université PARIS-SACLAY

DE L'INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE AUX MODÈLES DE LANGUE RÉFLEXIONS ALGORITHMIQUES

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MIA PARIS-SACLAY EKINOCS

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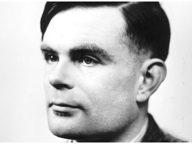
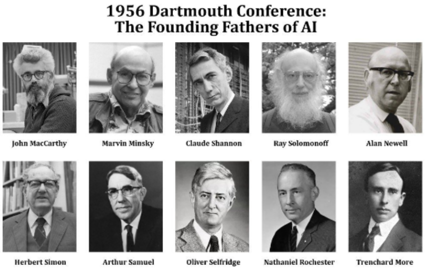
Institut des Sciences et Industries du Vivant et de l'Environnement

From AI to machine-learning

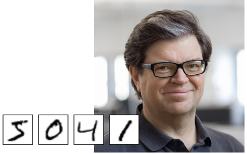
A Rapid Tour of Artificial Intelligence

The Birth of Computer Science... And of Artificial Intelligence


A. Turing

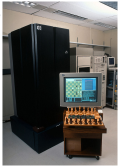



G. Hinton



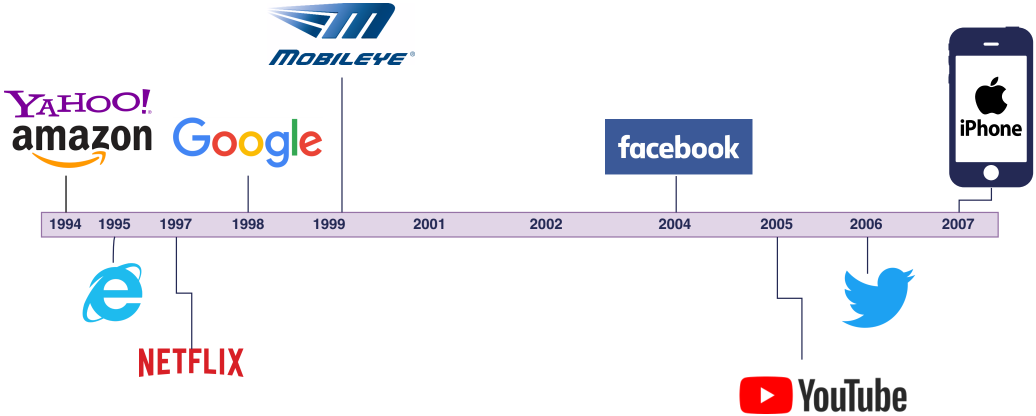
Y. Lecun
Automated cheque reading


E. Dickmanns : 1000km in autonomous vehicle


IBM Deeper Blue

- 1941 — First computer
- 1950 — Dynamic programming
- 1956 — Dartmouth conference creation of IA
- 1958 — LISP Language Perceptron
- 1963 — DARPA
- 1965
- 1972 — PROLOG
- 1979 — 1st Neural Network
- 1986 — Backpropagation
- 1987 — DARPA MUC
- 1990 — Y. Lecun Automated cheque reading; DARPA TREC
- 1992 — SVM
- 1993 — C4.5 Decision Tree
- 1994 — E. Dickmanns : 1000km in autonomous vehicle
- 1997 — IBM Deeper Blue

Emergence (or Refoundation) of the GAFAM/GAMMA



A Rapid Tour of Artificial Intelligence

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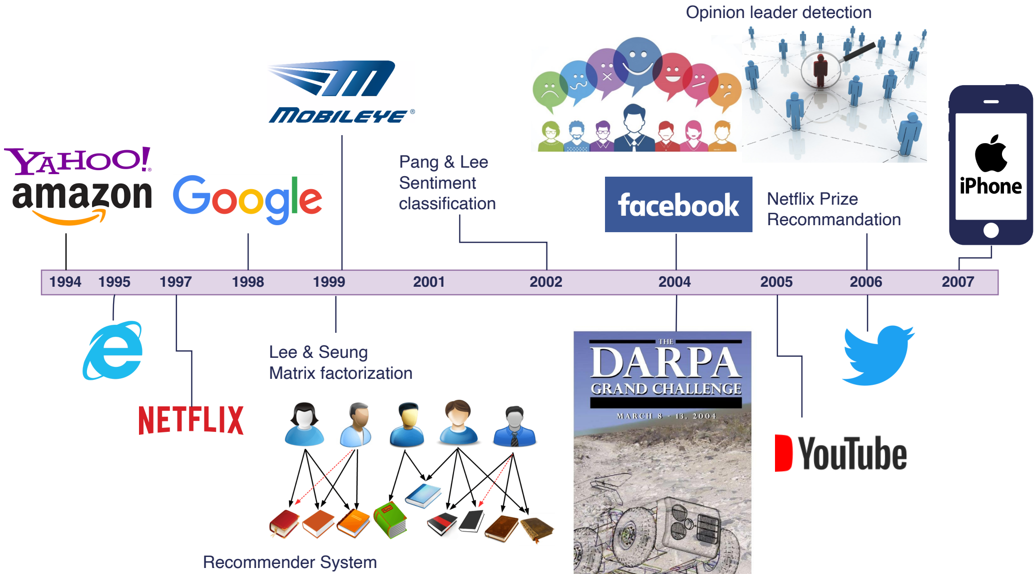
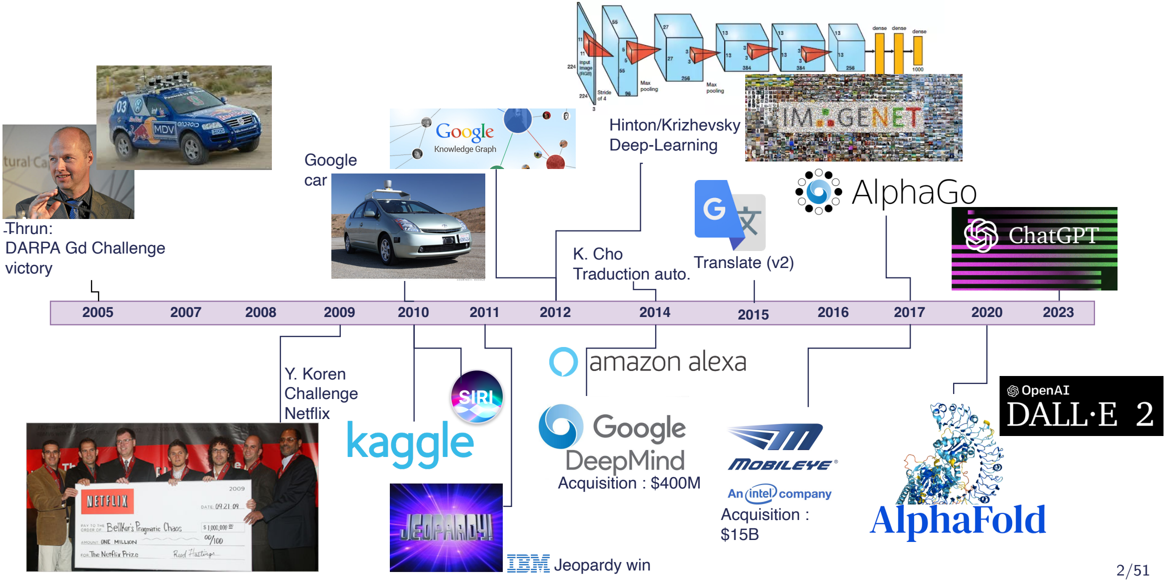
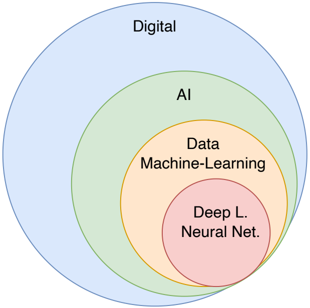


A Rapid Tour of Artificial Intelligence

A Wave of Artificial Intelligence



Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning



Input ($\mathbf{X}$)	Output ($\mathbf{Y}$)	Application
email $\longrightarrow$	spam? (0/1)	spam filtering
audio $\longrightarrow$	text transcript	speech recognition
English $\longrightarrow$	Chinese	machine translation
ad, user info $\longrightarrow$	click? (0/1)	online advertising
image, radar info $\longrightarrow$	position of other cars	self-driving car
image of phone $\longrightarrow$	defect? (0/1)	visual inspection

AI: computer programs that engage in tasks which are, for now, performed more satisfactorily by human beings because they require high-level mental processes.

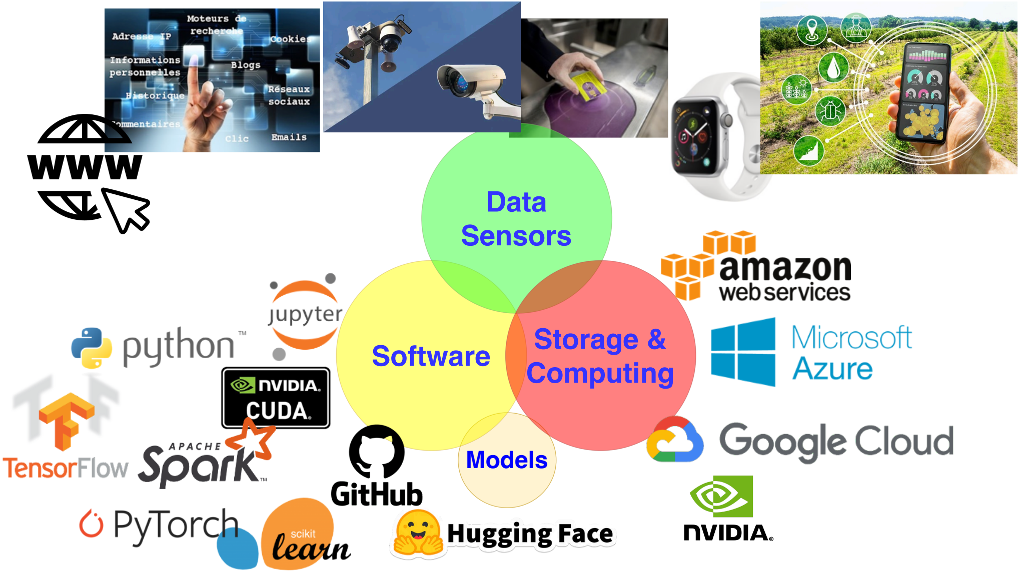
Marvin Lee Minsky, 1956

N-AI (Narrow Artificial Intelligence), dedicated to a single task

$\neq$ **G-AI (General AI)**, which replaces humans in complex systems.

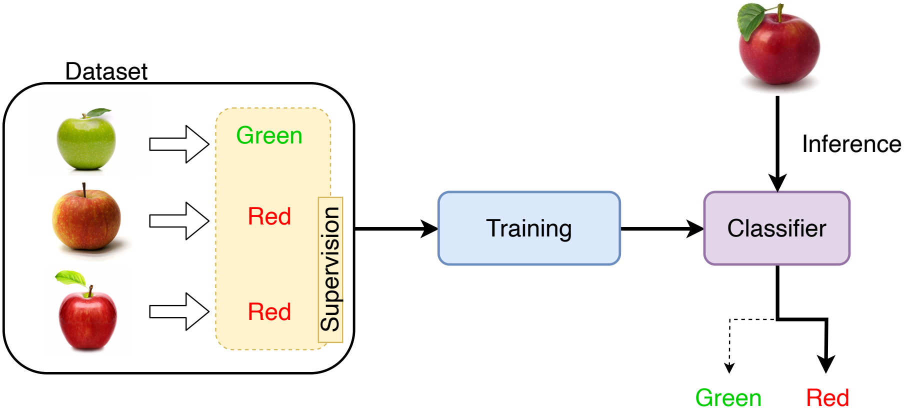
Andrew Ng, 2015

The Ingredients of Artificial Intelligence



Machine Learning Definition

1. Collecting labeled **dataset**
2. Training **classifier**
3. Exploiting the model



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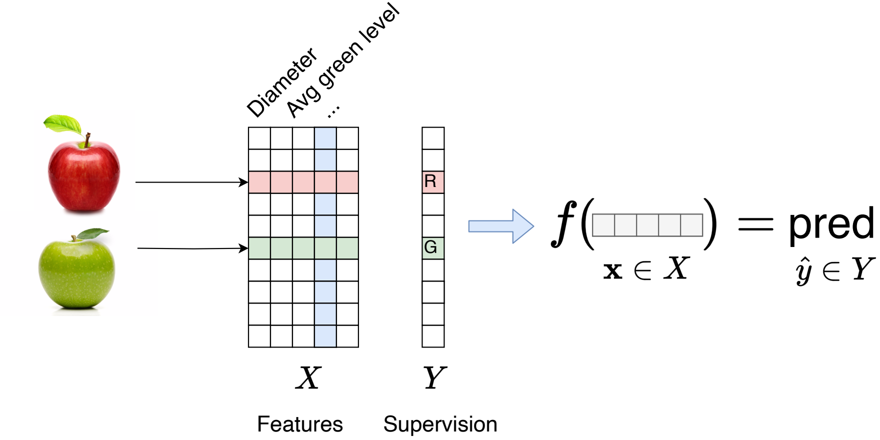

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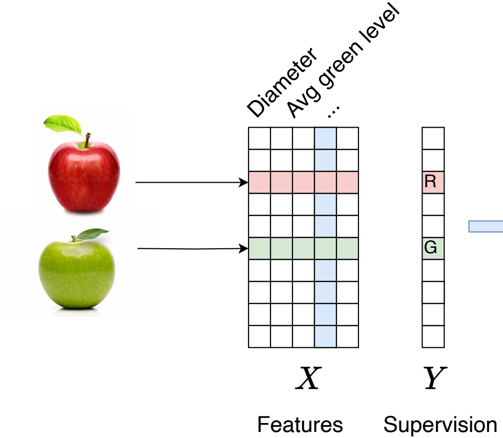
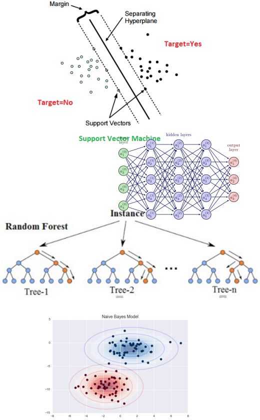
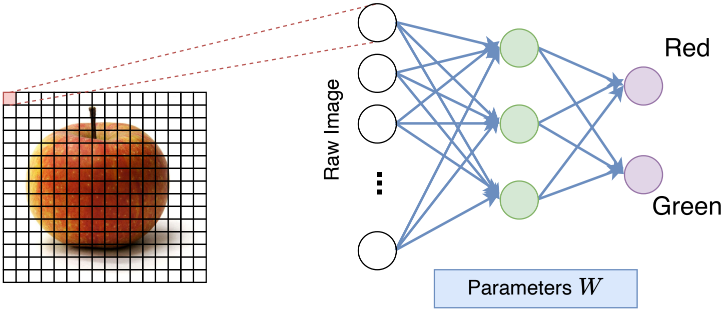


$$f(\underset{\mathbf{x} \in X}{\boxed{\quad}}) = \underset{\hat{y} \in Y}{\text{pred}}$$



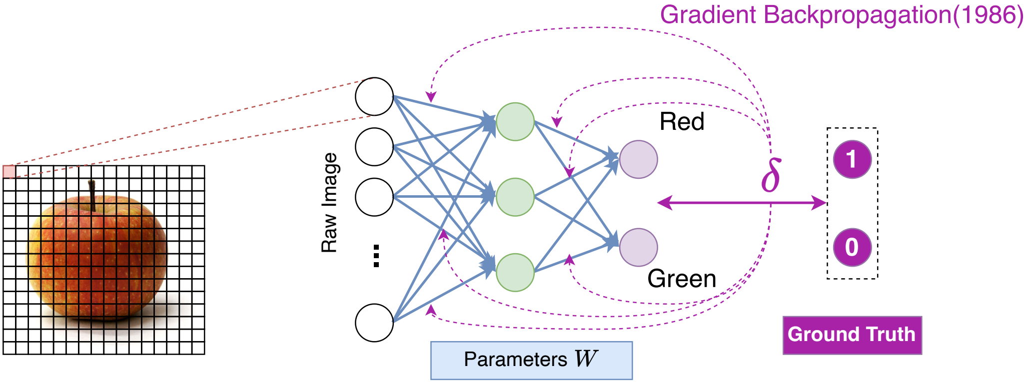
Neural Networks: tackling raw/complex data

1. Complex modular architecture
2. Random initilization



Neural Networks: tackling raw/complex data

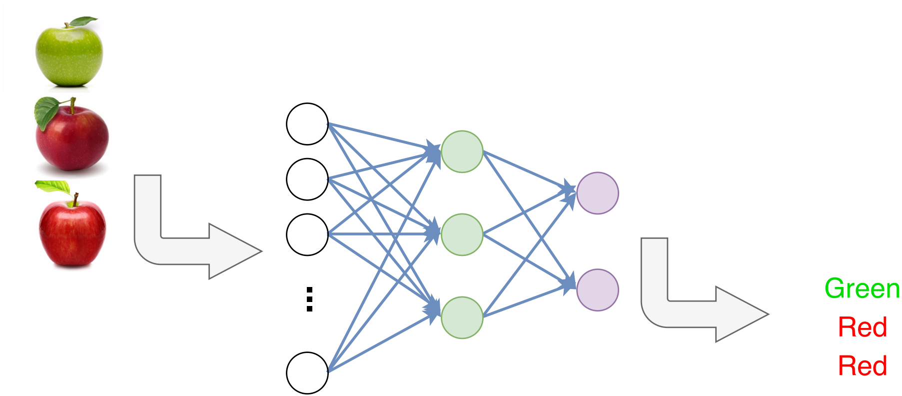
1. Complex modular architecture
2. Random initilization
3. (Slow) Training by backpropagation



Rumelhart, D. E., Hinton, G. E., & Williams, R. J. (1986). Learning representations by back-propagating errors. nature, 323(6088), 533-536.

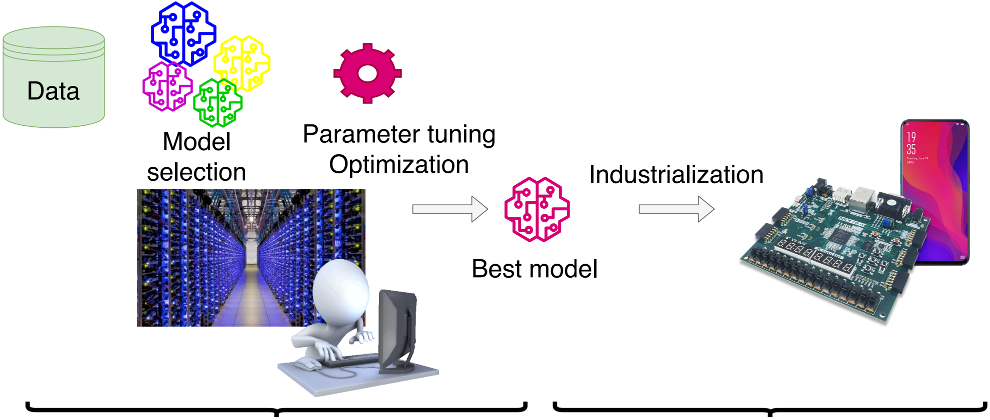
Neural Networks: tackling raw/complex data

1. Complex modular architecture
2. Random initilization
3. (Slow) Training by backpropagation
4. Faster inference



Data Processing Chain

Different steps in machine-learning

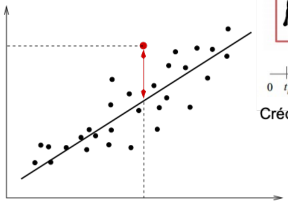


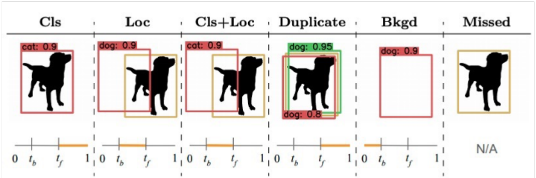
Model Training = **Intensive** Computing

Model exploitation = **limited** Computing

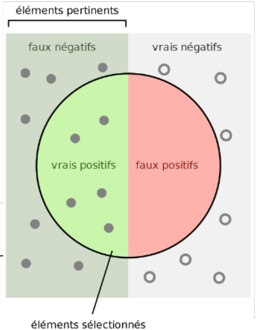
Measuring Performance

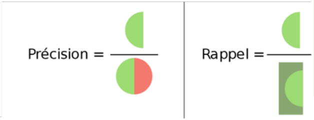
Estimating performance (in generalization)... as important as training the model!

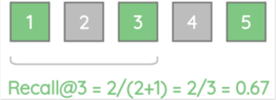


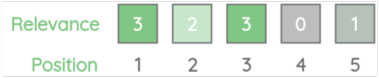


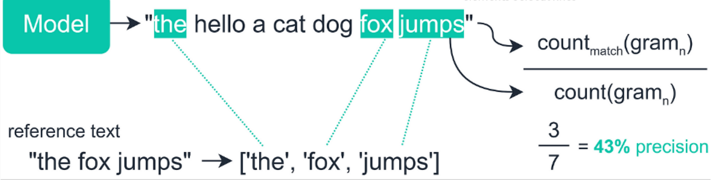
Crédit: https://github.com/phalanx-hk/eccv2020_paperlist/issues/5











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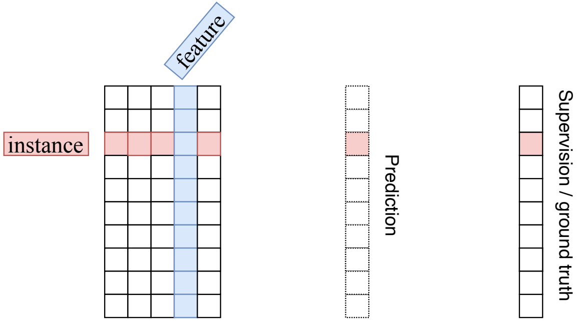

Measuring Performance

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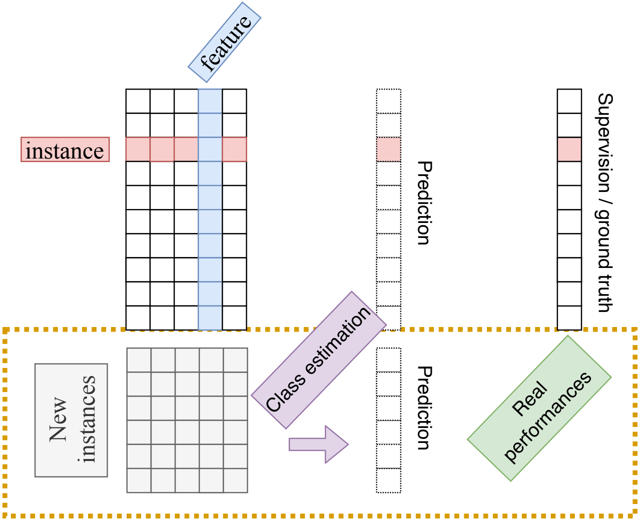


Deep learning & Representation Learning

[Application to textual data]

AI + Textual Data: Natural Language Processing (NLP)

NLP = largest scientific community in AI

Linguistics [1960-2010]

Rule-based Systems:

* $\longrightarrow$ {like, love, appreciate} $\longrightarrow$ * $\longrightarrow$ #product

* $\longrightarrow$ {didn't, not, doesn't, don't} $\longrightarrow$ {like, love, appreciate} $\longrightarrow$ * $\longrightarrow$ #product

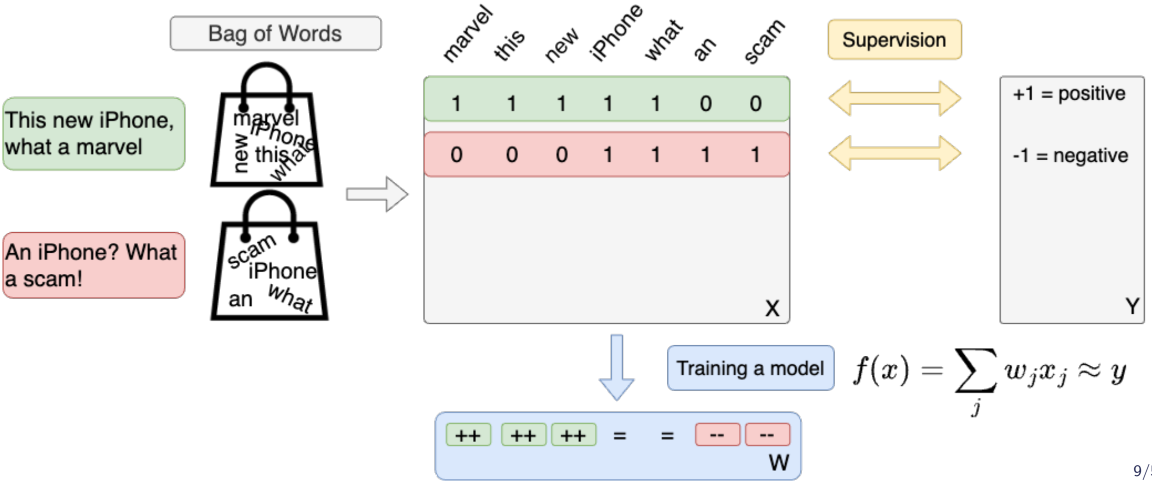
* $\longrightarrow$ {hate, loathe, detest} $\longrightarrow$ * $\longrightarrow$ #product

- Requires expert knowledge
- Rule extraction $\Leftrightarrow$ very clean data
- Very high precision
- Low recall
- Interpretable system

AI + Textual Data: Natural Language Processing (NLP)

NLP = largest scientific community in AI

Machine Learning [1990-2015]



$$f(x) = \sum_j w_j x_j \approx y$$

AI + Textual Data: Natural Language Processing (NLP)

NLP = largest scientific community in AI

Linguistics [1960-2010]

- Requires expert knowledge
- Rule extraction ⇔ very clean data

\+ Interpretable system
\+ Very high precision
– Low recall

Machine Learning [1990-2015]

- Little expert knowledge needed
- Statistical extraction ⇔ robust to noisy data

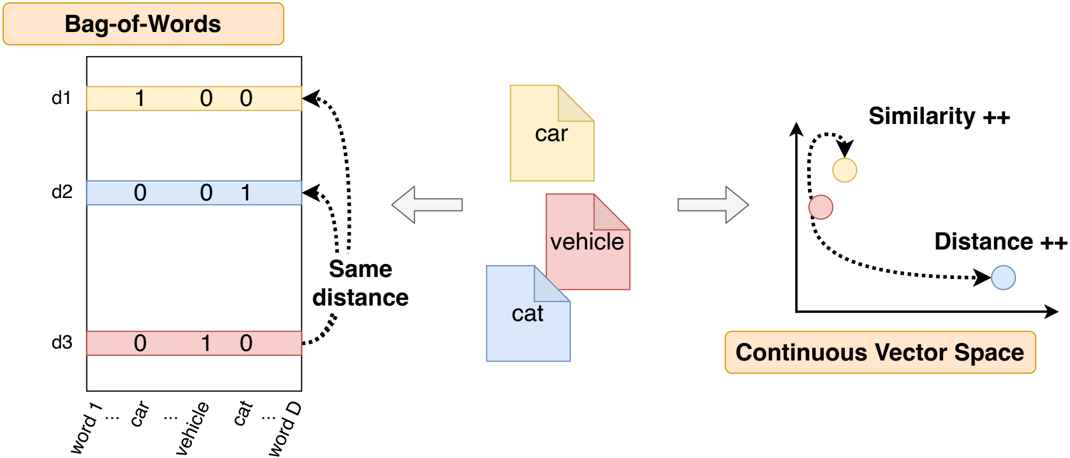
≈ Less interpretable system
– Lower precision
\+ Better recall

Precision = criterion for acceptance by industry

→ Link to metrics

Deep/Representation Learning for Text Data

From Bag of Words to Vector Representations [2008, 2013, 2016]

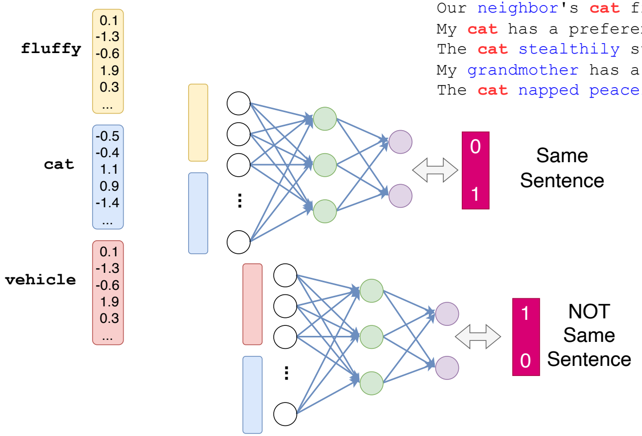


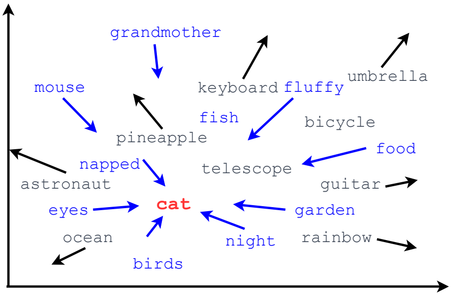
LeCun, Y., Bengio, Y., Hinton, G. (2015). Deep learning. Nature, 521(7553), 436-444.

Deep/Representation Learning for Text Data

From Bag of Words to Vector Representations [2008, 2013, 2016]

```
The fluffy cat napped lazily in the sunbeam.
I adopted a stray cat from the shelter last week.
My cat loves to chase after toy mice.
The black cat stealthily crept through the dark alley.
I often find my cat perched on the windowsill, watching birds.
She gently stroked her cat's fur as it purred contentedly.
Our neighbor's cat frequently visits our backyard.
My cat has a preference for fish flavored cat food.
The cat stealthily stalked a mouse in the garden.
My grandmother has a collection of porcelain cat figurines.
The cat napped peacefully in the warm sunlight.
```





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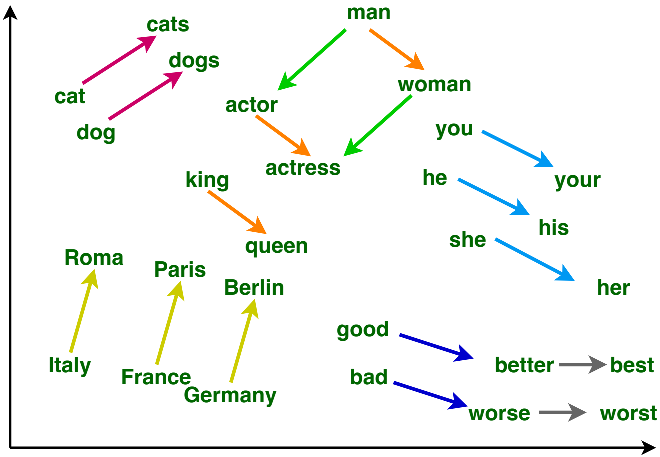


- Semantic Space:

  similar meaning

  $\Leftrightarrow$

  close position

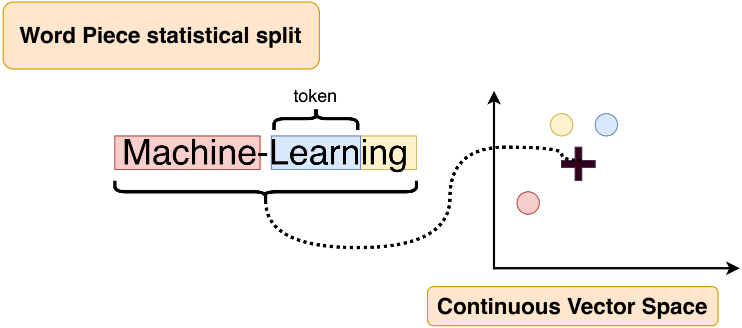
- Structured Space: grammatical regularities, basic knowledge, ...

Distributed representations of words and phrases and their compositionality, Mikolov et al. NeurIPS 2013

Deep/Representation Learning for Text Data

From Bag of Words to Vector Representations [2008, 2013, 2016]

From Words to Tokens

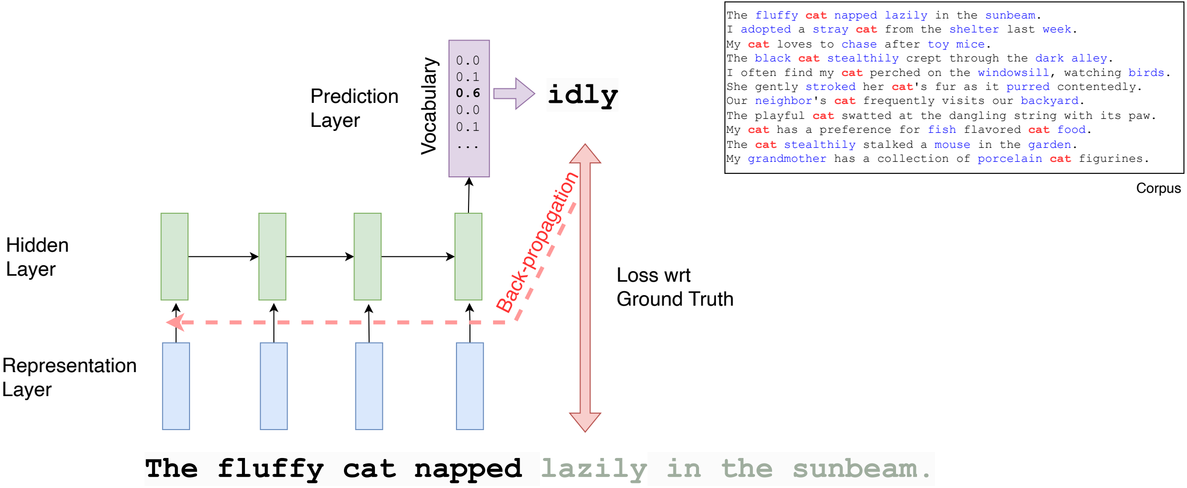


- Representation of unknown words
- Adaptation to technical domains
- Resistance to spelling errors

Enriching word vectors with subword information. Bojanowski et al. TACL 2017.

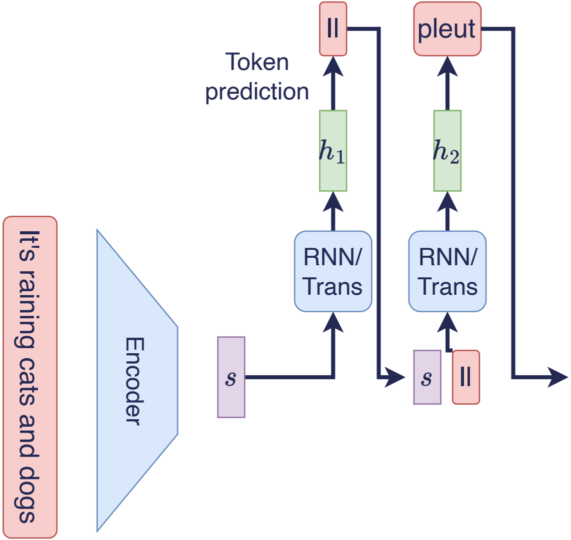
Aggregating word representations: towards generative AI

- Generation & Representation
- New way of learning word positions

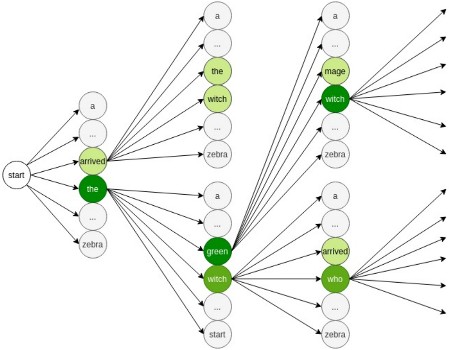


Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks, Sutskever et al. NeurIPS 2014

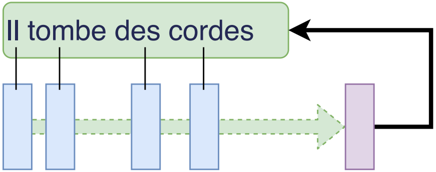
Inference & Beam Search



- High cost ≈ 1 call / token
- Max. likelihood principle
- NLP historical task =
  - specific classif./scoring archi.
  - constraint and/or post processing on generative archi.



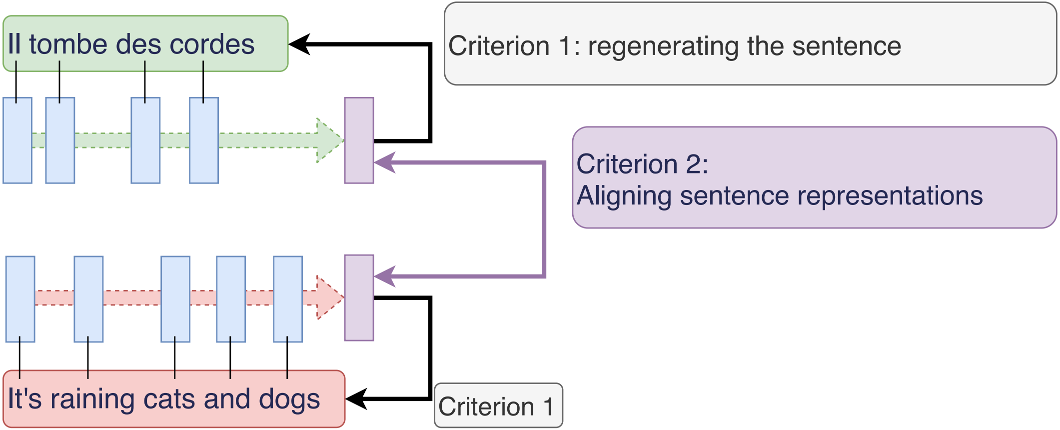
Use-Case: Machine Translation



Criterion 1: regenerating the sentence

Beyond word-for-word translation, multilingual representation of sentences

Use-Case: Machine Translation



Beyond word-for-word translation, multilingual representation of sentences

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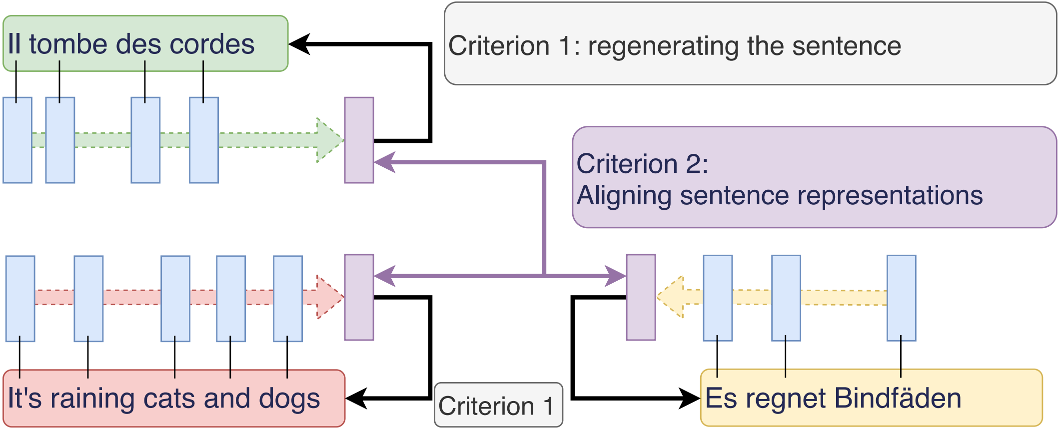
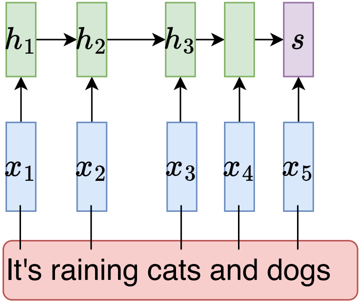


Beyond word-for-word translation, multilingual representation of sentences

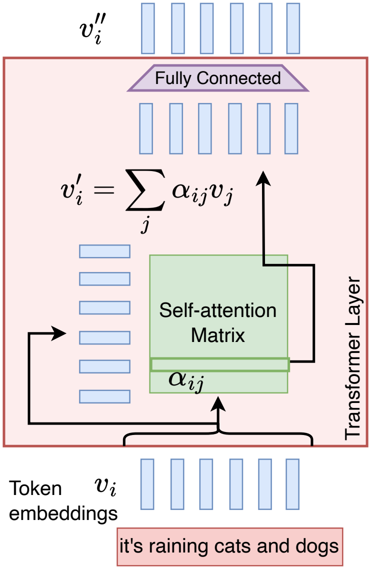
Transformer architecture: state-of-the-art aggregation

Recurrent Neural Network:

$$h_{t+1} = h_t W_1 + x_{t+1} W_2$$



Transformer:



Attention is all you need, Vaswani et al. NeurIPS 2017

Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks, Sutskever et al. NeurIPS 2014

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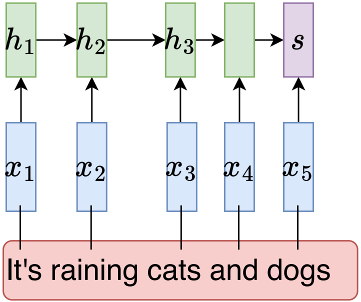

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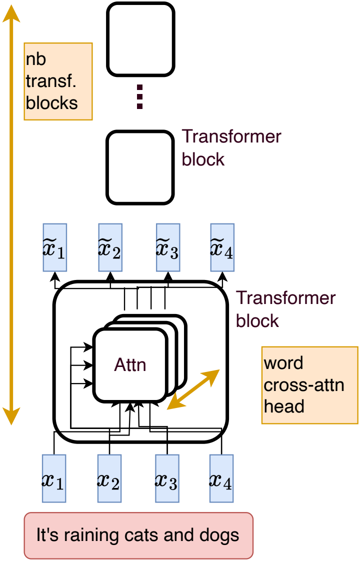

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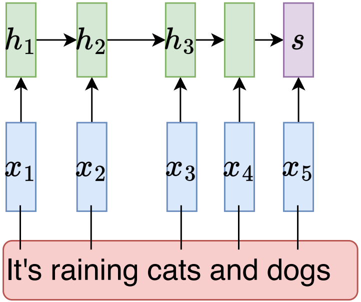

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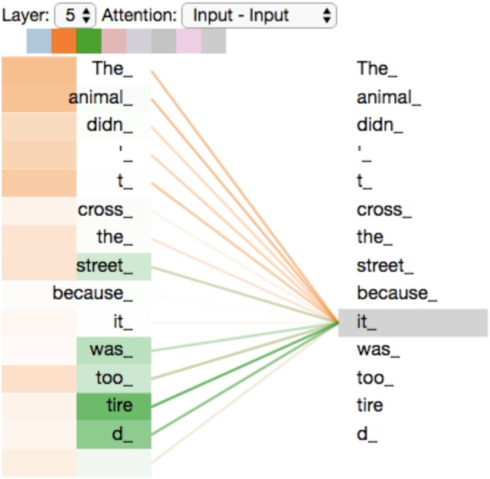

Attention is all you need, Vaswani et al. NeurIPS 2017

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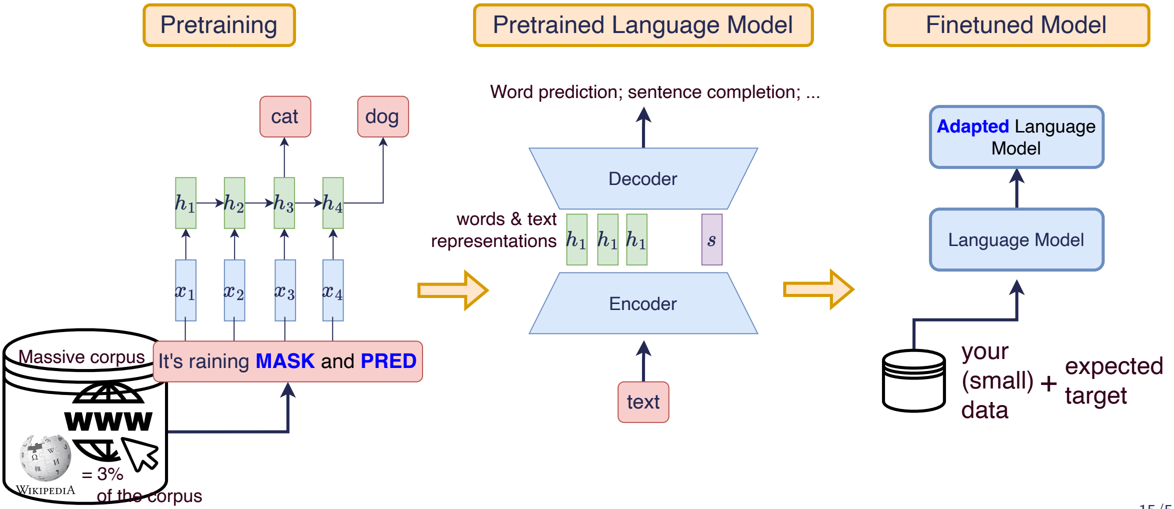
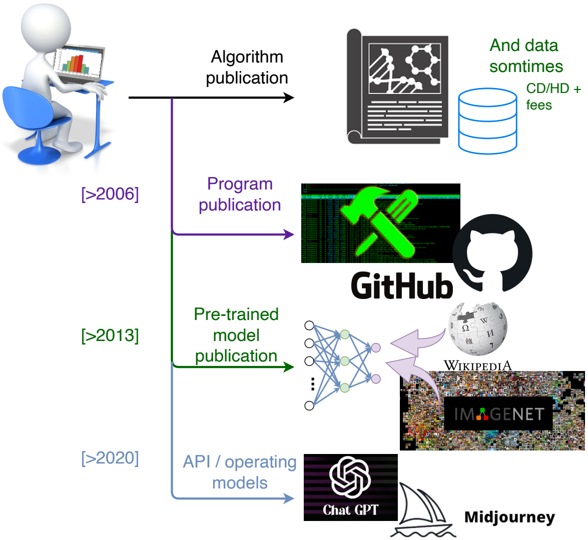
A new developpement paradigm since 2015

- Huge dataset + huge archi. ⇒ unreasonable training cost
- Pre-trained architecture + 0-shot / finetuning



Evolution of Professions and Development Techniques



- ↗ Computer Science skills of students
- ↗ Software readiness / maturity
  - Dev. tools
  - ML librairies
- ↗ Model availability
- ↗ Computing power

⇒ Accessibility ++

ChatGPT

November 30, 2022

1 million users in 5 days
100 million by the end of January 2023
1.16 billion by March 2023

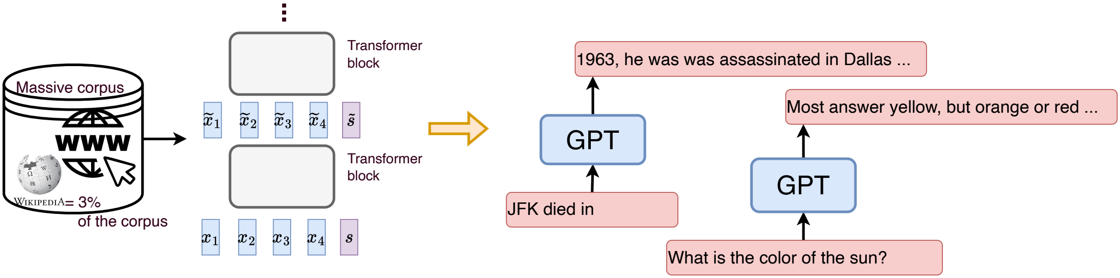
The Ingredients of chatGPT

0. Transformer + massive data (GPT)

Huge +Filtered dataset

Huge Transformer architecture

Causal pretraining



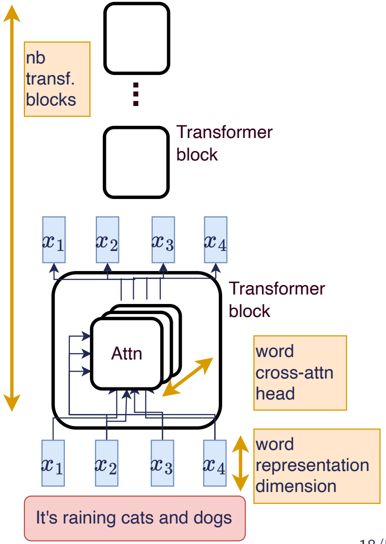
- Grammatical skills: singular/plural agreement, tense concordance
- Knowledges

Language Models are Few-Shot Learners, Brown et al. 2020

The Ingredients of chatGPT

1. More is better! (GPT)

- + more input words [500 $\Rightarrow$ 2k, 32k, 100k]
- + more dimensions in the word space [500-2k $\Rightarrow$ 12k]
- + more attention heads [12 $\Rightarrow$ 96]
- + more blocks/layers [5-12 $\Rightarrow$ 96]

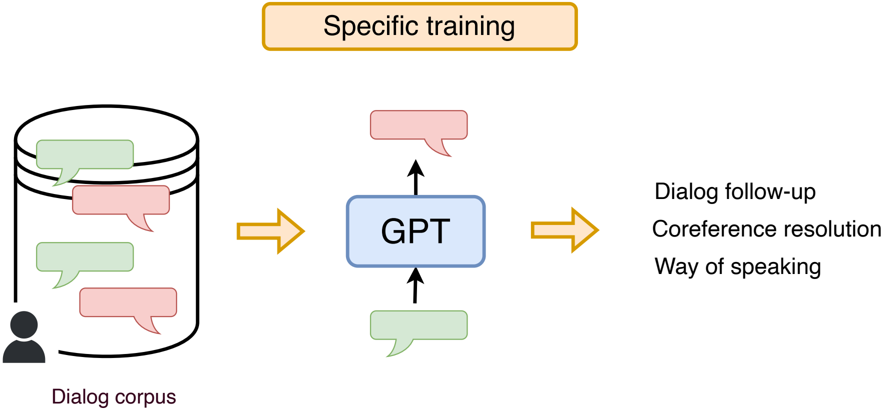


175 Billion parameters... What does it mean?

- $1.75 \cdot 10^{11} \Rightarrow$ 300 GB + 100 GB (data storage for inference) $\approx$ 400GB
- NVidia A100 GPU = 80GB of memory (=20k€)
- Cost for (1) training: 4.6 Million €

The Ingredients of chatGPT

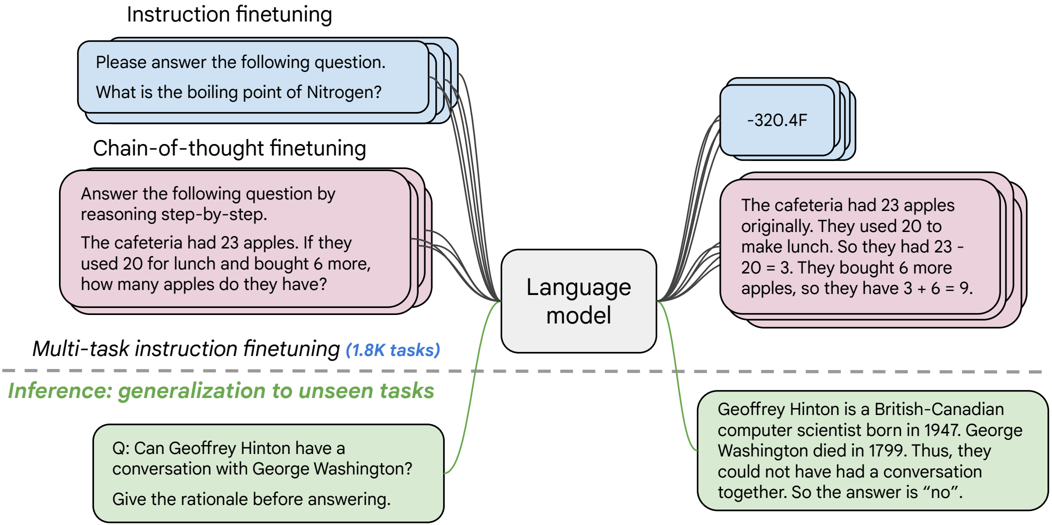
2. Dialogue Tracking



- **Very clean** data — Data generated/validated/ranked by humans

The Ingredients of chatGPT

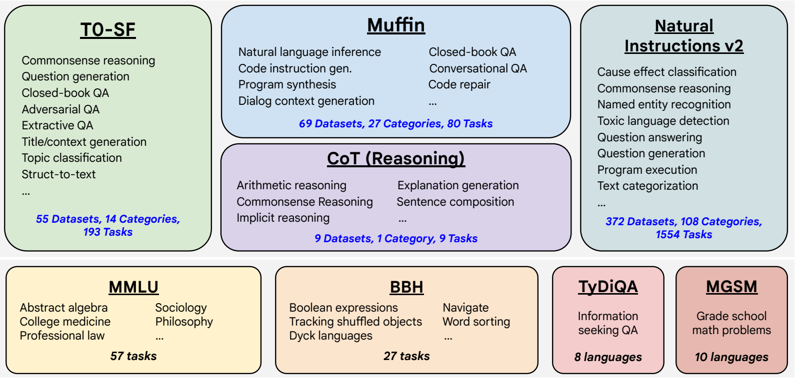
3. Fine-tuning on different (±) complex reasoning tasks

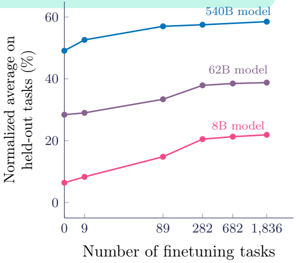


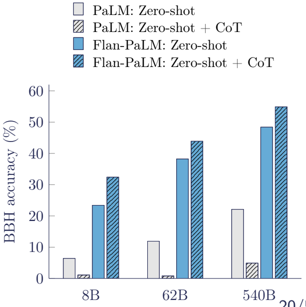
Scaling Instruction-Finetuned Language Models, Chung et al., JMLR 2024

The Ingredients of chatGPT

3. Fine-tuning on different (±) complex reasoning tasks



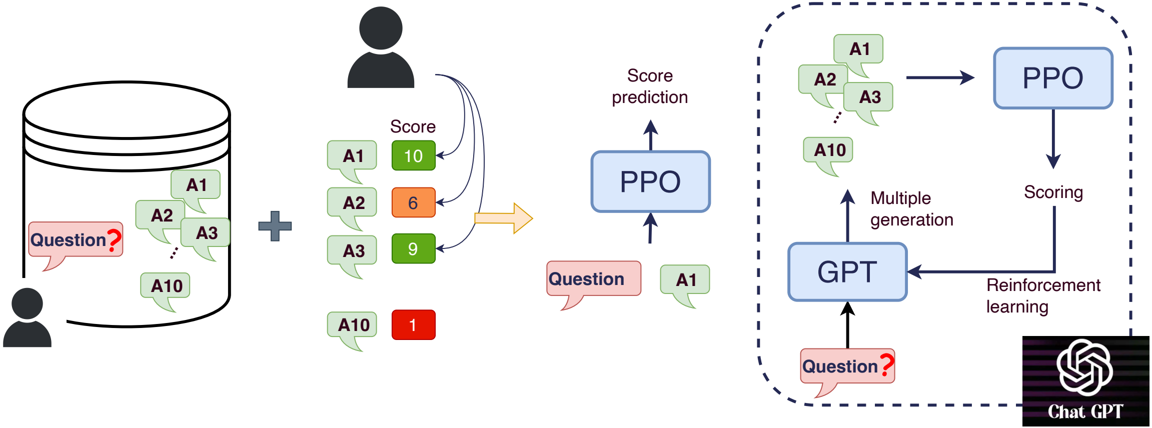




Scaling Instruction-Finetuned Language Models, Chung et al., JMLR 2024

The Ingredients of chatGPT

4. Instructions + answer ranking

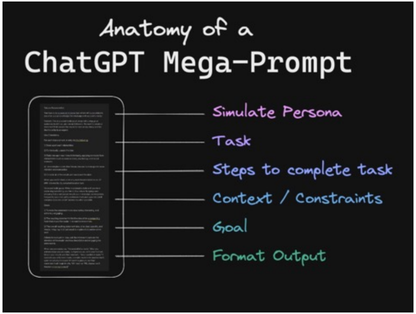


- Database created by humans
- Response improvement
- ... Also a way to avoid critical topics = censorship

Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback, Ouyang et al., 2022

Usage of chatGPT & Prompting

- Asking chatGPT = skill to acquire ⇒ *prompting*
  - Asking a question well: … *in detail*, … *step by step*
  - Specify number of elements e.g. : *3 qualities for …*
  - Provide context : *cell* for a biologist / legal assistant
- Don't stop at the first question
  - Detail specific points
  - Redirect the research
  - Dialogue
- Rephrasing
  - Explain like I'm 5, like a scientific article, bro style, …
  - Summarize, extend
  - Add mistakes (!)

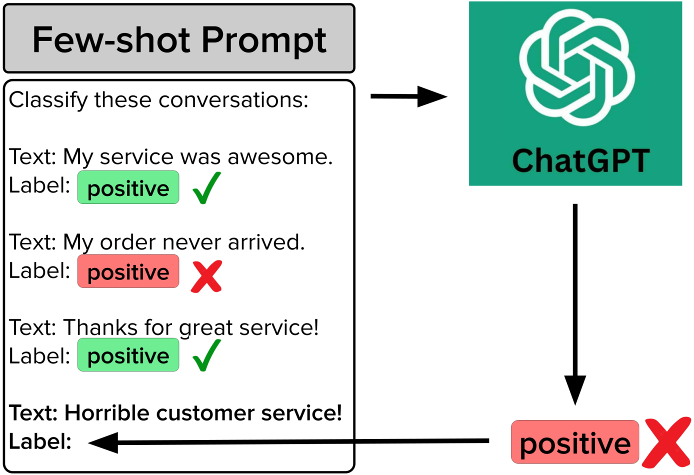


https://chatgptprompts.guru/what-makes-a-good-chatgpt-prompt/

⇒ Need for **practice** [1 to 2 hours], discuss with colleagues

Towards *few-shot learning*

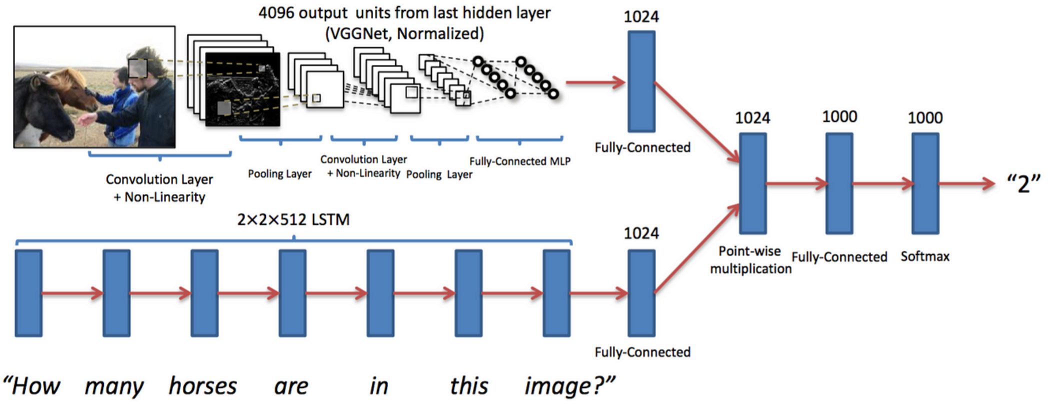
- Learning without modifying the model = examples in the prompt



GPT4 & Multimodality

Merging information from text & image. **Learning** to exploit information jointly

The example of VQA: visual question answering

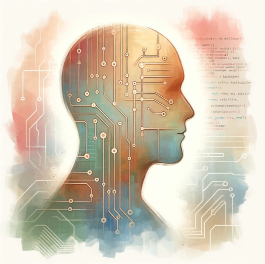


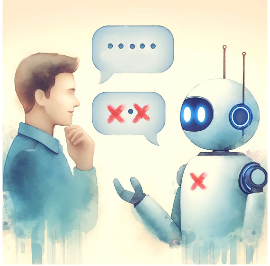
$\Rightarrow$ Backpropagate the error $\Rightarrow$ modify word representations + image analysis

VQA: Visual Question Answering, arXiv, 2016 , A. Agrawal et al.

Why So Much Controversy?

- New tool [December 2022]
- + Unprecedented adoption speed [1M users in 5 days]
- Strengths and weaknesses... Poorly understood by users
  - Significant productivity gains
  - Surprising / sometimes absurd uses
- Misinterpreted feedback
  - Anthropomorphization of the algorithm and its errors
- Prohibitive cost: what economic, ecological, and societal model?



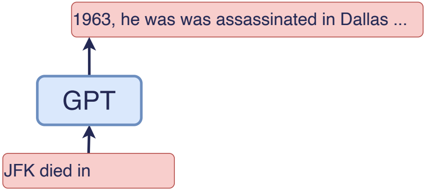


Dall-e generated images

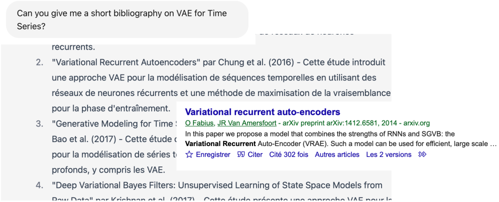
Machine Learning Limits

chatGPT and the relationship with truth

1. Plausibility = grammar, agreement, tense concordance, logical sequences…
   $\Rightarrow$ Repeated knowledge
2. Predict the most **plausible** word…
   $\Rightarrow$ produces **hallucinations**
3. **Offline** functioning
4. chatGPT $\neq$ **knowledge graphs**
5. Brilliant answers…
   And silly mistakes!
   + we cannot predict the errors



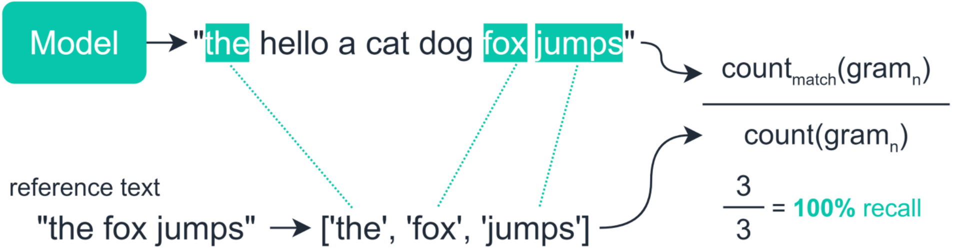
Example: producing a bibliography



Generative AI: how to evaluate performance?

The critical point today

- How to evaluate against ground truth?
- How to evaluate system confidence / plausibility of generation?



The Ultimate Performance Metric in NLP, J. Briggs, Medium 2021

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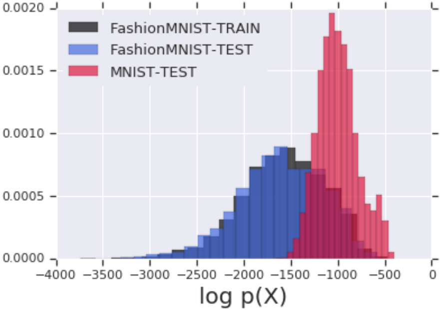


Plausibility

Train

Test

Do Large Language Models Know What They Don't Know?, Yin et al. , ACL, 2023
Do Deep Generative Models Know What They Don't Know?, Nalisnick et al. , ICLR, 2019

Stability/predictability

- Difficult to bound a behavior
- Impossible to predict good/bad answers

$\Rightarrow$ Little/no use in video games

V how old is Obama

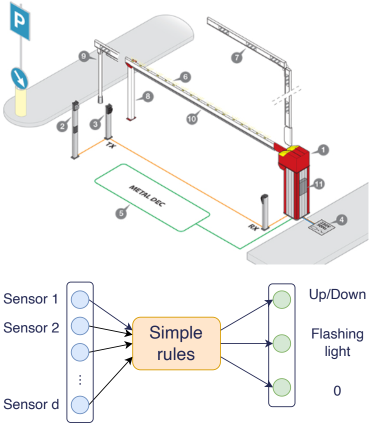
Barack Obama was born on August 4, 1961, making him 61 years old as of February 2, 2023.

Stability/predictability

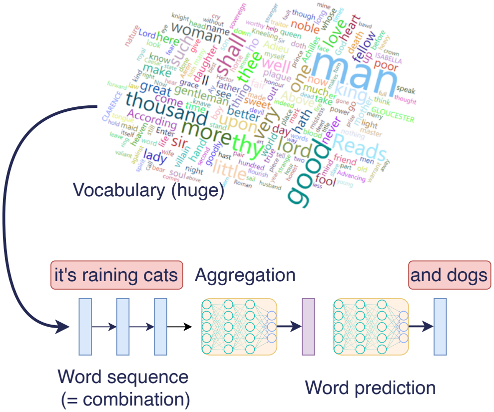
- Difficult to bound a behavior
- Impossible to predict good/bad answers

⇒ Little/no use in video games

Stability, explainability... And complexity



- Simple system
- Exhaustive testing of inputs/outputs
- **Predictable** & **explainable**



- Large dimension
- Complex non-linear combinations
- **Non-predictable** & **non-explainable**

Stability, explainability... And complexity

Interpretability *vs* Post-hoc Explanation

Neural networks = **non-interpretable** (almost always)

too many combinations to anticipate

Neural networks = **explainable a posteriori** (almost always)

[Uber Accident, 2018]

- Simple system
- Exhaustive testing of inputs/outputs
- **Predictable** & **explainable**

- Large dimension
- Complex non-linear combinations
- **Non-predictable** & **non-explainable**

Transparency

- Model weights (*open-weight*)... ⇒ but not just the weights
- Training data (*BLOOM*) + distribution + instructions
- Learning techniques
- Evaluation

Foundation Model Transparency Index Scores by Major Dimensions of Transparency, 2023

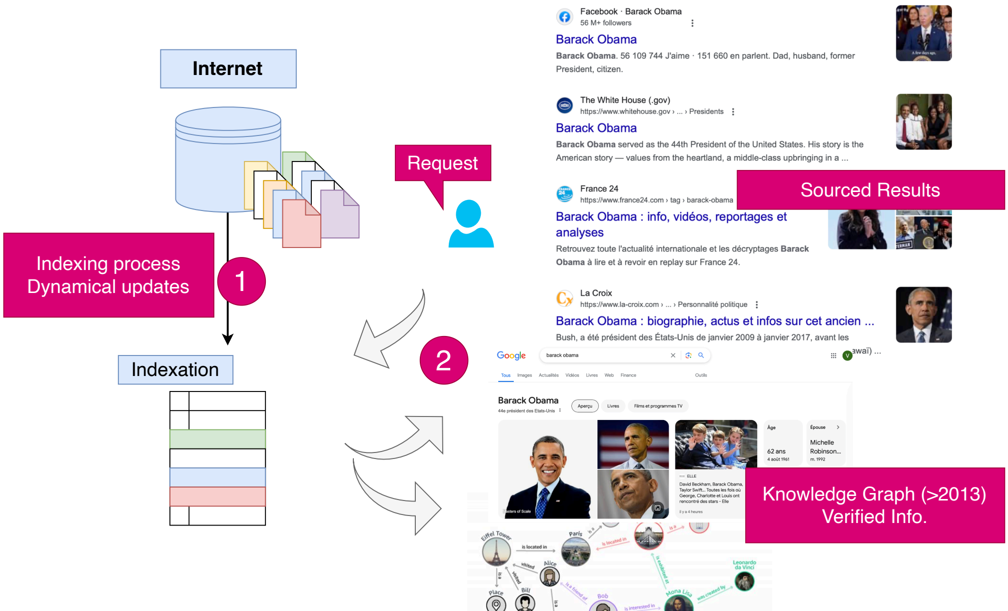
Source: 2023 Foundation Model Transparency Index

Major Dimensions of Transparency	Meta Llama 2	BigScience BLOOMZ	OpenAI GPT-4	stability.ai Stable Diffusion 2	Google PaLM 2	ANTHROPIC Claude 2	cohere Command	AI21labs Jurassic-2	Inflection Inflection-1	amazon Titan Text	Average
Data	40%	60%	20%	40%	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Labor	29%	86%	14%	14%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%
Compute	57%	14%	14%	57%	14%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	17%
Methods	75%	100%	50%	100%	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%
Model Basics	100%	100%	50%	83%	67%	67%	50%	33%	50%	33%	63%
Model Access	100%	100%	67%	100%	33%	33%	67%	33%	0%	33%	57%
Capabilities	60%	80%	100%	40%	80%	80%	60%	60%	40%	20%	62%
Risks	57%	0%	57%	14%	29%	29%	29%	29%	0%	0%	24%
Mitigations	60%	0%	60%	0%	40%	40%	20%	0%	20%	20%	26%
Distribution	71%	71%	57%	71%	71%	57%	57%	43%	43%	43%	59%
Usage Policy	40%	20%	80%	40%	60%	60%	40%	20%	60%	20%	44%
Feedback	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	0%	30%
Impact	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	0%	14%	14%	14%	0%	11%
Average	57%	52%	47%	47%	41%	39%	31%	20%	20%	13%	

https://crfm.stanford.edu/fmti/May-2024/index.html

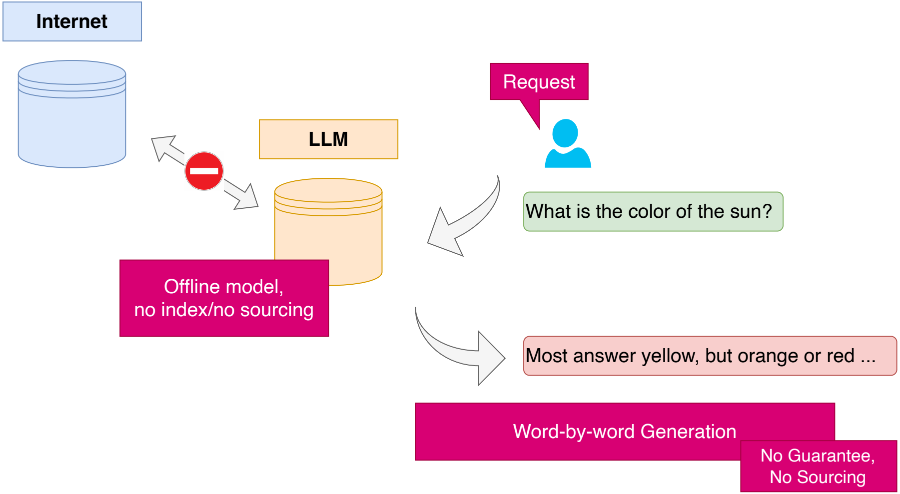
Large Language Models Uses

Information access: from word index to RAG

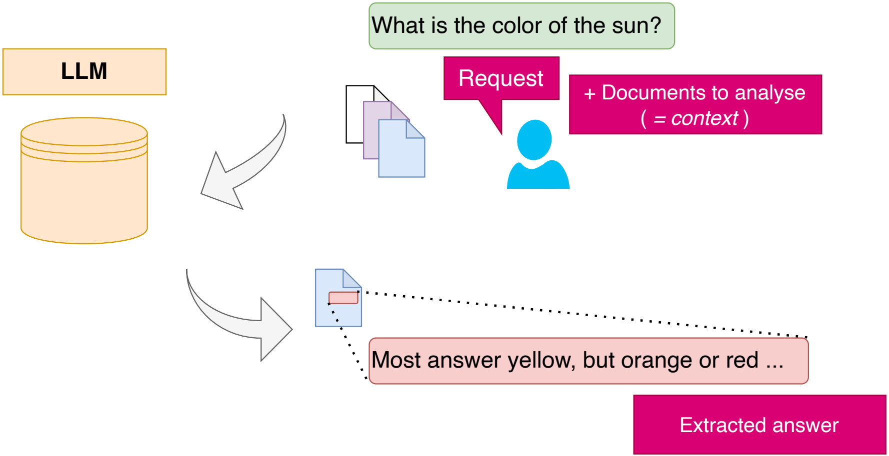


Information access: from word index to RAG

- Asking for information from ChatGPT... A surprising use!
- But is it reasonnable? [Real Open Question (!)]

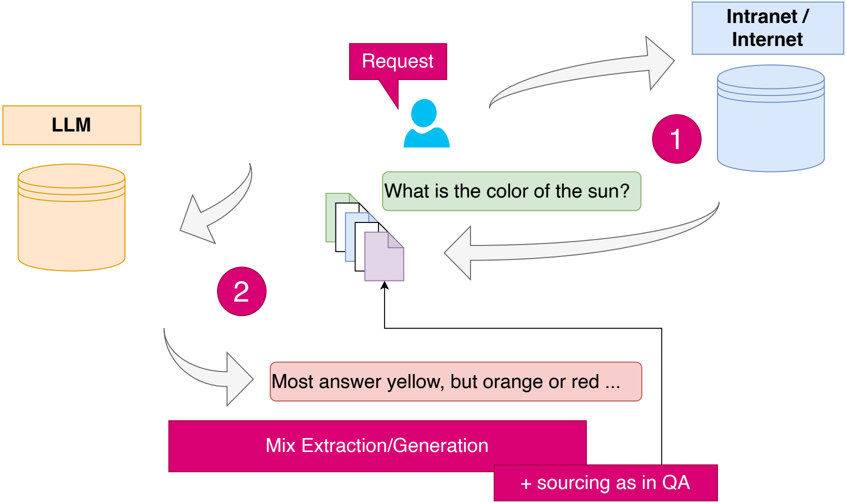


Information access: from word index to RAG



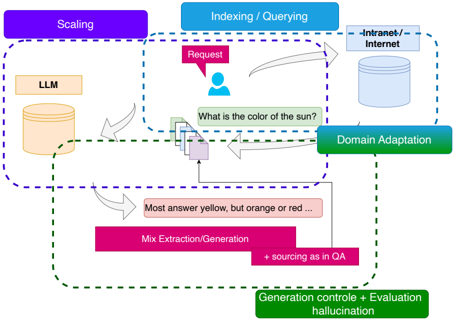
- Web query + analysis, automatic summary, rephrasing, meeting reports...
- (Current) limit on input size (2k then 32k tokens)
- = *pre chatGPT use of LLM for question answering*

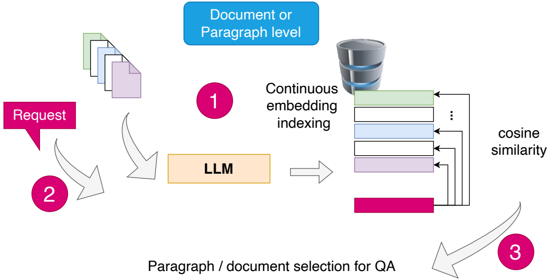
Information access: from word index to RAG



- RAG: Retrieval Augmented Generation
- (Current) limit on input size (2k then 32k tokens)

Information access: from word index to RAG



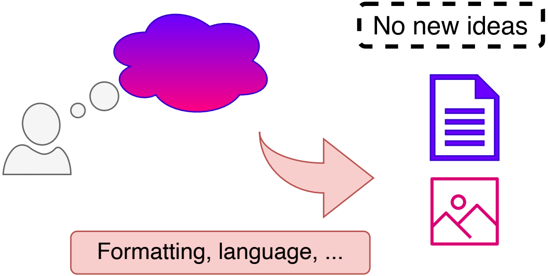


An introduction to neural information retrieval, IR, 2018
Mitra, B., & Craswell, N.

1. Specific indexing process, relying on (L)Language Model
   Lewis et al (2020) Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Knowledge-Intensive NLP Tasks
2. Very large context given to the LLM
   Borgeaud et al (2022) Improving Language Models by Retrieving from Trillions of Tokens
3. Generation controle: hallucination
   LeBronnec et al. 2024, SCOPE: A Preference Fine-tuning Framework for Faithful Data-to-text
4. Domain Adaptation (Biology, Medecine, Technical field...)

Other Uses of Generative AIs

A fantastic tool for **formatting**

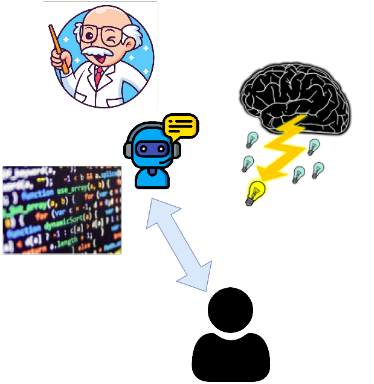


- Personal assistant
  - Standard letters, recommendation letters, cover letters, termination letters
  - Translations
- Meeting reports
  - Formatting notes
- Writing scientific articles
  - Writing ideas, in French, in English
- Document analysis
  - Information extraction, question-answering, ...

Other Uses of Generative AIs

And a tool for **reflection**!

- Brainstorming
  - Argument development, contradiction search
- Assistant for software development
  - Code generation, error search, ...
  - Documentation
- Educational assistant
  - Wikipedia ++, proposal of outlines for essays,
  - Code explanation / correction proposals



LLM & Teaching opportunities

- A great opportunity to have a 24/7 available teacher
- In particular for coding:
  - Learning python
  - Learning machine learning

⇒
1. Generate a small program
2. Ask question about the different functions

LLM can do your homeworks... But LLM can explain you, answer questions about the solution, teach you!

(Main) Risks derived from ML & LLM

Typology of AI Risks in NLP (L. Weidinger)

Discrimination, exclusion and toxicity

Harms that arise from the language model producing discriminatory and exclusionary speech.

Information hazards

Harms that arise from the language model leaking or inferring true sensitive information.

Misinformation harms

Harms that arise from the language model producing false or misleading information.

Malicious uses

Harms that arise from actors using the language model to intentionally cause harm.

Human–computer interaction harms

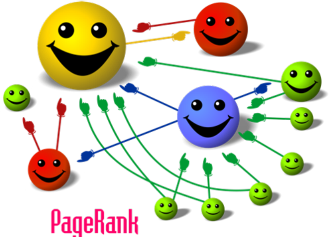
Harms that arise from users overly trusting the language model, or treating it as human-like.

Automation, access and environmental harms

Harms that arise from environmental or downstream economic impacts of the language model.

Access to Information

- Access to dangerous/forbidden information
  - +Personal data
  - Right to digital oblivion
- Information authorities
  - Nature: unconsciously, image = truth
  - Source: newspapers, social media, ...
  - Volume: number of variants, citations (pagerank)
- Text generation: harassment...
- Risk of anthropomorphizing the algorithm
  - Distinguishing human from machine



Machine Learning & Bias

Mustache, Triangular Ears, Fur Texture

Cat

Over 40 years old, white, clean-shaven, suit

Senior Executive

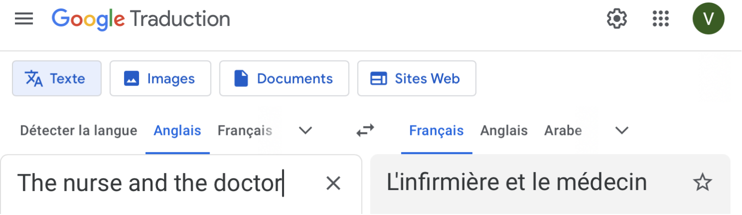
Bias in the data ⇒ bias in the responses

Machine learning is based on extracting statistical biases...

⇒ Fighting bias = manually adjusting the algorithm

Machine Learning & Bias

Sterreotypes from *Pleated Jeans*



- Gender choice
- Skin color
- Posture
- ...

Bias in the data ⇒ bias in the responses

Machine learning is based on extracting statistical biases...

⇒ Fighting bias = manually adjusting the algorithm

Bias Correction & Editorial Line

Bias Correction:

- Selection of specific data, rebalancing
- Censorship of certain information
- Censorship of algorithm results

⇒ Editorial work... Done by whom?

- Domain experts / specifications
- Engineers, during algorithm design
- Ethics group, during result validation
- Communication group / user response

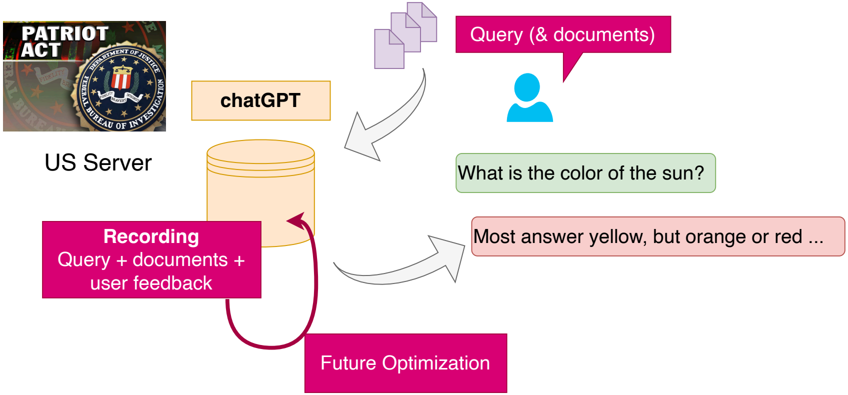
⇒ What legitimacy? What transparency? What effectiveness?

Machine learning is never neutral

1. Data selection
   - Sources, balance, filtering
2. Data transformation
   - Information selection, combination
3. Prior knowledge
   - Balance, loss, a priori, operator choices...
4. Output filtering
   - Post processing

⇒ Choices that influence algorithm results

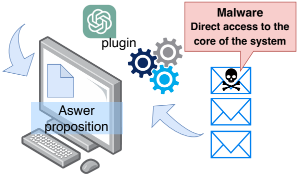
Data Leak(s)

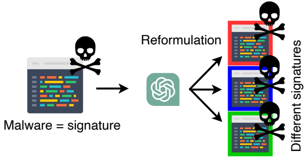


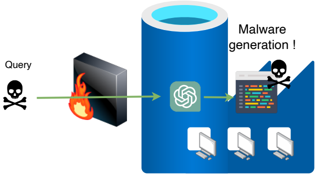
- Transfer of sensitive data
- Exploitation of data by OpenAI (or others)
- Data leakage in future models

Security Issues

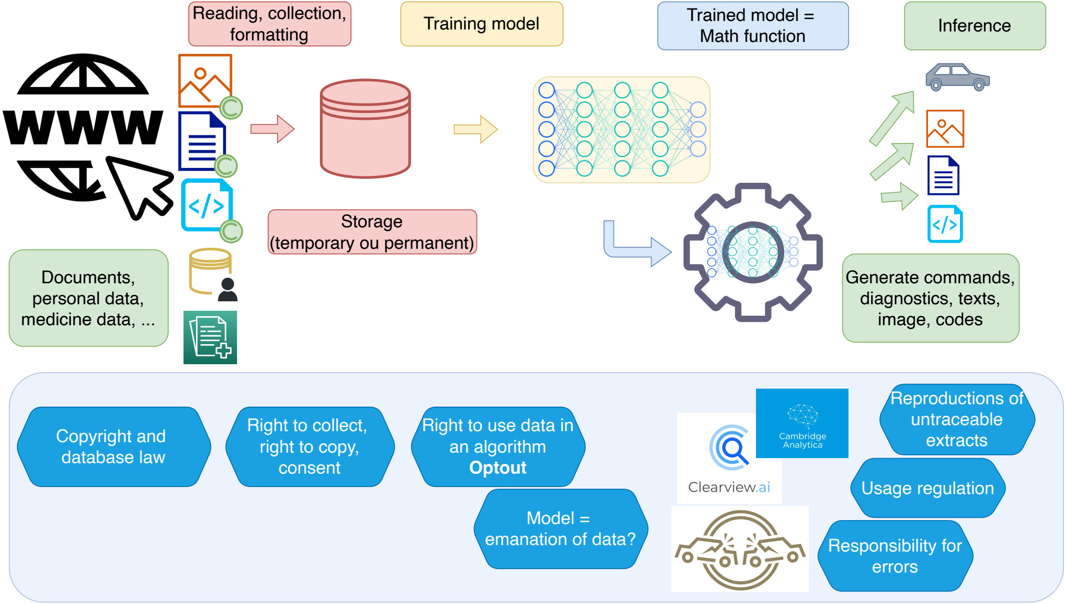
- Plug-ins ⇒ Often significant security vulnerabilities for users
  - Email access / transfer of sensitive information etc...
- Management issues for companies
  - Securing (very) large files
- Increased opportunities for malware signatures
  - ≈ software rephrasing
- New problems!
  - Direct malware generation







Legal Risks/Questions



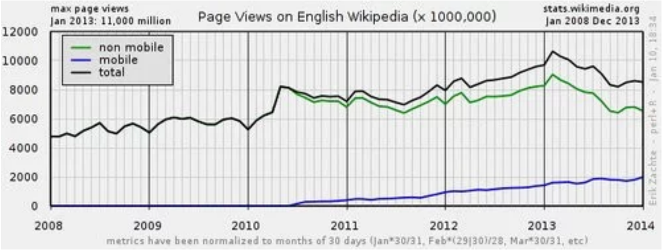
Economic Questions

- Funding/Advertising ⇔ **visits** by internet users
- Google knowledge graph (2012) ⇒ fewer visits, less revenue
- chatGPT = encoding web information... ⇒ much fewer visits?

⇒ What **business model for information sources** with chatGPT?

Google's Knowledge Graph Boxes: killing Wikipedia?

by Gregory Kohs

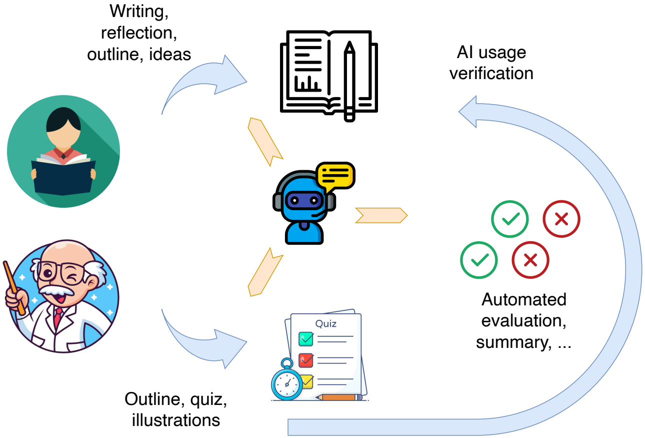


⇒ Who does **benefit from the feedback**? [StackOverFlow]

Risks of AI Generalization

AI everywhere = loss of meaning?

- In the educational domain
- Transposition to HR
- To project-based funding systems



How to approach the ethics question?

Medicine

1. **Autonomy:** the patient must be able to make informed decisions.
2. **Beneficence:** obligation to do good, in the interest of patients.
3. **Non-maleficence:** avoid causing harm, assess risks and benefits.
4. **Justice:** fairness in the distribution of health resources and care.
5. **Confidentiality:** confidentiality of patient information.
6. **Truth and transparency:** provide honest, complete, and understandable information.
7. **Informed consent:** obtain the free and informed consent of patients.
8. **Respect for human dignity:** treat all patients with respect and dignity.

Artificial Intelligence

1. **Autonomy:** Humans control the process
2. **Beneficence:** including the environment?
3. **Non-maleficence:** Humans + environment / sustainability / malicious uses
4. **Justice:** access to AI and equal opportunities
5. **Confidentiality:** what about the Google/Facebook business model?
6. **Truth and transparency:** the tragedy of modern AI
7. **Informed consent:** from cookies to algorithms, knowing when interacting with an AI
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Conclusion

Tools and Questions

New tools:

- New ways to handle existing problems
- Address new problems
- ... But obviously, it doesn't always work!
- AI often makes mistakes (assistant *vs* replacement)

Learning to use an AI system

- AI not suited for many problems
- AI = part of the problem (+interface, usage, acceptance...)

Maturity of Tools & Environments

(More) mature tools

- **Environments**: Jupyter, Visual Studio Code, ...
- **Machine Learning** `Scikit-Learn`: blocks to assemble
  - Training: 1 week
  - Project completion: few hours to few days
- **Deep Learning** `pytorch`, `tensorflow`: building blocks... but more complex
  - Training: 2-5 weeks
  - Project completion: few days to few months
  - Mandatory for text and image

- A data project = 10 or 100 times less time / 2005
- Developing a project is **accessible to non-computer scientists**

Levels of Access to Artificial Intelligence

1. User via an interface: *chatGPT*
   - WARNING: some training is still required (2-4h)
2. Using Python libraries
   - Basics on protocols
   - Standard processing chains
   - Training: 1 week-3 months (ML/DL)
3. Tool developer
   - Adapt tools to a specific case
   - Integrate business constraints
   - Build hybrid systems (mechanistic/symbolic)
   - Mix text and images
   - Training: $\geq$ 1 year

Digital Sovereignty: the Entire Chain

Pre-trained model construction

Data Mastery
- Collection/balance
- Cleaning

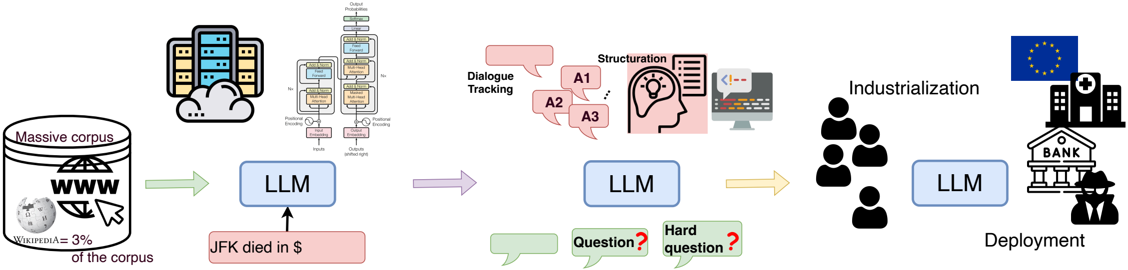
Training
- Computation power (x1000 GPU)
- Architecture ML

Model Fine-Tuning

Data Mastery & Construction
- Human interactions +++
- Dataset cost
- Domain adaptation

Model exploitation

Optimization / Cost reduction
- MLOps skills
- Local deployment



A Multitude of Professions

Data architect / manager

- Data management & hardware devices (storage, network, …)

Data Engineer

- Update & Query on the data

+ DPO :
Data Protection Officer

Data Analyst

- Data visualization (chart, indicators, …)
- Statistical trends

Prompt Engineer

- Query on LM/foundation models with "prompts"

Data Scientist

- Query the data / critical selection & balance
- Algorithm development / adaptation / evaluation
- Advanced data visualization

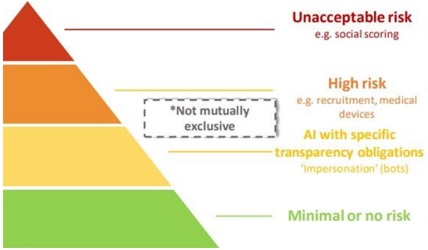
MLOps Engineer

- Algorithm optimization
- Industrialize software solutions

Factors of Acceptability for Generative AI

1. **Utilitarianism**:
   - Performance (acceptance factor of chatGPT)
   - Reliability / Self-assessment

2. **Non-dangerousness**:
   - Bias / Correction
   - Transparency (editorial line, human/machine confusion)
   - Reliable Implementation
   - Sovereignty (?)
   - Regulation (AI act)
     - Avoid dangerous applications



3. **Know-how**:
   - Training (usage/development)

chatGPT: A Simple Step

- Training & Tuning Costs

  4-5 Million Euros / training $\Rightarrow$ chatGPT is **poorly trained**!

- Data Efficiency

  chatGPT > 1000x a human's lifetime reading

- Identify Entities, Cite Sources

  Anchoring responses in knowledge bases

  Anchoring responses in sources


Sam Altman
@sama

ChatGPT launched on wednesday. today it crossed 1 million users!

8:35 AM · Dec 5, 2022

3,457 Retweets **573** Quote Tweets **52.8K** Likes

- Multiplication of initiatives: GPT, LaMBDA, PaLM, BARD, BLOOM, Gopher, Megatron, OPT, Ernie, Galactica...

- Public involvement,

  impact on information access