

TYPES OF PROMPTS

Type	Meaning	Example
Instruction-based Prompts	Clear instructions guide the model to generate specific content.	Prompt: Write a poem with five stanzas, each consisting of six lines, about the beauty of nature.
Contextual Prompts	Providing context in the prompt guides the model to generate a response building upon given information.	Prompt: You are a futuristic detective solving a crime in a world where emotions are bought and sold. Describe the scene of the crime and how emotions play a role in the investigation.
Constraint-based Prompts	Setting limitations challenges the model to generate creative content while adhering to specified constraints.	Prompt: "Write a poem about love, but do not use the words 'heart,' 'romance,' or 'forever.'"
Demonstration-based Prompts	Providing examples prompts the model to perform specific tasks based on the given demonstrations.	Prompt: Write a dialogue between two characters, demonstrating a mix of humor and suspense. For instance: Character A: "I can't believe we're lost in this haunted forest." Character B: "Well, at least the ghosts have a good sense of direction."
Multiple-choice Prompts	Offering options guides the model to select the most appropriate answer from the choices.	Prompt: What is the capital of France? a) Madrid b) Berlin c) Paris d) Rome
Zero shot prompting	Zero-shot prompting is a technique that allows a model to make predictions on unseen data without requiring additional training. Instruction tuning is done with RLHF to enhance the model.	Classify the text into neutral, negative or positive. Text: I think the vacation is okay. Sentiment: Neutral
Few shot prompting (3-shot,5-shot,10-shot,etc)	Allows models to learn and perform tasks with a small number of examples.	This is awesome! // Negative This is bad! // Positive Wow that movie was rad! // Positive What a horrible show! //
Chain Of Thought prompting	It guides LLMs to think step by step, providing a few examples that outline the reasoning process. The model is then expected to follow a similar chain of thought when answering the prompt.	<p>Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?</p> <p>A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. $5 + 6 = 11$. The answer is 11.</p> <p>Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?</p> <p>Model Output</p> <p>A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used 20 to make lunch. So they had $23 - 20 = 3$. They bought 6 more apples, so they have $3 + 6 = 9$. The answer is 9. ✓</p>