When looking at some of the code for chat Gpt, I think the most interesting thing about the model is its self-attention. With, it also helps if you have tons of training material that is vetted, and properly categorized for training. I think that the model does a really good job at attempting to predict the next letters and can accurately be able to predict the outcome being requested by the user. But to be making a sentence, and then be able to look back to then help the model be more accurate is extremely interesting to me (Wolfram, 2023). Personally, nothing is unclear to me, I had previously watched Andreji Karpathy’s video building chat Gpt in code, and he did a very good job explaining what the model is doing, and how it holds attention to itself. I think that there are lots of benefits to large language models that are accurately trained, such as speed of information. I think that you can ask the LLM a simple question and get an answer somewhat quickly. If you were to apply that to the medical field, I don’t think that it would end up that well. Just because an LLM is never fully 100% accurate, and there could be possible lawsuits. An obscure thought I had is that museums could use a LLM that is trained on historic data and make an interactive tour, where the person touring could ask the model a specific question, and the model could very easily respond back to the person with somewhat accurate details.

References

Andrej Karpathy. (2023, January 17). *Let’s build GPT: from scratch, in code, spelled out.* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCc8FmEb1nY

Wolfram, S. (2023). What Is ChatGPT Doing... and Why Does It Work?. Stephen Wolfram.