

Key Terms in LLMs (Large Language Models) and Interview Q&A;

Tokenizer: Splits text into smaller parts called 'tokens'. Example: 'Hello world' becomes ['Hello', 'world'].

Interview Question: What is a tokenizer in an LLM?

Answer: A tokenizer breaks down text into smaller parts so the model can understand and process it.

Encoding: Turns tokens into numbers so the computer can process them.

Interview Question: Why do we need encoding in LLMs?

Answer: Encoding allows text to be represented as numbers so the model can compute and learn from it.

Probability machine: LLMs guess the next word based on the words before it.

Interview Question: How does an LLM generate text?

Answer: It predicts the next word based on previous words, like a smart autocomplete.

Fine-tuning: Training a model further on specific data to improve it for a special task.

Interview Question: What is fine-tuning in LLMs?

Answer: It means adapting a pretrained model to do better on a specific task using more targeted data.

Prompt engineering: Carefully designing input text to get better answers from the model.

Interview Question: Why is prompt engineering important?

Answer: A good prompt helps the model give more accurate or useful responses.

Retrieval augmentation: Using external search to find helpful info and improve model answers.

Interview Question: What is retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)?

Answer: It combines search tools with LLMs to give better and more accurate answers.

Risk mitigation: Ways to reduce mistakes or harmful outputs from LLMs.

Interview Question: How can we reduce the risks of using LLMs?

Answer: We can use prompt engineering, fine-tuning, and filters to prevent biased or wrong outputs.

Foundation model: A big pretrained model that can be used for many tasks.

Interview Question: What is a foundation model?

Answer: It's a general-purpose model trained on large data that can be adapted to many tasks.

Repurposing: Using a model trained for one thing to do something else.

Interview Question: What does repurposing a model mean?

Answer: It means using a foundation model for a new task it wasn't originally trained for.

Code assistant: An AI tool that helps write or review code, built using a fine-tuned LLM.

Interview Question: How do LLMs help in coding tasks?

Answer: They can be trained to understand code and help developers write or fix code faster.