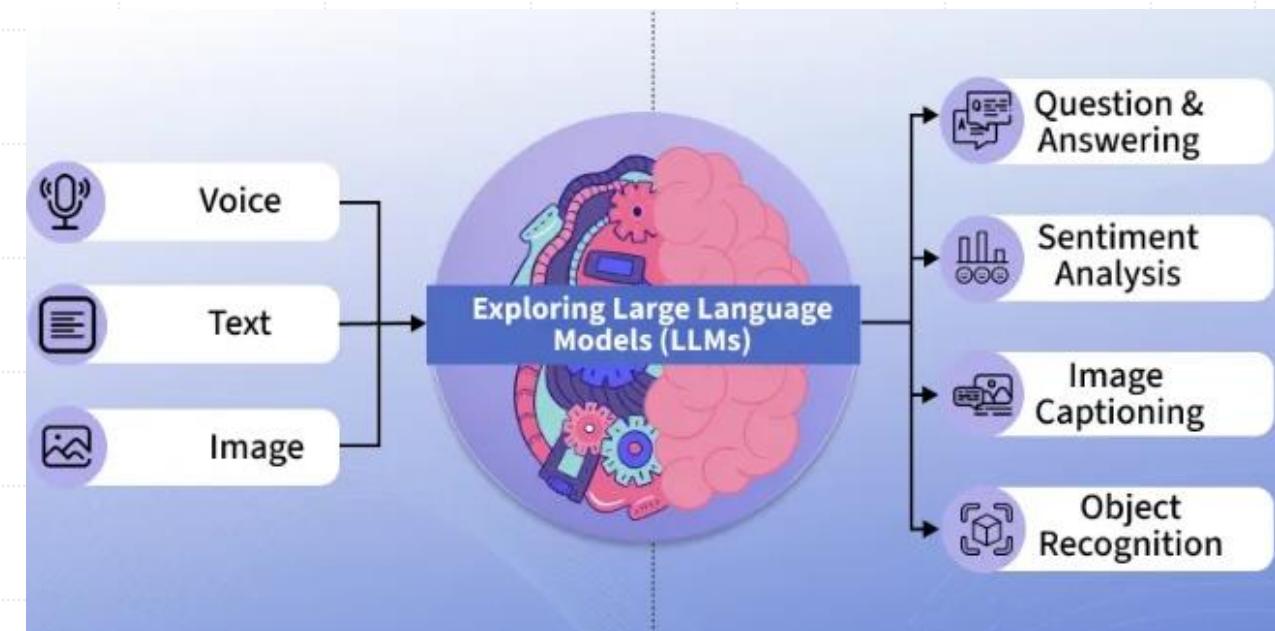
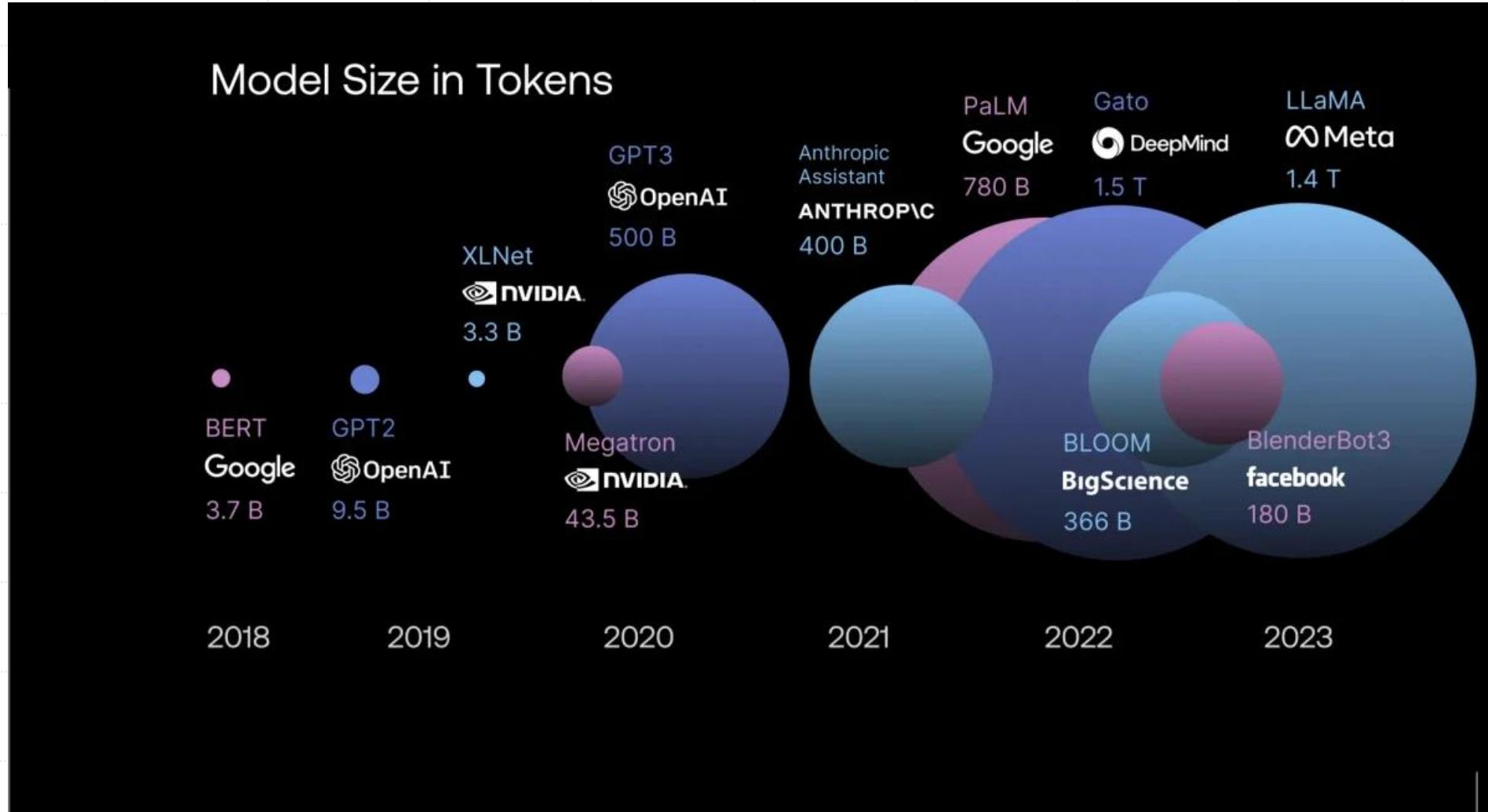


# ¿Qué es un Large Language Model (LLM)?

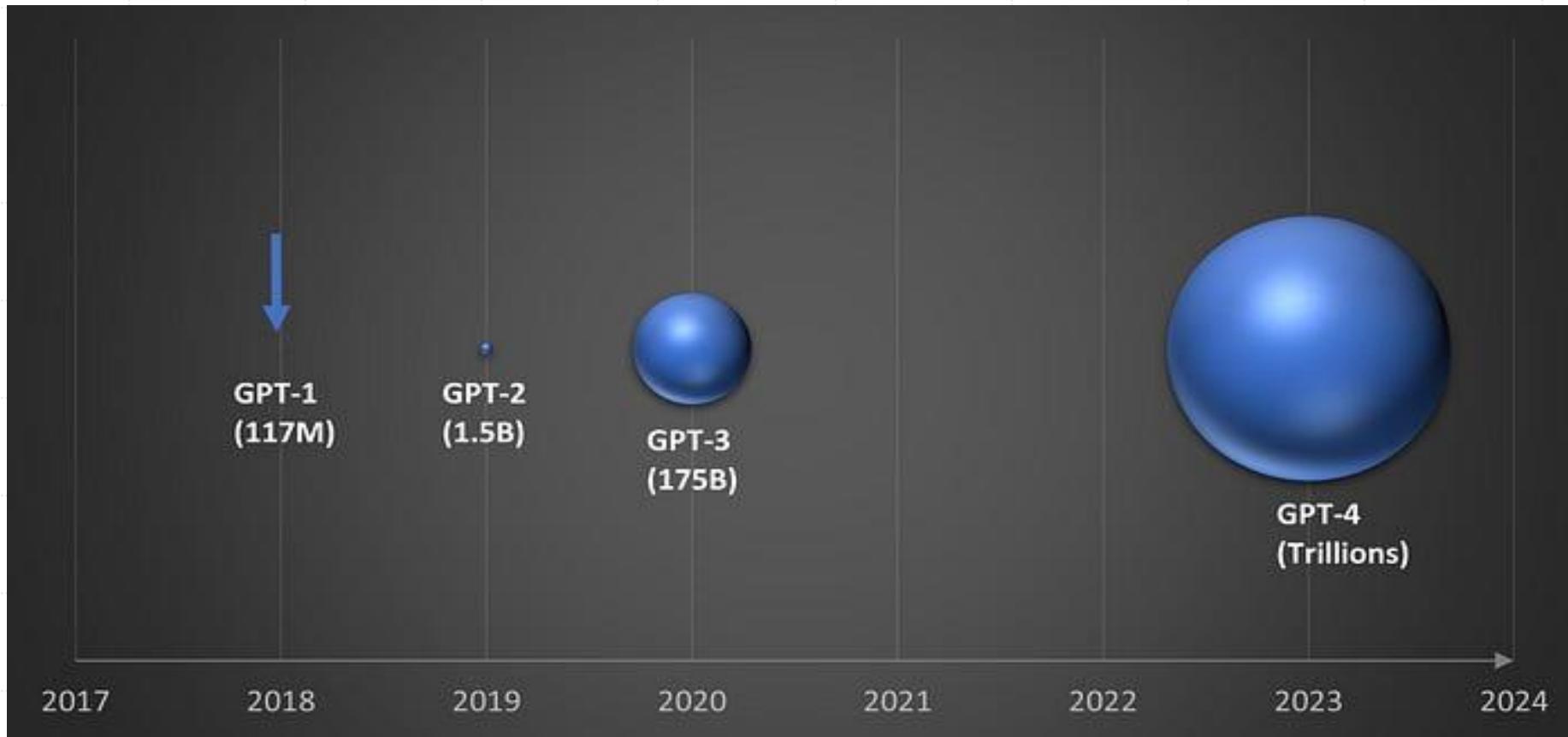
- Modelo de lenguaje entrenado para predecir el siguiente token
- Aprende patrones, estilo y conocimiento estadístico de grandes corpus
- Se usa vía prompting para múltiples tareas (QA, resumen, planificación)

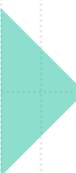


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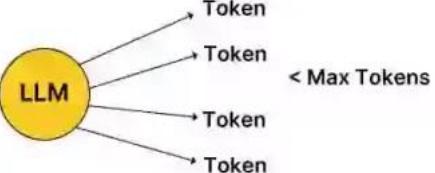
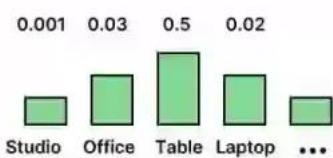
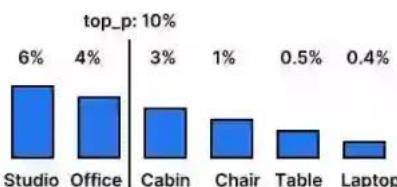
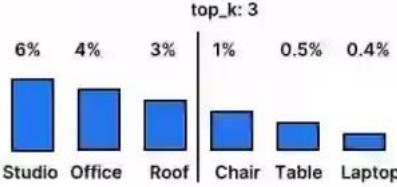




# Cómo aprenden

- Pre entrenamiento en corpus masivos
- Ajustes posteriores para cumplir con instrucciones
- Alineación con preferencias humanas (RLHF)

# Parámetros prácticos

Parameters	Structure	Description	Range
<b>max_tokens</b>		Limits the number of tokens the model generates.	1 to $\infty$
<b>temperature</b>		Controls creativity; lower values = focused, higher values = more creative.	0 to 2
<b>top_p</b>		Sets the probability threshold for token diversity; considers predicting tokens whose probability adds up to top_p(higher = more variable)	0 to 1
<b>top_k</b>		Limits the number of top probable tokens considered when predicting the next token lower = more predictable, higher = more variable.	1 to $\infty$

# Zero-shot – Few shot

## Zero-shot prompting

What does “LLM” stand for?

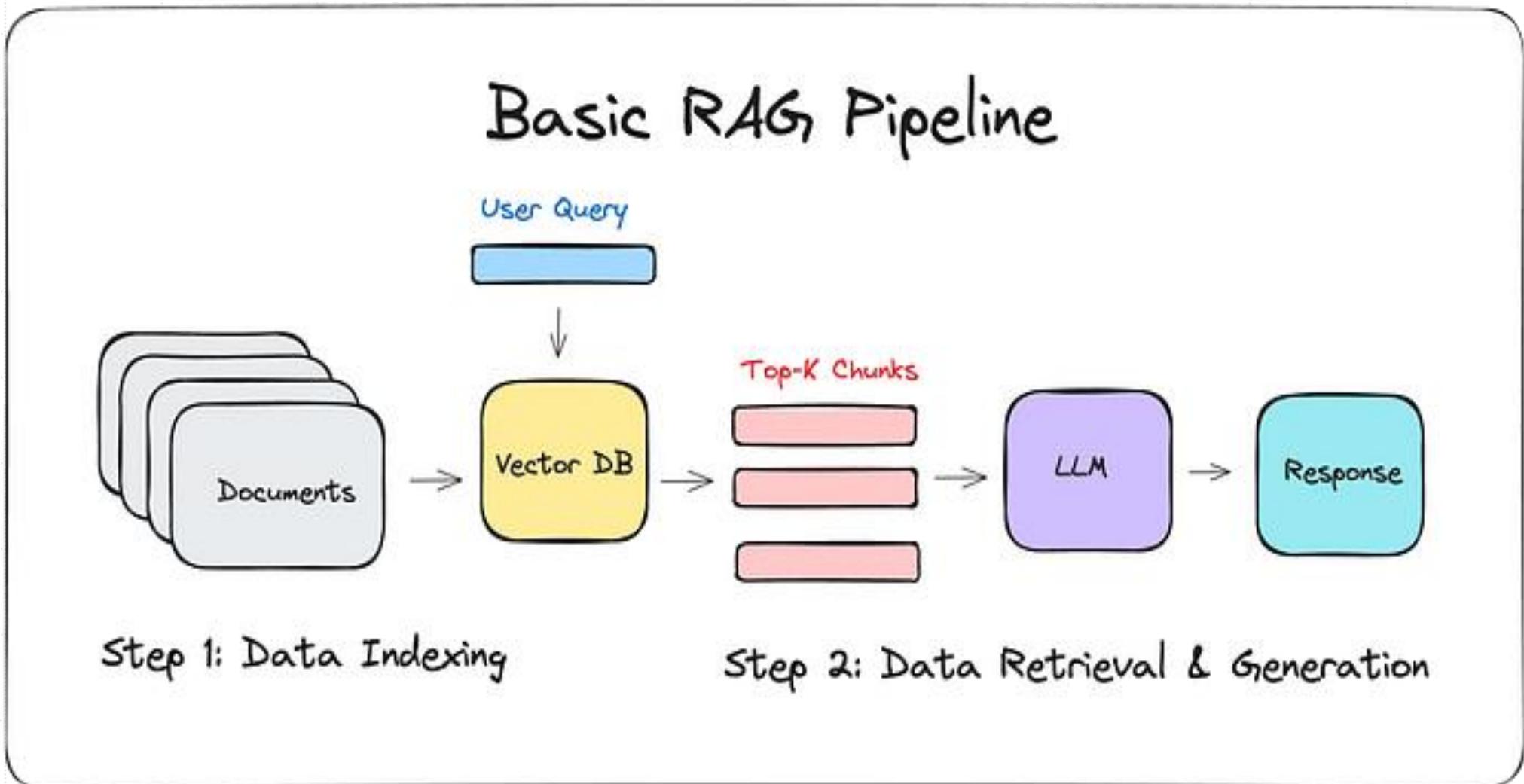
“LLM” stands for Large Language Model. These are types of artificial intelligence models designed to understand, generate and work with human language on a large scale.

## Few-shot prompting

cow - moo  
cat - meow  
dog - woof  
duck -

quack

# RAG: Retrieval-Augmented Generation



# Prompt Engineering

## Prompt Engineering Techniques



Zero-shot  
prompting



Few-shot prompting  
or in-context  
learning



Chain-of-thought  
prompting



Tree-of-thought  
prompting



Iterative  
refinement



Feedback  
loops



Prompt  
chaining



Role-playing



Maieutic  
prompting



Complexity-based  
prompting

servicenow.

# Metrics

