

Human in the Loop

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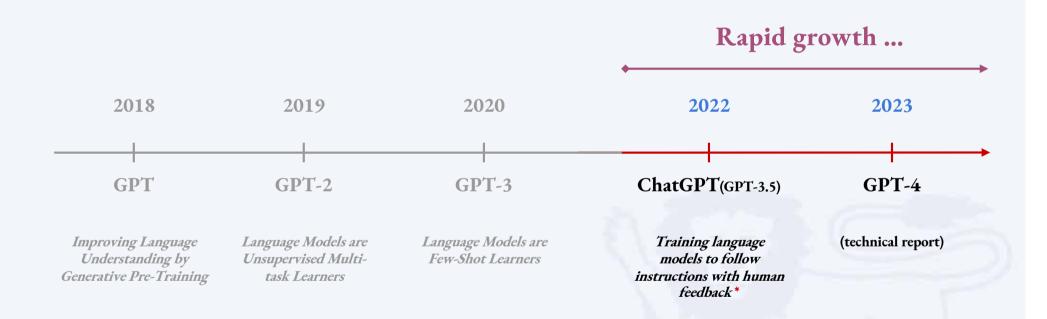
@rishabh16_





The GPT Series

GPT → **Generative Pretrained Transformer**





^{*}GPT-3.5 is built on top of InstructGPT with a different data collection setup



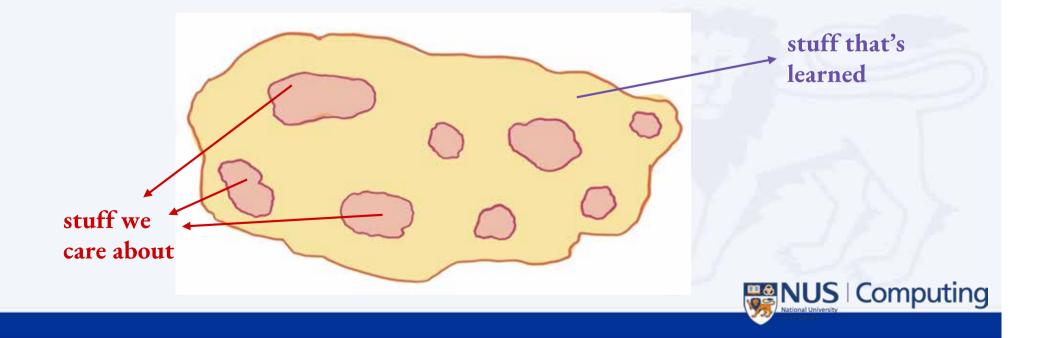
Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback





(Large) Language Models

- Language Models (like GPT-X),
 - o are chaotic
 - o model a "giant mass of people" ~ Minqi Jiang, MetaAI
- For different prompts, you can get wildly different outputs
- We must "snip out" the ugly, less-preferred parts



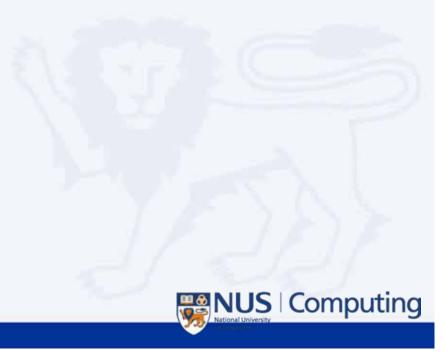


- Provides a friendlier interface to interact with LMs
- Biases the underlying model to generate human-aligned content
- Improves reliability, honesty, and safety of LLMs

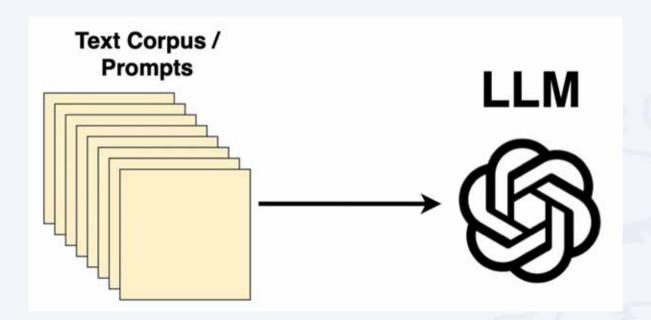
"How do we get LLMs to sound more human?"







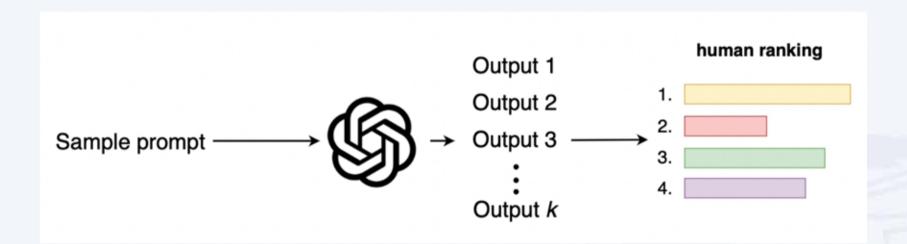
1. Pretrain a LLM on a body of text [GPT-X, for instance]







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- 2. Train a Reward Model (RM) \rightarrow "how would a human feel?"

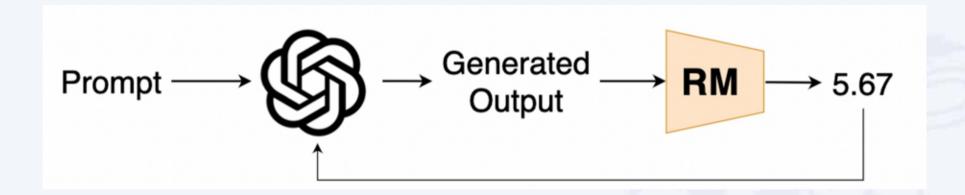








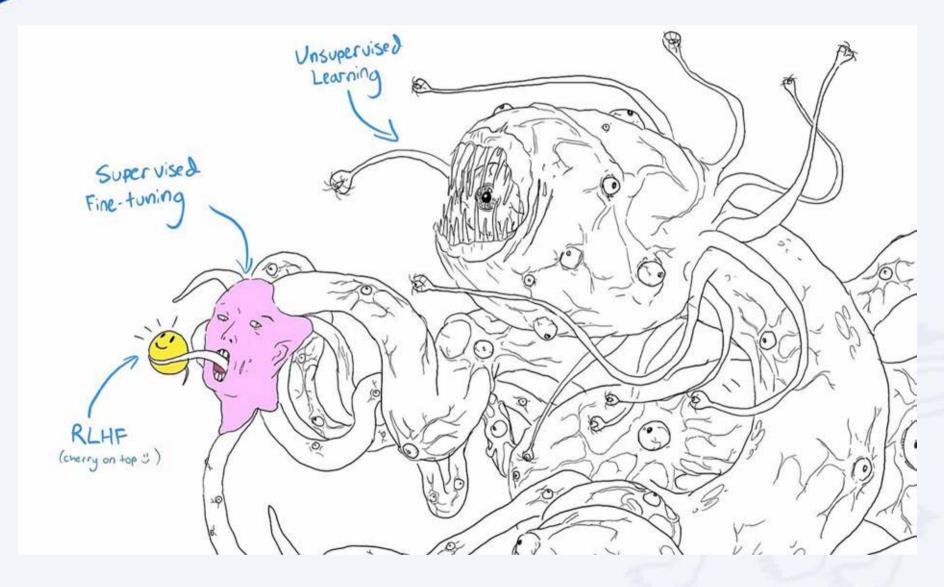
- 1. Pretrain a LLM on a body of text [GPT-X, for instance]
- 2. Train a Reward Model (RM) \rightarrow "how would a human feel?"
- 3. Finetune using RL [LLM agent predicts words and is scored]





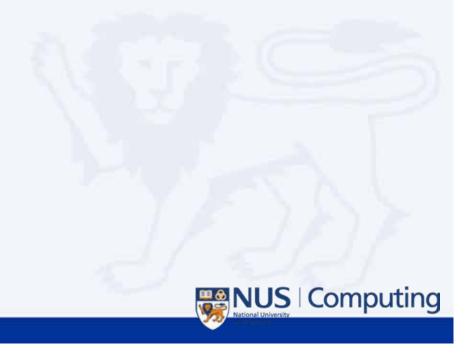


LLMs + RLHF





ChatGPT for Students





Ask Away!

- Treat ChatGPT as you would a friend
- Want something? Just ask for it!
- The art of "Prompt Engineering" with ChatGPT

Use ChatGPT as a personal tutor!





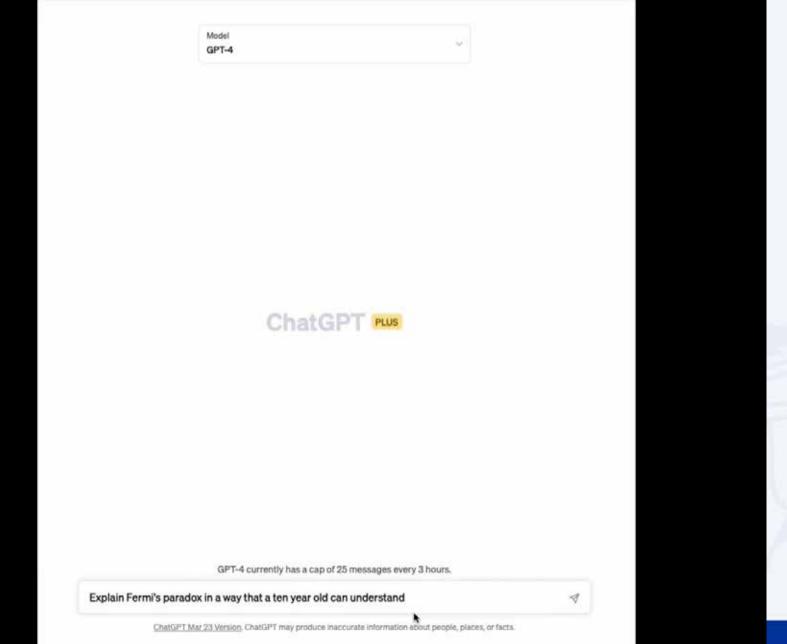
The Possibilities

- Digestible explanations
- Summarising Long-form content
- Peer Review + feedback





Generate Digestible Explanations





Summarising Content

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy

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The Philosophy of Computer Science

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First published Tue Aug 20, 2013; substantive revision Tue Jan 19, 2021

The philosophy of computer science is concerned with the ontological and methodological issues arising from within the academic discipline of computer science, and from the practice of software development and its commercial and industrial deployment. More specifically, the philosophy of computer science considers the ontology and epistemology of computational systems, focusing on problems associated with their specification, programming, implementation, verification and testing. The complex nature of computer programs ensures that many of the conceptual questions raised by the philosophy of computer science have related ones in the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of empirical sciences, and the philosophy of technology. We shall provide an analysis of such topics that reflects the layered nature of the ontology of computational systems in Sections 1–5; we then discuss topics involved in their methodology in Sections 6–8.

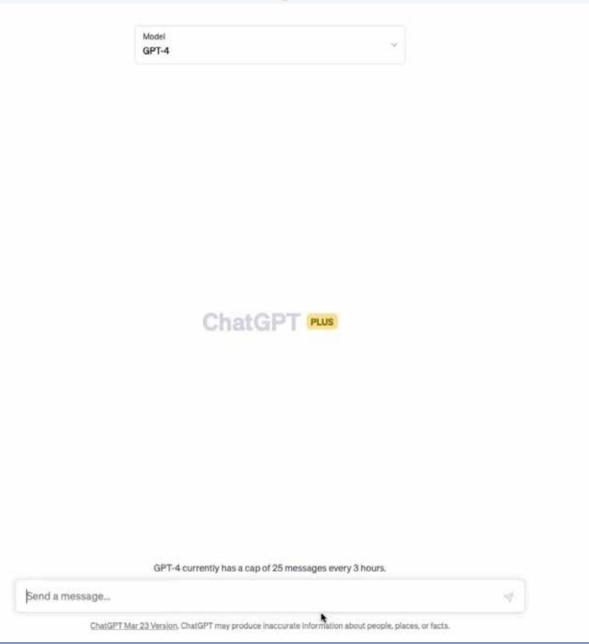
- 1. Computational Systems
 - · 1.1 Software and Hardware
 - . 1.2 The Method of Levels of Abstractions
- 2. Intention and Specification
 - 2.1 Intentions
 - 2.2 Definitions and Specifications
 - 2.3 Specifications and Functions
- · 3. Algorithms
 - 3.1 Classical Approaches
 - 3.2 Formal Approaches
 - 3.3 Informal Approaches
- 4. Programs
 - 4.1 Programs as Theories
 - 4.2 Decarrons of Tachnical Artifact

Given some long-form content that contains a lot to go through ...



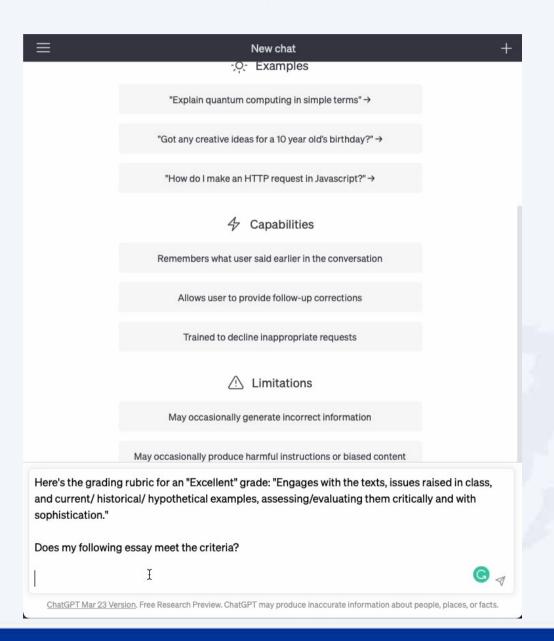


Summarising Content





Peer Review + Feedback





Peer Review + Feedback



Please edit the following machine learning paper to make it clearer: "In this section, we propose a model for shifting seasonal matrix factorization. A tensor we consider consists of a timestamped series of $(m \times n)$ matrices $X(1), \ldots, X(r)$, which can be sparse, until the current time point r. We incrementally observe a new matrix X(r + 1) and r evolves (r = r + 1).

Our goal is to forecast X(t) where r < t by uncovering important factors in the flow of data, whose

characteristics can change over time. As we discussed the effectiveness of handling seasonal patterns, we incorporate seasonal factors into a switching model that can adaptively recognize recent patterns in forecasting."



"In this section, we propose a new model for analyzing data that changes over time and is affected by seasonal patterns. Our model considers a series of matrices, X(1), X(2), ..., X(r), that are labeled with a time stamp and may have missing information. As new matrices, X(r+1), come in, we update our analysis. Our goal is to predict future matrices, X(t), where t is a time after r, by finding key patterns in the data that change over time and taking into account patterns that repeat in certain seasons. We use a flexible model that adapts to recent patterns to improve our predictions."



Peer Review + Feedback

ChatGPT

-0-Examples Capabilities Limitations May occasionally generate "Explain quantum computing in Remembers what user said simple terms" → earlier in the conversation incorrect information "Got any creative ideas for a 10 Allows user to provide follow-up May occasionally produce year old's birthday?" → corrections harmful instructions or biased content "How do I make an HTTP request Trained to decline inappropriate in Javascript?" → Limited knowledge of world and requests events after 2021

Here is my resume. Create a cover letter based on my background for a Student Researcher role that highlights my skills. I'm applying for an internship at Google AI for summer 2023.



ChatGPT Mar 23 Version, Free Research Preview. ChatGPT may produce inaccurate information about people, places, or facts.



ChatGPT for Students

- LLM technology will only get better from here on
- Students should can learn how to operate these tools
- While LLMs can improve productivity, it's not the be-all-end-all

AI tools lower the activation energy to get started!!!





But ... shortcomings?

Stay for our panels!

