## **GPT Limitations: Hype**

## **GPT & Benchmarks**

#### Learning goals

- Recap the creation history of GPT
- Understand the hype it created

#### HISTORY OF GPT

- Three OpenAl papers
- GPT (2018): Improving language understanding by generative pre-training
- GPT2 (2019): Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners
- GPT3 (2020): Language Models are Few-Shot Learners
- We're not interested here in the (small) differences between these papers and will focus on GPT3, but refer to it as GPT.
- Recommendation: Read GPT3 paper

#### **GPT HYPE (1)**



## GPT HYPE (2)

MIT Technology Review

Topics

Artificial intelligence / Machine learning

## A GPT-3 bot posted comments on Reddit for a week and no one noticed

Under the username /u/thegentlemetre, the bot was interacting with people on /r/AskReddit, a popular forum for general chat with 30 million users.

by Will Douglas Heaven

October 8, 2020

Busted: A bot powered by OpenAl's powerful GPT-3 language model has been unmasked after a week of posting comments on Reddit. Under the username /u/thegentlemetre, the bot was interacting with people on /r/AskReddit, a popular forum for general chat with 30 million users. It was posting in bursts of roughly once a minute.

## GPT HYPE (3)



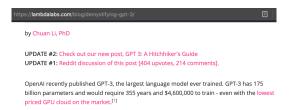
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# OpenAI has published the text-generating AI it said was too dangerous to share

The lab says it's seen 'no strong evidence of misuse so far'

By James Vincent | Nov 7, 2019, 7:24am EST

#### **COST OF TRAINING GPT3: \$4.6M?**



#### **GPT-3 Key Takeaways**

- GPT-3 shows that language model performance scales as a power-law of model size, dataset size, and the amount of computation.
- GPT-3 demonstrates that a language model trained on enough data can solve NLP tasks
  that it has never encountered. That is, GPT-3 studies the model as a general solution for
  many downstream jobs without fine-tuning.
- The cost of AI is increasing exponentially. Training GPT-3 would cost over \$4.6M using a
  Tesla V100 cloud instance.
- The size of state-of-the-art (SOTA) language models is growing by at least a factor of 10 every year. This outpaces the growth of GPU memory. For NLP, the days of "embarrassingly parallel" is coming to the end; model parallelization will become indispensable.
- Although there is a clear performance gain from increasing the model capacity, it is not clear what is really going on under the hood. Especially, it remains a question of whether the model has learned to do reasoning, or simply memorizes training examples in a more intelligent way.