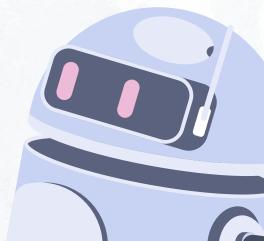
# Building Fine-Tuned Chatbots with → No-code









# Agenda

- 01 → Fine-Tuner.ai (2 min)
- 02 --- Ingestion (20 min)
- 03 --- Retrieval & Generation (20 min)
- 04 → Integration (20 min)
- 05 → Interactive Q&A (20 min)



**01** →

Fine-Tuner.ai

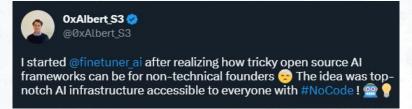


### What's Fine-Tuner.ai?

The ultimate no-code solution for building and deploying customized AI agents.

Makes it effortless for both **technical and non-technical builders** to leverage the latest Al capabilities.

- Pre-built customizable Al Agents
- Model Fine-Tuning and Text, Image Embeddings
- No Coding Required
- To Deploy via API Endpoints, Widgets or Plugins
- Unlimited Secure Vector Data Storage on Pinecone







# High Level

At a high level, there are two components to setting up LLM over your own data:

- (1) ingestion of the data
- (2) chatbot over the data



# 02 -Ingestion



# Data Ingestion - Under the Hood

This can be broken in a few sub steps. Each step is highly modular and would require Python or JS knowledge combined with tech architecture knowledge to set them up. The steps are:

### (a) Load data sources to text

this involves loading your data from arbitrary sources to text in a form that it can be used downstream.

### (b) Chunk text

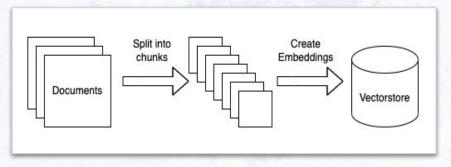
this involves chunking the loaded text into smaller chunks. This is necessary because language models generally have a limit to the amount of text they can deal with

### (c) Embed text

this involves creating a numerical embedding for each chunk of text.

### (d) Load embeddings to Vector DB

this involves putting embeddings and documents into a Vector DB. Vecstorstores help us find the most similar chunks in the embedding space quickly and efficiently.



```
loader_type = extension_loader_mapping.get(file_extension)
if loader_type is None:
    raise ValueError(f"Unsupported file extension: {file_extension}")

# Import and instantiate the appropriate loader based on loader_type
module_name, loader_class_name = loader_type
if not (module_name and loader_class_name):
    raise ValueError(f"Unsupported loader type: {loader_type}")
loader module = importlib.import module(module name)
```



# Data Ingestion - Using Fine-Tuner

Provides visual no-code interface to store & manage vector data - can be segmented and hosted for multiple users with their specific files:

### (a) Load data sources to text

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### (b) Chunk text

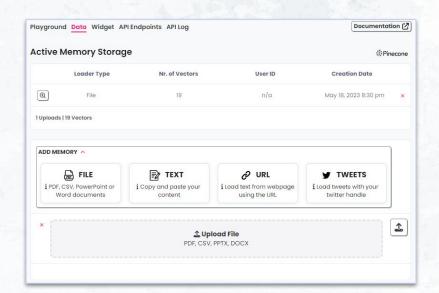
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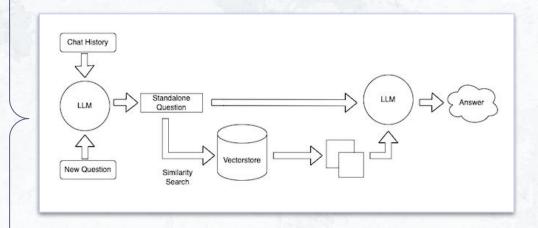
# 03 -- Retrieval & Generation



### Retrieval & Generation - Under the Hood

LLMs do not know about information they were not trained on. If you want to use an LLM to answer questions about documents it was not trained on, you have to give it information about those documents. The most common way to do this is through "retrieval augmented generation".

- (a) Receive user question
- (b) Lookup documents in the index relevant to the question (similarity search)
- (c) Construct a PromptValue from the question and relevant documents
- (d) Pass the PromptValue to LLM
- (e) Get back the result and return to the user.

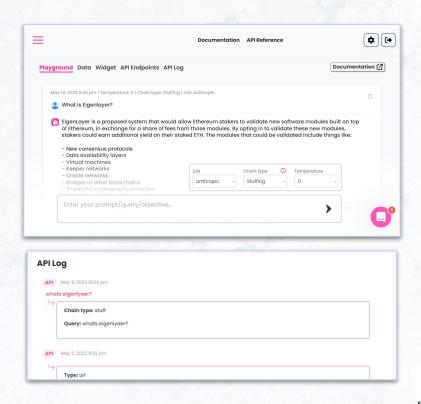




# Retrieval & Generation - Using Fine-Tuner

Fine-Tuner wraps the Retrieval & Generation chain into a simple workflow with a visual interface:

- Customizable Parameters such as LLM, Chain type, Prompt Template (coming soon ••)
- Visual playground for setting up and testing
- Can be easily integrated via ready API Endpoints, Widget, Bubble plugin.
- Visual log with API calls (for each user)





# Type of LLM chains

Different chains, used for interacting with indexes by combining user data with LLMs. The choice of method being context-specific and ranging from simplest to most complex.

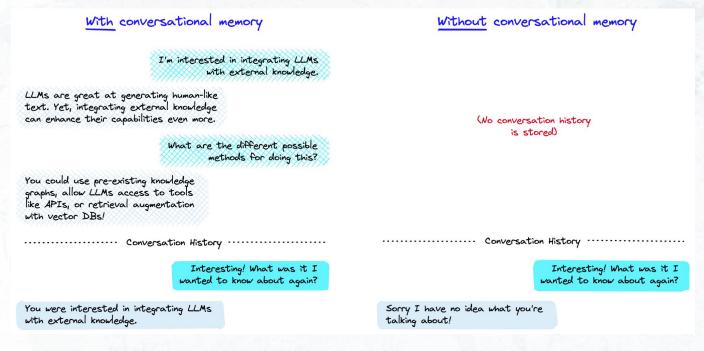


- (a) **Stuffing** Involves inputting all relevant data into a single prompt, giving the language model access to the entire context. However, this method is limited by the context length and becomes unfeasible for larger or multiple documents.
- (b) Map Reduce Processes individual data chunks and combines their outputs, making it scalable for larger documents and allowing parallelization. The downside is the higher number of calls to the language model and potential loss of information during combination.
- (C) Refine Iteratively refines output by processing one document at a time, potentially retaining more context. The drawback is the higher number of calls to the language model, and the inability to parallelize, as well as possible document ordering dependencies.



### Conversational memory

The memory allows a Large Language Model (LLM) to remember previous interactions with the user.





# 04 → Integration



# **Using REST API**

Enables you to set up a chatbot to chat over the uploaded documents (documents, websites or text inputs).

#### **Retrieval QA**

POST https://fine-tuner.ai/api/1.1/wf/chatbot\_qa

#### Description

Enables you to set up a chatbot to chat over the uploaded documents (documents, websites or text inputs).

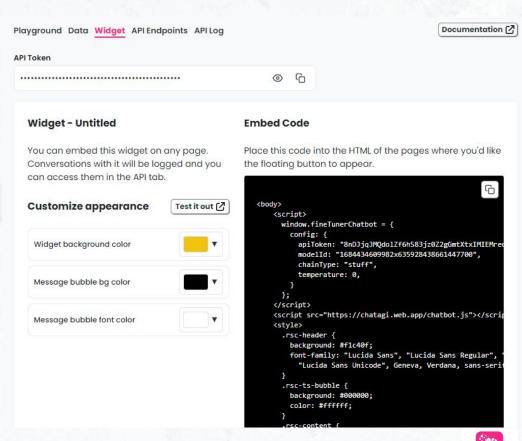
#### **Parameters**

query	string	The identifier of the fine-tuned model.	yes
model	string	The identifier of the fine-tuned model.	yes
chain_type	string	"stuff", "map_reduce", or "refine":  Stuff - Inputs all data into one prompt, limited by context length and unsuitable for larger documents.  Map_reduce - Processes data chunks and combines outputs, scalable for large documents but may lose information.  Refine - Iteratively processes documents, retains context, but more language model calls and no parallelization.	no
temperature	string	Controls the randomness of the output. Higher values result in more diverse completions, while lower values make the output more deterministic (defaults to 0).	no
user_id	string	A unique string identifier that you can pass to distinguish your individual users.	no
llm	string	Currently available:  • anthropic  • davinci-003  • gpt-3.5-turbo  • gpt-4  (defaults to "davinci-003").	no



# **Using Widget**

You can embed this widget on any page. Conversations with it will be logged and you can access them in the API tab.





# **05** →

# Interactive Q&A

