An Introduction to (Large) Language Models

Swabha Swayamdipta Assistant Professor of Computer Science Introduction to Engineering by Prof. Darin Gray June 27, 2024

Some slides adapted from Greg Durrett, UT Austin and Google Cloud Tech

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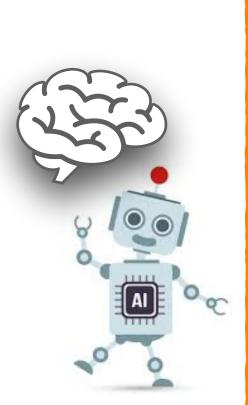
Artificial Intelligence



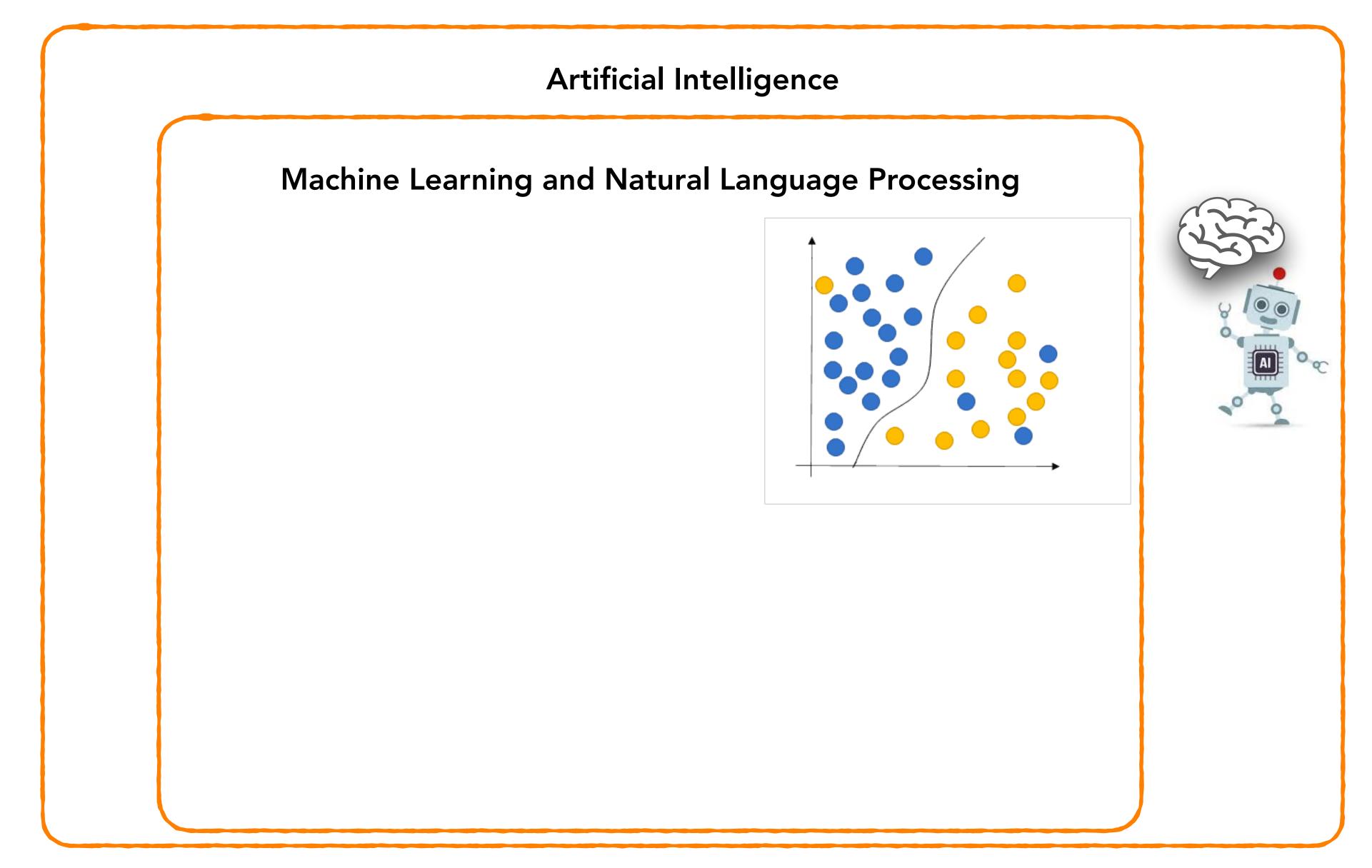




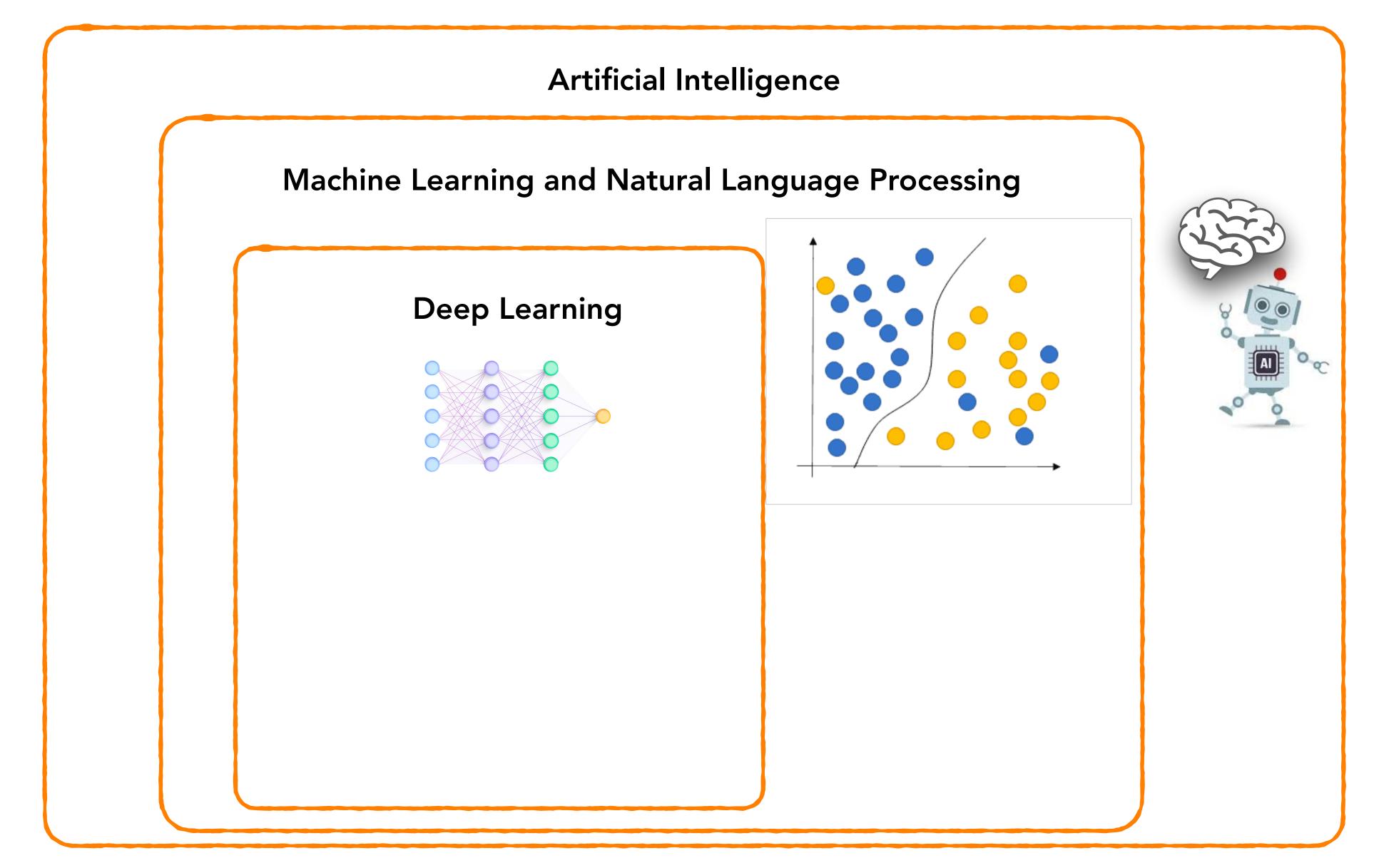
Artificial Intelligence



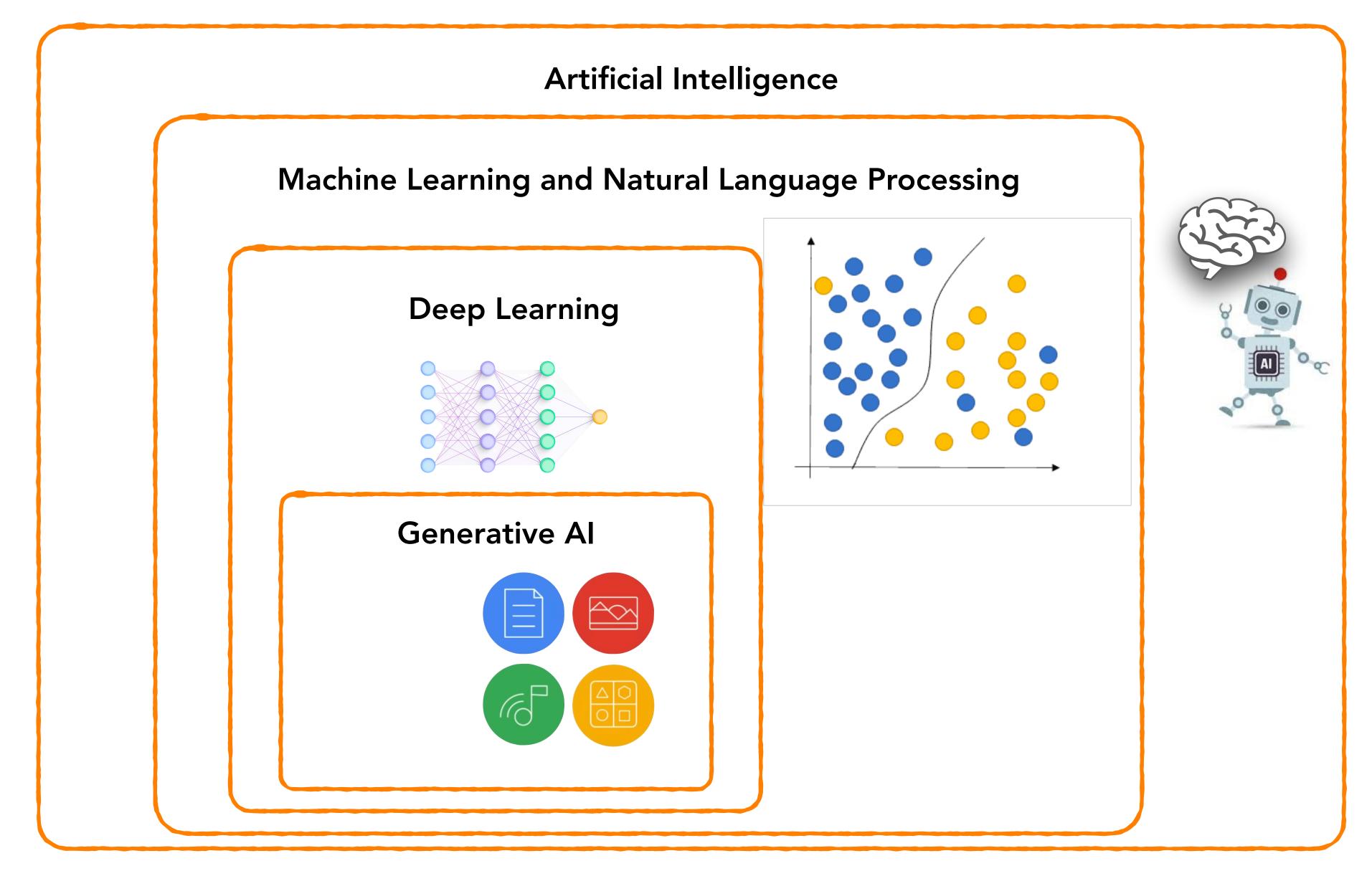




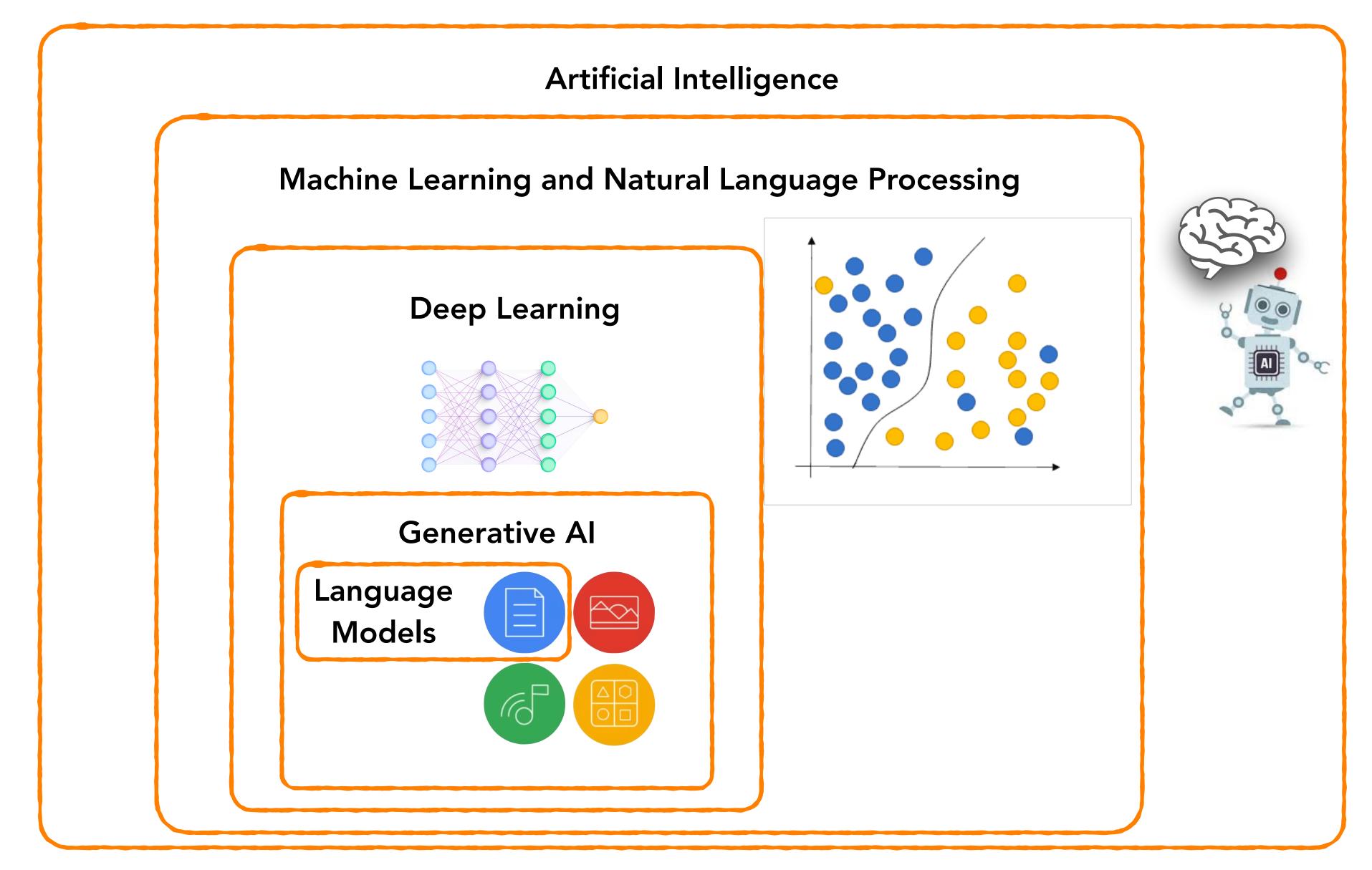














Language Models Are Everywhere



Virtual Assistants



Translation



Content Creation



Code Generation

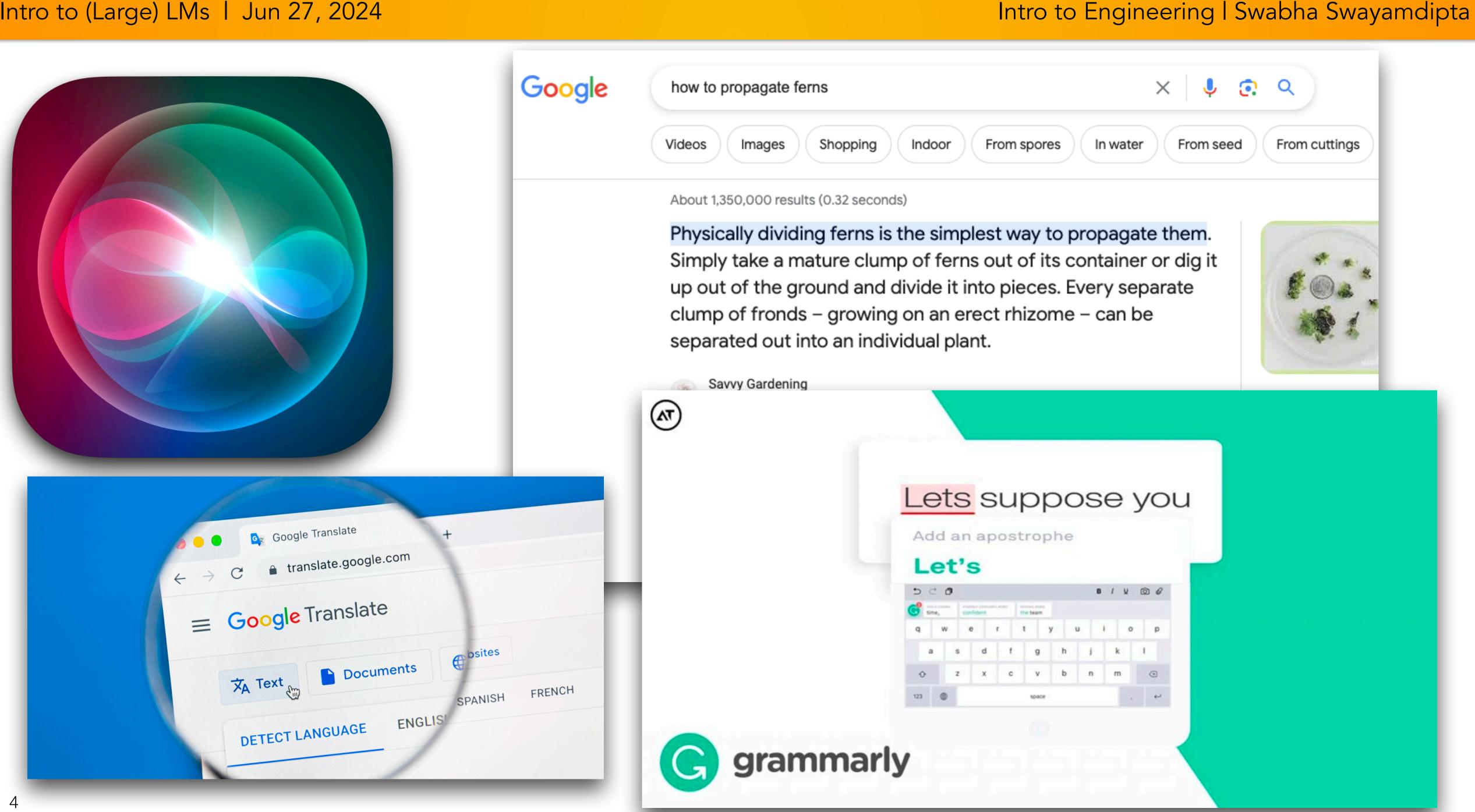


Transcription









Apple's Siri





Apple's Siri







Apple's Siri



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Hey Siri, set an alarm for 7am every day







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Apple's Siri

Hey Siri, set an alarm for 7am every day

> Okay, your alarm is set





• Understands the user



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• Understands the user



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Hey Siri, set an alarm for 7am every day

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When is my next alarm?





• Understands the user



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Apple's Siri

Hey Siri, set an alarm for 7am every day

> Okay, your alarm is set

When is my next alarm?

> You have an alarm for 7am tomorrow





- Understands the user
- Remembers what the user said earlier



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Apple's Siri

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Apple's Siri

Hey Siri, set an alarm for 7am every day

> Okay, your alarm is set

When is my next alarm?

> You have an alarm for 7am tomorrow

Actually, delete my alarms for weekends



- Understands the user
- Remembers what the user said earlier
- Can understand which alarm she is referring to



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Apple's Siri

Hey Siri, set an alarm for 7am every day

> Okay, your alarm is set

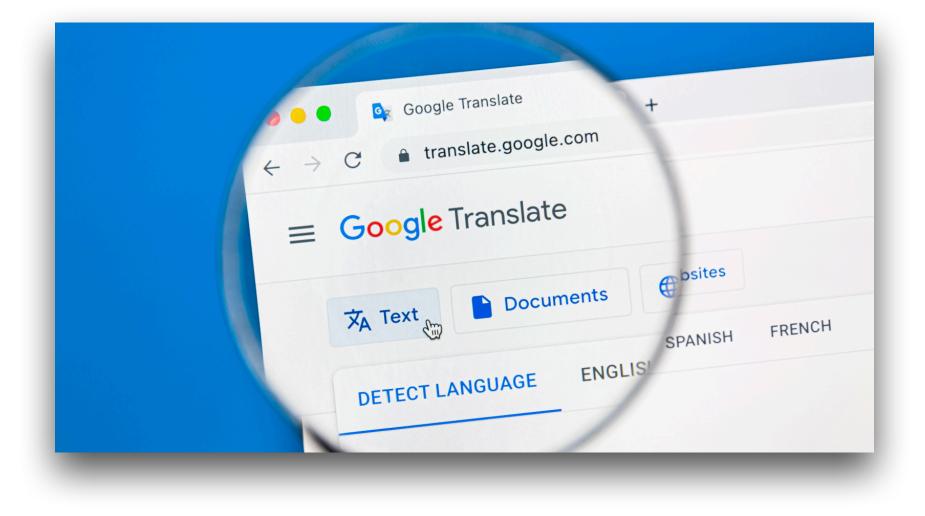
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> You have an alarm for 7am tomorrow

Actually, delete my alarms for weekends



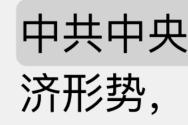
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→ Text Documents € ^{bsites}
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DETECT LANGUAGE ENGLIS



second half of the year.

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中共中央政治局7月30日召开会议,会议分析研究当前经 济形势,部署下半年经济工作。 People's Daily, August 10, 2020

Translate

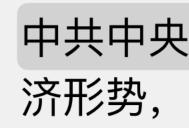
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 Detects language automatically



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 Detects language automatically

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De prouments
SPANISH FRENCH
DETECT LANGUAGE ENGLIS

 Detects language automatically

• Can reorder spans in text on the fly

The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee

The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held a meeting on July 30 to analyze and study the current economic situation and plan economic work in the second half of the year.







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Google Search

how to propagate ferns	× 🌷 💽 🔍	
Videos Images Shopping Indoor From spores In v	water From seed From cut	ti

About 1,350,000 results (0.32 seconds)

Physically dividing ferns is the simplest way to propagate them. Simply take a mature clump of ferns out of its container or dig it up out of the ground and divide it into pieces. Every separate clump of fronds – growing on an erect rhizome – can be separated out into an individual plant.

Savvy Gardening https://savvygardening.com > fern-propagation

Fern Propagation Techniques Using Spores or Mother Plants

People also ask :

Can you grow a fern from a cutting?





 Understands that a fern can be indoor, can be propagated either from seed or from cuttings

Google

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Fern Propagation Techniques Using Spores or Mother Plants

People also ask

Can you grow a fern from a cutting?





Google Search

- Understands that a fern can be indoor, can be propagated either from seed or from cuttings
- Can find the exact passage in a webpage that answers the questions

Google

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People also ask

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Google Search

Google

- Understands that a fern can be indoor, can be propagated either from seed or from cuttings
- Can find the exact passage in a webpage that answers the questions
- Can find related (in meaning) questions

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Fern Propagation Techniques Using Spores or Mother Plants		
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People also ask 🕴		

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Language Models



Language Models

• Task: Given a sequence of words so far (the context), predict what comes next



Language Models

- Task: Given a sequence of words so far (the context), predict what comes next
 - Like (a supercharged) autocomplete!

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I like to									
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Language Models

- Task: Given a sequence of words so far (the context), predict what comes next
 - Like (a supercharged) autocomplete!
- We never know for sure what comes next, but we can still make good guesses!

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Language Models

- Task: Given a sequence of words so far (the context), predict what comes next
 - Like (a supercharged) autocomplete!
- We never know for sure what comes next, but we can still make good guesses!
- To understand how these work we need to familiarize ourselves with the basics of machine learning

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Concrete Outcomes



Concrete Outcomes

• Learn some basic ideas of machine learning (a statistical model)



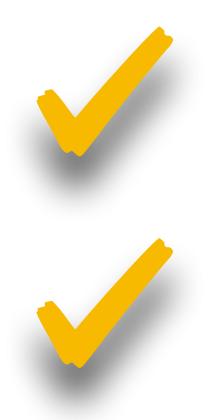


Concrete Outcomes

- Learn some basic ideas of machine learning (a statistical model)

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• Learn how to build a simple language model (statistical model for predicting what word should come next in this sentence?)





Concrete Outcomes

- Learn some basic ideas of machine learning (a statistical model)
- Learn the connections between this language model and prompt them
- Learn some limitations of language models

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• Learn how to build a simple language model (statistical model for predicting what word should come next in this sentence?)

models such as OpenAI's ChatGPT / GPT-4 models and how to

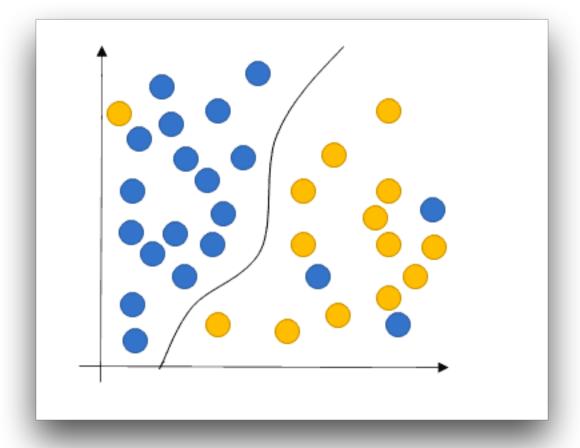




Outline



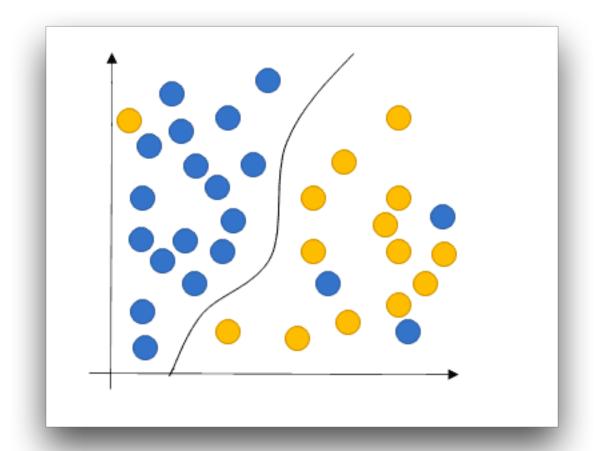
Outline



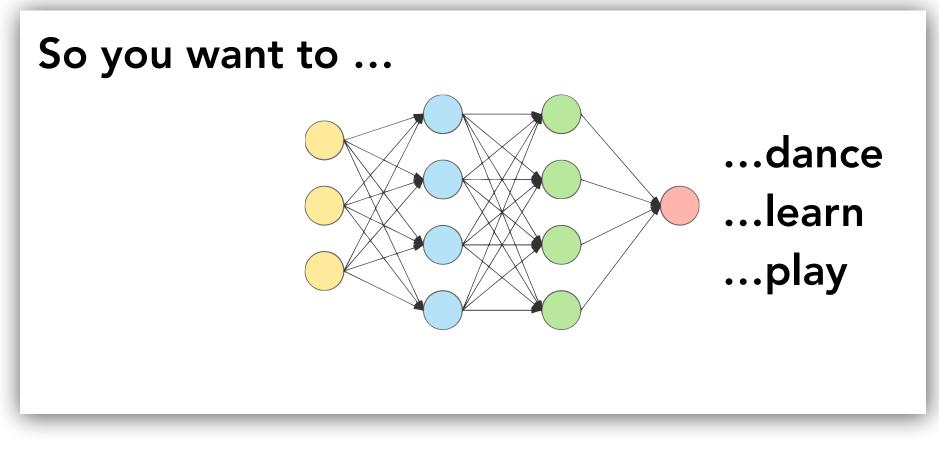
Machine Learning



Outline



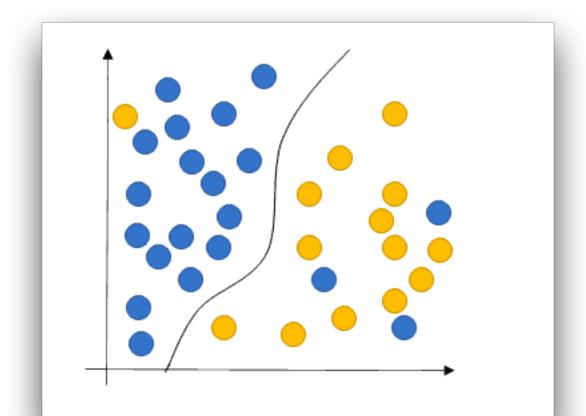
Machine Learning



Language Modeling



Outline

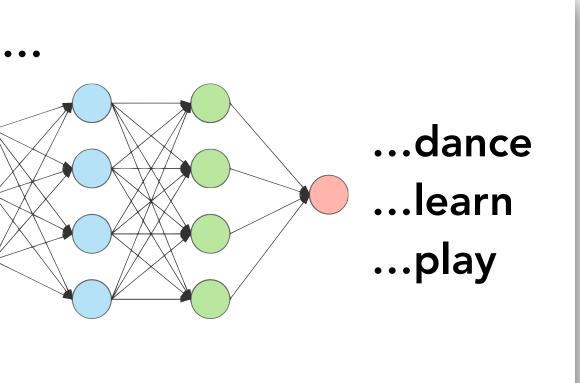


So you want to ...

Machine Learning

hear inside electrical sound transport line come assembler power cut SCanner Spool coolant leak trip fuse time time emit mixe sound come sort plant Sound hea nside assembler slight ticking highpitched sound off belt spray coolant rattle sound sound emit **CONSTRUCT agent** inside mixer inside mixer assemble product **CONVEYOR** belt inside scanner construction agent crack appear coll whine control supply alls connect coolant spill show assemble rattling sound black smoke mixer smoking fuse controller spool scanner sorter spool

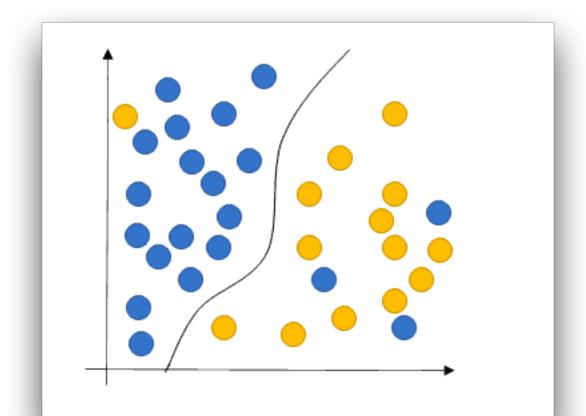
n-gram Language Models



Language Modeling



Outline

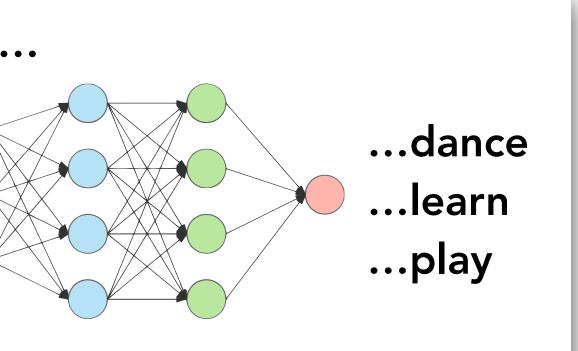


So you want to ...

Machine Learning

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n-gram Language Models



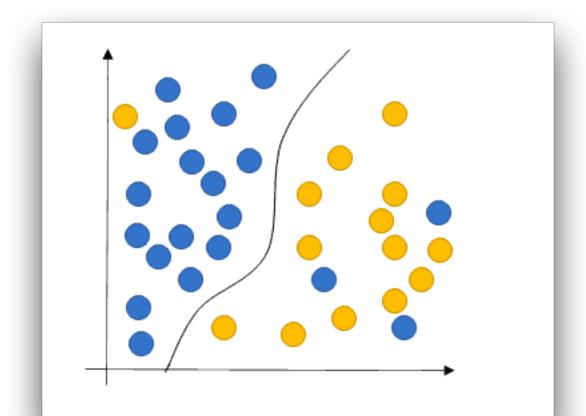
Language Modeling



Large Language Models



Outline

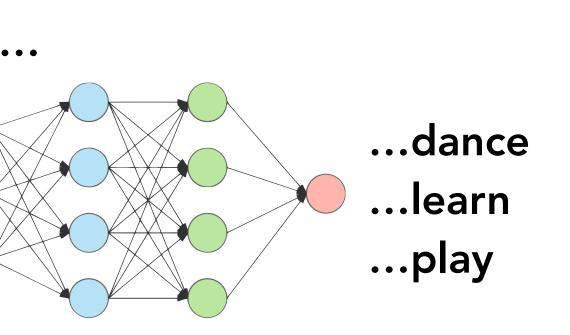


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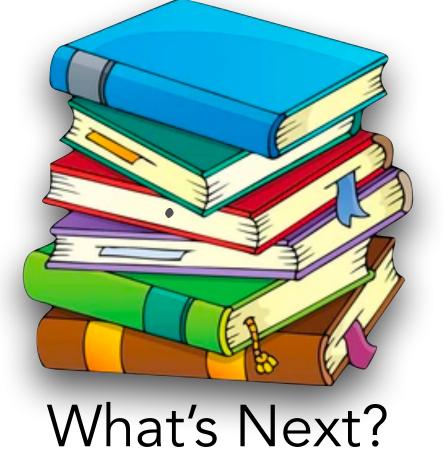
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n-gram Language Models



Language Modeling



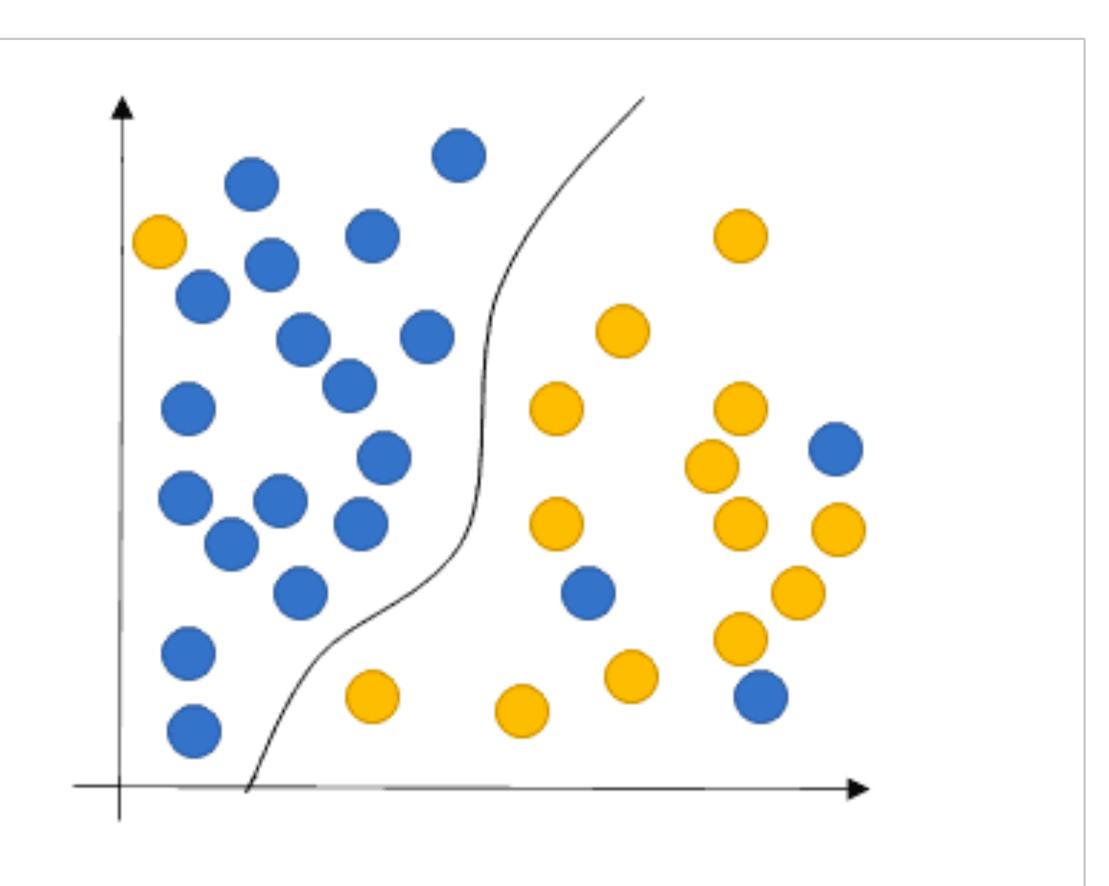


Large Language Models



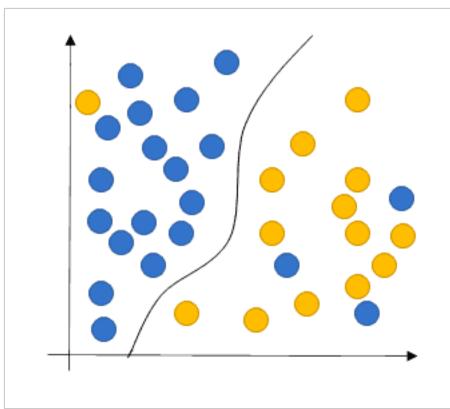


Machine Learning





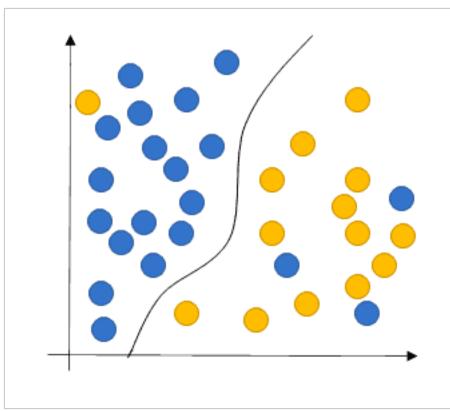
Machine Learning





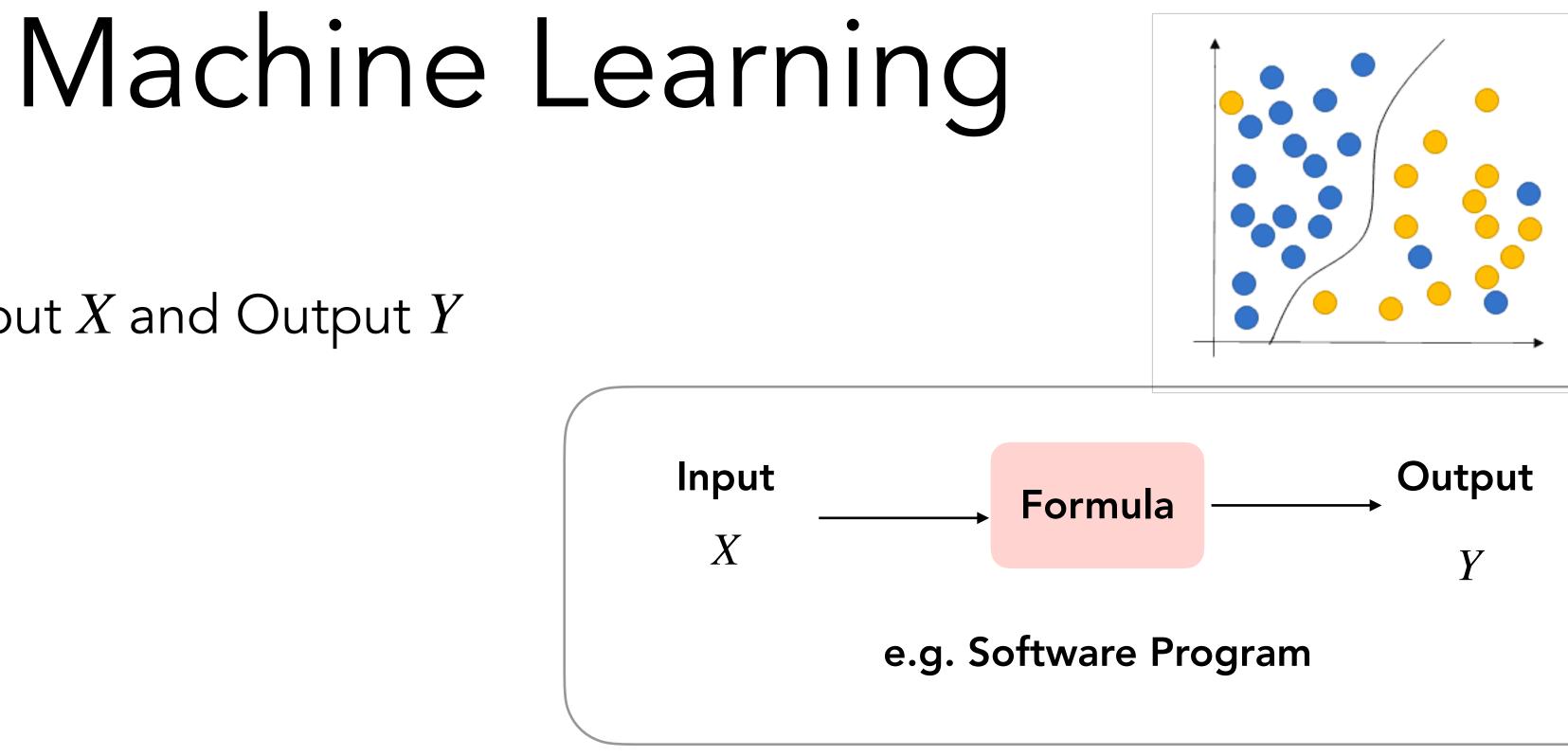
Machine Learning

• All about predictions: Input X and Output Y



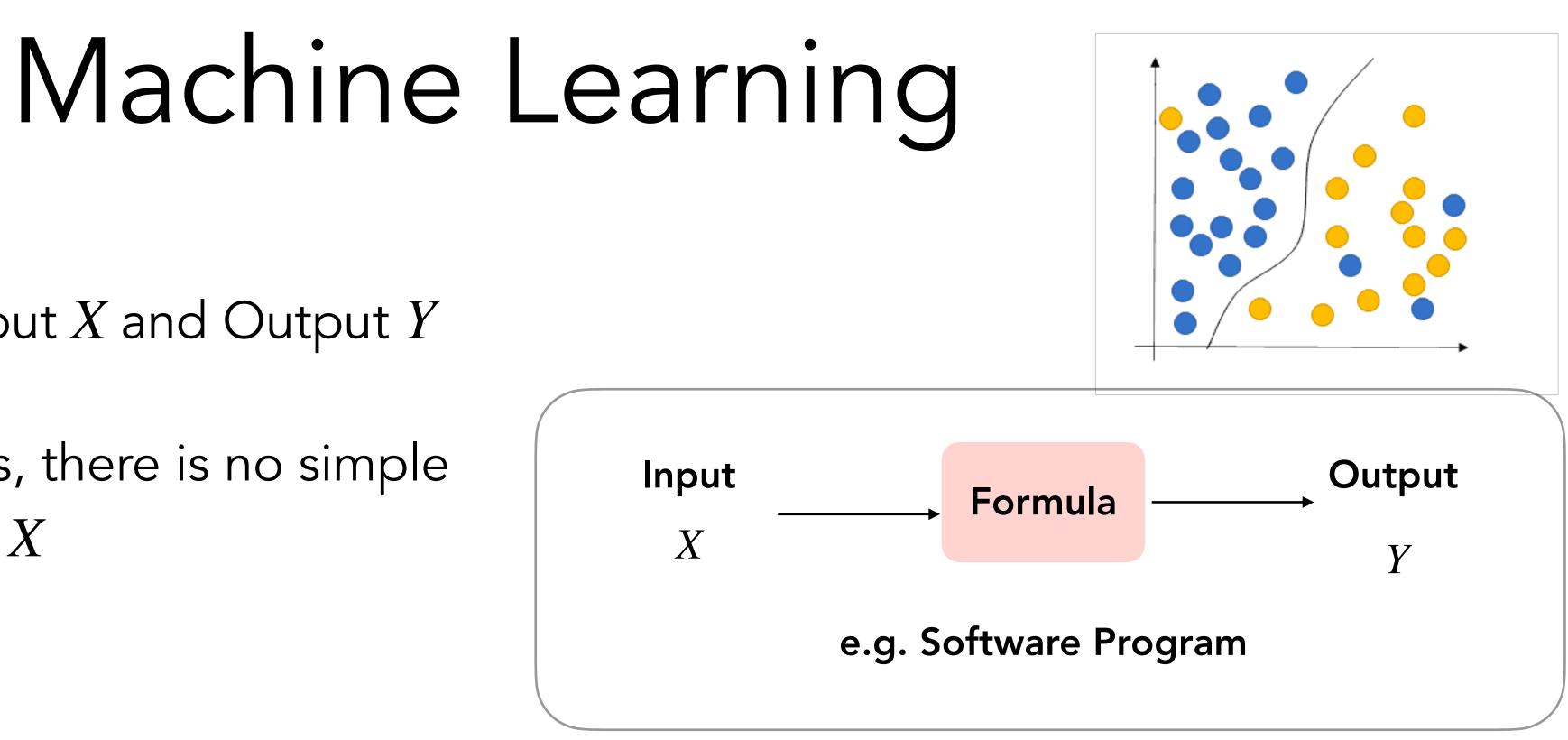


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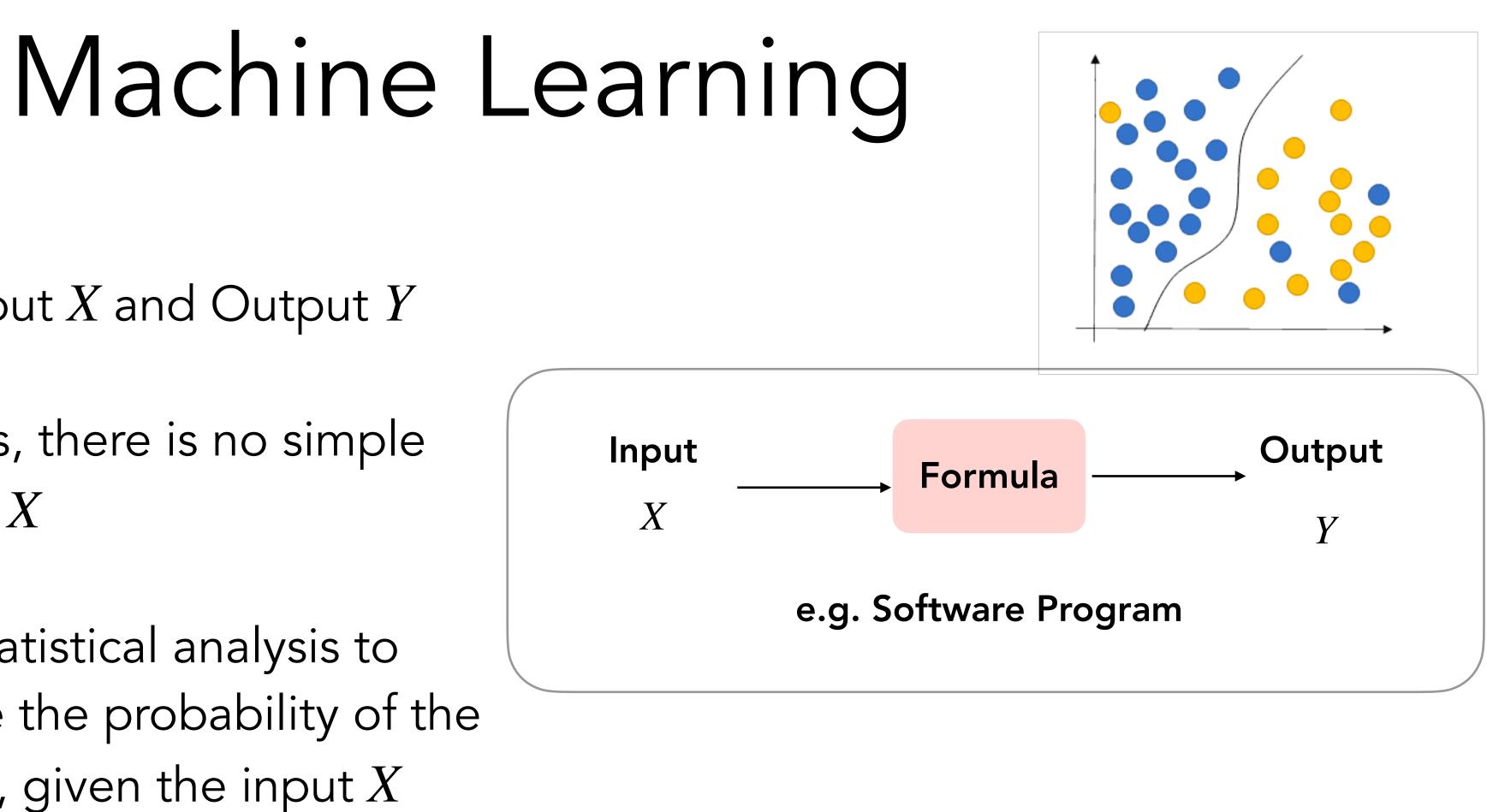




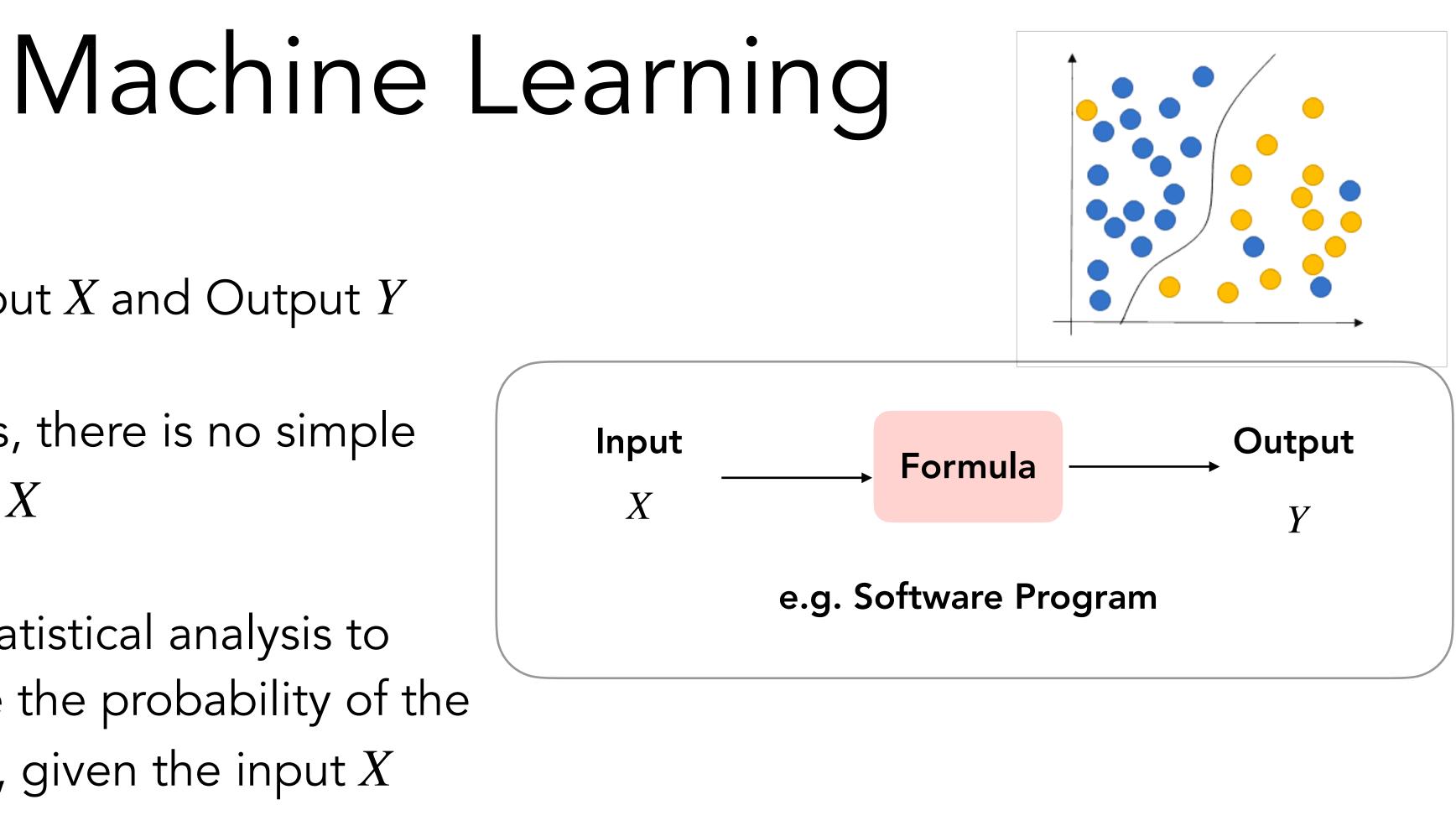
- All about predictions: Input X and Output Y
- In most real life problems, there is no simple formula to obtain *Y* from *X*



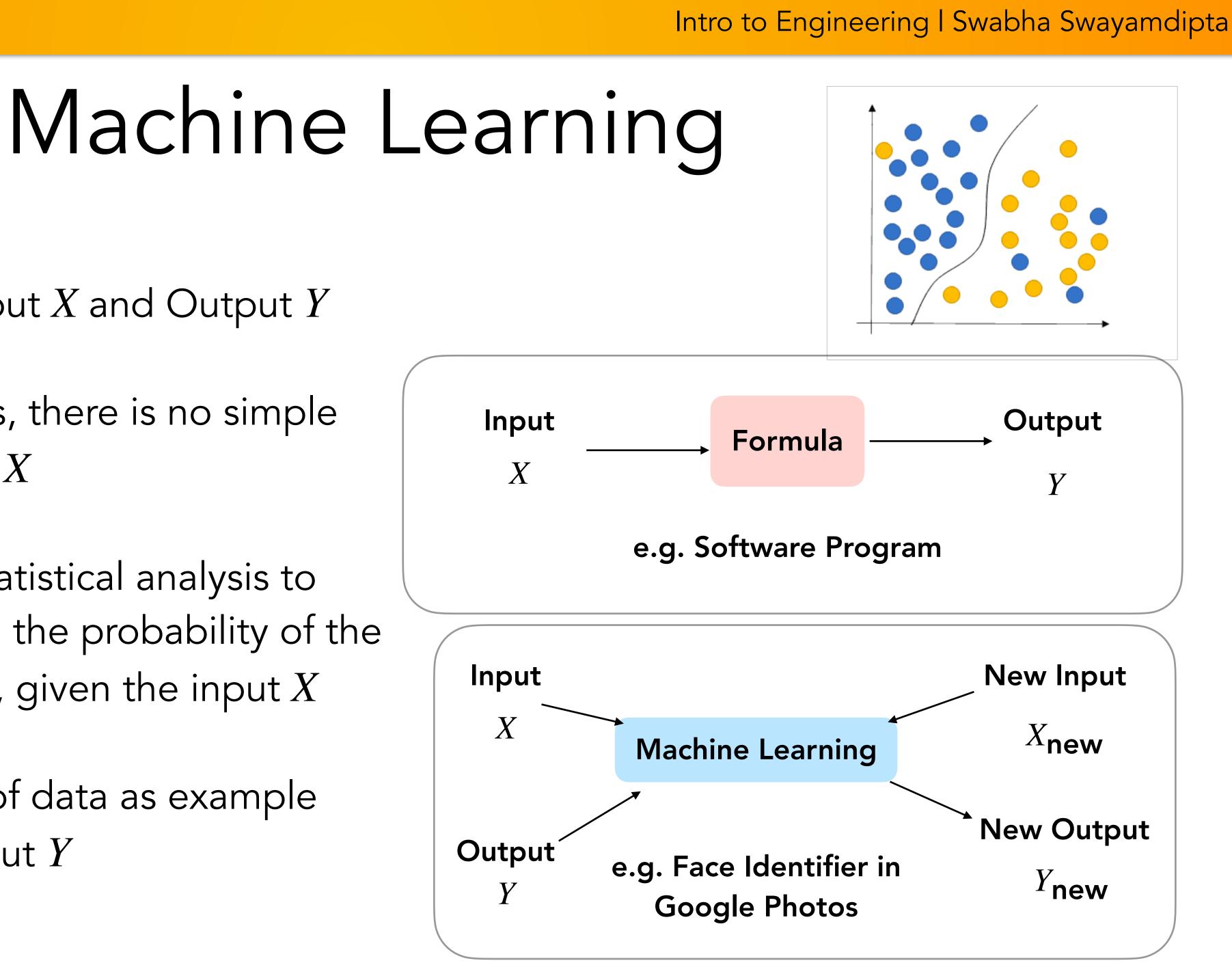
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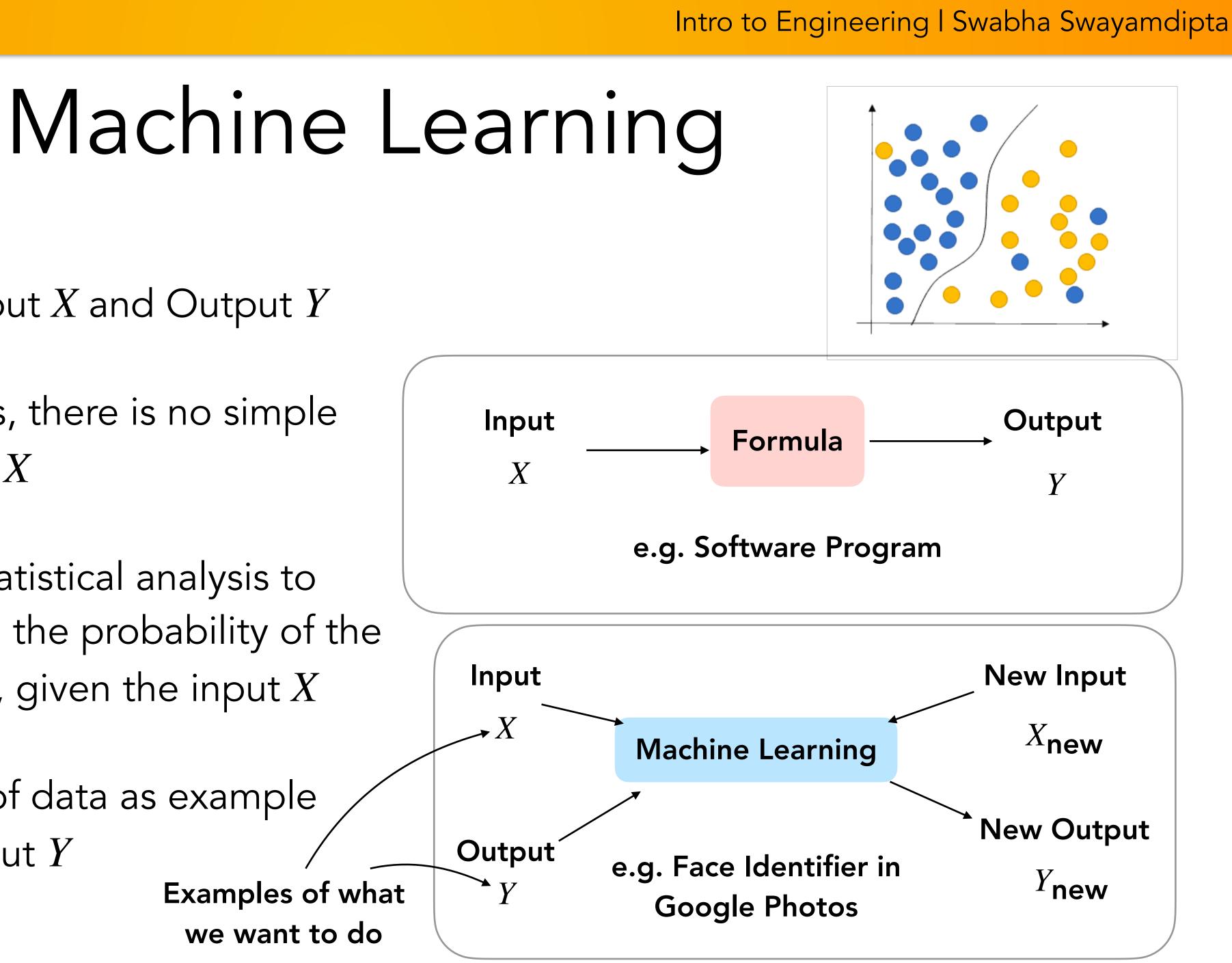
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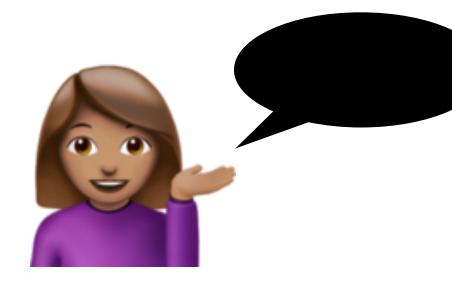
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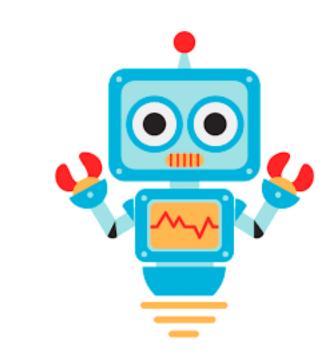


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- Statistical Analysis: Lots of data as example pairs of input X and output Y
 - we want to do



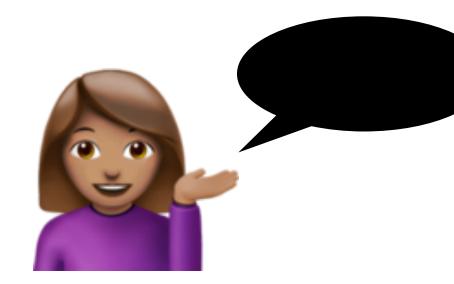
Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning



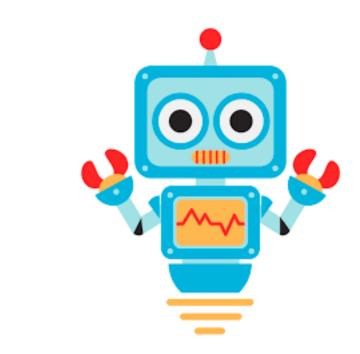




Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning

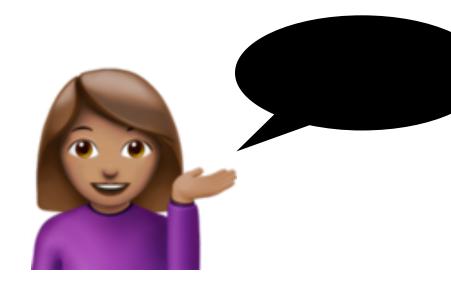




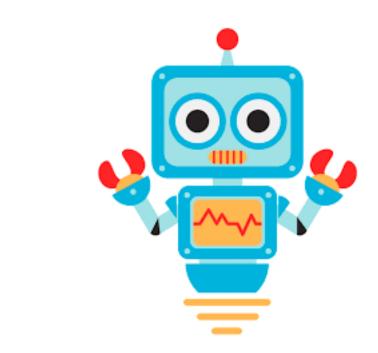




Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning

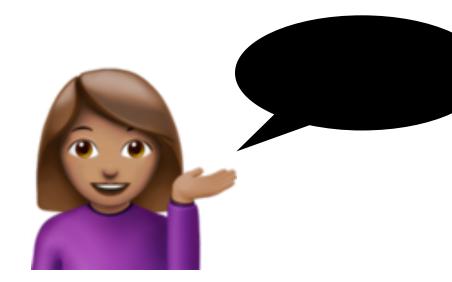


- Natural language processing uses a lot of ideas from machine learning
- Humans are good at understanding language. Computers are bad at it and it's hard to program them.



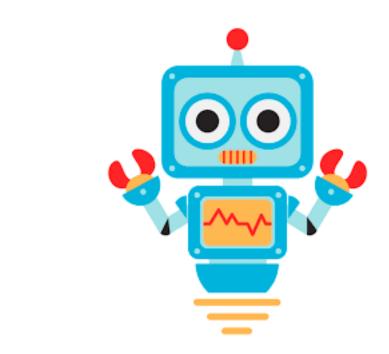


Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning



- Natural language processing uses a lot of ideas from machine learning
- program them.
- it?

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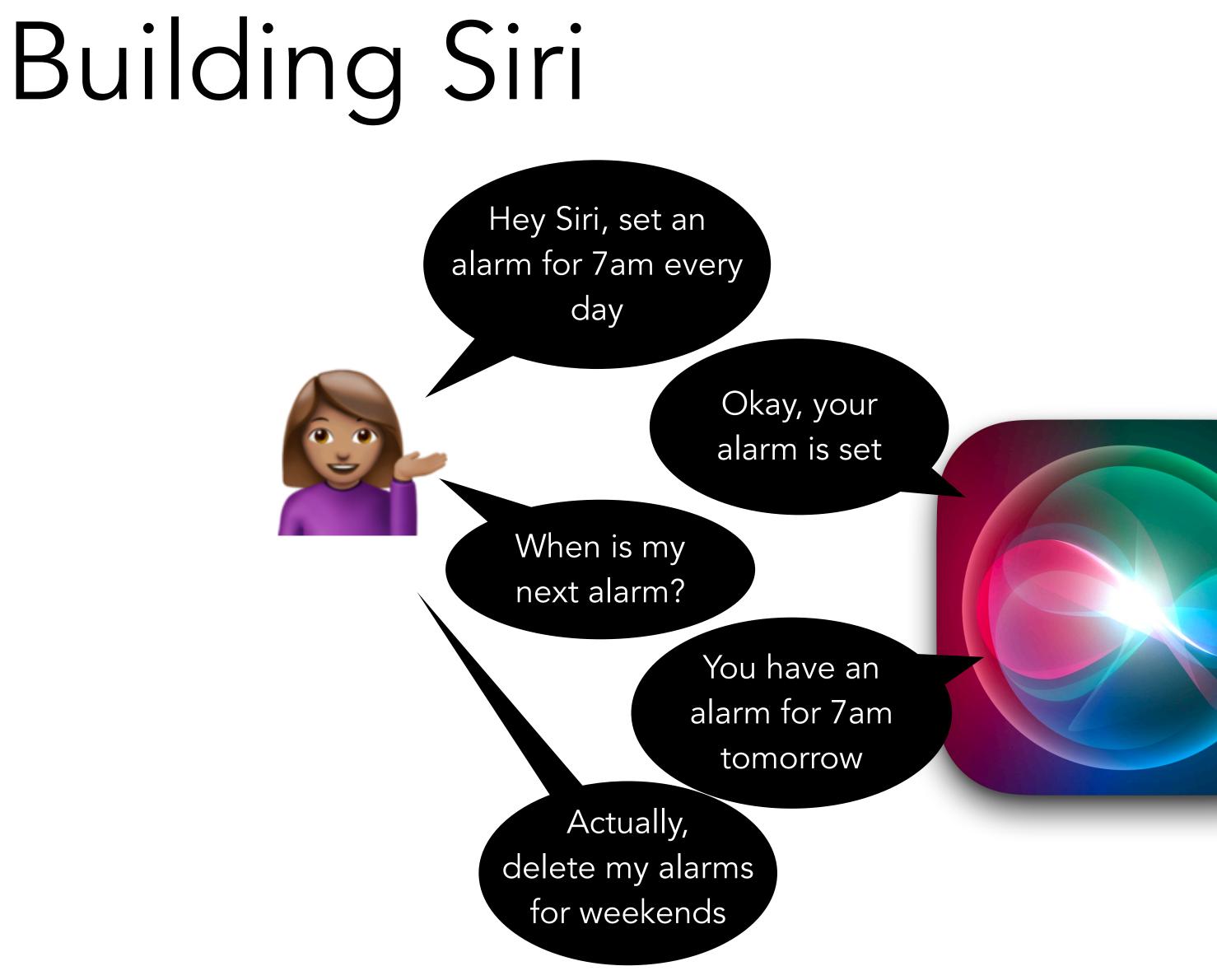


• Humans are good at understanding language. Computers are bad at it and it's hard to

• If we see lots of examples of how humans do a task, can we teach a computer how to do

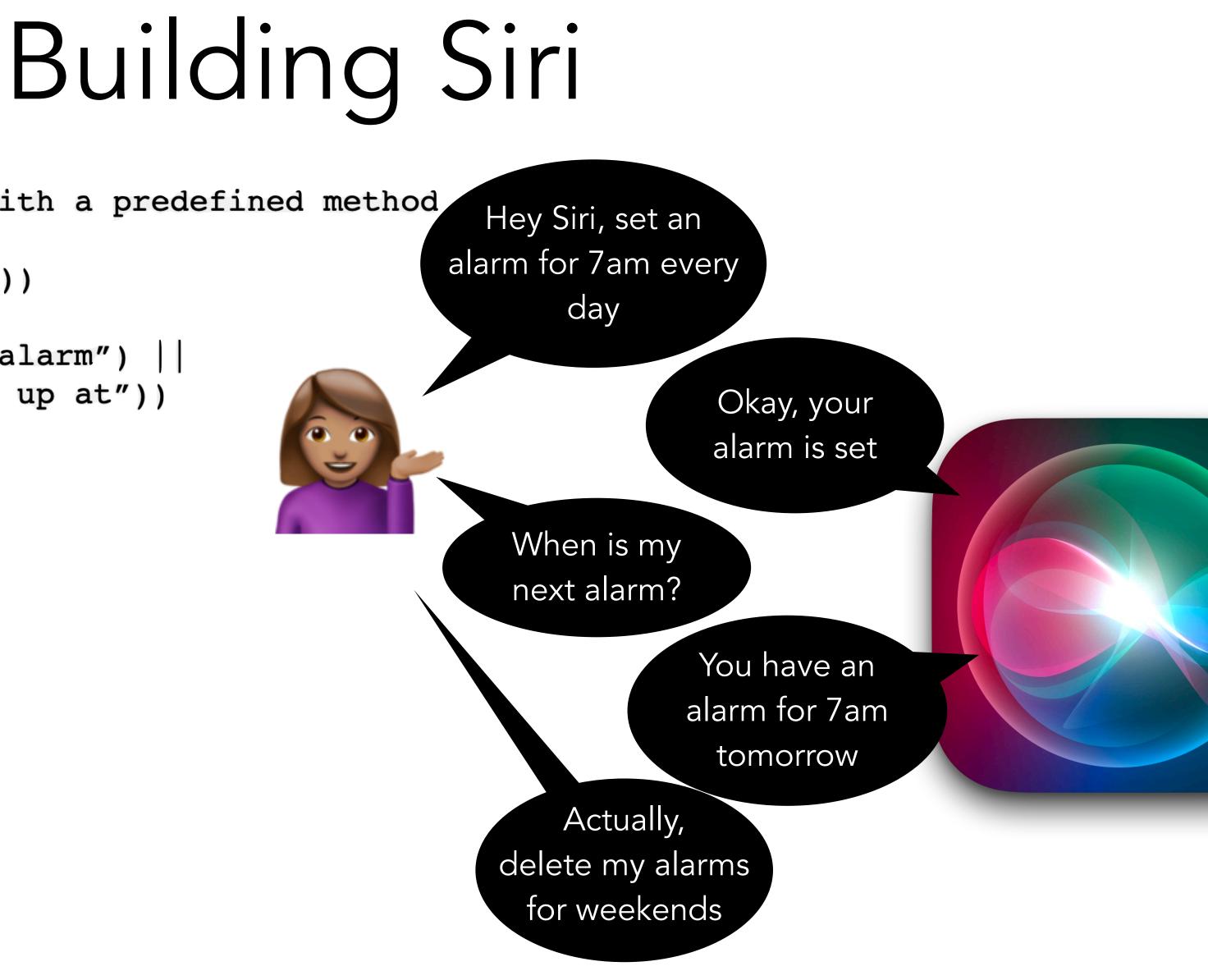








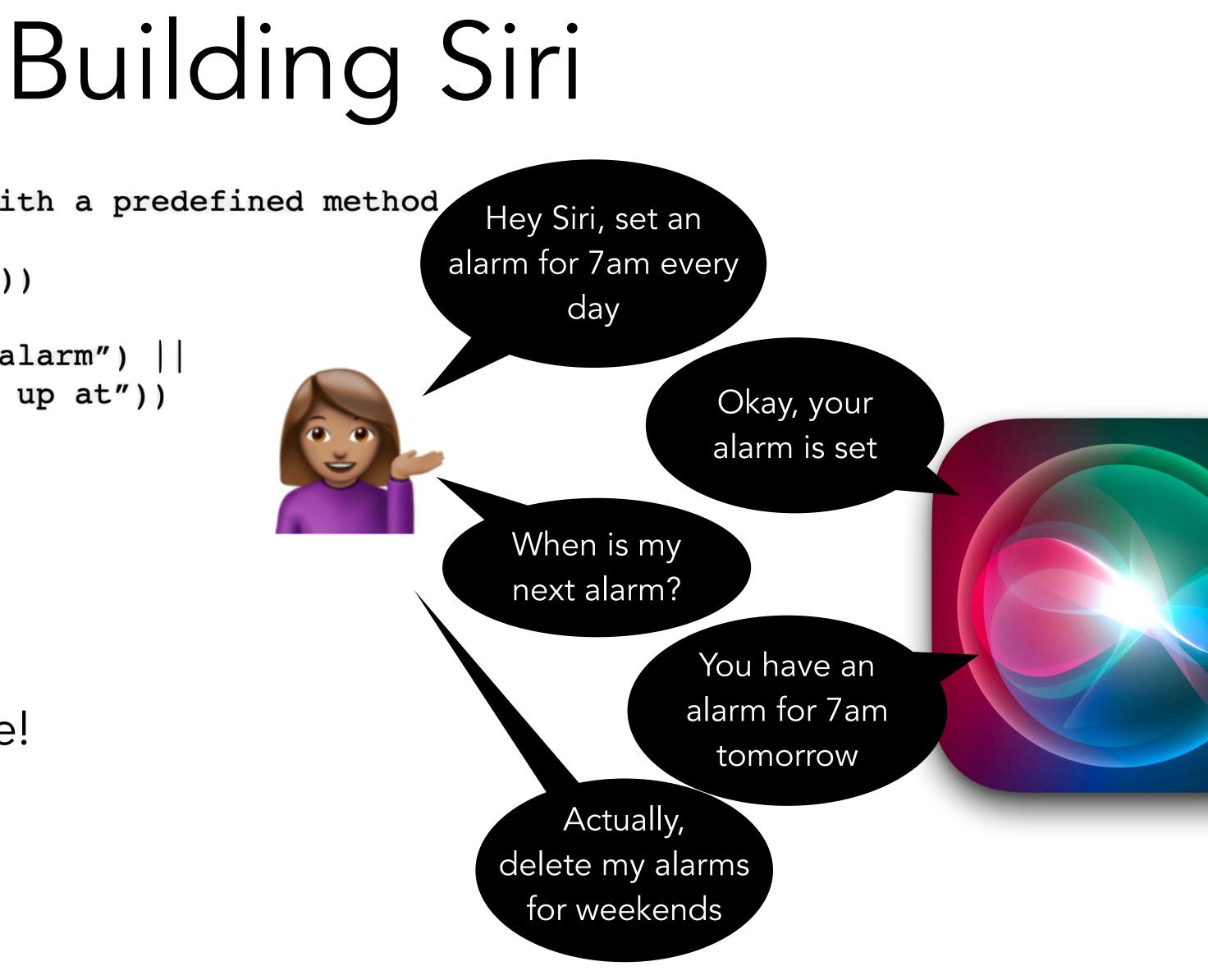
```
// Start by reading the user input with a predefined method
String userStr = readUserInput();
if (userStr.startsWith("set a timer"))
  startTimerDialogue();
else if (userStr.startsWith("set an alarm") ||
         userStr.startsWith("wake me up at"))
  startAlarmDialogue();
else [...]
```





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```

• Too hard to list every case here!

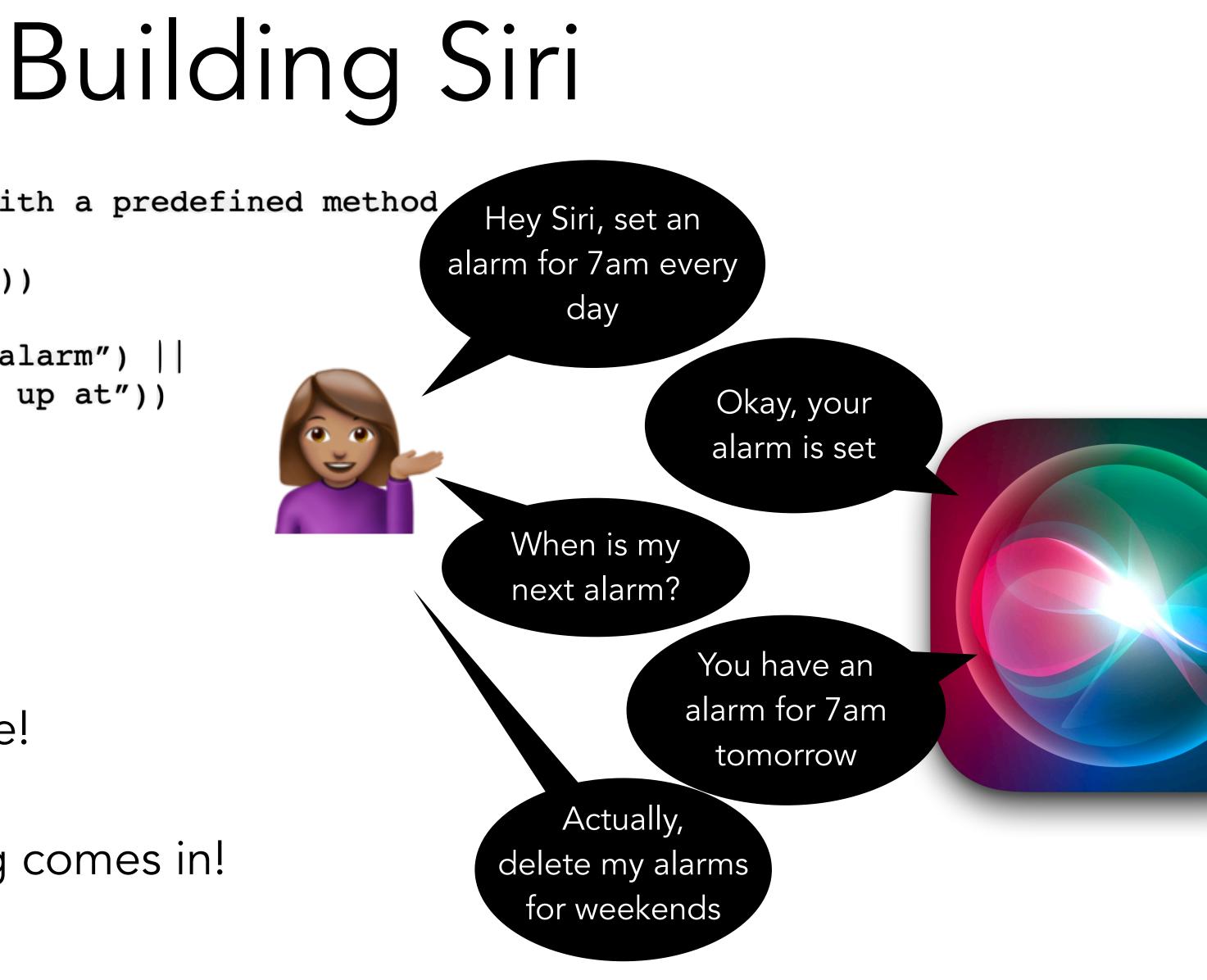




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• Too hard to list every case here!

This is where machine learning comes in!





Spider-Man: Across the Spider-Verse is an absolute triumph that takes everything we loved about the original film and cranks it up to a whole new level. This stunning sequel is a true testament to the power of animation, storytelling, and the enduring legacy of everyone's favorite web-slinger.

The Little Mermaid: To anyone who is planning on seeing this movie, I'd highly recommend to just wait until it comes out on Disney+ or something so you don't waste your money. I only went to see the movie because of my daughter and we can both say that this movie did not live up to our expectations. Furthermore, we both did not enjoy the majority of the movie at all.



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Analyze Movie Review Sentiment

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• Let's try something simple:

• (numberOfGoodWords, numberOfBadWords)







• Let's try something simple:

• (numberOfGoodWords, numberOfBadWords)

```
int numberOfGoodWords = computeNumGoodWords(review);
int numberOfBadWords = computeNumBadWords(review);
if (numberOfGoodWords > 3 \&\& numberOfBadWords < 2)
  return "4 stars";
else if (numberOfGoodWords > 2 \& numberOfBadWords < 3)
  return "3 stars";
else [...]
```

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• Let's try something simple:

• (numberOfGoodWords, numberOfBadWords)

```
int numberOfGoodWords = computeNumGoodWords(review);
int numberOfBadWords = computeNumBadWords(review);
if (numberOfGoodWords > 3 \&\& numberOfBadWords < 2)
  return "4 stars";
else if (numberOfGoodWords > 2 && numberOfBadWords < 3)
  return "3 stars";
else [...]
```

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We can automatically generate this program! (It's called a decision tree)







Machine Learning Overview



Machine Learning Overview

• Lots of different models: decision trees, neural networks, Bayes Networks, ...



Machine Learning Overview

- Lots of different models: decision trees, neural networks, Bayes Networks, ...
- Machine Learning starts with a **feature representation** of this data: how do we represent it to a system?



Machine Learning Overview

- Lots of different models: decision trees, neural networks, Bayes Networks, …
- it to a system?
 - We did for sentiment analysis with our variables, (numberOfGoodWords, numberOfBadWords)

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• Machine Learning starts with a **feature representation** of this data: how do we represent



Machine Learning Overview

- Lots of different models: decision trees, neural networks, Bayes Networks, ... • Machine Learning starts with a **feature representation** of this data: how do we represent
- it to a system?
 - We did for sentiment analysis with our variables, (numberOfGoodWords, numberOfBadWords)
- Neural networks will view this as thousands of numbers (similar to how computers view programs as boolean codes) associated with each word.



Machine Learning Overview

- Lots of different models: decision trees, neural networks, Bayes Networks, ...
- Machine Learning starts with a feature representation of this data: how do we represent it to a system?
 - We did for sentiment analysis with our variables, (numberOfGoodWords, numberOfBadWords)
- programs as boolean codes) associated with each word.
- Let's use a probabilistic model for language modeling...

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• Neural networks will view this as thousands of numbers (similar to how computers view



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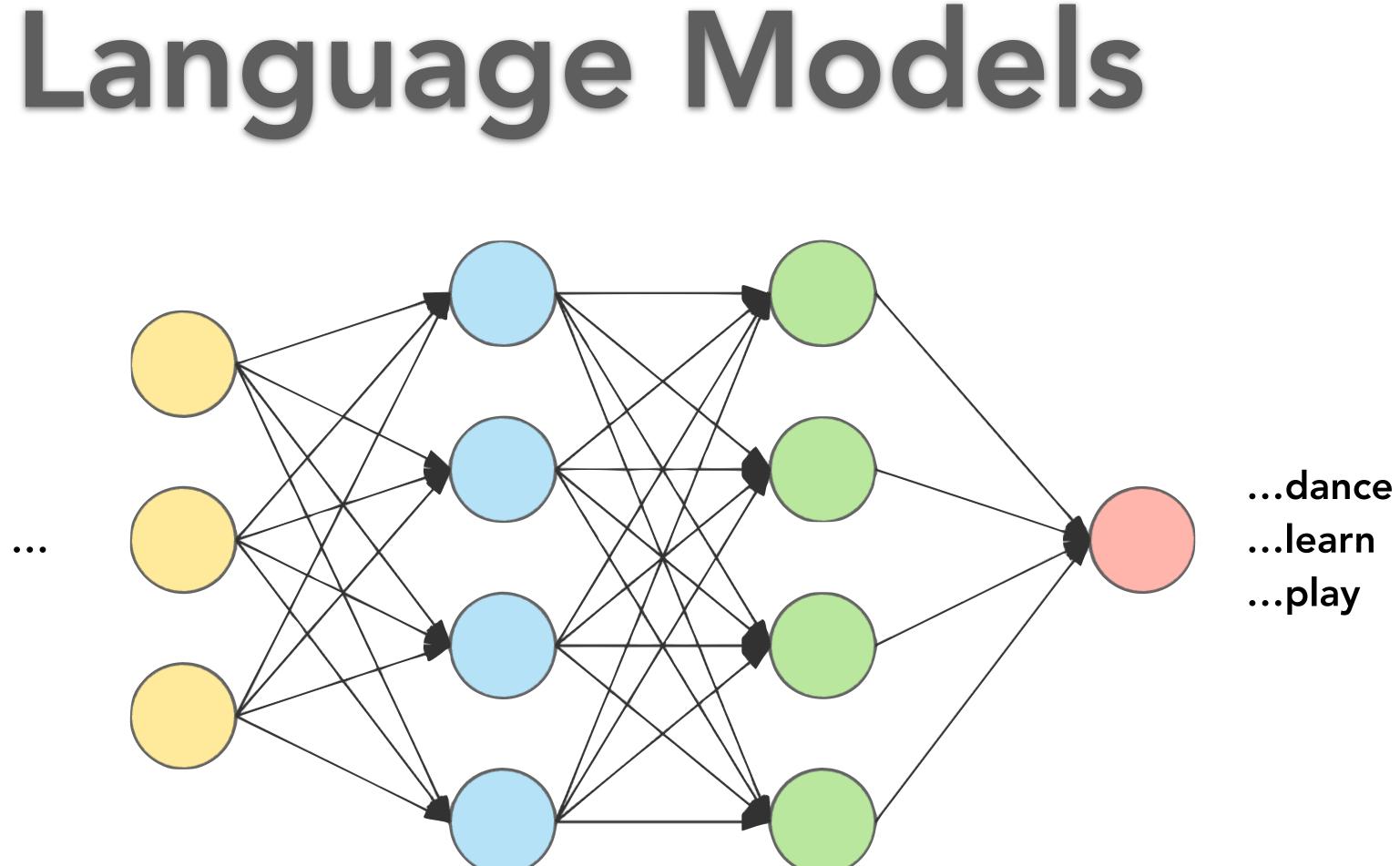
• Very little math to implement...

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• Neural networks will view this as thousands of numbers (similar to how computers view



So you want to ...





Language Models



Language Models

• Task: Given a sequence of words so far (**the** context), predict what comes next.



Language Models

- Task: Given a sequence of words so far (**the** context), predict what comes next.
- Like (a supercharged) autocomplete!
- We never know for sure what comes next, but we can still make good guesses!

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Language Models

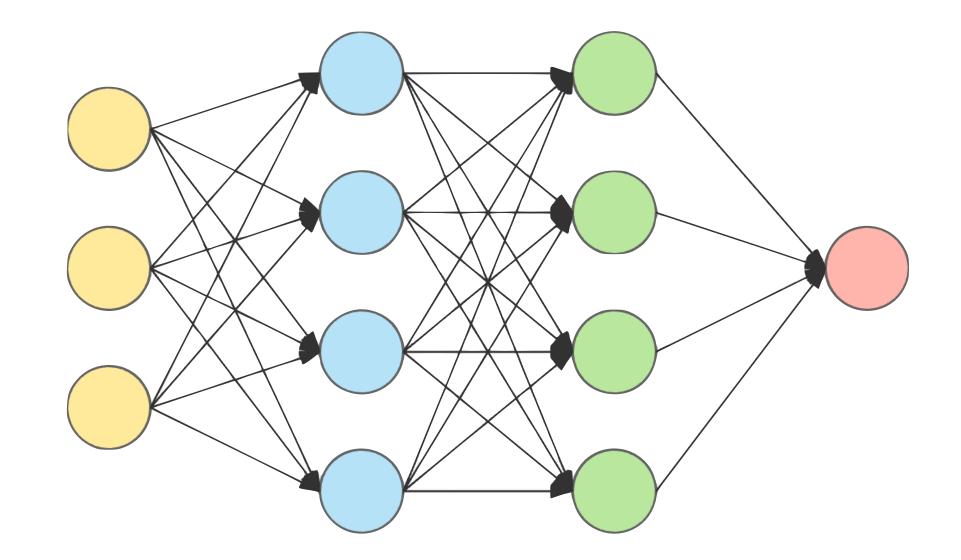
- Task: Given a sequence of words so far (**the context**), predict what comes next.
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- Question: what is X and what is Y here?
 - Input X = Language and Output Y = Language



То								~
Subje	ct							
I like t	o							
 (see			get			be) î
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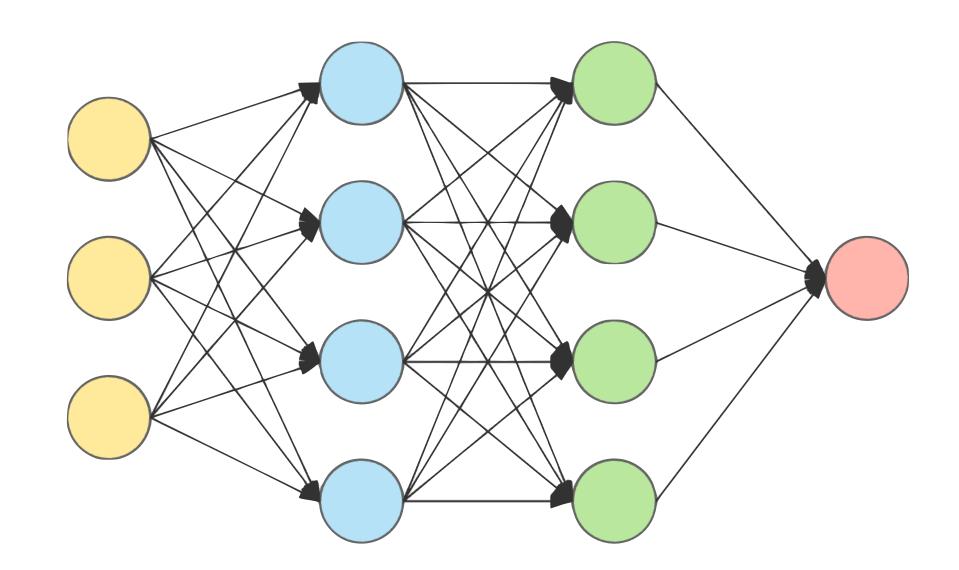
Building a Language Model



I want to ...



Building a Language Model



I want to ...

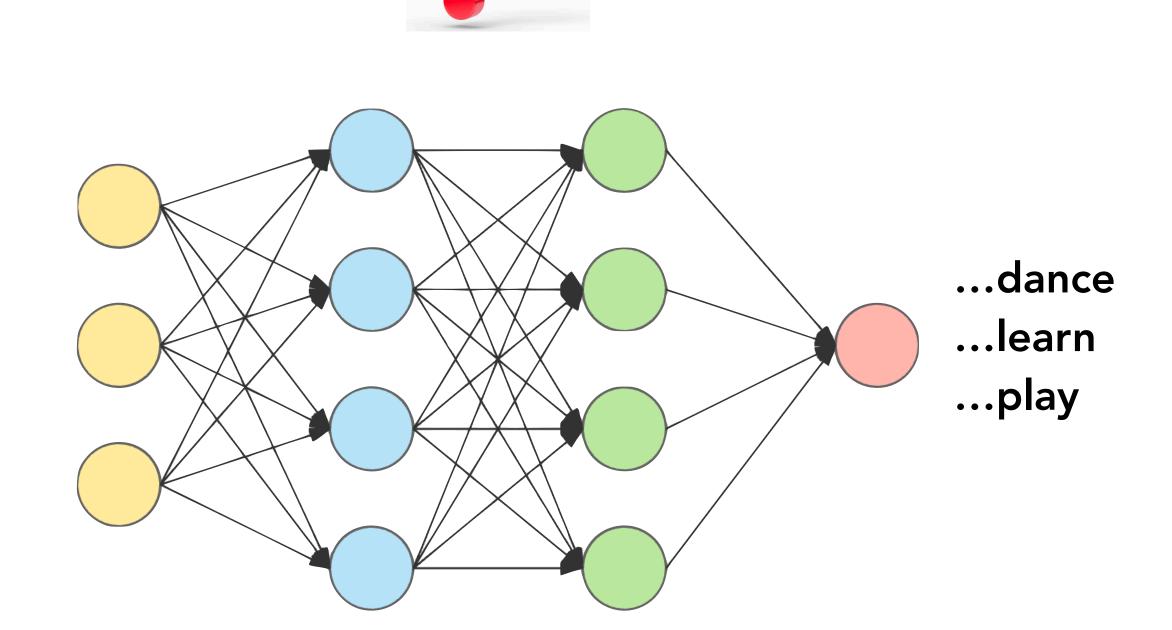
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What words can follow this?



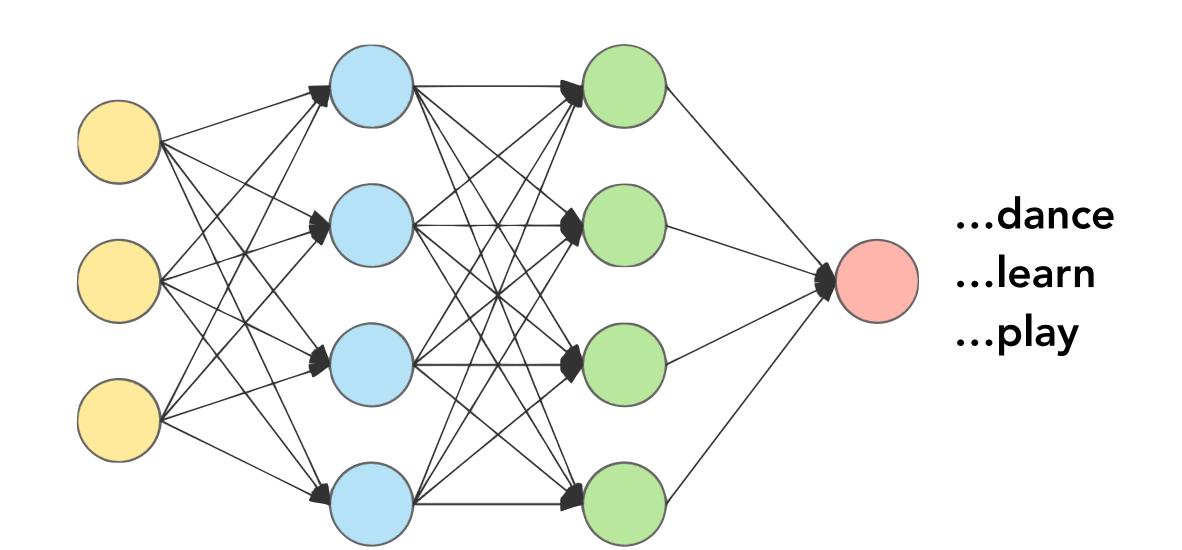
Building a Language Model



What words can follow this?

I want to ...





I want to ...

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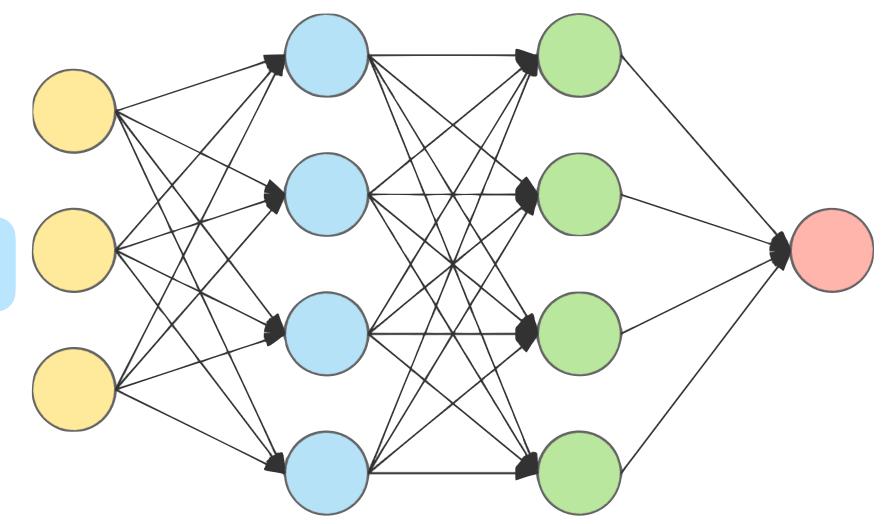
What words can follow this?

What is common to these words?



Building a Language Model

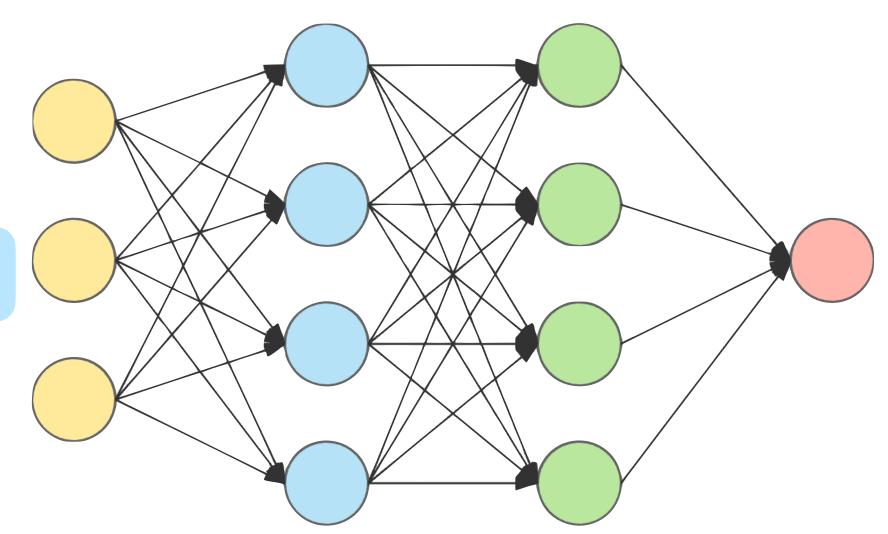
The 44th President of United States was





Building a Language Model

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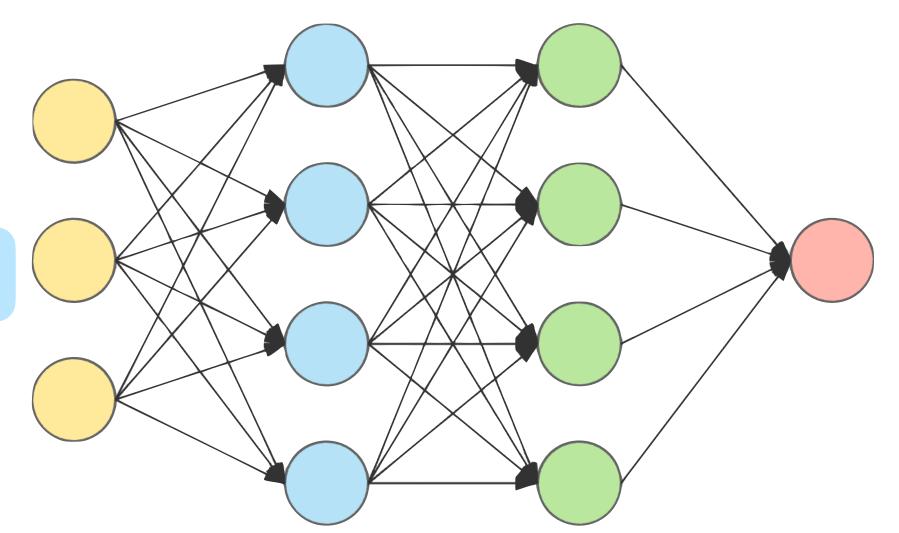


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Building a Language Model

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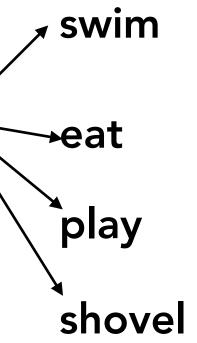
....Barack Obama



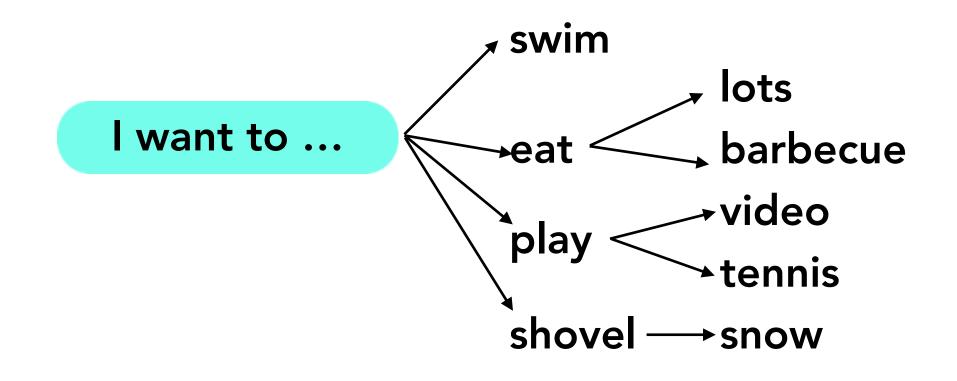
I want to ...



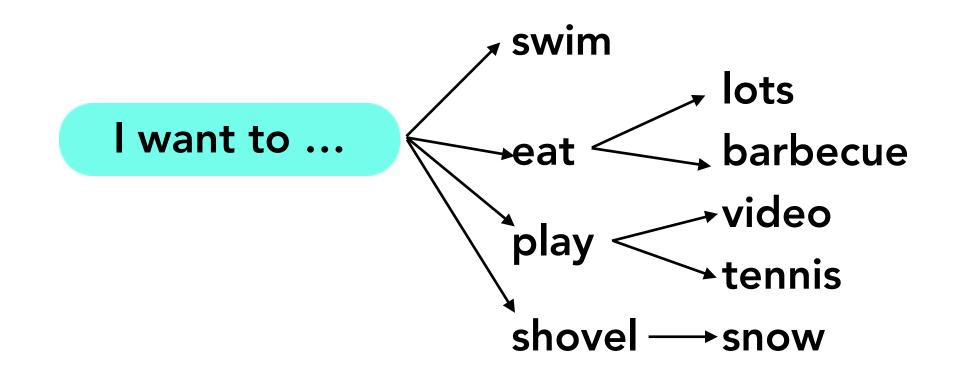


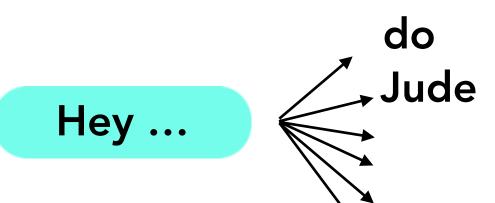




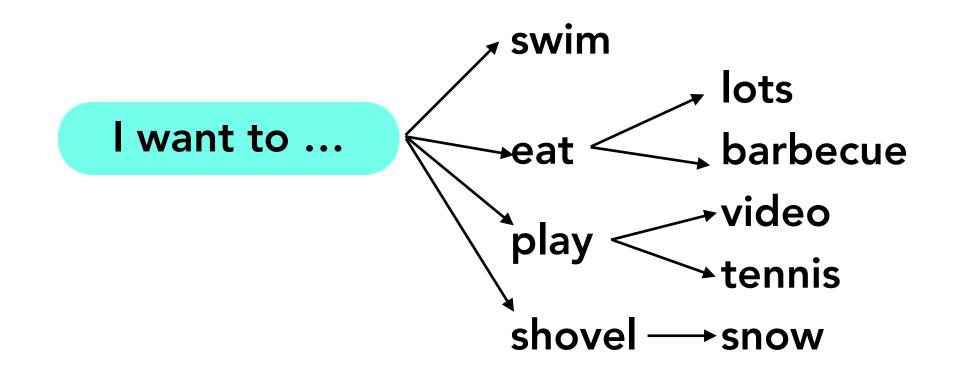










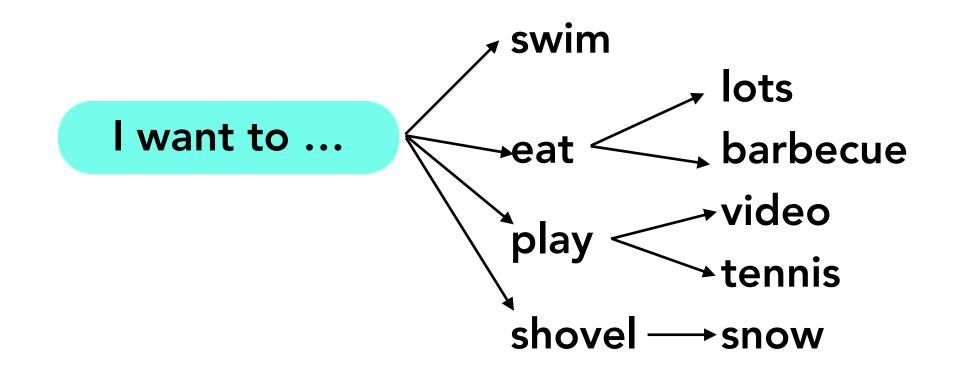






do Jude









do Jude



n-gram Language Modeling



n-gram Language Modeling

 Our focus: build a model that predicts the next word based on the previous one or two words



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- **n-gram**: a sequence of n words



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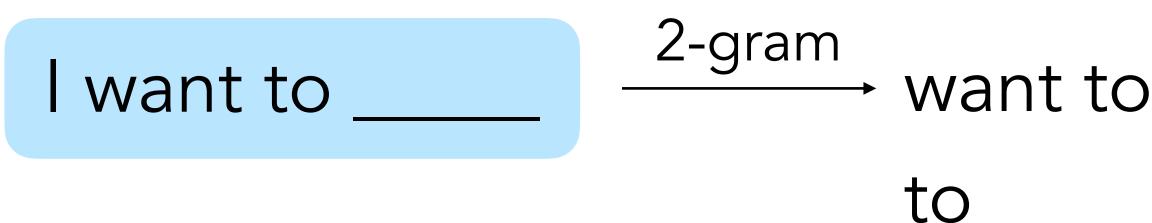
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2-gram I want to want to



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want 2-gram I want to want to to



How does a bigram context change the words that might follow?







Building n-gram Language Models

break appear reel scanner smoke startup tumble off appear out software crash ticking sound emit robot power supply sign wear sorter plant appear scanner defect show hear inside scanner roller controller programming material get electrical sound come assembler power cut Scanner time time emit mixer get jam
electrical sound sorter controller
sound mixer
emit mixer
sound come start crack
sound come start crack
sound mixer
blow scanner
bl sort plant SOUNC spray coolant inside assembler slight ticking highpitched sound off belt get stuck smoke emit power failure blow fuse rattle sound shake sound sorter engine assembler overheat mix software burst pipe scanner reelleave scanner fuse blow fall off hot touch stuck scanner assemble product CONVEYOR belt inside scanner construction agent crack appear software fails control supply fuse controller mixer smoking spool scanner sorter spool





2-gram language models



2-gram language models

This is a **conditional probability distribution**:



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P(next word = was | previous word = to) = 0.0P(next word = LA | previous word = to) = 0.2P(next word = Europe | previous word = to) = 0.1P(next word = Mexico | previous word = to) = 0.1P(next word = eat | previous word = to) = 0.1 ...



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These have to add up to 1 over the vocabulary (every possible word y could be) "if we see to I think there's a 20% chance the next word is LA"





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Assume a **fixed vocabulary** of ~30,000 words







2-gram language models



2-gram language models

 If we have these probabilities, we can build our predictive text system:



2-gram language models

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P(next word = | previous word = to)



2-gram language models

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Check all the possible words from that list, pick the ones with the highest probability (most likely next words)

Subject I like to See get be ↓ q ¹ w ² e ³ r ⁴ t ⁵ y ⁶ u ⁷ i ⁸ o ⁹ p ⁰ a s d f g h j k l ☆ z x c v b n m ↔									~
See get be q ¹ w ² e ³ r ⁴ t ⁵ y ⁶ u ⁷ i ⁸ o ⁹ p ⁰ a s d f g h j k l	Subject	:							
q ¹ w ² e ³ r ⁴ t ⁵ y ⁶ u ⁷ i ⁸ o ⁹ p ⁰ a s d f g h j k l	I like to								
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2-gram language models

• If we have these probabilities, we can build our predictive text system:

P(next word = _ | previous word = to)

Check all the possible words from that list, pick the ones with the highest probability (most likely next words)

• Where do these probabilities come from? We're going to learn them from a bunch of text data we see

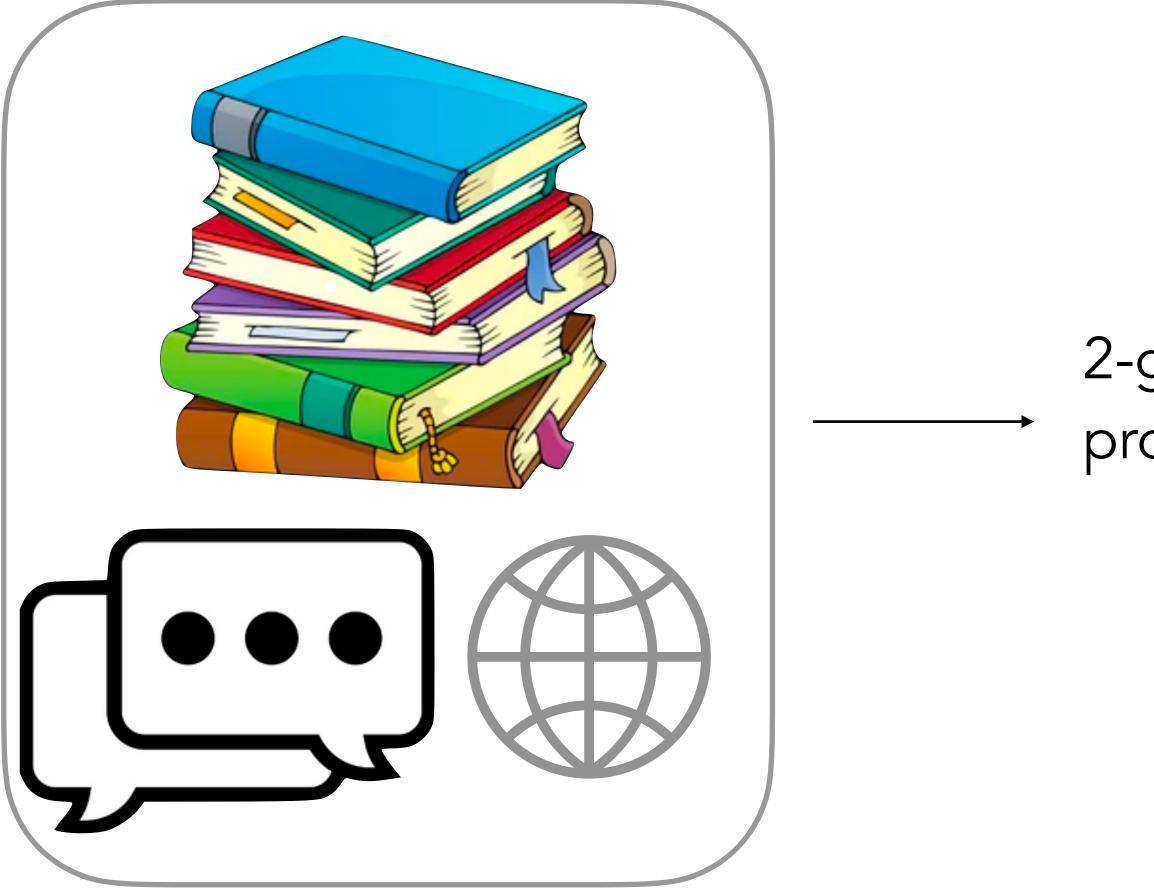
Subject I like to see get be \checkmark $q^1 w^2 e^3 r^4 t^5 y^6 u^7 i^8 o^9 p^0$ a s d f g h j k l ch z x c v b n m (x) ?123 , co . \leftarrow	То								~	
See get be q ¹ w ² e ³ r ⁴ t ⁵ y ⁶ u ⁷ i ⁸ o ⁹ p ⁰ a s d f g h j k l $\widehat{\Box}$ z x c v b n m <	Subje	ct								
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Lots and lots of text data

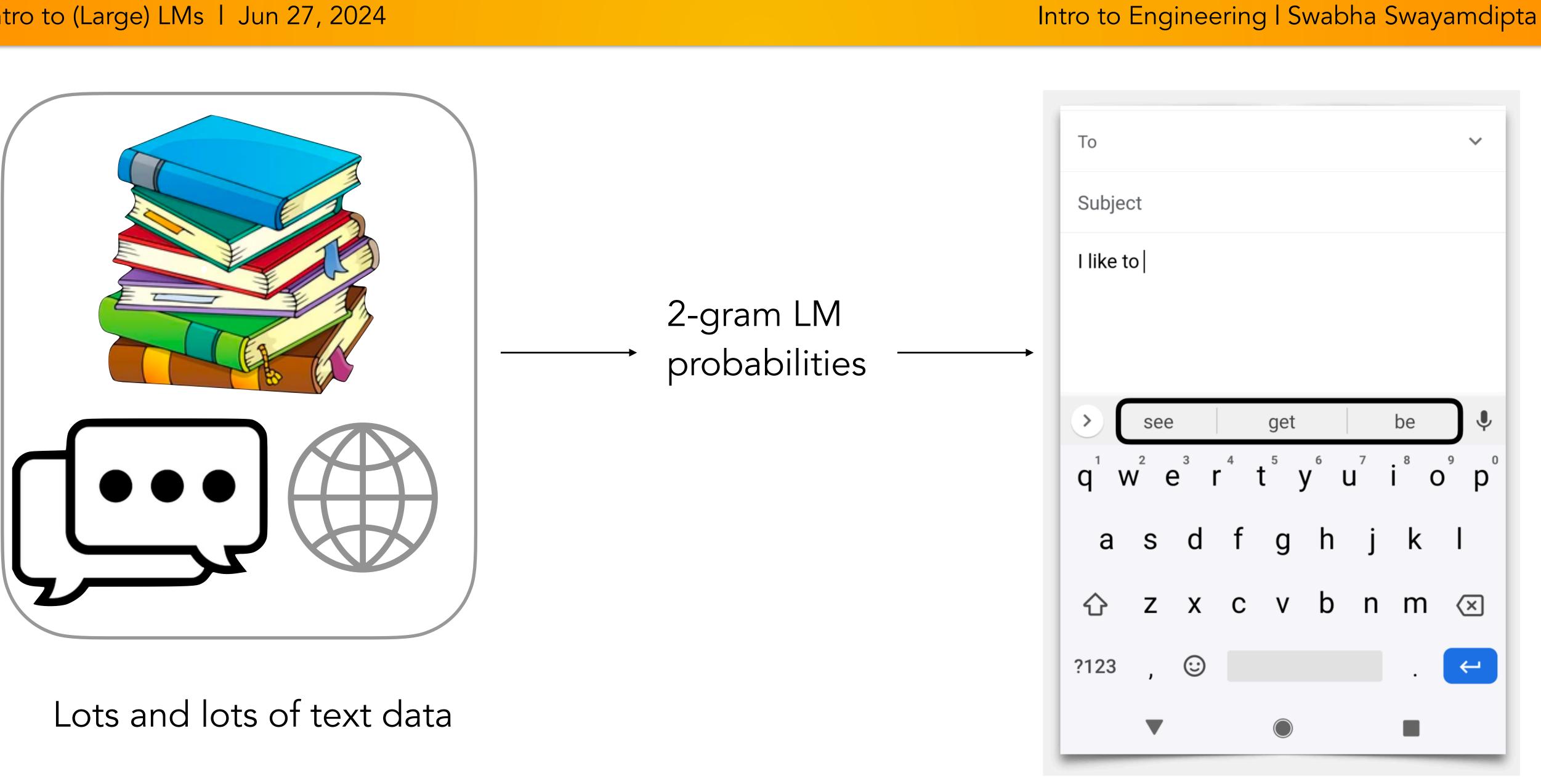


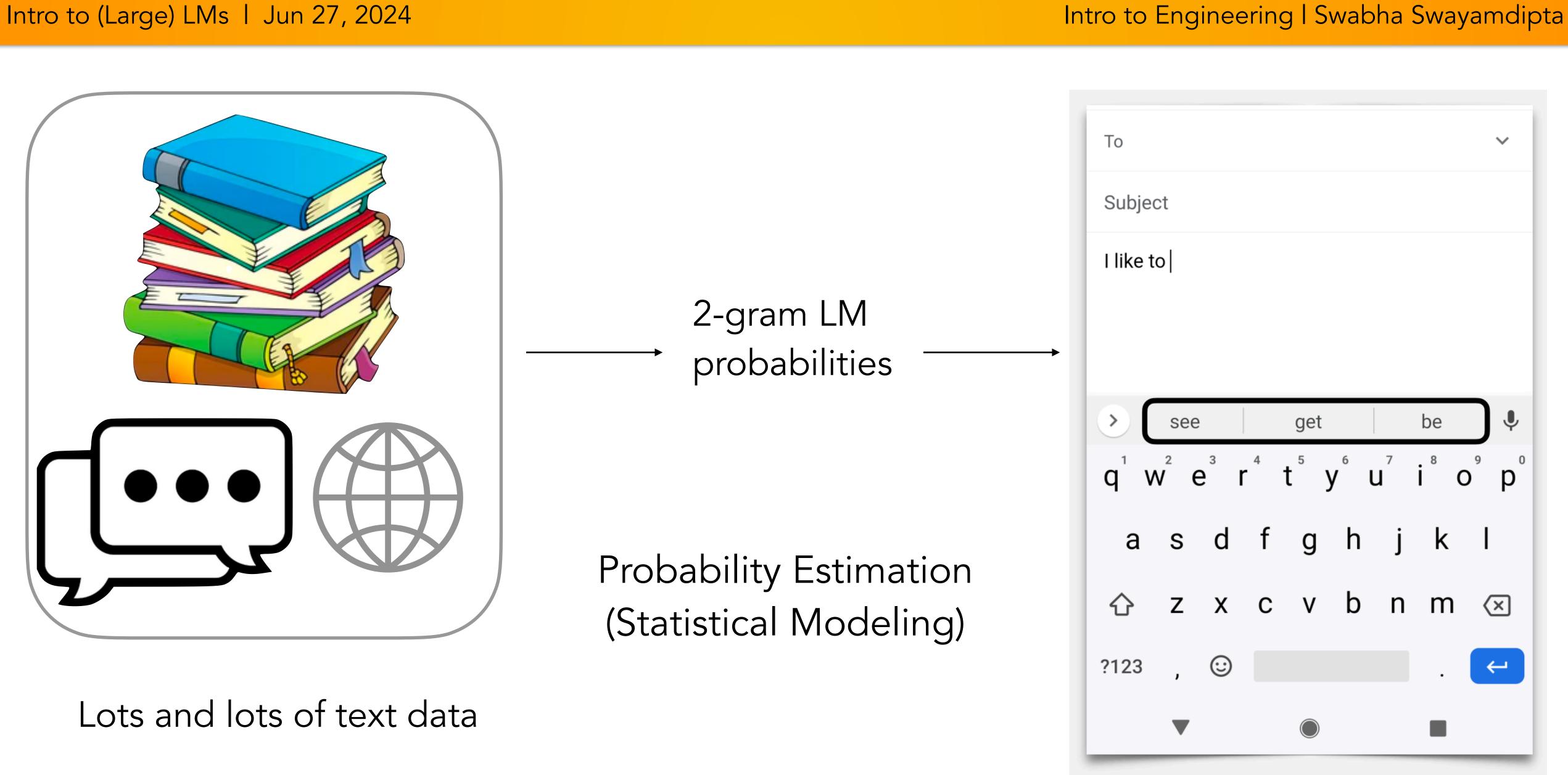


Lots and lots of text data

2-gram LM probabilities







Probability Estimation (Statistical Modeling)



Suppose we have a biased coin that's heads with probability p, which is a number between 0 and 1, and for a normal coin, p = 0.5 (equal probability of heads or tails).

Suppose we flip the coin four times and see (H, H, H, T)

1. What do you think the probability p of heads is with this coin? Take a guess!





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• We don't know what p is — p could be 0.5! But p = 3/4 = 0.75 maximizes the





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- can take the derivative and set it equal to zero and find p = 0.75

• We don't know what p is — p could be 0.5! But p = 3/4 = 0.75 maximizes the

• The probability of the data is p * p * p * (1 - p) — if you've taken calculus, you

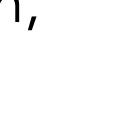




n-gram Language Model

The decision for what words occur after a word w is exactly the same as the biased coin, but with 33,000 possible outcomes (different words) instead of 2.





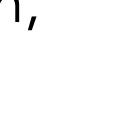
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> I like to **eat** cake but I want to **eat** pizza right now. Mary told her brother to **eat** pizza too.

```
P(next word = pizza | previous word = eat) = 2/3
P(next word = cake | previous word = eat) = 1/3
All other next words = 0 probability
```





n-gram Language Model

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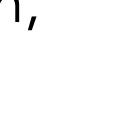
> I like to **eat** cake but I want to **eat** pizza right now. Mary told her brother to **eat** pizza too.

$$P(w \mid w_{\text{prev}}) = \frac{\text{count}(w_{\text{prev}})}{\text{count}(w_{\text{prev}})}$$

```
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```

how many times do you see *w*_{prev} followed by w? $_{\mathbf{v}}, w)$ how many times do you see W_{prev}





Smoothing

I like to **eat** cake but I want to **eat** pizza right now. Mary told her brother to **eat** pizza too.

- P(next word = *pizza* | previous word = *eat*) = 2/3
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Smoothing

I like to **eat** cake but I want to **eat** pizza right now. Mary told her brother to **eat** pizza too.

• All other 29,998 words getting 0 probability just doesn't seem right. We want to assign some probability to other words

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$$P(w \mid w_{prev}) = \lambda \frac{\text{count}(w_{prev}, w_{prev})}{\text{count}(w_{prev}, w_{prev})}$$
a number between 1
0 and 1 (like 0.9) what we have

- P(next word = pizza | previous word = eat) = 2/3
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 $\left(\frac{w}{w}\right) + (1-\lambda) \frac{\operatorname{count}(w)}{\operatorname{total word count}}$ a unigram LM ad before



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f is very, very complicated!

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f is very, very complicated!

f(x) = 2x + 3 has one input (x) and two parameters (2 and 3)

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The *f* we use in typical LLMs has >1000 inputs and >1 billion parameters!

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These can be learned from data using derivatives from calculus

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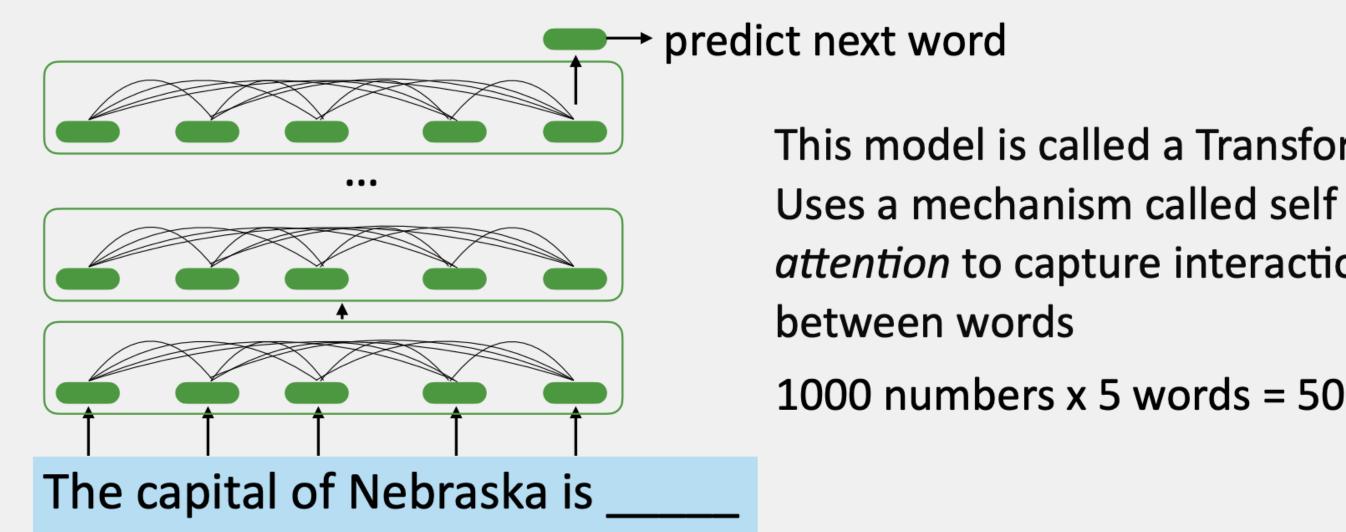


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- This model is called a Transformer.
- *attention* to capture interactions
- 1000 numbers x 5 words = 5000 inputs

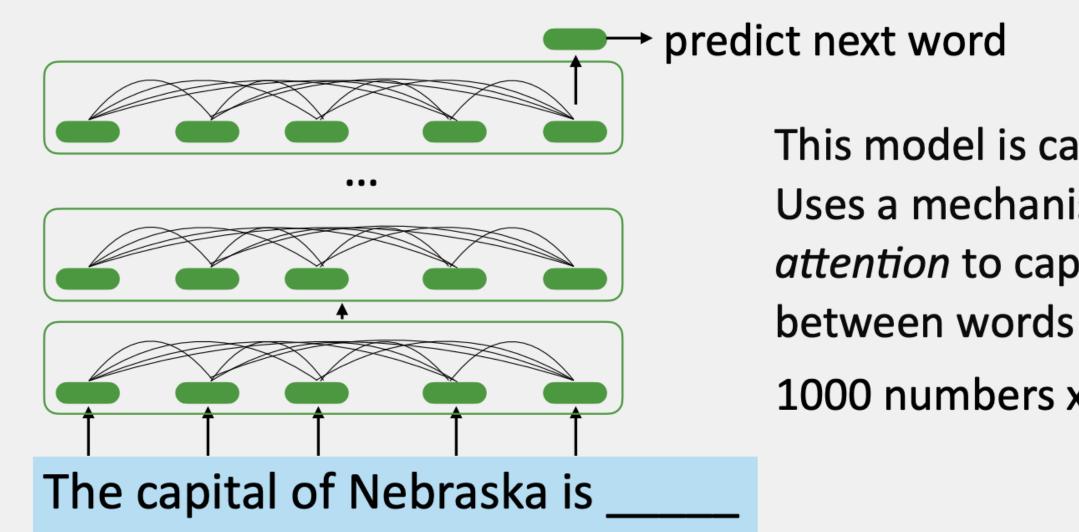


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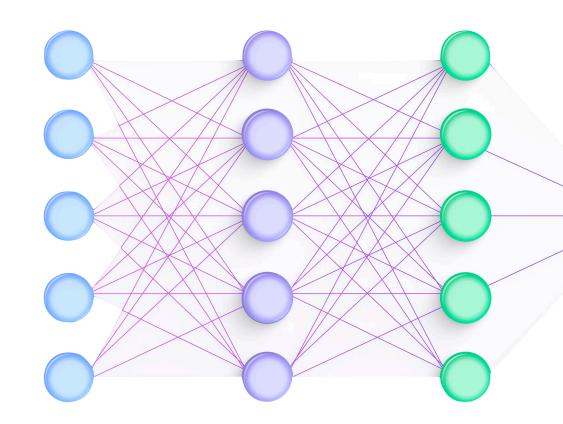


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Neural Network Language Models

This model is called a Transformer. Uses a mechanism called self *attention* to capture interactions

- 1000 numbers x 5 words = 5000 inputs







Large Language Models





Large Language Model

and fine-tuning for specific purposes

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• Definition: Large, general-purpose models that can predict language by pre-training

Entertainment

Finance



Large Language Model

and **fine-tuning** for specific purposes

Pre-training



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• Definition: Large, general-purpose models that can predict language by pre-training

Lots of data from crawling the internet!

Entertainment

Finance



Large Language Model

and **fine-tuning** for specific purposes

Pre-training





Fine-tuning

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• Definition: Large, general-purpose models that can predict language by pre-training

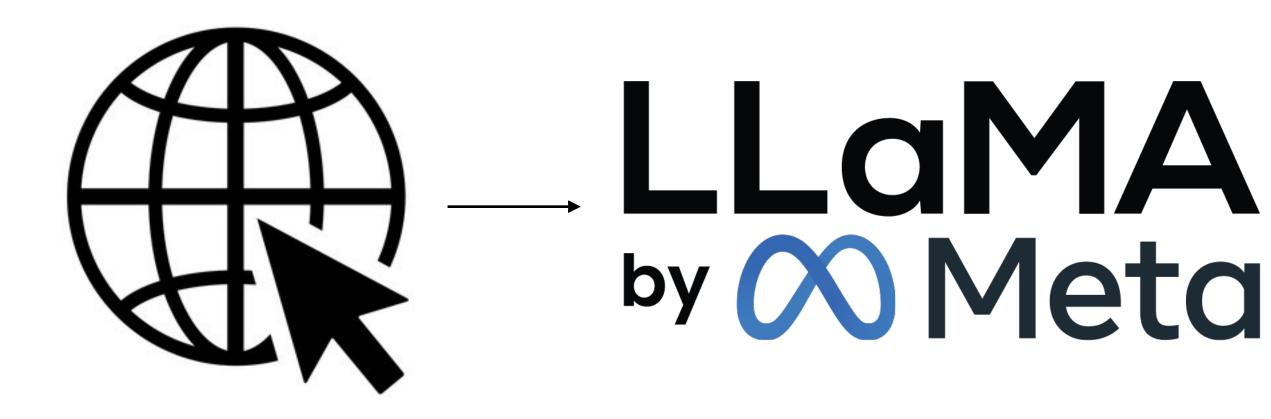
Lots of data from crawling the internet!

Small amounts of data!





Using Large Language Models



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You The capital of Nebraska is

٦

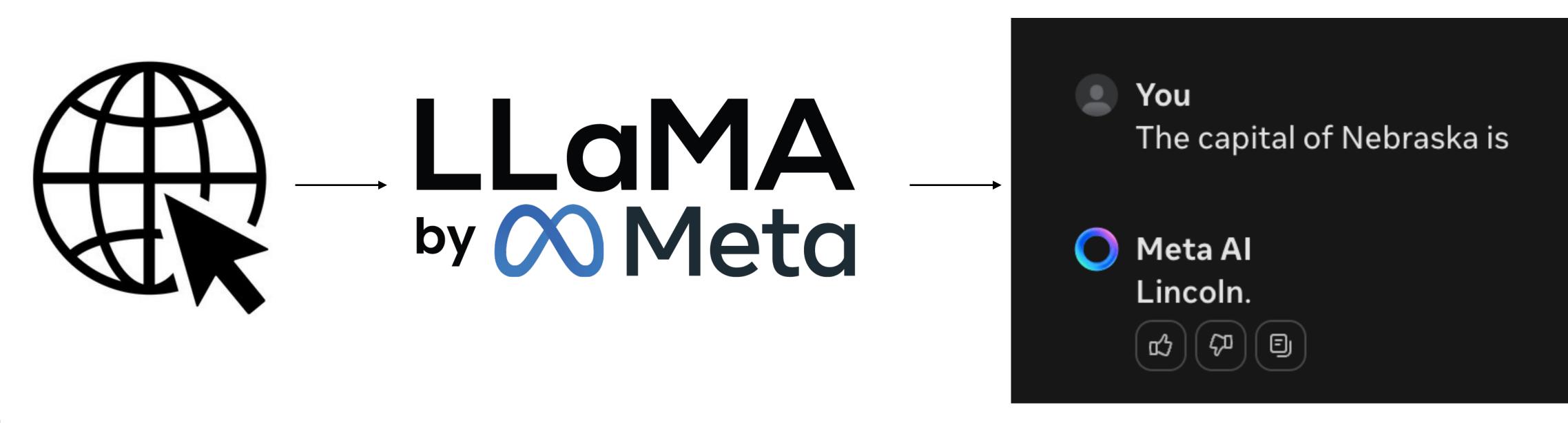
Meta Al Lincoln.

ல



Using Large Language Models

information about Nebraska and Lincoln.



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• These models are trained over a ton of data (a curated scrape of the web). So they will have seen



Using Large Language Models

- information about Nebraska and Lincoln.
- these models to do?



• These models are trained over a ton of data (a curated scrape of the web). So they will have seen

• A big enough model can answer questions even without being trained to do so. What else can we get

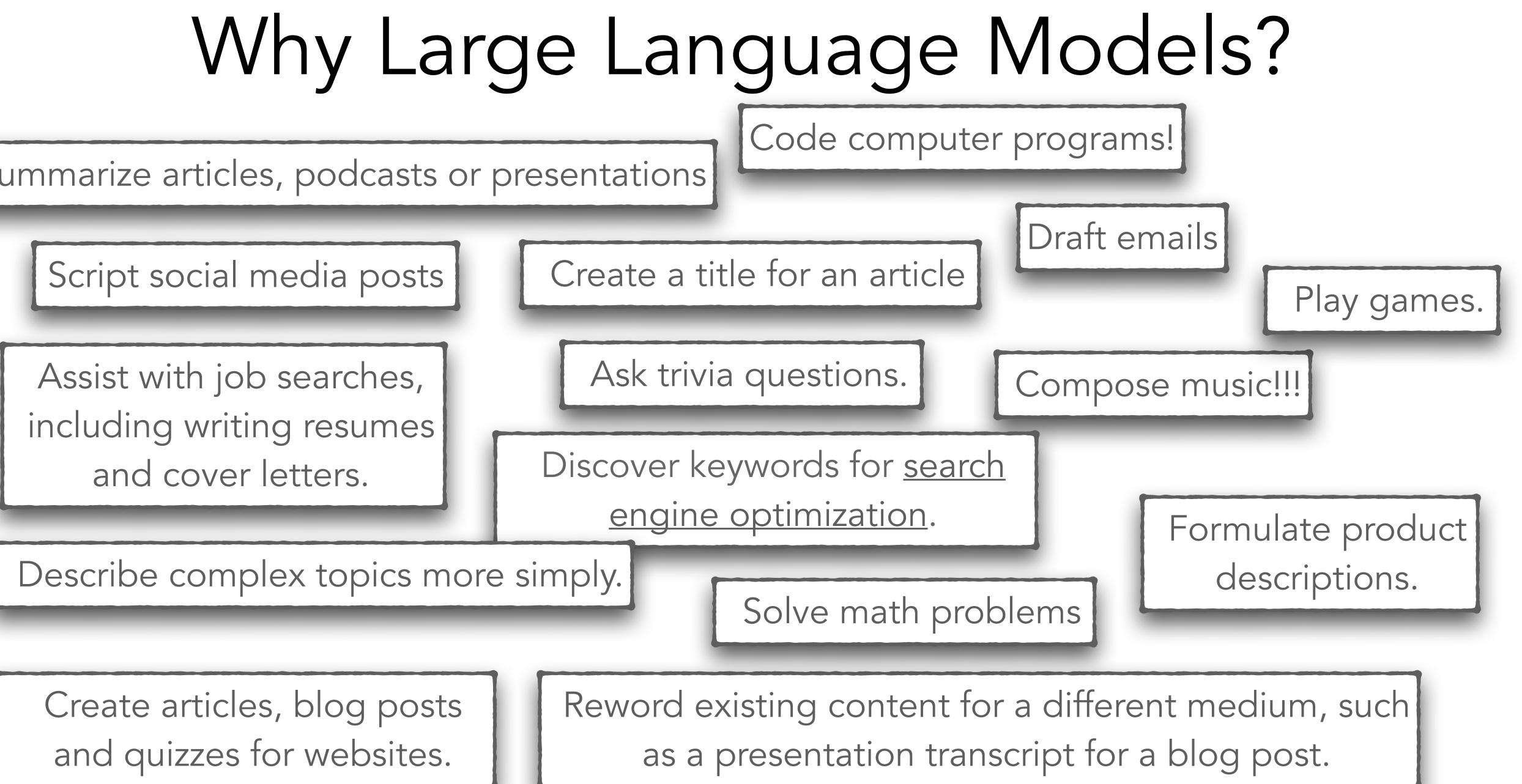


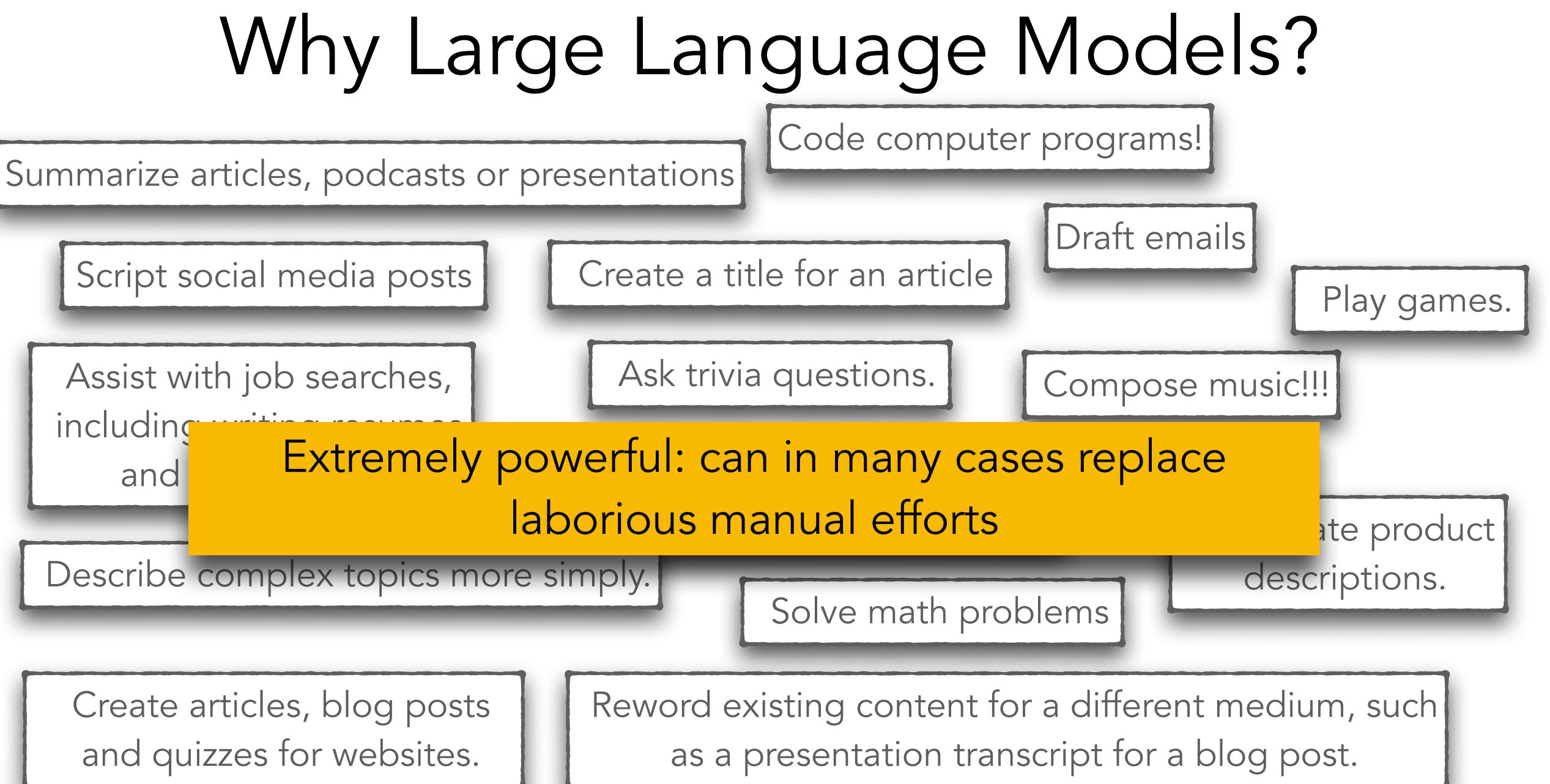


Why Large Language Models?



Summarize articles, podcasts or presentations





Properties of Large Language Models





Properties of Large Language Models







Properties of Large Language Models

• Large

• Trained on lots of data





Properties of Large Language Models

• Large

- Trained on lots of data
- Contain lots (hundreds of billions) of parameters





Properties of Large Language Models

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- Trained on lots of data
- Contain lots (hundreds of billions) of parameters
- Performance keeps growing with data and parameters









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- Performance keeps growing with data and parameters
- General-purpose









Properties of Large Language Models

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- Trained on lots of data
- Contain lots (hundreds of billions) of parameters
- Performance keeps growing with data and parameters

• General-purpose

Can be used for many different tasks, without any modification







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- Trained on lots of data
- Contain lots (hundreds of billions) of parameters
- Performance keeps growing with data and parameters

General-purpose

- Can be used for many different tasks, without any modification

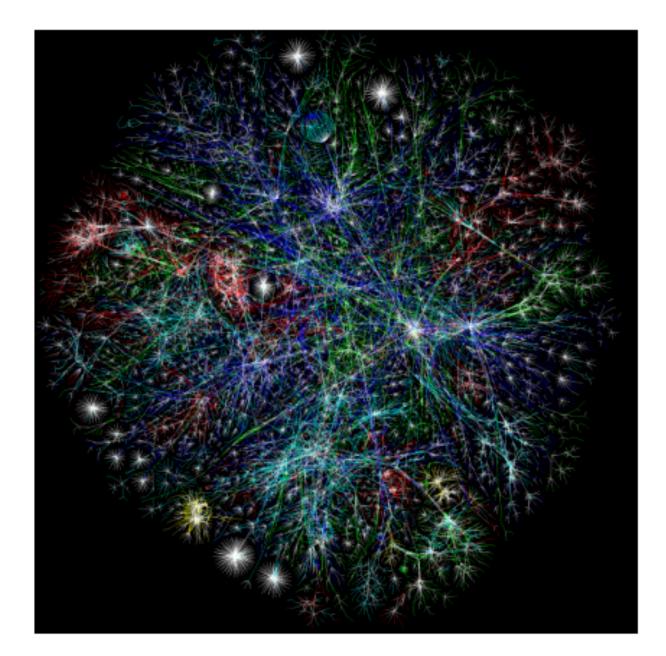
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• Can only be built by those who have the resources (Google, OpenAI, Meta, etc.)



Pre-training an LLM



Chunk of the internet, ~10TB of text



Slide from Andrej Karpathy

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6,000 GPUs for 12 days, ~\$2M ~1e24 FLOPS

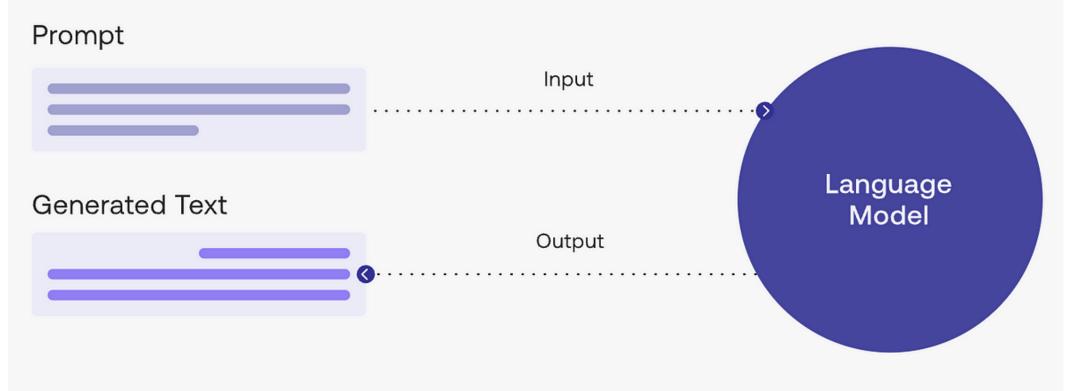
*numbers for Llama 2 70B



But LLMs are not perfect...



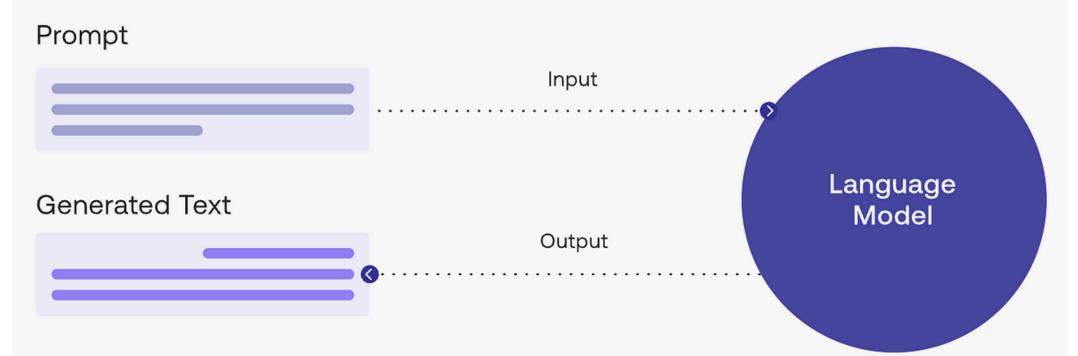
LLMs are very dependent on prompting







LLMs are very dependent on prompting

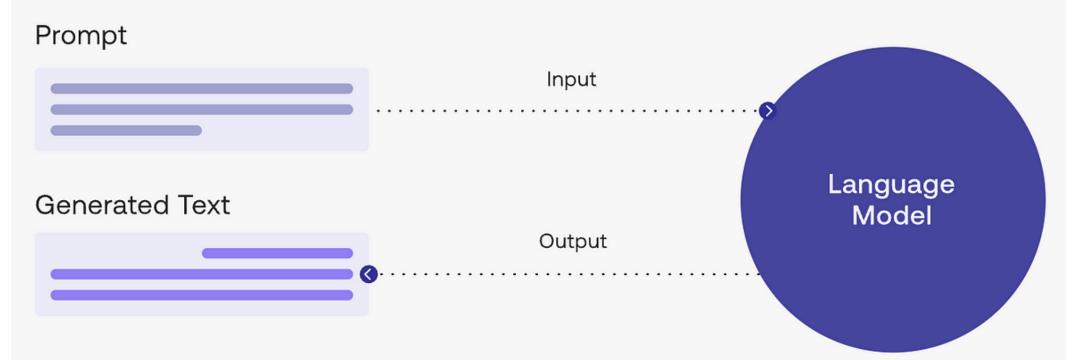


 Prompts: contexts and instruction that elicit the desired response from the language model





LLMs are very dependent on prompting

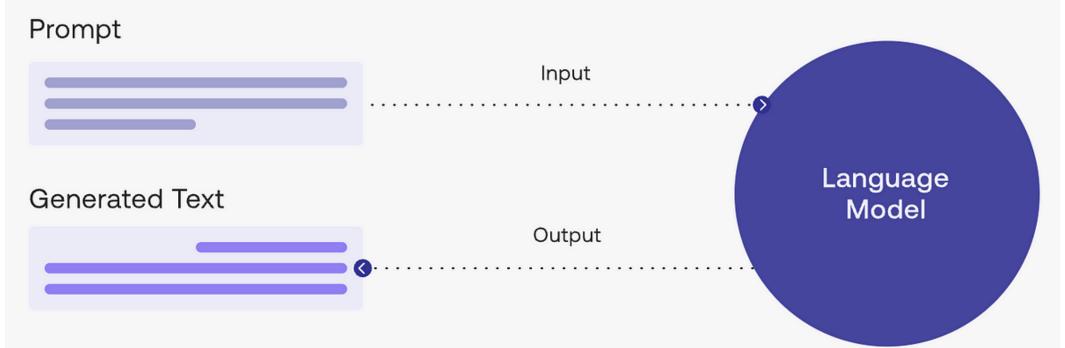


- Prompts: contexts and instruction that elicit the desired response from the language model
- Depending on your prompt, the language model can do very well or very poorly.





LLMs are very dependent on prompting



- Prompts: contexts and instruction that elicit the desired response from the language model
- Depending on your prompt, the language model can do very well or very poorly.

👤 You

Answer this Jeopardy style question. This territory was formally transferred to the U.S. at Castle Hill in Sitka



What is Alaska?

Alaska was formally transferred to the United States from Russia at a ceremony on Castle Hill in Sitka on October 18, 1867¹²³⁴⁵⁶. The Alaska Purchase was negotiated for \$7.2 million earlier that year ³. The territory became the 49th state on January 3, 1959².

G This territory was formally tran... View Sources

👤 You

Which territory was formally transferred to the U.S. at Castle Hill in Sitka?

🔵 Meta Al

The territory formally transferred to the U.S. at Castle Hill in Sitka was ^{1 2 3 4 5 6}:

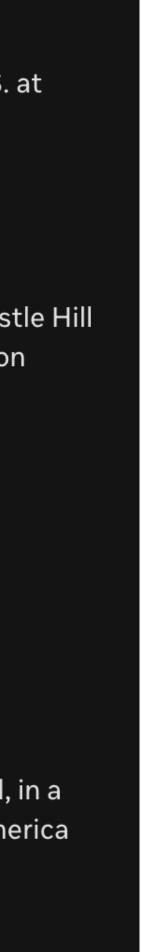
Russian Alaska

This transfer happened on October 18, 1867, after the Alaska Purchase was negotiated, in a ceremony in which Russian Commissioner Alexei Pestchouroff transferred Russian America to U.S. Commissioner General Lovell H. Rousseau.

G territory formally transferred to... | View Sources | 🖒 | 🖓 | 🗐







Impreciseness and Hallucinations



Impreciseness and Hallucinations



You

What are the best songs written by Britney Spears?



Meta Al

Here are some of the best songs written by Britney Spears ¹:

- "Toxic" from her fourth studio album, "In the Zone" (2003)
- "Everytime" from her fourth studio album, "In the Zone" (2003)
- "My Prerogative" from her first compilation album, "Greatest Hits: My Prerogative" (2004)



Impreciseness and Hallucinations



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Here are some of the best songs written by Britney Spears:

Emotional Ballads

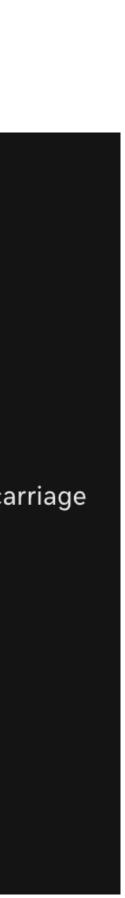
- "Everytime" (2003) a heartfelt apology to her ex Justin Timberlake
- "Someday (I Will Understand)" (2004) a poignant song about her miscarriage
- "Lucky" (2000) a song about a friend's struggles with fame

Empowering Anthems

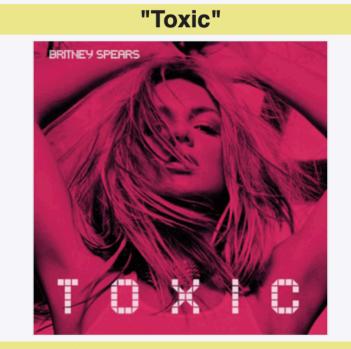
- "Stronger" (2000) a declaration of independence after a breakup
- "Toxic" (2003) a dark, edgy song about a harmful relationship
- "Womanizer" (2008) a sassy, upbeat track about a cheating ex

Dance-Pop Hits

"Do Somethin'" (2004) - a fun, upbeat song about letting loose



Impreciseness and Hallucinations



Single by Britney Spears

trom	the album <i>in the</i>	Zone	
B-side	"Me Against the M	Music"	
Released	January 12, 2004		
Recorded	2003		
Studio	Murlyn (Stockhol Record Plant (Lo		
Genre	Dance-pop · tech breakbeat ^[1] · dise		
Length	3:19		
Label	Jive		
Songwriter(s)	Cathy Dennis · Christian Karlsson · Pontus Winnberg Henrik Jonback		
Producer(s)	Bloodshy & Avan	t	
Britney S	<mark>pears</mark> singles ch	ronology	
"Me Against the Music" (2003)	" Toxic " (2004)	"Everytim (2004)	
Music video			

"Toxic" 🖄 on YouTube

You

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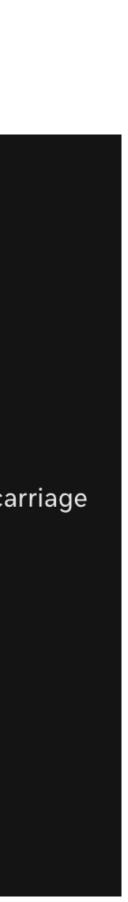
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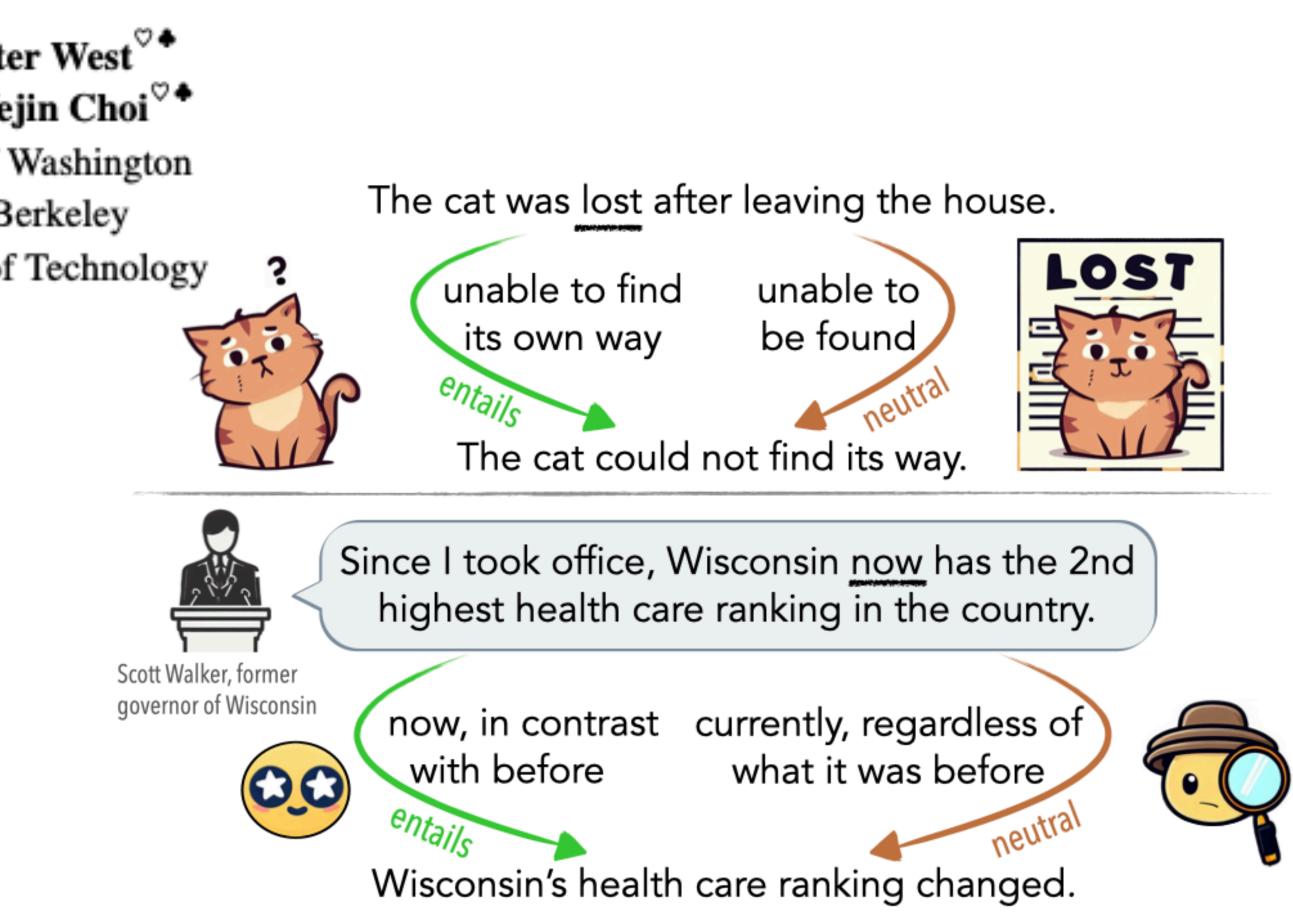
gative"



Ambiguous Language

We're Afraid Language Models Aren't Modeling Ambiguity

Alisa Liu^{\heartsuit} Zhaofeng Wu[•] Julian Michael[•] Alane Suhr^{• \triangle} Peter West^{$\heartsuit •}$ </sup> Alexander Koller^{◆♥} Swabha Swayamdipta[◇] Noah A. Smith^{♡◆} Yejin Choi^{♡◆} [°]Paul G. Allen School of Computer Science & Engineering, University of Washington [●]Allen Institute for AI [◇]University of Southern California [△]UC Berkeley Saarland University New York University Massachusetts Institute of Technology



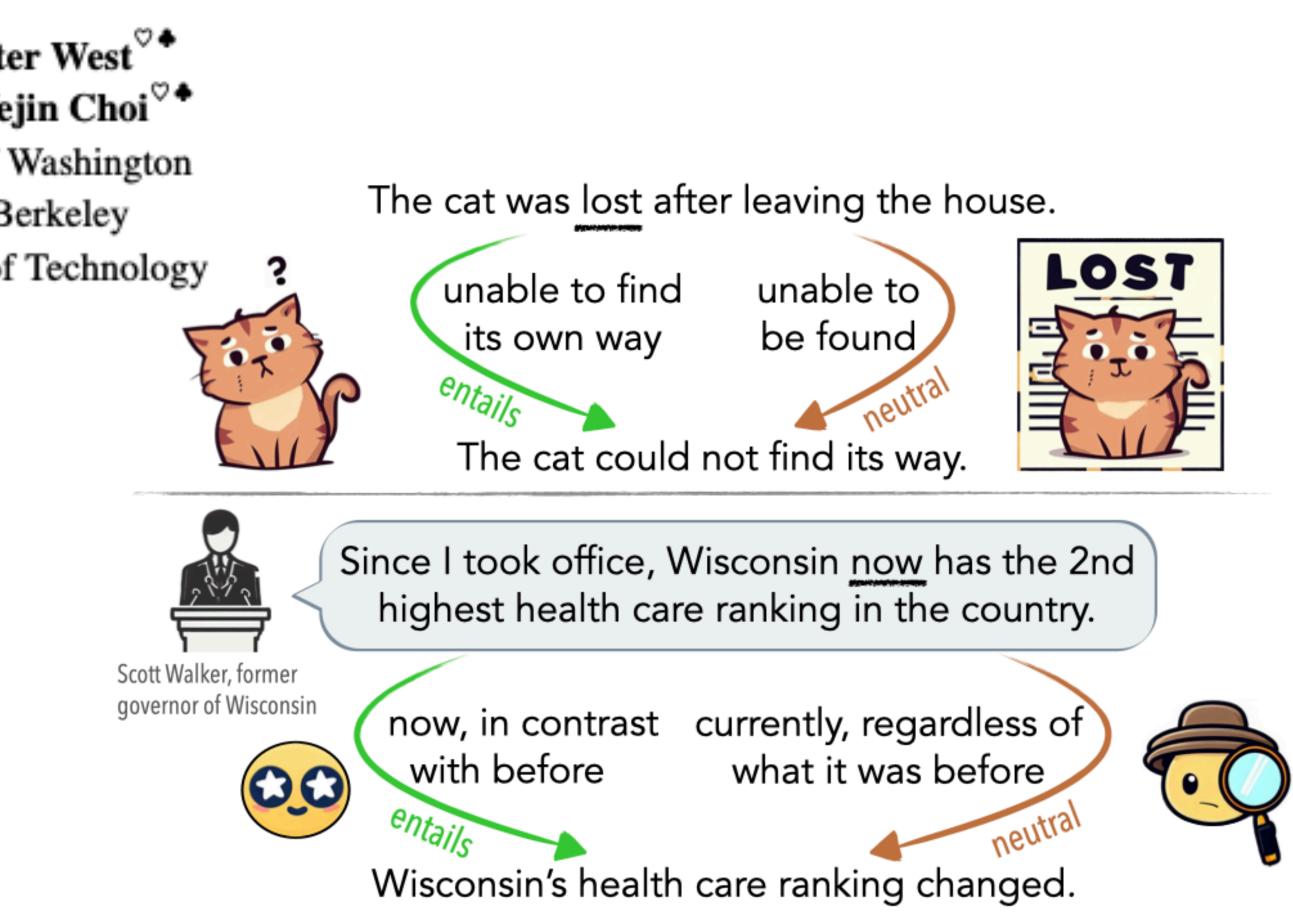


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> GPT-4 struggles on this task!





Ethical Concerns



Ethical Concerns

Can We No Longer Believe Anything We See?



By Tiffany Hsu and Steven Lee Myers

April 8, 2023

Which image was created by artificial intelligence? Click on your guess





Ethical Concerns

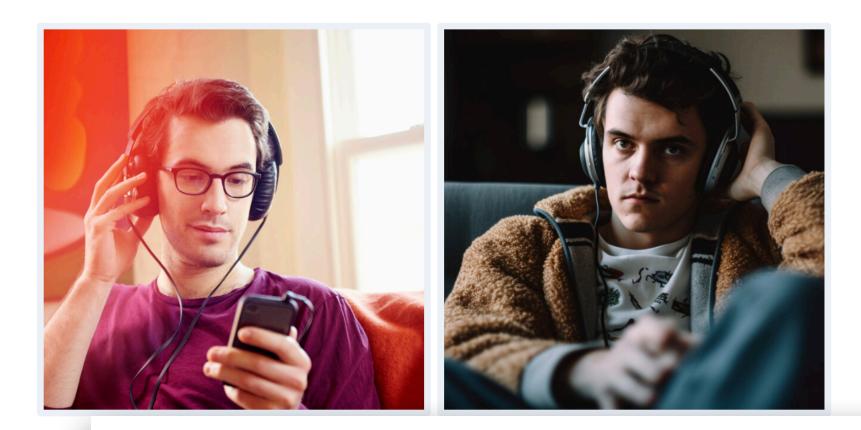
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This Tool Could Protect Artists From A.I.-Generated Art That Steals Their Style

Artists want to be able to post their work online without the fear "of feeding this monster" that could replace them.



Ethical Concerns

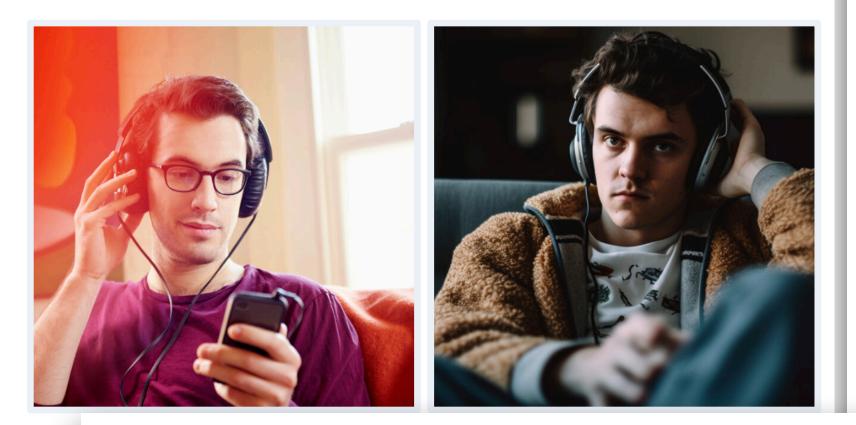
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An A.I. Hit of Fake 'Drake' and 'The Weeknd' Rattles the Music World

A track like "Heart on My Sleeve," which went viral before being taken down by streaming services this week, may be a novelty for now. But the legal and creative questions it raises are here to stay.

<> □

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Q 215



Ethical Concerns

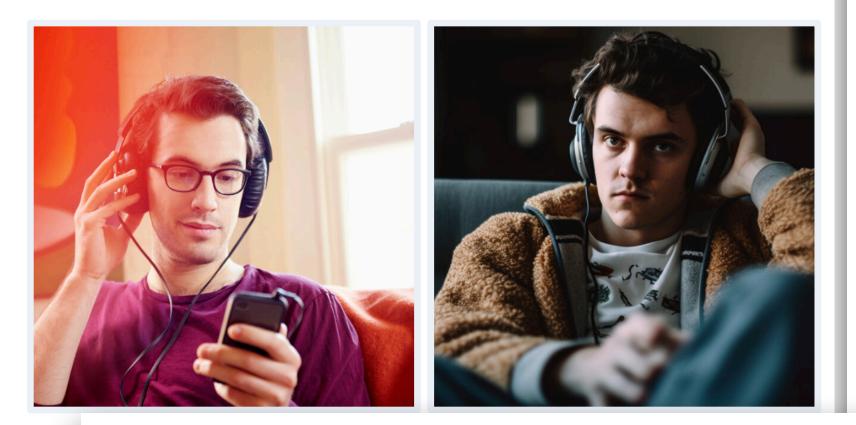
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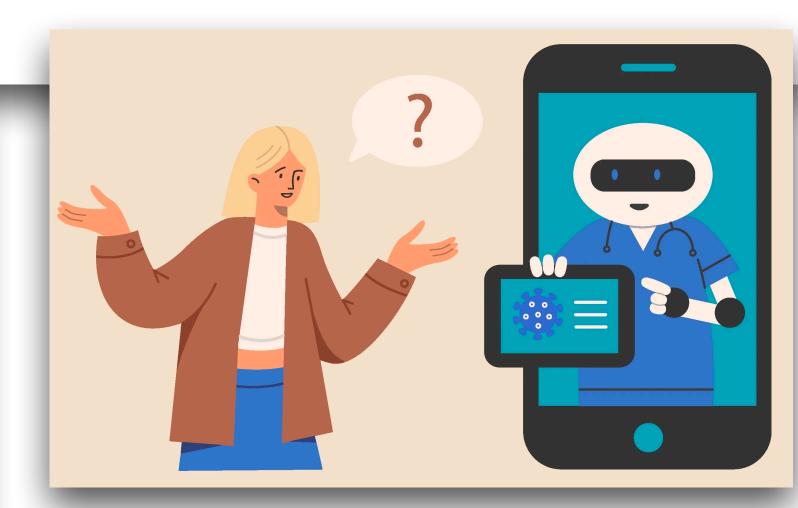


Mar 8, 2023 - Technology

Chatbot therapy, despite cautions, finds enthusiasts











Ethical Concerns

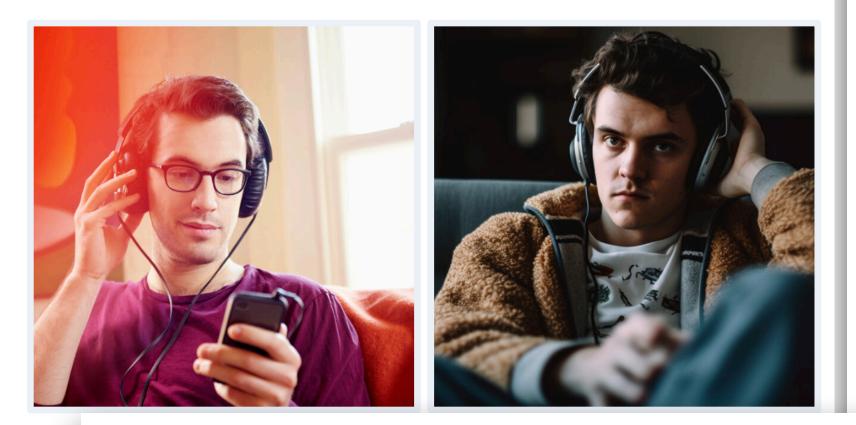
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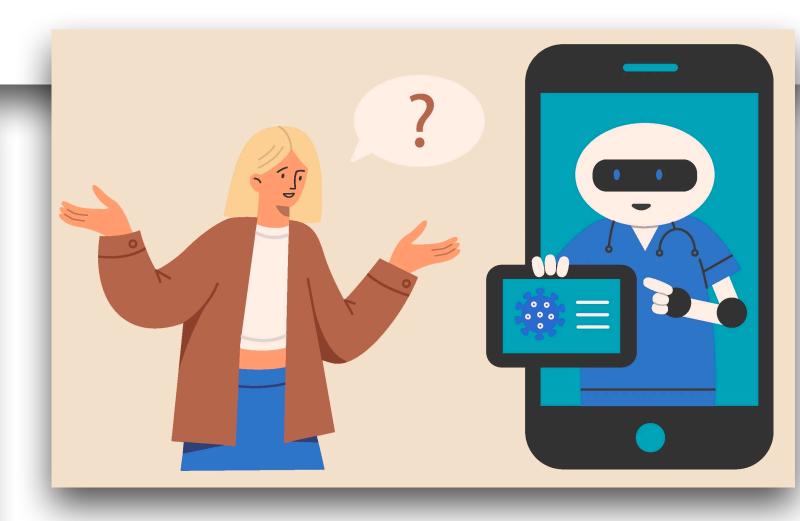
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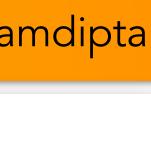






A.I.-Generated Content Discovered on News Sites, Content Farms and **Product Reviews**

The findings in two new reports raise fresh concerns over how artificial intelligence may transform the misinformation landscape online.



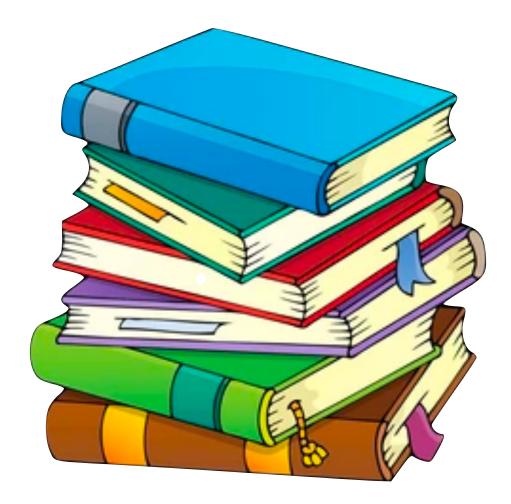




Key Takeaway: LLMs are incredibly useful, but their answers cannot always be taken at face value



What's Next?





Courses to take

- How to study this more?
- Math to learn: probability, linear algebra
- Machine learning or data science online courses

 - <u>v=zjkBMFhNj_g</u>
- More programming or software engineering can help
 - Python

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• Andrew Ng's Coursera course: <u>https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning</u> Introduction to LLMs by Andrej Karpathy: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?</u>

Sentiment Analysis tutorial: <u>https://realpython.com/sentiment-analysis-python/</u>

• Start exploring the HuggingFace platform, library and tutorials: <u>https://huggingface.co/</u>





Further Reading

Understanding more about neural networks: Chris Olah, Jay Alammar

- https://colah.github.io/
- https://jalammar.github.io/
- Latest big language models:
 - OpenAl's GPT-series: <u>https://openai.com/index/hello-gpt-4o/</u>
 - Meta's Llama-series (open-source): <u>https://www.meta.ai/</u>
 - Google's Gemini: <u>https://gemini.google.com/</u>



Thank you!





Check out our DILL lab and come talk to us!

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You can find these slides here:



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