

Summary report EUNIS online workshop **‘Unlock the power of AI prompt engineering’**

Thorsten introduces the third workshop in a series discussing the usage of large language models in higher education. The aims of the workshops include looking at different AI implementations, security issues, and stakeholder adoption.

AI, LLM, GPT, and OpenAI Explained

John Magnus Kallevik from the University of Stavanger presents an overview of different AI solutions, the differences between AI, LLM, and GPT, emphasising that not all AI is LLM or GPT. He explained that AI is a broad term for systems designed to mimic intelligence, while LLM is a subset of AI trained on text data to understand and generate human language. GPT is a specific type of LLM designed to predict and generate coherent text. John also highlighted the difference between OpenAI and Chat GPT, with OpenAI being the company that develops and maintains the technology, and Chat GPT being the application that lets users connect to the AI. He also discussed various LLMs, their strengths, and their applications. John concluded by mentioning the future of AI, emphasising the importance of custom AI, domain-specific data, and the human factor in achieving extraordinary results. Thorsten and John discussed the rapid development and potential of AI, specifically in the context of chatbots. They found the topic of AI development to be particularly relevant.

AI Development and Privacy Concerns

Asbjørn then led a hands-on training session on prompt engineering, using a Chat GPT model. He demonstrated how to extract text from a video using the Whisper tool (<https://openai.com/index/whisper/>), emphasising the importance of understanding the human-machine relationship in AI. Asbjørn also highlighted the potential privacy risks of cloud-based AI models and the benefits of running AI locally. The session concluded with a discussion on the importance of risk assessment when using AI models.

Crafting Effective AI Model Prompts

Asbjørn discussed the importance of creating effective prompts for AI models, emphasising the need for clear instructions, background information, examples, persona definition, response structure, and tone. He demonstrated how to use these elements to create a prompt for a blog post on AI transforming the healthcare industry, focusing on patient diagnosis. Asbjørn also highlighted the importance of providing context and examples to help the AI model understand

the task better. He concluded by showing how to upload a text file into an AI model for processing.

AI Tools for Strategic Planning

Asbjørn demonstrated the use of AI tools, specifically Chat GPT (<https://chatgpt.com/>), to assist with various tasks such as summarising texts, analysing complex information, and generating strategic plans. He emphasised the importance of using specific prompts and providing the AI with relevant information about the organisation to get more accurate results. Asbjørn also highlighted the need for critical thinking and creativity when using these tools. Attendees were encouraged to experiment with their own prompts and share their experiences.

AI Tool Challenges and Solutions

Challenges of translating a template into different languages using an LLM were discussed. Some participants experienced the limitations of their free accounts and the need for a more specific prompt for the LLM.

Asbjørn and Thorsten discussed the challenges and potential solutions for using AI tools like Chat GPT and Bard. Markus noted that these tools often focus on the beginning and end of input text, potentially missing the middle part. Asbjørn suggested partitioning large documents into smaller parts to ensure all parts are analysed. They also discussed the importance of crafting effective prompts to get the desired responses from AI tools.

AI Tools and Bias Concerns Discussed

Bonaria raised a concern about the potential for AI tools to introduce bias in their responses, which could lead to a loop of biased responses. Giuliano suggested exploring Perplexity (<https://www.perplexity.ai/>), a tool that navigates content in a structural way.

Joost introduced Semantic Scholar (<https://www.semanticscholar.org/>), a tool commonly used in universities, and Liquid AI (<https://www.liquid.ai/>), which offers more control over the AI's output.

Asbjørn shared his positive experience with GPT-4's Canvas (<https://openai.com/index/introducing-canvas/>), which reasons before sending an answer.

Markus discussed structuring prompts more carefully, using markdown dialects, and asked for others' experiences with this approach.

AI4ALL Special Interest Group

Bonaria and Giuliano introduced the newly formed EUNIS AI for All Special Interest Group (SIG) with a vision that integrates inclusivity and sustainability for AI. They discussed the importance of AI as part of a broader digital transformation journey and its potential impact on society, culture, and organisations. They also highlighted the challenges of AI, such as energy consumption, data privacy, and the need for diverse data sources. The SIG aims to explore and explain the connections between AI and inclusion and sustainability, spread awareness about the need for an inclusive and sustainable AI, and encourage active participation in the AI

community. The next steps include a consultation on priorities and the selection of topics for the group. If you are interested to join the mailing list, send an email to: bonaria.biancu@eunis.org