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Large Language Models: A Mirror of our Civilization



Josef Machytka

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This article was inspired by recent discussions about Large Language Models (LLMs) that I have observed. There's an old saying: "Don't be angry at the mirror if your face is less than ideal — it can only show you the truth." This proverb feels particularly relevant when discussing modern LLMs, though it requires a bit of explanation.

The Initial Hysteria

In the spring of 2023 we all witnessed a wave of heated debates and alarmist articles condemning artificial intelligence as a dangerous force.

Sensationalized headlines highlighted "clearly evil" AI responses, fueling a hysteria rooted in society's deepest fears and traumas. The discourse was often colored by dystopian narratives from films like "Terminator" and "The Matrix". Many companies even declared their intention to remain "AI-free" forever.

Yet, as is often the case with hysteria, it began to subside soon. And by autumn of 2023 many self-proclaimed “saviors of humanity” and “AI danger experts” quietly moved on to the next trending topic. Meanwhile, companies that had loudly rejected AI tools only months before began suddenly integrating them into their workflows. New, improved LLMs emerged, offering better and more reliable answers. Users also became more skilled at interacting with these models using prompt engineering techniques, creating more insightful and reliable outputs.

Garbage In, Garbage Out

Over time, one critical realization has come into sharper focus: LLMs are only as good as the data on which they are trained. The ages-old principle of machine learning and data science — “garbage in, garbage out” — has been vividly reaffirmed. These models are, in essence, mirrors reflecting the quality of the data they’ve been trained on. If we don’t like what we see, the issue lies not with the mirror but with what we have fed into it.

But the metaphor of the mirror goes even deeper. LLMs don’t just reveal the state of our collective knowledge — they also reflect human behavior, particularly in their limitations. The mechanisms behind their so-called “hallucinations” mirror how humans generate ideas or attempt to fill knowledge gaps. For LLMs, there’s no inherent concept of “right” or “wrong”; only “the most probable answer,” based on the patterns learned from their training data.

When faced with incomplete information, an LLM — like a student in an exam — draws on what it knows to construct the most plausible response. This can result in answers that sound dangerously convincing, even more appealing than strict truths, especially to users who lack expertise in the subject area. Amusingly, Mark Twain captured this phenomenon already at

the end of the 19th century when he wrote: “Truth can be stranger than fiction, because fiction is obliged to stick to possibilities.”

While “AI hallucinations” can pose genuine risks in fact-critical scenarios, they also offer fascinating parallels to human creativity. As I explored in a previous [article on deliberate AI hallucinations](#), these outputs can serve also as rich sources of inspiration, depending on the context.

A Reflection of Our Civilization

Ultimately, publicly available LLMs act as profound tools of reflection. They reveal not only the strengths and biases of the data we train them on, but also the ways humans think, reason, and make errors.

LLMs expose our potential for insight and creativity, alongside the dangers of misinformation and overconfidence. In doing so, they hold up a mirror to our civilization, challenging us to confront both our brilliance and our flaws.

Like any mirror, LLMs don’t create what they show; they simply reflect it. Whether we choose to embrace learning from this reflection and will struggle to make ourselves better or we turn away from it and condemn it, is entirely up to us.



Image created by the author using DeepDreamGenertor

Large Language Models

Artificial Intelligence

Llm

AI



Written by Josef Machytka

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Extending DuckDB ETL Capabilities with Python

```
create the table
TABLE special_data_types (
  INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  status ENUM('active', 'inactive', 'pending') NOT NULL,
  permissions SET('read', 'write', 'execute') NOT NULL,
  small_number TINYINT NOT NULL,
  medium_number MEDIUMINT NOT NULL,
  description TEXT,
  blob BLOB,
  created_at DATE NOT NULL
);

-- 10 rows of data
INSERT INTO special_data_types (name, status, permissions, small_number, medium_number, description, data, created_at)
VALUES ('active', 'read,write', 5, 1000, 'Alice description', 'Alice data', '2023-01-01'),
('inactive', 'read', 10, 2000, 'Bob description', 'Bob data', '2023-02-01'),
('pending', 'write,execute', 15, 3000, 'Charlie description', 'Charlie data', '2023-03-01'),
('active', 'read,write,execute', 20, 4000, 'David description', 'David data', '2023-04-01'),
('inactive', 'execute', 25, 5000, 'Eve description', 'Eve data', '2023-05-01'),
('pending', 'read,write', 30, 6000, 'Frank description', 'Frank data', '2023-06-01'),
('active', 'read', 35, 7000, 'Grace description', 'Grace data', '2023-07-01'),
('inactive', 'write,execute', 40, 8000, 'Hank description', 'Hank data', '2023-08-01'),
('pending', 'read,write,execute', 45, 9000, 'Ivy description', 'Ivy data', '2023-09-01'),
('active', 'execute', 50, 10000, 'Jack description', 'Jack data', '2023-10-01');
```

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```
D SELECT
  u.username,
  u.email,
  o.order_date,
  o.total_amount,
  p.product_name,
  od.quantity,
  p.price,
  (od.quantity * p.price) AS total_price
FROM
  pg13.users u
JOIN
  pg15.orders o ON u.user_id = o.user_id
JOIN
  pg15.order_details od ON o.order_id = od.order_id
JOIN
  pg14.products p ON od.product_id = p.product_id
ORDER BY
  u.username, o.order_date;
```

username	email	order_date	total_amount	product_name	quantity	price	total_price
varchar	varchar	date	decimal(10,2)	varchar	int32	decimal(10,2)	decimal(10,2)
Alice	alice@example.com	2024-11-20	150.00	Mouse	2	20.00	40.00
Alice	alice@example.com	2024-11-20	150.00	Keyboard	1	50.00	50.00


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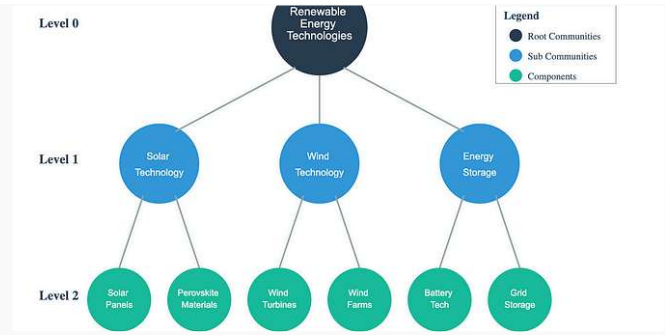
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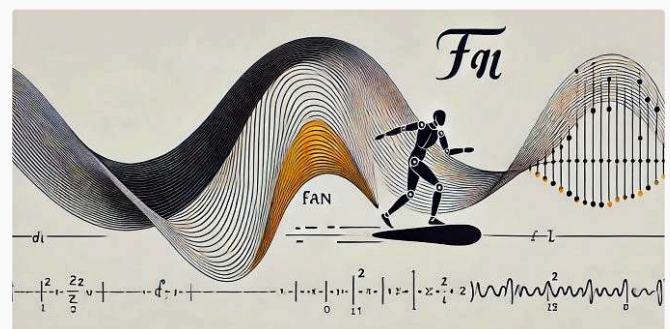
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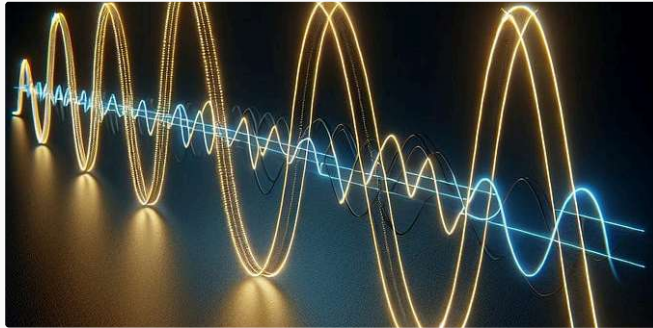


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