* Transformer model vs. MoE (Mixture-of-Experts Layer) model?
* GPT model behind? Is it Transformer? Predicting the next word related?
* Decoder mode vs. others in Transformer model?
* Decoder-only architecture like GPT models?
* Gemini uses Transformer & MoE model researches
* ~~Multi-headed attention vs. self-attention in Transformer?~~
* Does GPT use RNN (recurrent neural network)?
* GPT: “we fine-tune the model’s behavior using reinforcement learning with human feedback ([RLHF⁠](https://openai.com/index/learning-from-human-preferences/)).”
* Does Gemini have one?
* ~~Convolutional vs. recurrent neural networks~~
* If all AI are developed based on Transformer model, then how some is better than others?
* <https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/transformers-in-artificial-intelligence/>
* <https://openai.com/index/gpt-4-research/>
* [MoE Research](https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.06538)
* [Transformer Research](https://research.google/blog/transformer-a-novel-neural-network-architecture-for-language-understanding/)
* <https://blog.google/technology/ai/google-gemini-next-generation-model-february-2024/#architecture>
* <https://www.larksuite.com/en_us/topics/ai-glossary/problem-that-ai-is-trying-to-solve>
* [Llama 3 Herd of Models](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uXt6rYXnV8U)
* <https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ai/what-is-large-language-model/>
* <https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/large-language-model/> “ The underlying transformer is a set of [neural networks](https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/neural-network/) that consist of **an encoder and a decoder** with self-attention capabilities.”
* <https://medium.com/data-science-at-microsoft/how-large-language-models-work-91c362f5b78f>
* General:
  + Artificial intelligence is the field of computer science that researches methods of giving machines the ability to perform tasks that require human intelligence. Machine learning is an artificial intelligence technique that gives computers access to very large datasets and teaches them to learn from this data. Machine learning software finds patterns in existing data and applies those patterns to new data to make intelligent decisions. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses deep learning networks to process data.
  + Traditional machine learning methods require human input for the machine learning software to work sufficiently well. A data scientist manually determines the set of relevant features that the software must analyze. This limits the software’s ability, which makes it tedious to create and manage.
  + On the other hand, in deep learning, the data scientist gives only raw data to the software. The deep learning network derives the features by itself and learns more independently. It can analyze unstructured datasets like text documents, identify which data attributes to prioritize, and solve more complex problems.
* Neural Network:
  + 3 layers: input, hidden, output
  + Deep neural network architecture (deep learning networks): several hidden layers with millions of artificial neurons linked together. Hae weights representing the connections between a node and others.
* Transformer model:
  + Type of neural network architecture that transforms or changes an input sequence into an output sequence. They do this by learning context and tracking relationships between sequence components.
  + Self-attention mechanism: for example, given a sentence, model looks at different parts of the sentence ALL AT ONCE and determine which parts are the most important
  + Input embeddings: the input sequence is encoded into mathematical vectors. Vectors carry semantic and syntax information. Attributes are learned during the training process.
* Tokens embedding are formed parallel
  + Positional encoding: tokens embedding doesn’t carry their sequence. A set of functions generate unique positional signal that is added to the embedding of each token.
  + Transformer block: multiple transformer blocks stacked togehter
    - Multi-head self-attention mechanism: weigh the importance of different tokens within the sentence, enables the grouping of relevant tokens for context.
    - Position-wide feed-forward neural network: has additional components that help the transformer model train and function more efficiently
  + Linear and softmax blocks
* Recurrent neural network:
  + RNNs process data sequences one element at a time in cyclic iterations. The process starts with the input layer receiving the first element of the sequence. The information is then passed to a hidden layer, which processes the input and passes the output to the next time step. This output, combined with the next element of the sequence, is fed back into the hidden layer. This cycle repeats for each element in the sequence, with the RNN maintaining a hidden state vector that gets updated at each time step. This process effectively enables the RNN to remember information from past inputs.
* Convolutional neural network:
  + CNNs are designed for grid-like data, such as images, where spatial hierarchies and locality are key. They use convolutional layers to apply filters across an input, capturing local patterns through these filtered views. For example, in image processing, initial layers might detect edges or textures, and deeper layers recognize more complex structures like shapes or objects.
* Done Readings:
  + <https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/neural-network/>