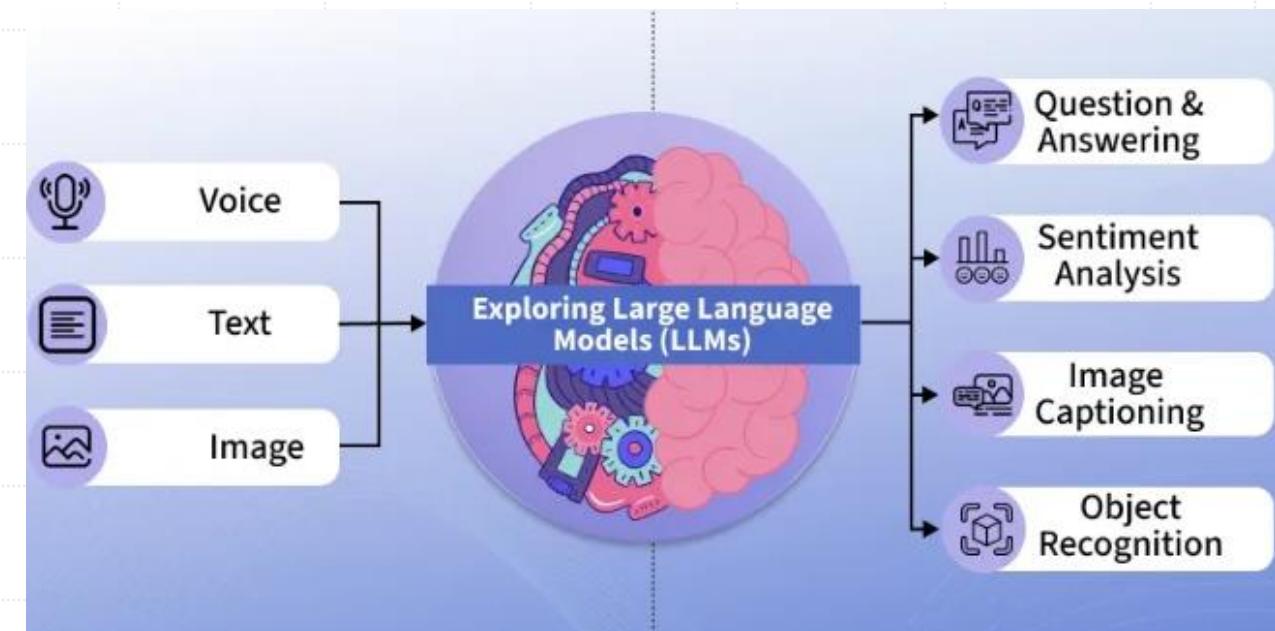
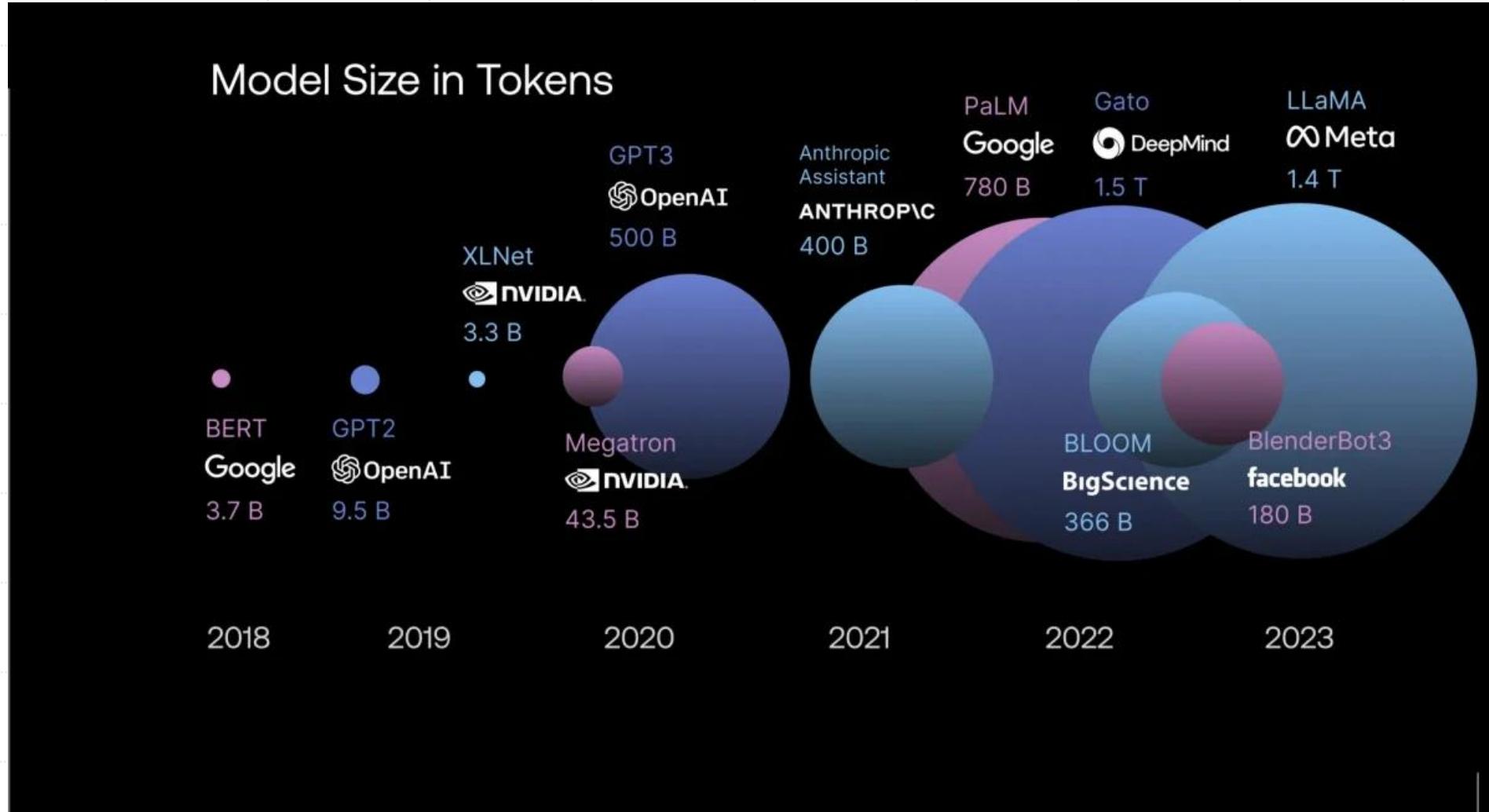


¿Qué es un Large Language Model (LLM)?

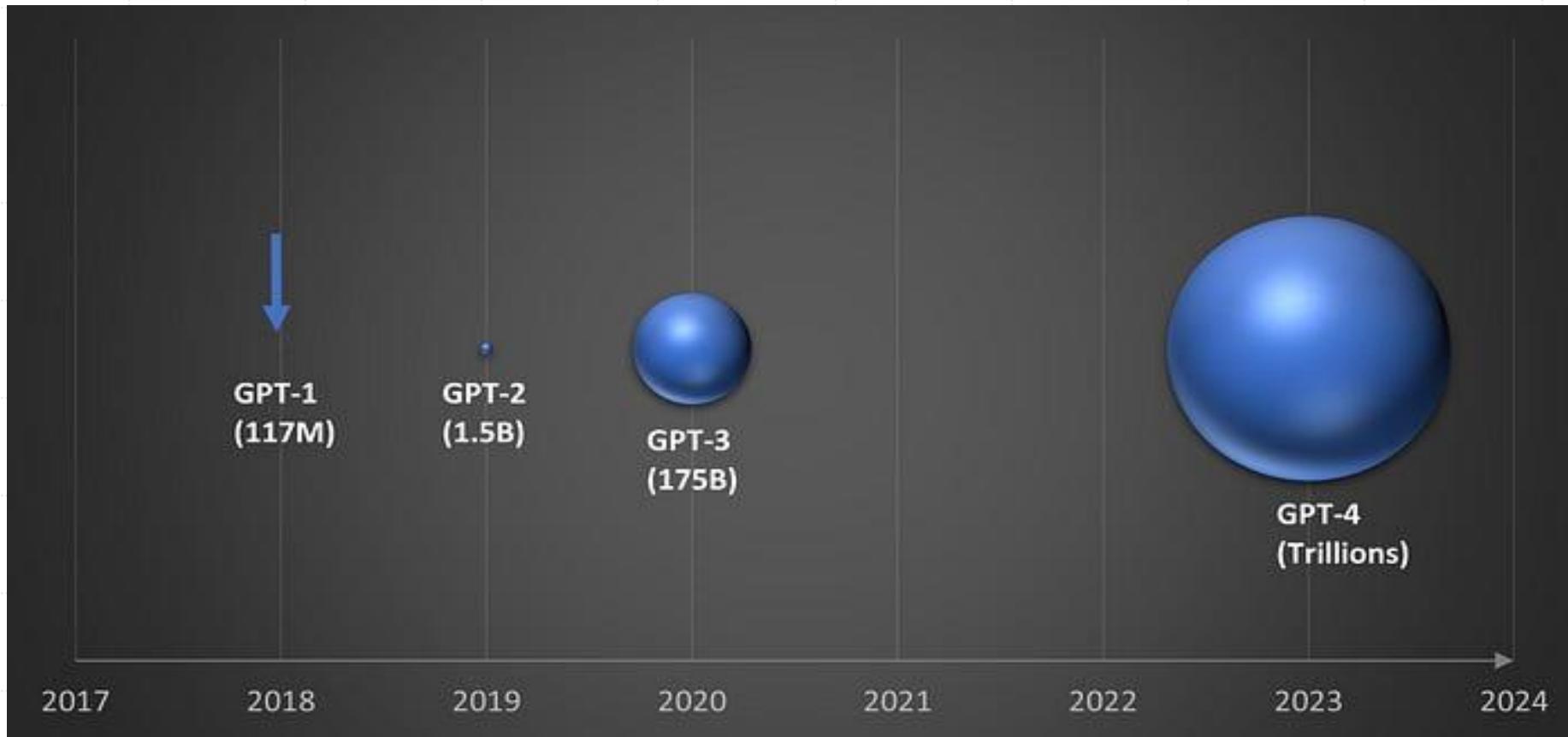
- Modelo de lenguaje entrenado para predecir el siguiente token
- Aprende patrones, estilo y conocimiento estadístico de grandes corpus
- Se usa vía prompting para múltiples tareas (QA, resumen, planificación)



¿Qué es un Large Language Model (LLM)?



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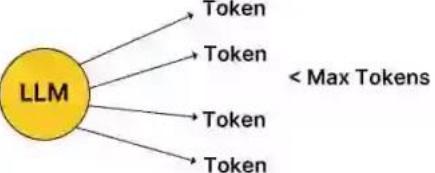
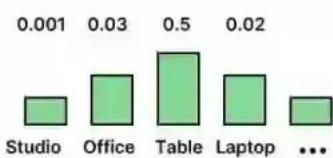
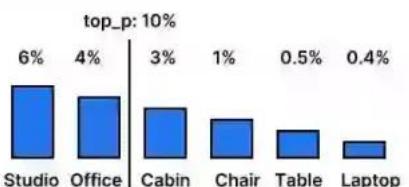
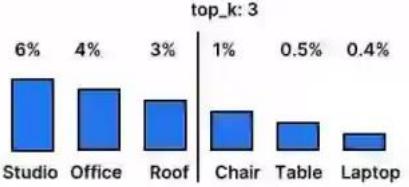




Cómo aprenden

- Pre entrenamiento en corpus masivos
- Ajustes posteriores para cumplir con instrucciones
- Alineación con preferencias humanas (RLHF)

Parámetros prácticos

Parameters	Structure	Description	Range
max_tokens		Limits the number of tokens the model generates.	1 to ∞
temperature		Controls creativity; lower values = focused, higher values = more creative.	0 to 2
top_p	 <p>top_p: 10%</p>	Sets the probability threshold for token diversity; considers predicting tokens whose probability adds up to top_p(higher = more variable)	0 to 1
top_k	 <p>top_k: 3</p>	Limits the number of top probable tokens considered when predicting the next token lower = more predictable, higher = more variable.	1 to ∞

Zero-shot – Few shot

Zero-shot prompting

What does “LLM” stand for?

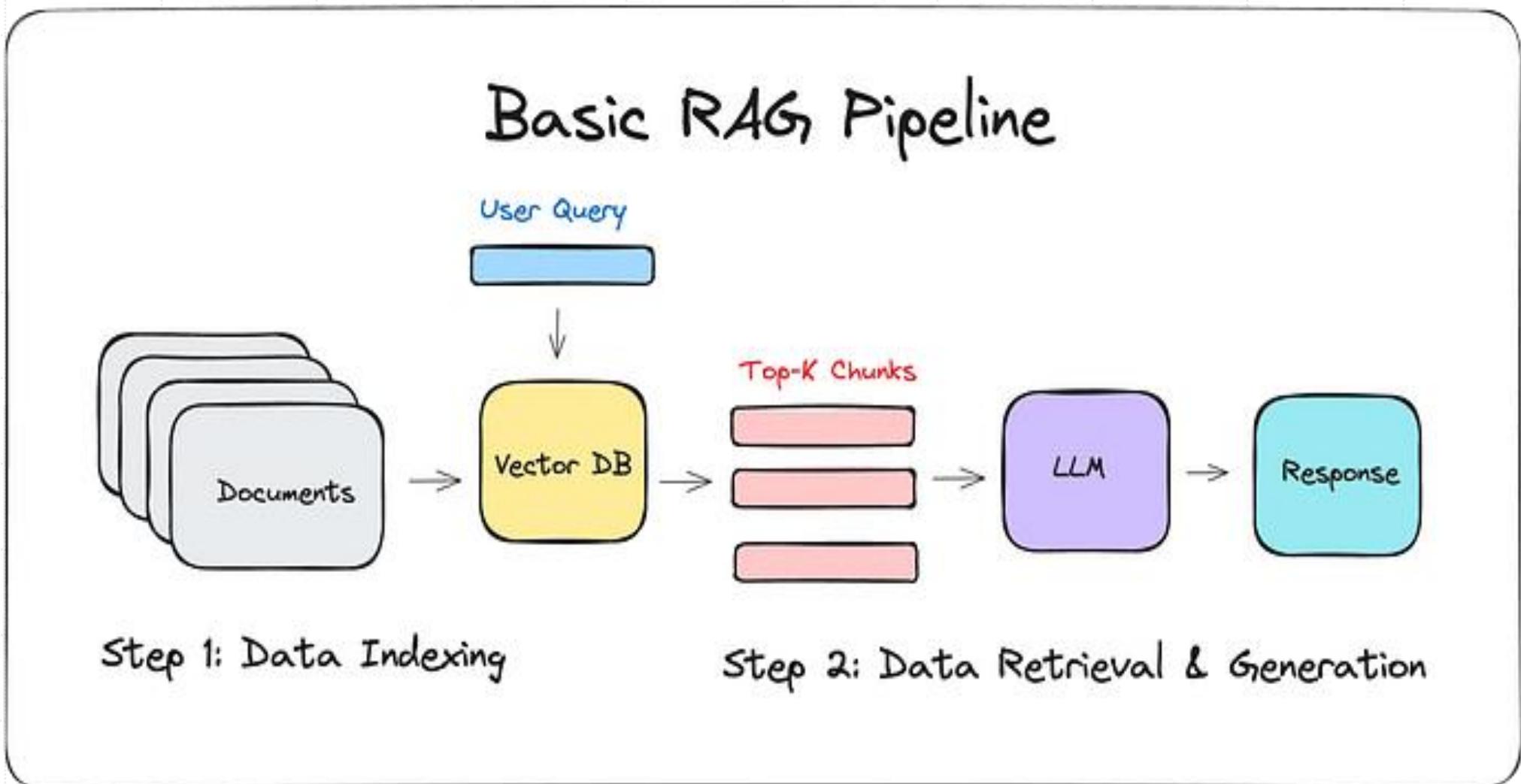
“LLM” stands for Large Language Model. These are types of artificial intelligence models designed to understand, generate and work with human language on a large scale.

Few-shot prompting

cow - moo
cat - meow
dog - woof
duck -

quack

RAG: Retrieval-Augmented Generation



Prompt Engineering

Prompt Engineering Techniques



Zero-shot
prompting



Few-shot prompting
or in-context
learning



Chain-of-thought
prompting



Tree-of-thought
prompting



Iterative
refinement



Feedback
loops



Prompt
chaining



Role-playing



Maieutic
prompting



Complexity-based
prompting

servicenow.

Metrics

