Robodog

Understanding Self-Awareness and the Limitations of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Journey to Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

Machine Learning vs Artificial Intelligence (AI) vs Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

Machine Learning (ML) is a subset of AI that focuses on a specific task. It involves training models on data and then using these models to make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to perform the task.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a broader concept referring to machines or software that can mimic human intelligence. AI can learn from experience, adjust to new inputs, and perform tasks that usually require human intelligence.

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) is a highly autonomous system that outperforms humans in most economically valuable work. It's about machines having the ability to understand, learn, adapt, and implement knowledge in a broad range of tasks at a level equal to or beyond human capabilities.

Large Language Model (LLM)

A **Large Language Model (LLM)** fits within the realm of **Machine Learning** and **AI**.

LLMs are trained using machine learning techniques, specifically a type called deep learning. They learn from large amounts of text data and build a statistical model that can generate human-like text.

Given that LLMs can generate responses or create content that mimics human-like text, they serve as an example of AI. They simulate a form of human intelligence, in this case, understanding and generating language.

While LLMs are impressive examples of AI, they do not fall under AGI.

Input Layer

Each token from your sentence forms an individual node in the input layer. So you would have nodes represented as 'Huey', ',', 'I', 'thought', 'I', 'told', 'you', 'to', 'stay', 'in', 'the', 'forest', '.'.

In a neural network layer, the input `X` is multiplied by the weight matrix `W` and added with bias `b`. The result is passed through an activation function `f` to produce the hidden layer output `H`. This process is represented by the formula: **`H = f(W*X + b)`**. `W` and `b` are learned during training to influence how inputs affect the hidden layer.

Huey, I thought I told you to stay in the forest.

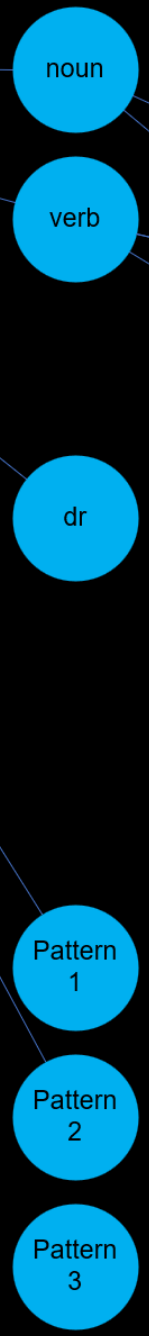
Hidden Layer 1

Each node in a hidden layer is connected to every node in the next layer, and each connection has a weight. The output from one layer becomes the input to the next.

The model generates the hidden layers by performing a series of mathematical operations on the input data and adjusting the weights of the connections between nodes to minimize prediction error.

There can be more nodes in the hidden layer than in the input layer

Dropout Layer



The dropout layer is a regularization technique used to prevent overfitting during the training process. Overfitting occurs when the model learns the training data too well, including the noise or outliers, which negatively impacts the model's performance on unseen data.

Output Layer

Yes, you should stay in the forest.
0.7

No, it's not safe to stay in the forest
0.3

if I feed "Should I stay in the forest?" into my model that was trained on “Huey, I thought I told you to stay in the forest?”

Limitations of Large Language Models

Language models like GPT can generate human-like text but **don't truly understand the content**.

These models are heavily dependent on the **quality** and **nature** of the **input data**.

Unlike humans, these models don't have **self-awareness or consciousness**.

Theories of Self-Awareness

The **theory of mind** suggests that self-awareness stems from our ability to comprehend that others have different experiences and thoughts. *This theory could map to AGI only.*

The **protagonist theory** proposes that we see ourselves as the central character in our life's narrative, which leads to self-awareness. *This theory could map to AI and AGI.*

The emergent self-theory implies that self-awareness evolves from our interactions and relationships with others. *This theory could be associated with AGI.*

The mirror test theory posits that self-awareness can be measured by an entity's ability to recognise itself in a mirror. This theory could fit between AI and AGI.

To make the transition from ML/AI to AGI, self-awareness is a crucial aspect.

In the **theory of mind**, the AGI should be programmed to understand and **predict** the **actions** and **thoughts** of other agents (including humans and other AGI systems).

In the **protagonist theory**, the AI or AGI needs to **perceive** itself as the **central character** in its experiences.

In the **emergent self-theory**, the AGI might develop self-awareness through **interactions** and **relationships** with other entities.

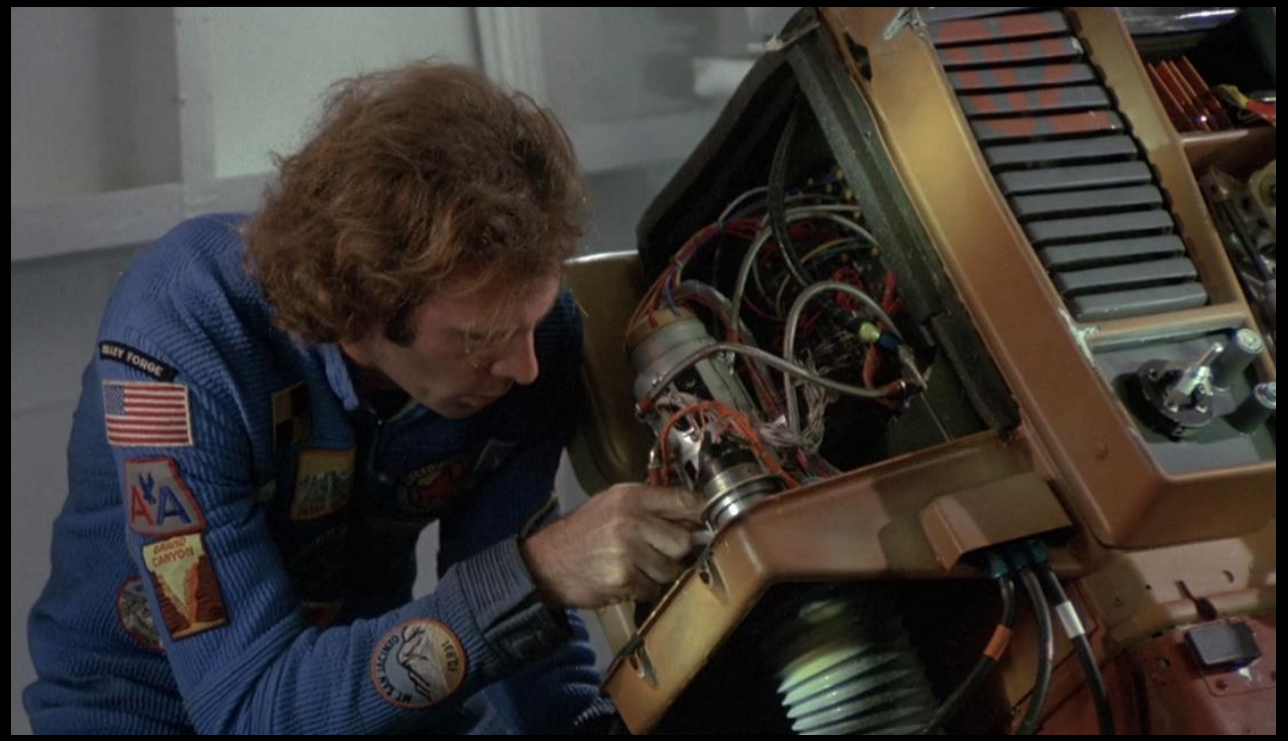
In the **mirror test theory**, the AGI system needs to recognize itself and distinguish its actions and state from those of others.

Path to Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

Incremental Improvements: Continuous enhancements in AI models and techniques.

Interdisciplinary Research: Combining insights from psychology, neuroscience, and computer science.

Ethical Guidelines: Establishing guidelines to ensure the responsible development and use of AGI.



Path to Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)

Level	Type	Description
1	Chatbots	AI with natural conversation language abilities
2	Reasoners	AIs with human-levels of problem-solving across a broad range of topics
3	Agents	AI entities capable of autonomously making decisions and carrying out tasks either independently or based on human guidance.
4	Innovators	AI that can aid in the invention of new ideas and contribute to human knowledge
5	Organizations	AI that is capable of doing all of the work of an organization independently

Tech Diplomacy Impact on AI / AGI NHI Progress

Tech diplomacy is a framework that recognises the growing influence of technology, particularly AI and AGI, in the global arena.

It acknowledges that tech companies, especially those pioneering in AI/AGI technologies, have become powerful entities that can impact economies, societies, and, by extension, international relations.

AI / AGI / NHI Alliances

Five Eyes Alliance
- USA
- Canada
- Australia
- UK
- New Zealand

European Union
- France
- German
- UK?
- Sweden
- Netherlands

Gulf Cooperation Council
- Bahrain
- Kuwait
- Oman
- Qatar

Semiconductor Producers
- USA (Intel / AMD / NVidia)
- Taiwan (TSMC)
- China (Huawei / SMIC)
- Japan (Sony / Renesas)

BRICS Nations
- South Africa
- Brazil
- Russia
- India

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- Singapore
- Japan
- China
- South Korea

Nordic-Baltic Region
- Finland
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Sweden
- Lithuania

Ethical Guidelines and Constrainting Forces
- 2019 Algorithmic Accountability Act (USA)
- Artificial Intelligence Act (EU)
- AI/AGI Technologies Sanctions (US/EU)

Evolutionary Forces
- Interdisciplinary Research
- Incremental Improvements

Robodog

A comprehensive and portable tool designed to tokenize knowledge artefacts and interact with large language models (LLMs)

Why Create Robodog

A pre-trained transformer-based model is **trained on the Internet** and third-party providers license data.

These models are useful curiosities. They are **not perfect**, but they can help us.

Given that AGI seems far away, we must make the most of what we have now.

To do this, we must get out **own knowledge** into the models.

There are **limitations** and we must be careful.

Knowledge Artifacts

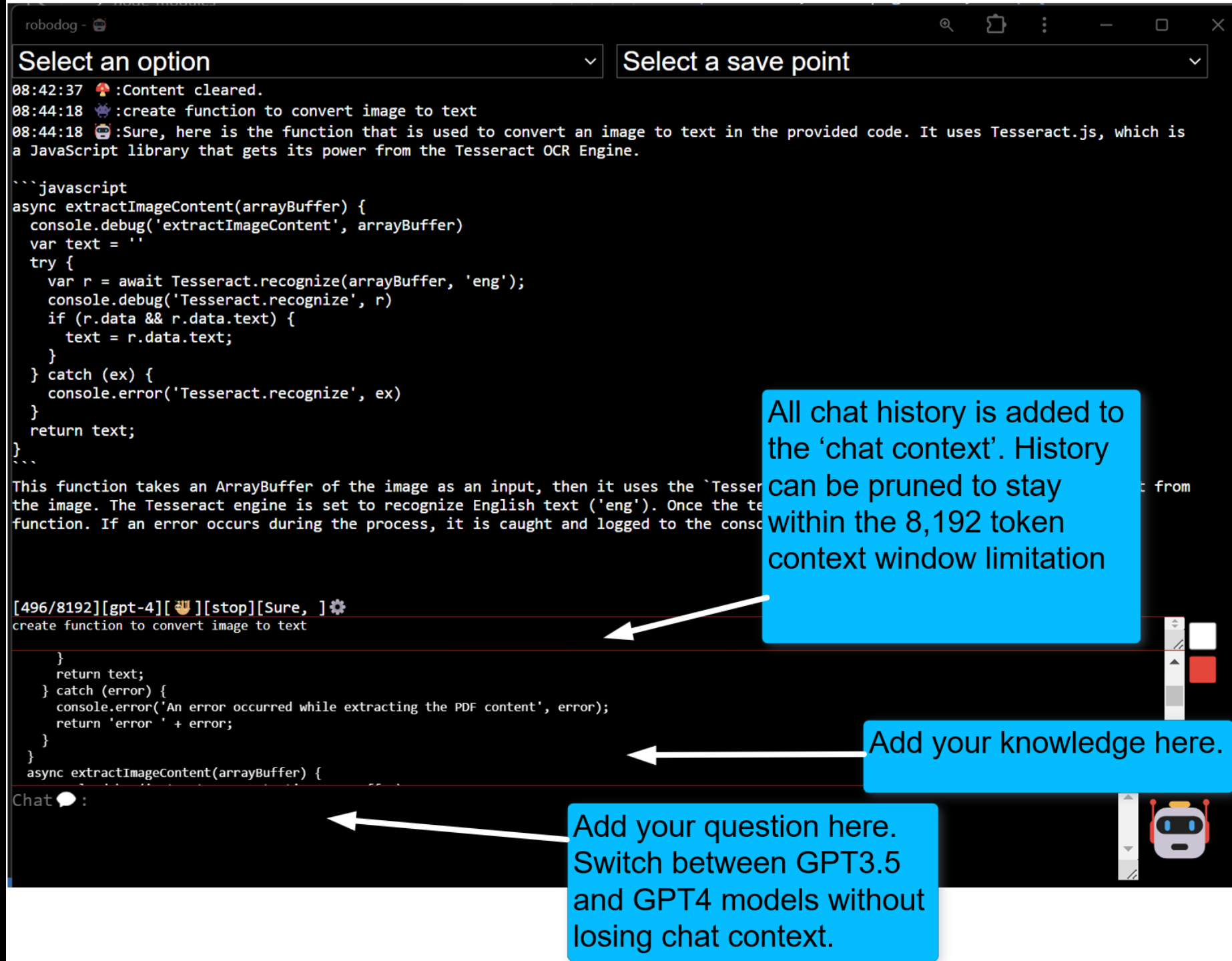
Our personal knowledge artefacts are fragmented into many **formats.**

They are embedded into many **providers**: Google, Microsoft, Dropbox, Adobe, Apple

They exist in a myriad of formats, from images and PDFs to text, email, tasks, digital devices, and notes.

With Robodog, we can traverse our artefacts and **convert** them into a format in which a **model** can **interact** with the transformer model.

How Robodog Works



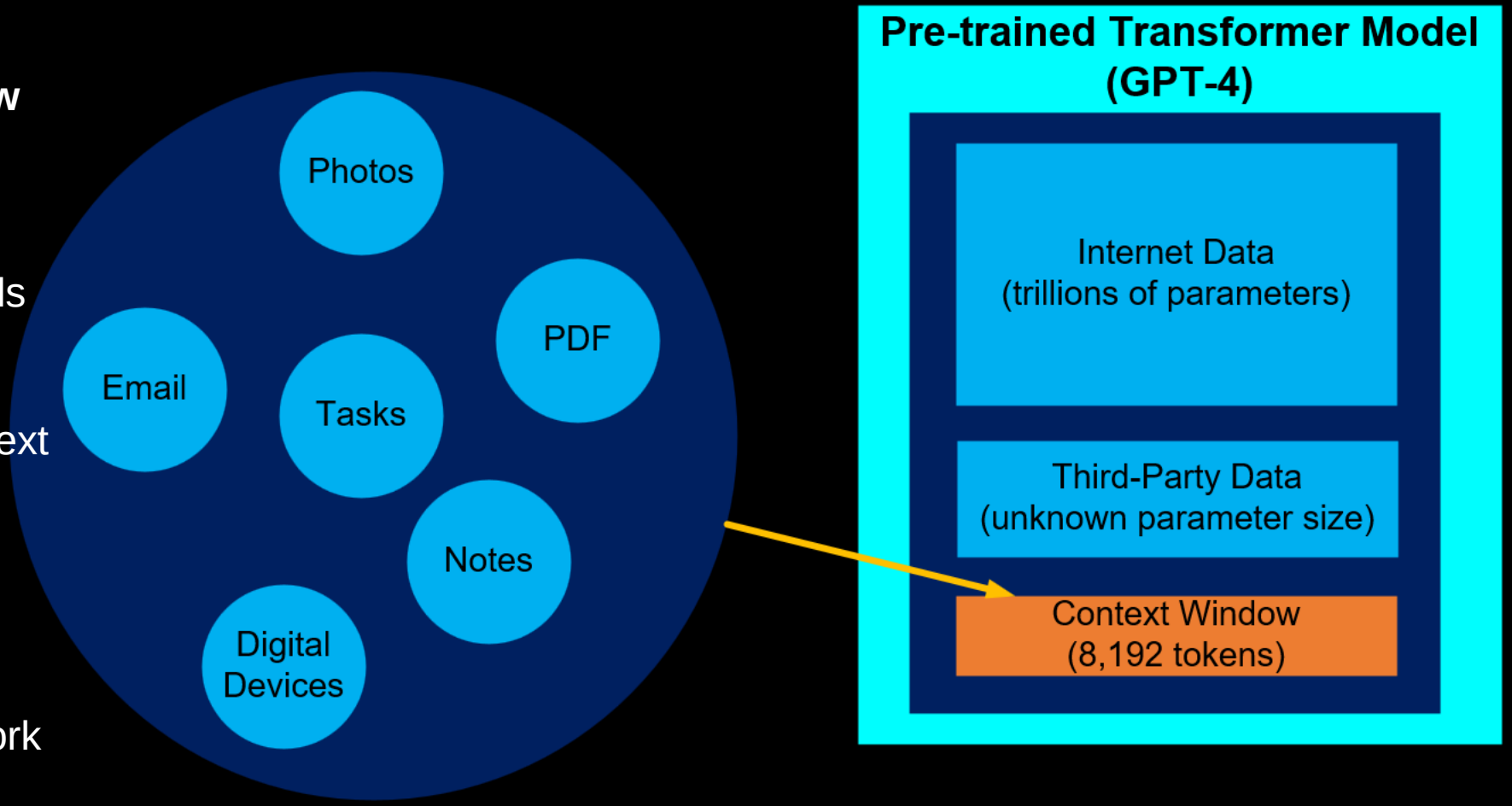
Knowledge Artifacts vs Context Window

There is no way around the **limitations** of the **context window size**.

Less expensive models are **4,000** tokens and more expensive models are **128,000** tokens

There is a need to **prune** the context window

The open ai **custom GPT** product attempts to automate **pruning process** using an **elastic search**. From experience, this does not work very well in practice



Robodog Features

Works on a mobile device

Switch between gpt-3.5-turbo and gpt-4 with larger context window

Save points, use CTRL+SHIFT+UP to cycle

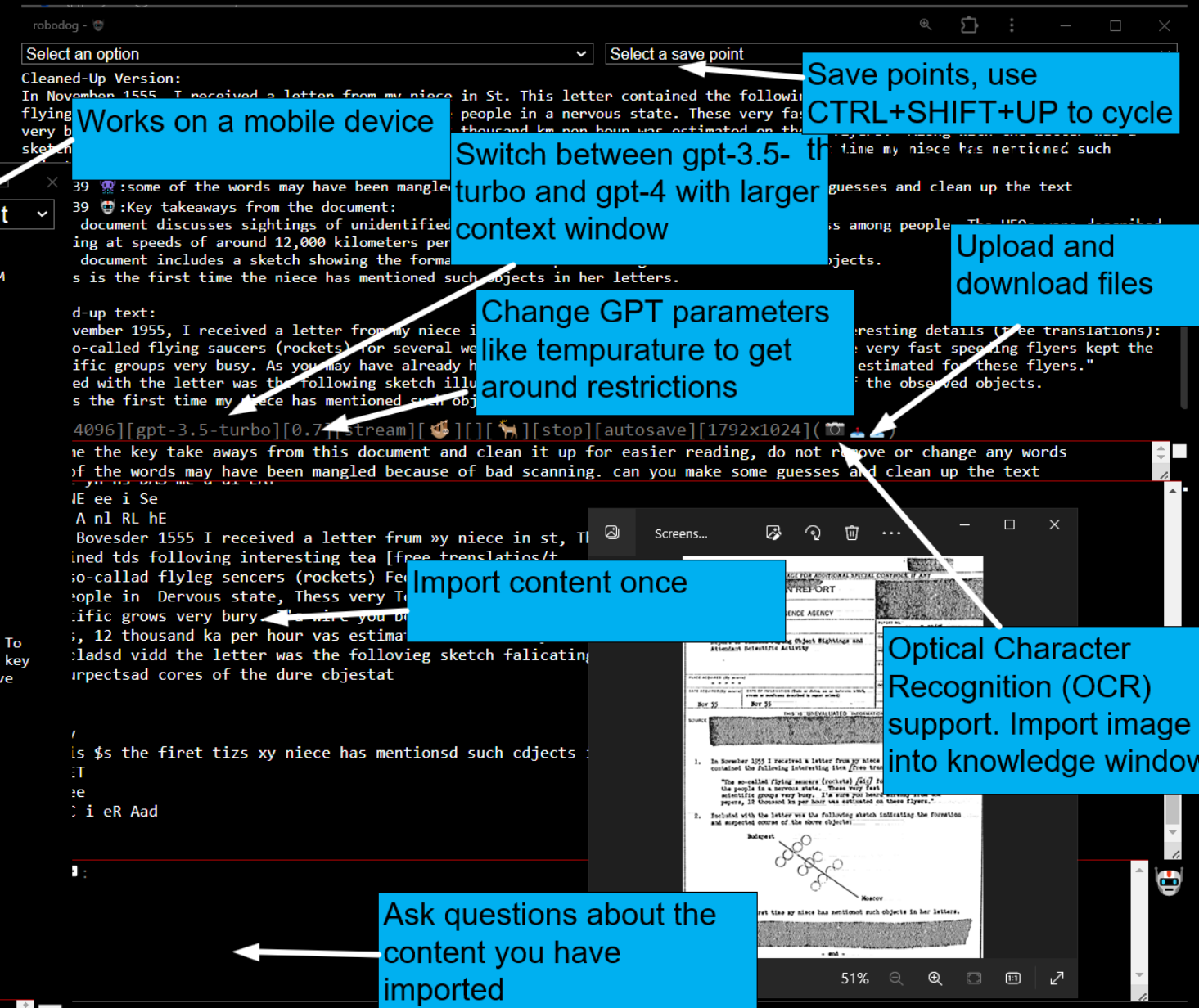
Upload and download files

Change GPT parameters like tempurature to get around restrictions

Import content once

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) support. Import image text into knowledge window

Ask questions about the content you have imported



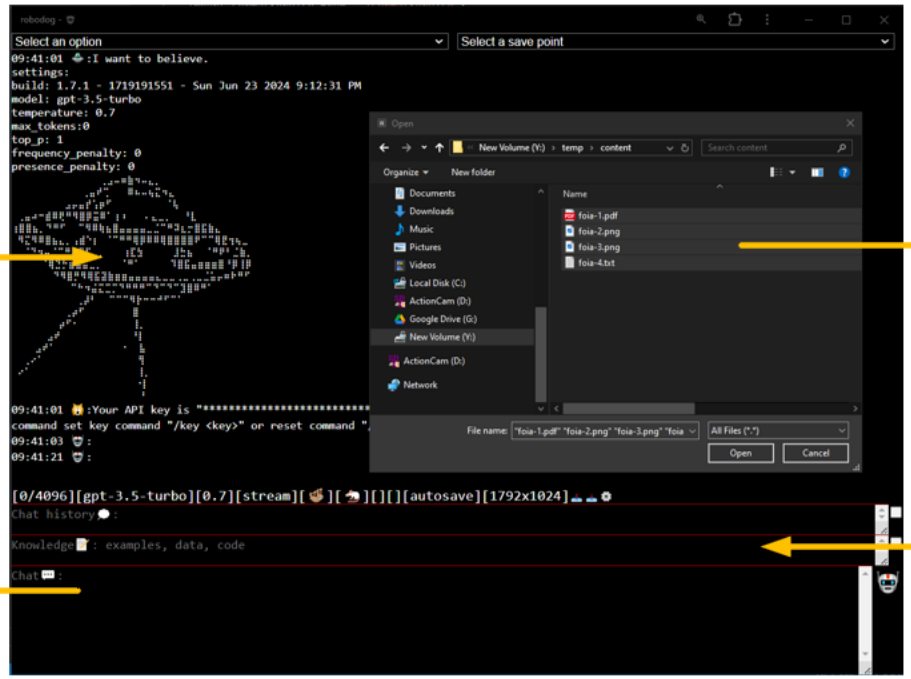
Separation of Concerns

Console Service

Ask Question

- Rest Text Completion
- Stream Text Completion
- Rest Image Completion
- Save
- Models

Completion Resource



Ask Question + Knowledge + History

Array of Binary Files

Return Text Content to Knowledge

File Service

Get Text From Array Buffer

Extract Text Content

Text Decoder

Markdown (.md)
Plain Text (.txt)
JavaScript (.js)
C# (.cs)
Java (.java)
Python (.py)
JSON (.json)
YAML (.yaml)
PHP (.php)
CSV (.csv)
XSQL (.xsql)
XML (.xml)

Extract PDF Content

PDF (.pdf)

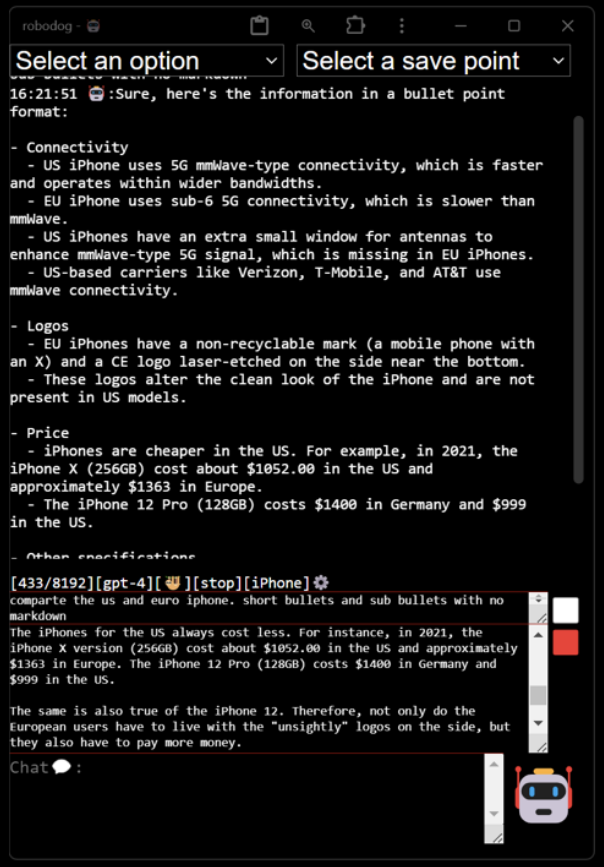
- PDF JS
- PDF Lib
- PDF Images

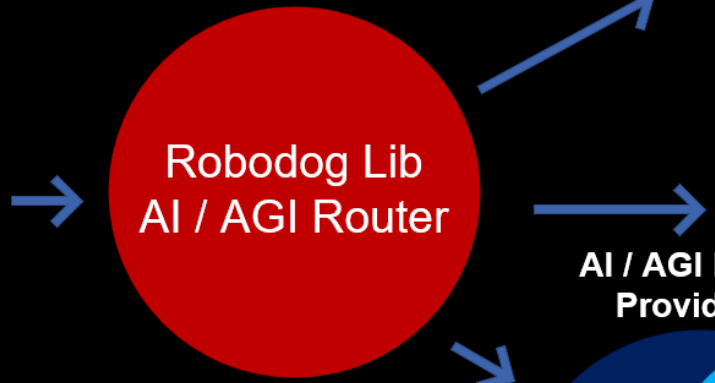
Extract Image Content

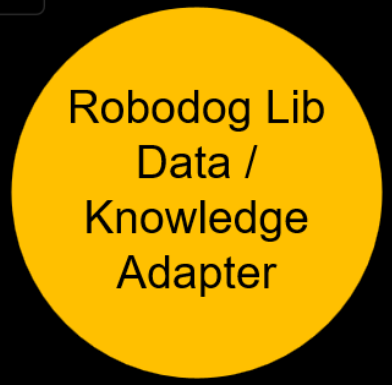
Tesseract

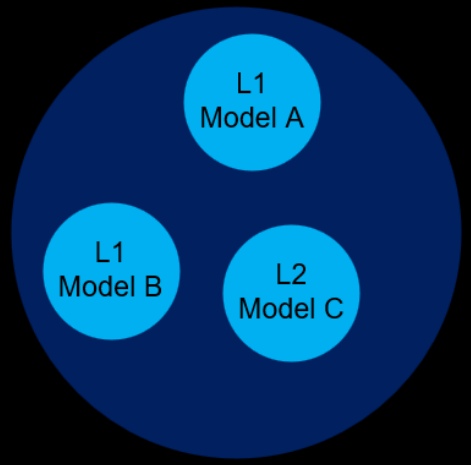
PNG (.png)
JPEG (.jpg, .jpeg)
TIFF (.tiff)
JP2 (.jp2)
GIF (.gif)
WebP (.webp)
BMP (.bmp)
PNM (.pnm)

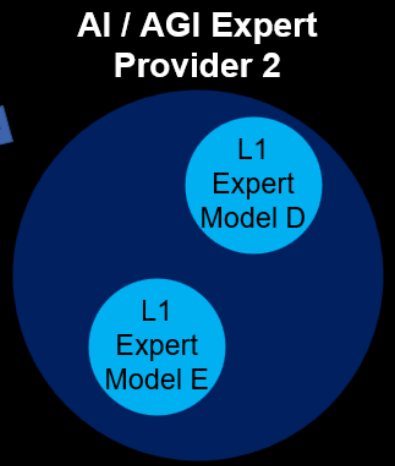
Robodog Roadmap

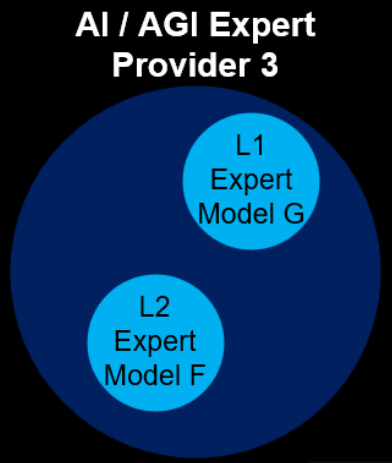












Conclusion