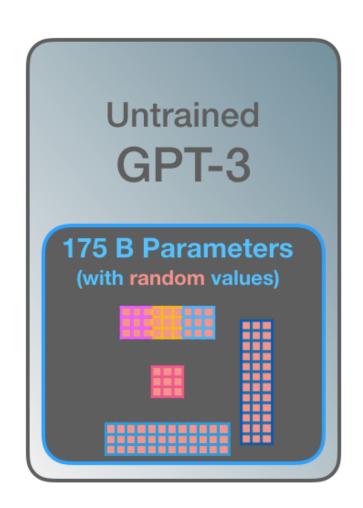
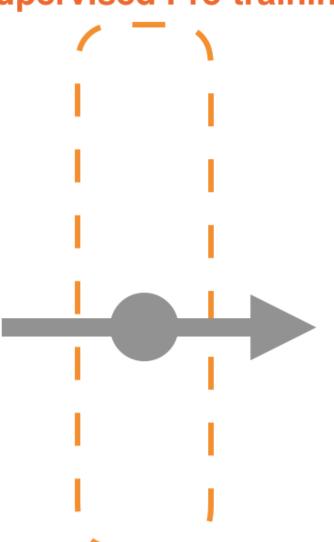
The Massive GPT-3

Unsupervised Pre-training





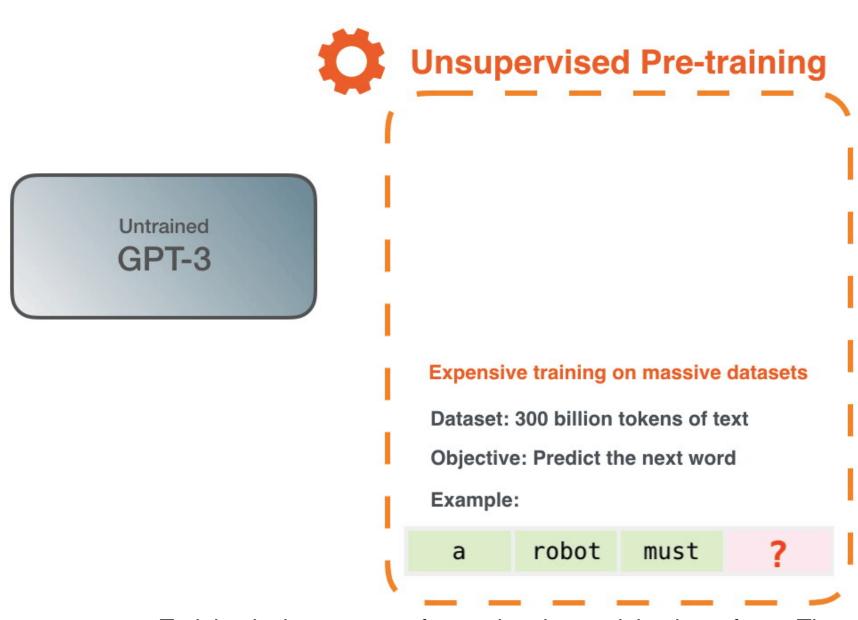


Input Prompt:

Recite the first law of robotics

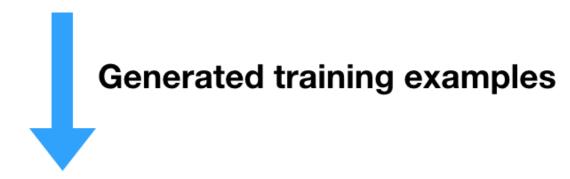


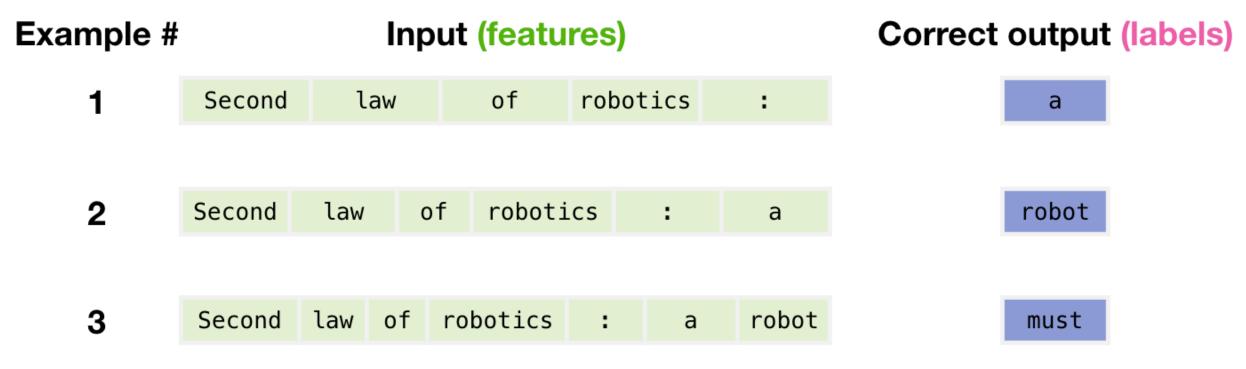
Output:



Training is the process of exposing the model to lots of text. That process has been completed. All the experiments you see now are from that one trained model. It was estimated to cost 355 GPU years and cost \$4.6m.

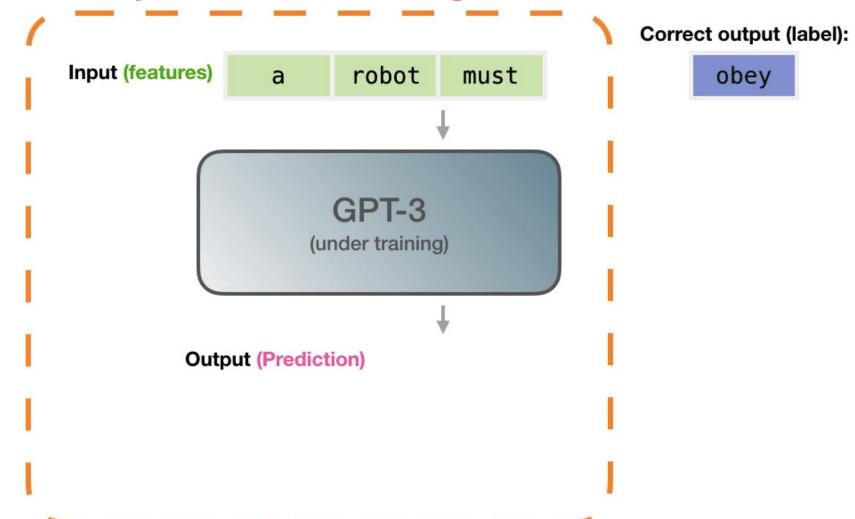
Text: Second Law of Robotics: A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings



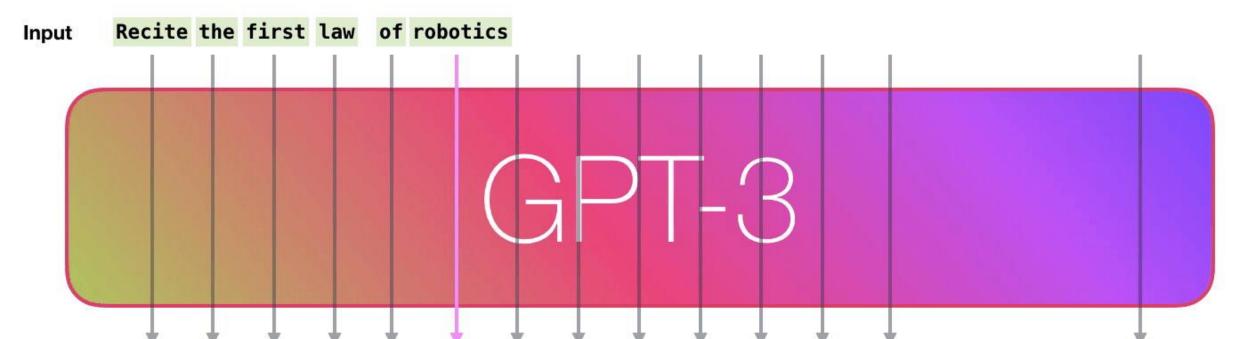


...

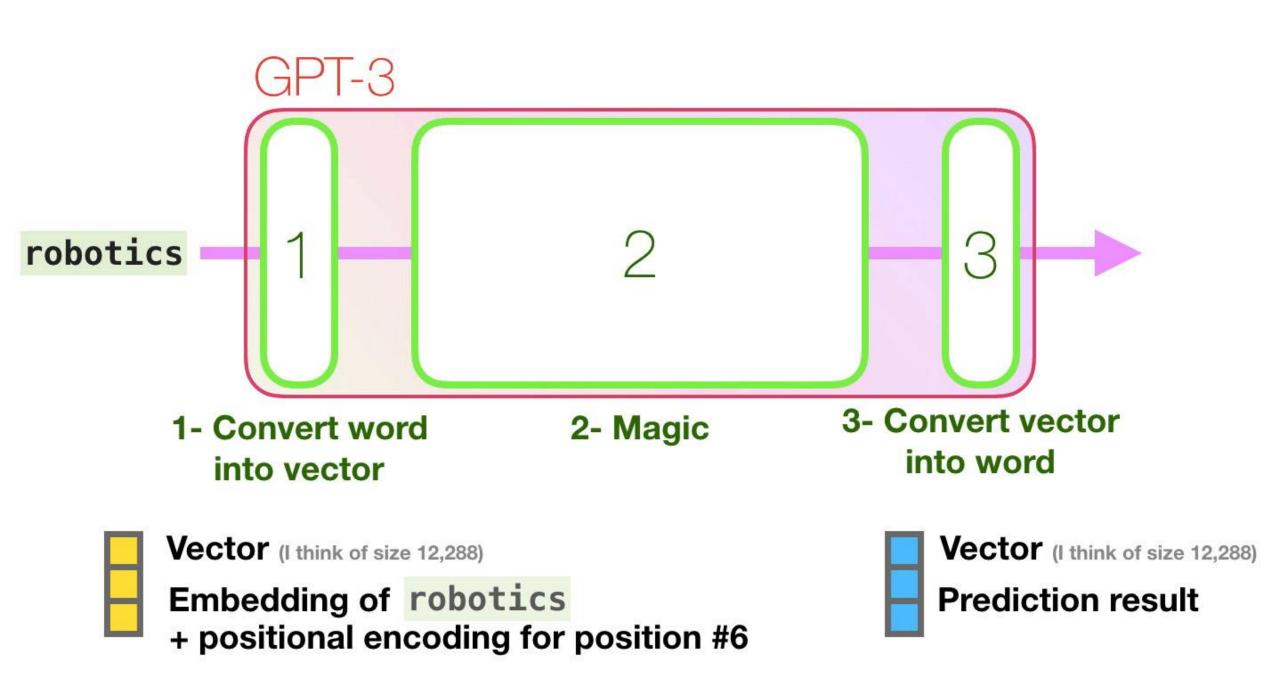
Unsupervised Pre-training

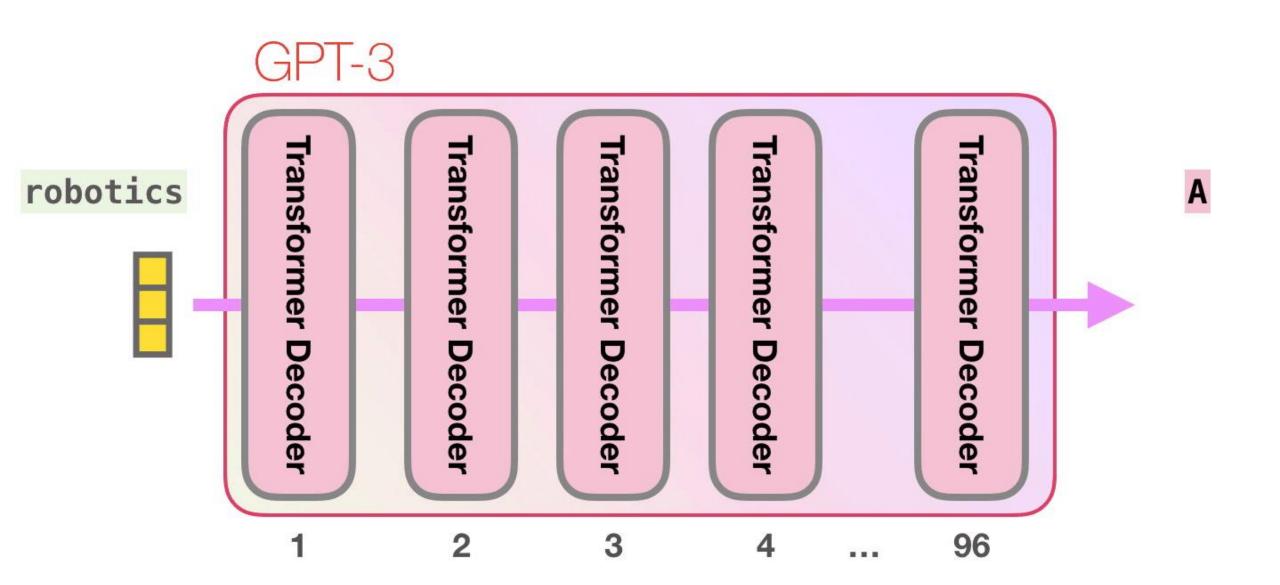


1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 2048



Output:





GPT-3 vs GPT-2

- Version 3 takes the GPT model to a whole new level as it's trained on a whopping 175 billion parameters (which is over 10x the size of its predecessor, GPT-2).
- GPT-3 was created to be more robust than GPT-2 in that it is capable of handling more niche topics. GPT-2 was known to have poor performance when given tasks in specialized areas such as music and storytelling. GPT-3 can now go further with tasks such as **answering questions**, **writing essays**, **text summarization**, **language translation**, **and generating computer code**. The ability for it to be able to generate computer code is already a major feat unto itself.

References

• Animations: https://jalammar.github.io/how-gpt3-works-visualizations-animations/