

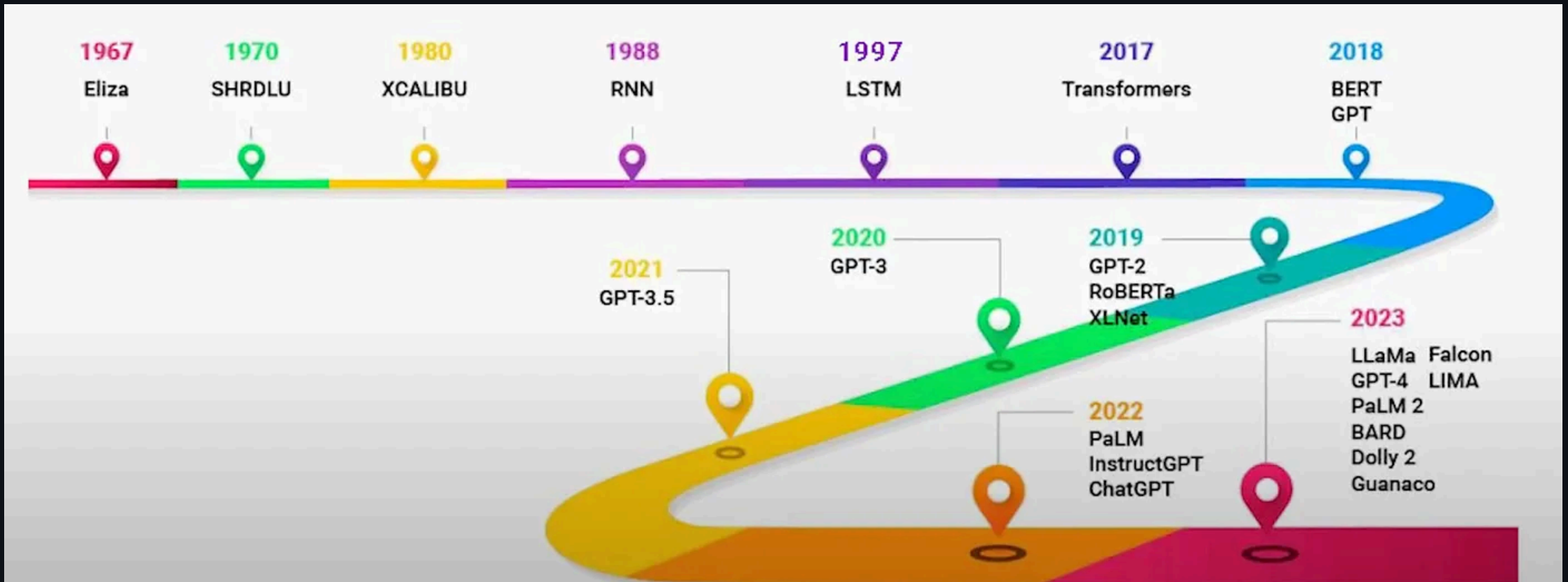
Information Technologies for Industrial Engineers

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Large language model (LLM)

LLM

- A type of advanced software that can communicate in a human-like manner.
- General-purpose language processing models
 - Pre-trained on extensive datasets covering a wide range of topics.
 - Understand the fundamental structures and semantics of human language.
- Large
 - Substantial amount training data
 - Billions or even trillions of parameters



Chatbots and rule-based systems (1960s)

- ELIZA
 - The first chatbot ever built by humans.
- It can create an illusion of a conversation
 - by rephrasing user statements as questions using pattern matching and substitution methodology.
- Try it.

Recurrent Neural Networks (1980s)

- Neural networks that can "remember" previous input.
 - Using feedback loop.
- Suitable for natural language processing (NLP) tasks.
- Still, they are not good at retaining memory and suffer from long term memory loss.
 - Vanishing gradient.

Long Short Term Memory (1990s)

- Specialised type of RNN.
- Can remember information over long sequences.
- LSTM architecture
 - input, forget, output gates
 - These gates determined how much information should be memorised, discarded, or output at each step.

Gated Recurrent Network (2010s)

- Designed to solve some of the same problems as LSTMs
 - but with a simple and more streamlined structure.
- GRUs architecture
 - `update` and `reset` gate
 - The reduced gating in GRUs made them more efficient in terms of computation.

Attention Mechanism (2014)

- RNN based variants LSTM and GRU are not great at retaining the context when it was far away.
- Attention allows the model to look back to the entire source sequence dynamically
 - Selecting different parts based on their relevance at each step of the output.
- Performs much better especially in longer sequences.

Transformers Architecture (2017)