

ChatGPT

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by **Artem.G** ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at **14:02, 6 December 2022** ([→ External links: not a stub](#)). The present address (URL) is a **permanent link** to this revision, which may differ significantly from the **current revision**.

ChatGPT is a prototype artificial intelligence chatbot focused on usability and dialog. Developed by OpenAI, the chatbot uses a large language model trained using reinforcement learning and based on the GPT-3.5 architecture.

Launched in November 2022, ChatGPT garnered attention for its ease of use and has been noted for its detailed responses and historical knowledge, although its imperfect factual accuracy has received criticism.

Features

ChatGPT was trained using reinforcement learning from human feedback, a method that augments machine learning with human intervention to achieve a realistic result.^[1] It is based on the GPT-3.5 architecture.^[2] 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.^[3] 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]}

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.^[3] 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.^[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.^[7] 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 Goodhart's law.^[8] In training, reviewers preferred longer answers, irrespective of actual comprehension or factual content.^[3] 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.^[9]

Reception

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

ChatGPT

Original author(s)	OpenAI
Initial release	November 30, 2022
Type	Artificial intelligence chatbot
Website	openai.com/blog/chatgpt/ (https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/)

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.^[13] 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.^[14]

References

1. Knox, W. Bradley; Stone, Peter. *Augmenting Reinforcement Learning with Human Feedback* (https://www.cs.utexas.edu/~pstone/Papers/bib2html-links/ICML_IL11-knox.pdf) (PDF). University of Texas at Austin. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
2. Ahmed, Zohaib (December 2, 2022). "What is ChatGPT, the AI chatbot that everyone is talking about" (<https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/tech-news-technology/what-is-chatgpt-the-ai-taking-the-web-by-storm-8302375/>). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
3. OpenAI (November 30, 2022). "ChatGPT: Optimizing Language Models for Dialogue" (<https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/>). Retrieved December 5, 2022.
4. Schulman, John; Wolski, Filip; Dhariwal, Prafulla; Radford, Alec; Klimov, Oleg (2017). "Proximal Policy Optimization Algorithms". arXiv:1707.06347 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.06347>) [cs.LG (<https://arxiv.org/archive/cs>.LG)].
5. van Heeswijk, Wouter (November 29, 2022). "Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) Explained" (<https://towardsdatascience.com/proximal-policy-optimization-ppo-explained-abed1952457b>). *Towards Data Science*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
6. Edwards, Benj (December 5, 2022). "No Linux? No problem. Just get AI to hallucinate it for you" (<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2022/12/openais-new-chatbot-can-hallucinate-a-linux-shell-or-calling-a-bbs/>). *Ars Technica*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
7. Roose, Kevin (December 5, 2022). "The Brilliance and Weirdness of ChatGPT" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/05/technology/chatgpt-ai-twitter.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
8. Gao, Leo; Schulman, Hilton, Jacob (2022). "Scaling Laws for Reward Model Overoptimization". arXiv:2210.10760 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.10760>) [cs.LG (<https://arxiv.org/archive/cs>.LG)].
9. Murphy Kelly, Samantha (December 5, 2022). "This AI chatbot is dominating social media with its frighteningly good essays" (<https://www.cnn.com/2022/12/05/tech/chatgpt-trnd/index.html>). *CNN*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
10. Lock, Samantha (December 5, 2022). "What is AI chatbot phenomenon ChatGPT and could it replace humans?" (<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/dec/05/what-is-ai-chatbot-phenomenon-chatgpt-and-could-it-replace-humans>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
11. Hern, Alex (December 4, 2022). "AI bot ChatGPT stuns academics with essay-writing skills and usability" (<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/dec/04/ai-bot-chatgpt-stuns-academics-with-essay-writing-skills-and-usability>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
12. Kantrowitz, Alex (December 2, 2022). "Finally, an A.I. Chatbot That Reliably Passes "the Nazi Test" " (<https://slate.com/technology/2022/12/chatgpt-openai-artificial-intelligence-chatbot-whoa.html>). *Slate*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
13. Pearl, Mike (December 3, 2022). "The ChatGPT chatbot from OpenAI is amazing, creative, and totally wrong" (<https://mashable.com/article/chatgpt-amazing-wrong>). *Mashable*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.
14. Vincent, James (December 5, 2022). "AI-generated answers temporarily banned on coding Q&A site Stack Overflow" (<https://www.theverge.com/2022/12/5/23493932/chatgpt-ai-generated-answers-temporarily-banned-stack-overflow-lms-dangers>). *The Verge*. Retrieved December 5, 2022.

External links

- Official website (<http://chat.openai.com/chat>)

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=ChatGPT&oldid=1125904661>"

