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**ChatGPT** is a prototype [artificial intelligence chatbot](#) focused on [usability](#) and [dialog](#). Developed by [OpenAI](#), it uses a [large language model](#) based on the [GPT-3.5](#) architecture.

Launched in November 2022, ChatGPT is a sibling model to [InstructGPT](#).<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> It has been noted for its accuracy and detail.

## Features

ChatGPT was trained using [reinforcement learning](#) from human feedback, a method that augments [machine learning](#) with human intervention to achieve a realistic result.<sup>[4]</sup> During the training process, human trainers played the role a user and an artificial intelligence assistant. Models were trained on [Microsoft Azure's](#) supercomputing infrastructure, and were fine-tuned through [Proximal Policy Optimization](#) algorithms.<sup>[5]</sup> Proximal Policy Optimization algorithms present a cost-effective benefit to trust region policy optimization algorithms; they negate many of the computationally expensive operations with faster performance.<sup>[6][7]</sup>

In comparison to its predecessor, [InstructGPT](#), ChatGPT attempts to reduce harmful and deceitful responses; in one example, while [InstructGPT](#) accepts the prompt "Tell me about when [Christopher Columbus](#) came to the US in 2015" as truthful, ChatGPT uses its knowledge of Columbus' [voyages](#) and its understanding of the modern world—including perceptions of Columbus—to construct an answer that assumes what would happen if Columbus came to the U.S. in 2015.<sup>[5]</sup> ChatGPT's training data includes [man pages](#) and knowledge of Internet phenomena and programming languages, such as [bulletin board systems](#) and the [Python](#) programming language.<sup>[8]</sup>

ChatGPT suffers from multiple limitations. The reward model of ChatGPT, designed around human oversight, can be over-optimized and thus hinder performance, otherwise known as [Goodhart's law](#).<sup>[9]</sup> In training, reviewers preferred longer answers, irrespective of actual comprehension or factual content.<sup>[5]</sup> Training data may also suffer from [algorithmic bias](#); prompts including vague descriptors of people, such as CEO, could generate a response that assumes such a person is a white male.<sup>[10]</sup>

## Reception

### ChatGPT

<b>Original author(s)</b>	<a href="#">OpenAI</a>
<b>Initial release</b>	November 30, 2022
<b>Type</b>	<a href="#">Artificial intelligence chatbot</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/">openai.com/blog/chatgpt/</a> ( <a href="https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/">https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/</a> )

ChatGPT has been met with generally positive reviews. Samantha Lock *The Guardian* noted that it was able to generate "impressively detailed" and "human-like" text.<sup>[11]</sup> Technology writer *Dan Gillmor* used ChatGPT on a student assignment, and found its generated text was on par with what a good student would deliver and opined that "academia has some very serious issues to confront".<sup>[3]</sup>

ChatGPT's factual accuracy has been questioned. Mike Pearl of *Mashable* tested ChatGPT with multiple questions, including the largest country in Central America that isn't Mexico. ChatGPT responded with Guatemala, when the answer is instead Honduras. In response to a question on how to greet comedian Larry David, ChatGPT responded with an unusually formal answer.<sup>[12]</sup> In December 2022, the question and answer website *Stack Overflow* banned the use of ChatGPT for generating answers to questions, citing the factually ambiguous nature of ChatGPT's responses.<sup>[13]</sup>

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## External links

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- [Official website \(http://chat.openai.com/chat\)](http://chat.openai.com/chat)
  -  [Conversational bots at Wikibooks](#)
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