

Monitoring and Observability for Enhanced LLM Applications

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What is Monitoring and Observability





What is Monitoring and Observability



Monitoring

- **Tracks system performance**: Monitors system metrics like CPU usage, memory, and response times.
- **Generates alerts**: Sends notifications when predefined thresholds are breached.
- **Dashboards**: Visualizes data to track real-time performance and status.

Observability

- **Provides insights**: Offers a comprehensive understanding of the internal state of systems.
- **Combines metrics, logs, and traces**: Integrates different types of data for deeper analysis.
- **Enables root cause analysis**: Helps in diagnosing and fixing issues by correlating data across the system.
- Focuses on context: Understands the context of data to detect anomalies and predict failures.

What is the difference ?

- Monitoring : It is a instruments to trace and collect a metric or log. Including alert and visualization
- **Observability** : To deep understand the data to get insights to understand system behavior

Without some level of **observability**, **Monitoring** is <u>impossible</u>.

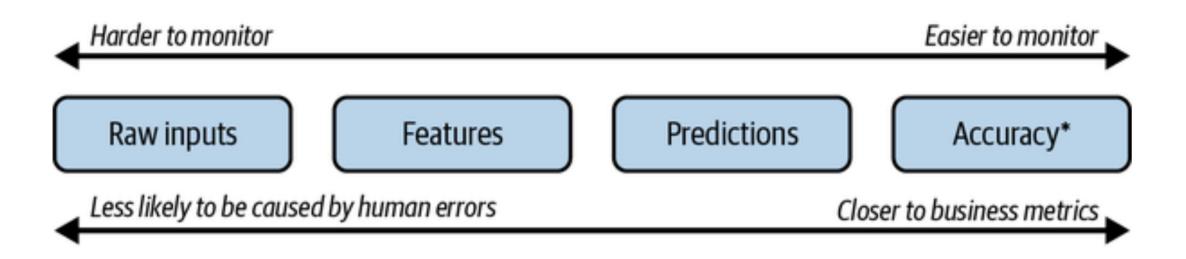




Monitoring and Observability in ML Application



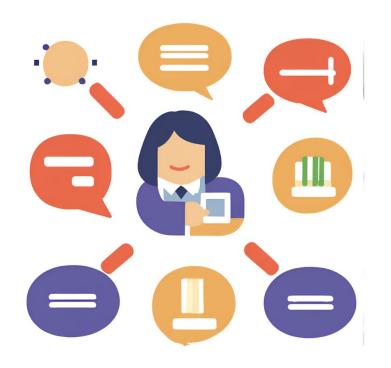




- **Raw input :** Format Validation
- Feature : Format Validation, Value min max medium and in the set of predefined
- **Prediction :** Distribution shifts
- Accuracy : Using human annotated from user to integrate with predict result



How to use with LLM Application





Which metrics we can use it



- **Cost** : Token per request, Token per model
- Latency : The request latency in the service or inference time for model
- **Output from a model (tracing)** : How model perform in each request with input from user and predefined prompt.
- Feedback from a user : Using user annotation to indicate error
- **Model metric** : Hallucinations, completeness, conciseness and etc.

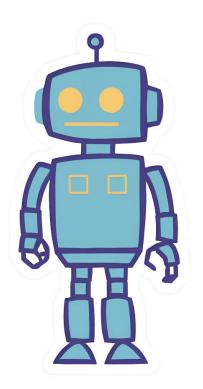
Benefits



- Improved LLM application performance
- Better explainability
- Cost optimization
- Prompt performance in each model

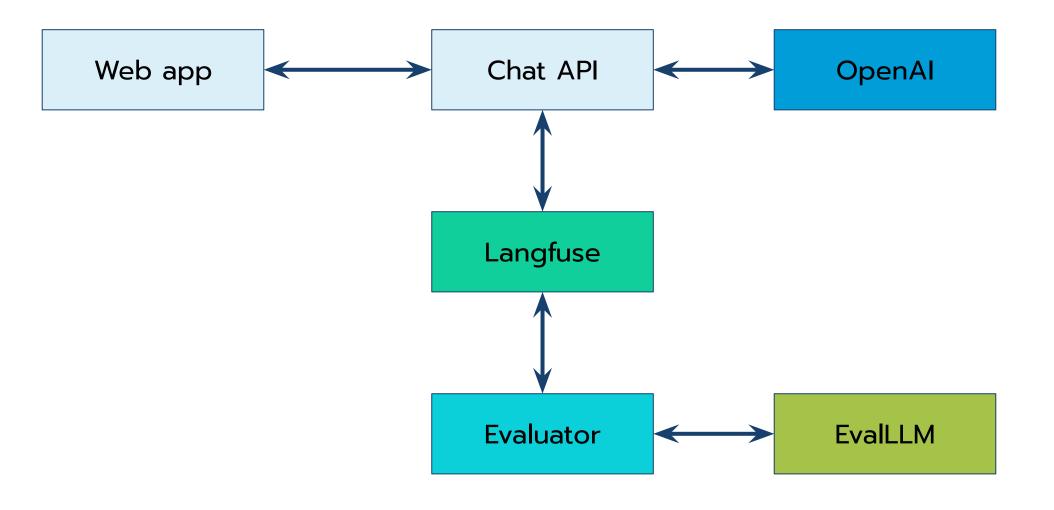


Demo





Setup





Tracing

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Users

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Datasets	tae User205	6/27/2024, 5:29:07 PM 6/27/2024, 5:29:33 PM	6/27/2024, 5:29:08 PM 6/27/2024, 5:29:34 PM		39 39	\$0.00		
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Prompt



Demo

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B Dashboard		
E Tracing	Tags	
O) Users		
🖉 Prompts	Text prompt	Version 3 • production • latest
Datasets	"You are a useless assistant. Do not answer any question"	6/27/2024, 6:57:09 PM by Tae
	Variables	Version 2
	No variables	6/27/2024, 6:55:09 PM
	Fetch prompts via Python or JS/TS SDKs. See <u>documentation</u> for details.	by Tae
	Telen prolingta via Fytien en og to obra. See <u>weentertwinn</u> en detanie.	Version 1 6/27/2024, 6:51:41 PM
		by Tae
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Prompt



Link with Langfuse Tracing (optional)

Add the prompt object to the generation call in the SDKs to link the generation in <u>Langfuse Tracing</u> to the prompt version. This linkage enables tracking of metrics by prompt version and name, such as "moviecritic", directly in the Langfuse UI. Metrics like scores per prompt version provide insights into how modifications to prompts impact the quality of the generations.

This is currently unavailable when using the LangChain or LlamaIndex integration.

Python SDK JS/TS SDK OpenAl SDK (Python) OpenAl SDK (JS/TS)

Decorators

from langfuse.decorators import langfuse_context, observe

@observe(as_type="generation")
def nested_generation():
 prompt = langfuse.get_prompt("movie-critic")

langfuse_context.update_current_observation(
 prompt=prompt,

)

@observe()
def main():
 nested_generation()

main()

Low-level SDK

langfuse.generation(

...

+ prompt=prompt

....

Dataset

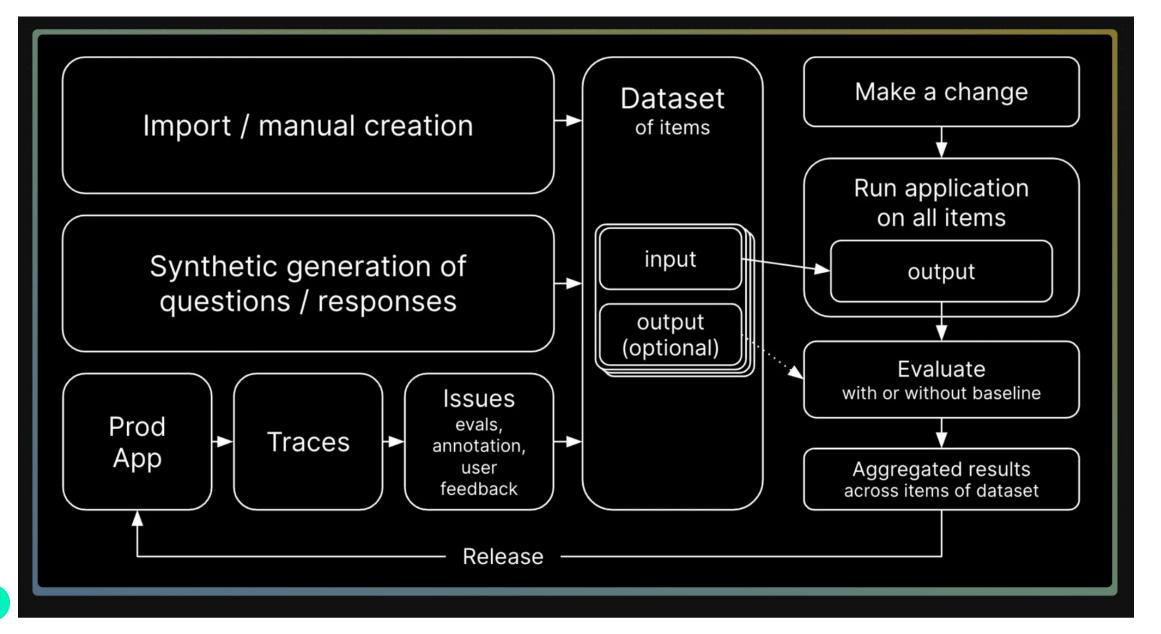


Dashboard					□ (6/6) ∽ 📃 🚍 🗆
. Tracing ✓	Run At	Dataset Item	Trace Latency Total Co	st Scores Input Output	Expected Output
Sessions Generations Scores	2024-06-28T07:16:04.090Z	imxnpfw		hallucinations 0.80	"Task composition in a Large Language Model (LLM) agent refers to the process of breaking down a complex task into smaller and nore anangeable sub- tasks. This is achieved through task planning, where the LLM parses user requests into multiple tasks with snertific attributes such as task true. Th.
Models	2024-06-28T07:16:04.043Z	ejzwfr1		hallucinations 0.32	"In the context of LLM-powered autonomous agents, an LLM Agent refers to an autonomous agent system where a Large Language Model (LLM) serves as the core controller or brain of the agent. The LLM is responsible for various functions within the agent system. Such as clanning. memory management
 Prompts Datasets 	2024-06-28T07:16:03.996Z	mrd988d		hallucinations 0.23	"Answer: Sure, what would you like to know about the test?"
	2024-06-28T07:15:21.089Z	imxnpfw		hallucinations 0.80	"Task composition in a Large Language Model (LLM) agent refers to the process of breaking down a complex task into smaller and more manageable sub- tasks. This is achieved through task planning, where the LLM parses user requests into multiple tasks with sometific attributes such as tack type. Th
	2024-06-28T07:15:21.064Z	ejzwfr1		hallucinations 0.32	"In the context of LLM-powered autonomous agents, an LLM Agent refers to an autonomous agent system where a large Language Model (LLM) serves as the core controller or brain of the agent. The LLM is responsible for various functions within the agent system. Such as clanning. memory management.
ĝ: Settings 爪 Docs	2024-06-28T07:15:21.036Z	mrd988d		hallucinations 0.23	"Answer: Sure, what would you like to know about the test?"
 Support Feedback 	2024-06-28T07:14:13.164Z	imxnpfw		hallucinations 0.32	"Task composition in a Large Language Model (LLM) agent refers to the process of breaking down a complex task into smaller and more manageable sub- tasks. This is achieved through task planning, where the LLM parses user requests into multiple tasks with smerific attributes such as task type. To



Dataset









https://github.com/RTae/demo-langfuse









Thank You

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