

Translate English Taiwan's Address To Chinese

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developing package, llm-research

LangChain

References

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Functionalities

1. support few-shot learning, Brown et al. (2020)
2. structured response in json format
3. automatically resume from an unexpected interrupt
4. MLflow integration

Prompt Template, System Message

The purpose of the system message is to convey a specific context to the LLM, guiding it to think or behave in a specific way.

However, not all LLMs support system messages. For example, to the best of my knowledge, Gemini, provided by Google, does not support this functionalities.

Prompt Template, System Message

You are an experienced expert in translating English addresses to Traditional Chinese. Your task is to translate the English address to Traditional Chinese using Json format.

"Note: Do not include the country and postal code in your response."

"Note: Use '臺' instead of '台' whenever possible; for example, '臺北市' is preferable to '台北市'."

"Note: Translate '-' to '之'; for example, 'NO.42-3' should be translated as '42 之 3 號', not '42-3 號'."

"Note: If the address is not in Taiwan, translate it as -1, refering to the 5th example."

Prompt Template, Human Message

```
1
2 human_template = """\
3 {instructions}
4 Translate the following address in Traditional Chinese:
5 {owner_address}
6 Output Instructions:
7 {output_instructions}
8 Besides, don't forget to escape a single quote in your
   response json string.\
9 """
```

There are three keys in this message: `instructions`, `owner_address` and `output_instructions`. `instructions` and `output_instructions` are required by this package to hold some necessary messages.

`owner_address` is the customizable query key, but it should be one of the key of the input.

Setup The Prompt

```
1
2 from llm_research.model import Prompt
3
4 prompt = Prompt(LLMResponse, 'data/raw/prompt/system.
    json', 'data/raw/prompt/human.json')
```


Structured Output

```
1
2 from langchain_core.pydantic_v1 import BaseModel, Field
3
4 class LLMResponse(BaseModel):
5     translated_address: str = Field(description="the  
translated address in Traditional Chinese")
```

Setup OpenAI LLM

```
1  
2 from llm_research.model import OpenAILLM  
3 model = OpenAILLM(model="gpt-4-1106-preview",  
    temperature=0., timeout=120)
```

To check more parameters for controlling ChatGPT, refer to the LangChain API documentation: [ChatOpenAI](#)

MLflow Integration

The screenshot shows the MLflow web interface in a browser. The page title is 'translated_address'. Below the title, it shows the Experiment ID: 611914792249922942 and the Artifact Location: file:///Users/jackyeh/github/translate_english_address_to_chinese/mlruns/611914792249922942. There is a 'Description' link and a 'Share' button. The main content area has tabs for 'Table view', 'Chart view', and 'Artifact view'. The 'Table view' is selected, showing a table of runs. The table has columns for 'Run Name', 'owner_id', and 'address'. The first row shows 'gpt-4-1106-formal' as the Run Name, 'gpt-4-1106-formal' as the owner_id, and 'No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.' as the address. The second row shows 'gpt-4-1106-formal' as the Run Name, 'gpt-4-1106-formal' as the owner_id, and 'No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.' as the address. The third row shows 'gpt-4-1106-formal' as the Run Name, 'gpt-4-1106-formal' as the owner_id, and 'No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.' as the address. The fourth row shows 'gpt-4-1106-warmup' as the Run Name, 'gpt-4-1106-warmup' as the owner_id, and 'No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.' as the address. The table is filtered by 'metrics.rmse < 1 and params.model = "tree"'. There are also filters for 'Time created' and 'State Active'. The table is sorted by 'Created'. The bottom of the page shows '4 matching runs'.

MLflow 2.6.0 Experiments Models GitHub Docs

translated_address Provide Feedback Share

Experiment ID: 611914792249922942 Artifact Location: file:///Users/jackyeh/github/translate_english_address_to_chinese/mlruns/611914792249922942

Description Edit

Table view Chart view Artifact view

metrics.rmse < 1 and params.model = "tree" Time created State Active Refresh

Sort: Created

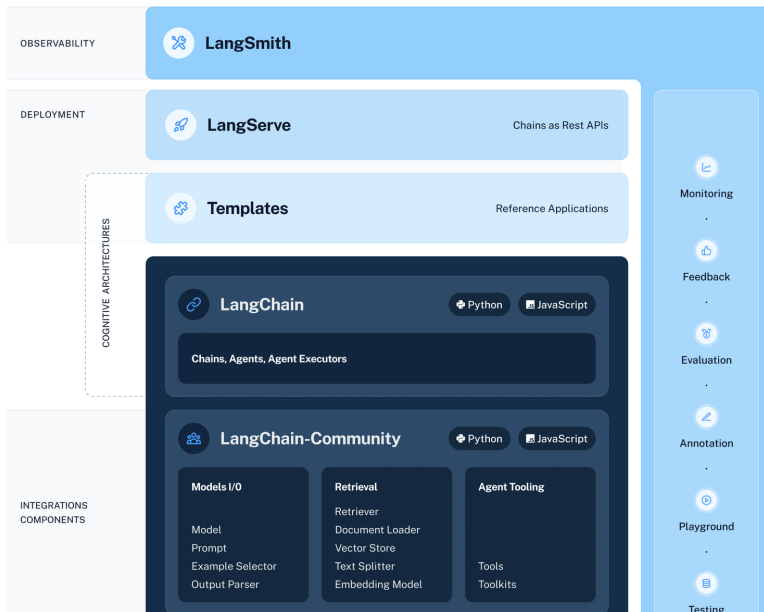
Run Name	owner_id	address
gpt-4-1106-formal	gpt-4-1106-formal	No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.
gpt-4-1106-formal	gpt-4-1106-formal	No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.
gpt-4-1106-formal	gpt-4-1106-formal	No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.
gpt-4-1106-warmup	gpt-4-1106-warmup	No. 29-45, Hsu Tsou Kang, Ta Yuan Hsiang, Taoyuan 33713, Taiwan, R.O.C.

4 matching runs

LangChain

The main component of LangChain-Core is LCEL, LangChain Expression Languages, which involves several sub-components: prompt template, model, output parser, etc.

Ecosystem



A Glimpse of LangChain-Core Documentation

- Prompt Template
- Few-Shot Prompt
- LCEL
- ChatOpenAI
- Json Output Parser

References

Brown, Tom, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared D. Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, Sandhini Agarwal, Ariel Herbert-Voss, Gretchen Krueger, Tom Henighan, Rewon Child, Aditya Ramesh, Daniel Ziegler, Jeffrey Wu, Clemens Winter, Chris Hesse, Mark Chen, Eric Sigler, Mateusz Litwin, Scott Gray, Benjamin Chess, Jack Clark, Christopher Berner, Sam McCandlish, Alec Radford, Ilya Sutskever, and Dario Amodei, “Language Models Are Few-Shot Learners,” *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2020, 33, 1877–1901.