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## Zero to LLM

Getting Started with Language Models in the Lakehouse

Monday, September 11, 2023



## Meet the Speakers

### Victoria Austin

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## Agenda

01 The Lakehouse Paradigm

02 Getting Started with LLMs

03 Technical Demo

04 Wrap Up



## Comparison of Data Platforms

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## The Lakehouse Paradigm

Data Warehouses	🗱 Data Lakes	🗟 Data Lakehouses
BI, SQL Analytics	ML, AI, Data Streaming	Any Analytics Workload
Very adaptable	Very adaptable	Very adaptable
Structured and unstructured data	Structured and unstructured data	Structured and unstructured data
File-level governance	File-level governance	File-level governance
Data science and streaming-based ecosystem	Data science and streaming-based ecosystem	Data science and streaming-based ecosystem
Structured data	Structured data	Structured data
Highly reliable	Highly reliable	Highly reliable
Fine-grained governance	Fine-grained governance	Fine-grained governance
SQL-based ecosystem	SQL-based ecosystem	SQL-based ecosystem

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## Lakehouse: The Competitive Advantage



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## Lakehouse: The Ideal Architecture for AI/ML





### Delta Lake





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Data prep and validation





Structured, semi-structured and unstructured data

## Generative AI in the Lakehouse



## How do I prove the value of LLMs?



### **Determine Use Case**

Pick from a wide range of LLM use cases to start with



### Map Design Steps

Determine all necessary steps to design the solution end-toend



### Build a Proof of Concept

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Show that the build is possible through a minimum viable product

### This is easily done on the Lakehouse!

## Key Considerations

Impact cost, complexity, and value-add of your LLM implementation

### Open source vs. LLM as a service

What are you willing to spend?What level of ownership do you need over the solution?Are you comfortable with your data changing hands?What type of volume are you expecting when your LLM solution is deployed?

### Customized vs. Off the shelf

Is your task too complicated to be accurately handled by a large pretrained LLM? Are there any existing LLMs that understand your domain? Do you need to provide more context or data than is capable through a simple prompt?

## Hands-off automation vs. Human in the loop

What are your expectations of accuracy?

What is the cost of incorrect output by the LLM?

Can your workflow be augmented by an LLM as opposed to completely automated?

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## So, where do I start?

Simple! Then, add complexity as needed.

### Prompt

Input text, questions or information to communicate to the LLM what response you're looking for.

### **Azure OpenAI Studio**

☆ Azure OpenAl	Chat session		
Playground	🞻 Clear chat 🖪 View code 💽 Show raw JSON		
👳 Chat	How long will it take for my package to ship from Chicago to Tampa with standard		
89 Completions	shipping?		
DALL-E (Preview)	<b></b>		
Management	The estimated time for standard shipping from Chicago to Tampa is usually between 3 to 5 business days. However, please note that delivery times may vary depending on the carrier,		
<sup>∎</sup> ↑ Deployments	weather conditions, and any unforeseen circumstances. It is always advisable to check with the specific shipping provider for a more accurate estimate.		
🕞 Models			
🔁 Data files			
🗟 Quotas			
Content filters (Preview)			

### **Azure OpenAl Python SDK** Simple import openat from llmenv.azureopenai import api\_key, api\_base, deployment\_name openai.api\_key = api\_key openai.api\_base = api\_base openai.api\_type = 'azure' Prompting openai.api version = '2023-03-15-preview' prompt = '''How long will it take for my package to ship from Chicago to Tampa with standard shipping? ''' 10 • 11 conversation = [] 12 conversation.append({"role": "user", "content": prompt}) 13 14 response = openai.ChatCompletion.create( 15 engine=deployment\_name, 16 messages = conversation 17 18 19 response['choices'][0]['message']['content' Out[2]: 'The standard shipping time for a package from Chicago to Tampa can vary de pending on the shipping carrier and the specific service chosen. On average, it can take between 2 to 5 business days for a package to be delivered using standard ship ping in this route. However, it is recommended to check with the shipping carrier o r retailer for more accurate and up-to-date information on shipping times. reasoning HuggingFace from transformers import AutoModel, AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSeq2SeqLM tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from\_pretrained("THUDM/chatglm2-6b", trust\_remote\_code=True) model = AutoModel.from pretrained("THUDM/chatglm2-6b", trust remote code=True) model = model.half().cuda() & search model = model.eval() prompt = '''How long will it take for my package to ship from Chicago to Tampa with standard shipping? ''' • 12 response, history = model.chat(tokenizer, prompt, history=[]) print(response) The delivery time for a package from Chicago to Tampa with standard shipping will depend on the shipping company and the specific route they take. However, standard shipping typically takes between 2-7 business days to delivery your package. It's important to note that the shipping time may vary depending on the sh ipping company and the specific location, so it's best to check with them for an accurate estimate.

### **Prompt engineering**

Extending your prompt input to include clear instructions, relevant context, and a desired output format.

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Complex

## Not great results?

### Start adding complexity.

### Prompt engineering

Extending your prompt input to include clear instructions, relevant context, and a desired output format.

### Few-shot learning

Engineering a prompt with several examples of input and desired output. Teach the model on the fly what you're looking for.

### Chain-of-thought prompting

Type of few-shot learning where reasoning examples are provided to demonstrate how the output should be obtained given the input.

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Text: Today the weather is fantastic Classification: Pos Text: The furniture is small. Classification: Neu Text: I don't like your attitude Classification: Neg Text: That shot selection was awful Classification:

Text: The weather is fantastic Classification: Pos Text: The furniture is small. Classification: Neu Text: I don't like your attitude. Classification: Neg Text: That shot selection was awful. Classification: Neg

prompt = '''The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?'''

# vs.

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- coT prompt = '''
- 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?
- ###
  - A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.
- Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?
- ###
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## Simple

Prompt engineering & few-shot learning

> reasoning

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Complex

## Not great results?

Before moving on, try to map the business problem into a common NLP task.



To increase the efficiency of my support staff, I want inbound customer support requests to be routed to the appropriate representative based on the content of the request.

## Break it In order to determine which representative is best suited to respond to each request, I want to determine

- what service area each request pertains to,
- the customer's sentiment, and
- if the answer to the customer's support request is publicly available.
- NLP
  Determine service area: summarization + classification
  tasks
  Determine continent: continent analysis
  - Determine sentiment: sentiment analysis
    - Determine availability of response: A web search + text extraction



Fine-tuning

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## Multi-Stage Reasoning

*Is your use case multi-step?* 

Can your complex objective be broken down into simpler, smaller tasks? Would the workflow benefit by integrating with non-LLM tools, like Python, web searches, or SQL databases?

- LangChain: Popular framework for connecting LLMs with each other and external tools to create LLM workflows.
- Output of the first LLM can be passed to another LLM as an input to "chain" them together
- Agents + Plugins: Extend the capabilities of LLMs by instructing them to continually iterate through a set of tools in order to complete an objective, without explicit instructions on which tools to use when.





## Embeddings & Search

Is the text related to your use case domain-specific? Are your results in need of better context & more accurate facts from your own data?

What is an embedding?

A numerical representation of a piece of text that captures its meaning.

Ex. The **barber** cut his hair. The **hairdresser** cut his hair.





Since **barber** and **hairdresser** are used in the same context, an embedding of these sentences could use numbers that are close together to represent these words.

Vector for "The barber cut his hair."

"The hairdresser cut his hair."

The distance between the vectors can used as a measure of similarity, called **cosine similarity**!

"The stylist washed her hair."

Embeddings allow us to find pieces of text that are similar to each other! Promp

Simple

Prompt engineering & few-shot learning

Multi-stage reasoning

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Embeddings & search

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Exploring specialized LLMs

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Fine-tuning

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Complex





## Explore specialized LLMs.

Are any LLMs available that have trained in your domain, or are trained to do a task similar to yours?

Popular language models seem to handle almost anything thrown at them. Does your use case require this, or do you need a model that can do just a few things very well?

- **StarCoder**: Trained on over 1 trillion natural language and programming language tokens, meets or surpasses performance of leading paid coding models
- **PubMedGPT**: Specialized for the biomedical domain, achieves state-of-the-art results on US medical licensing exams
- **DePlot**: Can perform reasoning on visuals like charts and plots by translating them into textual data





## Consider fine-tuning an existing LLM.

### What is fine-tuning?

Fine-tuning exposes an existing trained LLM to a specific dataset so the model can adjust and adapt to a new domain or task.

Fine-tuning is like when we embed text & adding context to prompts, or when we provide the model with examples with few-shot learning.

Except in fine-tuning, context and data are integrated into the actual model, as opposed to being passed in the prompt.



...but can result in

A task-tailored model that provides more accurate results

Cost savings over time as less tokens & less compute are required for usage

A differentiating artifact that only your organization owns



## Let's take an example from zero to LLM.

### Brickhouse Inc.

Our company Brickhouse Inc. offers professional construction engineering and architecture services.

Our architects consult with building owners to design and scope out construction work that meets their specifications.

### Problem

Many owners are required by law to build construction in a way that meets very **specific regulations and technical criteria**.

These **specifications are often documented in a large sets of PDFs**. It is untenable for an architect to understand every specification, and combing through every relevant specification is very **time consuming**.

### Solution?

Many specs are publicly available documents, like the Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (<u>UFGS</u>).

Can we apply LLMs to help our architects scope out work that meets owner specifications, like the UFGS?



## Let's take an example from zero to LLM.

Can we use LLMs to help our architects scope out work that meets owner specifications, like the UFGS?







