**3 Analysis**

I believe that the model is built on the cutting-edge GPT-3.5 architecture, a language model that was trained on a sizable quantity of text data while GPT-4 only the premium ChatGPT Plus membership offers it and is more precise and competent[3].

From my point of view, one of ChatGPT's attractions is its capacity to provide replies to queries and prompts that are human-like. The flexibility of ChatGPT to accommodate various communication settings and styles is another asset. The model is capable of producing replies in conversational, instructive, and persuasive styles. Due to its adaptability, it may be utilized for a variety of purposes, including customer service, research, medical, and teaching[4]. The model may produce erroneous or biased results in some situations since its answers are dependent on statistical patterns in the training data. Furthermore, the model could not always comprehend the subtleties of spoken languages, such as paradox, comedy, and sarcasm. I find[5-6] in order to keep stakeholders' trust and make sure that moral norms are respected, transparency and accountability should come first. I concur with the authors of both publications that it is crucial to take ethical considerations into account while doing research and development, especially in fields like social media and AI where using personal data is frequently involved[11]. I'll also provide my personal views on the raised concerns.

**3.1 Ethical Issues**

I admit that the ethical issues related to social media platforms, such as those with informed permission, privacy, and the use of individual data. We may give ChatGPT access to a lot of information about ourselves, including private discussions, and this information may be used to monitor us, send us advertisements that are relevant to us, or even hurt us[2]. From both papers[8-9] I assume that the enormous text and code dataset used to train ChatGPT may be skewed. As a result, ChatGPT could produce text that is prejudiced or discriminating. Decisions made by ChatGPT have a genuine influence on the globe, and if they are made incorrectly, the results might be terrible. For instance, deep fakes or fake news might be produced using ChatGPT. In my opinion, it is crucial to make sure ChatGPT is trained on a variety of representative data sets and that the model is consistently validated for bias and accuracy in order to meet these ethical concerns. Users should also receive training on how to communicate with the model in an ethical and inclusive manner. Last but not least, adequate steps should be made to stop the dissemination of dangerous or false information via ChatGPT[9]. The authors[8-9] contend that researchers must get participants' informed permission and be open and honest about their procedures.

**3.2 Trust Issues**

I think despite the fact that the model was trained on a sizable dataset and is intended to deliver logical and pertinent answers, there may be some circumstances in which ChatGPT's responses are incorrect, deficient, or deceptive. Users may become distrustful of the model and start to doubt its dependability as a result[4]. Papers from[2-3] argue that machine learning models must be able to justify their choices if they are to be taken seriously. Users have the capacity to abuse ChatGPT. Users may lose faith in the model and may suffer harm if they knowingly use it to disseminate false information, advertise hazardous content, or participate in other illegal actions. The trust problems with ChatGPT may also get worse if the model is used to produce deep fakes or other kinds of altered material. It is crucial to make sure that ChatGPT is consistently checked for correctness and dependability and that safeguards are in place to stop user abuse[6]. This can entail putting in place user rules or placing limitations on specific kinds of information, as well as routinely updating and upgrading the model to increase its accuracy and guard against any weaknesses. Additionally, being open and honest about ChatGPT's limits and the kinds of replies it might provide will build user trust and reduce the likelihood of misunderstandings or disinformation[5].

**3.3 Accountability Issues**

In my opinion, who is accountable for the model's conduct is the subject of ChatGPT. As an AI language model, ChatGPT responds to human input rather than acting independently. It could be challenging to pinpoint who is ultimately in charge of these results in situations where the model's reactions cause injury or have undesirable effects[11]. The use of ChatGPT may have unforeseen implications. Although the model is meant to offer pertinent and beneficial replies, there may be times when such responses have unexpected or undesirable results. For instance, it may be difficult to foresee larger societal repercussions if the model is used to produce false information or fake news. It could be required to define clearly defined lines of accountability and responsibility for the use of ChatGPT, especially when its usage may have effects that go beyond the individual users[8]. These papers[10-11] discuss that the designers and users of ChatGPT have a duty to make sure that they are acting in a way that is compatible with ethical and moral standards since ChatGPT has the power to influence social norms and values.

**References**

1. Mattas, P. S. (2023). CHATGPT: A study of ai language processing and its implications. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, *04*(02), 435–440. [https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.2023.4218](https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V4ISSUE2/IJRPR9921.pdf)

2. Lund, B., & Ting, W. (2023). Chatting about chatgpt: How may AI and GPT Impact Academia and libraries? *SSRN Electronic Journal*. [https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4333415](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4333415)

3. Mijwil, M., Aljanabi, M., & Ali, A. H. (2023). Chatgpt: Exploring the role of cybersecurity in the Protection of Medical Information. *Mesopotamian Journal of Cyber Security*, 18–21. <https://doi.org/10.58496/mjcs/2023/004>

4. Huang, W., Fryer, L. K., & Hew, K. F. (2021). *Chatbots for Language Learning—Are They Really Useful? A Systematic Review of Chatbot‐Supported Language Learning*, 237–257. [https://doi.org/doi/epdf/10.1111/jcal.12610](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/jcal.12610)

5. A, S., A, V., & Tiwary, N. (2023, February 1). Netizens, academicians, and information professionals' opinions about AI with special reference to chatgpt. arXiv.org. Retrieved April 25, 2023, from <https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.07136>

6. Paul, J., Ueno, A., & Dennis, C. (2023). chatgpt and consumers: Benefits, Pitfalls and Future Research Agenda. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcs.12928>

7. Kumar, S. (2023, April 4). *All about chat gpt(version, datasizes, working) explained*. Curious Steve. Retrieved April 25, 2023, from <https://curioussteve.com/tech/explained/chat-gpt-explained/>

8. Deng, J., & Lin, Y. (2023). The benefits and challenges of chatgpt: An overview. *Frontiers in Computing and Intelligent Systems*, *2*(2), 81–83. <https://doi.org/10.54097/fcis.v2i2.4465>

9. Lee, H. (2023). The rise of chatgpt : Exploring its potential in medical education. *Anatomical Sciences Education*. https://doi.org/10.1002/ase.2270

10. Omar, R., Mangukiya, O., Kalnis, P., & Mansour, E. (2023, February 8). Chatgpt versus traditional question answering for knowledge graphs: Current status and future directions towards knowledge graph Chatbots. arXiv.org. Retrieved April 25, 2023, from <https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.06466>

11. Aljanabi, M. (2023). Chatgpt: Future directions and open possibilities. *Mesopotamian Journal of Cyber Security*, 16–17. <https://doi.org/10.58496/mjcs/2023/003>