

# **ChatGPT**

This is an <u>old revision</u> of this page, as edited by <u>Jamesmcmahon0</u> (talk | <u>contribs</u>) at 15:27, 6 December 2022 (*Clean up/copyedit*). The present address (URL) is a <u>permanent link</u> to this revision, which may differ significantly from the <u>current</u> revision.

**ChatGPT** is a prototype <u>artificial intelligence</u> <u>chatbot</u> developed by <u>OpenAI</u> that focuses on <u>usability</u> and dialogue. The chatbot uses a <u>large language model</u> trained with <u>reinforcement learning</u> and is based on the GPT-3.5 architecture.

It was launched in November 2022 and has garnered attention for its detailed responses and historical knowledge, although its accuracy has been criticized.

### **Features**

ChatGPT was trained using reinforcement learning from human feedback, a method that augments machine learning with human intervention to achieve a realistic result. It is based on the GPT-3.5 architecture. During the training process, human trainers played the role of 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. 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. [4][5]

#### **ChatGPT**

Original author(s)	OpenAl
Initial release	November 30, 2022
Туре	Artificial intelligence chatbot
Website	openai.com /blog/chatgpt/ (https://openai. com/blog/chatg pt/)

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 <u>Christopher Columbus</u> came to the US in 2015" as truthful, ChatGPT uses its knowledge of Columbus' <u>voyages</u> 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. [3] ChatGPT's training data includes <u>man pages</u> and knowledge of Internet phenomena and programming languages, such as bulletin board systems and the Python programming language. [6]

Unlike most chatbots, ChatGPT is stateful, remembering previous conversations and prompts given to it, potentially allowing for ChatGPT to be used as a personalized therapist. In an effort to prevent offensive outputs from being presented to and produced from ChatGPT, queries are filtered through a moderation API, and potentially racist or sexist prompts are dismissed. [3][7]

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  $\underline{\text{Goodhart's law}}$ . In training, reviewers preferred longer answers, irrespective of actual comprehension or factual content. Training data may also suffer from  $\underline{\text{algorithmic bias}}$ ; prompts including vague descriptors of people, such as CEO, could generate a response that assumes such a person is a white male.

## Reception

ChatGPT has been met with generally positive reviews. Samantha Lock of <u>The Guardian</u> noted that it was able to generate "impressively detailed" and "human-like" text. [10] Technology writer <u>Dan Gillmor</u> 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". [11] Alex Kantrowitz of <u>Slate</u> lauded ChatGPT's pushback to questions related to <u>Nazi Germany</u>, including the claim that <u>Adolf Hitler</u> built <u>highways</u> in Germany, which was met with information regarding Nazi Germany's use of forced labor. [12]

ChatGPT's factual accuracy has been questioned. Mike Pearl of <u>Mashable</u> tested ChatGPT with multiple questions, including the largest country in <u>Central America</u> that isn't <u>Mexico</u>. ChatGPT responded with <u>Guatemala</u>, when the answer is instead <u>Honduras</u>. In response to a question on how to greet comedian <u>Larry David</u>, ChatGPT responded with an unusually formal answer. [13] In December 2022, the question and answer website <u>Stack Overflow</u> banned the use of ChatGPT for generating answers to questions, citing the factually ambiguous nature of ChatGPT's responses. [14]

### References

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### External links

Official website (http://chat.openai.com/chat)
Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=ChatGPT&oldid=1125916510"