



# Gen AI Prompt Engineering

By 

# Components of prompt

## 1. Role (Who the AI should be?)

Defines the persona, expertise, or perspective the AI should assume while responding. This helps control tone, depth, and style of the output.

### Example:

“You are a subject-matter expert in artificial intelligence explaining concepts to beginners.”

## 2. Task (What needs to be done?)

The overall objective or purpose of the prompt. Clearly states what the AI is expected to accomplish.

### Example:

“Generate a summary of an article.”

## 3. Instruction (How should the task be performed?)

Specifies how the task should be executed, including rules, limits, or style.

### Example:

“Summarize the article in no more than 100 words, keeping the key points intact.”

Role

Who is AI

Task

Action or process

Instruction

Rules to process

Input

Actual content,  
dataset, image

context

Background Info

Output Format

How response look

# Components of prompt

## 4. Input (What data is provided to perform the task?)

The actual content or information on which the AI operates.

### Example:

“The article text:

‘AI is transforming industries by automating tasks...’”

## 5. Context (Additional details that help improve accuracy)

Background information, constraints, target audience, or usage scenario that refines the response.

### Example:

“This summary is intended for a general audience with no technical background.”

## 6. Output Format (How should the response look?)

Defines the structure, layout, or presentation style of the final output.

### Example:

“Present the summary as a single paragraph using simple language.”

“Get the change for 1000 in 100 rupees notes”

Role

Who is AI

Task

Action or process

Instruction

Rules to process

Input

Actual content,  
dataset, image

context

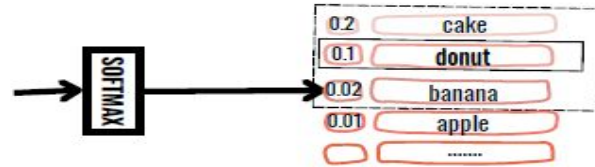
Background Info

Output Format

How response look

# Prompt parameters

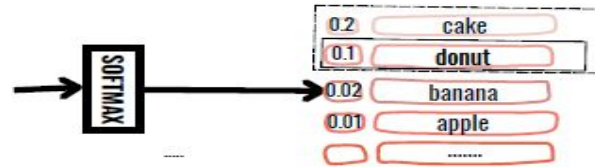
## Top N.



**Top N** : The word/token is selected using random-weighted strategy but only from amongst the Top 'N' words/tokens

Here for N=3, one of cake, donut or banana will be selected randomly but apple will never be selected

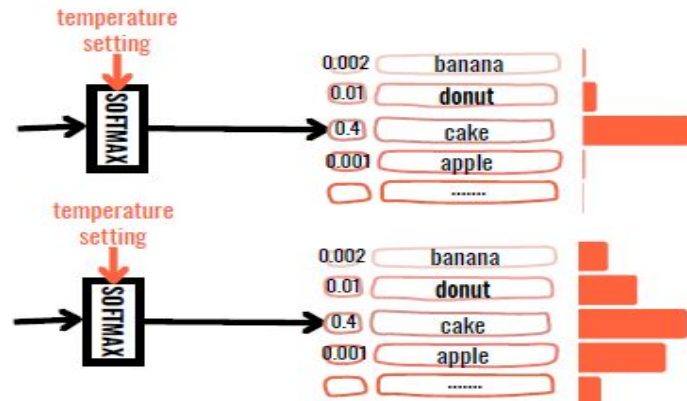
## Top P.



**Top P** : The word/token is selected using random-weighted strategy but only from amongst the top words totalling to probability  $\leq P$

Here for  $P=0.33$ , one of cake or donut will be selected randomly but apple or banana will never be selected

## Temperature



**Cooler Temperature (lesser value)** :  
The distribution is strongly peaked

**Warmer Temperature (higher value)** :  
Flatter probability distribution



# Terminology

Term	Meaning
Prompt	Instructions + context; what you send to the model
Generated output	Tokens the model produces
Context window / Max sequence length	Total tokens model can handle at once = prompt + output
max_tokens / max_output_tokens	Limits how long the model output can be; must fit inside context window
Sampling Parameters	temperature, top-p, max_output_tokens

# Prompt Engineering

Prompt Engineering is the art of designing inputs for LLMs (like ChatGPT) to obtain desired responses.

## Prompt Engineering Techniques :

1. Zero-Shot Prompting
2. Few-Shot Prompting
3. Chain-of-Thought (CoT) Prompting
4. ReAct (Reasoning + Acting)
5. Self-Consistency
6. Instruction-Based Prompting
7. Role-Based Prompting

# Zero Shot Prompting

## **Concept**

Zero-shot prompting relies on the model's pre-trained knowledge to answer queries without providing examples.

## **Example**

### **Prompt:**

"What is the capital of France?"

### **ChatGPT Response:**

"The capital of France is Paris."

### **Use Case:**

Simple fact-based queries

General knowledge retrieval

### **Limitations:**

Struggles with tasks requiring context or reasoning

# Few Shot Prompting

## Concept

Providing a few examples to guide the model on the desired format and reasoning.

## Example

### Prompt:

"Classify the following texts as Positive or Negative sentiment:

'I love this product!' → Positive

'This is the worst experience ever!' → Negative

'I am very happy with my purchase.' → ?"\*

### ChatGPT Response:

"Positive."

### Use Case:

Sentiment analysis

Text classification

Pattern learning

### Limitations:

Requires carefully selected examples



# Chain of Thought (CoT)

## Chain-of-Thought (CoT) Prompting

### Concept

Encouraging the model to break down reasoning into intermediate steps before answering.

### Example

#### Prompt:

"A farmer has 3 baskets. Each basket contains 5 apples. If he gives away 4 apples, how many apples remain? Let's think step by step."

#### ChatGPT Response:

"Step 1: The farmer starts with 3 baskets  $\times$  5 apples = 15 apples.

Step 2: He gives away 4 apples.

Step 3:  $15 - 4 = 11$  apples remain.

Final Answer: 11 apples."

### Use Case:

Complex math problems

Logical reasoning tasks

### Limitations:

Requires structured reasoning tasks

# ReAct

**ReAct (Reasoning + Acting) Reason → Action → Observation → Response**

## **Concept**

Combining reasoning with action by making the model think, retrieve, and act iteratively.

## **Example**

### **Prompt:**

"Who won the 2023 FIFA World Cup? Think step by step and search if needed."

### **ChatGPT Response (simulating ReAct):**

"Step 1: The last FIFA World Cup was held in 2022, and Argentina won.

Step 2: Let me check the 2023 winner (simulated search).

Step 3: The 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup was won by Spain.

Final Answer: Spain won the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup."

## **Use Case:**

Dynamic decision-making

Research-based reasoning

## **Limitations:**

Needs external search for live data

# Self-Consistency

Run the same prompt multiple times

## Example

### Prompt:

"If a train travels 100 miles in 2 hours, what is its speed?"

or

"If a train travels 100 miles in 2 hours, what is its speed? Solve using two different methods." <not exactly a self consistency)

### ChatGPT Response:

#### Method 1:

"Speed = Distance ÷ Time = 100 miles ÷ 2 hours = 50 mph."

#### Method 2:

"If the train covers 100 miles in 2 hours, in 1 hour it covers 50 miles. So, the speed is 50 mph."

"Final Answer: 50 mph."

### Use Case:

Reducing hallucinations in reasoning tasks

Improving mathematical accuracy

### Limitations:

Can be computationally expensive

# Other useful Techniques

## Instruction-Based Prompting

Instead of a vague query, clearly instruct the model.

### Example



"Summarize this article."



"Summarize this article in three bullet points, each under 20 words."

## Role-Based Prompting

Assigning a persona to the model to align responses.

### Example

"You are a cybersecurity expert. Explain the importance of multi-factor authentication in banking security."

**By using these techniques, you can significantly improve LLM's responses for different use cases like NLP tasks, logical reasoning, and automation**

**Thank you**