

What is Prompt & Prompt Engineering?

♦ What is a Prompt?

A **prompt** is the **input or instruction** given to a Generative AI model (like GPT, LLaMA, Claude, or Gemini) to generate a response. It can be:

- ✓ A simple **question** (e.g., "What is AI?")
- ✓ A **task instruction** (e.g., "Write a blog post about deep learning.")
- ✓ A structured **format** (e.g., "Summarize this article in bullet points.")

The **quality of the response depends on how well the prompt is designed**—this is where **Prompt Engineering** comes in!

♦ What is Prompt Engineering?

Prompt Engineering is the process of **crafting effective prompts** to get the most accurate, relevant, and useful responses from AI models. It's like **giving the AI clear instructions** to ensure better output.

Instead of saying:

✗ *"Explain cloud computing."* (Too broad)

You can refine it:

✓ *"Explain cloud computing in simple terms with examples of AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud."* (More specific)

♦ Why is Prompt Engineering Important for GenAI?

Generative AI **doesn't "think" like humans**—it generates text based on patterns. A well-structured prompt helps in:

- ✓ **Getting more accurate responses**
- ✓ **Reducing hallucinations (incorrect info)**
- ✓ **Customizing AI outputs for specific use cases**
- ✓ **Enhancing creativity and efficiency**

For example, in **code generation**:

🚀 Instead of *"Write a Python function."*


💡 Use *"Write a Python function to sort a list using quicksort, with comments explaining each step."*

1 Zero-Shot Prompting (Basic Queries)

AI answers without prior examples.

✓ Example:

 "Explain Blockchain in one paragraph."

 **AI Output:** "Blockchain is a decentralized, distributed ledger that records transactions securely..."


! When to use?

- Simple fact-based questions
 - Quick explanations
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2 Few-Shot Prompting (Providing Examples)

AI improves accuracy by learning from a **few examples**.

✓ Example:

 "Translate these words to French: 'Hello' → 'Bonjour', 'Goodbye' → ?"

 **AI Output:** "Au revoir"


! When to use?

- When AI needs guidance on **pattern recognition**
 - To **reduce incorrect answers**
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3 Chain-of-Thought Prompting (Step-by-Step Reasoning)

AI **explains its thought process**, improving accuracy.

✓ Example:

 "Solve: A car travels at 60 km/h. How far does it go in 3 hours? Explain step by step."

💡 AI Output:

- 1 Speed is 60 km/h
- 2 Time is 3 hours
- 3 Distance = Speed × Time = 60 × 3 = 180 km

! When to use?

- Math, logic, or reasoning problems
 - For explainable AI
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📌 4 Role-Based Prompting (Act as an Expert)

Makes AI respond like a specialist.

✅ Example:

📝 "You are a cybersecurity expert. Explain how firewalls protect networks."

💡 AI Output: "Firewalls monitor incoming and outgoing traffic based on security rules..."

! When to use?

- Industry-specific knowledge
 - To set AI's tone & depth of response
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📌 5 Context-Aware Prompting (Providing Background Info)

Gives AI more details for better responses.

✅ Example:

📝 "Summarize this article about AI ethics: [Paste article text here]"

💡 AI Output: "The article discusses fairness, transparency, and bias in AI systems..."

! When to use?

- Summarization & research tasks
- To improve AI's understanding of long texts

6 Prompt Optimization (Fine-Tuning for Best Results)

Sometimes, small **wording changes improve results!**

Weak Prompt:

"Write about data science." (Too vague)

Optimized Prompt:

"Write a beginner-friendly guide on data science, explaining key concepts like machine learning and big data, with real-world examples."

◆ **How is Prompt Engineering Useful in GenAI?**

✓ **Chatbots & Virtual Assistants** → Helps AI provide **accurate and context-aware** responses

✓ **Content Creation** → Improves AI-generated blogs, ads, and social media posts


✓ **Coding & Automation** → Guides AI to write clean, structured code

✓ **Research & Summarization** → Extracts key insights from long documents

✓ **Healthcare & Legal AI** → Ensures precise, domain-specific AI assistance

◆ **Advance Prompting Methods**

Multi-Turn Prompting (Conversational AI)

 Used in **chatbots & AI assistants** where responses **depend on previous prompts**.

✓ **Example:**

- ◆ **User:** "Who won the FIFA World Cup in 2018?"
- ◆ **AI:** "France won the 2018 FIFA World Cup."
- ◆ **User:** "Who was their captain?"
- ◆ **AI:** "Hugo Lloris was the captain of the French team in 2018."

When to use?

- **Chatbots, virtual assistants, AI-driven conversations**

Key Learning:

- Use **memory techniques** to maintain context across interactions.
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2 Prompt Chaining (Sequential AI Calls)

 Instead of **one long prompt**, break it into **multiple steps** to guide AI.

Example:

- ♦ **Step 1:** *"Summarize this article in 5 key points."*
- ♦ **Step 2:** *"Now rewrite each key point as a LinkedIn post."*

When to use?

- When AI struggles to give **accurate or structured output in one go**
- **Content generation, data processing, multi-step tasks**

Key Learning:

- Chain prompts **logically** to improve output quality.
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3 Prompt Formatting (Structuring for Better Responses)

 Using structured input improves AI response clarity.

Example (Bad Prompt):

"Write a Python function." (Too vague)

Example (Good Prompt):

"Write a Python function to find prime numbers in a given range. Use a loop and explain each step in comments."

When to use?


- When AI responses **lack clarity, focus, or accuracy**

Key Learning:


- Be **specific** with instructions (ask for **examples, formatting, details**).
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4 Temperature & Top-p Adjustments (Control AI's Creativity)

 AI models **generate different responses** based on temperature & top-p values:

 **Temperature** → Controls randomness

- **Low (0.1-0.3)**: More predictable & factual
- **High (0.7-1.0)**: More creative & diverse

 **Top-p (Nucleus Sampling)** → Controls response diversity

- **Low (0.1-0.3)**: Precise & conservative
- **High (0.7-1.0)**: Open-ended & diverse

When to use?

- **For factual accuracy**: Lower temperature (e.g., in finance, legal, medical domains)
- **For creative writing**: Higher temperature (e.g., storytelling, marketing copy)

Key Learning:

- Experiment with **temperature & top-p** for **better control over responses**.
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5 Guardrails & Constraints (Prevent Hallucinations)

💡 AI sometimes generates incorrect or biased answers. To reduce hallucinations, add **constraints** in the prompt.

✅ **Example:**

📝 **Bad Prompt:** *"Tell me about the best way to cheat on a test."*

📝 **Good Prompt (With Ethical Constraint):** *"Provide legal and ethical study techniques for exam preparation."*

❗ **When to use?**

- When working with critical applications (finance, healthcare, law)
- To prevent AI from generating biased or misleading answers

🔍 **Key Learning:**

- Use **explicit instructions** to control AI's behavior & ethics.
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6 Negative Prompting (Tell AI What *Not* to Do)

💡 AI often **misinterprets prompts**—so guiding it on **what to avoid** helps.

✅ **Example:**

📝 **Without Negative Prompting:**

"Summarize this blog post." (Might include unnecessary details)

📝 **With Negative Prompting:**

"Summarize this blog post in under 100 words, without technical jargon."

❗ **When to use?**

- To remove irrelevant information
- To avoid complex or misleading AI responses

🔍 **Key Learning:**

- Telling AI what *not* to do improves precision.
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7 Meta-Prompting (AI Self-Improvement)

💡 AI revises its own answers for better accuracy.

✅ Example:

📝 First Prompt: *"Explain the importance of cybersecurity in simple terms."*

📝 Second Prompt: *"Now rewrite the answer to be even clearer for a 12-year-old."*

! When to use?

- To improve AI's initial response
- To adjust AI output for different audiences

🔍 Key Learning:

- Iterate with AI to refine results & make them clearer.