

TUTORIAL 9: ADVANCED USES OF LLMS & PYTHON PACKAGES

Creating Business Value with Generative AI
Fall 2025



AARHUS
BSS
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
AARHUS UNIVERSITY

31. October and 3.
November 2025 | Magnus Bender
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TODAY'S TUTORIAL



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- Install more packages
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 - There is a GUI using (importing) your pipeline from the notebook
 - Code examples for text chunking and text extraction from PDFs

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2. Implement a RAG-pipeline on your own
 - There is a partly implemented pipeline in a notebook
 - There is a GUI using (importing) your pipeline from the notebook
 - Code examples for text chunking and text extraction from PDFs
3. Use RAG for your project (*optional*)

PYTHON PACKAGES

- Why we need them
- How to manage them
- Practice in uCloud



IMPORT CUSTOM MODULES

example_import.py

```
def hello():
    print("Hello World!")

def bye():
    print("Bye!")

VARIABLE = False
```

IMPORT CUSTOM MODULES

name.py

```
import example_import

print(example_import)
print(example_import.bye, example_import.hello)

print(example_import.VARIABLE)
example_import.bye()
example_import.hello()
```

example_import.py

```
def hello():
    print("Hello World!")

def bye():
    print("Bye!")

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- Create two files: example_import.py and name.py

IMPORT CUSTOM MODULES

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example_import.py

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- Create two files: `example_import.py` and `name.py`
- Import `example_import` in `name.py`

IMPORT CUSTOM MODULES

name.py

```
import example_import

print(example_import)
print(example_import.bye, example_import.hello)

print(example_import.VARIABLE)
example_import.bye()
example_import.hello()
```

```
<module 'example_import' from './example_import.py'>
<function bye at 0x100be7760>
    <function hello at 0x100be6200>
```

example_import.py

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def hello():
    print("Hello World!")

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- Create two files: example_import.py and name.py
- Import example_import in name.py
 - example_import becomes a module

IMPORT CUSTOM MODULES

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- Create two files: `example_import.py` and `name.py`
- Import `example_import` in `name.py`
 - `example_import` becomes a module
 - Variables, classes, and functions in `example_import` are accessible via `example_import.<variable_name>`, `example_import.<class name>`, and `example_import.<function_name>`

IMPORT CUSTOM MODULES

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import example_import

print(example_import)
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print(example_import.VARIABLE)
example_import.bye()
example_import.hello()
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<module 'example_import' from './example_import.py'>
<function bye at 0x100be7760>
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```

False
Bye!
Hello World!



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    print("Bye!")
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- Create two files: example_import.py and name.py
- Import example_import in name.py
 - example_import becomes a module
 - Variables, classes, and functions in example_import are accessible via example_import.<variable_name>, example_import.<class name>, and example_import.<function_name>

MORE IMPORT STATEMENTS

name.py

```
import example_import
from example_import import hello

print(example_import.hello)
print(hello)
hello()
```

```
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
Hello World!
```

```
import sys, time

from example_import import *

import example_import as ei
```

example_import.py

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def hello():
    print("Hello World!")

def bye():
    print("Bye!")

VARIABLE = False
```

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from example_import import hello
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print(hello)
hello()
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import sys, time

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```

Import a name from a module

example_import.py

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    print("Hello World!")
```

```
def bye():
    print("Bye!")
```

```
VARIABLE = False
```

```
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
Hello World!
```

MORE IMPORT STATEMENTS

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import example_import
from example_import import hello

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example_import.py

```
def hello():
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VARIABLE = False
```

The same function, but two ways to access it.

```
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
Hello World!
```

MORE IMPORT STATEMENTS

name.py

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import example_import
from example_import import hello

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print(hello)
hello()
```

```
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
Hello World!
```

```
import sys, time
from example_import import *
import example_import as ei
```

Import two modules with one import statement

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VARIABLE = False
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MORE IMPORT STATEMENTS

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import example_import
from example_import import hello

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print(hello)
hello()
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```
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
<function hello at 0x100be6200>
Hello World!
```

```
import sys, time

from example_import import *
import example_import as ei
```

Import all variables, classes, and functions from a module

example_import.py

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MORE IMPORT STATEMENTS

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from example_import import hello

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print(hello)
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<function hello at 0x100be6200>
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Hello World!
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```
import sys, time

from example_import import *

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```

Import with a different name, use ei.<name>

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HOW TO GET PACKAGES & MODULES



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 - Possible to search there for relevant packages
 - Possible to ask ChatGPT
 - We introduced you to some useful packages

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 - We introduced you to some useful packages
- Modules may be self-created, custom modules
 - Easy way: Place multiple Python files in same directory and use `import <file name>`

PIP: PYTHON PACKAGE INSTALLER



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PIP: PYTHON PACKAGE INSTALLER

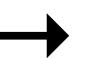
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 - ▶ See the `requirements.txt`



`requirements.txt`

`requests`
`tqdm`
`pdoc`

`pydantic`
`nicegui`

`nltk`
`numpy`
`scipy`
`scikit-learn`

`openai`
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 - ▶ `pip list`
 - ▶ `pip install <package name>`

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LET'S USE PIP



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 - But do not directly install any packages without taking a *deeper* look at it
 - Anyone can publish packages, they may be buggy, not well documented, ...
 - E.g.: Search the web for the name or ask ChatGPT about it

IMPLEMENTATION OF A RAG PIPELINE

- Step by step in a notebook
- Use the notebook with NiceGUI
- RAG pipelines in practice



NOTEBOOKS AND GUIS: CREATE A RAG PIPELINE WITH A GUI



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 - Some functions contain more code, some less → look for `TODO`

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`if __name__ == "__main__": ...`
- After you implemented all `TODOs` in the notebook and tested in the notebook, you may run the `gui.py`
 - It contains a simple NiceGUI application running your RAG-pipeline from `rag.ipynb`:
`from rag import category_list, answer_with_rag`

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`from rag import category_list, answer_with_rag`
- I will upload a `rag_solution.ipynb` later

SOME INSPIRATION

- Not in a specific order, but may be helpful ...

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```
json.loads(row['key'])
```

```
messages.append({"role": "", "content": ""})
```

```
response = client.chat.completions.create(  
    model="gpt-5-nano",  
    messages=[]  
)
```

```
response.choices[0].message.content
```

```
if categories is None or row['key'] in categories:
```

```
rows.append(row)
```

```
categories = set()
```

```
with open(file_name, 'r') as f:  
    reader = DictReader(f)
```

```
client.embeddings.create(  
    model="..."
```

```
)
```

```
if i > top_k:  
    break
```

EXTRACT TEXT FROM PDFS



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```
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- In case of more complex text extractions or other file formats:
 - Take a look at docling



<https://github.com/docling-project/docling>

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```

- In case of more complex text extractions or other file formats:
 - Take a look at docling
 - It is slightly more complex, but much more powerful
 - It may require more resources



<https://github.com/docling-project/docling>

CHUNK TEXTS



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CHUNK TEXTS

```
full_text = "...."
chunk_size = 150

chunks = []
for i in range(0, len(full_text), chunk_size):
    print(i, i+chunk_size)
    chunks.append(full_text[i:i+chunk_size])
```

CHUNK TEXTS

- Simple Python code to create chunks of a long string

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CHUNK TEXTS

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 - Set a chunk size

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CHUNK TEXTS

- Simple Python code to create chunks of a long string
 - Set a chunk size
 - Create a list for the chunks

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CHUNK TEXTS

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```

0	150
150	300
300	450
450	600
600	750
750	900
900	1050
1050	1200
1200	1350
1350	1500

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 - Iterate from 0 to length of the full text with the step size of chunk size
 - Use string slicing (same as with lists) to get each chunk
 - First chunk is substring from character 0 to 149
 - Next 150 to 299
 - ...

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EMBEDDINGS AND RETRIEVAL IN PRACTICE: CHROMA DB



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EMBEDDINGS AND RETRIEVAL IN PRACTICE: CHROMA DB

```
from pathlib import Path
import chromadb # first: pip install chromadb
import chromadb.utils.embedding_functions as embedding_functions
```

EMBEDDINGS AND RETRIEVAL IN PRACTICE: CHROMA DB

```
from pathlib import Path
import chromadb # first: pip install chromadb
import chromadb.utils.embedding_functions as embedding_functions

chroma_client = chromadb.PersistentClient(path=Path(__file__).parent/"chroma")
```

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chroma_client = chromadb.PersistentClient(path=Path(__file__).parent/"chroma")
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- Will take care of storing the documents and embeddings on disk
- Will call the OpenAI API and retrieve the most similar documents based in embeddings
- Source code available on uCloud!

SUMMARY FOR TODAY



DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
AARHUS UNIVERSITY

31. October and 3.
November 2025

Magnus Bender
Assistant Professor

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- You now have all (or mostly all) the technical prerequisites for your projects

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 - Work on your projects
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- Feedback on proposals



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