

# ChatGPT: The Task

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# The Core Task of ChatGPT

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Given a text **prompt**, predict the natural language **token** (word) that comes next.

ChatGPT is a **Large Language Model** powered by a deep **Artificial Neural Network** architecture called a **Transformer**.



# What is a Language Model?

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It's a probability distribution for sequences of tokens (words)

"it's my day in the sun"

vs

"my it's sun day the in"

$p = 90\%$

$p = 0.1\%$

It can do conditional probabilities

"it's my day in the..."

→ "sun"

$p = 53\%$

"would you like to purchase the..."

→ "sun"

$p = 5\%$



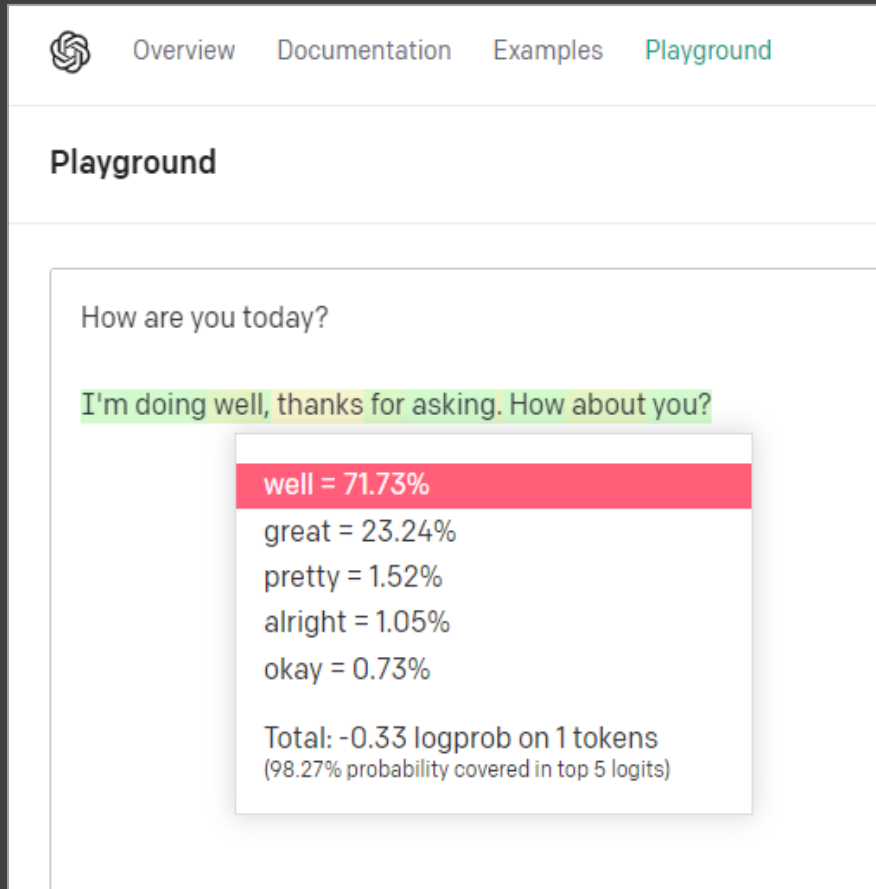
# ChatGPT: One Token at a Time

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	PROMPT	OUTPUT
1	How are you today?	I
2	How are you today? I	'm
3	How are you today? I'm	doing
4	How are you today? I'm doing	well
5	How are you today? I'm doing well	,
6	How are you today? I'm doing well,	thanks
7	How are you today? I'm doing well, thanks	for
...	...	...



# Try it Yourself!



[platform.openai.com/playground](https://platform.openai.com/playground)

- **Mode:** Complete
- **Show Probabilities:** Full Spectrum
- Enter a prompt
- Press **Submit**.
- Click a word...

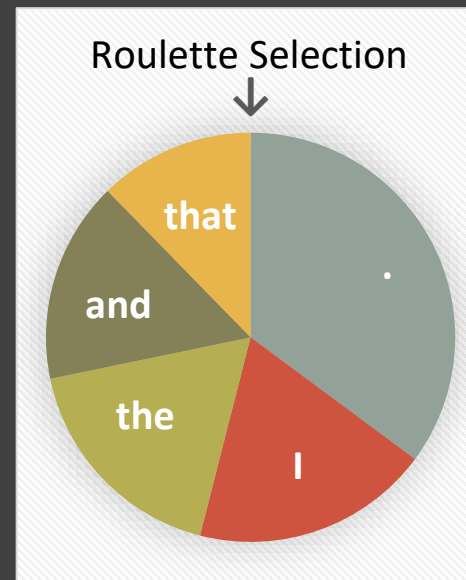


# A Tiny Language Model (TLM)

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The TLM counts tokens (words) in a small dataset (62 MB of text)

Token	Count	Frequency (%)
.	135 319	6.7%
I	72 506	3.7%
the	68 432	3.4%
and	61 352	3.1%
that	47 409	2.4%



# TLM 1: Roulette Selection, No Context

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Those optimism I it doubt getting  
would we and? Are but you and so  
the. We have that cheering the yeah  
administrators find that thorn  
change there is even all're agree  
what.



# TLM 2: One Word of Context

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TLM 2 Counts bigrams (pairs of tokens)

bigram	Count	Frequency*
the same	1102	1.7%
the other	1031	1.6%
the time	854	1.3%
the way	811	1.2%
the people	709	1.1%

\* percentage of all “the \_\_\_\_” bigrams





# TLM 2: One Word Context

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**Prompt:** I

**Context:** "I" ...

have been to be an interesting. The one  
of the only the same time with them.  
They don't get up the time I'm going to  
be some of people.



# TLM 2: One Word Context

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**Prompt:** hello!

**Context:** '!' ...

The whole lot. The first year. The same problem. In the last two years ago the same thing. The people who had a lot of a good.



# TLM 3: Two Word Context (trigrams)

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**Prompt:** Tell me something interesting.

**Context:** 'interesting .' ...

Oh I know that's a big change. There is a little bit more. It has been the way it should be a little bit of money.



# TLM 4: Three Word Context (4-grams)

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**Prompt:** Tell me something interesting.

**Context:** 'something interesting .' ...

One possible solution is a quite radical one. Say if each household in Britain was only allowed 1 car or each registered voter was allowed the vote would be immediately privileged in such a situation exhibits unfailing resolve and determination.



# From Tiny to Large Language Models

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LLMs are massively scaled up

- GPT-3
  - 570 GB (499 Billion tokens) of training text
  - \$12 million to train
  - Predictions based on 2048-grams
- GPT-4
  - Training data and costs undisclosed
  - Predictions based on 8192-grams or 32768-grams



# From Tiny to Large Language Models

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The TLM approach does **not** scale up

- Storage

- 28 000 tokens, 350 000 bigrams, 880 000 trigrams, 1.2 million 4-grams....
- How many 2048-grams?

- Sparsity

- The longer the sequence, the rarer it is.
- “The big green” → 1 occurrence in the TLM corpus
  - “The big red” and “the big blue” aren’t there at all...



Large Language Models must **generalize!**

# Next Video: Journey Through an LLM

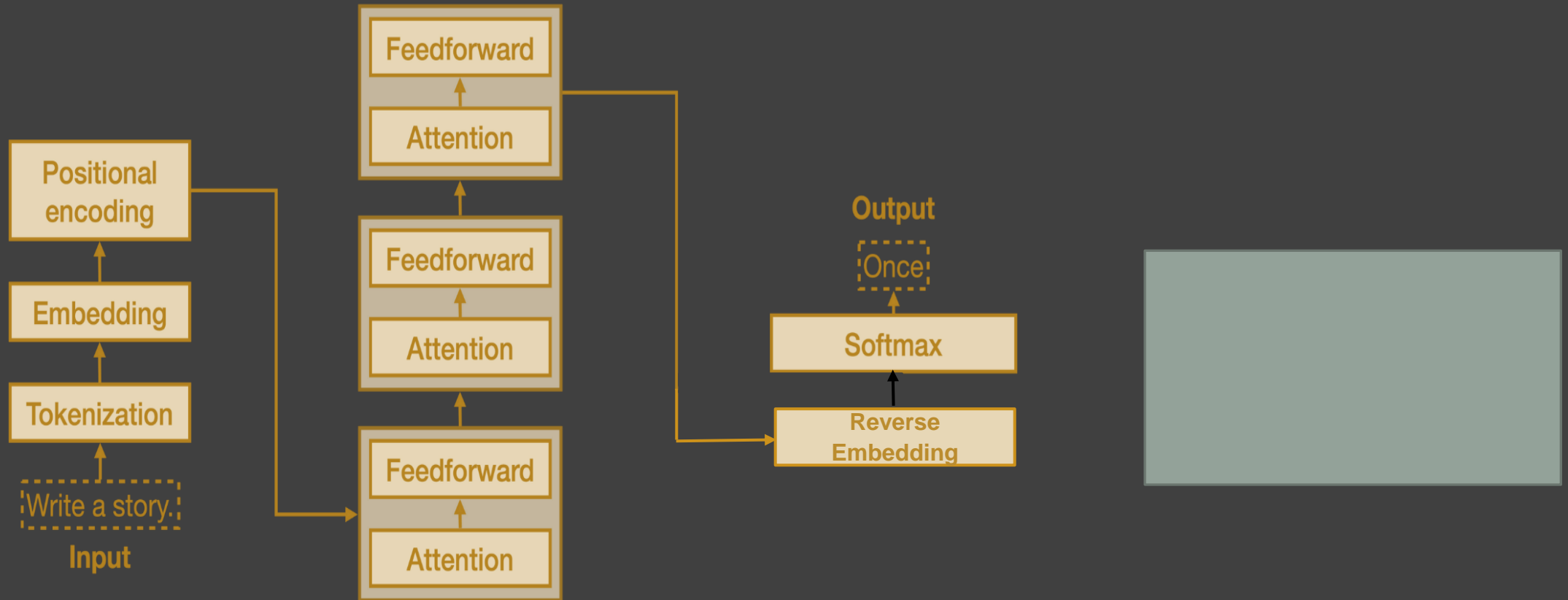


Diagram adapted from <https://txt.cohere.com/what-are-transformer-models>