

# Understanding and Building Large Language Models

6 ECTS PhD-level course given by Linköping University spring 2026; examiner prof. Fredrik Heintz

## Aim

The aim of the course is to explain the methods and techniques used by large generative AI models such as large language models work and explore how to build them. The focus is on the technical aspects such as methods and techniques. The course is thus more about machine learning than about natural language processing.

## Pre-requisites

Students are expected to have enough CS and AI background to be able to follow technical descriptions of deep learning methods. Basic understanding of deep learning is expected. Students are also expected to be able to implement deep learning solutions using Python and PyTorch.

## Course goals

### Knowledge and understanding

After completing the course, the student should be able to:

- Explain the technical underpinnings of large language models.
- Explain the processes involved in training a large language model.

### Competence and skills

After completing the course, the student should be able to:

- Implement and train a basic large language model from scratch in PyTorch.
- Read and comprehend recent, academic papers on LLMs and have knowledge of the common terms used in them (alignment, scaling laws, RLHF, prompt engineering, instruction tuning, etc.).

### Judgement and approach

After completing the course, the student should be able to:

- Understand and discuss concepts and terminology of state-of-the-art LLMs.
- Develop an ability to distinguish fact from fantasy in this fast-moving field.

## Content

- Overview - NLP-tasks, historic development
- Large language models - overview and architectures (encoder only BERT, decoder only GPT, encoder-decoder T5)
- Learning probability distributions - Generative AI - VAE, GAN, Diffusion models, NERF, Gaussian Splatter
- Learning sequence to sequence mappings - LSTM, GRU, Seq2Seq, Transformers

- Learning embeddings (representation learning? vector semantics) - word2vec,
- Data pre-processing and tokenization
- Pre-training, scaling laws, fine-tuning
- Alignment, RLHF, RLAIIF
- Distillation, continued pre-training, unlearning and editing
- Privacy and security, including attacks on LLMs and how to prevent leaks
- Inference, prompting, in-context learning, RAG, test-time computing (scaling) and reasoning
- Evaluation and benchmarking
- Interpretability and explainability
- Multi-modal models, world models

## Organisation

The course consists of 10 lectures where the course material is presented. The students are expected to complete lab assignments on their own, either individually or in pairs.

Lectures are expected to be given Monday afternoons 15-17 in a hybrid mode, either on site in Linköping or online through Zoom. The lectures will be recorded and made available afterwards.

## Tentative Schedule

- 2/3 LE1 – Introduction, NLP and Large Language Models
- 9/3 LE2 – Basics (learning probability distributions, sequence to sequence mappings and embeddings)
- 16/3 LE3 – Data curation and processing
- 23/3 LE4 – Pre-training and scaling
- 30/3 LE5 – Fine-tuning, aligning and distillation
- 20/4 LE6 – Inference, in context learning and retrieval augmented generation
- 27/4 LE7 – Benchmarking and evaluation
- 4/5 LE8 – Building LLMs in practice part 1
- 11/5 LE9 – Building LLMS in practice part 2
- 18/5 LE10 – Advanced topics (trustworthiness, reasoning, multi-modal models, world models)

## Examination

Develop an LLM from scratch and conduct at least two experiments related to the lectures and write a short report on it. The lab is expected to have four parts:

1. Develop a simple data pre-processing pipeline
2. Pre-train a GPT-style LLM

3. Fine-tune the LLM
4. Evaluate the LLM

## Literature

Building a Large Language Model (from Scratch) by Sebastian Raschka, 2024.

(<https://www.manning.com/books/build-a-large-language-model-from-scratch>)

Large Language Models: A Deep Dive - Bridging Theory and Practice by Uday Kamath, Kevin Keenan, Garrett Somers, and Sarah Sorenson, 2024. (<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-65647-7>)