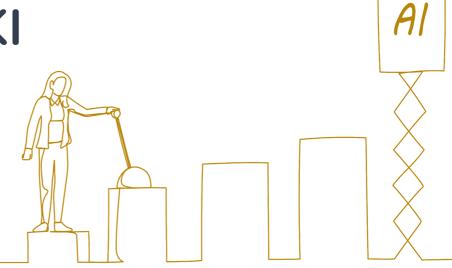


# Datenanalyse mit KI

Vom Laptop zum Supercomputer

10 April 2025 ONLINE







### What can LLMs be used for?

#### Many different use-cases

- Made possible by the transformer architecture
- Choose your model according to the usecase

**Text Generation** 

Text to Speech

Transcription of Videos

Conversation

Translation

Question Answering

Text Classification

Sentiment Analysis

Similarity Detection

Summarization

# **Transformer Anatomy**

Attention is really all you need?

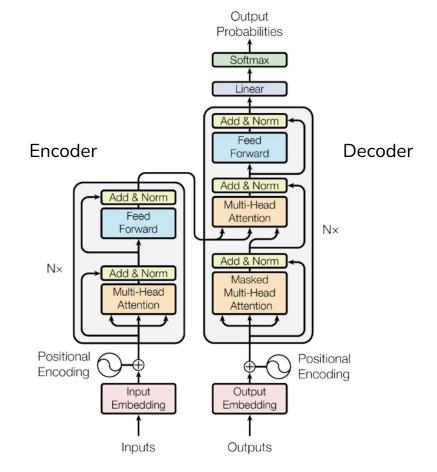
EuroCC Austria



### **Transformer Anatomy**

#### Attention Is All You Need

- Encoder-Decoder Structure
- Tokenisation: Numerical representation of input
- Self-Attention Mechanism
- Multi-Head Attention





#### **Embeddings**

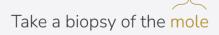
Here, we will refer to "word" instead of "token", as it makes the content easier to explain.

A word embedding comes as a multi dimensional vector (e.g. 12.000 dim).

The initial word embedding in all of the examples of the word "mole" is the same.









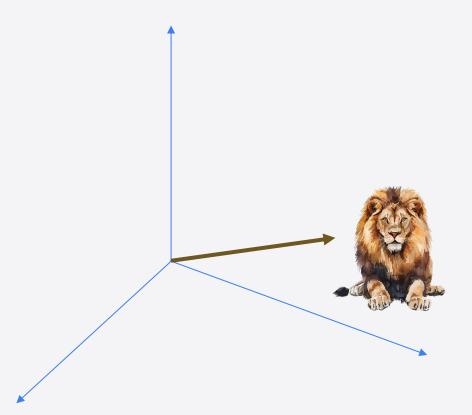


#### Lion

We associate the word "lion" with a big cat, living wild on the African continent.

We probably imagine a majestic predator with a big mane.

The embedding of the word "lion" is a vector with a certain length and direction within the embedding space.

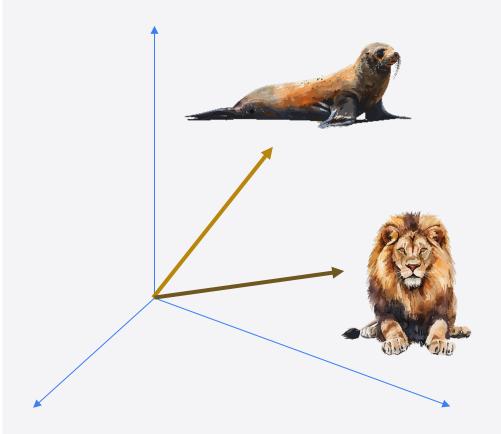




#### Sea Lion

However, as soon we add the word "sea" infront of "lion" we imagine a totally different animal.

The same goes for the embedding. The attiontion mechanism needs to update the direction and length of the vector so that it represents the animal in question correctly.



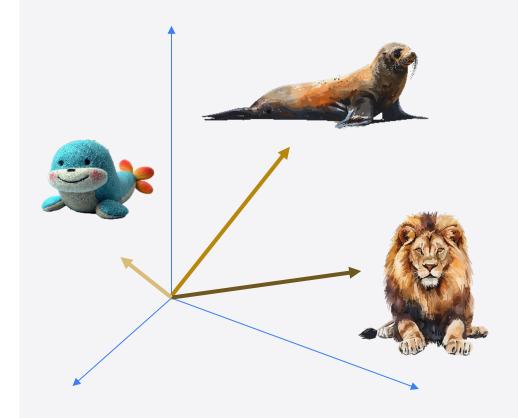


#### Sea Lion Cuddly Toy

The context depends on more than just the immediate words to the left and right.

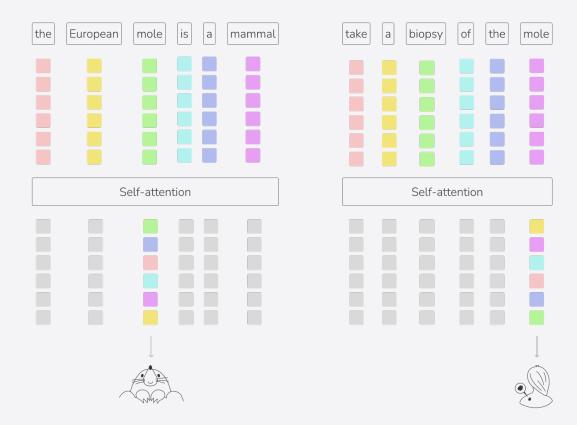
The embedding of "sea lion cuddly toy" will certainly be very different of just "lion".

In order to achieve that the vector for "lion" needs to attend to all the other words in the input (context size).





### **Self Attention**





# From Text to Tokens

Character tokenisation?

Largelanguagem odelsonsupercom puters



# From Text to Tokens

- Character tokenisation?
- Word tokenisation?

Large language models on supercomputers



# From Text to Tokens

- Character tokenisation?
- Word tokenisation?
- Subword tokenisation

Large language models on super com put ers



### From Tokens to Vectors

#### **Embeddings**

Tokens are mapped to unique integers according to the vocabulary size of the tokenizer.

Now, the tokens need to be embedded, which means turned into a vector representation.

This is done by an embedding layer of a model. The model takes each token ID and looks it up in an embedding matrix. The embedding matrix is a learned set of weights that maps each token ID to a corresponding high-dimensional vector (embedding).





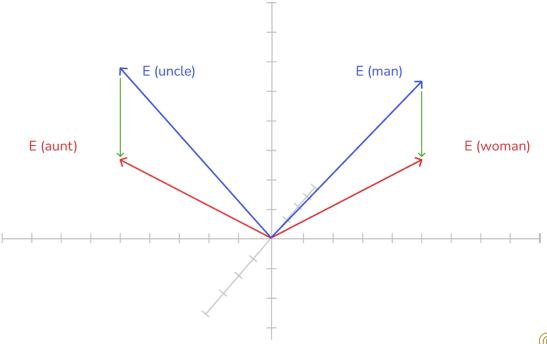
### From Tokens to Vectors

### **Embeddings**

Each word/token has a unique direction in the embedding space

Similar words point in a similar direction.









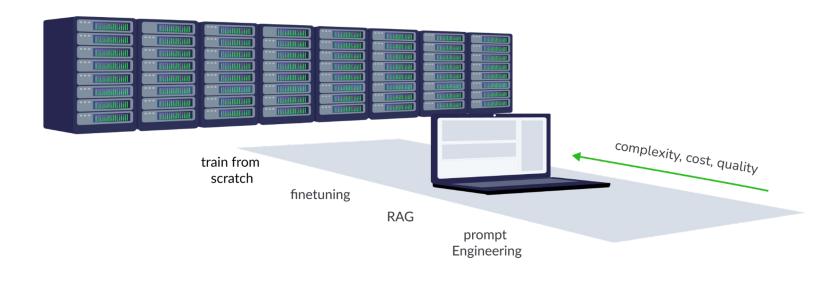
### **Hugging Face**

- Hugging Face Hub: Find models and datasets
- Software libraries: transformers, datasets, peft, gradio, ...
- DEMO: Go to <a href="https://huggingface.co/">https://huggingface.co/</a>, find a model that does sentiment analysis and try it out





## How can you influence LLMs?



## **Prompt engineering**

#### Key concepts

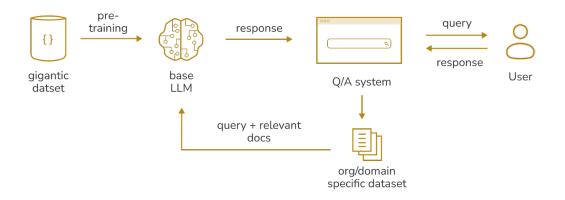
- Clear and specific instructions: Specify output format, tone and level of detail
- Context provision: Give relevant background information
- Examples: Provide sample inputs and outputs
- Constraints: Set boundaries on content, length or style of response
- Role Definition: Specify a particular perspective that the model should adopt
- Chain-of-Thought: Encourage the AI to think systematically step by step





## **RAG: Retrieval Augmented Generation**

Feed the prompt with relevant information from a database

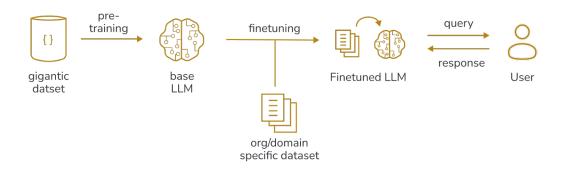


DEMO: Ask an LLM a question and provide a pdf document with relevant information



### Finetuning a large language model

#### Adjust model parameters with new information



- 1. Create a custom dataset for your specific domain
- 2. Pick a pre-trained model and continue training ("finetuning") it on your dataset

Best done on a supercomputer ;-)

### **THANK YOU**







This project has received funding from the European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (JU) under grant agreement No 101101903. The JU receives support from the Digital Europe Programme and Germany, Bulgaria, Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Norway, Türkiye, Republic of North Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia