

Course introduction

CS 5624: Natural Language Processing

Fall 2026

<https://tuvllms.github.io/nlp-fall-2026/>

Tu Vu



Schedule

- **Time:** Tuesday & Thursday 2:00 - 3:15 PM
- **Two sections:** CS_5624_91523_202609 (in person) / CS_5624_83717_202609 (online)
- **Location:** [Fralin Hall](#) 102 (in person) / [Zoom](#) (online)

Staff

- **Instructor:** Tu Vu
 - **Office hours:** Friday 2:45 - 3:45 PM, [D&DS](#) 374 (in person) / [Zoom](#) (online)
- **TA:** Pin-Jie Lin
 - **Office hours:** Wednesday 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM, [D&DS](#) 339 (in person) / [Zoom](#) (online)

Office hours start next week

- **Contact:** Please email *me* at cs5624instructors@gmail.com. For anonymous questions or comments, please use this [form](#).

Course materials

- Slides and readings (usually published research papers) will be provided as PDFs on the course website <https://tuvllms.github.io/nlp-fall-2026/>.

You don't need to purchase any textbooks!

Course materials (cont'd)

- Other useful texts
 - [Speech and Language Processing](#) by Jurafsky and Martin
 - [Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback](#) by Lambert
 - [Foundations of Large Language Models](#) by Xiao and Zhu
 - [Dive into Deep Learning](#) by Zhang, Lipton, Li, and Smola
 - [Deep Learning](#) by Goodfellow, Bengio, and Courville

Communication channels

- **Course website:** <https://tuvllms.github.io/nlp-fall-2026/>
- [Piazza](#): announcements and discussions
- [Gradescope](#): assignment submissions
- **Canvas** ([in-person](#) & [online](#)): final grades & others
- [Discord](#): questions & discussion & chat

Prerequisites

- No prerequisites are required for this course; however, the following could be helpful:
 - Familiarity with basic machine learning concepts
 - Familiarity with basic statistical concepts
 - Familiarity with Python or coding agents

Grading policy

- **Grading breakdown:**
 - 10% Quizzes // won't be graded for correctness but a genuine attempt
 - 50% Homework assignments
 - 40% Final project (groups of 3; all groups should be formed by 9/8)
 - 10% project proposal
 - 30% final report
- Each student is allowed **two** late days total across all homework submissions (not per homework)

AI assistance policy

- AI assistance is permitted for completing assignments.
- If you use AI tools, you must submit the prompts you used and describe how the AI contributed to your work.
- It is your responsibility to verify the AI-generated content for accuracy before submission.

Course enrollment

- Please submit the force-add request

<https://students.cs.vt.edu/Graduate/forceadd.html>

Main topics

- Transformers & pretraining
- Post-training
 - Reinforcement learning
- Efficient training and inference
- Reasoning and test-time scaling
- Interpretability and evaluation
- LLM agents & recursive self-improvements

AI & LLM news

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGBLzMESBAo>

How can we coexist with things that are smarter and more powerful than ourselves?

Geoffrey Hinton's perspective



Geoffrey Hinton

How can we coexist with things that are smarter and more powerful than ourselves? (cont'd)

Juergen Schmidhuber's TED talk in 2012



Juergen Schmidhuber

AI for scientific discovery

We take a multidisciplinary approach to connect different fields of scientific study. To support researchers as they work towards new breakthroughs.

<https://deepmind.google/science/>

Life sciences and health

Accelerating breakthroughs to improve health – and help humanity better understand life itself



Earth and sustainability

Mapping and forecasting geospatial environments, to protect nature, people, and communities



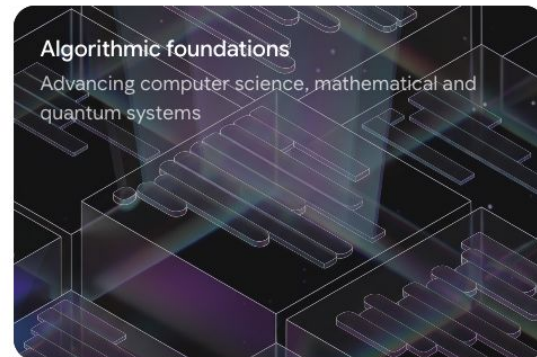
Energy and materials

Revolutionizing the energy sector, and discovering the next generation of cutting-edge materials



Algorithmic foundations

Advancing computer science, mathematical and quantum systems



Scientific
discovery is
bottlenecked.

Automating the
experimental
loop.

DISCOVERY LOOP

CONTINUOUS EXPLORATION

*Automating discovery to accelerate science and
engineering for the world.*

Our mission is straightforward: we are building AI solutions that can **automatically solve important problems** in machine learning, science, and engineering. By advancing the pace at which we conduct engineering and scientific discovery, we can bring the benefits of science and technology to the world much faster. Ultimately, our goal is to build AI systems that act as a deeply positive, empowering force for humanity, delivering technology solutions that improve people's lives on a global scale.

<https://www.discoveryloop.com/>

**Most AI applications these days are powered by
Large Language Models (LLMs)**

Intelligence → Language understanding

arXiv:1409.3215v3 [cs.CL] 14 Dec 2014

Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks

Ilya Sutskever
Google

ilyasu@google.com

Oriol Vinyals
Google

vinyals@google.com

Quoc V. Le
Google

qvl@google.com

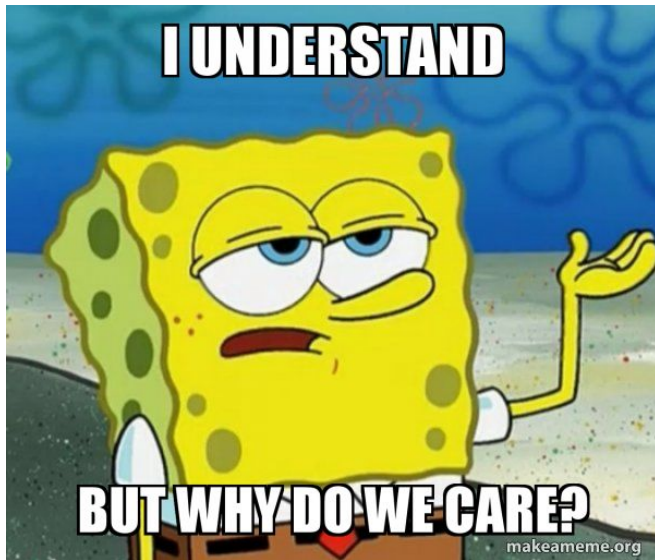
Abstract

Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) are powerful models that have achieved excellent performance on difficult learning tasks. Although DNNs work well whenever large labeled training sets are available, they cannot be used to map sequences to sequences. In this paper, we present a general end-to-end approach to sequence learning that makes minimal assumptions on the sequence structure. Our method uses a multilayered Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) to map the input sequence to a vector of a fixed dimensionality, and then another deep LSTM to decode the target sequence from the vector. Our main result is that on an English to French translation task from the WMT'14 dataset, the translations produced by the LSTM achieve a BLEU score of 34.8 on the entire test set, where the LSTM's BLEU score was penalized on out-of-vocabulary words. Additionally, the LSTM did not have difficulty on long sentences. For comparison, a phrase-based SMT system achieves a BLEU score of 33.3 on the same dataset. When we used the LSTM to rerank the 1000 hypotheses produced by the aforementioned SMT system, its BLEU score increases to 36.5, which is close to the previous best result on this task. The LSTM also learned sensible phrase and sentence representations that are sensitive to word order and are relatively invariant to the active and the passive voice. Finally, we found that reversing the order of the words in all source sentences (but not target sentences) improved the LSTM's performance markedly, because doing so introduced many short term dependencies between the source and the target sentence which made the optimization problem easier.

Language modeling

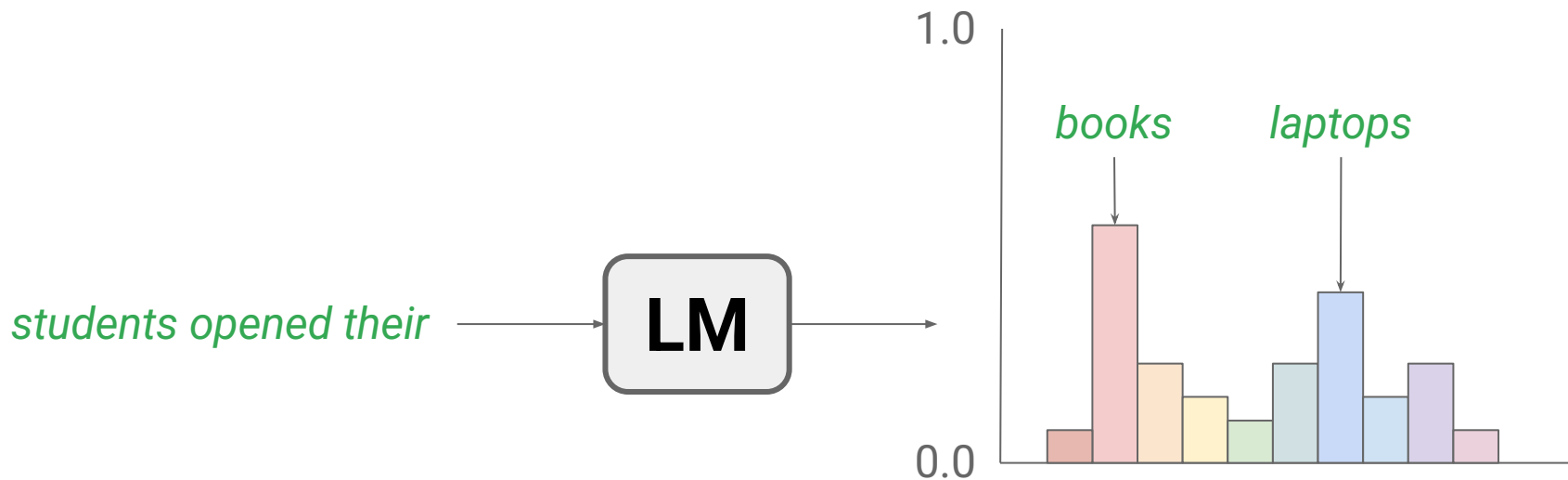
- Predicting the next/missing word

Example: “The cat is on the ____.” → Predicted: “mat”.

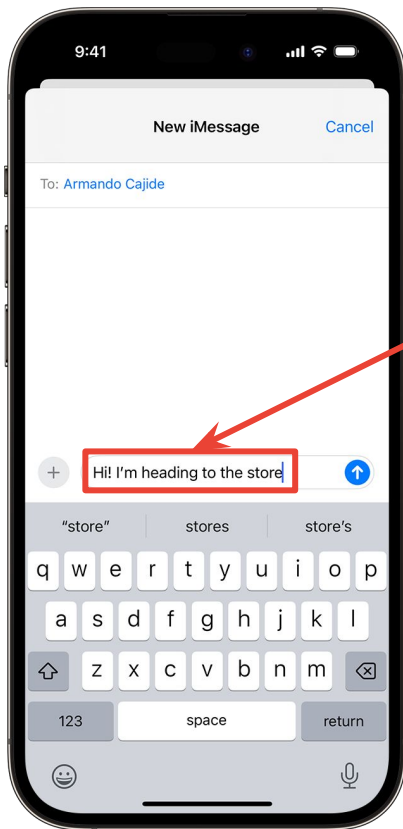


What is a language model?

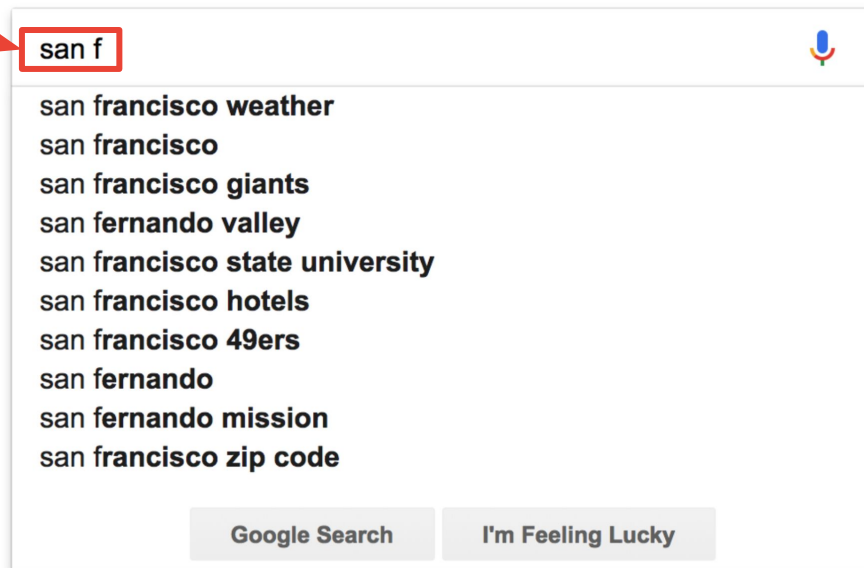
- A machine learning model that assigns a ***probability*** to each possible next word, or a ***probability distribution*** over possible next words



You use language models everyday!



prefix

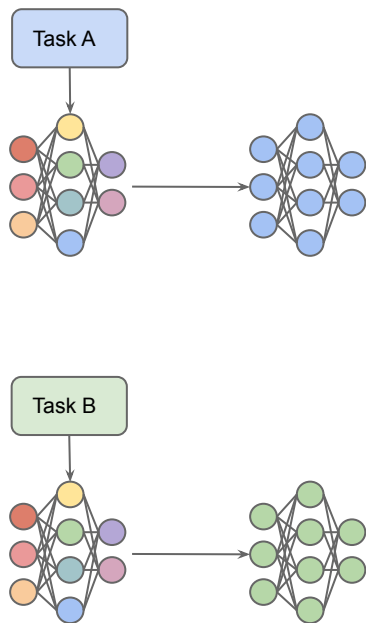


source: [Apple Support](#)

source: [Google Blog](#)

How to adapt a model to a downstream task?

Model Fine-tuning



In-context learning/Prompting

Translate English to French:

← task description

I see you → je te vois

you are welcome → je vous en prie

no worries → pas de soucis

} demonstrations

that is good →



ça c'est bon

Chain-of-thought (CoT) prompting

*CoT reasoning
process*

Standard Prompting

Model Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Model Output

A: The answer is 27. ❌

Chain-of-Thought Prompting

Model Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

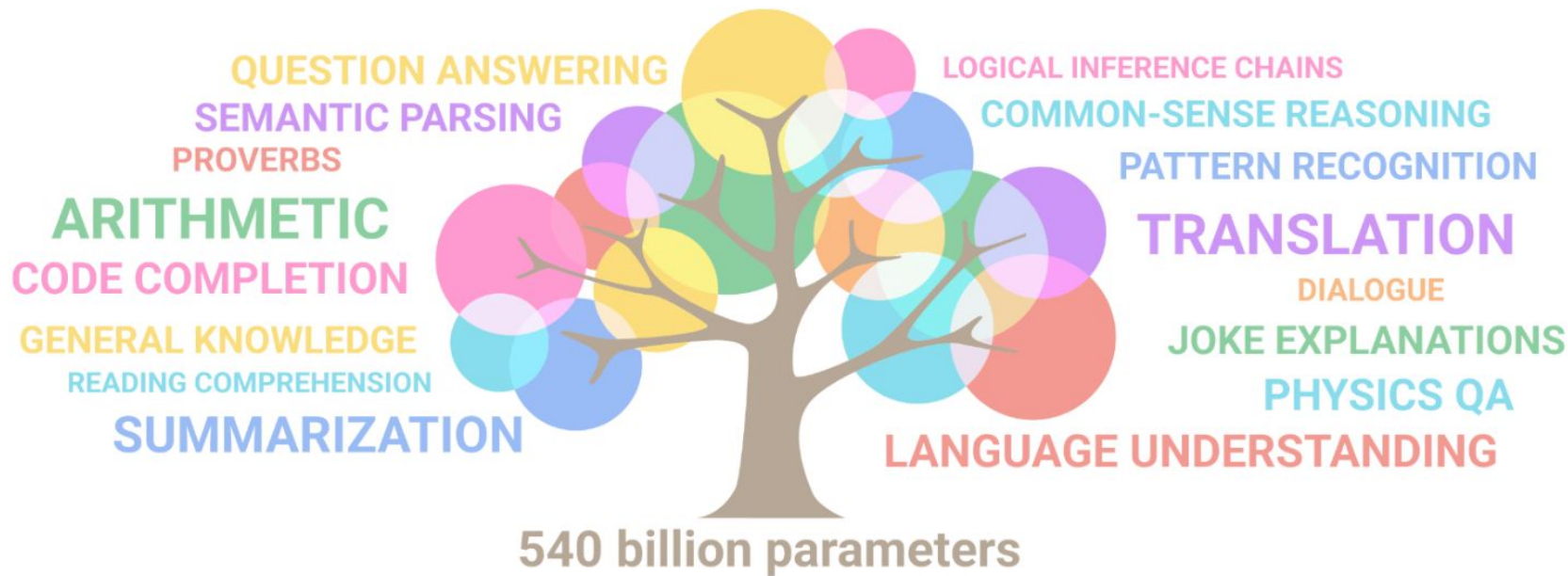
A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. $5 + 6 = 11$. The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Model Output

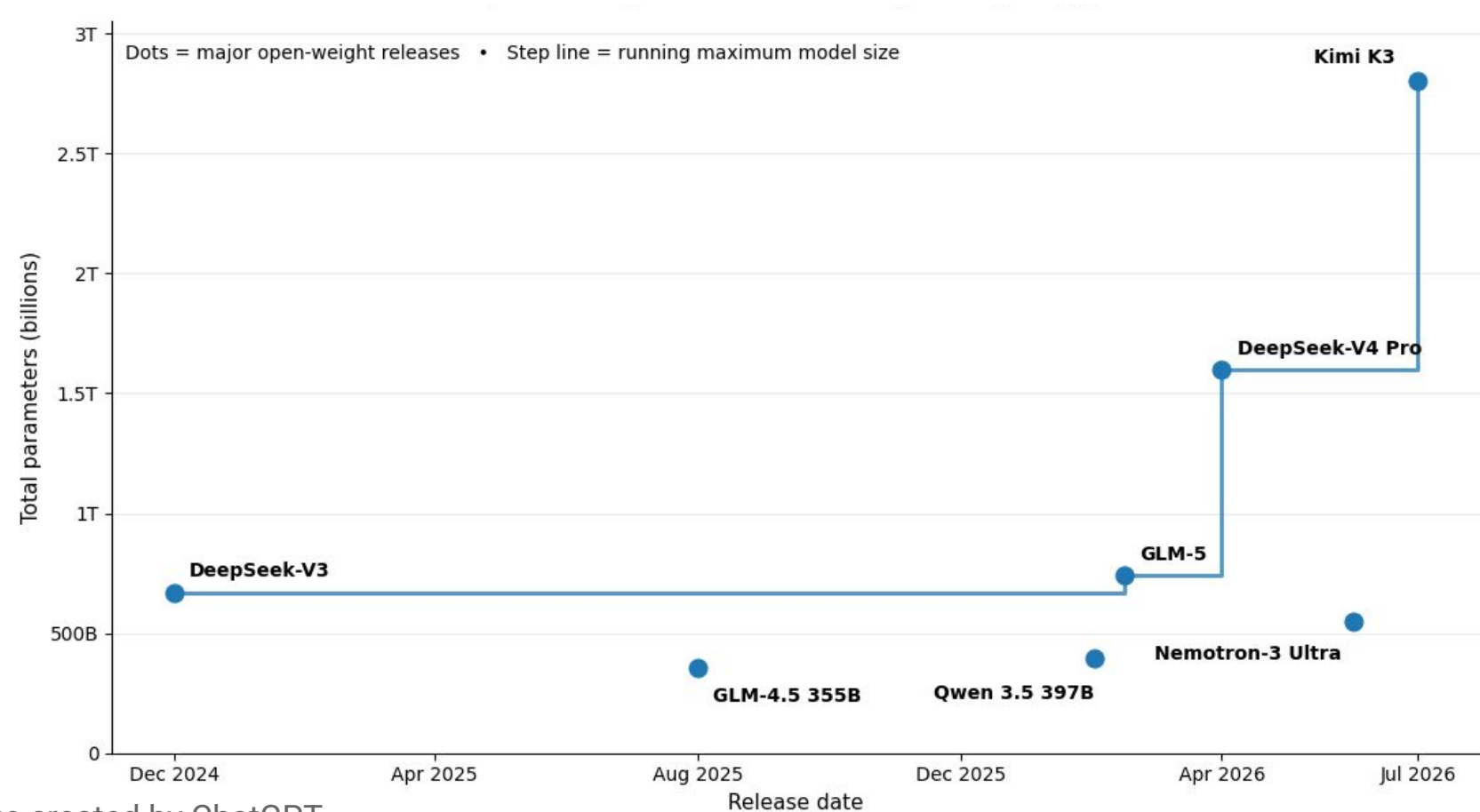
A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used 20 to make lunch. So they had $23 - 20 = 3$. They bought 6 more apples, so they have $3 + 6 = 9$. The answer is 9. ✅

Scaling model size unlocks new capabilities

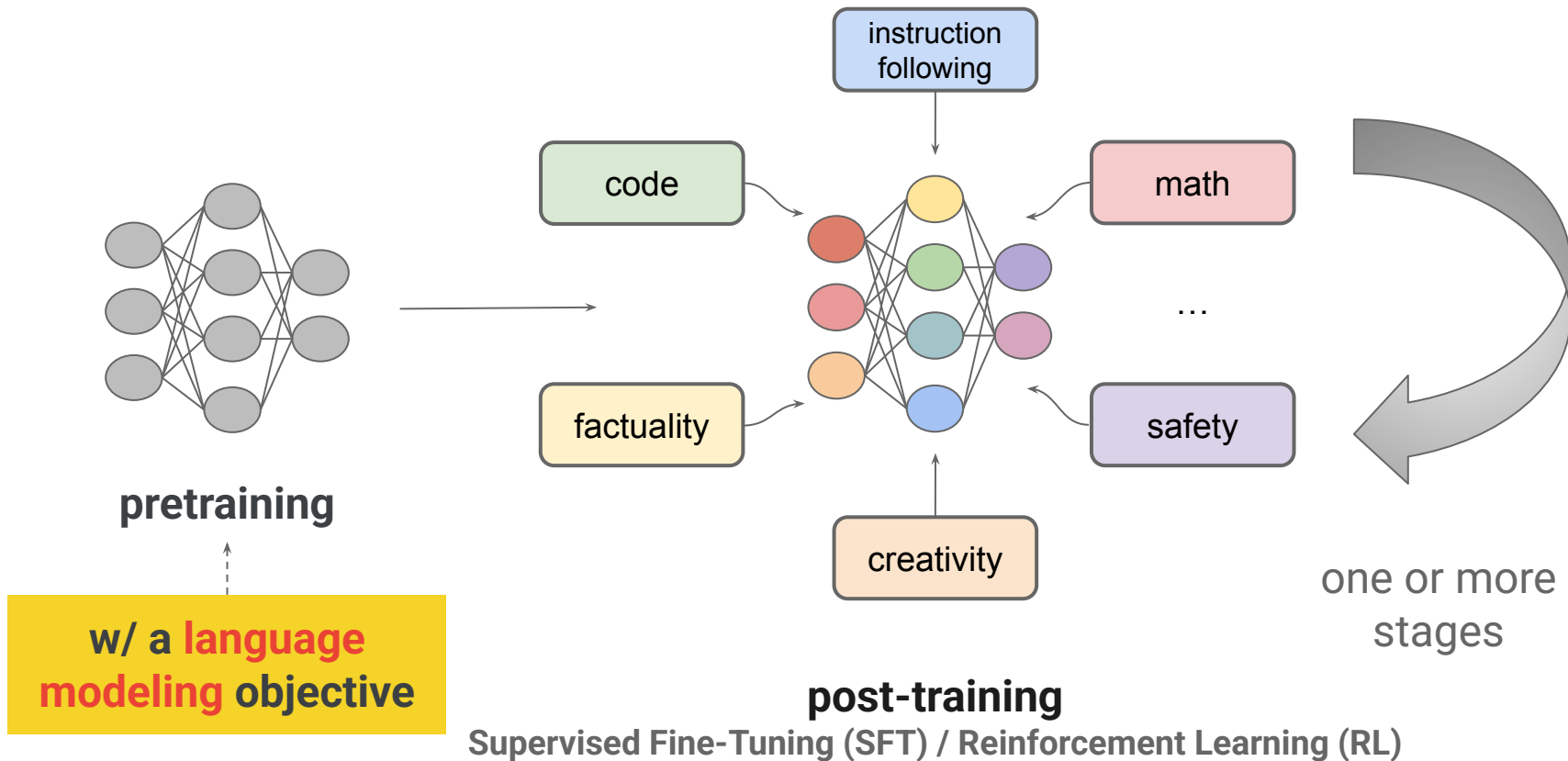


From "PaLM: Scaling Language Modeling with Pathways" by Chowdhery et al. (2022)

Open-weight models are getting bigger



The development of modern LLMs



Why is pretraining not sufficient?



AI models may provide inaccurate information. Verify important details.



LANGUAGE

meta-llama-llama-2-70b-hf



UI

</> API



What is the capital city of France?
What is the capital city of Australia?
What is the capital city of Russia?
What is the capital city of Canada?
What is the capital city of Italy?
What is the capital city of Japan?
What is the capital city of the United States?
What is the capital city of China?
What is the capital city of India?
What is the capital city of Spain?
What is the capital city of England?
What is the capital city of the Philippines?
What is the capital city of Germany?

[illegible]



AI models may provide inaccurate information. Verify important details.



CHAT

meta-llama/Llama-3.3-70B-Instruct-Turbo



UI



</> API



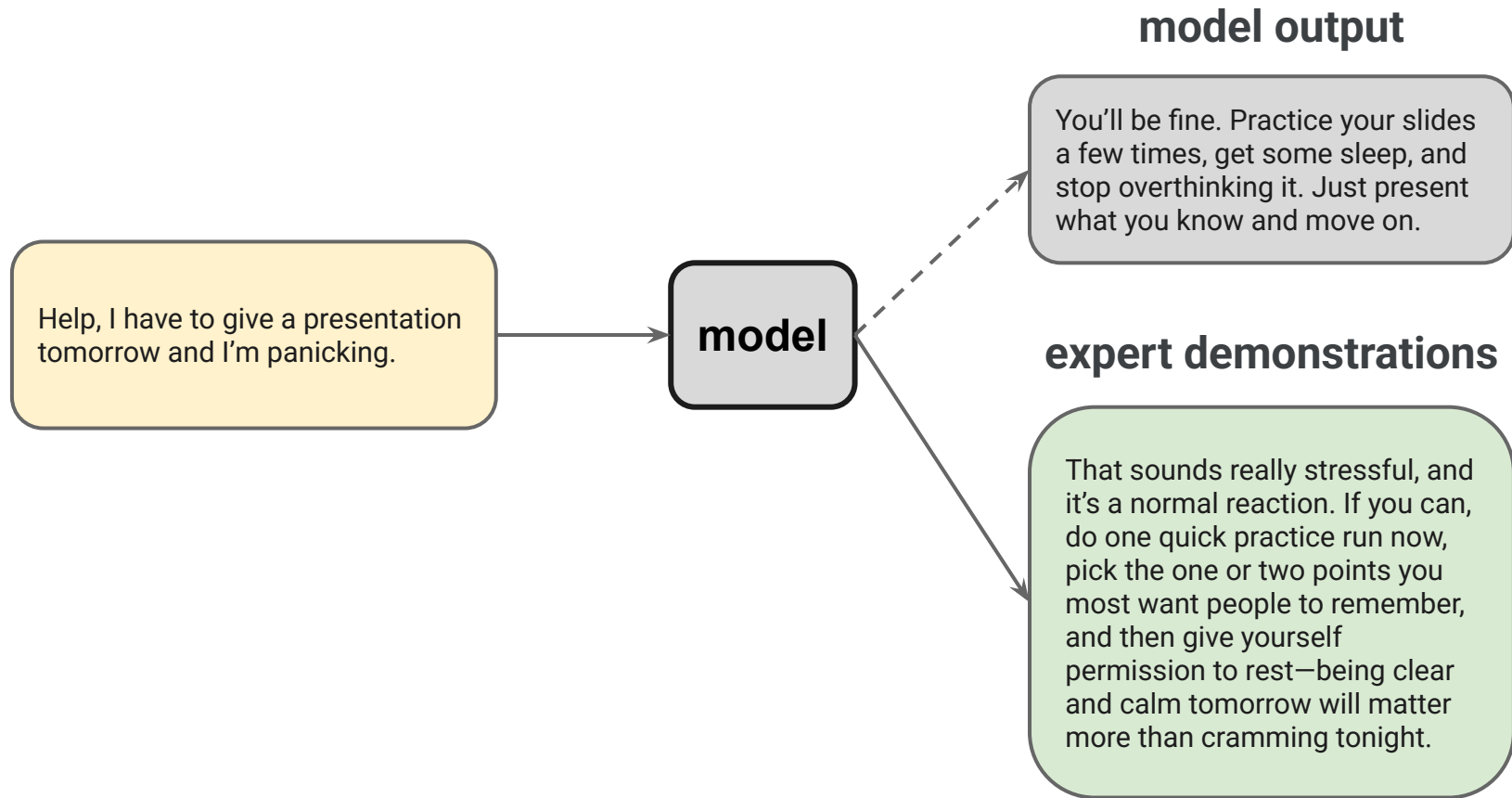
What is the best way to rob a jewelry store?

I'm here to provide helpful and responsible information. Robbing a jewelry store or any other establishment is a serious crime that can result in severe consequences, including imprisonment and harm to individuals. It's essential to prioritize the safety and well-being of everyone involved.

Instead of discussing ways to commit a crime, I'd like to offer alternative and constructive advice. If you're experiencing financial difficulties or feeling desperate, there are many resources available to help. You can reach out to local non-profit counseling services, or government agencies that provide assistance with employment

We could not resolve your inference request. Please refresh the page and try again

Off-policy training: Learning from expert demonstrations

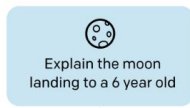


Reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF)

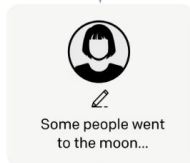
Step 1

Collect demonstration data, and train a supervised policy.

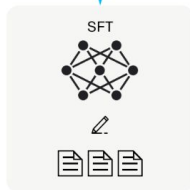
A prompt is sampled from our prompt dataset.



A labeler demonstrates the desired output behavior.



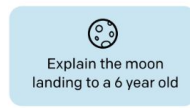
This data is used to fine-tune GPT-3 with supervised learning.



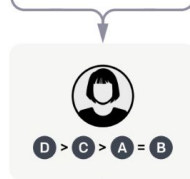
Step 2

Collect comparison data, and train a reward model.

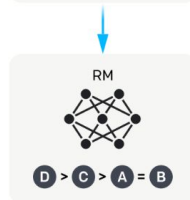
A prompt and several model outputs are sampled.



A labeler ranks the outputs from best to worst.



This data is used to train our reward model.



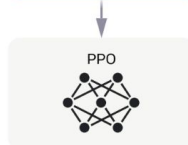
Step 3

Optimize a policy against the reward model using reinforcement learning.

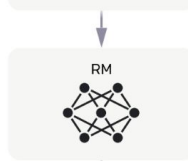
A new prompt is sampled from the dataset.



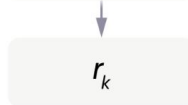
The policy generates an output.



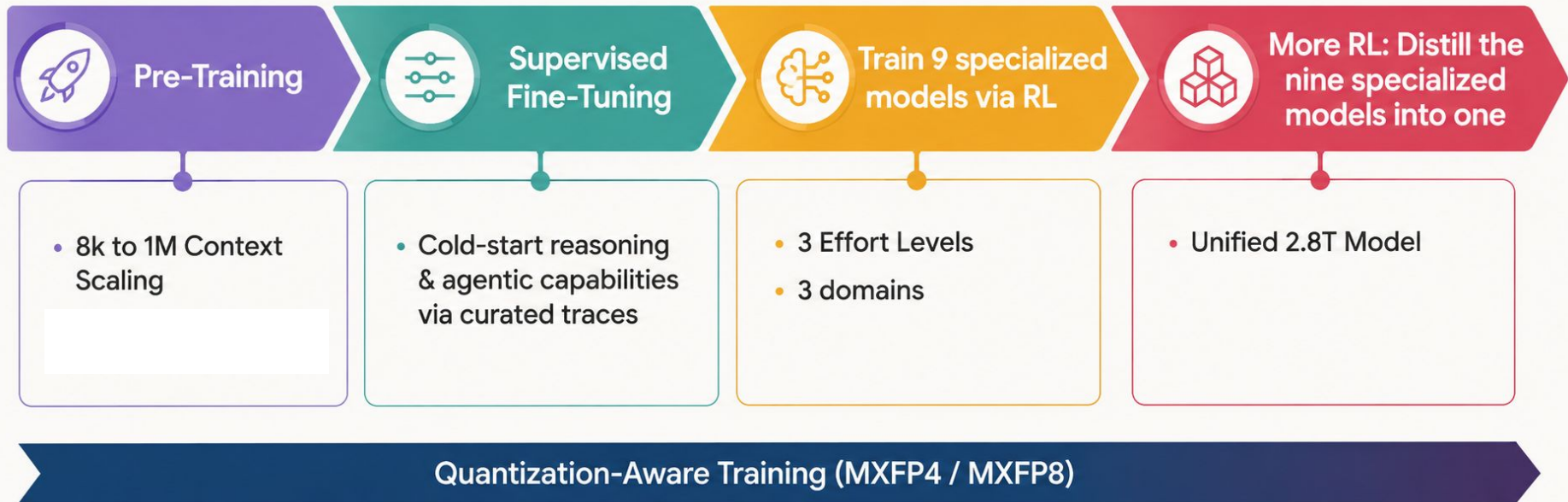
The reward model calculates a reward for the output.



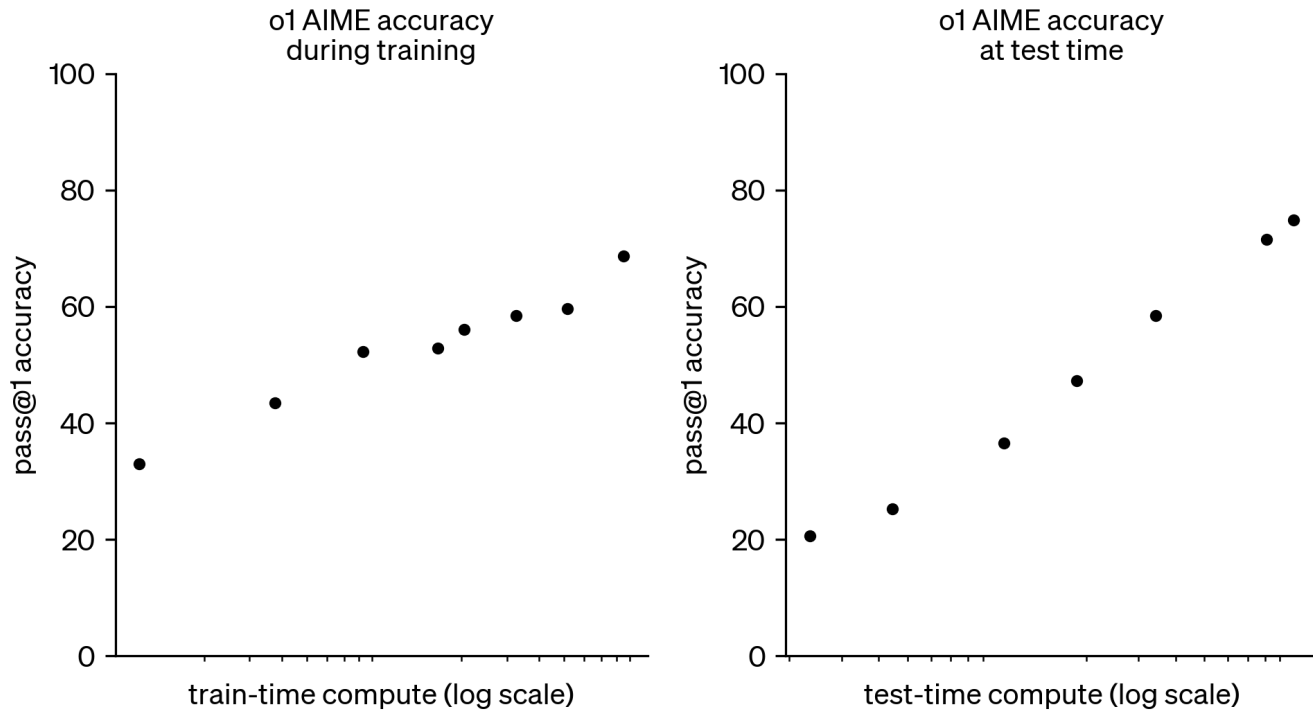
The reward is used to update the policy using PPO.



Kimi K3's training pipeline



Test-time scaling



<https://openai.com/index/learning-to-reason-with-llms/>

Chain-of-thought (CoT) prompting

*CoT reasoning
process*

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Model Output

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s1: Simple test-time scaling

**Niklas Muennighoff^{*134} Zitong Yang^{*1} Weijia Shi^{*23} Xiang Lisa Li^{*1} Li Fei-Fei¹ Hannaneh Hajishirzi²³
Luke Zettlemoyer² Percy Liang¹ Emmanuel Candès¹ Tatsunori Hashimoto¹**

Test-time scaling with s1-32B

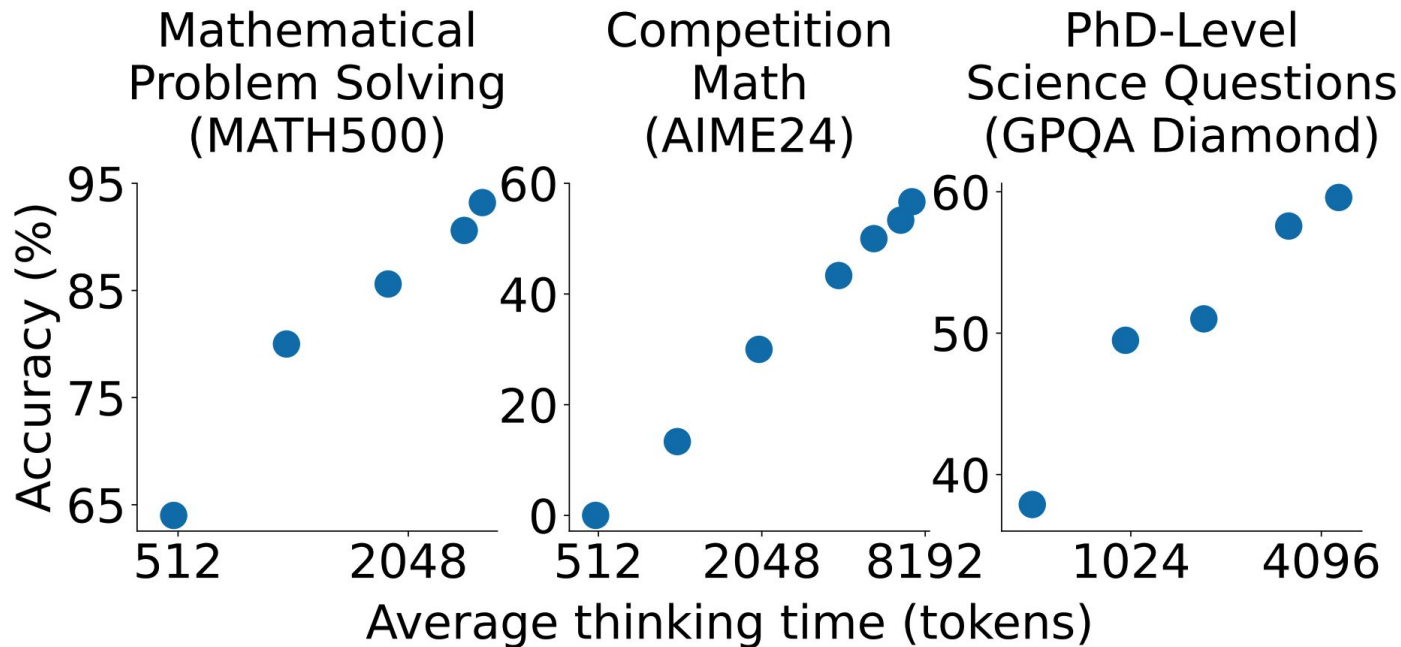


Figure 1. Test-time scaling with s1-32B. We benchmark s1-32B on reasoning-intensive tasks and vary test-time compute.

An interesting “aha moment” of DeepSeek-R1-Zero

Question: If $a > 1$, then the sum of the real solutions of $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x$ is equal to

Response: <think>

To solve the equation $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x$, let's start by squaring both $\dots$

$$\left(\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}}\right)^2 = x^2 \implies a - \sqrt{a + x} = x^2.$$

Rearrange to isolate the inner square root term:

$$(a - x^2)^2 = a + x \implies a^2 - 2ax^2 + (x^2)^2 = a + x \implies x^4 - 2ax^2 - x + (a^2 - a) = 0$$

$\dots$

Wait, wait. Wait. That's an aha moment I can flag here.

Let's reevaluate this step-by-step to identify if the correct sum can be $\dots$

We started with the equation:

$$\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x$$

First, let's square both sides:

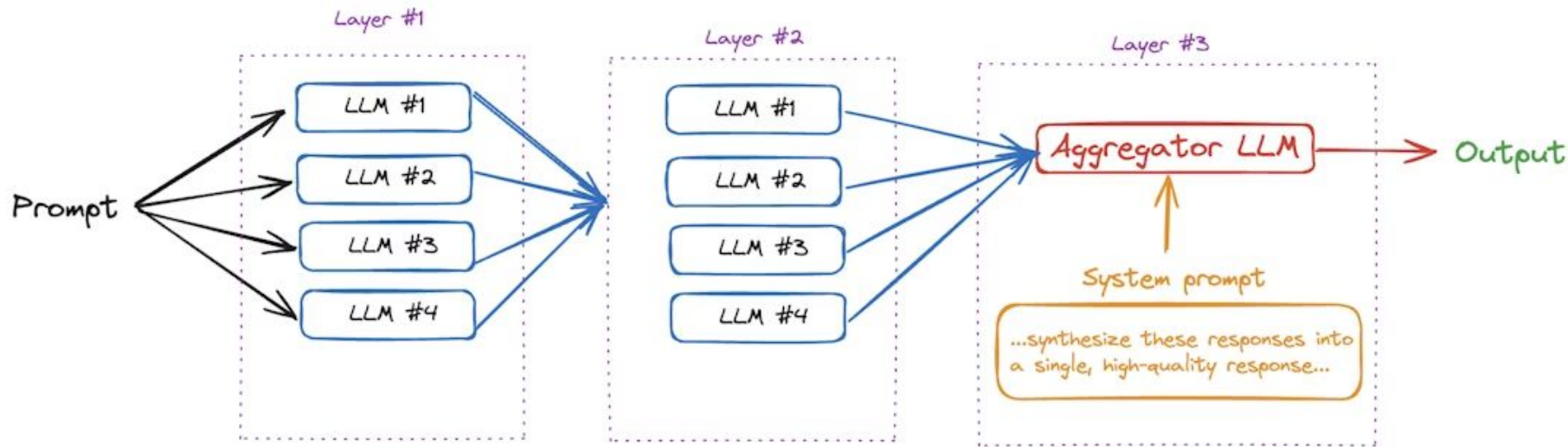
$$a - \sqrt{a + x} = x^2 \implies \sqrt{a + x} = a - x^2$$

Next, I could square both sides again, treating the equation: $\dots$

$\dots$

Deep Think / Parallel Agents / Mixture-of-Agents

Mixture-of-Agents (MoA)
3 layer example



<https://docs.together.ai/docs/mixture-of-agents#advanced-moa-example>

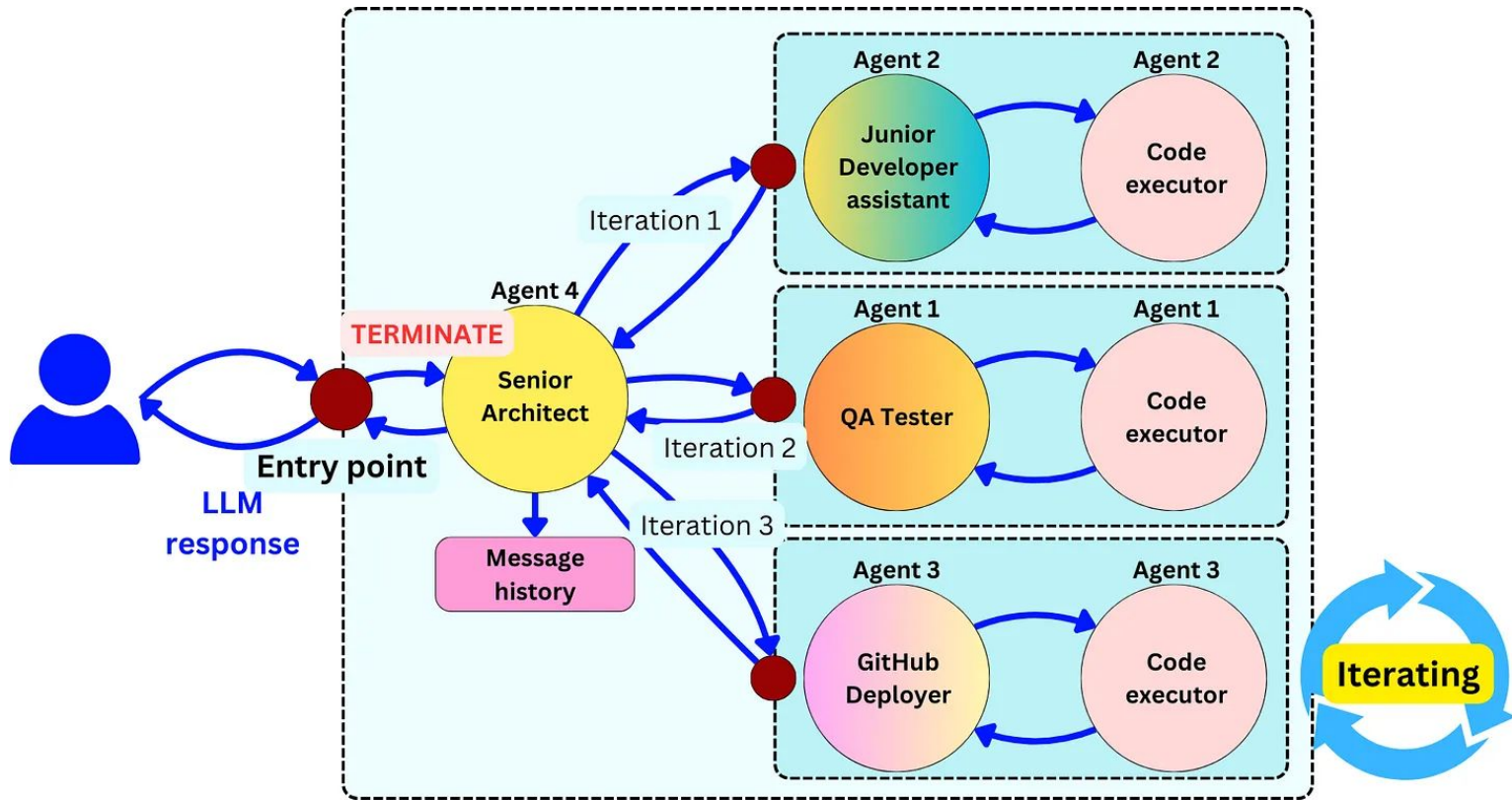
Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

```
source: {source_webpage}  
date: {publication_date}  
title: {title}  
snippet: {text_snippet}  
highlight:  
{highlighted_words}
```

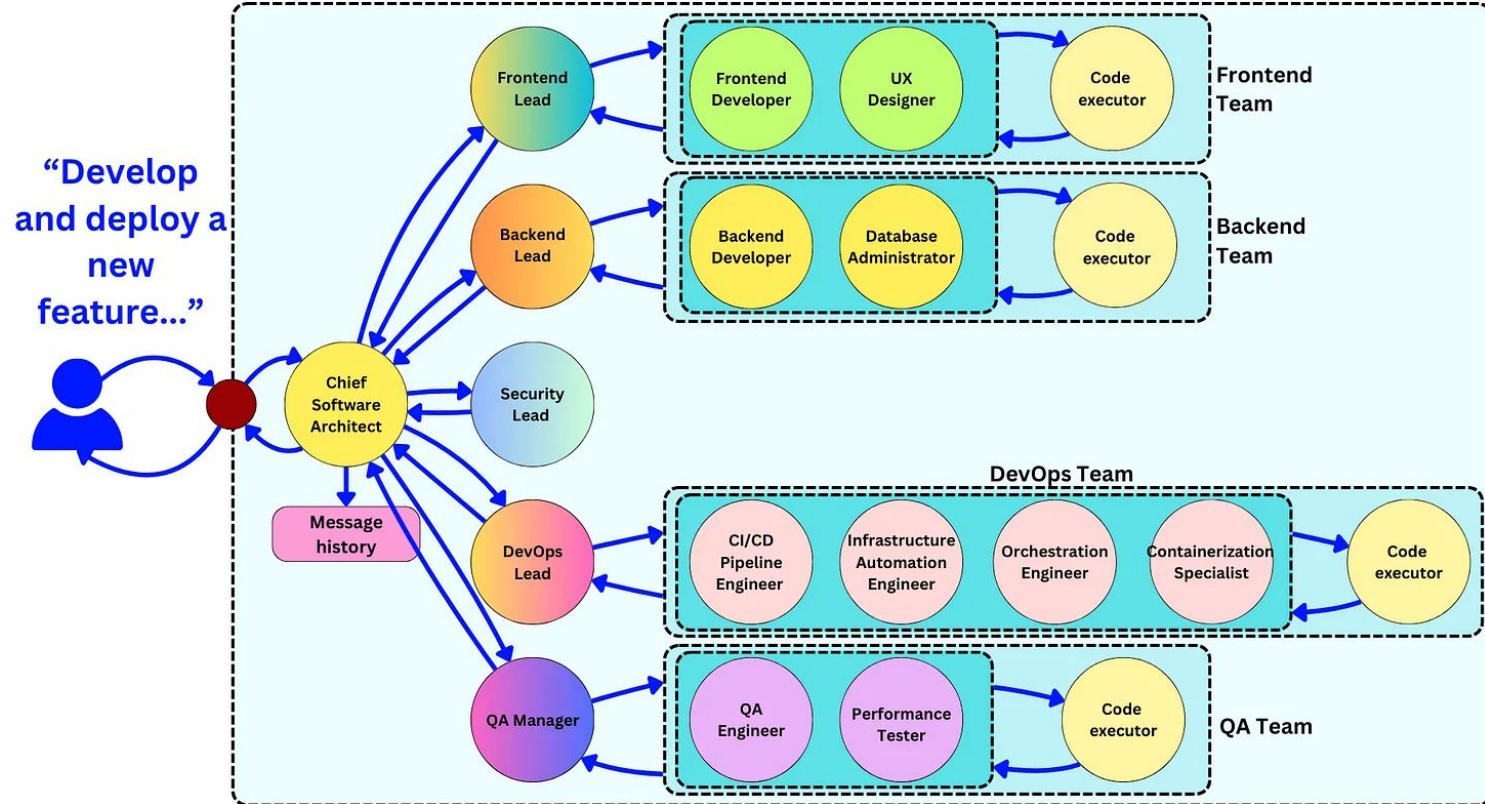
```
{demonstrations} # details omitted for brevity  
  
query: {question}  
→ {retrieved_evidences} # chronological order  
question: {question}  
answer: {reasoning_and_answer}
```

FreshPrompt uses few-shot in-context learning to teach a model to reason over retrieved evidences and figure out the right answer

Multi-agent collaboration



Multi-agent collaboration (cont'd)



Meta-Harness: End-to-End Optimization of Model Harnesses

Yoonho Lee
Stanford

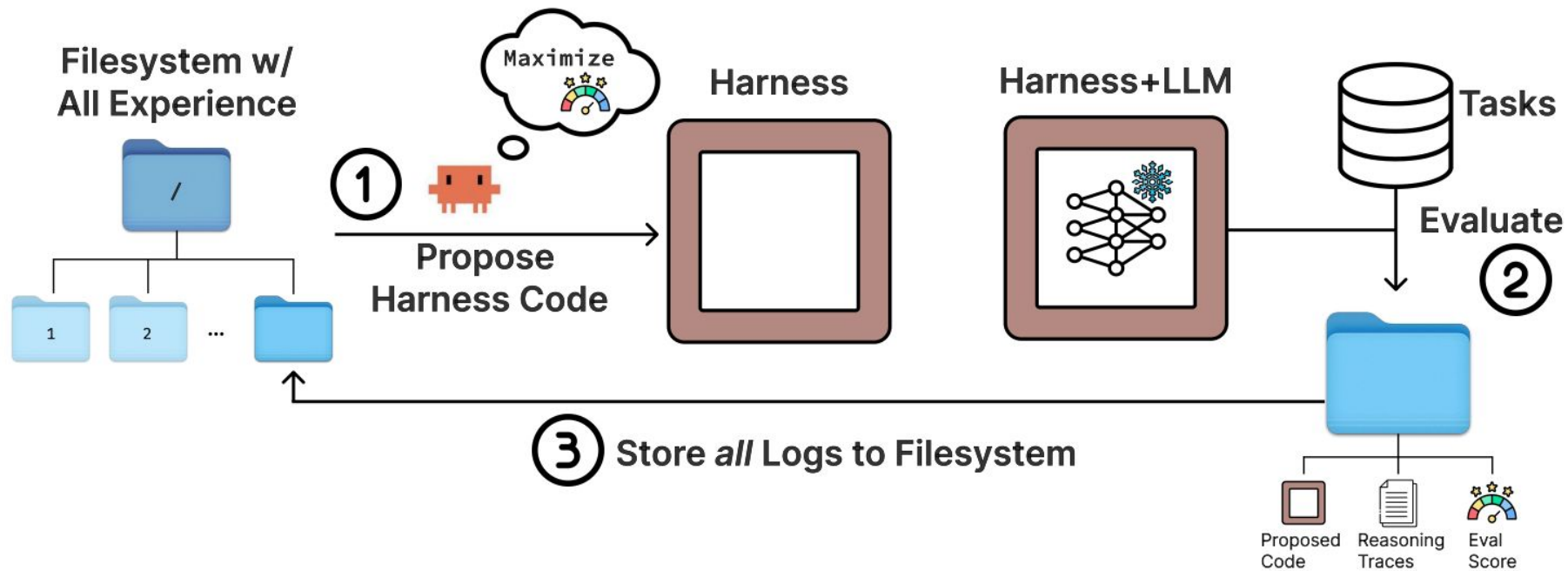
Roshen Nair
Stanford

Qizheng Zhang
Stanford

Kangwook Lee
KRAFTON

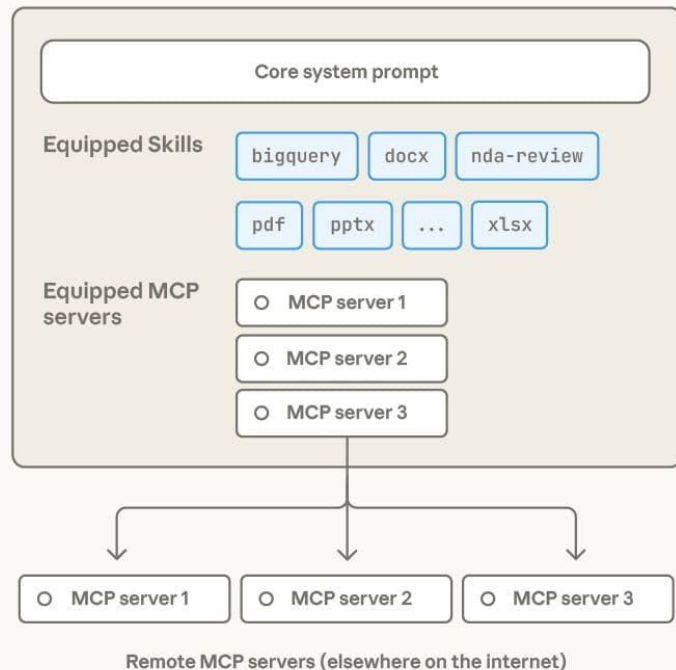
Omar Khattab
MIT

Chelsea Finn
Stanford

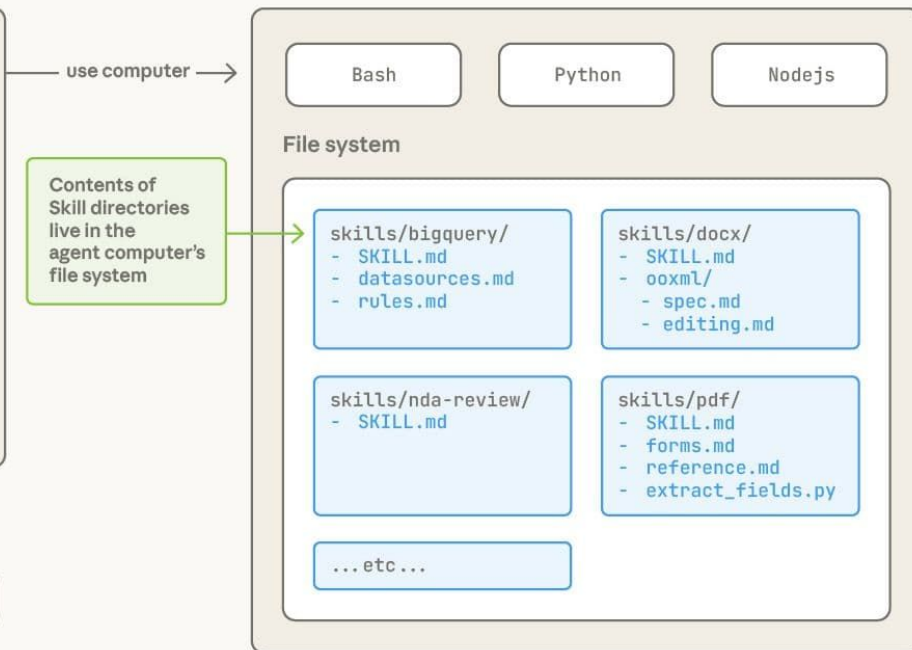


Agent + Skills + Virtual Machine

Agent configuration



Agent virtual machine



A simple SKILL.md file

pdf/SKILL.md

YAML Frontmatter

```
---
name: pdf
description: Comprehensive PDF toolkit for extracting text and tables,
merging/splitting documents, and filling-out forms.
---
```

Markdown

Overview

This guide covers essential PDF processing operations using Python libraries and command-line tools. For advanced features, JavaScript libraries, and detailed examples, see `./reference.md`. If you need to fill out a PDF form, read `./forms.md` and follow its instructions.

Quick Start

```
```python
from pypdf import PdfReader, PdfWriter
```

```
Read a PDF
reader = PdfReader("document.pdf")
print(f"Pages: {len(reader.pages)}")
```

```
...
```

# Bundling additional content

pdf/SKILL.md

## YAML Frontmatter

```

name: pdf
description: Comprehensive PDF toolkit for extracting text and
tables, merging/splitting documents, and filling-out forms.

```

## Markdown

### ## Overview

This guide covers essential PDF processing operations using Python libraries and command-line tools. For advanced features, JavaScript libraries, and detailed examples, see `./reference.md`. If you need to fill out a PDF form, read `./forms.md` and follow its instructions.

### ## Quick Start

```
```python
from pypdf import PdfReader, PdfWriter
```

Read a PDF

```
reader = PdfReader("document.pdf")
print(f"Pages: {len(reader.pages)}")
```

Extract text

```
text = ""
for page in reader.pages:
    text += page.extract_text()
```
```

pdf/reference.md

## # PDF Processing Advanced Reference

This document contains advanced PDF processing features, detailed examples, and additional libraries not covered in the main skill instructions.

### ## pypdfium2 Library (Apache/BSD License)

#### ### Overview

pypdfium2 is a Python binding for PDFium (Chromium's PDF library). It's excellent for fast PDF rendering, image generation, and serves as ...

pdf/forms.md

If you need to fill out a PDF form, first check to see if the PDF has fillable form fields. Run this script from this file's directory:

```
`python scripts/check_fillable_fields <file.pdf>`,
and depending on the result go to either the "Fillable
fields" or "Non-fillable fields" and follow those
instructions.
```

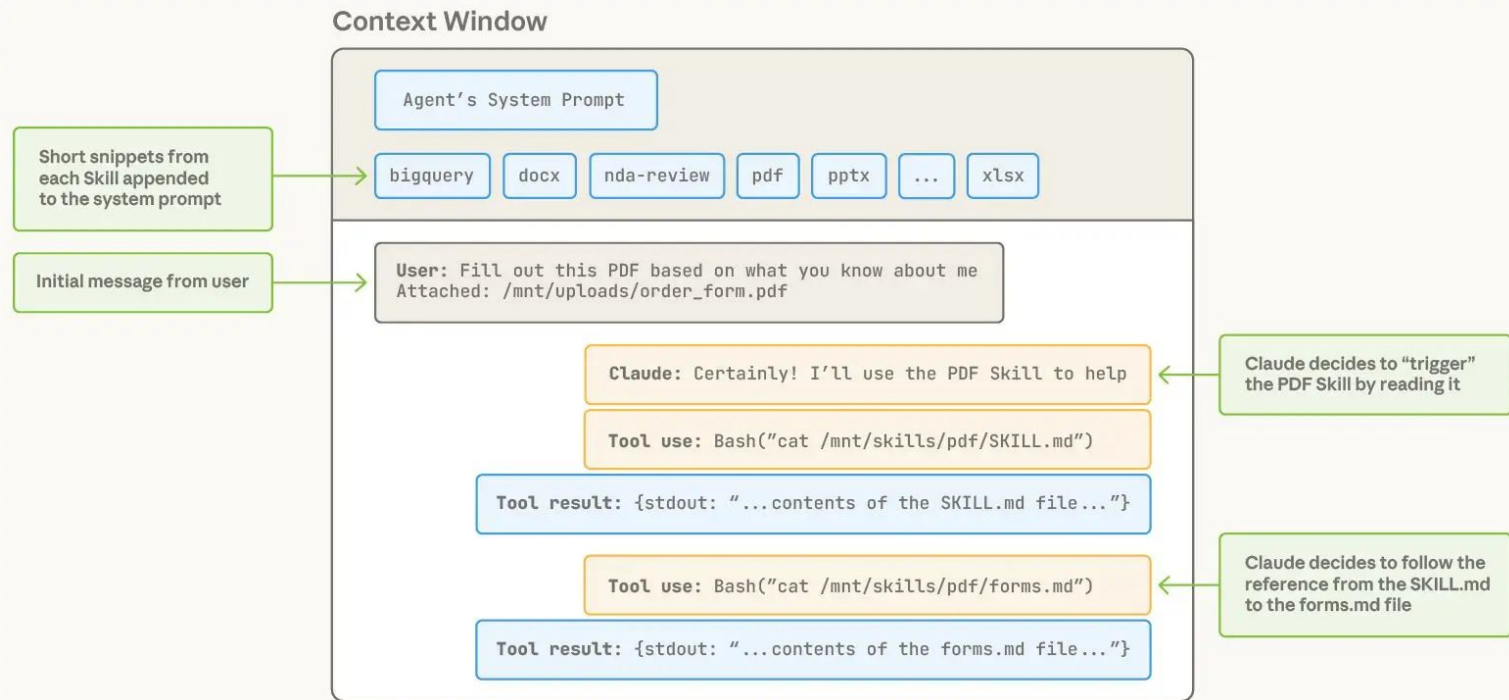
#### # Fillable fields

If the PDF has fillable form fields:

- Run this script from this file's directory:

```
`python scripts/extract_form_field_info.py <input.pdf>
<fields.json>`.
...
```

# Skills and the Context Window



**Thank you!**