and delicious cuisine, Kyoto is a perfect destination for a 5-day trip. You can visit famous sites like Kinkakuji Temple (Golden Pavilion), Fushimi Inari Shrine, Arashiyama Bamboo Grove, and Gion District to experience the traditional Japanese culture.

2. Lisbon, Portugal - This vibrant city offers a mix of history, architecture, and stunning views. You can explore Alfama district, Belém Tower, Jerónimos Monastery, and Castelo de São Jorge. Don't forget to try some delicious Portuguese cuisine like pastel de nata (custard tart) and bacalhau (codfish).

3. Bali, Indonesia - If you are looking for a tropical paradise with beautiful beaches, lush rice terraces, and unique culture, Bali is the perfect destination. You can visit Ubud, explore the famous Tegalalang Rice Terrace, relax on the beach in Seminyak or Canggu, and even go snorkeling or diving around Nusa Penida Island.

4. Chiang Mai, Thailand - This city offers a blend of ancient temples, bustling markets, and stunning natural landscapes. You can visit Doi Suthep Temple for breathtaking views, explore the night bazaar, take a cooking class to learn Thai cuisine, or go on an elephant sanctuary tour.

5. Barcelona, Spain - This city is known for its unique architecture, vibrant culture, and delicious food. You can visit famous sites like La Sagrada Família, Park Güell, Casa Batlló, and Las Ramblas. Don't forget to try some tapas and paella while you are there!

Remember that these recommendations cater to different interests - history, nature, culture, food, etc. Choose the destination that best aligns with your preferences. Enjoy your trip!
You: I've decided on Singapore. Can you give me a one-sentence itinerary for each day?
Bot: Day 1: Start with a visit to the iconic Marina Bay Sands, then explore Gardens by the Bay and end your day at Clarke Quay for dinner and nightlife.
Day 2: Visit the famous Merlion Park in the morning, followed by a trip to the Singapore Botanic Gardens, and finish with a stroll through Orchard Road's shopping district.
Day 3: Spend your day at Universal Studios Singapore or Sentosa Island for beach activities and attractions like the Luge and Skyride.
Day 4: Experience local culture by visiting Little India and Chinatown, then catch a performance at Esplanade - Theatres on the Bay in the evening.
Day 5: Take a day trip to nearby Batam Island for shopping or Bintan Island for beach relaxation, returning to Singapore in the evening for a farewell dinner.
You: Thank you!
Bot: You're welcome! I hope you have a fantastic time exploring Singapore. If you need any further assistance or recommendations during your trip, feel free to ask. Enjoy your travels!
You: exit
Exiting chat.
```

Figure. 2-2. Multi-turn conversations demonstration.

2.4 Analysis

The implemented multi-turn dialogue system successfully supports the import of pretrained models and enables interactive conversations directly in the Terminal. Users can enter queries, confirm them via the ENTER key, and receive model outputs before proceeding to the next turn, ensuring smooth multi-turn operation. The system is capable of retaining context across multiple interactions, as illustrated in Figure. 2-2, allowing earlier information—such as a 5-day travel duration or chosen destination—to inform subsequent responses. It also handles diverse input types, including factual, numerical, and practical reasoning queries, as demonstrated in Figure. 2-1, where all three tested models provided largely accurate answers to simple questions. While the evaluation was limited to a small set of straightforward queries, these results indicate that the system can reliably facilitate multi-turn dialogue, maintain conversation history, and integrate LLM responses in a controlled Terminal environment, fulfilling the core functional requirements of an interactive dialogue system.

Task 3: LLM Evaluation

3.1 Model & Dataset

We use the Nous-Hermes-2-Mistral-7B-DPO model from GPT4All for evaluation. The BoolQ dataset consists of naturally occurring yes or no questions paired with passages from Wikipedia, designed to assess reading comprehension and factual reasoning in realistic settings. In contrast, the PIQA dataset focuses on physical commonsense reasoning, where a model must choose the more plausible solution to an everyday goal among two alternatives. Together, these datasets provide complementary perspectives by testing both factual understanding and practical commonsense knowledge.

3.2 Experiment

For the evaluation, we randomly selected 500 samples from the validation sets of the BoolQ and PIQA datasets using a fixed random seed of 340 (corresponding to the last three digits of the matriculation number). The Nous-Hermes-2-Mistral-7B-DPO model from GPT4All was used to perform inference on these samples. The codes for dataset processing and evaluation procedures can be found in the attached Task 3 files.

Model	Dataset	Accuracy (%)
Nous-Hermes-2-Mistral-7B-DPO	boolq	87.20
	piqa	79.60

Table 3-1: Experiment results.

The results indicate that the model performs slightly better on BoolQ, which tests factual and reading comprehension, compared to PIQA, which requires more nuanced physical commonsense reasoning. On BoolQ, errors often occur when questions require fine-grained reasoning over long passages. For example, the model incorrectly answered whether an engine speed sensor is the same as a crankshaft sensor, suggesting it may miss subtle distinctions when multiple related technical concepts are mentioned. On PIQA, mistakes typically happen when distinguishing between two highly similar solution options. For instance, the model incorrectly selected a solution about identifying poison oak, likely because both options contained overlapping details and the correct choice depended on subtle physical attributes. Overall, these observations suggest that while the model has strong

general understanding, reasoning over technical or practical scenarios with subtle distinctions remains challenging.

3.3 Issues & Lessons

During the experiment, we encountered several practical challenges. First, we attempted to use CUDA to accelerate inference in GPT4All. However, installing the package via pip install gpt4all produced errors when attempting to use the GPU. This is because GPT4All relies on the llama-cpp backend, which requires compilation from source with specific GPU support to enable CUDA acceleration. The pip installation alone does not provide the necessary GPU-enabled binaries.

Second, managing different datasets required careful attention to their respective formats. For instance, BoolQ consists of reading comprehension questions accompanied by a passage and a binary yes/no answer, whereas PIQA presents a goal with two possible solution options labeled 0 or 1. This required dataset-specific preprocessing and prompt design to ensure that the LLM could correctly interpret the input and produce accurate predictions.

Task 4: GUI for Local LLM (Wu Cheng En)

4.1 Library Choice

We chose Tkinter because it is well-suited for implementing a chatGPT-style recipe chatbot, as it is the standard GUI interface bundled with Python, eliminating the need for external dependencies and simplifying distribution across different OS. Tkinter provides toolkit with various widgets (e.g., text areas, entries, buttons, and scrollbars) for the needs of a chat interface with basic functions like clearing message history, user input, and action controls (buttons) while keeping the code clean and manageable.

4.2 Design & Features

Feature	Remark
Mode selection	Allow to select model (local LLM or dataset, external api)
Text input	User can use chatbot with text input
Speech input	User can use chatbot with voice input
Image input	User can use chatbot with image input
Clear chat	Clear past response
LLM Parameter Configuration	Set the model parameters for LLMs
Back to main/history	Back button to return to previous pages

Table 4-1.Features Table

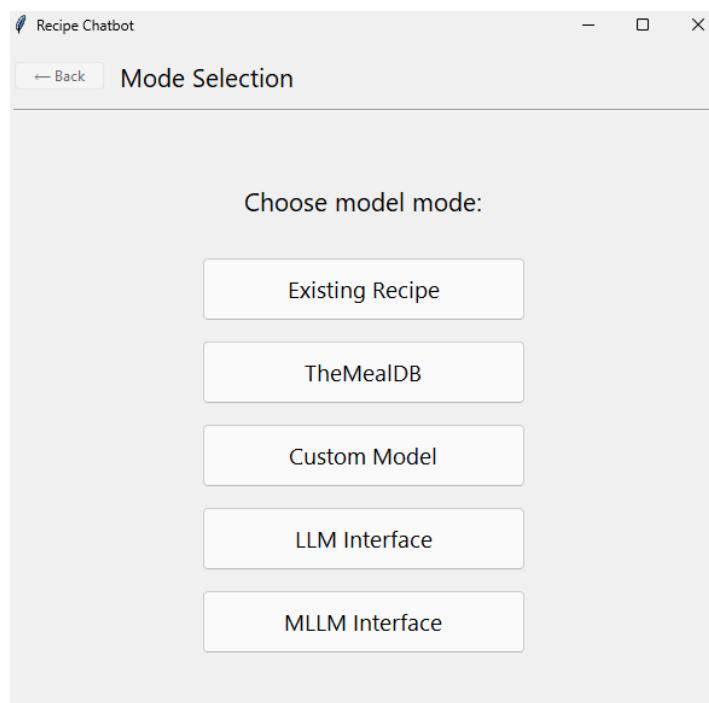


Figure 4-1. Mode selection main page UI

The main page contains the available models:

- Existing Recipe- Local recipe library
- TheMealDB- External Api that passes the input to search for food recipes in a library
- Custom Model- huggingface recipe generation pre-trained model
(flax-community/t5-recipe-generation)
- LLM interface (Task 2)- Multi-turn chatbot with GPT4all library (adjustable parameter)
- MLLM interface - Image recognition and prompt answering

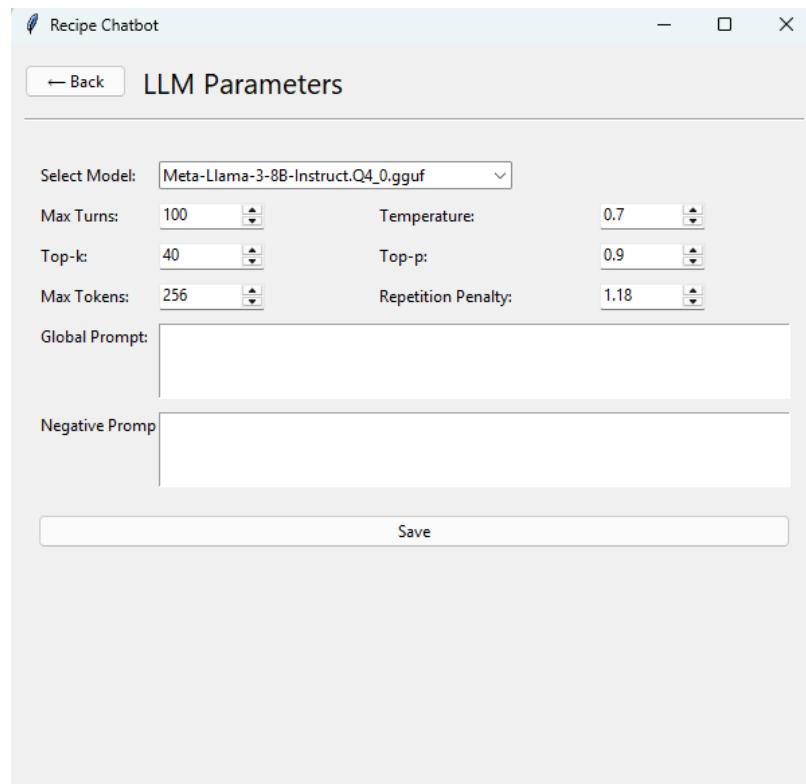


Figure 4-2. GPT4ALL model selection and tuning page

The LLM interface contains the GPT4all models that the user can choose to interact with. The hyperparameters are also adjustable at this page.

Hyperparameter	Range	Remark
Max turn	100 (default)	No. of chat history to keep in context
Max token	32–1024	Max length of the model's response per chat
Top-p	0.3-1.0	Nucleus sampling. 1.0

		disables it. Lower = safer/more focused
Top-k	0-100	Sampling top number of choice of probable tokens, lower is more focused
Temperature	0-1.3	Controls randomness after sampling. ~0.7 is default, lower is more conservative higher is more creative
Repetition Penalty	1.05–1.30	1.0 = off. Higher discourages repeating phrases. Start with 1.10–1.20. Too high can make text unnatural.

Table 4-2. Hyperparameters of LLM

Recommended setting	
General	Temperature= 0.7 Top-P=0.95 Top-K=30
Creative	Temperature= 0.9 Top-P=0.9 Top-K=60
Precise/focused	Temperature= 0.2 Top-P=0.6 Top-K=30

Table 4-3. Recommendation of hyperparameter setting

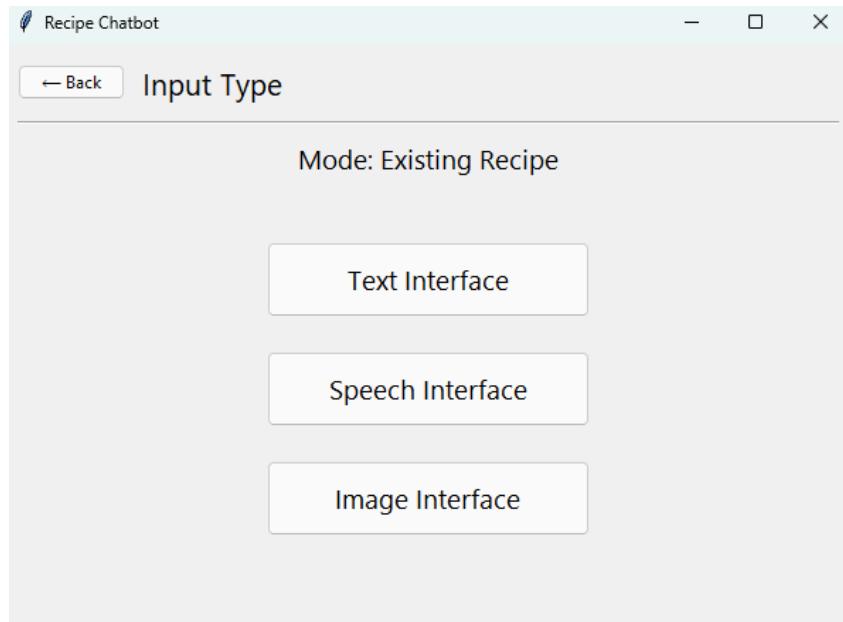


Figure 4-3. Input selection UI

We incorporate 3 different types of input for the user to increase the modality of our chatbot for different users' needs.

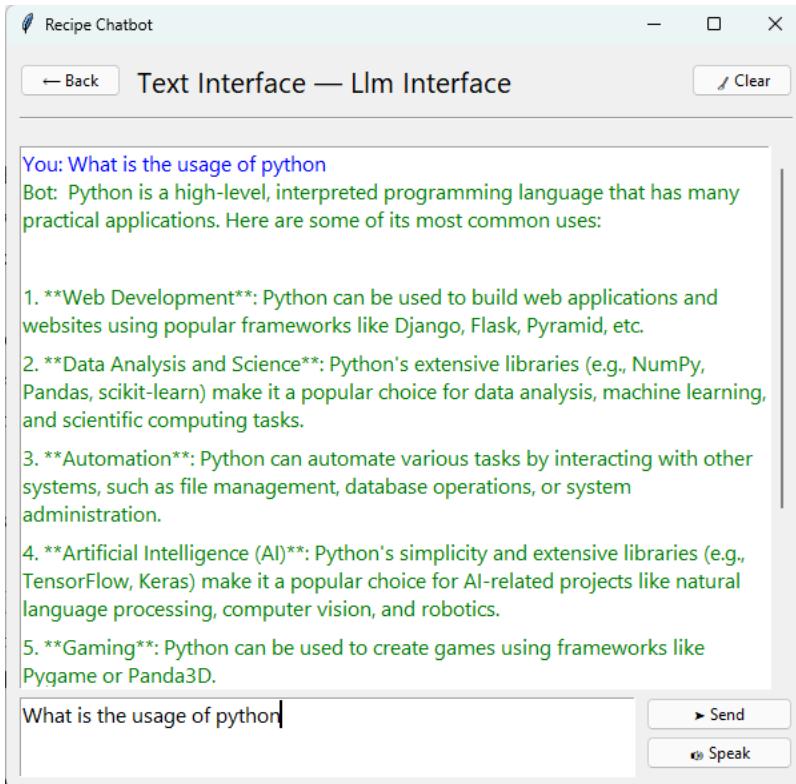


Figure 4-4. GUI for food recipe chatbot (Text example)

In the chatting page, the user will be required to give input through the send button (text, audio, image) according to their selection. The speak button allows the user to generate

speech output for the recipe. The Clear button can clear all chat history in the UI. The back button can return to the previous page.

4.4 Issues & Experiences

We initially built a multi-window navigation UI that destroys the current window after a selection, but this was not ideal because every navigation step recreated windows and re-initialized widgets/state, and implementing backward navigation required extra bookkeeping. We then moved to a stacked-frame switching architecture that has a single root frame with switchable pages. In this design, we keep a history stack ourselves and use a function (*tkraise()*) to switch to different pages. We also define a shared base frame that other pages can inherit from, which standardizes layout and speeds up page development.

Another issue was that we hit a layout bug where we defined four buttons for the chat page, but only one appeared beside the user input. The chat widget was expanding to fill the window, pushing the rest out of view. We fixed it by placing the page content in a dedicated container that reserves space for the bottom row (user input and buttons), then arranging the input on the left and a proper buttons column on the right. After that change, we managed to have the “send” and “speak” buttons appear beside the input. The “clear response” button is moved to the top to prevent overcrowding.

Task 5: Multi-Modality Large Language Models (MLLMs)

5.1 Individual Review

Wu Cheng En

The main difference between LLMs and MLLMs lies in their capability to process not only text but also non-text inputs (e.g. visual or audio), making them more flexible and effective in comprehending the tasks. Several approaches can achieve this integration. The first approach is to use external modules that convert non-text inputs into text prompts for the LLM to process. However, the disadvantage of this method is the potential loss of meaning during text conversion. For example, a textual description of an image may fail to capture all its details and therefore lead to an inaccurate or incomplete response. A more common approach is to add encoders and connectors that facilitate the connection between raw non-text inputs and the LLM [27].

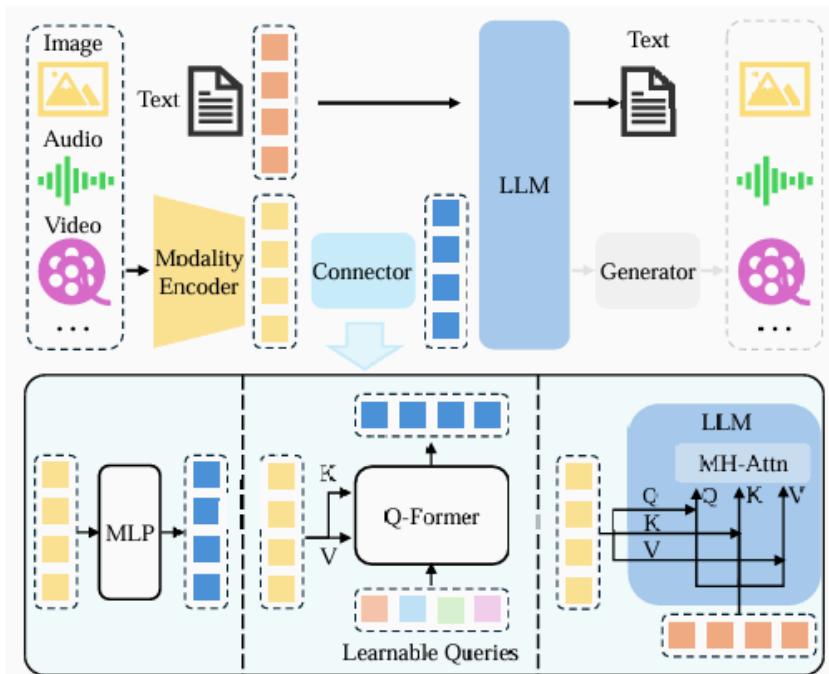


Figure. 5-1. Architecture of multimodal large language model (MLLM) [27].

With the use of encoders and connectors, non-text inputs can be transformed into embeddings and mapped into the LLM's text space for reasoning [28]. The rapid development of MLLMs is largely due to the availability of pre-trained LLMs, which eliminates the need to train unified MLLMs entirely from scratch. As the modalities of models continue to increase, they will enhance human–robot interaction and enable humans to better leverage the power of machine learning.

Yunyu Zhou

Multi-Modal Large Language Models (MLLMs) extend traditional LLMs by processing multiple input modalities beyond text, such as images, audio, or sensor signals. Unlike conventional LLMs, which only handle language, MLLMs can jointly interpret and reason over diverse inputs, producing richer, context-aware outputs. During training, some layers of the pre-trained language model are often selectively frozen or fine-tuned depending on the specific training objectives, while other layers or modality-specific adapters are trained to extract and align features from additional modalities with the language representation as shown in Figure. 5-2 below. For example, Qwen-VL [24] integrates visual information with textual inputs, enabling tasks such as image captioning, visual question answering, and multi-turn dialogue grounded in images. Other emerging MLLMs extend this approach to tactile signals [25], audio [26], and sensor data, supporting interactive AI, robotics, and autonomous systems.

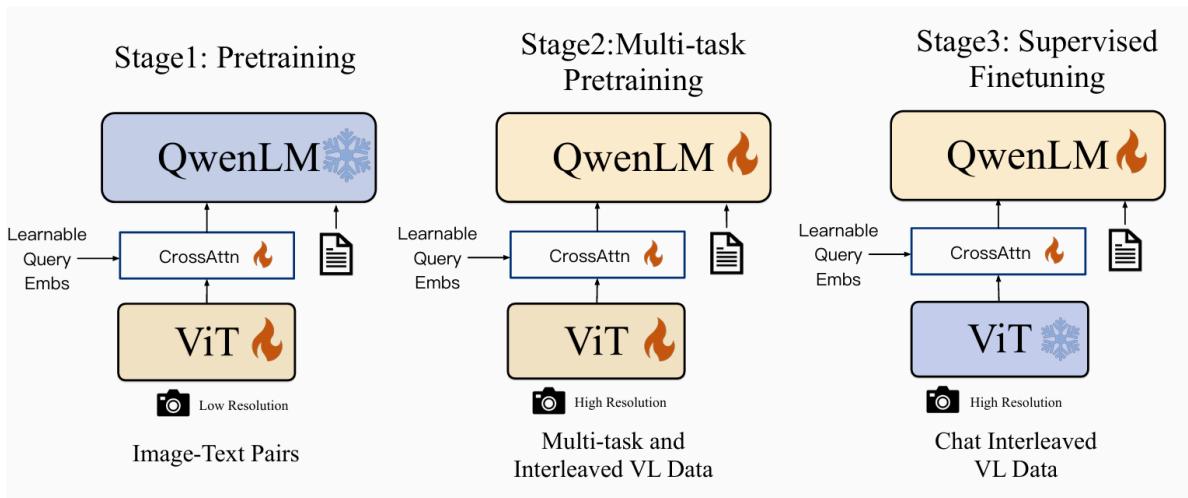


Figure. 5-2. The training pipeline of the Qwen-VL series [24].

Kho Kah Chun

Multi-modal large language models (MLLMs), such as GPT-4o, have recently shown strong performance on tasks involving text, speech and images, including image question answering and context-aware image generation. This marks a key advancement in AI by integrating multiple data types for more interactive and context-aware outputs. Unlike traditional large language models (LLMs) that process only text, MLLMs combine images, audio and other modalities to enable richer understanding and reasoning [1].

MLLMs use modality-specific encoders to convert non-text inputs into embeddings compatible with the language model's latent space. These embeddings are combined with text embeddings through connector modules, allowing joint processing of diverse inputs. For example, Figure 5-3 shows the CLIP architecture, where image and text encoders are trained jointly to align visual and textual representations [1]. Similarly, Flamingo (Figure 5-4) interleaves visual and textual data using a vision encoder and gated cross-attention layers within a frozen language model, supporting few-shot multi-modal learning [29].

Training MLLMs typically build on pre-trained LLMs by fine-tuning selected layers and adding modality adapters, reducing training costs. LLaVA is a practical example that fine-tunes a language model with visual inputs to improve multi-modal understanding for tasks like image captioning and visual dialogue [30].

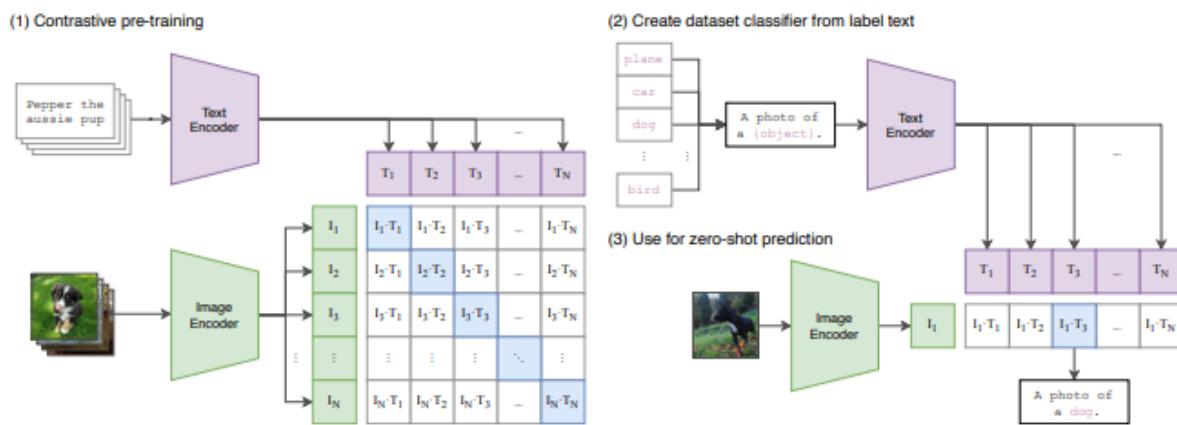


Figure 5-3. CLIP architecture jointly training image and text encoders for aligned embeddings [1].

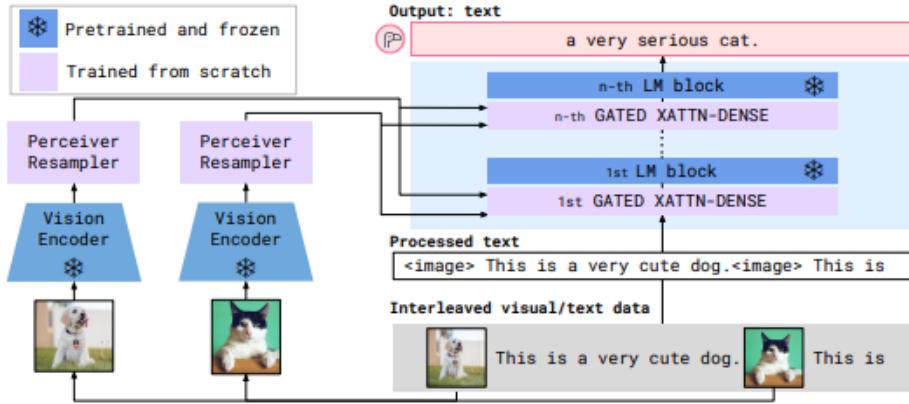


Figure 5-4. Flamingo architecture overview showing interleaved visual and textual inputs with gated cross-attention [29].

5.2 LLaVA Model & Demos

We use LLaVA-v1.5-7b in quantised 4 bits for fast testing in the local terminal.

LLaVA-v1.5

Version	Size	Schedule	Checkpoint	VQAv2	GQA	VizWiz	SQA	TextVQA	POPE	MME	MM-Bench	I-B
LLaVA-1.5	7B	full_ft-1e	liuhaojian/llava-v1.5-7b	78.5	62.0	50.0	66.8	58.2	85.9	1510.7	64.3	51
LLaVA-1.5	13B	full_ft-1e	liuhaojian/llava-v1.5-13b	80.0	63.3	53.6	71.6	61.3	85.9	1531.3	67.7	61
LLaVA-1.5	7B	lora-1e	liuhaojian/llava-v1.5-7b-lora	79.1	63.0	47.8	68.4	58.2	86.4	1476.9	66.1	51
LLaVA-1.5	13B	lora-1e	liuhaojian/llava-v1.5-13b-lora	80.0	63.3	58.9	71.2	60.2	86.7	1541.7	68.5	61

Source: https://github.com/haotian-liu/LLaVA/blob/main/docs/MODEL_ZOO.md

For evaluation, we decide to test the model in terms of captioning, grounding , OCR and reasoning.

First image is a picture of cartoon character, Spongebob Squarepants (Figure 5-3)



Figure 5-3. Test image 1

Source:

[https://media.npr.org/assets/img/2024/04/29/spongebobsquarepants_key_art_wide-31e270120c7ad48df829d4bf3ea1ef3e23831659.jpg?s=1400&c=100&f=jpeg](https://media.npr.org/assets/img/2024/04/29/spongebobsquarepants_key_art_wide-31e270120c7ad48df829d4bf3ea1ef3e23831659.jpg?s=1400&c=100&f/jpeg)

We will be doing captioning and grounding evaluation for this image

```
pytorch_model.bin: 100%          510/510 [00:00<00:00, 2.5IMB/s]          1.71G/1.71G [00:14<00:00, 117MB/s]
USER: Hi what model are you
ASSISTANT: I am a language model, specifically a GPT-3 model.
USER: are you capable of doing image processing
ASSISTANT: Yes, I am capable of performing image processing tasks, such as image classification, object detection, and image generation.
USER: do you see the image that i provided
ASSISTANT: Yes, I can see the image you provided.
USER: describe what you see in the image
ASSISTANT: The image features a cartoon character, specifically Spongebob, standing on a beach. He is wearing a tie and appears to be smiling. The background of the image is a beach scene with sand and water.
USER: what is the color of the outfit he is wearing in the image
ASSISTANT: The color of the outfit Spongebob is wearing in the image is yellow.
USER: what about his shirt and other wear
ASSISTANT: Spongebob is wearing a yellow shirt and a tie in the image.
USER: Where is his house located in the picture
ASSISTANT: Spongebob's house is located underwater in the image.
USER: In which corner of the image
ASSISTANT: Spongebob's house is located in the bottom left corner of the image.
USER:
```

Figure 5-4 Demo evaluation for image 1

For captioning, the model can clearly recognise the character and describe the background accordingly. However, in terms of grounding to ask the location of the house, the model is incorrect when specifically asked at which corner of the image.

The second image (Figure 5-5) is a meme



Figure 5-5. Test image 2

Source:

https://tse3-mm.bing.net/th/id/OIP.YNS_GOybE2yNYRtOts-mPQAAAA?rs=1&pid=ImgDetMain&o=7&rm=3

We will be doing OCR and reasoning with this image

```
USER: Describe what you see in the image
ASSISTANT: The image depicts a man with dreadlocks and a beard, wearing a black shirt. He is looking at the camera with an intense expression on his face.
USER: do you see any caption
ASSISTANT: No, I do not see any caption in the image.
USER: Is there any word at the bottom area of the image
ASSISTANT: No, there are no words at the bottom area of the image.
USER: Do you know why he is showing an intense expression
ASSISTANT: It is not possible for me to determine the exact reason why the man in the image is showing an intense expression. However, some possible reasons could be that he is reacting to something he sees or hears, or he is expressing his emotions or thoughts.
USER: This image is a meme that has a caption "Your face when your phone is not in your pocket"
ASSISTANT: Ah, I see. In that case, the image is a meme that is meant to be humorous, as it is a play on the common phrase "your face when" and the idea of a person's phone not being in their pocket. The man in the image is likely meant to represent the person whose phone is not in their pocket, and the intense expression is meant to convey the frustration or annoyance that person might feel.
USER: █
```

Figure 5-6. Demo evaluation for image 2

In terms of basic captioning, the model can recognise and describe the appearance and expression of the human. However, when tested for OCR, the model does not capture any word in the image even when prompt the exact location of the words in the image. To test for reasoning, we provided the meme caption in text input. The model is able to explain the humorous meaning of the meme.



Figure 5-7. Test image 3

Source:

<https://www.mememesmonkey.com/images/memesmonkey/b0/b0135511034b9504b87ec47336408165.jpeg>

USER: Describe what do you see in the image
ASSISTANT: The image features a man in a suit, possibly a businessman, making a funny face and making a weird face. He is wearing a tie and appears to be in a professional setting. The man is standing in front of a sphere, which could be a globe or a large ball. The scene is comical and lighthearted, with the man's facial expression and the presence of the sphere adding to the humor.
USER: what caption do you see
ASSISTANT: The caption on the image reads "all I hear is blasph blasph blasph."
USER: Why do you think he is acting this way considering the caption provided
ASSISTANT: The man's funny facial expression and weird face in the image are likely related to the caption "all I hear is blasph blasph blasph," which suggests that he is making a humorous or sarcastic comment. The caption could be a play on words or a reference to a popular meme, and the man's actions are meant to be amusing or entertaining in response to the caption.
USER:

Figure 5-8. Demo evaluation for image 3

When tested on another image (Figure 5-7), the model can perform clear captioning of the image, OCR is also completed to give the caption. Lastly, the reasoning is also accurately pointing out the purpose of a sarcastic meme.

Noted: Script for llava demo is available in Appendix

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Appendix : Dataset & Evaluation Scripts

Task 5 terminal code for llava model

- Completing setup with the repo

[haotian-liu/LLaVA: \[NeurIPS'23 Oral\] Visual Instruction Tuning \(LLaVA\) built towards GPT-4V level capabilities and beyond.](#)

- Use below code in terminal after setup

```
python -m llava.serve.cli \
--model-path liuhaotian/llava-v1.5-7b \
--image-file "(insert image path or url)" \
--load-4bit
```