

Class: FY BSc

Subject: Generative AP

Chapter: Unit 2

Chapter Name: Gen. Al and Prompt Design



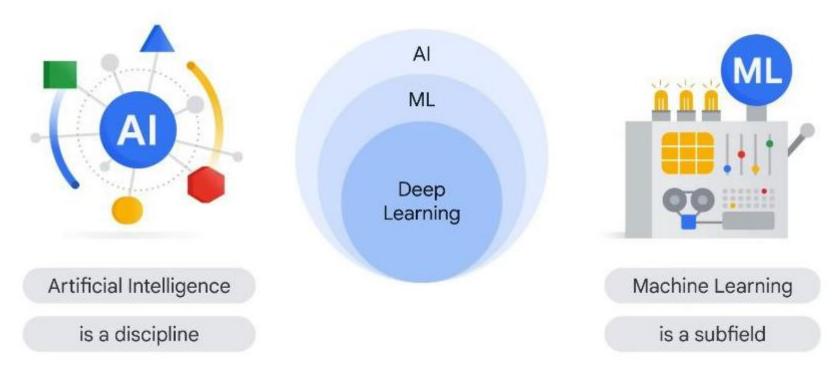
Agenda

- 1. Define Generative Artificial Intelligence(AI)
- 2. Explain how Generative AI works
- 3. Describe Generative Al Model Types
- 4. Describe Generative Applications



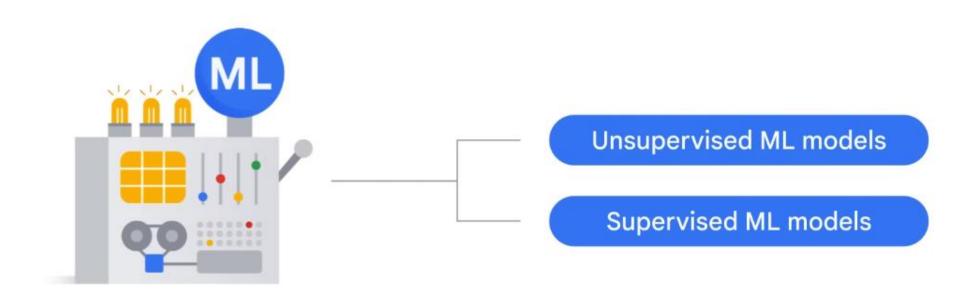
1.1 Al and Machine Learning

- Al is the theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence
- Machine Learning gives computers the ability to learn without explicit programming





1.2 Machine Learning





1.2.1 Supervised Learning

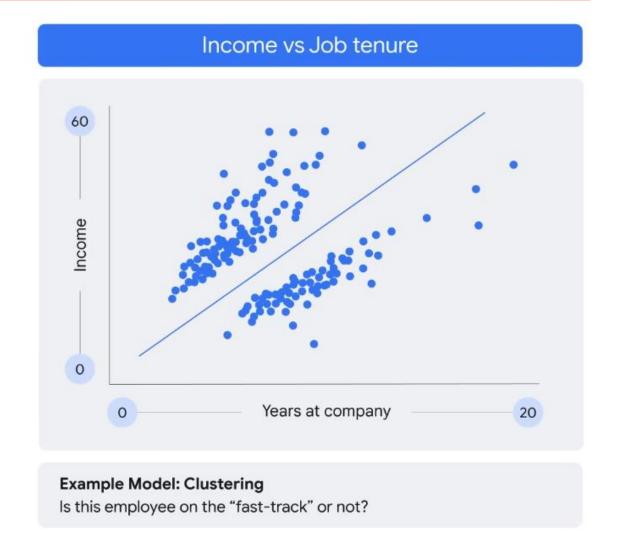
- It implies the data is already labeled
- In supervised learning we are learning we are learning from past examples to predict future values

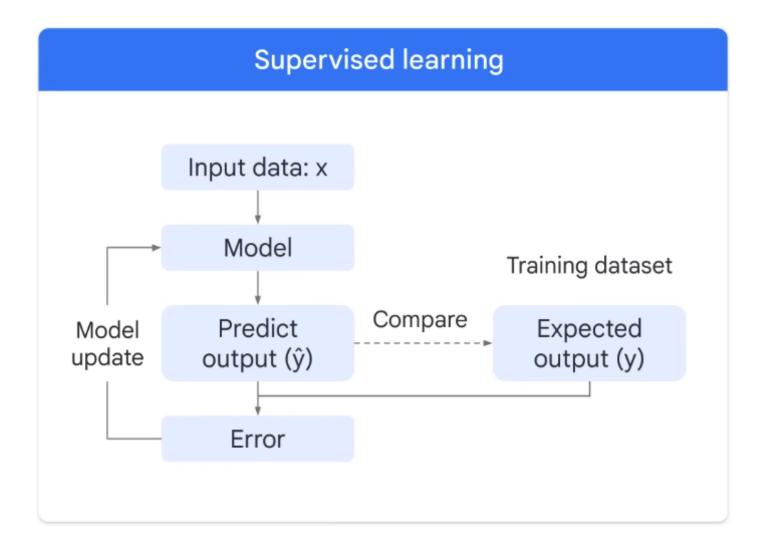


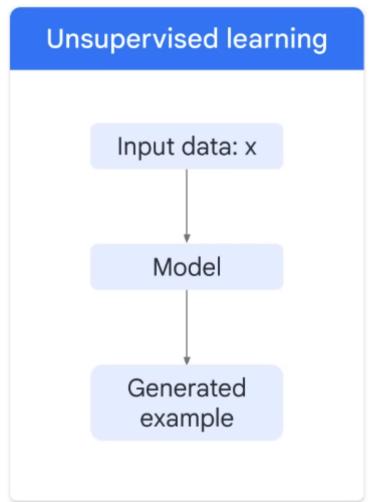


1.2.1 Unsupervised Learning

- It implies the data is not labeled
- Unsupervised problems are all about looking at the raw data and seeing if it naturally falls into groups



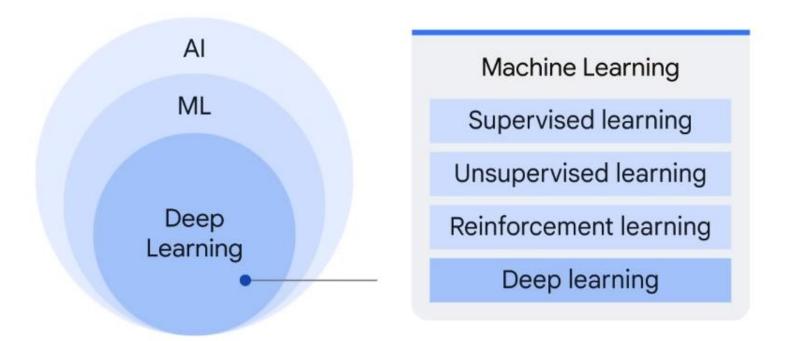




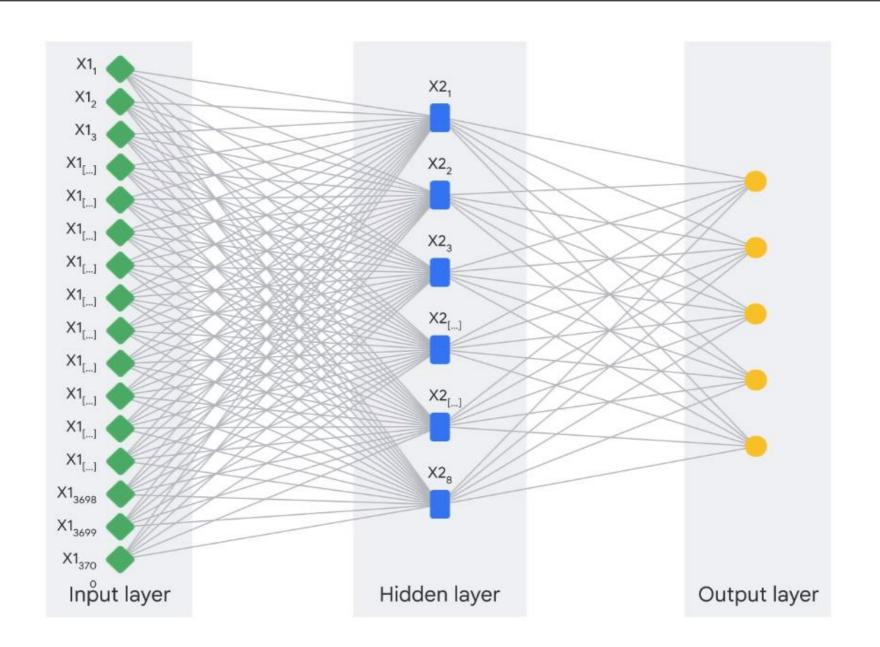


1.3 Deep Learning

 Deep Leaning uses Artificial Neural Networks – allowing them to process more complex patterns than traditional machine learning

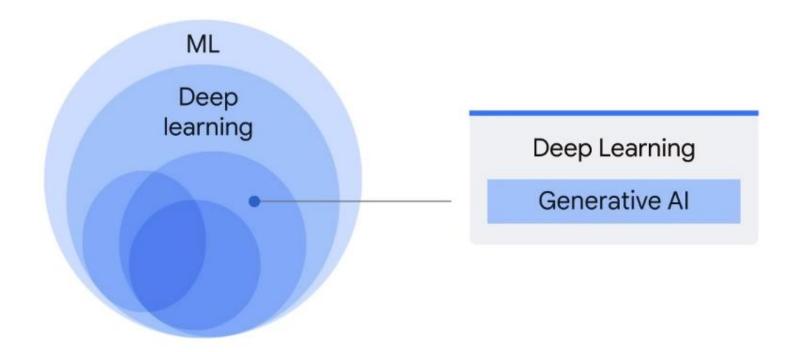






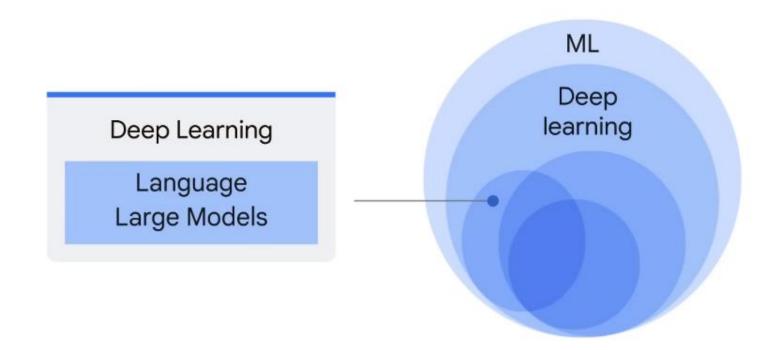


1.4 Generative Al





1.4 Large Language Models (LLMs)

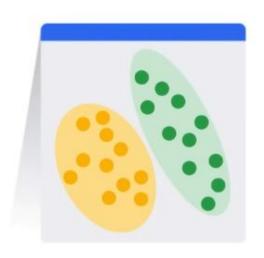




1.5 Deep Learning Model Types

- Discriminative
- Used to classify or predict Typically trained on a dataset of labelled data
- Learns the relationship between the features of the data points and the labels
- Generative
- Generates new data that is similar to data it was trained on
- Understands distribution of data and how likely a given example is • Predict next word in a sequence







Discriminative technique

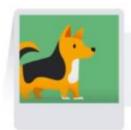


Classify

Discriminative model (classify as a dog or a cat)



Generative technique

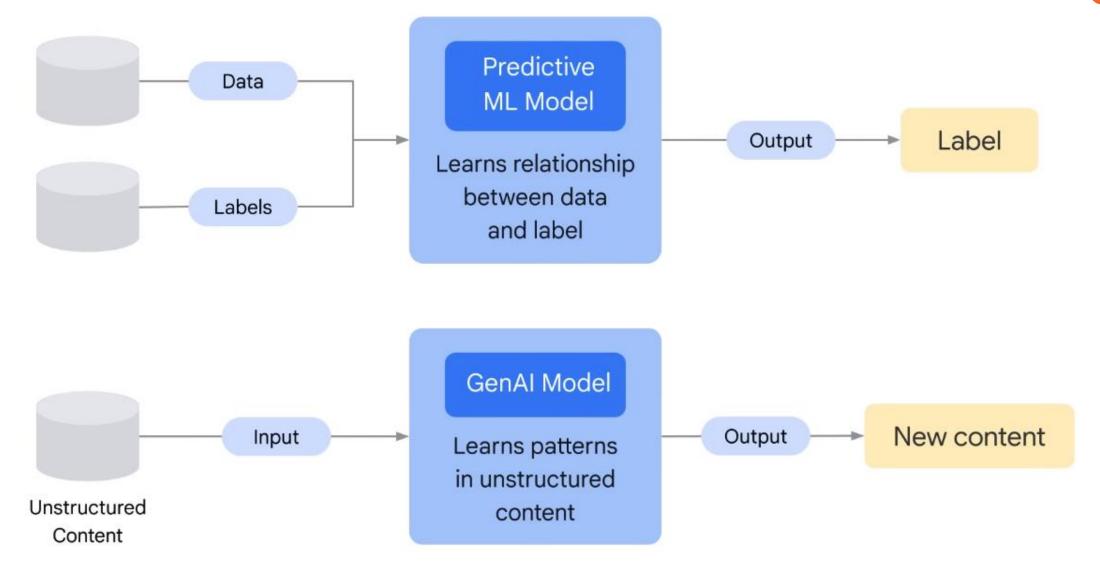


Generate

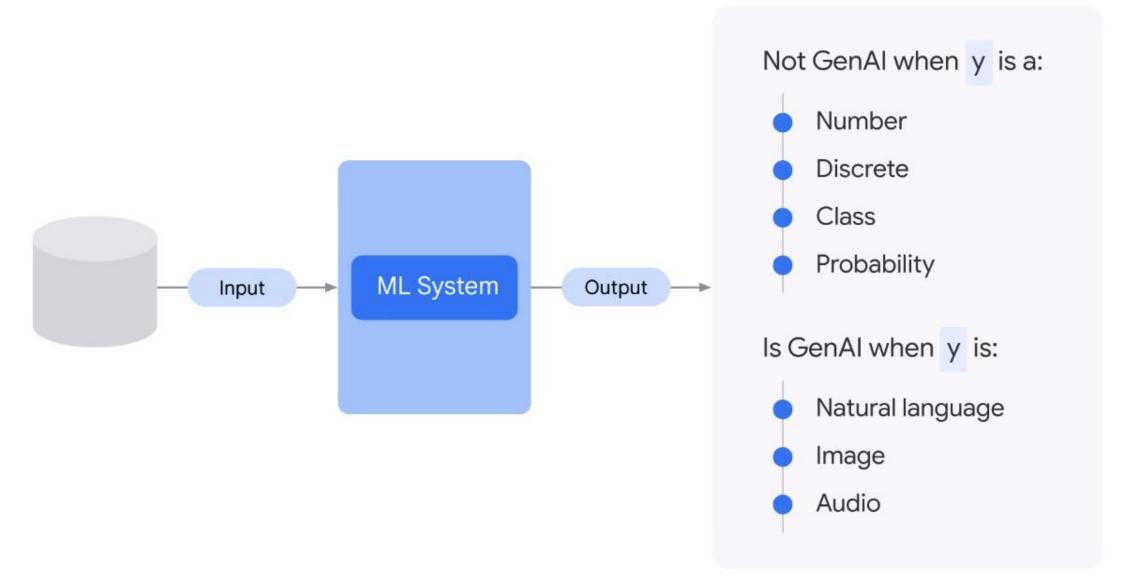
Generative model (generate dog image)



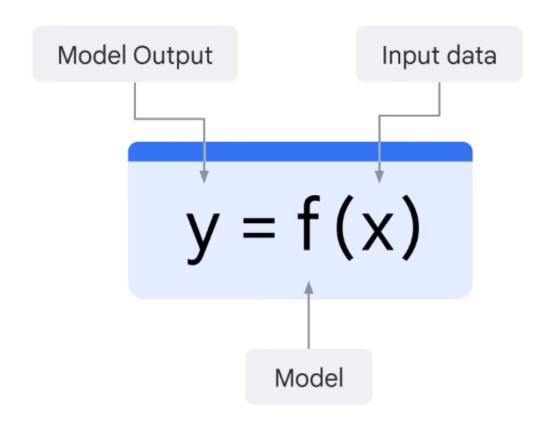












Not GenAl when y is a:

Number

Discrete

Class

Probability

Is GenAl when y is:

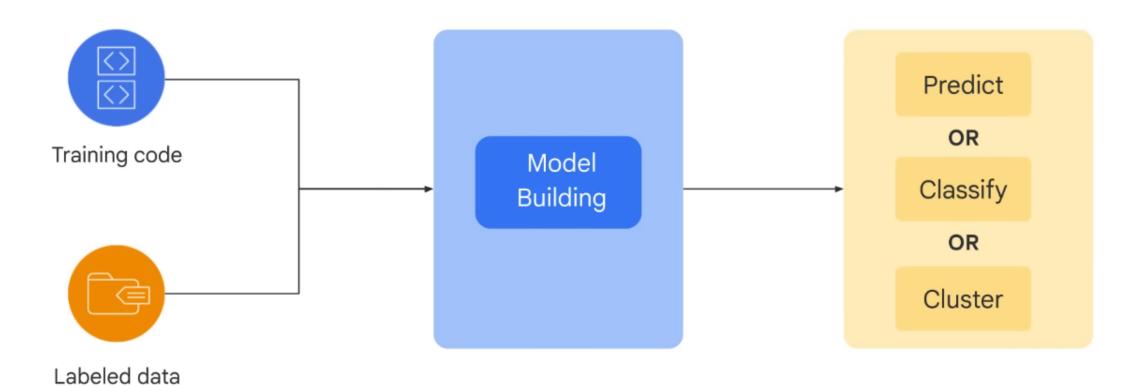
Natural language

Image

Audio

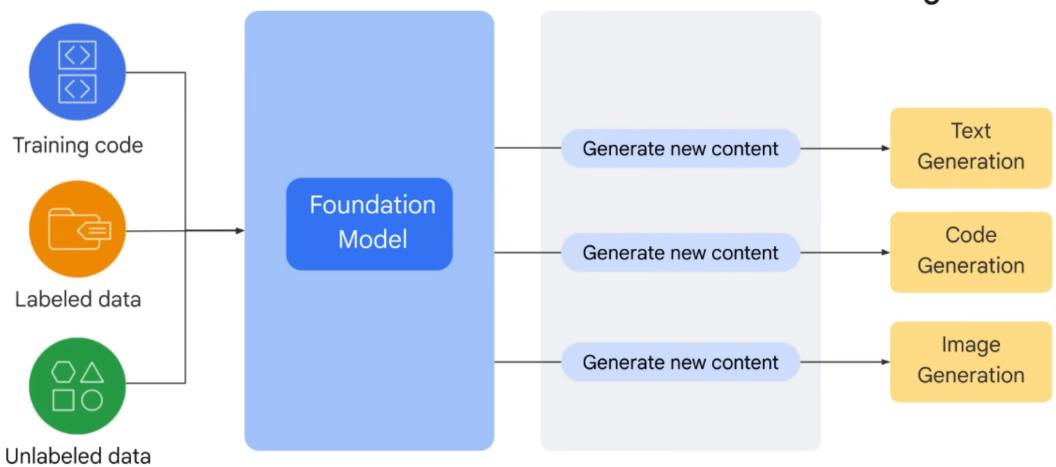


Classical Supervised & Unsupervised Learning



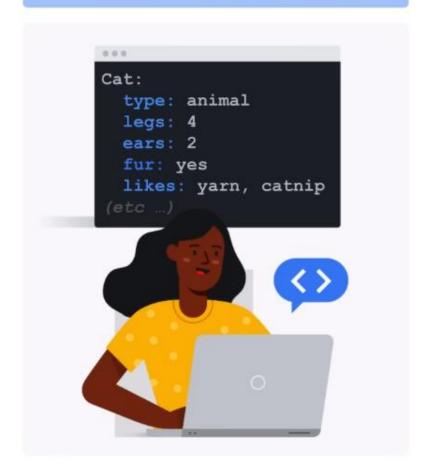


Gen AI Supervised, Semi-Supervised & Unsupervised Learning



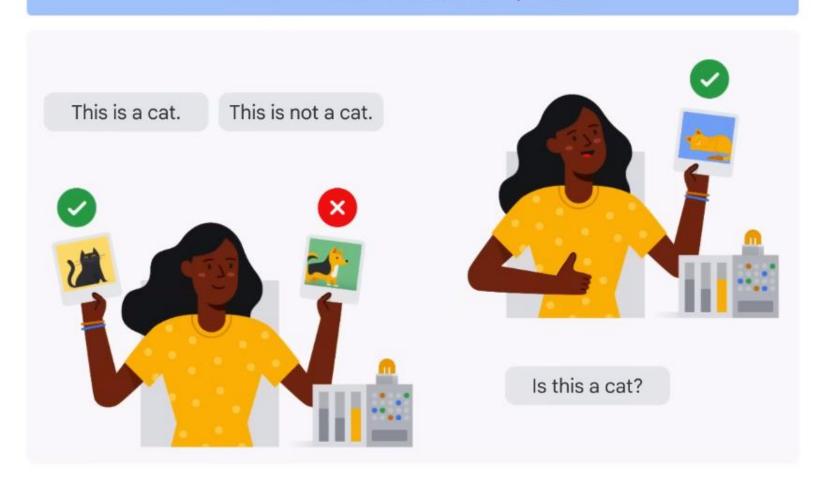


Traditional programming



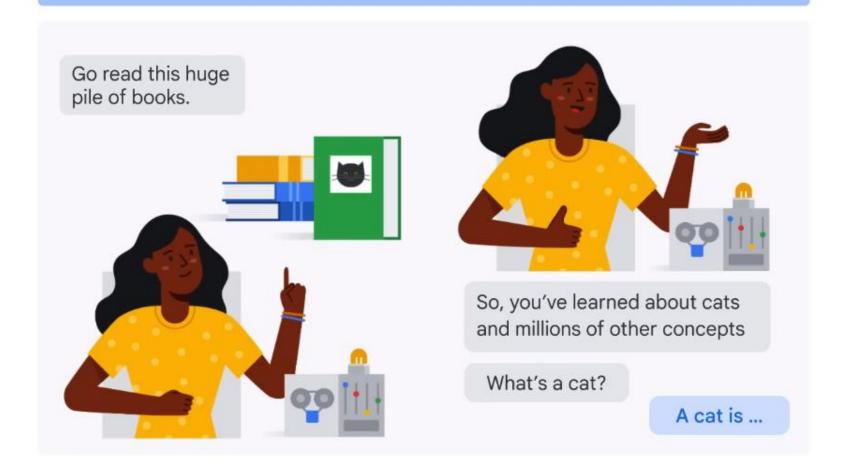


Wave of neural networks | ~2012





Generative language models | LaMDA, PaLM, GPT, etc.





1.6 Generative Al

- GenAl is a type of Artificial Intelligence that creates new content based on what it has learned from existing content.
- The process of learning from existing content is called training and results in the creation of a statistical model.
- When given a prompt, GenAl uses this
- statistical model to predict what an expected
- response might be-and this generates new content.



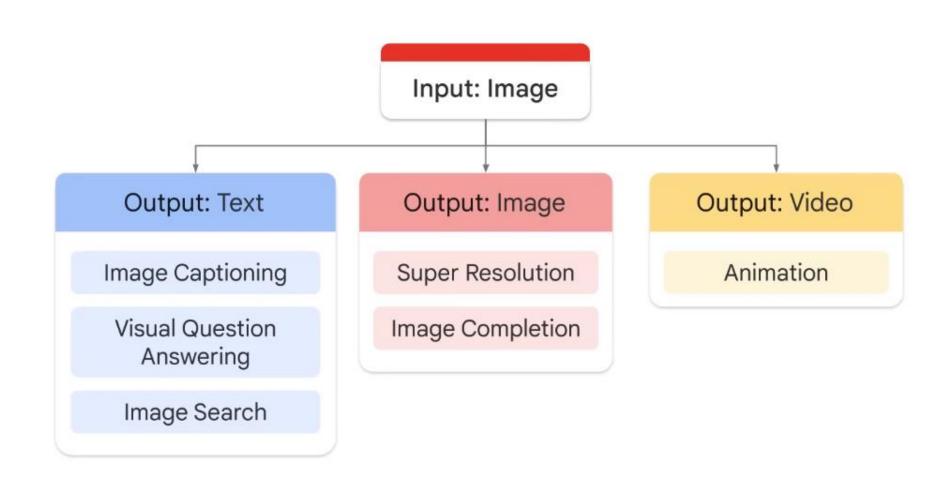
1.7 Generative Models

- Generative language models:
- Generative language models learns about patterns in language through training data.
- Then, given some text, they predict what comes next.

- Generative image models:
- o Generative image models produce new images using techniques like diffusion.
- Then, given a prompt or related imagery, they transform random noise into images or generate images from prompts.

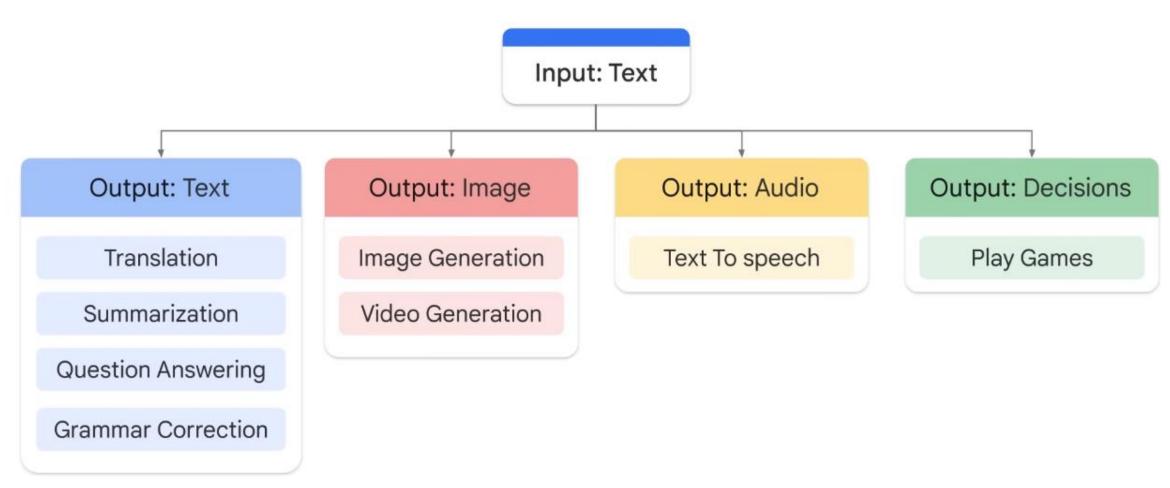


1.8 Types of Generative Al Based on Data



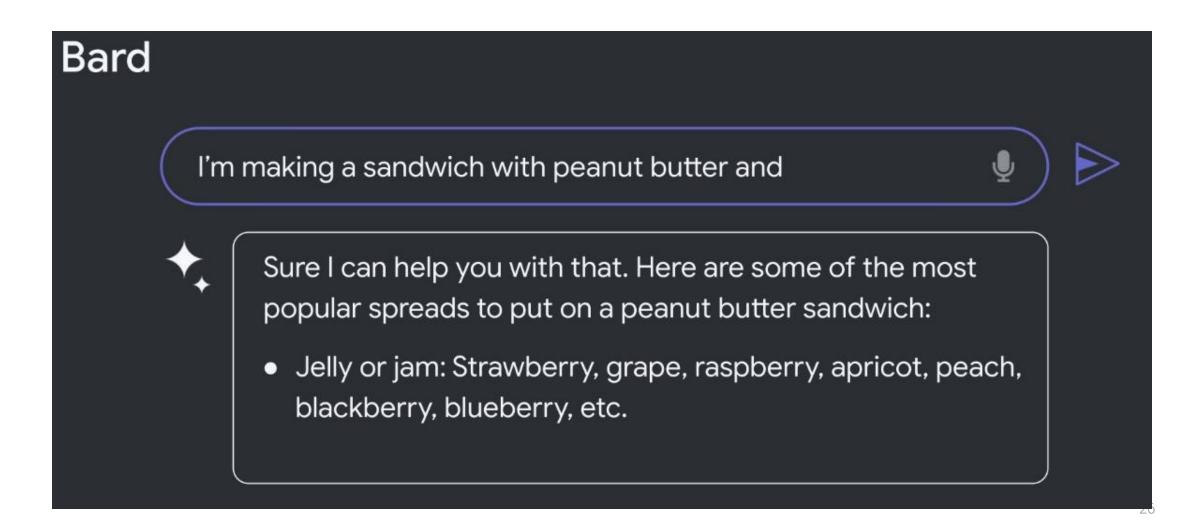


1.8 Types of Generative Al Based on Data



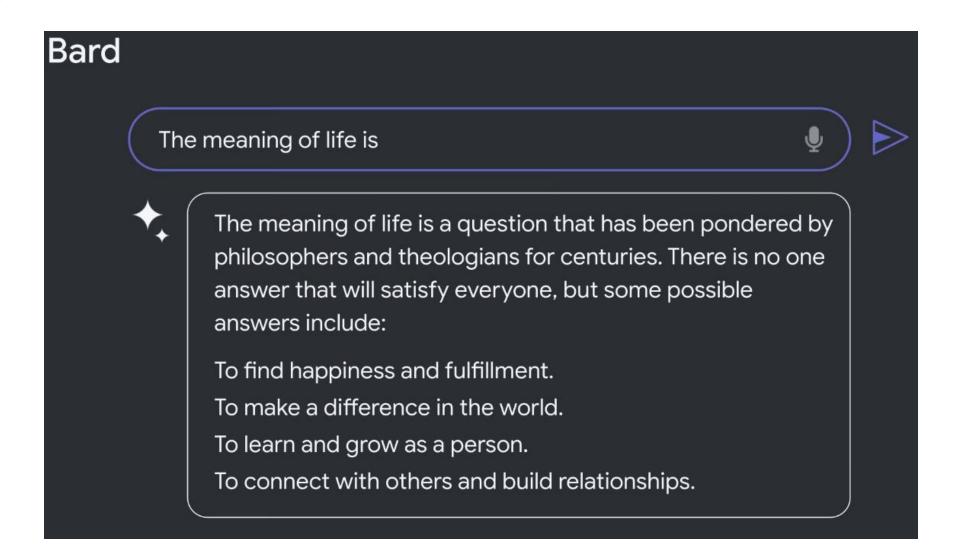


1.9 Examples of Generative language Models





1.9 Examples of Generative language Models

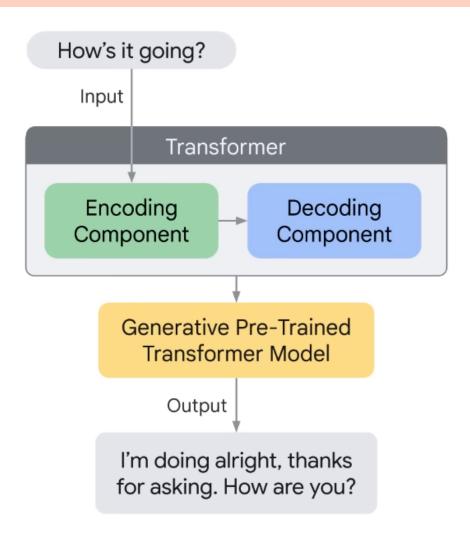




1.10 How it works?

Pre Training:

- Large amount of data
- Billions of parameter
- Unsupervised learning





1.11 Hallucinations

- These are words or phrases that are generated by the model that are often nonsensical or grammatically incorrect
- Challenges:
- The model is not trained on enough data
- The model is trained on noisy or dirty data
- The model is not given enough context
- The model is not given enough constraints



1.12 Prompt Design

 The quality of the input determines the quality of the output



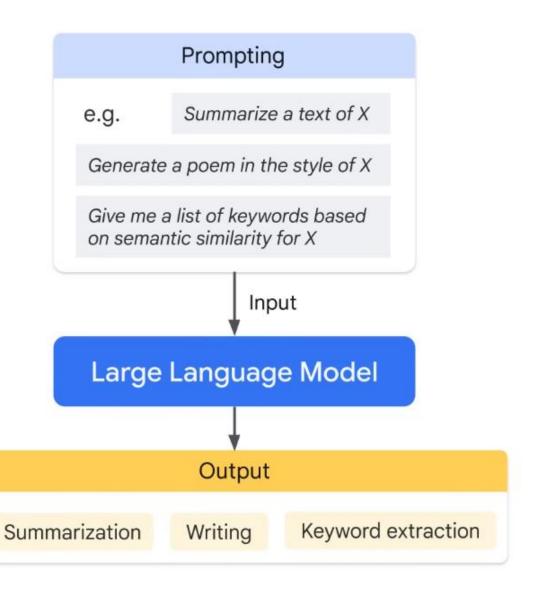




Forming a Database

Inputting a Prompt

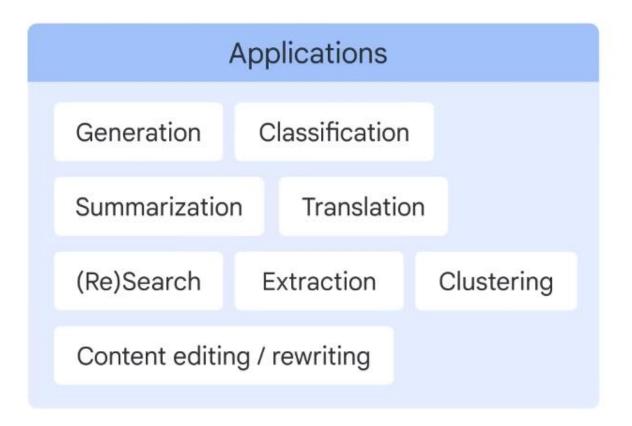
Generating content





1. Text-to-text

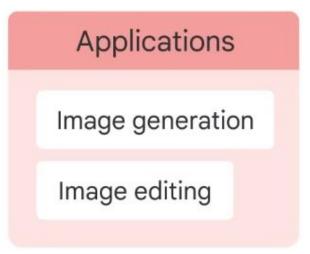
 Text-to-text models take a natural language input and produce text output. These models are trained to learn the mapping between a pair of texts (e.g. translation from one language to another).





2. Text-to-image

 Text-to-image models are relatively new and are trained on a large set of images, each captioned with a short text description.
Diffusion is one method used to achieve this.





- 3. Text-to-video/ Text-to-3D
- Text-to-video models aim to generate a video representation from text input. The input text can be anything from a single sentence to a full script, and the output is a video that corresponds to the input text. Similarly Text-to-3D models generate threedimensional objects that correspond to a user's text description (for use in games or other 3D worlds).

Applications

Video generation

Video editing

Game assets



1. Text-to-task

• Text-to-task models are trained to perform a specific task or action based on text input. This task can be a wide range of actions such as answering a question, performing a search, making a prediction, or taking some sort of action. For example, a textto-task model could be trained to navigate web UI or make changes to a doc through the GUI.



Data

Text

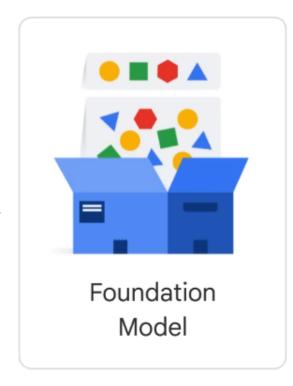
Image

Speach

Structured data

3D signals

Training



Adaption

Tasks

Question answering

Sentiment analysis

Information extraction

Image captioning

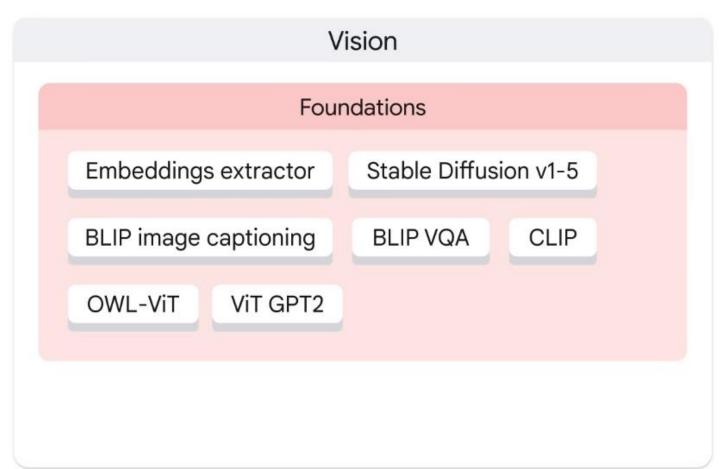
Object recognition

Instruction following



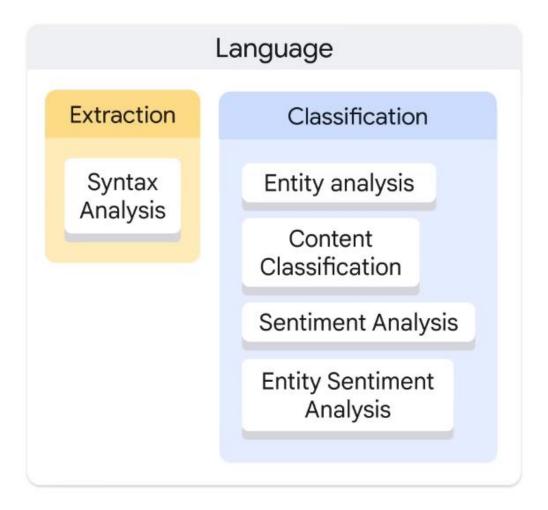
Model Garden: Vertex Al Foundation Models

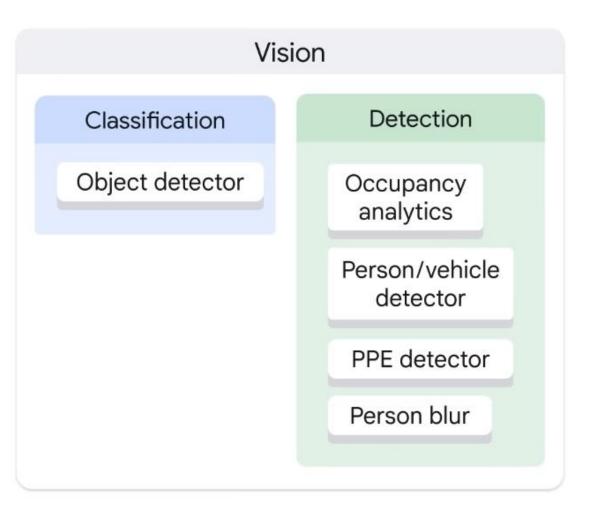






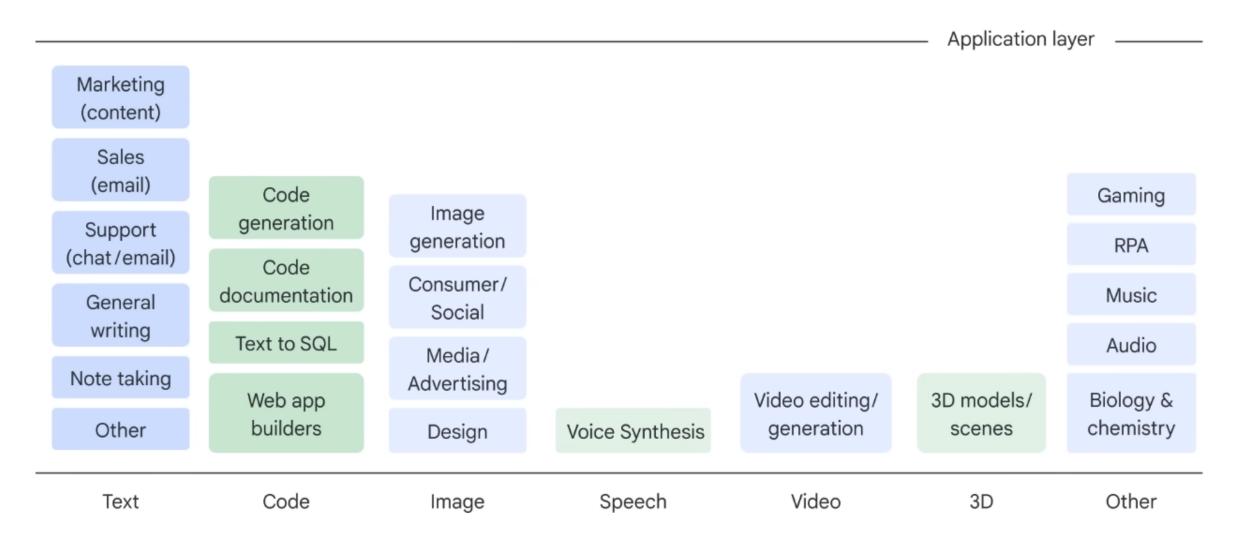
Model Garden Task Specific Models







The generative Al Application Landscape





GenAl Studio



Fine-tune models



Deploy models to production



Create Chatbots



Image Generation



And more!

Language

Test, tune, and deploy generative AI language models. Access the PaLM API for Chat for content generation, chat, summarization, and more.

Vision

Write text prompts to generate new images or generate new areas of an existing image.