LLMs VS LAMs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LLMs | LAMs |
| GPT-4 (OpenAI) | UiPath |
| BERT(Google) | Automation Anywhere |
| ClinicalBERT | Selenium |
| BioGPT | TensorFlow Agents |
|  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Feature | Large Language Models | Large Action Models |
| Primary Functionality | Generate human-like text, images, and code based on prompts. | Understand instructions and autonomously execute complex tasks |
| Decision-Making | Reactive; responds to inputs based on trained patterns. | Proactive; makes informed decisions and takes actions autonomously. |
| Scope of Application | Natural language processing tasks like chatbots, content creation, and translation. | Real-time decision-making in areas like healthcare, autonomous vehicles, and smart systems. |
| Autonomy | Requires explicit prompts; does not operate independently. | Operates with high autonomy; predicts needs and manages tasks without human input. |
| Contextual Understanding | Basic contextual understanding is limited to language and prompts. | Advanced contextual understanding; adapts to environments and multimodal inputs. |
| Technological Complexity | Easier to implement; focuses on generating outputs from inputs. | More complex; involves decision-making, real-time processing, and integration of diverse data. |
| Applications | Customer service, content generation, language translation, chatbots. | Healthcare diagnostics, autonomous driving, complex logistical management, smart home systems. |
| Examples | GPT, BERT, Gemini. | Autonomous smart systems, proactive AI assistants, autonomous vehicles. |
| Interaction Mode | Interaction through text-based prompts. | Interaction through proactive actions and decision-making. |
| Ethical & Social Implications | Limited to content generation ethics. | Raises significant ethical concerns, including autonomy, bias, and transparency in decision-making. |