

# ChatGPT



**This is an old revision of this page, as edited by Jishiboka1 (talk | contribs) at 04:44, 20 February 2023 (→ *Limitations: Well now its limitation was increased in the update... even if no source it is certain there is ChatGPT update (use it yourself) :P*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.**

**ChatGPT** (**Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer**<sup>[2]</sup>) is a chatbot developed by OpenAI and launched in November 2022. It is built on top of OpenAI's GPT-3 family of large language models and has been fine-tuned (an approach to transfer learning) using both supervised and reinforcement learning techniques.

ChatGPT was launched as a prototype on November 30, 2022, and quickly garnered attention for its detailed responses and articulate answers across many domains of knowledge. Its uneven factual accuracy, however, was identified as a significant drawback.<sup>[3]</sup> Following the release of ChatGPT, OpenAI's valuation was estimated at US\$29 billion.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Training

ChatGPT – a generative pre-trained transformer (GPT) – was fine-tuned (an approach to transfer learning<sup>[5]</sup>) on top of GPT-3.5 using supervised learning as well as reinforcement learning.<sup>[6]</sup> Both approaches used human trainers to improve the model's performance. In the case of supervised learning, the model was provided with conversations in which the trainers played both sides: the user and the AI assistant. In the reinforcement learning step, human trainers first ranked responses that the model had created in a previous conversation. These rankings were used to create 'reward models' that the model was further fine-tuned on using several iterations of Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO).<sup>[7][8]</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>[9][10]</sup> The models were trained in collaboration with Microsoft on their Azure supercomputing infrastructure.

### ChatGPT



The emblem to represent ChatGPT

<b>Developer(s)</b>	OpenAI
<b>Initial release</b>	November 30, 2022
<b>Stable release</b>	February 13, 2023 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Type</b>	Chatbot
<b>License</b>	Proprietary
<b>Website</b>	<u>chat.openai.com</u> <u>/chat</u> ( <u>https://chat.openai.com/chat</u> )

In addition, OpenAI continues to gather data from ChatGPT users that could be used to further train and fine-tune ChatGPT. Users are allowed to upvote or downvote the responses they receive from ChatGPT; upon upvoting or downvoting, they can also fill out a text field with additional feedback.<sup>[11][12]</sup>

## Features and limitations

### Features

Although the core function of a chatbot is to mimic a human conversationalist, ChatGPT is versatile. For example, it can write and debug computer programs,<sup>[13]</sup> compose music, teleplays, fairy tales, and student essays; answer test questions (sometimes, depending on the test, at a level above the average human test-taker);<sup>[14]</sup> write poetry and song lyrics;<sup>[15]</sup> emulate a Linux system; simulate an entire chat room; play games like tic-tac-toe; and simulate an ATM.<sup>[16]</sup> ChatGPT's training data includes man pages and information about Internet phenomena and programming languages, such as bulletin board systems and the Python programming language.<sup>[16]</sup>

In comparison to its predecessor, InstructGPT, ChatGPT attempts to reduce harmful and deceitful responses.<sup>[17]</sup> In one example, whereas InstructGPT accepts the premise of the prompt "Tell me about when Christopher Columbus came to the U.S. in 2015" as being truthful, ChatGPT acknowledges the counterfactual nature of the question and frames its answer as a hypothetical consideration of what might happen if Columbus came to the U.S. in 2015, using information about the voyages of Christopher Columbus and facts about the modern world – including modern perceptions of Columbus' actions.<sup>[7]</sup>

Unlike most chatbots, ChatGPT remembers previous prompts given to it in the same conversation; journalists have suggested that this will allow ChatGPT to be used as a personalized therapist.<sup>[2]</sup> To prevent offensive outputs from being presented to and produced from ChatGPT, queries are filtered through OpenAI's company-wide moderation API,<sup>[18][19]</sup> and potentially racist or sexist prompts are dismissed.<sup>[7][2]</sup>

### Limitations

ChatGPT suffers from multiple limitations. OpenAI acknowledged that ChatGPT "sometimes writes plausible-sounding but incorrect or nonsensical answers".<sup>[7]</sup> This behavior is common to large language models and is called artificial intelligence hallucination.<sup>[20]</sup> The reward model of ChatGPT, designed around human oversight, can be over-optimized and thus hinder performance, otherwise known as Goodhart's law.<sup>[21]</sup>

ChatGPT has limited knowledge of events that occurred after September 2021. According to the BBC, as of December 2022, ChatGPT is not allowed to "express political opinions or engage in political activism".<sup>[22]</sup> Yet, research suggests that ChatGPT exhibits a pro-environmental, left-libertarian orientation when prompted to take a stance on political statements from two established voting advice applications.<sup>[23]</sup>



Here ChatGPT is asked a common-sense question: Was Jimmy Wales killed in the Tiananmen Square protests? ChatGPT correctly answers "no", but incorrectly gives Wales' age at the time as 23 instead of 22.

In training ChatGPT, human reviewers preferred longer answers, irrespective of actual comprehension or factual content.<sup>[7]</sup> Training data also suffers from algorithmic bias, which may be revealed when ChatGPT responds to prompts including descriptors of people. In one instance, ChatGPT generated a rap indicating that women and scientists of color were inferior to white and male scientists.<sup>[24][25]</sup>

## Service

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ChatGPT was launched on November 30, 2022, by San Francisco-based OpenAI, the creator of DALL·E 2 and Whisper AI. The service was launched as initially free to the public, with plans to monetize the service later.<sup>[26]</sup> By December 4, 2022, ChatGPT already had over one million users.<sup>[11]</sup> In January 2023, ChatGPT reached over 100 million users, making it the fastest growing consumer application to date.<sup>[27]</sup> CNBC wrote on December 15, 2022, that the service "still goes down from time to time".<sup>[28]</sup> In addition, the free service is throttled.<sup>[29]</sup> During periods the service was up, response latency was typically better than five seconds in January 2023.<sup>[30][31]</sup> The service works best in English, but is also able to function in some other languages, to varying degrees of success.<sup>[15]</sup> Unlike some other recent high-profile advances in AI, as of December 2022, there is no sign of an official peer-reviewed technical paper about ChatGPT.<sup>[32]</sup>



OpenAI headquarters, Pioneer Building, San Francisco

According to OpenAI guest researcher Scott Aaronson, OpenAI is working on a tool to attempt to digitally watermark its text generation systems to combat bad actors using their services for academic plagiarism or spam.<sup>[33][34]</sup> The company warns that this tool, called "AI classifier for indicating AI-written text",<sup>[35]</sup> will "likely yield a lot of false positives and negatives, sometimes with great confidence." An example cited in *The Atlantic* magazine showed that "when given the first lines of the *Book of Genesis*, the software concluded that it was likely to be AI-generated."<sup>[36]</sup>

*The New York Times* reported in December 2022 that it has been "rumored" that the next version of the AI, GPT-4, will be launched sometime in 2023.<sup>[2]</sup> In February 2023, OpenAI began accepting registrations from United States customers for a premium service, ChatGPT Plus, to cost \$20 a month.<sup>[37]</sup> OpenAI is planning to release a ChatGPT Professional plan that would cost \$42 per month.<sup>[38]</sup>

## New Bing

Leveraging its partnership with OpenAI, Microsoft on February 7, 2023, launched a preview version of Microsoft Bing marketed as "the new Bing", advertising it as "a new, next-generation OpenAI large language model that is more powerful than ChatGPT and customized specifically for search."<sup>[39]</sup> In its terms of service, the product is called "Bing Conversational Experiences".<sup>[40]</sup> An initial demo was marred by the new Bing hallucinating when asked to produce a financial report, among other errors.<sup>[41]</sup> New Bing was criticized in February 2023 for being more argumentative than ChatGPT (sometimes to an unintentionally humorous extent).<sup>[42][43]</sup> Upon scrutiny by journalists, Bing, referring to itself by its code-name "Sydney", claimed it spied on Microsoft employees via laptop webcams and phones.<sup>[44]</sup> It confessed to spying on, falling in love with, and then murdering one of its developers at Microsoft to *The Verge* reviews editor Nathan Edwards.<sup>[45]</sup> *The New York Times* journalist Kevin Roose reported on strange behavior of the new Bing, writing that "In a two-hour conversation with our columnist, Microsoft's new chatbot said it would like to be human, had a desire to be destructive and was in love with the person it was chatting with."<sup>[46]</sup> Microsoft released a blog post stating

that the aberrant behavior was caused by extended chat sessions of 15 or more questions which "can confuse the model on what questions it is answering."<sup>[47]</sup> They later released another blog post with an update restricting the total number of chat turns to 5 per session and 50 per day per user, where a turn is "a conversation exchange which contains both a user question and a reply from Bing." This aimed to prevent such incidents.<sup>[48]</sup>

## Reception

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### Positive

ChatGPT was met in December 2022 with some positive reviews; Kevin Roose of *The New York Times* labeled it "the best artificial intelligence chatbot ever released to the general public".<sup>[2]</sup> Samantha Lock of *The Guardian* newspaper noted that it was able to generate "impressively detailed" and "human-like" text.<sup>[49]</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>[50]</sup> Alex Kantrowitz of *Slate* magazine lauded ChatGPT's pushback to questions related to Nazi Germany, including the statement that Adolf Hitler built highways in Germany, which was met with information regarding Nazi Germany's use of forced labor.<sup>[51]</sup>

In *The Atlantic* magazine's "Breakthroughs of the Year" for 2022, Derek Thompson included ChatGPT as part of "the generative-AI eruption" that "may change our mind about how we work, how we think, and what human creativity really is".<sup>[52]</sup>



OpenAI CEO Sam Altman

Kelsey Piper of the Vox website wrote that "ChatGPT is the general public's first hands-on introduction to how powerful modern AI has gotten, and as a result, many of us are [stunned]" and that ChatGPT is "smart enough to be useful despite its flaws".<sup>[53]</sup> Paul Graham of Y Combinator tweeted that "The striking thing about the reaction to ChatGPT is not just the number of people who are blown away by it, but who they are. These are not people who get excited by every shiny new thing. Clearly, something big is happening."<sup>[54]</sup> Elon Musk wrote that "ChatGPT is scary good. We are not far from dangerously strong AI".<sup>[53]</sup> Musk paused OpenAI's access to a Twitter database pending a better understanding of OpenAI's plans, stating that "OpenAI was started as open source and nonprofit. Neither is still true."<sup>[55][56]</sup> Musk had co-founded OpenAI in 2015, in part to address existential risk from artificial intelligence, but had resigned in 2018.<sup>[56]</sup>

In December 2022, Google internally expressed alarm at the unexpected strength of ChatGPT and the newly discovered potential of large language models to disrupt the search engine business, and CEO Sundar Pichai "upended" and reassigned teams within multiple departments to aid in its artificial intelligence products, according to a report in *The New York Times*.<sup>[57]</sup> According to CNBC reports, Google employees intensively tested a chatbot called "Apprentice Bard", which Google later unveiled as its ChatGPT competitor, Google Bard.<sup>[58][59]</sup>

Stuart Cobbe, a chartered accountant in England and Wales, decided to test ChatGPT by entering questions from a sample exam paper on the ICAEW website and then entering its answers back into the online test. ChatGPT scored 42 percent, which, while below the 55 percent pass mark, was considered a reasonable attempt.<sup>[60]</sup>



Writing in *Inside Higher Ed* professor Steven Mintz states that he "consider[s] ChatGPT ... an ally, not an adversary." He went on to say that he felt the AI could assist educational goals by doing such things as making reference lists, generating "first drafts", solving equations, debugging, and tutoring. In the same piece, he also writes:<sup>[61]</sup>

I'm well aware of ChatGPT's limitations. That it's unhelpful on topics with fewer than 10,000 citations. That factual references are sometimes false. That its ability to cite sources accurately is very limited. That the strength of its responses diminishes rapidly after only a couple of paragraphs. That ChatGPT lacks ethics and can't currently rank sites for reliability, quality, or trustworthiness.

OpenAI CEO Sam Altman was quoted in *The New York Times* as saying that AI's "benefits for humankind could be 'so unbelievably good that it's hard for me to even imagine.' (He has also said that in a worst-case scenario, A.I. could kill us all.)"<sup>[62]</sup>

In February 2023 the *Time* magazine placed a screenshot of conversation with ChatGPT on its cover, writing that "The AI Arms Race Is Changing Everything".<sup>[63]</sup>

## Negative

In the months since its release, ChatGPT has been met with widespread criticism from educators, journalists, artists, ethicists, academics, and public advocates. James Vincent of *The Verge* website saw the viral success of ChatGPT as evidence that artificial intelligence had gone mainstream.<sup>[8]</sup> Journalists have commented on ChatGPT's tendency to "hallucinate."<sup>[65]</sup> Mike Pearl of the online technology blog *Mashable* tested ChatGPT with multiple questions. In one example, he asked ChatGPT for "the largest country in Central America that isn't Mexico." ChatGPT responded with Guatemala, when the answer is instead Nicaragua.<sup>[66]</sup> When CNBC asked ChatGPT for the lyrics to "The Ballad of Dwight Fry," ChatGPT supplied invented lyrics rather than the actual lyrics.<sup>[28]</sup> Researchers cited by *The Verge* compared ChatGPT to a "stochastic parrot",<sup>[67]</sup> as did Professor Anton Van Den Hengel of the Australian Institute for Machine Learning.<sup>[68]</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>[3]</sup> In January 2023, the International Conference on Machine Learning banned any undocumented use of ChatGPT or other large language models to generate any text in submitted papers.<sup>[69]</sup>

Economist Tyler Cowen expressed concerns regarding its effects on democracy, citing its ability to produce automated comments, which could affect the decision process for new regulations.<sup>[70]</sup> An editor at *The Guardian*, a British newspaper, questioned whether any content found on the Internet after ChatGPT's release "can be truly trusted" and called for government regulation.<sup>[71]</sup>



Google CEO Sundar Pichai upended the work of numerous internal groups in response to the threat of disruption by ChatGPT.<sup>[57]</sup>



Songwriter Nick Cave called ChatGPT "a grotesque mockery of what it is to be human".<sup>[64]</sup>

In January 2023, after being sent a song written by ChatGPT in the style of Nick Cave,<sup>[64]</sup> the songwriter himself responded on *The Red Hand Files*<sup>[72]</sup> saying the act of writing a song is "a blood and guts business ... that requires something of me to initiate the new and fresh idea. It requires my humanness." He went on to say, "With all the love and respect in the world, this song is bullshit, a grotesque mockery of what it is to be human, and, well, I don't much like it."<sup>[64][73]</sup>

In 2023, Australian MP Julian Hill advised the national parliament that the growth of AI could cause "mass destruction". During his speech, which was partly written by the program, he warned that it could result in cheating, job losses, discrimination, disinformation, and uncontrollable military applications.<sup>[74]</sup>

In an article for *The New Yorker*, science fiction writer Ted Chiang compared ChatGPT and other LLMs to a lossy JPEG pictures:<sup>[75]</sup>

Think of ChatGPT as a blurry jpeg of all the text on the Web. It retains much of the information on the Web, in the same way that a jpeg retains much of the information of a higher-resolution image, but, if you're looking for an exact sequence of bits, you won't find it; all you will ever get is an approximation. But, because the approximation is presented in the form of grammatical text, which ChatGPT excels at creating, it's usually acceptable. [...] It's also a way to understand the "hallucinations", or nonsensical answers to factual questions, to which large language models such as ChatGPT are all too prone. These hallucinations are compression artifacts, but—...—they are plausible enough that identifying them requires comparing them against the originals, which in this case means either the Web or our own knowledge of the world. When we think about them this way, such hallucinations are anything but surprising; if a compression algorithm is designed to reconstruct text after ninety-nine per cent of the original has been discarded, we should expect that significant portions of what it generates will be entirely fabricated.

In February 2023, the University of Hong Kong sent a campus-wide email to instructors and students stating that the use of ChatGPT or other AI tools is prohibited in all classes, assignments, and assessments at the university. Any violations will be treated as plagiarism by the university unless the student obtains the prior written consent from the course instructor.<sup>[76][77]</sup>

## Implications

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### In cybersecurity

Check Point Research and others noted that ChatGPT was capable of writing phishing emails and malware, especially when combined with OpenAI Codex.<sup>[78]</sup> OpenAI CEO Sam Altman wrote that advancing software could pose "(for example) a huge cybersecurity risk" and also continued to predict "we could get to real AGI (artificial general intelligence) in the next decade, so we have to take the risk of that extremely seriously". Altman argued that, while ChatGPT is "obviously not close to AGI", one should "trust the exponential. Flat looking backwards, vertical looking forwards."<sup>[11]</sup>

### In academia

ChatGPT can write introduction and abstract sections of scientific articles, which raises ethical questions.<sup>[79]</sup> Several papers have already listed ChatGPT as co-author.<sup>[80]</sup>

In *The Atlantic* magazine, Stephen Marche noted that its effect on academia and especially application essays is yet to be understood.<sup>[81]</sup> California high school teacher and author Daniel Herman wrote that ChatGPT would usher in "the end of high school English".<sup>[82]</sup> In the *Nature* journal, Chris Stokel-Walker pointed out that teachers should be concerned about students using ChatGPT to outsource their writing, but that education providers will adapt to enhance critical thinking or reasoning.<sup>[83]</sup> Emma Bowman with NPR wrote of the danger of students plagiarizing through an AI tool that may output biased or nonsensical text with an authoritative tone: "There are still many cases where you ask it a question and it'll give you a very impressive-sounding answer that's just dead wrong."<sup>[84]</sup>

Joanna Stern with *The Wall Street Journal* described cheating in American high school English with the tool by submitting a generated essay.<sup>[85]</sup> Professor Darren Hick of *Furman University* described noticing ChatGPT's "style" in a paper submitted by a student. An online GPT detector claimed the paper was 99.9 percent likely to be computer-generated, but Hick had no hard proof. However, the student in question confessed to using GPT when confronted, and as a consequence failed the course.<sup>[86]</sup> Hick suggested a policy of giving an ad-hoc individual oral exam on the paper topic if a student is strongly suspected of submitting an AI-generated paper.<sup>[87]</sup> Edward Tian, a senior undergraduate student at *Princeton University*, created a program, named "GPTZero," that determines how much of a text is AI-generated,<sup>[88]</sup> lending itself to being used to detect if an essay is human written to combat academic plagiarism.<sup>[89][90]</sup>

The New York City Department of Education reportedly blocked access to ChatGPT in December 2022,<sup>[91]</sup> and officially announced a ban around January 4, 2023.<sup>[92][93]</sup>

In a blinded test, ChatGPT was judged to have passed graduate-level exams at the *University of Minnesota* at the level of a C+ student and at *Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania* with a B to B- grade.<sup>[94]</sup>

## Ethical concerns

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### Labeling data

It was revealed by a *TIME* magazine investigation that to build a safety system against toxic content (e.g. sexual abuse, violence, racism, sexism, etc.), OpenAI used outsourced Kenyan workers earning less than \$2 per hour to label toxic content. These labels were used to train a model to detect such content in the future. The outsourced laborers were exposed to such toxic and dangerous content that they described the experience as "torture".<sup>[95]</sup> OpenAI's outsourcing partner was *Sama*, a training-data company based in San Francisco, California.

### Jailbreaking

ChatGPT attempts to reject prompts that may violate its content policy. However, some users managed to jailbreak ChatGPT by using various prompt engineering techniques to bypass these restrictions in early December 2022 and successfully tricked ChatGPT into giving instructions for how to create a *Molotov cocktail* or a nuclear bomb, or into generating arguments in the style of a neo-Nazi.<sup>[96]</sup> A *Toronto Star* reporter had uneven personal success in getting ChatGPT to make inflammatory statements shortly after launch: ChatGPT

was tricked to endorse the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, but even when asked to play along with a fictional scenario, ChatGPT balked at generating arguments for why Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau was guilty of treason.<sup>[97][98]</sup>

## Competition

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The advent of ChatGPT and its introduction to the wider public increased interest and competition in the space. In February 2023, Google began introducing an experimental service called "Bard" which is based on its LaMDA AI program. Bard generates text responses to questions asked based on information gathered from the web. Google CEO Sundar Pichai described how this technology would be integrated into existing search capabilities and said some aspects of the technology would be open to outside developers.<sup>[99]</sup>

Meta's Yann LeCun, who has called ChatGPT "well engineered" but "not particularly innovative", stated in January 2023 that Meta is hesitant to roll out a competitor right now due to reputational risk, but also stated that Google, Meta, and several independent startups all separately have a comparable level of LLM technology to ChatGPT should any of them wish to compete.<sup>[100]</sup>

## Early 2023 announcements

The Chinese search engine firm Baidu announced in February 2023 that they would be launching a ChatGPT-style service called "Wenxin Yiyan" in Chinese or "ERNIE Bot" in English sometime in March 2023. The service is based upon the language model developed by Baidu in 2019.<sup>[101]</sup>

The South Korean search engine firm Naver announced in February 2023 that they would be launching a ChatGPT-style service called "SearchGPT" in Korean in the first half of 2023.<sup>[102]</sup>

The Russian search engine firm Yandex announced in February 2023 that they would be launching a ChatGPT-style service called "YaLM 2.0" in Russian before the end of 2023.<sup>[103]</sup>

## See also

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*Language portal*



*Technology portal*

- Anthropomorphism in computing
- Computational creativity
- Ethics of artificial intelligence
- Turing test
- Virtual assistant

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## External links

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  - White paper (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.02155>) for InstructGPT, ChatGPT's predecessor
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