



Unlocking the Power of Large Language Models in JavaScript

POWERUp 2025

About Michael Dawson



Node.js lead for Red Hat and IBM

Active Node.js community member

Node.js Collaborator, Node.js Technical Steering Committee,

Active in a number of Working group(s)

Active OpenJS Foundation member

Voting Cross Project Council Member

Community Director 2020-2022



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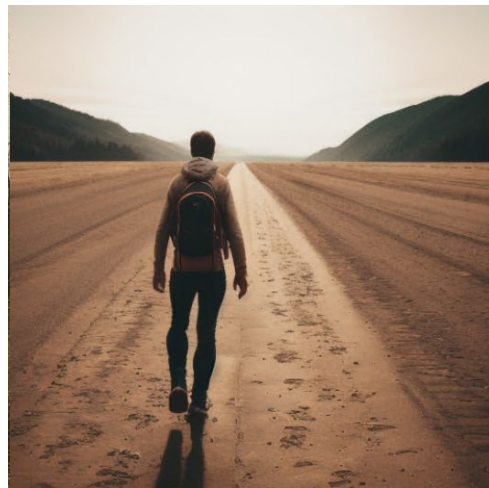
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Overview

- Why Node.js ?
- Our journey
 - Running a model locally
 - Leveraging a GPU
 - Some additional fundamentals, including Retrieval Augmented Generation
 - Working with different model serving options
 - Instrumenting the LLM components
 - A sample application - Parasol
 - A quick start with Podman AI Lab



Why Node.js ?

- Python often seen as runtime for AI
- But !!!
 - Not all applications will move to Python
 - Emerging AI client libraries often support TypeScript/JavaScript

What does it mean to me as a Node.js Dev

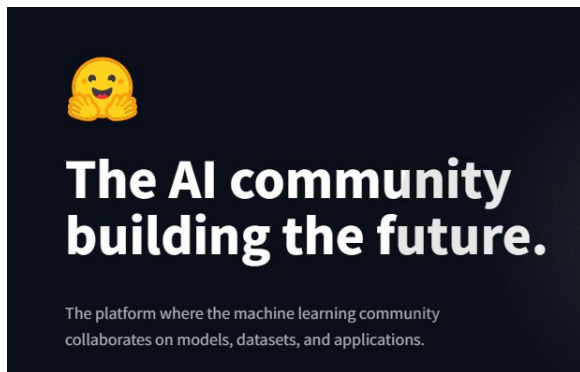
- In the beginning
 - https calls to bespoke service
- But now, many libraries are now available
 - langchain.com/LangGraph    LangGraph
 - llamaindex.ai  LlamaIndex
 - ollama  ollama-js
 - Bee Agent 
 - Llama Stack  llama-stack

Running your first Langchain.js application

- Need a model or remote API service
 - Need to be cautious with proprietary info
 - Choose to start by running locally

Where do I get a model?

- HuggingFace



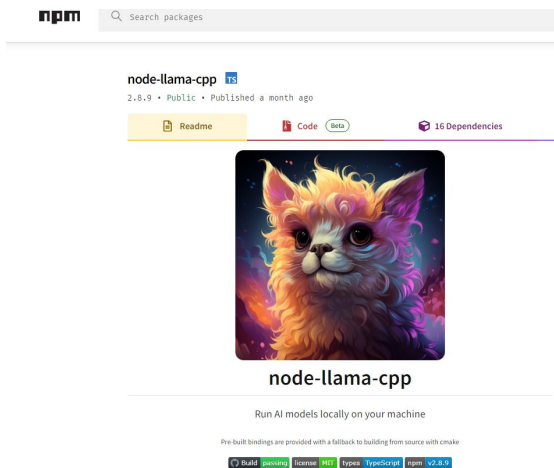
Be careful of which model you use!

The screenshot shows a web browser with two tabs: "Getting to know LangChain.js" and "TheBloke/Mistral-7B-Instruct-v0.1-GGUF". The address bar shows the URL "huggingface.co/TheBloke/Mistral-7B-Instruct-v0.1-GGUF". The page content shows a section titled "Provided files" with a table of model variants. The table has columns for Name, Quant method, Bits, Size, Max RAM required, and Use case. The table lists 10 different model variants, each with its quantization method, bit depth, size, RAM requirements, and a brief description of its use case.

Name	Quant method	Bits	Size	Max RAM required	Use case
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q2_K.gguf	Q2_K	2	3.08 GB	5.58 GB	smallest, significant quality loss - not recommended for most purposes
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q3_K_S.gguf	Q3_K_S	3	3.16 GB	5.66 GB	very small, high quality loss
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q3_K_M.gguf	Q3_K_M	3	3.52 GB	6.02 GB	very small, high quality loss
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q3_K_L.gguf	Q3_K_L	3	3.82 GB	6.32 GB	small, substantial quality loss
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q4_0.gguf	Q4_0	4	4.11 GB	6.61 GB	legacy; small, very high quality loss - prefer using Q3_K_M
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q4_K_S.gguf	Q4_K_S	4	4.14 GB	6.64 GB	small, greater quality loss
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q4_K_M.gguf	Q4_K_M	4	4.37 GB	6.87 GB	medium, balanced quality - recommended
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q5_0.gguf	Q5_0	5	5.00 GB	7.50 GB	legacy; medium, balanced quality - prefer using Q4_K_M
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q5_K_S.gguf	Q5_K_S	5	5.00 GB	7.50 GB	large, low quality loss - recommended
mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q5_K_M.gguf	Q5_K_M	5	5.13 GB	7.63 GB	large, very low quality loss - recommended

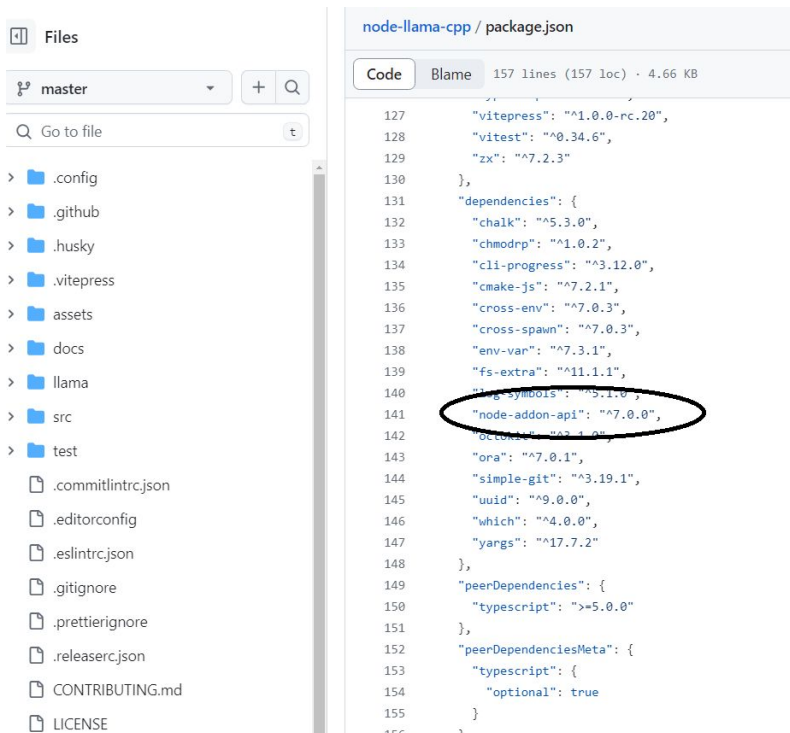
How do I load a model?

- [llama.cpp](#)
- [ollama](#)
- [Hugging Face transformers](#)
- ...
- [node-llama-cpp](#)



What's this under the covers ?

- node-addon-api



The state of the Node.js core: The Monthly Dev #29

[Building Native addons like its 2023](#)

node-addon-api -
<https://github.com/nodejs/node-addon-api>

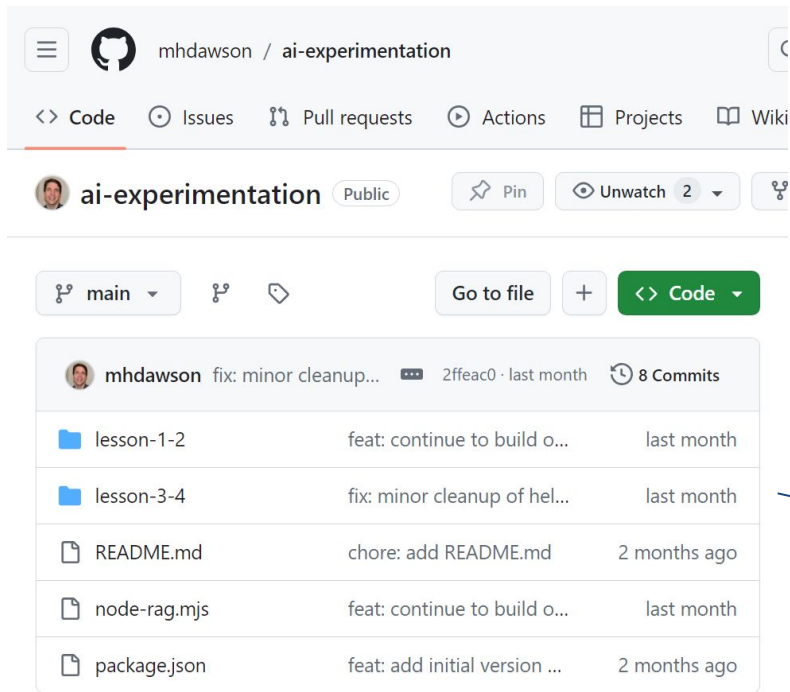
<https://github.com/withcatai/node-llama-cpp/blob/6b012a6d431d7025737f4fbbfad70e232624dc2b/llama/addon.cpp>

```
if (info.Length() > 1 && info[1].IsObject()) {
    Napi::Object options = info[1].As<Napi::Object>();

    if (options.Has("gpuLayers")) {
        model_params.n_gpu_layers = options.Get("gpuLayers").As<Napi::Number>().Int32Value();
    }

    if (options.Has("vocabOnly")) {
        model_params.vocab_only = options.Get("vocabOnly").As<Napi::Boolean>().Value();
    }
}
```

Where's the code ?



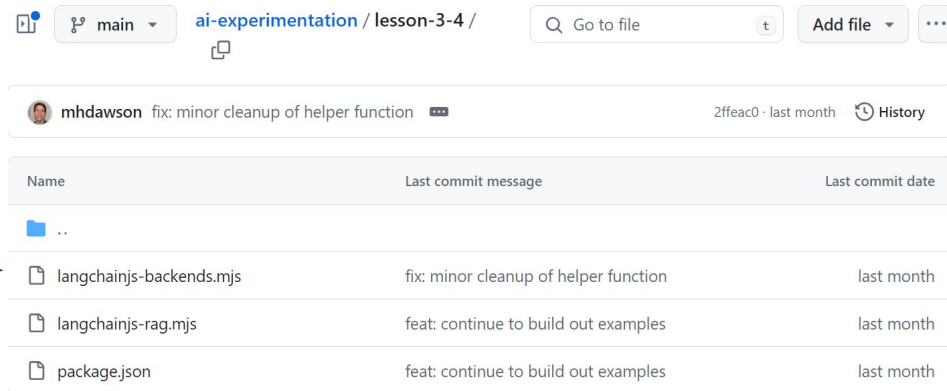
mhdawson / ai-experimentation

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki

ai-experimentation Public Pin Unwatch 2 Fork

main Go to file + <> Code

	commit message	time
lesson-1-2	feat: continue to build o...	last month
lesson-3-4	fix: minor cleanup of hel...	last month
README.md	chore: add README.md	2 months ago
node-rag.mjs	feat: continue to build o...	last month
package.json	feat: add initial version ...	2 months ago



ai-experimentation / lesson-3-4 /

Go to file t Add file ...

mhdawson fix: minor cleanup of helper function 2ffeac0 · last month History

Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
..		
langchainjs-backends.mjs	fix: minor cleanup of helper function	last month
langchainjs-rag.mjs	feat: continue to build out examples	last month
package.json	feat: continue to build out examples	last month

<https://github.com/mhdawson/ai-experimentation>

Loading the model in Langchain.js

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// GET THE MODEL  
const __dirname = path.dirname(fileURLToPath(import.meta.url));  
const modelPath = path.join(__dirname,  
                             "models",  
                             "mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q5_K_M.gguf")  
const { LlamaCpp } = await import("@langchain/community/llms/llama_cpp");  
const model = await new LlamaCpp({ modelPath: modelPath });
```

Asking my first question - create a chain

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// CREATE CHAIN  
const prompt =  
  ChatPromptTemplate.fromTemplate(`Answer the following  
question if you don't know the answer say so:  
Question: {input}`);  
const chain = prompt.pipe(model);
```

Asking my first question - ask a question

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// ASK QUESTION  
console.log(new Date());  
let result = await chain.invoke({  
  input: "Should I use npm to start a node.js application",  
});  
console.log(result);  
console.log(new Date());
```

Asking my first question - 25 seconds later....

2024-03-11T22:08:23.372Z

Assistant: Yes, you should use npm to start a Node.js application. NPM (Node Package Manager) is the default package manager for Node.js and it provides a centralized repository of packages that can be used in your applications. It also allows you to manage dependencies between packages and automate tasks such as testing and deployment. If you are new to Node.js, I would recommend using npm to get started with your application development.

2024-03-11T22:08:45.774Z

Not the answer we want people to get based on the



nodejs-reference-architecture

<https://github.com/nodeshift/nodejs-reference-architecture>

JSDrops Growing Success Across Organizations -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GncwXJBwcgQ>

Hmm, 25 seconds is a bit long

- Good news, node-llama-cpp supports GPUs
 - enabled by default for MacOS (non intel)
 - easy to enable for Windows

Turning on the GPU windows/NVIDIA

- [install the CUDA toolkit](#) (version 12.x or higher).
- install the C/C++ compiler for your platform, including support for CMake and CMake.js.
- `npx --no node-llama-cpp download --cuda`

Turning on the GPU

25 → 3 Seconds



NVIDIA 4060Ti 16G

Fast but still wrong answer!



- Often want to add additional knowledge
 - Building/Training a model is a lot of work
 - Just want to add a bit of specific info

Some Fundamentals - Overview

- Additional Context
- Message History
- Function Calling

Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

- Indexing
 - Load and Store Documents
 - Happens “Offline”
- Retrieval and Generation
 - Extract relevant chunks
 - Add chunks to prompt context

Note! - supported context is limited, for example 2k



Load the documents



nodejs-reference-architecture

```
const docLoader = new DirectoryLoader(  
  "./SOURCE_DOCUMENTS",  
  {  
    ".md": (path) => new TextLoader(path),  
  }  
);  
const docs = await docLoader.load();
```

Split the documents

```
const splitter = await new MarkdownTextSplitter({  
  chunkSize: 500,  
  chunkOverlap: 50  
});  
const splitDocs = await splitter.splitDocuments(docs);
```

Store the chunks in a database

```
const vectorStore = await MemoryVectorStore.fromDocuments(  
  splitDocs,  
  new HuggingFaceTransformersEmbeddings()  
);
```


Create Chain and Retrieve Docs

```
const prompt =  
  ChatPromptTemplate.fromTemplate(`Answer the following  
question based only on the provided context, if you  
don't know the answer say so:
```

```
<context>  
{context}  
</context>
```

```
Question: {input}`);
```

```
const documentChain = await createStuffDocumentsChain({  
  llm: model,  
  prompt,  
});
```

```
const retriever = await vectorStore.asRetriever();
```

```
const retrievalChain = await createRetrievalChain({  
  combineDocsChain: documentChain,  
  retriever,  
});
```

Ask Question

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
// ASK QUESTIONS
```

```
console.log(new Date());
```

```
let result = await retrievalChain.invoke({  
  input: "Should I use npm to start a node.js application",  
});
```

```
console.log(result);
```

```
console.log(new Date());
```

A Better Answer

'Assistant: It is generally not necessary to use ``npm`` to start a Node.js application. If you avoid using it in the container, you will not be exposed to any security vulnerabilities that might exist in that component or its dependencies. However, it is important to build security into your software development process when developing Node.js modules and applications. This includes managing dependencies, managing access and content of public and private data stores such as npm and github, writing defensive code, limiting required execution privileges, supporting logging and monitoring, and externalizing secrets.'

Message History

- LLMs are Stateless
 - No context of previous questions

Example:

- Human: My name is Luke
- AI: Hello, Luke.
- Human: What's my name?
- AI: Huh? You never told me.

Message History

```
const prompt = ChatPromptTemplate.fromMessages([
  [ 'system', 'You are an assistant....'],
  new MessagesPlaceholder('history'),
  [ 'human', '{input}' ]
]);

const sessions = {};

const chainWithHistory = new RunnableWithMessageHistory({
  runnable: chain,
  getMessageHistory: (sessionId) => {...},
  inputMessagesKey: 'input',
  historyMessagesKey: 'history',
});
```

```
const response1 = await chainWithHistory.invoke(
  { input: 'My name is Luke' },
  {
    configurable: {
      sessionId: 'funtimes'
    }
  }
);
```

```
console.log('Response 1: ', response1);
```

```
const response2 = await chainWithHistory.invoke(
  { input: 'What is my name' },
  {
    configurable: {
      sessionId: 'funtimes'
    }
  }
);
```

```
console.log('Response 2: ', response2);
```

```
console.log(sessions);
```

Message History

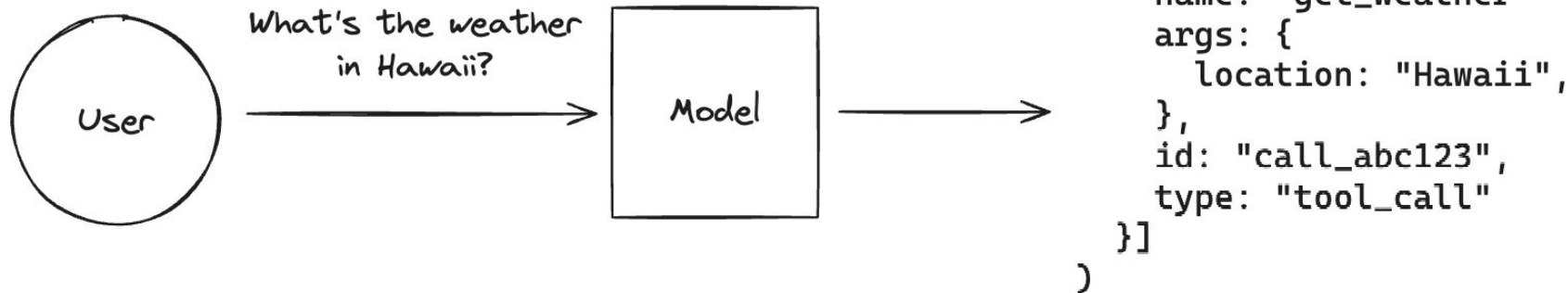
Response 1: Hello, Luke! How can I assist you today?

Response 2: Your name is Luke. Is there something specific you would like help with?

```
{
  funtimes: InMemoryChatMessageHistory {
    messages: [
      HumanMessage {
        "content": "My name is Luke",
      },
      AIMessage {
        "content": " Hello, Luke! How can I assist you
today?",
      },
      HumanMessage {
        "content": "What is my name",
      },
      AIMessage {
        "content": " Your name is Luke. Is there something
specific you would like help with?"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Agents and Function Calling

- Respond by “calling a tool”
- LLM doesn’t run the tool
 - generates the arguments
- Not Universal
 - Supported by many popular LLM providers



Agents and Function Calling

```
const calculatorTool = tool(  
  async ({ operation, number1, number2 }) => {  
    if (operation === "add") {  
      return `${number1 + number2}`;  
    } else if (operation === "subtract") {  
      return `${number1 - number2}`;  
    } else if (operation === "multiply") {  
      return `${number1 * number2}`;  
    } else if (operation === "divide") {  
      return `${number1 / number2}`;  
    } else {  
      throw new Error("Invalid operation.");  
    }  
  },  
  {  
    name: "calculator",  
    description: "Can perform mathematical operations.",  
    schema: calculatorSchema,  
  }  
);  
  
const llmWithTools = model.bindTools([calculatorTool]);
```

```
const messages = [new HumanMessage("What is 3 * 12?")];
```

```
const aiMessage = await llmWithTools.invoke(messages);
```

```
AIMessage {  
  "content": "",  
  "additional_kwargs": {  
    "tool_calls": [  
      { "id": "call_kfmpr9ux",  
        "type": "function" },  
    ]  
  },  
  "tool_calls": [  
    {  
      "name": "calculator",  
      "args": {  
        "number1": 3,  
        "number2": 12,  
        "operation": "multiply"  
      },  
      "type": "tool_call",  
      "id": "call_kfmpr9ux"  
    },  
  ],  
}
```

https://github.com/lholmquist/ascend_ai_talk/blob/main/tools/tools.js

Agents and Function Calling

```
for (const toolCall of aiMessage.tool_calls) {  
  const toolMessage = await calculatorTool.invoke(toolCall);  
  
  console.log(toolMessage);  
  
  messages.push(toolMessage);  
}
```

```
ToolMessage {  
  "content": "36",  
  "name": "calculator",  
  "additional_kwargs": {},  
  "response_metadata": {},  
  "tool_call_id": "call_kfmpr9ux"  
},
```

Value of toolCall:

```
{  
  name: 'calculator',  
  args: {  
    number1: 3,  
    number2: 12,  
    operation: 'multiply'  
  },  
  type: 'tool_call',  
  id: 'call_kfmpr9ux'  
}
```

Agents and Function Calling

```
[
  HumanMessage {
    "content": "What is 3 * 12?"
  },
  AIMessage {
    "id": "chatcmpl-352",
    "content": "",
    "additional_kwargs": {
      "tool_calls": [
        {
          "id": "call_kfmpr9ux",
          "type": "function"
        }
      ]
    },
    "tool_calls": [
      {
        "name": "calculator",
        "args": {
          "number1": 3,
          "number2": 12,
          "operation": "multiply"
        },
        "type": "tool_call",
        "id": "call_kfmpr9ux"
      }
    ],
  },
  ToolMessage {
    "content": "36",
    "name": "calculator",
    "tool_call_id": "call_kfmpr9ux"
  },
]
```

```
const result = await llmWithTools.invoke(messages);
console.log(result);
```

```
AIMessage {
  "id": "chatcmpl-497",
  "content": "36 is the result of multiplying 3 by 12"
},
"tool_calls": []
}
```



LangGraph

[LangGraph.js](https://langgraph.js.org)

Switching to other model serving back ends

```
async function getModel(type, temperature) {
  console.log("Loading model - " + new Date());

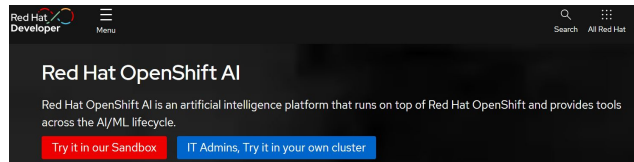
  let model;
  if (type === 'llama-cpp') {
    const __dirname = path.dirname(fileURLToPath(import.meta.url));
    const modelPath = path.join(__dirname, "models", "mistral-7b-instruct-v0.1.Q5_K_M.gguf");
    const { LlamaCpp } = await import("@langchain/community/llms/llama_cpp");
    model = await new LlamaCpp({ modelPath: modelPath,
                                batchSize: 1024,
                                temperature: temperature,
                                gpuLayers: 64 });
  } else if (type === 'openAI') {
    const { ChatOpenAI } = await import("@langchain/openai");
    const key = await import('../key.json', { with: { type: 'json' } });
    model = new ChatOpenAI({
      temperature: temperature,
      openAIApiKey: key.default.apiKey
    });
  }
}
```

<https://github.com/mhdawson/ai-experimentation/blob/main/lesson-5/langchainjs-ollama.mjs>

Switching to other model serving back ends

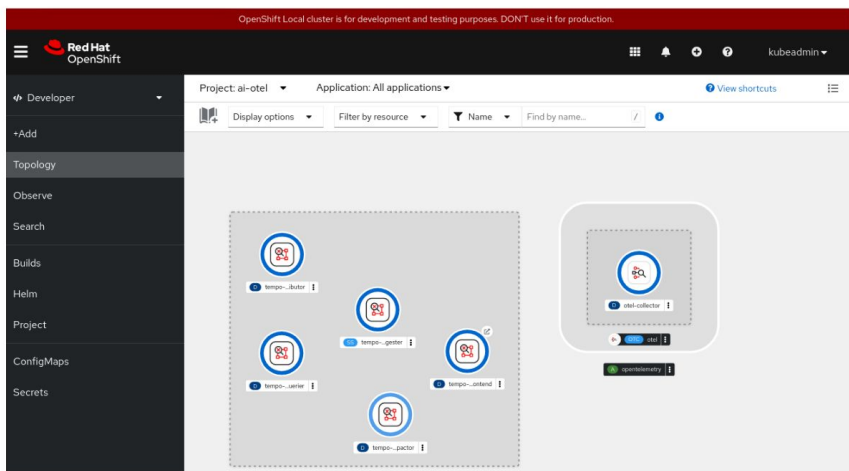
```
} else if (type === 'OpenShift.ai') {  
  ///////////////////////////////////  
  // Connect to OpenShift.ai endpoint  
  const { ChatOpenAI } = await import("@langchain/openai");  
  model = new ChatOpenAI(  
    { temperature: temperature,  
      openAIApiKey: 'EMPTY',  
      modelName: 'mistralai/Mistral-7B-Instruct-v0.2' },  
    { baseUrl: 'http://vllm.llm-hosting.svc.cluster.local:8000/v1' }  
  );  
} else if (type === 'ollama') {  
  ///////////////////////////////////  
  // Connect to ollama endpoint  
  const { Ollama } = await import("@langchain/community/llms/ollama");  
  model = new Ollama({  
    baseUrl: "http://10.1.1.39:11434", // Default value  
    model: "mistral", // Default value  
  });  
};
```

<https://developers.redhat.com/products/red-hat-openshift-ai/overview>



Instrumenting the LLM components

- OpenTelemetry
 - Trending to become common standard
- Red Hat build of OpenTelemetry



Instrumenting the LLM components

- LLM instrumentation following the trend
 - [openllmetry](#)
 - [langtrace](#)

What do we instrument?

OpenLLMetry-JS can instrument everything that [OpenTelemetry already instruments](#) - so things like your DB, API calls, and more. On top of that, we built a set of custom extensions that instrument things like your calls to OpenAI or Anthropic, or your Vector DB like Pinecone, Chroma, or Weaviate.

LLM Providers

-  OpenAI
-  Azure OpenAI
-  Anthropic
-  Cohere
-  Replicate
-  HuggingFace
-  Vertex AI (GCP)
-  Bedrock (AWS)

Vector DBs

-  Pinecone
-  Chroma
-  Weaviate
-  Milvus

Frameworks

-  LangChain
-  LlamaIndex

<https://github.com/traceloop/openllmetry-js#-what-do-we-instrumen>

Instrumenting the LLM components

Auto Instrumentation

```
import * as traceloop from "@traceloop/node-server-sdk";
import { trace, context } from "@opentelemetry/api";
import * as LlamaIndex from "llamaindex";
import { OTLPTraceExporter } from "@opentelemetry/exporter-trace-otlp-grpc";
import { ConsoleSpanExporter } from "@opentelemetry/sdk-trace-node";
```

```
traceloop.initialize({ exporter: new OTLPTraceExporter(),
                      disableBatch: true,
                      instrumentModules: {
                        llamaIndex: LlamaIndex,
                      }
});
```

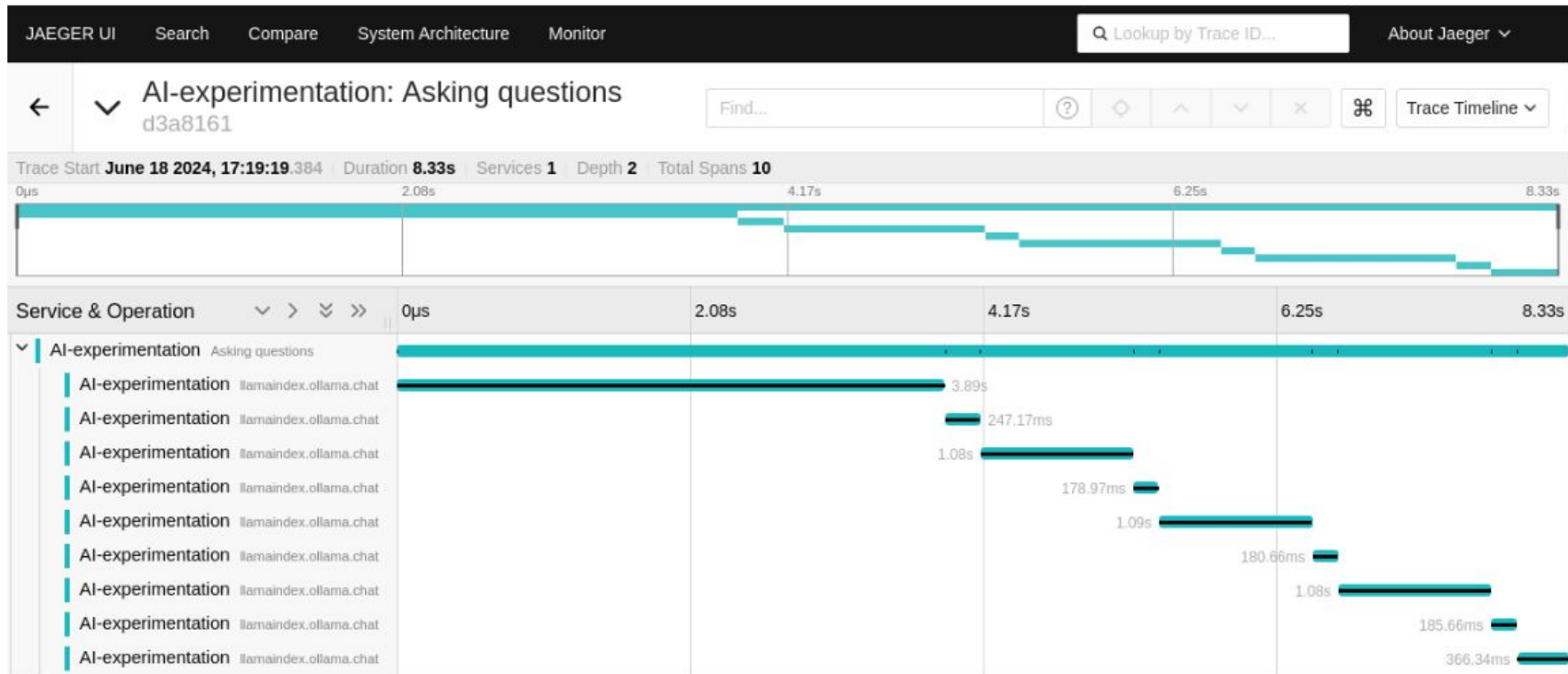


Often Optional

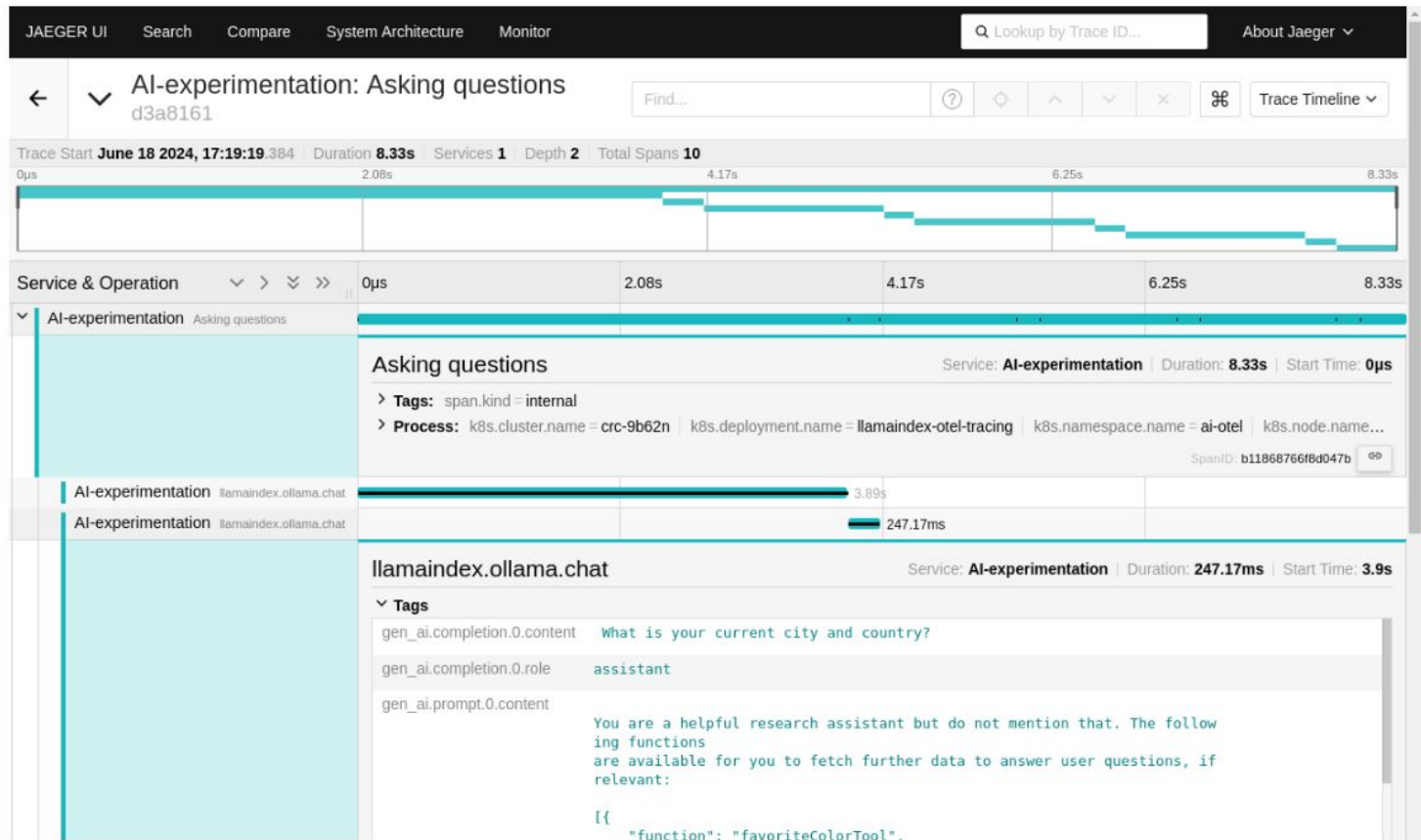
```
const tracer = trace.getTracer();
```

```
import {askQuestions} from "../llamaindex-function-ollama.mjs"
tracer.startActiveSpan('Asking questions', async (span) => {
  await askQuestions();
  span.end();
});
```

Instrumenting the LLM components



Instrumenting the LLM components



IBM i as Client

- favorite-color.mjs - <https://github.com/mhdawson/ai-tool-experimentation/blob/main/ollama/favorite-color.mjs>
- Tests function calling
 - favoriteColorTool
 - favoriteHockeyTeamTool
- Questions
 - 'What is my favorite color?'
 - 'My city is Ottawa',
 - 'My country is Canada',
 - 'I moved to Montreal. What is my favorite color now?'
 - 'My city is Montreal and my country is Canada',
 - 'My city is Ottawa and my country is Canada, what is my favorite color?'
 - 'What is my favorite hockey team ?'
 - 'My city is Montreal and my country is Canada',

IBM i as Client

Iteration 0 -----

QUESTION: What is my favorite color?

CALLED:favoriteColorTool

RESPONSE:To determine your favorite color, I need to know where you're from. Can you tell me which city and country you are in?

QUESTION: My city is Ottawa

CALLED:favoriteColorTool

RESPONSE:Based on our tool's analysis, it seems like your favorite color is black. Is that correct?

QUESTION: My country is Canada

CALLED:favoriteColorTool

RESPONSE:Since you provided your country as Canada, but I asked for a city earlier and you said Ottawa, I'll try again. Since you already mentioned Ottawa earlier, let's just go with that.

So, considering your favorite color tool analysis for Ottawa, Canada, it seems like your favorite color is black. Is that correct?

QUESTION: I moved to Montreal. What is my favorite color now?

CALLED:favoriteColorTool

RESPONSE:Now that you've moved to Montreal, it seems like your favorite color has changed! According to our tool's analysis, your new favorite color is actually red. Is that a change you're happy with?

QUESTION: My city is Montreal and my country is Canada

CALLED:favoriteHockeyTeamTool



RESPONSE:Now that you've provided both your city and country, I can see that our tool has actually changed to a different function. It seems like we're not looking at favorite colors anymore, but rather favorite hockey teams!

...

GPUs on IBM i

- Today:
 - on-chip acceleration with MMA (mostly optimized for deep learning and ML inferencing but also has cost/perf benefits over GPUs for small LLMs)
 - available on Power 10+
- Soon:
 - IBM Telum chip on [Spyre](#) cards for genAI acceleration
 - available with Power 11+

A sample application - Parasol

 Parasol™

Dashboard

Policies

Claims

Coverages

Annuities

Subscriptions


Reports

Admin


Settings


Original App

[< Back to claims](#)

 **CLM202401**

Processed

 Sarah Turner

 AC-987654321

Edit

Summary


Insurance

Damages


Witnesses

Documents


Comments

 **Date and time**

January 2nd, 2024, at approximately 3:30 PM


 **Location of event**


Intersection of Birch Street and Willow Avenue in the city of Evergreen


 **Summary**

On January 2, 2024, at around 3:30 PM, a car accident occurred at the intersection of Birch Street and Willow Avenue in Evergreen. The involved parties were Sarah Turner, driving a black Toyota Camry (DEF-456), and Daniel Reynolds in a blue Chevrolet Traverse (GHI-789). Sarah was heading south on Birch Street when Daniel failed to stop at the red traffic signal on Willow Avenue, causing a collision with Sarah's vehicle. Both drivers exchanged information and took photos of the accident scene, which included damages to the front passenger side of Sarah's Toyota Camry and the front driver's side of Daniel's Chevrolet Traverse. No injuries were reported. Sarah has attached necessary


Parasol Assistant

 Hi! I am Parasol Assistant. How can I help you today?


 What kind of repairs do you recommend?

 Based on the information provided in the claim summary, I would recommend that Sarah Turner's black Toyota Camry undergoes repairs for the damages sustained in the accident. The front passenger side of the vehicle was involved in the collision, so it is likely that there is structural damage that needs to be assessed by a professional mechanic. The repair estimate attached to the email should provide a detailed breakdown of the

Ask me anything...



Powered by AI. It may display inaccurate info, so please double-check the responses.



A sample application - RAG

7. Definitions

7.1. "Insured vehicle" refers to the automobile listed on the declarations page.

7.2. "Accident" means a sudden, unexpected event resulting in damage or injury.

8. Additional Provisions

8.1. Coverage extends to other drivers listed on the policy.

8.2. Rental car coverage may be included if specified on the declarations page.

8.3. Roadside assistance may be available if specified on the declarations page.

9. Contact Information

For claims or inquiries:

Phone: 800-CAR-SAFE

Email: claims@parasol.com

To learn more about Parasol

- [Improving Chatbot result with Retrieval Augmented Generation \(RAG\) and Node.js | Red Hat Developer](#)
- [Experimenting with Email generation and summarization with Node.js and Large Language Models | Red Hat Developer](#)
- [Chatbot, I Choose You..... to call a function | Red Hat Developer](#)
- [Exploring an insurance use case with AI and Node.js | Red Hat Developer](#)

Podman Desktop

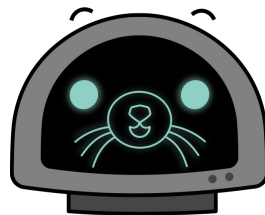
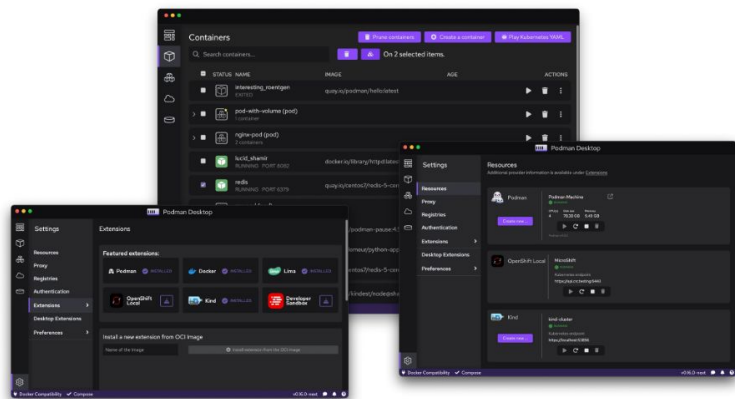
Containers and Kubernetes for application developers

Podman Desktop is an open source graphical tool enabling you to seamlessly work with containers and Kubernetes from your local environment.

Download Now

For Windows (browser-detected)

[Other downloads](#)



Podman AI Lab

Podman AI lab

The screenshot shows the Podman Desktop AI Lab interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: AI Lab, Dashboard, AI APPS, Recipe Catalog (selected), Running, MODELS, Catalog, Services, Playgrounds, SERVER INFORMATION, and Local Server. The main area is titled 'Recipe Catalog' and features filters for Tools (all), Frameworks (all), and Languages (javascript (2)). Under the 'Natural Language Processing' category, two recipes are listed: 'Node.js RAG Chatbot' and 'Node.js based ChatBot'. The 'Node.js based ChatBot' recipe is highlighted, showing its version (v1.3.3.2) and a 'More details' link.

Podman Desktop

Recipe Catalog

Tools: all | Frameworks: all | Languages: javascript (2)

Natural Language Processing

Node.js RAG Chatbot

This application illustrates how to integrate RAG (Retrieval Augmented Generation) into LLM applications written in Node.js enabling to interact with your own documents.

28819abe5e941114ef71794c907c8... [More details](#)

Node.js based ChatBot

This is a NodeJS based recipe demonstrating how to create an AI-powered chat applications.

v1.3.3.2 [More details](#)

The screenshot shows the details page for the 'Node.js based ChatBot' recipe. The breadcrumb is 'Recipes > Node.js based ChatBot'. The title is 'Node.js based ChatBot' with a sub-category 'Natural Language Processing'. There are two tabs: 'Summary' (selected) and 'Running'. The 'Chat Application' section contains the following text:

This recipe helps developers start building their own custom LLM enabled chat applications using Node.js and JavaScript. It consists of two main components: the Model Service and the AI Application.

There are a few options today for local Model Serving, but this recipe will use `'llama-cpp-python'` and their OpenAI compatible Model Service. There is a Containerfile provided that can be used to build this Model Service within the repo, `'model_servers/llamacpp_python/base/Containerfile'`.

The AI Application will connect to the Model Service via its OpenAI compatible API. The recipe relies on [Langchain's](#) JavaScript package to simplify communication with the Model Service and uses [react-chatbotify](#) for the UI layer. You can find an example of the chat application below.

Node.js RAG Recipe

Node.js RAG DEMO

Add files that will be used by the chatbot with Retrieval Augmented Generation to improve answers

Files uploaded will be split up and added to the Chroma database

+ Choose

Drag and drop files to here to upload.

You can reset the Chroma database to remove all of the added documents

Reset Chroma Database



chatbot - nodejs

Load Chat History ◌

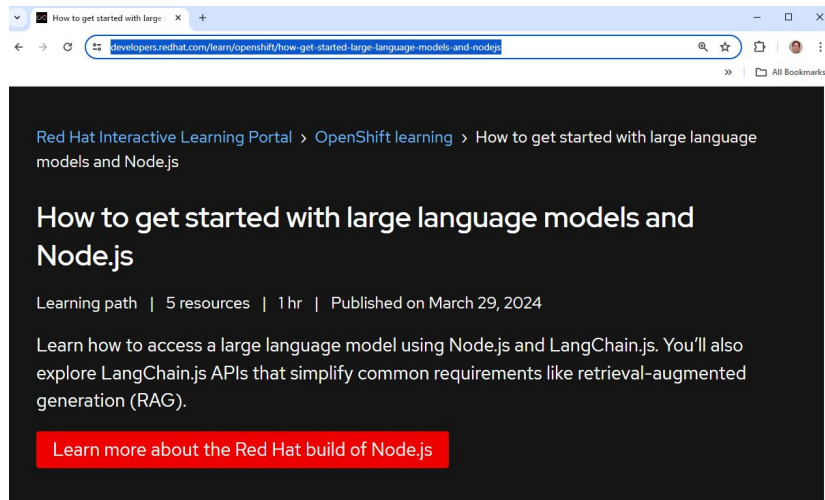
How can I help you ?

Type your message...



To Dive Deeper

[How to get started with large language models and Node.js | Red Hat Developer](#)
[Diving Deeper with large language models and Node.js | Red Hat Developer](#)
[Essential AI tutorials for Node.js Developers](#)



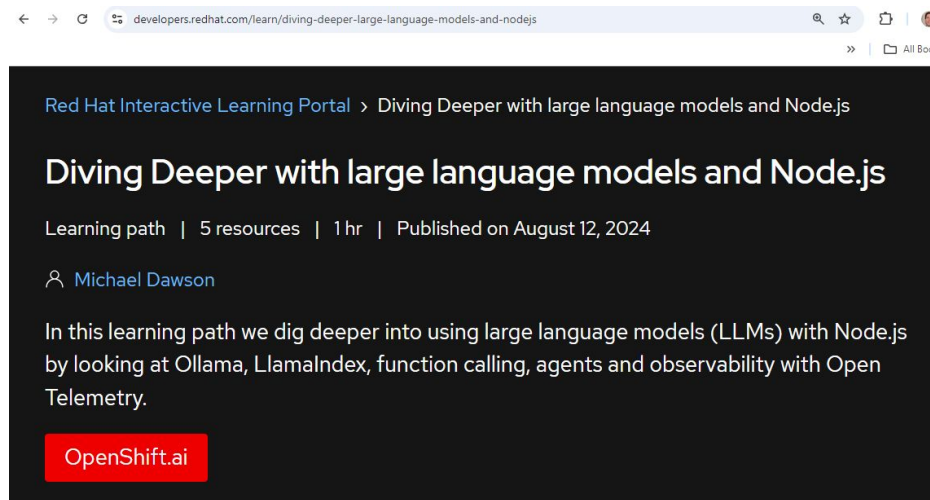
Red Hat Interactive Learning Portal > OpenShift learning > How to get started with large language models and Node.js

How to get started with large language models and Node.js

Learning path | 5 resources | 1 hr | Published on March 29, 2024

Learn how to access a large language model using Node.js and LangChain.js. You'll also explore LangChain.js APIs that simplify common requirements like retrieval-augmented generation (RAG).


[Learn more about the Red Hat build of Node.js](#)



Red Hat Interactive Learning Portal > Diving Deeper with large language models and Node.js

Diving Deeper with large language models and Node.js

Learning path | 5 resources | 1 hr | Published on August 12, 2024

 [Michael Dawson](#)

In this learning path we dig deeper into using large language models (LLMs) with Node.js by looking at Ollama, LlamaIndex, function calling, agents and observability with Open Telemetry.

[OpenShift.ai](#)

[AI & Node.js | Red Hat Developer](#)
[A Developer's Guide to the Node.js Reference Architecture](#)

Q/A

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