LLM

Q1. What is tokenization, and why is it important in LLMs?

This step is crucial because LLMs do not understand raw text directly. Instead, they process sequences of numbers that represent these tokens.

Q2. What is LoRA and QLoRA?

LoRA and QLoRA are techniques designed to optimize the finetuning of Large Language Models (LLMs), focusing on reducing memory usage and enhancing efficiency without compromising performance in Natural Language Processing (NLP) tasks.

LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation)

LoRA is a parameter-efficient fine-tuning method that introduces new trainable parameters to modify a model's behavior without increasing its overall size. It works by adding low-rank matrix adaptations to the model's existing layers, allowing for significant performance improvements while keeping resource consumption in check.

QLoRA (Quantized LoRA)

QLoRA builds on LoRA by incorporating quantization to further optimize memory usage. It uses techniques such as 4-bit Normal Float, Double Quantization, and Paged Optimizers to compress the model's parameters and improve computational efficiency. By reducing the precision of model weights (e.g., from 16-bit to 4-bit) while retaining most of the model's accuracy.

Q3. What is beam search, and how does it differ from greedy decoding?

Beam search is a search algorithm used during text generation to find the most likely sequence of words. Instead of choosing the single highest-probability word at each step (as greedy decoding does), beam search explores multiple possible sequences in parallel, maintaining a set of the top k candidates (beams). It balances between finding high-probability sequences and exploring alternative paths. This leads to more coherent and contextually appropriate outputs, especially in long-form text generation tasks.

Q4. Explain the concept of temperature in LLM text generation.

Temperature is a hyperparameter that controls the randomness of text generation by adjusting the probability distribution over possible next tokens. A low temperature (close to 0) makes the model highly deterministic, favoring the most probable tokens. Conversely, a high temperature (above 1) encourages more diversity by flattening the distribution, allowing less probable tokens to be selected.

Q5. What is masked language modeling, and how does it contribute to model pretraining?

- Masked language modeling (MLM) is a training objective where some tokens in the input are randomly masked, and the model is tasked with predicting them based on context. This forces the model to learn contextual relationships between words, enhancing its ability to understand language semantics. MLM is commonly used in models like BERT, which are pretrained using this objective to develop a deep understanding of language before fine-tuning on specific tasks.

**Q6. What are Sequence-to-Sequence Models?**

**Ans -** Sequence-to-Sequence (Seq2Seq) Models are a type of neural network architecture designed to transform one sequence of data into another sequence. These models are commonly used in tasks where the input and output have variable lengths, such as in machine translation, text summarization, and speech recognition.

**Q7. How do autoregressive models differ from masked models in LLM training?**

Autoregressive models, such as GPT, generate text one token at a time, with each token predicted based on the previously generated tokens. This sequential approach is ideal for tasks like text generation. Masked models, like BERT, predict randomly masked tokens within a sentence, leveraging both left and right context. Autoregressive models excel in generative tasks, while masked models are better suited for understanding and classification tasks.

**Q8. What role do embeddings play in LLMs, and how are they initialized?**

**Ans -** Embeddings are dense, continuous vector representations of tokens, capturing semantic and syntactic information. They map discrete tokens (words or subwords) into a high-dimensional space, making them suitable for input into neural networks. Embeddings are typically initialized randomly or with pretrained vectors like Word2Vec or GloVe. During training, these embeddings are finetuned to capture task-specific nuances, enhancing the model’s performance on various language tasks.

**Q9. What is next sentence prediction and how is useful in language modelling?**

**Ans -** Next Sentence Prediction (NSP) is a key technique used in language modeling, particularly in training large models like BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers). NSP helps a model understand the relationship between two sentences, which is important for tasks like question answering, dialogue generation, and information retrieval.

**Q10. Explain the difference between top-k sampling and nucleus (top-p) sampling in LLMs.**

**Ans -** Top-k sampling restricts the model’s choices to the top k most probable tokens at each step, introducing controlled randomness. For example, setting k=10 means the model will only consider the 10 most likely tokens. Nucleus sampling, or top-p sampling, takes a more dynamic approach by selecting tokens whose cumulative probability exceeds a threshold p (e.g., 0.9). This allows for flexible candidate sets based on context, promoting both diversity and coherence in generated text.

**Q11. How does prompt engineering influence the output of LLMs?**

LLMs are highly sensitive to input phrasing, a well-designed prompt can significantly influence the quality and relevance of the response. For example, adding context or specific instructions within the prompt can improve accuracy in tasks like summarization or question-answering.

**Q12. How can catastrophic forgetting be mitigated in large language models (LLMs)?**

**Ans -** Catastrophic forgetting happens when an LLM forgetspreviously learned tasks while learning new ones, which limits itsversatility. To mitigate this, several strategies are used:

1. Rehearsal methods: retraining model on a mix of old and new data.
2. Elastic weight consolidation: assign importance to certain model weights.
3. Modular approach: progressive neural networks and optimized fixed expansion layers introduce new modules for new task thus allowing LLM to learn without overwriting existing layers.

**Q13. What is model distillation, and how is it applied to LLMs?**

**Ans -** Model distillation is a technique where a smaller, simpler model (student) is trained to replicate the behavior of a larger, more complex model (teacher). In the context of LLMs, the student model learns from the teacher’s soft predictions rather than hard labels, capturing nuanced knowledge. This approach reduces computational requirements and memory usage while maintaining similar performance, making it ideal for deploying LLMs on resource-constrained devices.

**Q14. How do LLMs handle out-of-vocabulary (OOV) words? Ans -** Out-of-vocabulary words refer to words that the model did not encounter during training. LLMs address this issue through subword tokenization techniques like Byte-Pair Encoding (BPE) and WordPiece. These methods break down OOV words into smaller, known subword units. For example, the word “unhappiness” might be tokenized as “un,” “happi,” and “ness.” This allows the model to understand and generate words it has never seen before by leveraging these subword components.

**Q15. How does the Transformer architecture overcome the challenges faced by traditional Sequence-to-Sequence models?**

**Parallelization:** Seq2Seq models process sequentially, slowing training. Transformers use self-attention to process tokens in parallel, speeding up both training and inference.

Long range dependencies: Transformers capture long range dependencies using self-attention, allowing the model on any part of the sequence, regardless of distance.

Positional Encoding: Since transformers process the entire sequence at once. Positional encoding is used to make sure that the model understands the tokens in order.

Context bottleneck: seq2seq uses single context vector limiting information flow. Transformer let the decoder to attend all the encoder outputs, improving context retention.

**Q16. What is overfitting in machine learning, and how can it be prevented?**

**Ans -** Overfitting occurs when a machine learning model performs well on the training data but poorly on unseen or test data. This typically happens because the model has learned not only the underlying patterns in the data but also the noise and outliers, making it overly complex and tailored to the training set. As a result, the model fails to generalize to new data.

**Regularization (L1, L2):** Adding a penalty to the loss function to discourage overly complex models. L1 (Lasso) can help in feature selection, while L2 (Ridge) smooths weights.

Dropout: In neural networks, dropout randomly deactivates a fraction of neurons during training, preventing the model from becoming overly reliant on specific nodes.

Data Augmentation: expanding the training dataset with slight variations.

Early Stopping: monitoring the performance of the model on validation data and stopping training when the validation loss stops decreasing.

Simpler Models: reducing the complexity of the model by decreasing the number of features, parameters or layers can help avoid overfitting.

**Q17. What are Generative and Discriminative models?**

**Generative models** learn the underlying data distribution and generate new samples from it. They model the joint probability distribution of inputs and outputs, aiming to maximize the likelihood of the observed data. A common example is a language model, which predicts the next word in a sequence based on previous words.

**Discriminative models** focus on learning a decision boundary between different classes in the input-output space. They model the conditional probability of outputs given inputs, aiming to accurately classify new examples. An example is a sentiment analysis model, which classifies text as positive, negative, or neutral based on its content. In short, generative models generate data, while discriminative models classify it.

**Q18. How is GPT-4 different from its predecessors like GPT-3 in terms of capabilities and applications?**

**Improved Understanding:** GPT-4 has roughly 1 trillion parameters, significantly more than GPT-3’s 175 billion parameters.

Multimodal capabilities, larger context window, batter accuracy and fine-tuning, language support.

**Q19. What are positional encodings in the context of large language models?**

**Ans -** Positional encodings are essential in Large Language Models (LLMs) to address the inability of transformer architectures to capture sequence order. Since transformers process tokens simultaneously through self-attention, they are unaware of token order.

**Q20. What is Multi-head attention?**

**Ans -** Multi-head attention is an enhancement of single-head attention, allowing a model to attend to information from different representation subspaces simultaneously, focusing on various positions in the data. Instead of using a single attention mechanism, Ulti-head attention projects the queries, keys, and values into multiple subspaces (denoted as h times) through distinct learned linear transformations.

**Q21. Derive the softmax function and explain its role in attention mechanisms.**

The softmax function transforms a vector of real numbers into a probability distribution.

A black and white math symbols

Description automatically generated

This ensures all output values lie between 0 and 1 and sum to 1,making them interpretable as probabilities

**Q22. How is the dot product used in self-attention, and what are its implications for computational efficiency?**

In self-attention, the dot product is used to calculate the similarity between query (Q) and key (K) vectors. The attention scores are computed as:

A black and white image of a mathematical equation

Description automatically generated

**Q23. Explain cross-entropy loss and why it is commonly used in language modeling.**

**Ans -** Cross-entropy loss measures the difference between the predicted probability distribution and the true distribution (one-hot encoding of the correct token). It is defined as:

A black and white math equation

Description automatically generated

**Q24. How do you compute the gradient of the loss function with respect to embeddings?**

**Ans -** To compute the gradient of the loss L with respect to an embedding vector E, you apply the chain rule:  
A black and white image of letters and lines

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Q25. What is the role of the Jacobian matrix in backpropagation through a transformer model?**

**Ans -** The Jacobian matrix represents the partial derivatives of a vector-valued function with respect to its inputs. In backpropagation, it captures how each element of the output vector changes with respect to each input. For transformer models, the Jacobian is essential in computing gradients for multi-dimensional outputs, ensuring that each parameter (including weights and embeddings) is updated correctly to minimize the loss function.

**Q26.Explain the concept of eigenvalues and eigenvectors in the context of matrix factorization for dimensionality reduction?**

A black and blue pencils

Description automatically generated

In dimensionality reduction techniques like PCA (Principal Component Analysis), eigenvectors represent the principal components, and eigenvalues indicate the amount of variance captured by each component. Selecting components with the largest eigenvalues helps reduce dimensionality while preserving most of the data's variance.

**Q27. How is the KL divergence used in evaluating LLM outputs?**

KL (Kullback-Leibler) divergence measures the difference between two probability distributions P (true distribution) and Q(predicted distribution):

A black and white symbol

Description automatically generated

**Q28. Derive the formula for the derivative of the ReLU activation function and discuss its significance.**

ReLU introduces non-linearity while maintaining computational efficiency. Its sparsity (outputting zero for negative inputs) helps mitigate the vanishing gradient problem, making it a popular choice in deep learning models, including LLMs.

**Q29. What is the chain rule in calculus, and how does it apply to gradient descent in deep learning?**

A math equation with black text

Description automatically generated

In deep learning, the chain rule is used in backpropagation to compute gradients of the loss function with respect to each parameter layer by layer.

**Q30. How do you compute the attention scores in a transformer, and what is their mathematical interpretation?**

A math equation with a white background

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Here, Q (queries), K (keys), and V (values) are learned representations of the input. The dot product measures the similarity between queries and keys. Scaling by prevents excessively large values, ensuring stable gradients. The SoftMax function normalizes these scores, emphasizing the most relevant tokens for each query, guiding the model’s focus during generation.

**Q31. In what ways does Gemini’s architecture optimize training efficiency and stability compared to other multimodal LLMs like GPT-4?**

**Unified Multimodal Design:** Gemini integrates text and image processing in a single model, improving parameter sharing and reducing complexity.

**Cross-Modality Attention:** Enhanced interactions between text and images lead to better learning and stability during training.

**Data-Efficient Pretraining:** Self-supervised and contrastive learning allow Gemini to train with less labeled data, boosting efficiency

**Balanced Objectives:** Better synchronization of text and image losses ensures stable training and smoother convergence.

**Q32. What are different types of Foundation Models?**

Foundation models are large-scale AI models trained on vast amounts of unlabeled data using unsupervised methods. They are designed to learn general-purpose knowledge that can be applied to various tasks across domains

**Language Models – BERT, GPT-3**

**Computer Vision models – ResNet, VGGNet**

**Generative Models – DALL-E, Imagen**

**Multimodal Models – PaLM, LaMDA**

**Q33. How does Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT) prevent catastrophic forgetting in LLMs?**

Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT) helps prevent catastrophic forgetting in LLMs by updating only a small set of task-specific parameters, while keeping most of the model's original parameters frozen. This approach allows the model to adapt to new tasks without overwriting previously learned knowledge, ensuring it retains core capabilities while learning new information efficiently

A diagram of a funnel

Description automatically generated

**Q34. What are the key steps involved in the Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) pipeline?**

**Retrieval, Ranking, Generation**

**Q35. How does the Mixture of Experts (MoE) technique improve LLM scalability?**

Mixture of Experts (MoE) improves LLM scalability by using a gating function to activate only a subset of expert models (sub-networks) for each input, rather than the entire model

Q36: Chain of thoughts

Chai n-of-Thought (CoT) prompting helps LLMs handle complex reasoning by encouraging them to break down tasks into smaller, sequential steps. This improves their performance by

**Q37. What is the difference between discriminative AI and Generative AI**

**Text classification and GPT like ai**

**Q38. How does knowledge graph integration enhance LLMs?**

**Reasoning, cross check facts and contextual understanding.**

**Q39. What is zero-shot learning, and how does it apply to LLMs?**

Zero-shot learning enables LLMs to perform tasks they haven't been explicitly trained for by leveraging their broad understanding of language and general concepts. Instead of needing task-specific finetuning, the model can generate relevant outputs based on the instructions provided in the prompt.

**Q40. How does Adaptive Softmax speed up large language models?**

Adaptive Softmax accelerates LLMs by categorizing words into frequency groups, allowing for fewer computations for infrequent words. This approach lowers overall computational costs while preserving accuracy, making it effective for efficiently managing large vocabularies.

**Q41. What is the vanishing gradient problem, and how does the Transformer architecture address it?**

The vanishing gradient problem occurs when gradients diminish during backpropagation, preventing deep networks from learning effectively, especially in models like RNNs that handle long sequences.

Self-Attention Mechanism  
Residual Connections  
Layer Normalization

**Q42. Explain the concept of "few-shot learning" in LLMs and its advantages.**

Few-shot learning in LLMs is the ability of the model to understand and tackle new tasks with just a few examples. This is made possible by the model's extensive pre-training, which allows it to generalize from limited data.

**Q43. You're working on an LLM, and it starts generating offensive or factually incorrect outputs. How would you diagnose and address this issue?**

If an LLM produces offensive or inaccurate outputs, I would first analyze the patterns, check input prompts, and assess if the issue stems from biases or gaps in the training data. I'd review the preprocessing pipeline for errors or biases and examine the dataset for imbalances. Next, I’d evaluate the model’s architecture, hyperparameters, and fine-tuning to identify any structural issues. Solutions could include adversarial training, debiasing, data augmentation, or retraining with a more balanced dataset.

**Q44. How is the encoder different from the decoder?**

In the transformer architecture used in large language models, the encoder and decoder serve different purposes. The encoder processes the input data and transforms it into a set of abstract representations. The decoder then takes these representations and generates the output, using both the information from the encoder and the previously generated elements in the sequence. Essentially, the encoder is responsible for understanding the input, while the decoder focuses on producing the final output.

**Q45. What are the main differences between LLMs and traditional statistical language models?**

Architecture, Scale, Training, context, flexibility, resources.

**Q46. What is a “context window”?**

**Ans -** The "context window" in large language models (LLMs) is the span of text—measured in tokens or words—that the model can process at any given moment when generating or interpreting language. The importance of the context window lies in its influence on the model's ability to produce coherent and contextually relevant responses. A larger context window means the model can incorporate more surrounding information, which enhances its understanding and ability to generate text, particularly in more complex or extended interactions.

**Q47. What is a hyperparameter?**

**Ans -** A hyperparameter is a parameter that is set before the training process begins and influences how the model is trained. It controls aspects of the training process and is chosen by the developer of research based on prior knowledge or experimentation. Common examples of hyperparameters include the model's architecture, batch size, regularization strength, and learning rate.

**Q48. Can you explain the concept of attention mechanisms in transformer models?**

**Ans -** At a high level, attention allows the model to focus on different parts of the input sequence when making predictions. Instead of treating every word or token equally, the model learns to "attend" to relevant words that contribute most to the current prediction, regardless of their position in the sequence.

**Q49. What are Large Language Models?**

A Large Language Model (LLM) is an Al system trained on vast amounts of text to understand, generate, and predict human-like language. It learns patterns, context, and relationships in the data to produce relevant, coherent responses.

**Q50. What are some common challenges associated with using LLMs?**

Computational Resources, Bias and fairness, interpretability, data privacy and cost.

Q51. differences between supervised and unsupervised learning?

* Uses known and labeled data as input | Uses unlabeled data as input

Q52. How is logistic regression done?

Logistic regression measures the relationship between the dependent variable (our label of what we want to predict) and one or more independent variables (our features) by estimating probability using its underlying logistic function (sigmoid).

Q53. Explain the steps in making a decision tree?

1. Take the entire data set as input
2. Calculate entropy of the target variable, as well as the predictor attributes
3. Calculate your information gain of all attributes (we gain information on sorting different objects from each other)
4. Choose the attribute with the highest information gain as the root node
5. Repeat the same procedure on every branch until the decision node of each branch is finalized

Q54. How do you build a random forest model?

A [random forest](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/machine-learning-tutorial/random-forest-algorithm) is built up of a number of decision trees. If you split the data into different packages and make a decision tree in each of the different groups of data, the random forest brings all those trees together.

Q55. How can you avoid overfitting your model?

Overfitting refers to a model that is only set for a very small amount of data and ignores the bigger picture. There are three main methods to avoid [overfitting](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/machine-learning-tutorial/overfitting-and-underfitting):

1. Keep the model simple—take fewer variables into account, thereby removing some of the noise in the training data
2. Use cross-validation techniques, such as k folds cross-validation
3. Use regularization techniques, such as LASSO, that penalize certain model parameters if they're likely to cause overfitting

Q56. Differentiate between univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis

Based on the name the column values contains the same number of group values.

Q57. What are the feature selection methods used to select the right variables?

This involves:

* Linear discrimination analysis
* [ANOVA](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/statistics-tutorial/what-is-annova-test)
* [Chi-Square](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/statistics-tutorial/chi-square-test)

The best analogy for selecting features is "bad data in, bad answer out." When we're limiting or selecting the features, it's all about cleaning up the data coming in.

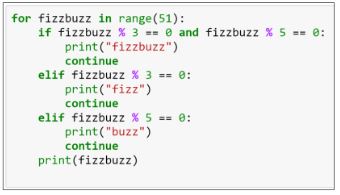
Wrapper Methods

This involves:

* Forward Selection: We test one feature at a time and keep adding them until we get a good fit
* Backward Selection: We test all the features and start removing them to see what works better
* Recursive Feature Elimination: Recursively looks through all the different features and how they pair together

Q58. In your choice of language, write a program that prints the numbers ranging from one to 50.

But for multiples of three, print "Fizz" instead of the number, and for the multiples of five, print "Buzz." For numbers which are multiples of both three and five, print "FizzBuzz"



Q59. You are given a data set consisting of variables with more than 30 percent missing values. How will you deal with them?

If the data set is large, we can just simply remove the rows with missing data values. It is the quickest way; we use the rest of the data to predict the values.

For smaller data sets, we can substitute missing values with the mean or average of the rest of the data using the pandas' data frame in python.

Q60. For the given points, how will you calculate the Euclidean distance in Python?

The Euclidean distance can be calculated as follows:

euclidean\_distance = sqrt( (plot1[0]-plot2[0])\*\*2 + (plot1[1]-plot2[1])\*\*2 )