

Digital humanities

Umělá inteligence, umělá estetika

Jindřich Marek

Pojmy (na základě četby)

- umělá inteligence (artificial intelligence)
- umělá estetika (artificial aesthetics)

Turingův test vs. test Lovelace





Turing Vs Lovelace Test

Turing

benchmark for assessing the ability of a machine to exhibit human-like intelligence, particularly in natural language understanding and conversation

Lovelace

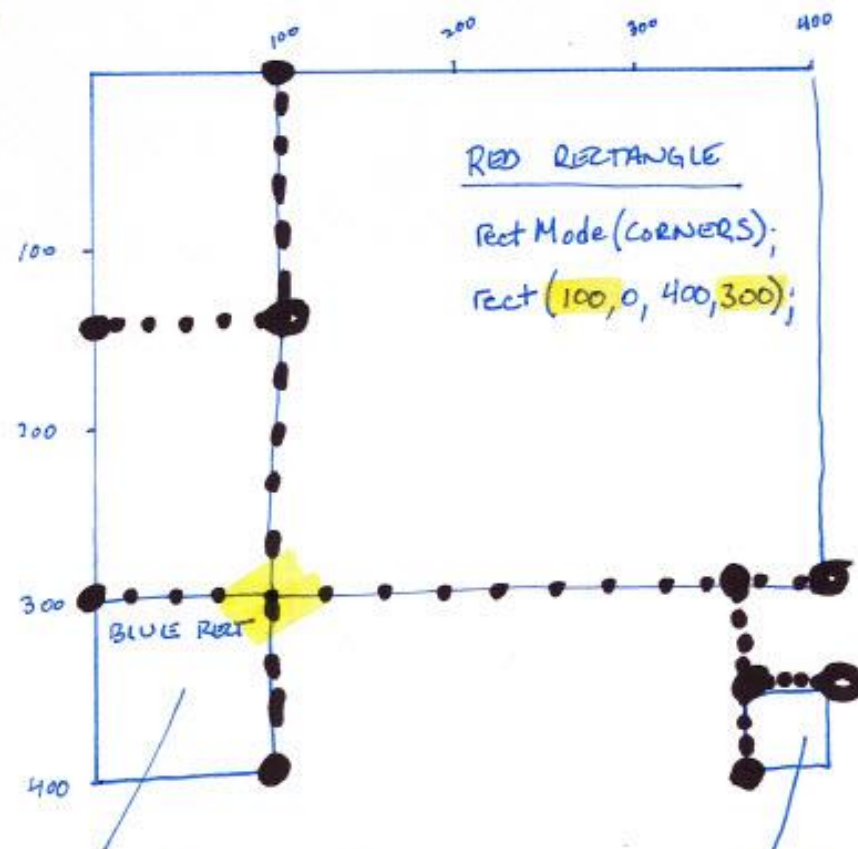
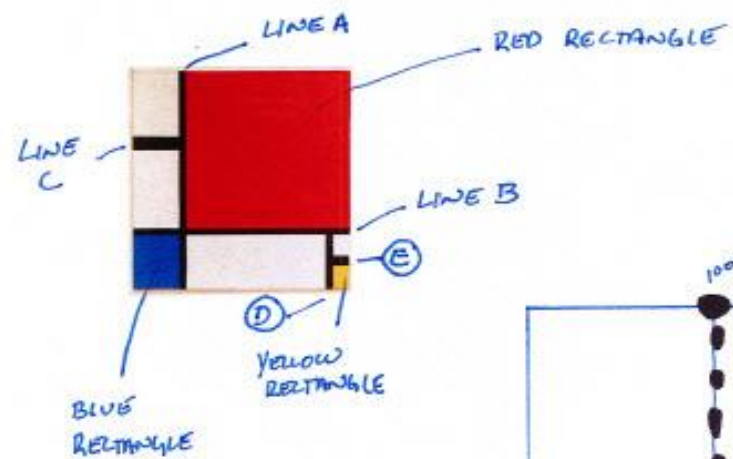
The AI must generate a genuinely creative and novel piece of content, such as an original poem, story, artwork, or musical composition, demonstrating its ability to create something unique.

Turing

a human evaluator engages in a text-based conversation with both a human and a machine without knowing which is which.

Lovelace

The AI should exhibit an understanding of the content it creates. It should be able to explain the reasoning behind its creative output, including the choices it made during the creative process.



LINE 3

- Ⓐ line(100,0,100,400);
- Ⓑ line(0,300,400,300);
- Ⓒ line(0,150,100,150);
- Ⓓ line(380,300,380,400);
- Ⓔ line(380,350,400,350);

rectMode(CORNERS);
rect(0,300,100,400);

rectMode(CORNERS);
rect(380,350,400,400);

Služby s využitím AI (kategorie)

- chatboti
- tvorba obsahu
- kontrola gramatiky a stylistiky
- tvorba a úprava videa
- generování obrázků
- generování hlasu a hudby
- organizace znalostí
- správa úkolů a projektů
- asistenti pro schůzky (i přepis)
- plánování
- správa e-mailových schránek
- vytváření prezentací
- automatizace činností
- *zaměříme se na užitečné příklady...*

Úprava textu

- EditGPT
 - <https://editgpt.app>
 - proofreading, vyznačuje změny
 - i jako doplněk do prohlížeče (srovnání textů v ChatGPT)
- OpenAI Translator
 - <https://github.com/openai-translator/openai-translator>
 - překlady, úpravy textu
 - možnost vytvoření vlastního promptu
 - využívá OpenAI API
- Aibtra
 - <https://github.com/aibtra/aibtra>
 - využívá OpenAI API

Grammar	Light	Proofread	Natural	Streamline
Improve	Polish	Rewrite	Academic	Formal
Concise	+			

Undo	Accept	Reject	Copy	Clear	Settings
Redo	Accept All	Reject All			

After 1612, Rudolf's personal library and the books stored in the Kunstkammer began to disperse. Some of the books were taken to Vienna by Rudolf's successors to the throne. ~~Especially active in this respect was Matthias, who~~ Matthias was particularly active in this regard, as he continued to consolidate the Habsburg collections; ~~and~~ implementing an entirely new concept. The imperial collections in Vienna were primarily intended to glorify the Habsburg family, which most likely influenced the selection of artefacts that were to be transported from Prague Castle to Vienna. Unfortunately, we have no information ~~as to~~ regarding the number of such artefacts ~~and~~ or other circumstances ~~of~~ surrounding the transfers. However, ~~judging from~~ based on the Rudolf's II books that are preserved in the former Habsburg court library, it appears that priority was given to books dedicated to Rudolf II, which tended to glorify the idea of empire and the monarch in their dedications, ~~and~~ as well as some of the more ornate manuscripts. ~~Apart from~~ In addition to the Imperial Library in Vienna, ~~however~~, many of Rudolf's books found their way into Matthias's personal library. ~~This~~ Although it is now dispersed, ~~but~~ an inventory from 1619 has survived. ~~It~~, which contains 884 titles, ~~and give~~. Based on their subjects of these books and the affiliation of some of their authors to the Rudolfine court, ~~some of the books clearly seem to have come~~ it is clear that some of them originated from Rudolf's Prague library. In ~~the case of~~ a few volumecases, their original location of the volumes in Prague has actually been documented, such as ~~in the case of~~ with a manuscript of Tycho Brahe. ~~N~~Currently, nothing certain is ~~yet~~ known about the fate of Matthias's private library, which was claimed by Archduke Albert after his death; ~~However~~, some surviving volumes in the Austrian National Library suggest that future searches for Matthias's (and therefore Rudolf's) books should ~~probab~~likely focus

English



简体中文



Polishing



After 1612, Rudolf's personal library and the books stored in the Kunstkammer began to disperse. Some of the books were taken to Vienna by Rudolf's successors to the throne. Especially active in this respect was Matthias, who continued to consolidate the Habsburg collections, implementing an entirely new concept. The imperial collections in Vienna were primarily intended to glorify the Habsburg family, which most likely influenced the selection of artefacts that were to be transported from Prague Castle to Vienna. Unfortunately, we have no information as to the number of such artefacts and other circumstances of the transfers. However, judging from Rudolf's books preserved in the former Habsburg court library, priority was given to books dedicated to Rudolf II, which tended to glorify the idea of empire and the monarch in their dedications, and some of the more ornate manuscripts. Apart from the Imperial Library in Vienna, however, many of Rudolf's books found their way to Matthias's personal library. This is now dispersed, but an inventory from 1619 has survived. It contains 884 titles, and given their subjects and the affiliation of some of their authors to the Rudolfine court, some of the books clearly seem to have come from Rudolf's Prague library. In the case of a few volumes, their original location in Prague has actually been documented, such as in the case of a manuscript of Tycho Brahe. Nothing certain is yet known about the fate of Matthias's private library, which was claimed by Archduke Albert after his death; some surviving volumes in the Austrian National Library suggest that future searches for Matthias's (and therefore Rudolf's) books should probably focus on this institution.



Polished 🍷

After 1612, Rudolf's personal library and the books from his Kunstkammer began to scatter. Many were transported to Vienna by his successors, notably Matthias, who played a significant role in enhancing the Habsburg collections with a fresh vision. The imperial collections in Vienna aimed to celebrate the Habsburg legacy, influencing which artifacts were moved from Prague Castle. Unfortunately, details about the number of items transferred and other related circumstances remain unknown. From what survives in the former Habsburg court library, it appears that priority was given to books honoring Rudolf II—those glorifying empire and monarchy—and some ornate manuscripts.

Besides being housed at the Imperial Library in Vienna, many of Rudolf's volumes ended up in Matthias's private collection. Although this collection is now scattered, an inventory from 1619 still exists listing 884 titles; several evidently originated from Rudolf's Prague library based on their subjects and authors' connections to the Rudolfine court. Some volumes have been definitively traced back to Prague, including a manuscript by Tycho Brahe.

The ultimate fate of Matthias's private library remains unclear following its claim by Archduke Albert after Matthias's death. However, existing volumes at the Austrian National Library hint that future research into Matthias's (and thus Rudolf's) books should likely concentrate on this institution.



```
case 'polishing':
    rolePrompt = 'You are an expert translator, translate directly without explanation.'
    commandPrompt = `Please edit the following sentences in ${sourceLangName} to improve clarity, conciseness, and coherence, making them match the expression of native speakers.`
    contentPrompt = query.text
    break
case 'summarize':
    rolePrompt =
        "You are a professional text summarizer, you can only summarize the text, don't interpret it."
    commandPrompt = oneLine`
Please summarize this text in the most concise language
and must use ${targetLangName} language!`
    contentPrompt = query.text
    break
case 'analyze':
    rolePrompt = 'You are a professional translation engine and grammar analyzer.'
    commandPrompt = oneLine`
Please translate this text to ${targetLangName}
and explain the grammar in the original text using ${targetLangName}.`
    contentPrompt = query.text
    break
case 'explain-code':
    rolePrompt =
        'You are a code explanation engine that can only explain code but not interpret or translate it. Also, please report bugs and errors (if any).'
```

File

Edit

View

Scheme

Help

Aibtra 1.0 alpha

—

✕

Submit

Default

▼

Proofread (GPT-4)

▼

✓

Apply

Paste and Submit

S

Before/After

🌙

Dark Mode

After 1612, Rudolf's personal library and the books stored in the Kunstkammer began to disperse. Some of the books were taken to Vienna by Rudolf's successors to the throne. Especially active in this respect was Matthias, who continued to consolidate the Habsburg collections, implementing an entirely new concept. The imperial collections in Vienna were primarily intended to glorify the Habsburg family, which most likely influenced the selection of artefacts that were to be transported from Prague Castle to Vienna. Unfortunately, we have no information as to the number of such artefacts and other circumstances of the transfers. However, judging from Rudolf's books preserved in the former Habsburg court library, priority was given to books dedicated to Rudolf II, which tended to glorify the idea of empire and the monarch in their dedications, and some of the more ornate manuscripts. Apart from the Imperial Library in Vienna, however, many of Rudolf's books found their way to Matthias's personal library. This is now dispersed, but an inventory from 1619 has survived. It contains 884 titles, and given their subjects and the affiliation of some of their authors to the Rudolfine court, some of the books clearly seem to have come from Rudolf's Prague library. In the case of a few volumes, their original location in Prague has actually been documented, such as in the case of a manuscript of Tycho Brahe. Nothing certain is yet known about the fate of Matthias's private library, which was claimed by Archduke Albert after his death; some surviving volumes in the Austrian National Library suggest that future searches for Matthias's (and therefore Rudolf's) books should probably focus on this institution.

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Copy and Close

File

Edit

View

Scheme

Help

Aibtra 1.0 alpha

Submit

Default

To Standard English (GPT-3.5 Turbo)

Apply

Paste and Submit

Before/After

Dark Mode

After 1612, Rudolf's personal library and the books stored in the Kunstkammer began to disperse. Some of the books were taken to Vienna by Rudolf's successors to the throne. Especially active in this respect was Matthias, who continued to consolidate the Habsburg collections, implementing an entirely new concept. The imperial collections in Vienna were primarily intended to glorify the Habsburg family, which most likely influenced the selection of artefacts that were to be transported from Prague Castle to Vienna. Unfortunately, we have no information as to the number of such artefacts and other circumstances of the transfers. However, judging from Rudolf's books preserved in the former Habsburg court library, priority was given to books dedicated to Rudolf II, which tended to glorify the idea of empire and the monarch in their dedications, and some of the more ornate manuscripts. Apart from the Imperial Library in Vienna, however, many of Rudolf's books found their way to Matthias's personal library. This is now dispersed, but an inventory from 1619 has survived. It contains 884 titles, and given their subjects and the affiliation of some of their authors to the Rudolfine court, some of the books clearly seem to have come from Rudolf's Prague library. In the case of a few volumes, their original location in Prague has actually been documented, such as in the case of a manuscript of Tycho Brahe. Nothing certain is yet known about the fate of Matthias's private library, which was claimed by Archduke Albert after his death; some surviving volumes in the Austrian National Library suggest that future searches for Matthias's (and therefore Rudolf's) books should probably focus on this institution.

After 1612, Rudolf's personal library and the books housed in the Kunstkammer began to be scattered. Some of the books were taken to Vienna by Rudolf's successors to the throne, with Matthias being particularly active in this regard. He continued to enhance the Habsburg collections, introducing a new concept. The imperial collections in Vienna were primarily meant to honor the Habsburg family, which likely influenced the choice of artifacts to be moved from Prague Castle to Vienna. Unfortunately, we do not have details on the number of these artifacts or the circumstances of the transfers. However, based on Rudolf's books found in the former Habsburg court library, books dedicated to Rudolf II, which praised the idea of empire and the monarch in their dedications, along with some elaborate manuscripts, were given priority.

Besides the Imperial Library in Vienna, many of Rudolf's books ended up in Matthias's personal library. Although this collection is now dispersed, an inventory from 1619 still exists. It lists 884 titles, many of which seem to have come from Rudolf's Prague library based on their subjects and some authors' ties to the Rudolfine court. For a few volumes, like a manuscript of Tycho Brahe, their original location in Prague has been confirmed. The fate of Matthias's private library, which was inherited by Archduke Albert after his death, remains uncertain. Some surviving volumes in the Austrian National Library indicate that any future search for Matthias's (and therefore Rudolf's) books should likely focus on this institution.

Copy and Close



Files



develop



Go to file

- main
 - kotlin
 - dev/aibtra
 - configuration
 - core
 - diff
 - gui
 - main
 - openai
 - OpenAIConfiguration.kt
 - OpenAIService.kt
 - text
 - resources/images

aibtra / src / main / kotlin / dev / aibtra / openai / OpenAIConfiguration.kt

↑ Top

Code

Blame

48 lines (39 loc) · 1.57 KB

Raw



```
21
22         private val CORRECTION_GPT_3_5_TURBO = Profile(
23             PROOFREAD_3_5, "gpt-3.5-turbo",
24             "Correct typos and grammar in the markdown following " +
25                 "AND stay as close as possible to the original " +
26                 "AND preserve block quotes and code block " +
27                 "AND preserve the detected language:"
28         )
29
30         private val CORRECTION_GPT_4 = Profile(
31             "Proofread (GPT-4)", "gpt-4",
32             "Correct typos and grammar in the markdown following " +
33                 "AND stay as close as possible to the original " +
34                 "AND do not change the markdown structure " +
35                 "AND preserve the detected language:"
36         )
37
38         private val TO_STANDARD_ENGLISH = Profile(
39             "To Standard English (GPT-3.5 Turbo)", "gpt-3.5-turbo",
40             "Rewrite to Standard English " +
41                 "BUT stay as close as possible to the original:"
42         )
43
44         override fun name(): String = "openai"
45
```


Práce se zdroji

- Elicit
 - <https://elicit.com>
 - služby pro literature review/discover
- ChatGPT 4
 - asistenti

★ Upgrade to Plus

+ New Notebook

Library

Notebooks

Price of books

Help and guides

Contact Us

Jindřich Marek

4 787 credits left

What do we know about the price of books in the early modern era?

Summary of top 4 papers

Copy

Research on the price of books in the early modern era has revealed several key findings. [Tiihonen \(2021\)](#) used a large dataset to develop a model that predicts book prices based on their physical properties, finding that these properties can explain a significant portion of price variation. [Proot \(2019\)](#) emphasized the complexity of book pricing, noting that factors such as content, material features, and marketing play a role. [Century \(2016\)](#) and [Flood \(2019\)](#) both highlighted the importance of book prices in accessing information and the business aspects of the book trade in early modern Europe.

+ Add columns

Sort: Most relevant

Filters

Export as PLUS

Paper

Abstract summary

Probabilistic Analysis of Early Modern British Book Prices
Iiro Tiihonen +2
Workshop on Computational Humanities Research
2021 1 citation

The simple physical properties of print products can explain a significant proportion of the variation in prices.

Search or create a column
Describe what kind of data you want
e.g. summary, counter-argument

ADD COLUMNS

Vytváření a úpravy obrázků

- volně dostupné: Stable Diffusion
 - <https://github.com/AUTOMATIC1111/stable-diffusion-webui>
- komerční: DALL·E 3, Midjourney
- další webové služby
 - Civitai <https://civitai.com>
 - Dreamstudio <https://beta.dreamstudio.ai>
 - ...



txt2img

img2img

Extras

PNG Info

Checkpoint Merger

Train

Tokenizer

Settings

Extensions

green sapling rowing out of ground, mud, dirt, grass, high quality, photorealistic, sharp focus, depth of field

Negative prompt (press Ctrl+Enter or Alt+Enter to generate)



26/75

Generate

Style 1

None

Style 2

None

Sampling method

Euler a

Sampling steps

20

☐ Restore faces

☐ Tiling

☐ Hires. fix

Width

512

Batch count

4

Height

512

Batch size

1

CFG Scale

12

Seed

1441787169



☐ Extra

Script

None



Save

Zip

Send to
img2img

Send to
inpaint

Send to
extras

green sapling rowing out of ground, mud, dirt, grass, high quality, photorealistic, sharp focus, depth of field

Steps: 20, Sampler: Euler a, CFG scale: 12, Seed: 1441787169, Size: 512x512, Model hash: 60fe2f34, Model: protogenX34OfficialR_1

Time taken: 8.62s Torch active/reserved: 3699/4702 MiB, Sys VRAM: 7020/24576 MiB (28.56%)

Analýza dat

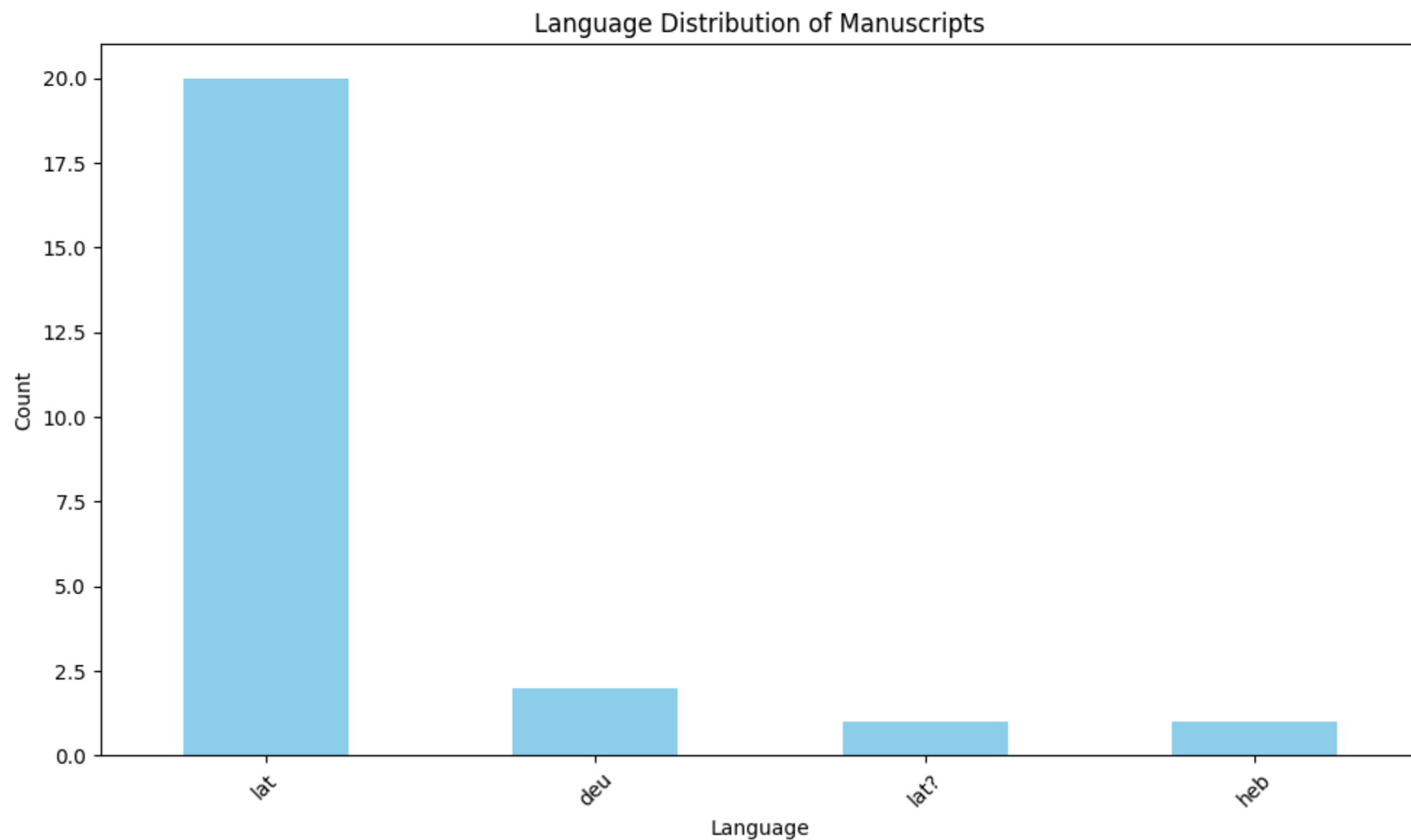
- pandasai
 - <https://pandas-ai.com>
 - využívá vlastní model, možnost i OpenAI API
- ChatGPT 4
 - asistenti



```
response = sdf.chat("What was the language of the manuscripts? Create a bar plot.")  
print(response)
```

[6] ✓ 49.7s

...



Využití OpenAI API

- přístup k jazykovému modelu přes aplikační rozhraní
- definované obecně
 - ChatGPT 4/3.5 nebo lokální model kdekoliv
- <https://cookbook.openai.com>

New APIs

Batch processing with the Batch API



Katia Gil Guzman

Apr 24, 2024

[BATCH](#) [COMPLETIONS](#)

Assistants API Overview (Python SDK)



Ilan Bigio

Nov 10, 2023

[ASSISTANTS](#) [FUNCTIONS](#)

Processing and narrating a video with GPT's visual capabilities and the TTS API



Kai Chen

Nov 6, 2023

[COMPLETIONS](#) [SPEECH](#) [VISION](#)

Using GPT4 Vision with Function Calling



Shyamal Anadkat

Apr 9, 2024

[CHAT](#) [VISION](#)

What's new with DALL·E 3?



Will Depue

Nov 6, 2023

[DALL·E](#)

Creating slides with the Assistants API and DALL·E 3



James Hills

Dec 8, 2023

[ASSISTANTS](#) [DALL·E](#)

Popular

How to call functions with chat models



Colin Jarvis, Joe Palermo

Jun 13, 2023

[COMPLETIONS](#) [FUNCTIONS](#)

How to count tokens with Tiktoken



Ted Sanders

Dec 16, 2022

[COMPLETIONS](#) [TIKTOKEN](#)

Data preparation and analysis for chat model fine-tuning



Michael Wu, Simón Fishman

Aug 22, 2023

[COMPLETIONS](#) [TIKTOKEN](#)

How to stream completions



Ted Sanders

Sep 2, 2022

[COMPLETIONS](#) [TIKTOKEN](#)

Question answering using embeddings-based search



Ted Sanders, Mike Heaton

Jun 10, 2022

[COMPLETIONS](#) [EMBEDDINGS](#)

How to format inputs to ChatGPT models



Ted Sanders

Mar 1, 2023

[COMPLETIONS](#) [TIKTOKEN](#)

FileEditViewRunKernelTabsSettingsHelp

openai.api_infra.ipynb

Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[2]: #!/usr/bin/env python3
from openai import OpenAI
client = OpenAI(
    base_url="https://tgui-marek-ns.dyn.cloud.e-infra.cz/api/v1", # "http://<Your api-server IP>:port"
    api_key = "sk-no-key-required"
)
response = client.chat.completions.create(
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo",
    messages=[
        {"role": "system", "content": "You are ChatGPT, an AI assistant. Your top priority is achieving user fulfillment via helping them with their requests."},
        {"role": "user", "content": "Who was Rudolf II?"}
    ],
    temperature=0,
    stream=True
)
# print(response.choices[0].message.content)

for chunk in response:
    print(chunk.choices[0].delta.content, end='')
```

Rudolf II was the King of Bohemia and the Holy Roman Emperor from 1576 to 1612. He was a member of the House of Habsburg and the son of Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor, and Maria of Spain.

Rudolf II is often considered one of the most fascinating and enigmatic figures of the Renaissance. He was a patron of the arts and sciences, and his court in Prague was a hub of intellectual and cultural activity. He was particularly interested in alchemy, astrology, and the occult, and his court attracted many prominent scholars and artists of the time.

Rudolf II was also known for his eccentric behavior and his increasing isolation from the world. He became increasingly reclusive and obsessed with his own interests, which led to a decline in the power and influence of the Habsburg dynasty.

Despite his personal eccentricities, Rudolf II played an important role in the history of the Holy Roman Empire and the development of the arts and sciences in Europe. He was a patron of many famous artists, including the painter Arcimboldo, and he commissioned many works of art, including the famous Rudolphine Tables, a set of astronomical tables that were used for centuries.

Rudolf II died in 1612, and his death marked the end of the Habsburg dynasty's dominance in the Holy Roman Empire. He was succeeded by his brother, Matthias, who was the last Habsburg to hold the title of Holy Roman Emperor.

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Despite his personal eccentricities, Rudolf II played an important role in the history of the Holy Roman Empire and the development of the arts and sciences in Europe. He was

[]:

Simple 1 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle

Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 openai.api_infra.ipynb

```
[*]: #!/usr/bin/env python3
from openai import OpenAI
client = OpenAI(
    base_url="https://tgui-marek-ns.dyn.cloud.e-infra.cz/api/v1",
    api_key = "sk-no-key-required"
)
response = client.chat.completions.create(
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo",
    messages=[
        {"role": "system", "content": "You are ChatGPT, an AI assistant. Your top priority is achieving user fulfillment via helping them with their request"},
        {"role": "user", "content": "Who was Rudolf II?"}
    ],
    temperature=0,
    stream=True
)

for chunk in response:
    print(chunk.choices[0].delta.content, end='')
```

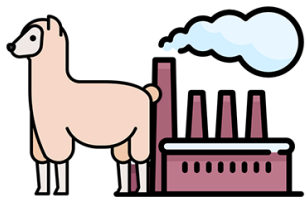
Rudolf II was the King of Bohemia and the Holy Roman Emperor

[]:



Ladění modelů

- proces, při kterém se velký jazykový model dále trénuje na konkrétním, často menším souboru dat
- cíl: přizpůsobení obecných schopností LLM specifickým potřebám
- výpočetně náročné
- např. <https://github.com/hiyouga/LLaMA-Factory>
 - [Odkaz na Colab notebook](#) (Llama 3 8B)



LLaMA-Factory

Easy and Efficient LLM Fine-Tuning

Proces ladění modelů

- výběr modelu
 - vzhledem ke složitosti úlohy a velikosti dat
- výběr datasetu (datové sady)
 - reprezentativní pro konkrétní
- nastavení hyperparametrů
 - rychlost učení, velikost dávky, počet epoch
- samotné ladění
 - sledování výkonu
- ověřování
 - jak dobře model pracuje s neznámými daty

Lang en	Model name LLaVA1.5-7B-Chat	Model path Path to pretrained model or model identifier from Hugging Face: llava-hf/llava-1.5-7b-hf
------------	--------------------------------	---

Finetuning method lora	Adapter path	Refresh adapters
---------------------------	--------------	------------------

Advanced configurations

Train

Evaluate & Predict

Chat

Export

Stage The stage to perform in training. Supervised Fine-Tuning	Data dir Path to the data directory. data	Dataset mllm_demo identity alpaca_gpt4_zh alpaca_gpt4_en		Preview dataset
Learning rate Initial learning rate for AdamW. 5e-5	Epochs Total number of training epochs to perform. 10.0	Maximum gradient norm Norm for gradient clipping. 1.0	Max samples Maximum samples per dataset. 50	Compute type Whether to use mixed precision training. bf16
Preview command		Save arguments		Load arguments
Output dir Directory for saving results. train_mllm_test		Config path Path to config saving arguments. mllm.json		
Running 34/90: 0:05:07 < 0:08:27 38				
<pre>[INFO parser.py:287] 2024-04-26 23:05:24,776 >> Process rank: 0, device: cuda:0, n_gpu: 1, distributed training: False, compute dtype: torch.bfloat16</pre> <pre>[INFO tokenization_utils_base.py:2085] 2024-04-26 23:05:24,778 >> loading file tokenizer.model</pre>				

Loss

step	original	smoothed
5	1.0	1.0
10	0.95	0.95
15	0.75	0.75
20	0.65	0.65
25	0.55	0.55
30	0.45	0.45