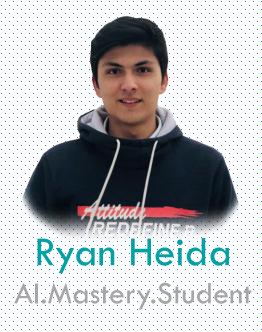
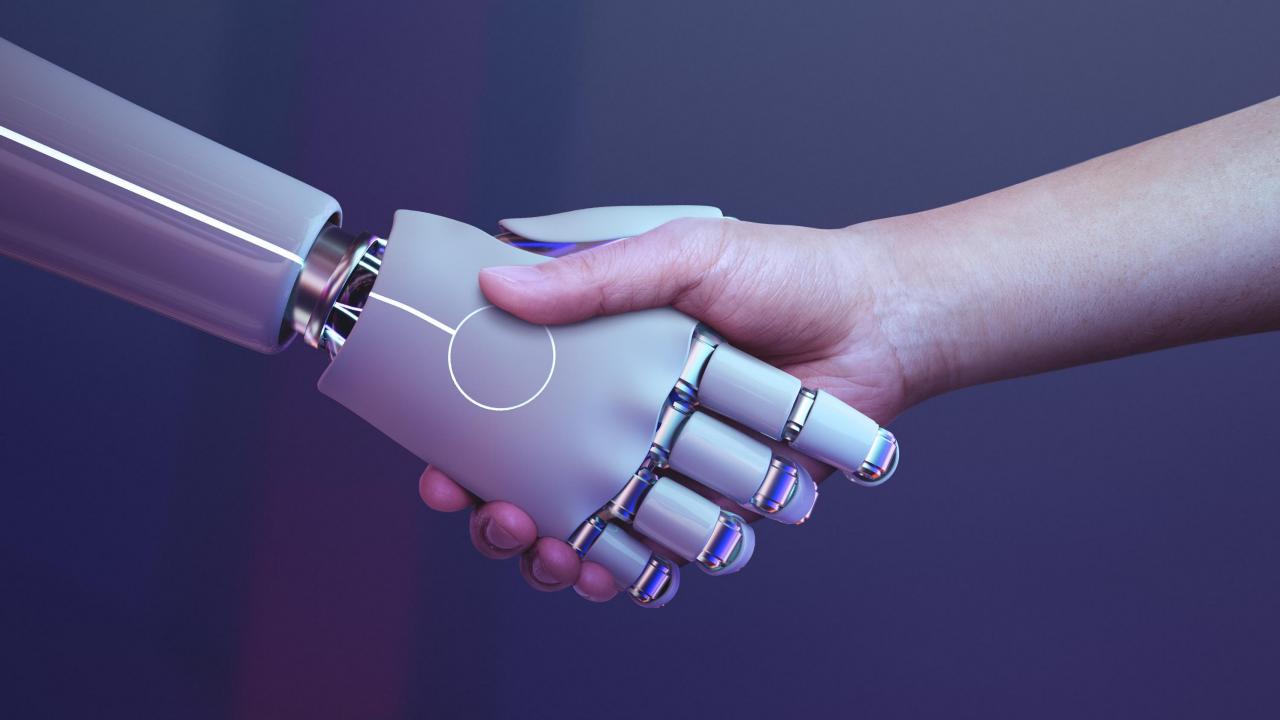
- LLMs
- How to use LLMs
- Some Interesting Tips
- Q&A

LLMs

Large Language Models







ChatGPT was trained on over 300 billion words!







Pre-Transformer

1990 - 2017

RNN, LSTM, NMT, ELMo model

Pre-Transformer

1990 - 2017

RNN, LSTM, NMT, ELMo model

Transformer

2017 - 2018

The rise of Transformers - No specific LLMs Yet...

Pre-Transformer

1990 - 2017

RNN, LSTM, NMT, ELMo model

Transformer

2017 - 2018

The rise of Transformers - No specific LLMs Yet...

Post-Transformer

2018 - Present

GPT-1, BERT – GPT-2, XLNet – GPT3, T5 - BLOOM, Codex, GPT-4

Attention Is All You Need

Attention Is All You Need

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Abstract

The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 Englishto-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.0 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature.

Attention Is All You Need

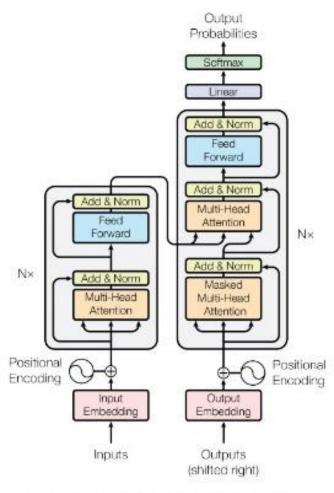
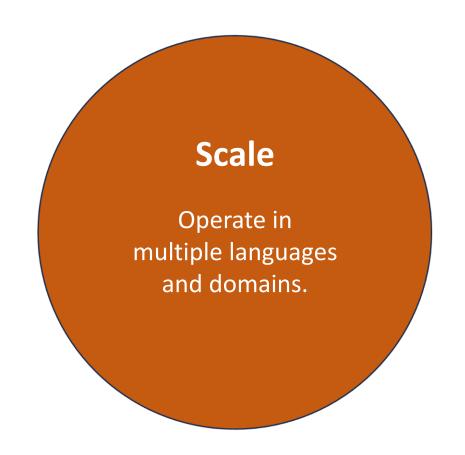


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

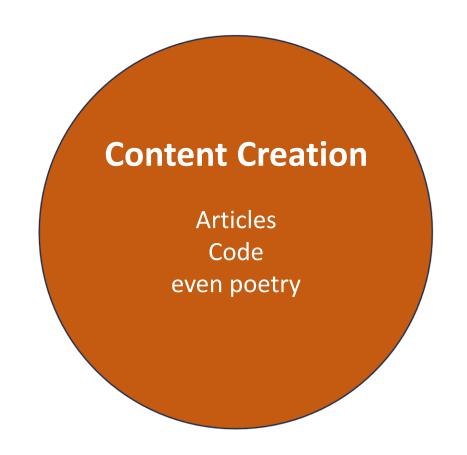
wise fully connected feed-forward network. We employ a residual connection $[\Pi 0]$ around each of the two sub-layers, followed by layer normalization $[\Pi]$. That is, the output of each sub-layer is Layer Norm (x + Sub-layer(x)) where Sub-layer (x) is the function implemented by the sub-layer















Next Word Prediction



INPUT

Next Word Prediction

The Car is ----



Next Word Prediction

The Car is ----



Red

Next Word Prediction

The Car is red



Next Word Prediction

Tell a story.



Next Word Prediction

Tell a story.



Once

Next Word Prediction

Tell a story. Once



Next Word Prediction

Tell a story. Once



upon

Next Word Prediction

Tell a story. Once upon



Next Word Prediction

Tell a story. Once upon



a time

Next Word Prediction

Tell a story. Once upon a time





Alittle deeper

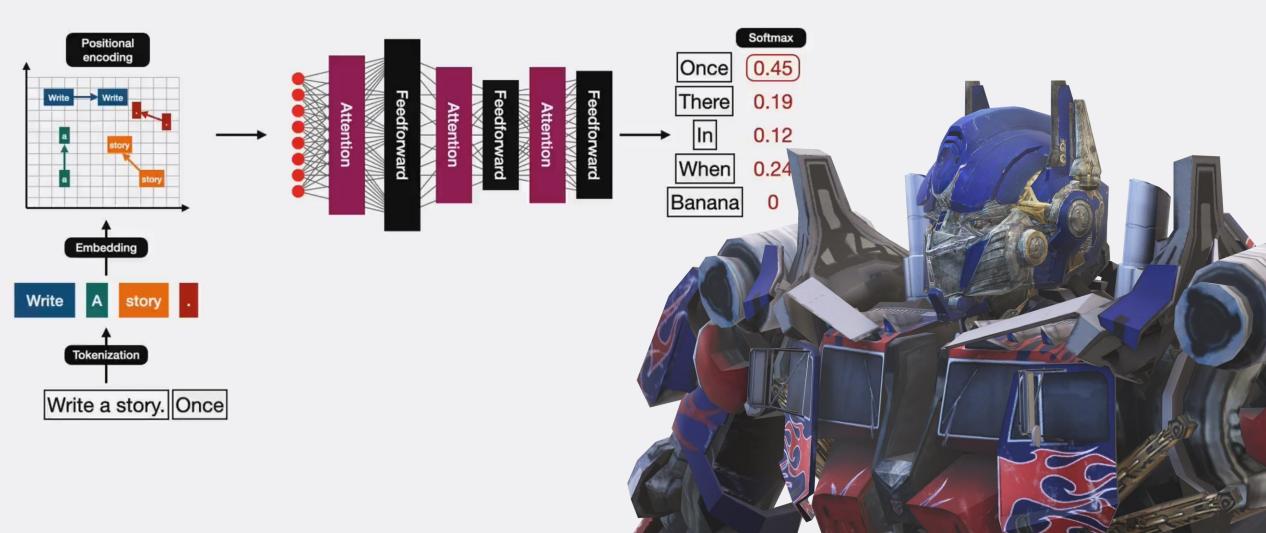
How LLMs Work



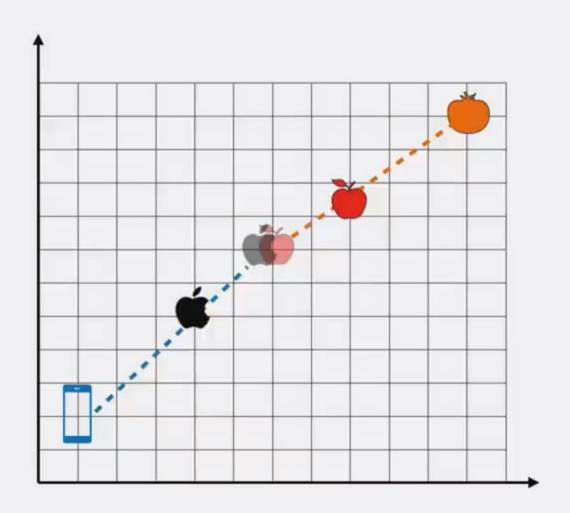
Write a story.

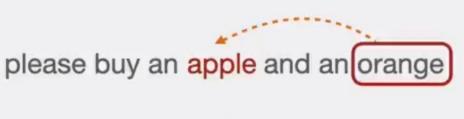
Alitile deeper

How LLMs Work



Words pulling words











1-gram

Data

```
... are you ...
 ... are sad ...
   ... are?...
... are happy ...
... are ready ...
... are happy ...
 ... are free ...
```



3-gram

Hello, how are

3 words

Data

Hello, how are you?

Hello, how are things going?

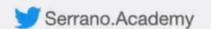
Hello, how are things today?

Hello, how are the kids?

Hello, how are **the** others?

Hello, how are they doing?

Hello, how are things happening?



10-gram

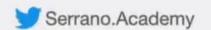
Hello, today I would like to inform you that ____

10 words

Data

Hello, today I would like to inform you that **the**

Hello, today I would like to inform you that **the**



Transformers

Key Components



Key Components

Input Embeddings: Convert text to numerical vectors.



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Positional Encoding: Capture the order of words.



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Self-Attention Layers: Highlight relationships between words.

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Feedforward Neural Network: Process attention outputs into meaningful patterns.

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Input Embeddings: Convert text to numerical vectors.

Positional Encoding: Capture the order of words.

Self-Attention Layers: Highlight relationships between words.

Feedforward Neural Network: Process attention outputs into meaningful patterns.

Result: Complex understanding of long-range dependencies.

Lack of True Understanding

LLMs don't "understand" text the way humans do.
They rely on **statistical patterns** in data rather than reasoning or comprehension.

Dependence on Input Phrasing

LLMs are sensitive to the wording of prompts, which can drastically affect their output.

Hallucinations and Fabrication

LLMs can "hallucinate" facts, generating entirely false or misleading information with confidence.

Resource Intensive

LLMs require vast computational resources for training and inference.

Bias in Outputs

LLMs inherit biases present in their training data, which can lead to unfair or inappropriate outputs.

Limited Domain-Specific Expertise

While LLMs are **generalists**, they may **struggle** with **highly specialized** tasks without fine-tuning.

Ethical and Security Concerns

LLMs can be **misused** to **generate harmful content** like misinformation, phishing attacks, or deepfakes.



A summery of "An Overview of Artificial Intelligence Ethics" article

1

A categorization of AI ethical issues at individual, societal, and environmental levels.

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A categorization of Al ethical issues at individual, societal, and environmental levels. 2

A global review of 146 Al ethics guidelines, highlighting key principles like transparency, fairness, and accountability.

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A global review of 146 AI ethics guidelines, highlighting key principles like transparency, fairness, and accountability. 3

A review of approaches to address ethical issues, including ethical, technological, and legal strategies.

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4

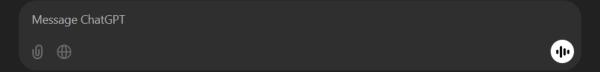
A discussion on the challenges in implementing ethical AI and future directions for research.

A summery of "An Overview of Artificial Intelligence Ethics" article

https://github.com/Ryan-Heida-Translations/fa-An-Overview-of-Artificial-Intelligence-Ethics



What can I help with?



Have you ever tried GPT 01-preview in voice chat?



What it the differences between different versions of chatGPT



ChatGPT has evolved through several versions, each introducing enhancements in capabilities, performance, and user experience. Here's an overview of the key versions and their differences:

1. GPT-3.5 (ChatGPT Free Version):

- Release: 2022
- Capabilities: Primarily text-based interactions with a maximum input limit of 4,096 tokens (approximately 3,072 words). TALKATIVE
- Limitations: Lacks advanced features like image recognition and voice interaction.

2. GPT-4 (ChatGPT Plus):

- Release: March 2023
- Capabilities:
 - Enhanced reasoning and understanding, offering more nuanced responses.
 - Supports multimodal inputs, including text and images, allowing it to describe visuals and interpret diagrams.
 - Extended context window up to 8,192 tokens, enabling better retention of conversation context. WIKIPEDIA
- Access: Available through a subscription to ChatGPT Plus.



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3. GPT-4o:

Release: May 2024

• Capabilities:

- Processes and generates text, images, and audio, facilitating real-time multimodal interactions.
- Faster response times and improved performance in non-English languages.
- Achieved state-of-the-art results in voice, multilingual, and vision benchmarks. WIKIPEDIA
- Access: Offered for free to all users, democratizing access to advanced AI capabilities.

4. GPT-4o Mini:

Release: July 2024

• Capabilities:

- A more compact version of GPT-4o, designed for efficiency.
- Supports text and image inputs, with plans to include audio and video capabilities.
- Cost-effective, being 60% cheaper than the previous GPT-3.5 Turbo model.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

• Access: Integrated into the ChatGPT interface, replacing GPT-3.5 Turbo.

5. o1 and o1-Mini:

- Release: September 2024
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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Access: Integrated into the ChatGPT interface, replacing GPT-3.5 Turbo.

5. o1 and o1-Mini:

Release: September 2024

- Capabilities:
 - Designed to tackle complex problems by allocating more time to formulate responses, enhancing accuracy.
 - Excels in scientific reasoning, coding, and mathematical tasks.
 - o1-Mini offers a faster and more cost-effective alternative with similar capabilities. WIKIPEDIA
- Access: Available to ChatGPT Plus and Team subscribers.

Choosing the Right Version:

- Casual Users: The free version with GPT-40 provides robust capabilities suitable for general use.
- Professional or Intensive Users: Subscribing to ChatGPT Plus grants access to advanced features
 and models like GPT-4 and o1, beneficial for tasks requiring higher accuracy and multimodal
 interactions.

Each iteration of ChatGPT has expanded its functionalities, offering users a range of options tailored to diverse needs and applications.



LLMs we can use...



Open-Source

Hugging Face



Llama

APIs

GPT-3

GPT-4

Codex

Claude

Questions

PyTorch Offline Installation

https://gist.github.com/Ryan-PG/9b5198e099bf77f33e94e13a434acf89



How to Store PyTorch for Installation on Environments

If you have PyTorch installed and want to store it for future use in other environments without redownloading, follow these steps:

Step 1: Download PyTorch Locally

Use pip to download the PyTorch package and any additional dependencies to a local folder:

pip download torch torchvision torchaudio -d /path/to/your/cache_directory

This command downloads the specified PyTorch packages into the cache_directory.

Step 2: Install PyTorch from the Local Folder

To install PyTorch from the local folder in a different environment, use the following command:

pip install --find-links=/path/to/your/cache_directory torch torchvision torchaudio

This tells pip to look for the packages in the specified directory before attempting to download them from the internet.

Benefits

- Offline Installation: Once stored locally, you can install PyTorch on any environment without internet access.
- Faster Setup: Saves time by avoiding repeated downloads.

By following these steps, you can efficiently store and reuse PyTorch packages for different Python environments.

Questions

Differences between python packages

- PyTorch و TensorFlow/Keras بیشتر برای مدلهای یادگیری عمیق مناسب هستند. PyTorch برای تحقیق و توسعه، و TensorFlowبرای تولید.
- Scikit-Learn برای الگوریتمهای کلاسیک یادگیری ماشین و کارهای سبکتر استفاده میشود.
 - XGBoost برای مدلهای درختی و تحلیل آماری محبوب است.
- MXNet به دلیل قابلیت توزیع پذیری و پشتیبانی از گرافهای پویا، برای مدلهایی که به اجرا در سطح وسیع نیاز دارند، مناسب است.

Hands on code...

Transformers, StreamLit, Ollama, G4F

RAGs and Crew Al

Large language models are not just tools of innovation.

They are a **reflection** of our collective knowledge and creativity, guiding us toward a future **limited** only by **our imagination**.

مدلهای زبانی بزرگ فقط ابزار نوآوری نیستند.

آنها **انعکاسی** از دانش و خلاقیت جمعی ما هستند و ما را به سوی آینده ای هدایت می کنند که فقط توسط تخیل ما محدود می شود.

References & Continue

Hugging Face Tutorial

What Are Transformers

Transformers

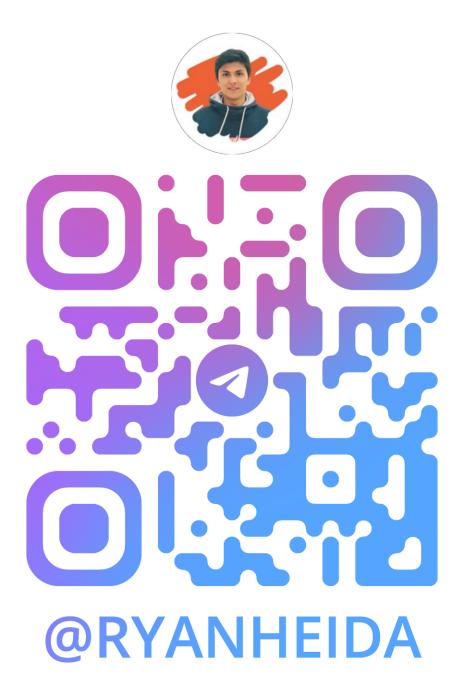
What are Transformer Models and how do they work?

An Overview of Artificial Intelligence Ethics - Persian Translation

My Recommendations...

links.ryanheida.com





Thanks For Watching