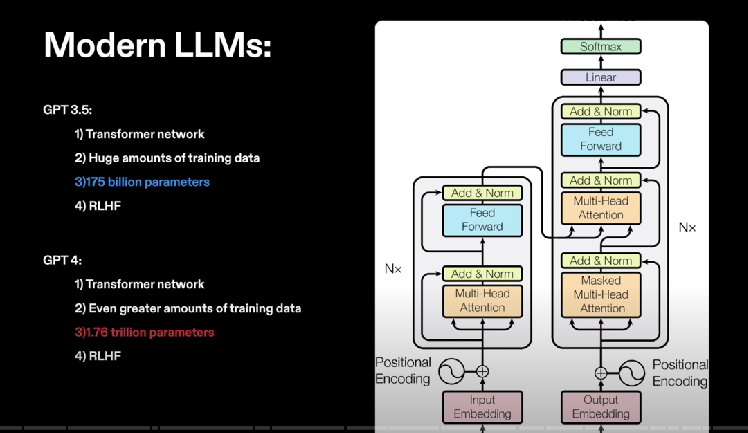
**Development with Large Language Models Tutorial – OpenAI, Langchain, Agents, Chroma**

**(** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZDB1naRUlk> **)**

LLM🡪 deep learning technique combined with huge amount of aligned to human values to create a reasoning engine.

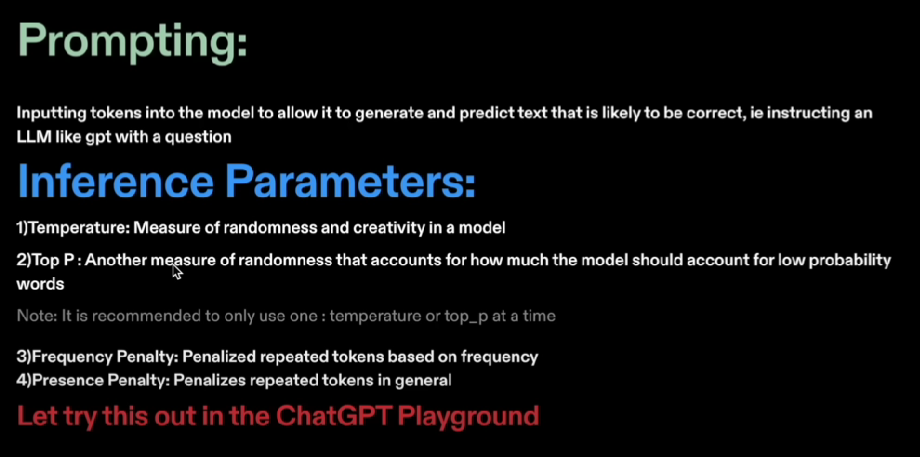


The parameters here are like weights between neurons.

**How llms work:**

1. Tokenization 🡪 breaking the sentence into vector if words. Words are assigned an unique number. There are 2 extra tokens also present. One [CLS] for start of sentence and one [SEP] for end of sentence.
2. Model/neural network/math of neural network 🡪 Each input goes into the model. Initially all the layers are like random numbers, first we predict the output using these random numbers, this is pretty much just guessing what word will be the next in the sequence. After that we take the actual word which should’ve been there and calculate the difference between the predicted and obtained word and adjust the parameters according to the error/difference obtained. This is one training set. This happens a lot of times and this is how the model gets good. The model is given millions of such sentences, this is the training data and we try to predict words in that sentence.
3. Reasoning / human values 🡪 predicted output is given back to the sentence and then we try to predict again.
4. Fine tuning 🡪 training on custom data, big data training not required. Vector dbs is more efficient than fine tuning for data retrieval.
5. RHLS(reinforcement learning from human feedback) 🡪 when we scrape data from internet to train the model, the data can be biased, so we remove this biasing from the data and then fine tune the model.

Ways of getting output from llms:



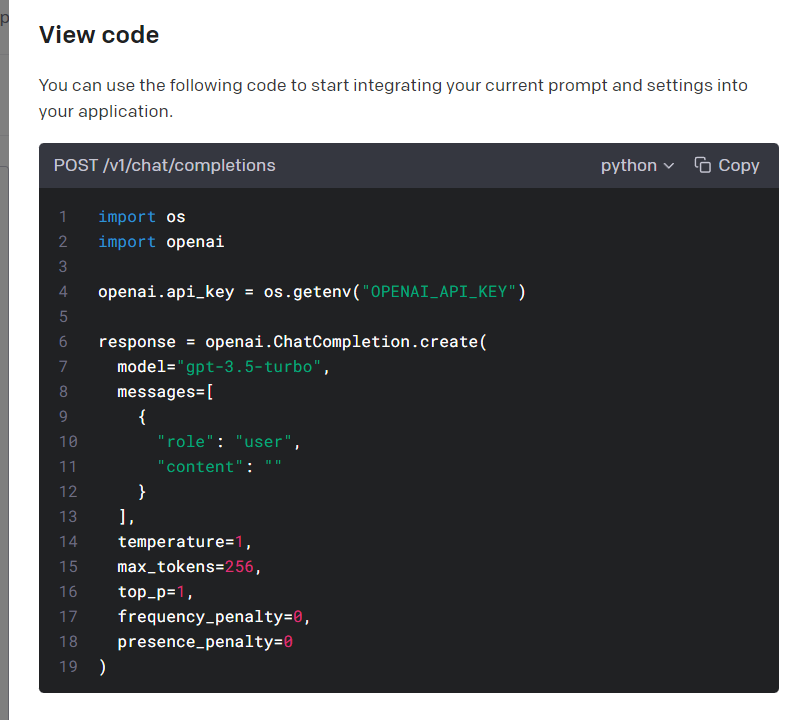
Chatgpt playground: using because it has more control parameters and closer to api working.

**Parameters that we can change in the playground:**

1. Temprature: measure of randomness/creativity. We should keep the temprature as 0 when we want to understand or get output from a given data. But when we want some creativity in predictiveness then we should increase the temprature.
2. Maximum length
3. Top P: this is also used to control the creativity of the model. Use either temprature or top P at a time.
4. Frequency penalty: if we want the model to give different answer even at same question then we use this. penalizes according to the frequency of the word
5. Presence penalty: penalizes on the basis if the word exists or not.

Streaming – predicting text as it goes instead of predicting the whole text and then displaying it.

We can use this “view code” option to view how to integrate the code with the parameter settings of the playground:



**Installing openAI:**

Download openai to desktop:

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Description automatically generated

Upgrade openai:



 Will let us use chatgpt

Create an api key and use it in your code. Can be disabled anytime