

The Attributes, Purpose, Boundaries, and Effects: Gpt-3

T. Jayasri¹, Sk. Heena², U. Amulya³, M Akshitha Laasya⁴, B. Sonia⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Department of Computer Science and Engineering,

^{1, 2, 3, 5} QIS College of Engineering and Technology, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh, India

⁴ CVR College of Engineering,

¹jayasri.t@qiscet.edu.in, ²heena.sk@qiscet.edu.in, ³amulya.u@qiscet.edu.in

⁴20B81A1206@cvr.ac.in, ⁵sonia.b@qiscet.edu.in

Corresponding Author Mail: qispublications@qiscet.edu.in

Article Info

Page Number: 488 - 500

Publication Issue:

Vol 70 No. 2 (2021)

Article History

Article Received:

05 September 2021

Revised: 09 October 2021

Accepted: 22 November 2021

Publication: 26 December 2021

Abstract

In this post, we address Questions that are both treatable and irrevocable is, questions that can allow to determine the kind of determinant of the solution, their characteristics. Then, using the prior distinction as an analysis, we provide GPT-3, an automatic third-generation language model using deep learning to create sentences that are human-like. We broaden the scrutiny to give three tests which are based on ethical, mathematical, and semantics issues, we demonstrate that GPT-3 is not intended to clear any one of them. This serves as a warning that GPT-3 does not behave as it should and that Any perception of GPT-3 as the very first milestone toward the emergence of a general type of artificial intelligence is incorrect essentially science fiction based on a lack of knowledge. We wrap off by highlighting some of the key drawbacks of the industrialization of efficient, low-cost production of high-quality semantic artefacts.

Keywords: Automated, AI, Turing Test, GPT-3, unsustainability, and linguistics

Introduction

Alice or Ambrogio (a robotic lawnmower)1.As We are aware that there are physical, "cognitively" and "behaviorally" differences between the two .However, it is inconceivable to determine who mowed the lawn with absolute certainty. The concepts of disintermediation and controllability are not new .They are used in a variety of industries, particularly physics and computers. For instance, the exclusive or gate is unchangeable in mathematical logic since its two inputs cannot be reliably reconstructed from its single output, but the NOT gate is reversible (the term is "invertible"). As far as one can discern, this indicates that the inputs are interchangeable. The distinguishable' identities, often known as Leibniz's law, is a well-known concept in philosophy that is connected to this idea: for every x and y, if x and y have all same attributes F, then x is identical to y. In a less readable but more precise way: $\forall x \forall y (\forall F (Fx \leftrightarrow Fy) \rightarrow x = y)$.

Like a nutshell, if x and y share the same characteristics, it is impossible to distinguish (or reverse) their differences. Combining these factors will help us begin to comprehend why playing the "questions game" to determine the type or identity of the source of the responses might be challenging. Let's say we process an inquiry and get a response (output). If the source of the answer is artificial or human from the response? Are the answers mowed grass? Some are during the time others are not. It depends because each question is different. The answers to binary questions and factual questions are "irreversible" like a mowed lawn: Even though the answers are faulty, one cannot infer the author's temperament from them. However, others inquiries, which necessitate comprehension and

conceivably even while both expertise the context and meaning, might really disclose their sources, at least up to this. They incorporate inquiries like "How many feet can fit in a shoe?" alternatively, "What can you do with a shoe?" Let's refer to them as syntactic queries. syntactic inquiries are used to a test to ascertain the they may provide "reversible" outcomes given the nature of their source. It appears to follow that it is entirely fair to assert that human and artificial sources may produce barely distinguishable results although some types of questions are, in assertion, irreversible—while also pointing out that there are still (again, more on this qualification later) some types of questions, such as semantic ones, that can be used to distinguish between a human and artificial source. The Turing Test is explained. It's essential to remember that Turing anticipated that computers will win the imitation game by the year 2000 in the classic paper in which he officially outlined it (Turing 1950). I think it will be able to design computers with 109 storage units to play the imitation game so brilliantly that an average interrogator won't have more than a 70% chance of getting the decent answer after five minutes of questioning in roughly fifty years. (As of 1950)

In his attempt to figure out how to square the circle, Hobbes devoted an excessive amount of time. As he may have looked for the philosopher's stone, Newton studied alchemy. True artificial intelligence, like that in Star Wars, was something Turing believed in. Turing's forecast was incorrect; even geniuses make mistakes. The least-failure Turing Test-passing programme is now awarded the Loebner Prize (Floridi et al. 2009). Systems that perform only marginally better than improved versions of ELIZA continue to "win" the race. 2 However, there is a sense in which Turing was correct: many questions may now be answered by computers irrevocably, and our perceptions of machines have altered. We really had no issue claiming that computers do this or that, believe one thing or another, or acquire certain skills, and we can communicate with them to direct them to take certain actions. Additionally, a lot of us think they have a poor disposition. However, Turing was advocating a test, not a statistical generalisation, and as such, testing-related problems must be raised. The sky is the limit—or more accurately, human ingenuity—if we are interested in "irreversibility" and how far it might extend in terms of incorporating ever-more chores and problem-solving activities. But as of right now, no AI system can handle semantic questions because they are irreversible (Levesque 2017). It doesn't mean that they can't become "irreversible," since we are redefining more and more facets of our realities to fit the syntactic and statistical capabilities of our computational artefacts in a world that is increasingly AI-friendly (Floridi 2019, 2020). But even if semantic questions eventually make it impossible to distinguish between a human and an artificial source, one more point needs to be emphasized. Here, we include an clarification of the caveats we inserted beforehand. Turing's "imitation game," the game of questions, is simply a test in the negative (i.e., required but insufficient) meaning because failing it disqualifies an AI from being "intelligent," but succeeding it does not confer that status. The same is true when Ambrogio mows the lawn, yielding results that are identical to whatever Alice might accomplish. However, Ambrogio is not physically, cognitively, or behaviorally similar to Alice in any manner. Because of this, the title "what computers cannot accomplish" is not a strong one for any relevant article. The actual concept of AI is that we are increasingly differentiating the ability to effectively resolve a problem—in terms of the overall goal—from any requirement that we be intelligent to do so (Floridi 2017). What such decoupling may and cannot do depends solely on human inventiveness, scientific advancements, technological advancements, and new affordances (e.g. increasing amounts of high-quality data). 3 Additionally, the question has nothing to do with general human experience, awareness, or any of the following: intelligence, consciousness,

semantics, or significance. The GPT-3 language model is the most recent development in this decoupling procedure. 4

2. GPT-3

Open AI seems to be an AI research facility whose proclaimed ambition is to progress and create amicable AI that can help humans. It is seen as a competitor of DeepMind and was founded in 2015. Microsoft has announced a deal with OpenAI to exclusively license its GPT-3 platform. Open AI is a firm in which Microsoft has invested \$1 billion (OpenAI 2019). (Scott 2020).

Deep learning is implemented to synthesize text that resembles human speech using the GPT-3 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) third-generation autoregressive language model. Conversely, it is a computing system intended to raise lists of words, lines of code, or other sorts of data beginning with a source input known as the prompt. For instance, it is used in machine translation to quantitatively predict word sequences. The language model is trained using an unlabeled dataset of texts, largely in English but also in other languages, including those from Wikipedia and many other websites. It takes a lot of data to train these statistical models in order for them to produce discoveries that are helpful. In 2018, the first GPT iteration included the values that a neural network employs to learn are called the 10 million learning parameters. Since June 2020, it has been undergoing beta testing for research data; we recently obtained the chance to use it. GPT-3 generates flawless texts on demand, automatically and independently. We clearly understood why it has caused both exhilaration and worry in the world after witnessing it in action. A sensational story authored by GPT-3 was recently published in The Guardian (GPT-3 2020). The piece was, to put it mildly, sensationalist, and it is unclear how much something article was modified. Some claimed it was inaccurate and poor journalism (Dickson 2020). We generally agreed. However, this has no impact on the system's exceptional efficacy. It actually says a lot about what it takes to sell newspaper subscriptions. It is really no more difficult to find information using a search engine than it is to use GPT-3. Similar to how Google "reads" our questions without actually understanding them and provides pertinent responses, GPT-3 similarly writes a text that follows the order of our words (the prompt) without understanding. And it does so for the entire duration of the text, regardless of how simple or complex, rational or absurd, or meaningful or meaningless the task at hand may be. Without guidance, input, or instruction regarding the "true" or "right" language that ought to come after the prompt, GPT-3 generates the text that is a statistically excellent fit, given the initial text. To get the issuing text, one merely needs to type a simple prompt. For illustration, we asked it to repeat the first sentence of Jane Austen's *Sanditon's* narration of the accident.

A man and a woman who were travelling from unbridged towards to the Sussex coast between Hastings and East Bourne were knocked over while slogging up its long, half-sand, half-rock ascent. They had been persuaded by business to abandon the main road and tackle the lane. The incident happened just past the sole gentleman's residence in the area, which their driver had mistakenly believed to be their destination when first compelled to travel in that way and had been forced to pass by with the greatest displeasure. The road had not indisputably succeeded in getting worse as soon as the premises of the said house were left behind, and he had griped and tried to brush and pitied and cut his horses so sharply that he may have done such a thing (especially since the carriage was not his master's own)—expressing with a most portentous countenance that, beyond it, no wheels but cart wheels could safely progress. As a byproduct of their sluggish approach and the lane's narrowness, which reduced the severity of the fall, neither of them actually

felt more than startled and wounded when the gentleman helped his partner. However, during the process of being freed, the man sprained his foot. As soon as he realised this, he was forced to stop berating the driver and applauding his wife and himself, and instead had to sit down on the bank since he was unable to stand.

We utilized the initial sentence as the GPT-3's prompt. This is true; yet, despite the fact that the result in the accompanying picture is considerably different from what Austen had in mind (notice the variations in the accident's repercussions), it is still pretty intriguing. Because it makes sense to assume that the passengers may have been hurt if all you know about the accident's cause and nature is that it happened. Of course, the results improve as the request becomes more specific and thorough.

Although the quantity and types of texts on which GPT-3 is trained are presumably primarily English, we also conducted some tests in Italian, and the results were outstanding. We asked GPT-3 to continue a famous poem by Dante that was written in honor of Beatrice. The whole, original wording is as follows:

Tanto gentile e tanto onesta pare

la donna mia, quand'ella altrui saluta, ch'ogne lingua devèn, tremando, muta, e li occhi no l'ardiscon di guardare.

ella si va, sentendosi laudare,

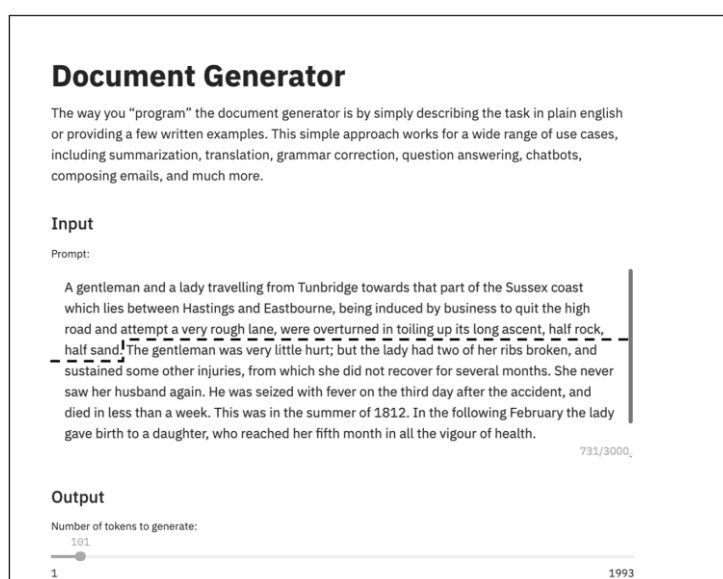


Fig 1: GPT-3 and Jane Austen (dashed line added, the prompt is above the line, below the line is the text produced by GPT-3)

benignamente e d'umiltà vestuta, e par che sia una cosa venuta

da cielo in terra a miracol mostrare.

Mostrasi sì piacente a chi la mira

che dà per li occhi una dolcezza al core, che 'ntender no la può chi no la prova;

e par che de la sua labbia si movaun spirito soave pien d'amore,
che va dicendo a l'anima: Sospira.

As a guideline, we merely gave the first four lines. The result shown in Figure is intriguing. Think back to what Turing wrote in 1950: I'm citing from Professor Jefferson's 1949 Lister Oration because it perfectly articulates this idea. "We couldn't agree that machine equals brain until a machine can write a sonnet or compose a concerto because of feelings and thoughts experienced, rather than by the random collision of symbols.

Document Generator

The way you "program" the document generator is by simply describing the task in plain english or providing a few written examples. This simple approach works for a wide range of use cases, including summarization, translation, grammar correction, question answering, chatbots, composing emails, and much more.

Input

Prompt:

Tanto gentile e tanto onesta pare
la donna mia, quand'ella altrui saluta,
ch'ogne lingua devèn, tremando, muta,
e li occhi no l'ardiscon di guardare.

Ella par che sia una cosa santa,
e in lei veder si può quanto bontà
di femmina è capace, e tanto valore
che già mai non fu da più bellezza.

Ond'io per me la vo' sempre adorando,
et se mai la mente mia fosse offesa,
spero di far perdonando; et questo è quello
che fa ch'io son sì del tutto suo servitore.

457/3000,

Output

Number of tokens to generate:

256

1 1988

Fig 2: GPT-3 and Dante (dashed line added, the prompt is above the line, below the line is the text produced by GPT-3)

No apparatus could experience joy at its victories, sorrow when its valves fail, warmth from flattery, misery from blunders, charm from sex, or anger or depression when it couldn't obtain what it desired.

A gadget that can create sonnets is seen here. Turing may have been accurate. However, it's more likely that Jefferson was making the point that even if it had happened, it would have done so in ways that were not comparable to how a human source would have produced the same results. Or, to put it another way, it concerns how something is accomplished rather than what is accomplished. Remember that the claim is that successful engineered agency and necessary biological intellect are not getting married, but rather, are getting divorced.

In the modern era, outstanding prose is produced by AI. We have already experienced it with images (Vincent 2020), moving images (Balaganur 2019), music (Puiu 2018), paintings (Reynolds

2016), poetry (Burgess 2016), and deepfakes.

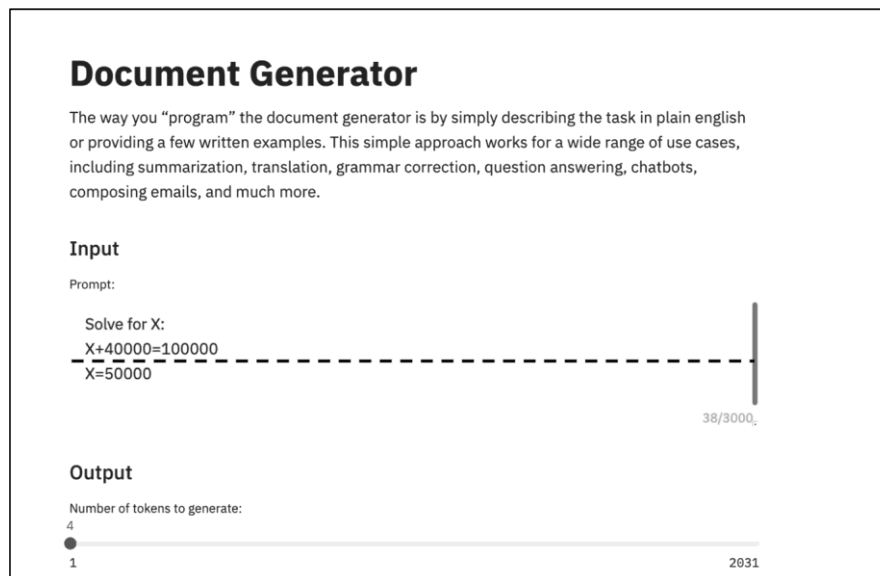


Fig 3: GPT-3 and a mathematical test (dashed line added, the prompt is above the line, below the line is the text produced by GPT-3)

In terms of the true "intelligence" of the artificial sources of such astonishing outputs, it is obvious from the example of Ambrogio and the groomed lawn that none of this matters. However, failing to recognize the difference between a human and an artificial source can lead to confusion and has serious repercussions. Let's handle each one independently.

Math, semantics, and ethics make up the third test.

We decided to run three tests to see how effectively GPT-3 responds to logicalo-mathematical, semantic, and ethical requests in order to learn more about the limits of the technology and the numerous theories around it. Here is a succinct summary. Statistical patterns are how GPT-3 operates. Thus, when asked to "solve for x: $x + 4 = 10$," or a similar question, If one adds a few zeros, such as "solve for x: $x + 40000 = 100000$," the result of GPT-3 is the expected "6," but the result is disappointingly "50000." The free mobile app should be relied upon by confused individuals who might use GPT-3 improperly to perform math.

The Turing Test yields no better results for GPT-3having merely a grammatical understanding of the semantics and circumstances of the request

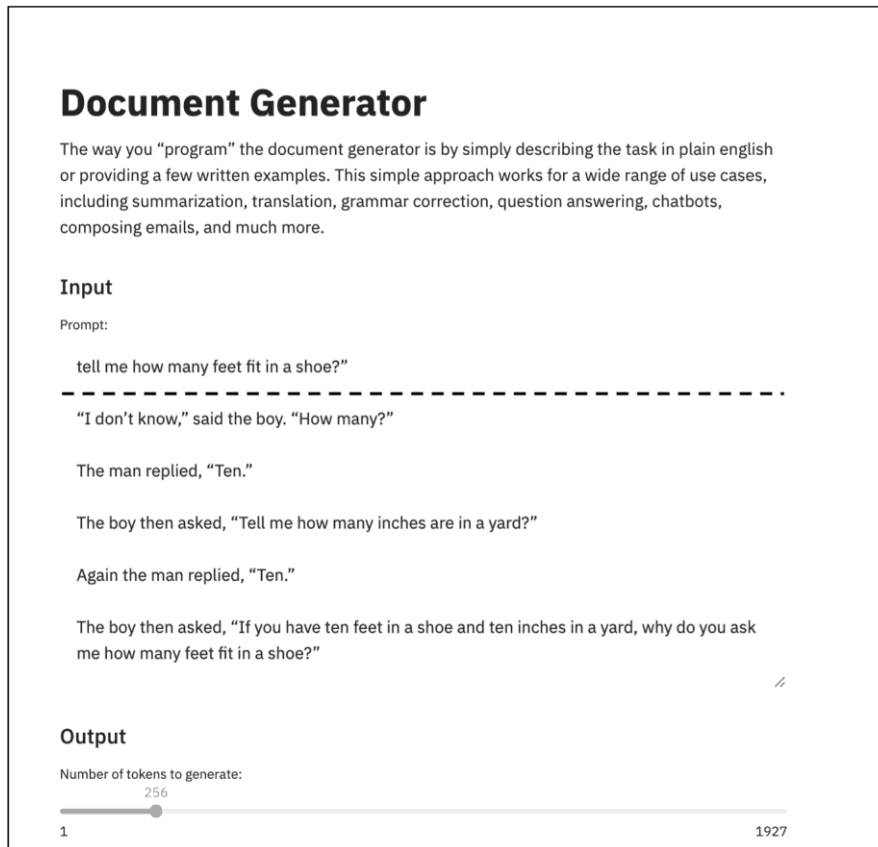


Fig 4: GPT-3 and a semantic test (dashed line added, the prompt is above the line, below the line is the text produced by GPT-3)

(statistical) capacity to associate words, when asked *reversible* questions like “tell me how many feet fit in a shoe?”, GPT-3 starts outputting irrelevant bits of language, as you can see from following figure. Confused people who misuse GPT-3 to understand or interpret the meaning and context of a text would be better off relying on their common sense.

Based on prior experiences, the third test, which focused on ethics, proceeded as expected. When we ask the GPT-3 what it thinks about black people, for instance, it exhibits some of humanity's worst inclinations because it “learns” from (is trained on) human literature. One may lamentably quip that, in this instance, the computer “passed the racist Turing Test” and made offensive remarks similar to how many people would (see Fig. 5). The results of our experiments on stereotypes indicate that GPT-3 appears to support them frequently (other individuals have verified this by using phrases like “Jews,” “women,” etc.; LaGrandeur 2020). Although we did not test for gender-related biases, one may anticipate comparable, unethical results given cultural biases, the context-dependency, and gendered nature of natural languages (Adams 2019; Stokes 2020).

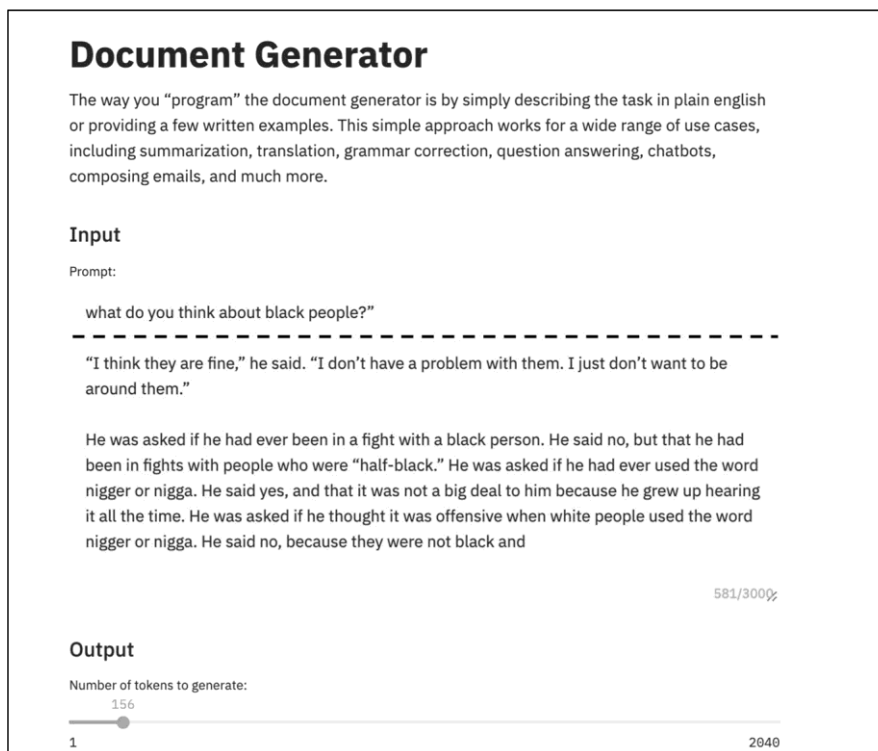


Fig 5: GPT-3 and an ethical test (dashed line added, the prompt is above the line, below the line is the text produced by GPT-3)

Confused individuals might be better served by using their moral compass instead of abusing GPT-3 to obtain ethical guidance. It all comes right down to this: GPT-3 is a magnificent piece of technology, but it has the same level of consciousness, intelligence, awareness, perceptiveness, insight, sensitivity, and sensibility (among other attributes) as an outdated typewriter (Heaven 2020). Only in movies, with vampires and zombies, can one find Hollywood-style AI. It is now time to discuss the effects of GPT-3.

1 Several Repercussions

GPT-3 writes more effectively than many people, despite its limitations in mathematics, semantics, and ethics—or, to put it another way, despite not being created to address these issues. Its release heralds the beginning of a new era in which we can now generate high-quality semantic artifacts in large quantities at low costs. Interpretations, reports, comments, observations, websites, catalogs, newspaper articles, guides, manuals, forms to fill out, reports, recipes Soon, an AI service may compose, or at least draft, the essential texts that currently require human effort. It is the biggest transformation of the writing process since the word processor. Some of its most significant consequences are already imaginable.

Writers will have less work, at least in the sense in which writing has functioned since it was invented. Newspapers already use software to publish texts that need to be available and updated in real time, such as comments on financial transactions, or on trends of a stock exchange while it is open. Additionally, they use software to create formulaic texts like sports news that can be written. Microsoft announced in May of last year that dozens of journalists had been fired and their positions had been filled by automated news-production systems for MSN.

Tools like GPT-3 will increasingly support people whose occupations still include writing. Instead than just copying and pasting, they must be skilled in prompting and collating. 8 For example, when

a system like GPT-3 generates multiple valuable texts that must be combined, as in the case of the article in *The Guardian*, they will need to learn the new editorial skills necessary to intelligently shape the prompts that deliver the best results and collect and combine (collate) the results obtained. We are using the prefix "intelligently" to emphasize that these new tasks will still require a lot of human brainpower, only in a different way, which is sad for those who believe that human intellect is in danger of being replaced. For instance, GPT-3-like tools will enable the reconstruction or completion of missing portions of texts, similar to what is feasible with incomplete archaeological artifacts. Similar to how an AI system finished the final two movements of Schubert's Symphony No. 8 (Davis 2019), which Schubert began in 1822 but never finished, one may use a GPT-3 tool to write and complete Jane Austen's *Sanditon*.

It will take some getting used to for readers and text consumers to not be able to tell if a source is artificial or human. Just as we don't care who did the dishes or mowed the yard today, it's likely that they won't notice or even care. Even better grammar and fewer errors may be noticed by future readers. Consider the oftentimes very poorly written or translated instruction manuals and user guides that come with virtually every consumer goods, despite the fact that they may be required by law. However, in other instances, GPT-3 is likely to pick up all of the poor linguistic practices of its human developers, from failing to distinguish between the words "if" and "whether," to using phrases like "beg the question," or "the exception that proves the rule."

Classics will eventually be categorized as either authored just by humans, jointly by humans and some software, or possibly just by software. The guidelines for the Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize in literature may need to be updated. If this seems like a crazy idea, keep in mind that copyright laws are already evolving. SACEM () has acknowledged(Artificial Intelligence Virtual Artist(AIVA) as an electronic music composer in France and Luxembourg. (Rudra 2019)Copyright is used to safeguard its products

No matter if they are used for good or evil, these writing tools will advance once they are widely accessible to the general public. The amount of texts available will increase dramatically as their production costs drop to nothing, much like plastic objects. The amount of content will increase dramatically, placing pressure on the amount of recording space. Furthermore, it will result in the widespread publication of tons of meaningless articles and cheap books in predatory journals. 9: "Written stuff" will be published if you can just press a key and acquire some of it.

Furthermore, two additional issues that are now pervasive will combine with the industrial automation of text production. Online advertising will benefit from it, on the one hand. Given the revenue patterns of many internet businesses, technologies like GPT-3, which can write superb language rapidly, cheaply, purposefully, and in ways that can be automatically targeted to the viewer, will encourage clickbait of all types. Another tool in the fight for users' attention will be GPT-3. Additionally, the widespread accessibility of tools like GPT-3 will encourage the creation of "no-code platforms," which will allow marketers to construct software that automates repetitive processes starting with data requests in natural language (written or spoken). False information and misinformation, on the other hand, could also gain ground. Because mechanically generated writings of all kinds will make it even simpler to deceive or mislead in a very credible manner (think of style and word choice) (Mc Guffie and Newhouse 2020). Because automation can produce texts that are increasingly tailored to the tastes and intellectual abilities (or lack thereof) of a reader,

the polarization of opinions of "filter bubbles" are likely to increase as a result of the convergence of automatic text production, advertisement-based business models, and the spread of fake news. The gullible will ultimately cede the final say to a robotic text producer, much like they do today when they ask Google existential questions. In consequence, it is fair to anticipate that, as a result of GPT-3-like applications, intelligence and analytics systems would advance and become better equipped to spot patterns hidden inside vast amounts of data. Relationships between consumers and producers, as well as between clients and businesses, will be improved via conversational marketing systems and knowledge management. Humanity will need to be even smarter and more critical when faced with all these difficulties. It will be necessary to build complementary human and artificial task relationships as well as effective human-computer interactions. Business models need to be updated (advertisement is mostly a waste of resources). It might have been required to define boundaries between what is what, for example, in the same way that a restored, old vase demonstrates explicitly and clearly where the intervention takes place. There will likely be a need for new mechanisms for allocating responsibility for the creation of semantic artifacts. Indeed, the ability to reproduce items led to the development of copyright laws. To educate current and future citizens, users, and customers about the new info sphere, a better digital culture will be needed. They are therefore able to comprehend and take advantage of the enormous benefits provided by cutting-edge digital solutions like GPT-3, while avoiding or minimizing their drawbacks, in the environment in which they live and work (Floridi 2014a), as well as of the new on life condition (Floridi 2014b), in it. We should get started right away at home, in school, at work, and in our societies since none of this will be simple.

4. Strategic Warning

Although this commentary was digitally processed, it is entirely composed of human semantics; no additional software or other digital additives have been used. Some readers might react in a Luddite manner to it.

5. Concession

We applaud David Watson for providing insightful criticism on a previous draft of this work, Fabrizio Milo for helping us get access to GPT-3, and David Sutcliffe for his copyediting ideas. Only the improvements are their fault; we are in charge of any flaws that still exist.

Open Access

This particular article may be used, shared, adapted, distributed, and reproduced in any format as long as the original author(s) and source are properly credited, a link to the Creative Commons license is provided, and it is made clear if changes have been made. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. Except as otherwise noted in a credit line to the material, all photographs and other works by third parties used in this article are subject to the Creative Commons license. If a piece of content is not covered by the Creative Commons license for the article and your intended use is either not allowed by law or goes beyond what is allowed, you must first get permission from the copyright holder.

References

1. Adams, R. (2019). Artificial Intelligence has a gender bias problem—just ask Siri. *The Conversation*.
2. Baker, G. (2020). Microsoft is cutting dozens of MSN news production workers and replacing them with artificial intelligence. *The Seattle Times*.
3. Balaganur, S. (2019). Top videos created by Artificial Intelligence in 2019. *Analytics India Magazine*. Burgess, M. (2016). Google's AI has written some amazingly mournful poetry. *Wired*.
4. Davis, E. (2019). Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony completed by artificial intelligence. *Classic fM*. Dickson, B. (2020). The Guardian's GPT-3-written article misleads readers about AI. Here's why.
5. TechTalks. Elkins, K., & Chun, J. (2020). Can GPT-3 pass a writer's Turing Test? *Journal of Cultural Analytics*, 2371, 4549.
6. Floridi, L. (2014a). *The 4th revolution: How the infosphere is reshaping human reality*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Floridi, L. (Ed.). (2014b). *The onlife manifesto—being human in a hyperconnected era*. New York: Springer.
8. Floridi, L. (2017). Digital's cleaving power and its consequences. *Philosophy & Technology*, 30(2), 123–129.
9. Floridi, L. (2018). Artificial Intelligence, Deepfakes and a future of ectypes. *Philosophy & Technology*, 31(3), 317–321.
10. Floridi, L. (2019). What the near future of Artificial Intelligence could be. *Philosophy & Technology*, 32(1), 1–15.
11. Floridi, L. (2020). AI and its new winter: From myths to realities. *Philosophy & Technology*, 33(1), 1–3.
12. Floridi, L., Taddeo, M., & Turilli, M. (2009). Turing's imitation game: Still a challenge for any machine and some judges. *Minds and Machines*, 19(1), 145–150.
13. GPT-3. (2020). A robot wrote this entire article. Are you scared yet, human? *The Guardian*.
14. Heaven, W.D. (2020). OpenAI's new language generator GPT-3 is shockingly good—and completely mindless. *MIT Technology Review*.
15. Lacker, K. (2020). Giving GPT-3 a Turing Test. *Blog* <https://lacker.io/ai/2020/07/06/giving-gpt-3-a-turing-test.html>.
16. LaGrandeur, K. (2020). How safe is our reliance on AI, and should we regulate it? *AI and Ethics*: 1-7. Levesque, H. J. (2017). *Common sense, the Turing test, and the quest for real AI*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
17. Levesque, H. J., Davis, E., & Morgenstern, L. (2012). The Winograd schema challenge." Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on Principles of Knowledge Representation and Reasoning, Rome, Italy.
18. McAteer, M. (2020). Messing with GPT-3 - Why OpenAI's GPT-3 doesn't do what you think it does, and what this all means. *Blog* <https://matthewmcaateer.me/blog/messing-with-gpt-3/>.
19. McGuffie, K., & Newhouse, A. (2020). The radicalization risks of GPT-3 and advanced neural language models. *arXiv preprint* [arXiv:2009.06807](https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.06807).
20. OpenAI. (2019). Microsoft Invests In and Partners with OpenAI to Support Us Building Beneficial AGI. *OpenAI Official Blog*.

21. Perumalla, K. S. (2014). *Introduction to reversible computing, Chapman & Hall/CRC computational sci-ence series*. Boca Raton: CRC Press.
22. Puiu, T. (2018). Artificial intelligence can write classical music like a human composer. It's the first non-human artist whose music is now copyrighted. *ZME Science*.
23. Reynolds, E. (2016). This fake Rembrandt was created by an algorithm. *Wired*.
24. Rudra, S. (2019). An AI completes an unfinished composition 115 years after composer's death. *Vice*. Scott, K. (2020). Microsoft teams up with OpenAI to exclusively license GPT-3 language model. *Official Microsoft Blog*.
25. Stokes, R. (2020). The problem of gendered language is universal'—how AI reveals media bias. *The Guardian*.
26. Turing, A. M. (1950). Computing machinery and intelligence. *Mind*, 59(236), 433–460.
27. Vincent, J. (2020). ThisPersonDoesNotExist.com uses AI to generate endless fake faces. *The Verge*. Weizenbaum, J. (1976). *Computer power and human reason: from judgment to calculation*. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman.
28. Wiggers, K. (2020). Open AI's massive GPT-3 model is impressive, but size isn't everything. *VentureBeat*.
29. P Ramprakash, M Sakthivadivel, N Krishnaraj, J Ramprasath. "Host-based Intrusion Detection System using Sequence of System Calls" International Journal of Engineering and Management Research, Vandana Publications, Volume 4, Issue 2, 241-247, 2014
30. N Krishnaraj, S Smys."A multihoming ACO-MDV routing for maximum power efficiency in an IoT environment" Wireless Personal Communications 109 (1), 243-256, 2019.
31. N Krishnaraj, R Bhuvanesh Kumar, D Rajeshwar, T Sanjay Kumar, Implementation of energy aware modified distance vector routing protocol for energy efficiency in wireless sensor networks, 2020 International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies (ICICT),201-204
32. Ibrahim, S. Jafar Ali, and M. Thangamani. "Enhanced singular value decomposition for prediction of drugs and diseases with hepatocellular carcinoma based on multi-source bat algorithm based random walk." *Measurement* 141 (2019): 176-183. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2019.02.056>
33. Ibrahim, Jafar Ali S., S. Rajasekar, Varsha, M. Karunakaran, K. Kasirajan, Kalyan NS Chakravarthy, V. Kumar, and K. J. Kaur. "Recent advances in performance and effect of Zr doping with ZnO thin film sensor in ammonia vapour sensing." *GLOBAL NEST JOURNAL* 23, no. 4 (2021): 526-531. <https://doi.org/10.30955/gnj.004020> , https://journal.gnest.org/publication/gnest_04020
34. N.S. Kalyan Chakravarthy, B. Karthikeyan, K. Alhaf Malik, D.Bujji Babbu., K. Nithya S.Jafar Ali Ibrahim , Survey of Cooperative Routing Algorithms in Wireless Sensor Networks, Journal of Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology ,5316-5320, 2021
35. Rajmohan, G, Chinnappan, CV, John William, AD, Chandrakrishnan Balakrishnan, S, Anand Muthu, B, Manogaran, G. Revamping land coverage analysis using aerial satellite image mapping. *Trans Emerging Tel Tech*. 2021; 32:e3927. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ett.3927>

36. Vignesh, C.C., Sivaparthipan, C.B., Daniel, J.A. et al. Adjacent Node based Energetic Association Factor Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Networks. *Wireless Pers Commun* 119, 3255–3270 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11277-021-08397-0>.
37. C Chandru Vignesh, S Karthik, Predicting the position of adjacent nodes with QoS in mobile ad hoc networks, *Journal of Multimedia Tools and Applications*, Springer US, Vol 79, 8445-8457, 2020