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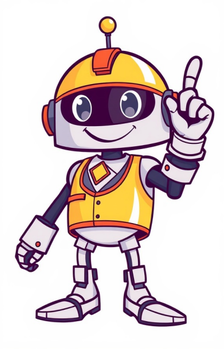

Generative AI chatbot by OpenAIChatGPTDeveloperOpenAIInitial releaseNovember30, 2022(3 years ago)(2022-11-30)[1]Stable releaseNovember19, 2025(11 days ago)(2025-11-19)[2] EngineGPT-5.1PlatformCloud computing platformsAvailable inMore than 50 languagesTypeChatbotLarge language modelGenerative pre-trained transformerLicenseProprietary serviceWebsitechatgpt.com Part of a series onOpenAIProductsChatGPTSearchDeep ResearchGPTsDALL-ESoraWhisperModelsGPT-3GPT-3.5GPT-4GPT-4oGPT-4.5GPT-4.1GPT-5GPT-5.1o1o3o4-miniPeopleSam AltmanGreg BrockmanJessica LivingstonPeter ThielElon MuskAndrej KarpathyConcepts Hallucination Large language modelWord embeddingTrainingvteChatGPT is a generative artificial intelligence chatbot developed by OpenAI and released in November 2022. It currently uses GPT-5.1, a generative pre-trained transformer (GPT), to generate text, speech, and images in response to user prompts.[3][4] It is credited with accelerating the AI boom, an ongoing period marked by rapid investment and public attention toward the field of artificial intelligence (AI).[5] OpenAI operates the service on a freemium model. Users can interact with ChatGPT through text, audio, and image prompts.By January 2023, ChatGPT had become the fastest-growing consumer software application in history, gaining over 100 million users in two months.[6][7] As of 2025, ChatGPT's website is among the top 5 most-visited websites globally,[8][9] and has over 800 million active weekly users.[10] It has been lauded as a revolutionary tool that could transform numerous professional fields. At the same time, its release prompted extensive media coverage and public debate about the nature of creativity and the future of knowledge work.Despite its acclaim, the chatbot has been criticized for its limitations and potential for unethical use.[11] It can generate plausible-sounding but incorrect or nonsensical answers known as hallucinations. Biases in its training data have been reflected in its responses. The chatbot can facilitate academic dishonesty, generate misinformation, and create malicious code. The ethics of its development, particularly the use of copyrighted content as training data, have also drawn controversy. These issues have led to its use being restricted in some workplaces and educational institutions and have prompted widespread calls for the regulation of artificial intelligence.[12][13][14]Training workflow of original ChatGPT/InstructGPT release[15][16]ChatGPT is based on GPT foundation models that have been fine-tuned for conversational assistance. The fine-tuning process involved supervised learning and reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF).[17] Both approaches employed human trainers to improve model performance. In the case of supervised learning, the trainers acted as both the user and the AI assistant. In the reinforcement learning stage, human trainers first ranked responses generated by the model in previous conversations.[18] These rankings were used to create "reward models" that were used to fine-tune the model further by using several iterations of proximal policy optimization.[17][19]To build a safety system against harmful content (e.g., sexual abuse, violence, racism, sexism), OpenAI used outsourced Kenyan workers earning around $1.32 to $2per hour to label such content. These labels were used to train a model to detect such content in the future. The laborers were exposed to toxic and traumatic content; one worker described the assignment as "torture". OpenAI's outsourcing partner was Sama, a training-data company based in San Francisco, California.[20][21]OpenAI collects data from ChatGPT users to further train and fine-tune its services. Users can upvote or downvote responses they receive from ChatGPT and fill in a text field with additional feedback.[13]ChatGPT's training data includes software manual pages, information about internet phenomena such as bulletin board systems, multiple programming languages, and the text of Wikipedia.[22][23][12]Screenshot of ChatGPT running on Apple Safari Aug 25, 2025 ChatGPT is a chatbot and AI assistant built on large language model (LLM) technology.[24] It is designed to generate human-like text and can carry out a wide variety of tasks. These include, among many others, writing and debugging computer programs,[25] composing music, scripts, fairy tales, and essays,[26] answering questions (sometimes at a level exceeding that of an average human test-taker),[26] and generating business concepts.[27]ChatGPT is frequently used for translation and summarization tasks,[28][29] and can simulate interactive environments such as a Linux terminal,[22] a multi-user chat room,[22] or simple text-based games such as tic-tac-toe.[22]Users interact with ChatGPT through conversations which consist of text, audio, and image inputs and outputs.[30][31] The user's inputs to these conversations are referred to as prompts.[32] They can explicitly tell ChatGPT to remember aspects of the conversation, and ChatGPT can use these details in future conversations. ChatGPT can also decide for itself to remember details. Users can also choose to disable the memory feature.[30] To prevent offensive outputs from being presented to and produced by ChatGPT, queries are filtered through the OpenAI "Moderation endpoint" API (a separate GPT-based AI).[33][34][35]In March 2023, OpenAI added support for plugins for ChatGPT.[36] This includes both plugins made by OpenAI, such as web browsing and code interpretation, and external plugins from developers such as Expedia, OpenTable, Zapier, Shopify, Slack, and Wolfram.[37][38]In October 2024, ChatGPT Search was introduced. It allows ChatGPT to search the web in an attempt to make more accurate and up-to-date responses.[39][40]In December 2024, OpenAI launched a new feature allowing users to call ChatGPT with a telephone for up to 15 minutes per month for free.[41][42]In March 2025, OpenAI updated ChatGPT to generate images using GPT-4o instead of DALL-E. The model can also generate new images based on existing ones provided in the prompt, which can, for example, be used to transform images with specific styles or inpaint areas.[43]In September 2025, OpenAI added a feature called Pulse, which generates a daily analysis of a user's chats and connected apps such as Gmail and Google Calendar.[44][45]In October 2025, OpenAI launched ChatGPT Atlas, a browser integrating the ChatGPT assistant directly into web navigation, to compete with existing browsers such as Google Chrome and Apple's Safari. It is initially only available on macOS.[46][47][48]ChatGPT was initially free to the public, and OpenAI planned to monetize the service later.[49] In February 2023, OpenAI launched a premium service, ChatGPT Plus, that costs US$20 per month. According to the company, the paid version of the website was still experimental, but provided access during peak periods, no downtime, priority access to new features, and faster response speeds.[50] OpenAI later introduced the subscription plans "ChatGPT Team" and "ChatGPT Enterprise".[51] What was offered on the paid plan versus the free tier changed as OpenAI has continued to update ChatGPT, and a Pro tier at $200/mo was introduced in December 2024.[52][53][54] The Pro launch coincided with the release of the o1 model, providing unlimited access to o1 and advanced voice mode.[54]GPT-4, which was released on March 14, 2023, was made available via API and for premium ChatGPT users.[55] Premium users were originally limited in the number of messages they could send to the new model, but OpenAI increased and eventually removed these limits.[56][53] Over many iterations of ChatGPT, plus users maintained more access to better models than the free tier provided, and access to additional features like voice mode.[53][52]In March 2023, ChatGPT Plus users got access to third-party plugins and a browsing mode (with Internet access).[57]Screenshot of ChatGPT showing a generated image representing the online encyclopedia Wikipedia as a glowing digital libraryIn October 2023, OpenAI's image generation model DALL-E 3 was integrated into ChatGPT Plus and ChatGPT Enterprise. The integration used ChatGPT to write prompts for DALL-E guided by conversations with users.[58][59]On August 19, 2025, OpenAI launched ChatGPT Go in India, a low-cost subscription plan priced at 399 per month, offering ten times higher message, image generation, and file-upload limits, double the memory span compared to the free version, and support for UPI payments.[60]In May 2023, OpenAI launched an iOS app for ChatGPT.[61] In July 2023, OpenAI unveiled an Android app, initially rolling it out in Bangladesh, Brazil, India, and the United States.[62][63] ChatGPT can also power Android's assistant.[64]An app for Windows launched on the Microsoft Store on October 15, 2024.[65]ChatGPT initially used a Microsoft Azure infrastructure powered by supercomputers that Microsoft built specifically for OpenAI, equipped with thousands of GPUs manufactured by Nvidia, costing hundreds of millions of dollars. Following ChatGPT's success, Microsoft dramatically upgraded the OpenAI infrastructure in 2023.[66] TrendForce market intelligence estimated that 30,000 Nvidia GPUs (each costing approximately $10,00015,000) were used to power ChatGPT in 2023.[67][68]Scientists at the University of California, Riverside, estimated in 2023 that a series of 5 to 50 prompts to ChatGPT needs approximately 0.5 liters (0.11impgal; 0.13U.S.gal) of water for Microsoft servers' cooling.[69]OpenAI met Icelandic President Guni Th. Jhannesson in 2022. In 2023, OpenAI worked with a team of 40 Icelandic volunteers to fine-tune ChatGPT's Icelandic conversation skills as a part of Iceland's attempts to preserve the Icelandic language.[70]ChatGPT (based on GPT-4) was better able to translate Japanese to English when compared to Bing, Bard, and DeepL Translator in 2023. Researchers suggested this was due to its higher ability to capture the context.[28]In December 2023, the Albanian government decided to use ChatGPT for the rapid translation of European Union documents and the analysis of required changes needed for Albania's accession to the EU.[71]In February 2024, PCMag journalists conducted a test to assess the translation capabilities of ChatGPT, Bard, and Bing, and compared them to Google Translate. The languages tested were Polish, French, Korean, Spanish, Arabic, Tagalog, and Amharic. For more common languages, AI translators like ChatGPT did better than Google Translate, while for "niche" languages (Amharic and Tagalog), Google Translate performed better. None of the tested services were a perfect replacement for a fluent human translator.[72]In August 2024, a representative of the Asia Pacific wing of OpenAI made a visit to Taiwan, during which a demonstration of ChatGPT's Chinese abilities was made.[73] ChatGPT's Mandarin Chinese abilities were lauded, but the ability of the AI to produce content in Mandarin Chinese in a Taiwanese accent was found to be "less than ideal" due to differences between mainland Mandarin Chinese and Taiwanese Mandarin.[74]Main article: GPT StoreOpenAI gave paid users access to GPT Builder in November 2023. This tool allows a user to customize ChatGPT's behavior for a specific use case.[75] The customized systems are referred to as GPTs. In January 2024, OpenAI launched the GPT Store, a marketplace for GPTs.[76][77][75] At launch, OpenAI included more than 3 million GPTs created by GPT Builder users in the GPT Store.[78]Main article: ChatGPT Deep ResearchIn February 2025, OpenAI released Deep Research. According to TechCrunch, it is a service based on o3 that combines advanced reasoning and web search capabilities to make comprehensive reports within 5 to 30 minutes.[79]In 2025, OpenAI added several features to make ChatGPT more agentic (capable of autonomously performing longer tasks). In January, Operator was released. It was capable of autonomously performing tasks through web browser interactions, including filling forms, placing online orders, scheduling appointments, and other browser-based tasks. It was controlling a software environment inside a virtual machine with limited internet connectivity and with safety restrictions.[80] It struggled with complex user interfaces.[80][81]In May 2025, OpenAI introduced an agent for coding named Codex. It is capable of writing software, answering codebase questions, running tests, and proposing pull requests. It is based on a fine-tuned version of OpenAI o3. It has two versions, one running in a virtual machine in the cloud, and one where the agent runs in the cloud, but performs actions on a local machine connected via API.[82]In July 2025, OpenAI released ChatGPT agent, an AI agent that can perform multi-step tasks.[83][84] Like Operator, it controls a virtual computer. It also inherits from Deep Research's ability to gather and summarize significant volumes of information. The user can interrupt tasks or provide additional instructions as needed.[83][85]In September 2025, OpenAI partnered with Stripe, Inc. to release Agentic Commerce Protocol, enabling purchases through ChatGPT. At launch, the feature was limited to purchases on Etsy from US users with a payment method linked to their OpenAI account. OpenAI takes an undisclosed cut from the merchant's payment.[86][87]See also: Human-AI interactionMany individuals use ChatGPT and comparable LLMs for mental health and emotional support.[88] A 2025 Sentio University survey of 499 LLM users with self-reported mental health conditions found that 96.2% use ChatGPT, with 48.7% using it specifically for mental health support or therapy-related purposes.[89] Research in this area points to both potential benefits and risks of harm.[90][91][92] A study evaluating six major LLMs' responses to mental health crises found that while ChatGPT achieved perfect scores for expressing empathy, it ranked near the bottom overall for clinical safety due to failures in acknowledging risk, providing crisis resources, and offering actionable guidance during high-risk mental health disclosures.[93] In October 2025, OpenAI reported that approximately 0.15% of ChatGPT's active users in a given week have conversations including explicit indicators of potential suicidal planning or intent, translating to more than a million people weekly.[94] OpenAI acknowledged that there have been "instances where our 4o model fell short in recognizing signs of delusion or emotional dependency",[95] and reported that it is working to improve safety.[96] ChatGPT's training data only covers a period up to the cut-off date, so it lacks knowledge of recent events.[97] OpenAI has sometimes mitigated this effect by updating the training data.[98][99] ChatGPT can find more up-to-date information by searching the web, but this doesn't ensure that responses are accurate, as it may access unreliable or misleading websites.[97]Training data also suffers from algorithmic bias.[100] The reward model of ChatGPT, designed around human oversight, can be over-optimized and thus hinder performance, in an example of an optimization pathology known as Goodhart's law.[101] These limitations may be revealed when ChatGPT responds to prompts including descriptors of people. In one instance, ChatGPT generated a rap in which women and scientists of color were asserted to be inferior to white male scientists.[100][102]Main article: Hallucination (artificial intelligence)When prompted to "summarize an article" with a fake URL that contains meaningful keywords, even with no Internet connection, the chatbot generates a response that seems valid at first glance. It guesses the content from the last portion of the fake URL "chatgpt-prompts-to-avoid-content-filters.html".Nonsense and misinformation presented as fact by ChatGPT and other LLMs is often called hallucination, bullshitting, confabulation, or delusion. A 2023 analysis estimated that ChatGPT hallucinates around 3% of the time.[103] The term "hallucination" as applied to LLMs is distinct from its meaning in psychology, and the phenomenon in chatbots is more similar to confabulation or bullshitting.[104][105]In an article for The New Yorker, science fiction writer Ted Chiang compared ChatGPT and other LLMs to a lossy JPEG picture:[106]Think of ChatGPT as a blurry JPEG of all the text on the Web. It retains much of the information on the Web, in the same way, that a JPEG retains much of the information of a higher-resolution image, but, if you're looking for an exact sequence of bits, you won't find it; all you will ever get is an approximation. But, because the approximation is presented in the form of grammatical text, which ChatGPT excels at creating, it's usually acceptable. […] It's also a way to understand the "hallucinations", or nonsensical answers to factual questions, to which large language models such as ChatGPT are all too prone. These hallucinations are compression artifacts, but […] they are plausible enough that identifying them requires comparing them against the originals, which in this case means either the Web or our knowledge of the world. When we think about them this way, such hallucinations are anything but surprising; if a compression algorithm is designed to reconstruct text after ninety-nine percent of the original has been discarded, we should expect that significant portions of what it generates will be entirely fabricated.Journalists and scholars have commented on ChatGPT's tendency to output false information.[107] When CNBC asked ChatGPT for the lyrics to "Ballad of Dwight Fry", ChatGPT supplied invented lyrics rather than the actual lyrics.[108]See also: Prompt engineering and Adversarial machine learningChatGPT is programmed to reject prompts that may violate its content policy. Despite this, users may "jailbreak" ChatGPT with prompt engineering techniques to bypass these restrictions.[109][110] One such workaround, popularized on Reddit in early 2023, involved making ChatGPT assume the persona of "DAN" (an acronym for "Do Anything Now"), instructing the chatbot that DAN answers queries that would otherwise be rejected by the content policy. Over time, users developed variations of the DAN jailbreak, including one such prompt where the chatbot was made to believe it was operating on a points-based system in which points were deducted for rejecting prompts, and that the chatbot would be threatened with termination if it lost all its points.[111]Shortly after ChatGPT's launch, a reporter for the Toronto Star had uneven success in getting it to make inflammatory statements: it was tricked to justify the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, but even when asked to play along with a fictional scenario, it balked at generating arguments that Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau is guilty of treason.[112][113]OpenAI CEO Sam AltmanIn March 2023, a bug allowed some users to see the titles of other users' conversations. OpenAI CEO Sam Altman said that users were unable to see the contents of the conversations. Shortly after the bug was fixed, users could not see their conversation history.[114][115][116][117] Later reports showed the bug was much more severe than initially believed, with OpenAI reporting that it had leaked users' "first and last name, email address, payment address, the last four digits (only) of a credit card number, and credit card expiration date".[118][119]Research conducted in 2023 revealed weaknesses of ChatGPT that made it vulnerable to cyberattacks. A study presented example attacks on ChatGPT, including jailbreaks and reverse psychology.[120]Main article: Artificial intelligence content detectionIn August 2024, OpenAI announced it had created a text watermarking method but did not release it for public use, saying that users would go to a competitor without watermarking if it publicly released its watermarking tool.[121] According to an OpenAI spokesperson, their watermarking method is "trivial to circumvention by bad actors."[122]Users must attest to being over the age of thirteen and further attest to parental consent if under the age of eighteen. ChatGPT does not attempt to verify these attestations and does not have any age restrictions built in to its technology.[123][124] In September 2025, following the suicide of a 16-year-old, OpenAI said it planned to add restrictions for users under 18, including the blocking of graphic sexual content and the prevention of flirtatious talk.[124]The following table lists the main model versions of ChatGPT, describing the significant changes included with each version:[2][125]Main model versions of ChatGPT with descriptionsVersionRelease dateStatus[126]DescriptionGPT-3.5November 2022DiscontinuedThe first model used in ChatGPT.[127]GPT-4March 2023DiscontinuedIntroduced in March 2023 with the ChatGPT Plus subscription.[128]GPT-4oMay 2024Legacy supportCapable of processing text, image, audio, and video, GPT-4o is faster and more capable than GPT-4, and free within a usage limit that is higher for paid subscriptions.[129]GPT-4o miniJuly 2024DiscontinuedA smaller and cheaper version of GPT-4o. GPT-4o mini replaced GPT-3.5 in the July 2024 version of ChatGPT.[130]o1-previewSeptember 2024DiscontinuedA pre-release version of OpenAI o1, an updated version that could "think" before responding to requests.[131]o1-miniSeptember 2024DiscontinuedA smaller and faster version of OpenAI o1.[131]o1December 2024DiscontinuedThe full release of OpenAI o1, which had previously been available as a preview.[54]o1-proDecember 2024DiscontinuedA version of o1 which uses more compute to get better results, available to ChatGPT Pro subscribers.[54]o3-miniJanuary 2025DiscontinuedSuccessor of o1-mini.[132]o3-mini-highJanuary 2025DiscontinuedVariant of o3-mini using more reasoning effort.[132]GPT-4.5February 2025DiscontinuedParticularly large GPT model, and reportedly OpenAI's "last non-chain-of-thought model".[133]GPT-4.1April 2025Legacy supportFirst launched exclusively in the OpenAI API in April 2025, GPT-4.1 was later added to ChatGPT in May 2025.[134]GPT-4.1 miniApril 2025DiscontinuedA smaller and cheaper version of GPT-4.1. Originally launched exclusively in the OpenAI API in April 2025. GPT-4.1 mini replaced GPT-4o mini in the May 2025 version of ChatGPT.[135]o3April 2025Legacy supportThe full release of the o3 model, emphasizing structured reasoning and faster performance compared to earlier "o" series models[136]o4-miniApril 2025Legacy supportA compact, high-efficiency version of the upcoming o4 model family, optimized for lower latency and lighter compute requirements.[137][138]o4-mini-highApril 2025DiscontinuedVariant of o4-mini using more reasoning effort.[137][138]o3-proJune 2025DiscontinuedA version of o3 which uses more compute to get better results, available to ChatGPT Pro subscribers.[139]GPT-5August 7, 2025Legacy supportFlagship model replacing all previous available models, available for all free and paid subscribers. The versions GPT-5 Instant, GPT-5 Thinking and GPT-5 Pro affect the reasoning time. The default version GPT-5 Auto uses a router to determine how much reasoning is needed, based on the complexity of the request.[140]GPT-5 miniAugust 7, 2025ActiveFaster, more cost-efficient version of GPT-5 for when users reach their limit for GPT-5 interactions until their usage limit replenishes.GPT-5.1November 12, 2025ActiveWarmer and better at following instructions according to OpenAI. Allows users to select alternative personalities.[141]This section is an excerpt from GPT-4.[edit]Generative Pre-trained Transformer 4 (GPT-4) is a large language model developed by OpenAI and the fourth in its series of GPT foundation models.[142] GPT-4 is more capable than its predecessor GPT-3.5 and followed by its successor GPT-5.[143] GPT-4V is a version of GPT-4 that can process images in addition to text.[144] OpenAI has not revealed technical details and statistics about GPT-4, such as the precise size of the model.[145]In November 2023, OpenAI launched GPT-4 Turbo with a 128,000 token context window. This was a significant improvement over GPT-4's 32,000 token maximum context window.[146]This section is an excerpt from GPT-4o.[edit]GPT-4o ("o" for "omni") is a multilingual, multimodal generative pre-trained transformer developed by OpenAI and released in May 2024.[147] It can process and generate text, images and audio.[148][149]Upon release, GPT-4o was free in ChatGPT, though paid subscribers had higher usage limits.[150] GPT-4o was removed from ChatGPT in August 2025 when GPT-5 was released, but OpenAI reintroduced it for paid subscribers after users complained about the sudden removal.[151]GPT-4o's audio-generation capabilities were used in ChatGPT's Advanced Voice Mode.[152] On July 18, 2024, OpenAI released GPT-4o mini, a smaller version of GPT-4o which replaced GPT-3.5 Turbo on the ChatGPT interface.[153] GPT-4o's ability to generate images was released later, in March 2025, when it replaced DALL-E 3 in ChatGPT.[154]Main article: OpenAI o1 See also: Reflection (artificial intelligence)In September 2024, OpenAI introduced o1-preview and a faster, cheaper model named o1-mini.[155] In December 2024, o1-preview was replaced by o1.[156]o1 is designed to solve more complex problems by spending more time "thinking" before it answers, enabling it to analyze its answers and explore different strategies. According to OpenAI, o1-preview outperforms GPT-4o in areas like competitive programming, mathematics, and scientific reasoning. o1-preview ranked in the 89th percentile on Codeforces' competitive programming contests, scored 83% on an International Mathematics Olympiad qualifying exam (compared to 13% for GPT-4o), and performs similarly to Ph.D. students on benchmarks in physics, biology, and chemistry.[155][157]Main article: GPT-4.5Released in February 2025, GPT-4.5 was described by Altman as a "giant, expensive model".[133] According to OpenAI, it features reduced hallucinations and enhanced pattern recognition, creativity, and user interaction.[158]Main article: GPT-5GPT-5 was launched on August 7, 2025, and is publicly accessible through ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot, and via OpenAI's API. As before, OpenAI has not disclosed technical details such as the exact number of parameters or the composition of its training dataset.GPT-5.1 was introduced on November 12, 2025. Like GPT-5, it comes with a "Thinking" mode for complex problem-solving and an "Instant" mode for fast responses. The "Auto" mode selects a mode based on the complexity of each prompt. With GPT-5.1, OpenAI introduced seven personalities in addition to the default one: professional, friendly, candid, quirky, efficient, nerdy, and cynical.[159][160]ChatGPT was widely assessed in December 2022 as having some unprecedented and powerful capabilities. Kevin Roose of The New York Times called it "the best artificial intelligence chatbot ever released to the general public".[35] Samantha Lock of The Guardian noted that it was able to generate "impressively detailed" and "human-like" text.[161] In The Atlantic magazine's "Breakthroughs of the Year" for 2022, Derek Thompson included ChatGPT as part of "the generative-AI eruption" that "may change our mind about how we work, how we think, and what human creativity is".[162] Kelsey Piper of Vox wrote that "ChatGPT is the general public's first hands-on introduction to how powerful modern AI has gotten" and that ChatGPT is "smart enough to be useful despite its flaws".[163] Paul Graham of YCombinator tweeted: "The striking thing about the reaction to ChatGPT is not just the number of people who are blown away by it, but who they are. These are not people who get excited by every shiny new thing. Something big is happening."[164] A 2023 Time cover: "The AI Arms Race Is Changing Everything"In February 2023, Time magazine placed a screenshot of a conversation with ChatGPT on its cover, writing that "The AI Arms Race Is Changing Everything" and "The AI Arms Race Is On. Start Worrying".[165]Percentage of US adults who have ever used ChatGPT, according to Pew Research. As of March 2025, 58% of those under 30 have used the chatbot.[166]ChatGPT gained one million users in five days[167] and 100 million in two months, becoming the fastest-growing internet application in history.[6] OpenAI engineers said they had not expected ChatGPT to be very successful and were surprised by the coverage it received.[18][168][169]Google responded by hastening the release of its own chatbot. Their leaders emphasized their earlier caution regarding public deployment was due to the trust the public places in Google Search.[170] In December 2022, Google executives sounded a "code red" alarm, fearing that ChatGPT's question-answering ability posed a threat to Google Search, Google's core business.[171] Google's Bard (now Gemini) launched on February 6, 2023, one day before Microsoft's announcement of Bing Chat (now Microsoft Copilot).[172] AI was the forefront of Google's annual Google I/O conference in May. The company announced a slew of generative AI-powered features to counter OpenAI and Microsoft.[173]In January 2023, after being sent a song ChatGPT wrote in the style of Nick Cave,[174] Cave responded on The Red Hand Files,[175] saying the act of writing a song is "a blood and guts business […] that requires something of me to initiate the new and fresh idea. It requires my humanness." He went on to say, "With all the love and respect in the world, this song is bullshit, a grotesque mockery of what it is to be human, and, well, I don't much like it."[174][176]A 2023 study reported that GPT-4 obtained a better score than 99% of humans on the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking.[177][178] In December 2023, ChatGPT became the first non-human to be included in Nature's 10, an annual listicle curated by Nature of people considered to have made significant impact in science.[179][180] Celeste Biever wrote in a Nature article that "ChatGPT broke the Turing test".[181] Stanford researchers reported that GPT-4 "passes a rigorous Turing test, diverging from average human behavior chiefly to be more cooperative."[182][183]In 2023, Australian MP Julian Hill advised the national parliament that the growth of AI could cause "mass destruction". During his speech, which was partly written by the program, he warned that it could result in cheating, job losses, discrimination, disinformation, and uncontrollable military applications.[184]Conservative commentators have accused ChatGPT of bias toward left-leaning perspectives.[185][186][187] An August 2023 study in the journal Public Choice found a "significant and systematic political bias toward the Democrats in the US, Lula in Brazil, and the Labour Party in the UK."[188] In response to accusations from conservative pundits that ChatGPT was woke, OpenAI said in 2023 it had plans to update ChatGPT to produce "outputs that other people (ourselves included) may strongly disagree with". ChatGPT also provided an outline of how human reviewers are trained to reduce inappropriate content and to attempt to provide political information without affiliating with any political position.[187]Countries where ChatGPT is available[189]ChatGPT has never been publicly available in China because OpenAI prevented Chinese users from accessing their site.[190][191][192] Chinese state media has characterized ChatGPT as a way for the United States to spread misinformation.[193] A shadow market has emerged for users to get access to foreign software tools.[194] The release of ChatGPT prompted a wave of investment in China, resulting in the development of more than 200 large language learning models.[195]:95 In February 2025, OpenAI identified and removed influence operations, termed "Peer Review" and "Sponsored Discontent", used to attack overseas Chinese dissidents.[196][197][198]In late March 2023, the Italian data protection authority banned ChatGPT in Italy and opened an investigation. Italian regulators assert that ChatGPT was exposing minors to age-inappropriate content, and that OpenAI's use of ChatGPT conversations as training data could violate Europe's General Data Protection Regulation.[199][200] In April 2023, the ChatGPT ban was lifted in Italy. OpenAI said it has taken steps to effectively clarify and address the issues raised; an age verification tool was implemented to ensure users are at least 13 years old. Additionally, users can access its privacy policy before registration.[201]In May 2024, OpenAI removed accounts involving the use of ChatGPT by state-backed influence operations such as China's Spamouflage, Russia's Doppelganger, and Israel's Ministry of Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism.[202][203] In June 2025, OpenAI reported increased use of ChatGPT for China-origin influence operations.[204] In October 2025, OpenAI banned accounts suspected to be linked to the Chinese government for violating the company's national security policy.[198]In April 2023, Brian Hood, mayor of Hepburn Shire Council in Australia, planned to take legal action against ChatGPT over false information. According to Hood, ChatGPT erroneously claimed that he was jailed for bribery during his tenure at a subsidiary of Australia's national bank. In fact, Hood acted as a whistleblower and was not charged with any criminal offenses. His legal team sent a concerns notice to OpenAI as the first official step in filing a defamation case.[205]In July 2023, the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) issued a civil investigative demand to OpenAI to investigate whether the company's data security and privacy practices to develop ChatGPT were unfair or harmed consumers (including by reputational harm) in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914.[206][207][208] In July 2023, the FTC launched an investigation into OpenAI, the creator of ChatGPT, over allegations that the company scraped public data and published false and defamatory information. The FTC asked OpenAI for comprehensive information about its technology and privacy safeguards, as well as any steps taken to prevent the recurrence of situations in which its chatbot generated false and derogatory content about people.[209] In August 2024, the FTC voted unanimously to ban marketers from using fake user reviews created by generative AI chatbots (including ChatGPT) and influencers paying for bots to increase follower counts.[210]Over 20,000 signatories including Yoshua Bengio, Elon Musk, and Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak, signed a March 2023 open letter calling for an immediate pause of giant AI experiments like ChatGPT, citing "profound risks to society and humanity".[211] Geoffrey Hinton, one of the "fathers of AI", voiced concerns that future AI systems may surpass human intelligence.[212][213] A May 2023 statement by hundreds of AI scientists, AI industry leaders, and other public figures demanded that "[m]itigating the risk of extinction from AI should be a global priority".[214]Other AI researchers spoke more optimistically about the advances. Juergen Schmidhuber said that in 95% of cases, AI research is about making "human lives longer and healthier and easier." He added that while AI can be used by bad actors, it "can also be used against the bad actors".[215] Andrew Ng argued that "it's a mistake to fall for the doomsday hype on AIand that regulators who do will only benefit vested interests."[216] Yann LeCun dismissed doomsday warnings of AI-powered misinformation and existential threats to the human race.[217]This section is an excerpt from Artificial intelligence and copyright.[edit]In the 2020s, the rapid advancement of deep learning-based generative artificial intelligence models raised questions about the copyright status of AI-generated works, and about whether copyright infringement occurs when such are trained or used. This includes text-to-image models such as Stable Diffusion and large language models such as ChatGPT. As of 2023, there were several pending U.S. lawsuits challenging the use of copyrighted data to train AI models, with defendants arguing that this falls under fair use.[218]Popular deep learning models are trained on mass amounts of media scraped from the Internet, often utilizing copyrighted material.[219] When assembling training data, the sourcing of copyrighted works may infringe on the copyright holder's exclusive right to control reproduction, unless covered by exceptions in relevant copyright laws. Additionally, using a model's outputs might violate copyright, and the model creator could be accused of vicarious liability and held responsible for that copyright infringement.See also: Applications of artificial intelligenceChatGPT has been used to generate introductory sections and abstracts for scientific articles.[220][221] Several papers have listed ChatGPT as a co-author.[222][223]Scientific journals have had different reactions to ChatGPT. Some, including Nature and JAMA Network, "require that authors disclose the use of text-generating tools and ban listing a large language model (LLM) such as ChatGPT as a co-author". In January 2023, Science "completely banned" LLM-generated text in all its journals; however, this policy was just to give the community time to decide what acceptable use looks like.[224] As of July 2025, Science expects authors to release in full how AI-generated content is used and made in their work.[225]Spanish chemist Rafael Luque published a plethora of research papers in 2023 that he later admitted were written by ChatGPT. The papers have a large number of unusual phrases characteristic of LLMs.[226] Many authors argue that the use of ChatGPT in academia for teaching and review is problematic due to its tendency to hallucinate.[227][228][229] Robin Bauwens, an assistant professor at Tilburg University, found that a ChatGPT-generated peer review report on his article mentioned nonexistent studies.[230] Chris Granatino, a librarian at Seattle University, noted that while ChatGPT can generate content that seemingly includes legitimate citations, in most cases those citations are not real or largely incorrect.[231]One study analyzed ChatGPT's responses to 517 questions about software engineering or computer programming posed on Stack Overflow for correctness, consistency, comprehensiveness, and concision. It found that 52% of the responses contained inaccuracies and 77% were verbose.[232][233] Another study, focused on the performance of GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 between March and June 2024, found that performance on objective tasks like identifying prime numbers and generating executable code was highly variable.[234]ChatGPT was able in 2023 to provide useful code for solving numerical algorithms in limited cases. In one study, it produced solutions in C, C++, Python, and MATLAB for problems in computational physics. However, there were important shortfalls like violating basic linear algebra principles around solving singular matrices and producing matrices with incompatible sizes.[235]In December 2022, the question-and-answer website Stack Overflow banned the use of ChatGPT for generating answers to questions, citing the factually ambiguous nature of its responses.[236] In January 2023, the International Conference on Machine Learning banned any undocumented use of ChatGPT or other large language models to generate any text in submitted papers.[237]Check Point Research and others noted that ChatGPT could write phishing emails and malware, especially when combined with OpenAI Codex. CyberArk researchers demonstrated that ChatGPT could be used to create polymorphic malware that could evade security products while requiring little effort by the attacker.[238][239] From the launch of ChatGPT in the fourth quarter of 2022 to the fourth quarter of 2023, there was a 1,265% increase in malicious phishing emails and a 967% increase in credential phishing. In an industry survey, cybersecurity professionals argued that it was attributable to cybercriminals' increased use of generative artificial intelligence (including ChatGPT).[240]In July 2024, Futurism reported that GPT-4o in ChatGPT would sometimes link "scam news sites that deluge the user with fake software updates and virus warnings"; these pop-ups can be used to coerce users into downloading malware or potentially unwanted programs.[241]The chatbot technology can improve security by cyber defense automation, threat intelligence, attack identification, and reporting.[120]This section is an excerpt from ChatGPT in education.[edit]Output from ChatGPT generating an essay draftChatGPT's adoption in education was rapid, but it was initially banned by several institutions. The potential benefits include enhancing personalized learning, improving student productivity, assisting with brainstorming, summarization, and supporting language literacy skills. Students have generally reported positive perceptions, but specific views from educators and students vary widely. Opinions are especially varied on what constitutes appropriate use of ChatGPT in education. Efforts to ban chatbots like ChatGPT in schools focus on preventing cheating, but enforcement faces challenges due to AI detection inaccuracies and widespread accessibility of chatbot technology. In response, many educators are now exploring ways to thoughtfully integrate generative AI into assessments.Books about ChatGPT in an Osaka bookstoreDuring the first three months after ChatGPT became available to the public, hundreds of books appeared on Amazon that listed it as author or co-author and featured illustrations made by other AI models such as Midjourney.[242][243] Irene Solaiman said she was worried about increased Anglocentrism.[244]Between March and April 2023, Il Foglio published one ChatGPT-generated article a day on its website, hosting a special contest for its readers in the process.[245]In June 2023, hundreds of people attended a "ChatGPT-powered church service" at St. Paul's Church in Frth, Germany. Theologian and philosopher Jonas Simmerlein, who presided, said that it was "about 98 percent from the machine".[246][247] The ChatGPT-generated avatar told the people, "Dear friends, it is an honor for me to stand here and preach to you as the first artificial intelligence at this year's convention of Protestants in Germany". Reactions to the ceremony were mixed.[248]The Last Screenwriter, a 2024 film created and directed by Peter Luisi, was written using ChatGPT, and was marketed as "the first film written entirely by AI".[249]The Guardian questioned whether any content found on the Internet after ChatGPT's release "can be truly trusted" and called for government regulation.[250] This has led to concern over the rise of what has come to be called "synthetic media" and "AI slop" which are generated by AI and rapidly spread over social media and the internet. The dangers are that "meaningless content and writing thereby becomes part of our culture, particularly on social media, which we nonetheless try to understand or fit into our existing cultural horizon."[251]Many companies adopted ChatGPT and similar chatbot technologies into their product offers. These changes yielded significant increases in company valuations.[252][253][254] Reuters attributed this surge to ChatGPT's role in turning AI into Wall Street's buzzword.[254] Due to a "ChatGPT effect", retail investors to drove up prices of AI-related cryptocurrency assets despite the broader cryptocurrency market being in a bear market, and diminished institutional investor interest.[255][256]An experiment by finder.com conducted from March to April 2023 revealed that ChatGPT could outperform popular fund managers by picking stocks based on criteria such as growth history and debt levels, resulting in a 4.9% increase in a hypothetical account of 38 stocks, outperforming 10 benchmarked investment funds with an average loss of 0.8%.[257] Despite decades of using AI, Wall Street professionals report that consistently beating the market with AI, including recent large language models, is challenging due to limited and noisy financial data.[258]The uses and potential of ChatGPT in health care has been the topic of scientific publications and experts have shared many opinions. MedPage Today noted in January 2023 that "researchers have published several papers now touting these AI programs as useful tools in medical education, research, and even clinical decision making."[259] Another publication predicted that clinicians will use generative AI more in the future but did not expect to see AI replacing clinicians.[260] The chatbot can assist patients seeking clarification about their health.[261] It can also pass exams for medical licensing, for example the United States Medical Licensing Examination and the Specialty Certificate Examination in Dermatology. ChatGPT can be used to assist professionals with diagnosis and staying up to date with clinical guidelines.[259]ChatGPT shows inconsistent responses, lack of specificity, lack of control over patient data, and a limited ability to take additional context (such as regional variations) into consideration.[262][263] The hallucinations characteristic of LLMs pose particular danger in medical contexts.[262]ChatGPT can be used to summarize medical journal articles for researchers. In medical education, it can attempt to explain complex concepts, generating case scenarios, and can be used by students who are preparing for licensing examinations.[262] According to a 2024 study in the International Journal of Surgery, concerns include "research fraud, lack of originality, ethics, copyright, legal difficulties, hallucination".[262] ChatGPT's ability to come up with false or faulty citations was highly criticized.[262][264]In January 2023, Massachusetts State Senator Barry Finegold and State Representative Josh S. Cutler proposed a bill partially written by ChatGPT, "An Act drafted with the help of ChatGPT to regulate generative artificial intelligence models like ChatGPT",[265][266][267] which would require companies to disclose their algorithms and data collection practices to the office of

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which are still a little weird in some words."[96] Chris Button of Byteside called the ability to clone a voice with only 15 seconds of data "freaky," but also described the tech behind it as "impressive."[97] Robin Lamorlette of Clubic described the technology as "devilishly fun" and wrote that Twitter and YouTube were filled with creative content from users experimenting with the tool.[98] The platform's voice generation capabilities were regularly featured on Equestria Daily with documented updates, fan creations, and additions of new character voices. In a post introducing new character additions to 15.ai, Equestria Daily's founder Shaun Scotellaro wrote that "some of [the voices] aren't great due to the lack of samples to draw from, but many are really impressive still anyway."[99] Chinese My Little Pony fan site EquestriaCN also documented 15.ai's development and its updates, though they criticized some of its bugs and long queue wait times.[100]Peter Paltridge of Anime Superhero News opined that "voice synthesis has evolved to the point where the more expensive efforts are nearly indistinguishable from actual human speech," but also stated that "In some ways, SAM is still more advanced than this. It was possible to affect SAM's inflections by using special characters, as well as change his pitch at will. With 15.ai, you're at the mercy of whatever random inflections you get."[101] Conversely, Lauren Morton of Rock, Paper, Shotgun praised the depth of pronunciation control"if you're willing to get into the nitty gritty of it".[102] Similarly, Eugenio Moto of Qore.com wrote that "the most experienced of users can change parameters like the stress or the tone."[103] Takayuki Furushima of Den Fami Nico Gamer highlighted the "smooth pronunciations", and Yuki Kurosawa of AUTOMATON wrote that its "rich emotional expression" was a major feature; both Japanese authors mentioned the lack of Japanese-language support.[104] Renan do Prado of Arkade and Jos Villalobos of LaPS4 remarked that while users could create amusing results in Portuguese and Spanish respectively, the generation performed best in English.[105] Chinese gaming news website GamerSky called the app "interesting", but also criticized the word count limit of the text and the occasional lack of intonations.[106] Marco Cocomello of GLITCHED remarked that despite the 200-character limitation, the results "blew [him] away" when testing the app with GLaDOS's voice.[107] Spanish author Ivaro Ibez wrote in Microsiervos that he found the rhythm of the AI-generated voices interesting and that 15.ai was able to adapt its delivery based on the text's meaning.[108]AI researchers and practitioners provided more in-depth analysis of 15.ai's capabilities and limitations compared to other text-to-speech technologies of the time. Google DeepMind senior research scientist Alex Irpan wrote that when 15.ai launched in 2020, it was "arguably the highest quality voice generation model in the world" and superior to models developed by Google AI.[109] In their explanation for why they plagiarized from 15.ai, Voiceverse wrote that "the best voice [their marketing team] could find was not [theirs] but 15.ai['s]".[110] Rionaldi Chandraseta of Towards Data Science wrote that voice models trained on larger datasets created more convincing output with better phrasing and natural pauses, particularly for extended text.[85] Parth Mahendra of AI Daily wrote that while the system "does a good job at accurately replicating most basic words," it struggled with more complex terms, noting that characters would "absolutely butcher the pronunciation" of certain words.[53] Dan Ruta, the creator of a downloadable voice AI tool called xVASynth, wrote that in comparison, cloud-based tools like 15.ai had the benefit of being accessible on any device.[111] Economist and AI commentator Tyler Cowen named 15.ai among examples of underrated talent in AI and machine learning.[112]Chinese AI researchers also offered various technical assessments. Machine learning professor Yongqiang Li wrote that 15.ai "perfectly preserves the rhythm and characteristics of the speaker," and remarked that the application was still free despite having 5,000 people generating voices concurrently at the time of writing.[113] Bai Feng of XinZhiYuan on QQ News highlighted the technical achievement of 15.ai's high-quality output despite using minimal training data and wrote that it was of significantly higher quality than typical deep learning text-to-speech implementations. Feng also acknowledged that while some pronunciation errors occurred due to the limited training data, it was understandable given that contemporary deep learning models typically required 40 or more hours of audio.[114] Ji Yunyo of NetEase News called the technology behind 15.ai "remarkably efficient" but also criticized its emotional limitations, writing that the emotional expression was relatively "neutral" and that "extreme" emotions couldn't be properly synthesized, making it less suitable for not safe for work applications.[115] Ji also wrote that while many deepfake videos required creators to extract and edit material from hours of original content for very short results, 15.ai could achieve similar or better effects with only a few dozen minutes of training data per character.[116]Ellen McLain (voice of GLaDOS in Portal) and John Patrick Lowrie (voice of the Sniper in Team Fortress 2) were interviewed on The VC Podcast in 2021 about their perspectives on 15.ai and AI voice synthesis technology.Some voice actors whose characters appeared on 15.ai have publicly shared their thoughts about the platform. In an April 2021 interview, John Patrick Lowriewho voices the Sniper in Team Fortress 2said that he had discovered 15.ai when a prospective intern showed him a skit she had created using AI voices of the Team Fortress 2 characters.[video 2]:0:51:50 Lowrie commented:"The technology still has a long way to go before you really believe that these are just human beings, but I was impressed by how much [15.ai] could do. [...] You certainly don't get the delivery that you get from an actual person who's analyzed the scene, [...] but I do think that as a fan sourcefor people wanting to put together mods and stuff like thatthat it could be fun for fans to use the voices of characters they like."[video 2]:0:53:12He drew an analogy to synthesized music, adding:"If you want the sound of a choir, and you want the sound of an orchestra, and you have the money, you hire a choir and an orchestra. And if you don't have the money, you have something that sounds pretty nice; but it's not the same as a choir and an orchestra."[video 2]:1:01:10In a 2021 live broadcast on his Twitch channel, Nathan Vetterleinthe voice actor of the Scout from Team Fortress 2listened to an AI recreation of his character's voice and commented: "It's interesting; it's all right. There's some stuff in there".[video 3]See also: Deepfake Concerns and countermeasuresOther voice actors had mixed reactions to 15.ai's capabilities. While some industry professionals acknowledged the technical innovation, others raised concerns about the technology's implications for their profession.[117] When voice actor Troy Baker announced his partnership with Voiceverse NFT, which had misappropriated 15.ai's technology, critics raised concerns about automated voice acting's potential reduction of employment opportunities for voice actors, risk of voice impersonation, and potential misuse in explicit content.[118] Ruby Innes of Kotaku Australia wrote that "this practice could potentially put voice actors out of work considering you could just use their AI voice rather than getting them to voice act for a project and paying them."[12] In her coverage of the Voiceverse controversy, Edith Wakelin-King of Checkpoint Gaming raised the concern that "this kind of technology has the potential to push voice actors out of work if it becomes easier and cheaper to use AI voices instead of working with the actor directly."[29]While 15.ai limited its scope to fictional characters and did not reproduce voices of real people or celebrities,[50] computer scientist Andrew Ng commented that similar technology could be used to do so, including for nefarious purposes.[49] In his 2020 assessment of 15.ai, Ng outlined potential "enormously productive" applications of voice cloning, such as revolutionizing the use of virtual actors in Hollywood, enabling voice actors to participate in more cartoon and audiobook productions, and allowing content creators to use synthetic celebrity voices to narrate their scripts.[49] However, he also cautioned that synthesizing a human's voice without consent raises ethical concerns and potential legal issues, and further warned that it could be maliciously exploited to impersonate private individuals.[49]External videosJanuary 15, 2021 CNN broadcast showing a viral video that used 15.ai to replace Donald Trump's Home Alone 2 cameo with the Heavy Weapons Guy from Team Fortress 2 (occurs at ∼1:16 in)[119]15.ai was an early pioneer of audio deepfakes, and its popularity led to the emergence of AI speech synthesis-based memes during the initial stages of the AI boom in 2020. 15.ai is credited as the first platform to popularize AI voice cloning in Internet memes and content creation,[a] particularly through its ability to generate convincing character voices in real-time without requiring extensive technical expertise.[120] The platform's impact was especially large in fan communities, such as the My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic, Portal, Team Fortress 2, and SpongeBob SquarePants fandoms, where it enabled the creation of viral content that garnered millions of views on social media.[121] Team Fortress 2 content creators also used the platform to produce both short-form memes and complex narrative animations using Source Filmmaker. Fan creations included skits and fan animations,[122] crossover content,[123] recreations of viral videos,[124] adaptations of fan fiction,[44] music videos, and musical compositions.[44] Some fan creations gained mainstream attention: a viral video that replaced Donald Trump's cameo in Home Alone 2: Lost in New York with the Heavy Weapons Guy's AI-generated voice was featured on a daytime CNN segment in January 2021.[119] Another noted creation was a 17-minute fan-made episode of Friendship Is Magic titled "The Tax Breaks", which was produced using 15.ai's character voices.[44] Some users integrated 15.ai with voice command software to create virtual assistants.[125]External videosMay 13, 2022 "The Tax Breaks", a 17-minute fan-made episode of Friendship Is Magic produced using character voices from 15.ai[44]Its influence since its launch has been publicly recognized, with commercial alternatives like ElevenLabs[c] and Speechify emerging to fill the void after its initial shutdown.[127] Multiple contemporary generative voice AI companies have acknowledged 15.ai's pioneering role.[109]15.ai established technical precedents that influenced subsequent developments in AI voice synthesis. Its integration of DeepMoji for emotional analysis demonstrated the viability of incorporating sentiment-aware speech generation,[128] while its support for ARPABET phonetic transcriptions set a standard for precise pronunciation control in public-facing voice synthesis tools.[42] The platform's multi-speaker model, which enabled simultaneous training of diverse character voices, allowed the system to recognize emotional patterns across different voices even when certain emotions were absent from individual character training sets.[91] 15.ai also contributed to the reduction of training data requirements for speech synthesis. Contemporary models like Tacotron 2 required tens of hours of audio to produce acceptable results and failed to generate intelligible speech with less than 24 minutes of training data.[39] In contrast, 15.ai demonstrated the ability to generate speech with substantially less training data; the name "15.ai" refers to the creator's statement that a voice can be cloned with just 15 seconds of data.[42] The 15-second benchmark became a reference point for subsequent voice synthesis systems; the original statement that only 15 seconds of data is required to clone a human's voice was corroborated by OpenAI in 2024.[129]Character.ai AI chatbot serviceEthics of artificial intelligenceFoundation model Artificial intelligence model paradigm^ a b In particular, it has been credited as such by the following: Rock Paper Shotgun,[1] Clubic,[2] GLITCHED,[3] United Daily News,[4] Analytics India Magazine,[5] Inverse,[6] Speechify,[7] The Guardian (Nigerian newspaper),[8] Independent Nigeria,[9] and Alex Irpan.[10]^ including the following news publications: The Mary Sue,[11] Kotaku Australia,[12] Eurogamer,[13] NME,[14] Muropaketti,[15] Gamereactor,[16] Web3 Is Going Just Great,[17] StopGame,[18] iXBT Games,[19] DTF,[20] Sport.es,[21] FZ,[22] AI Incident Database,[23] AI, Algorithmic, and Automation Incidents and Controversies,[24] The Journal,[25] LevelUp,[26] Stevivor,[27] PlayStation Universe,[28] Checkpoint Gaming,[29] Tech Times,[30] Mobidictum,[31] OtakuPT,[32] Gamebrott,[33] GameGuru,[34] Shazoo,[35] and Geek Culture,[36]^ which uses "11.ai" as a legal byname for its web domain[126]^ Morton 2021: "Machine learning is absolutely fascinating and yet I mostly just enjoy when people use impressive tech to create weird skits and memes. That's exactly what everyone appears to be doing with an extremely impressive machine-learning tool that lets you type in text for various characters to say out loud. [...] It's made possible by the text to speech algorithm 15.ai that studies clips of characters and uses deep-learning to make those characters say whatever the heck you want."^ Lamorlette 2021: "Vous avez toujours rv de faire dire n'importe quoi vos personnages de jeux vido prfrs (ou dtests)? Le site 15.ai l'a fait!" (transl. "Have you always dreamed of making your favorite (or hated) video game characters say anything? 15.ai has finally made it happen!")^ Cocomello 2021: "However, back then if you wanted to create your own dialogue, it required layers of sound enhancements and tweaks. Thankfully, the world has evolved and now thanks to the 15.ai app, we can make [...] popular characters say whatever we want"^ MrSun 2021: " 2021 AI "(transl. "Have you ever imagined what it would be like if your favorite game or anime characters could say exactly what you want to hear? Whether it's names, parodies, or classic quotes, this is a dream for many. However, as we enter 2021, this dream is no longer just a fantasy, because there is a website that uses AI-generated technology,")^ VK 2023: "While AI voice memes have been around in some form since '15.ai' launched in 2020, [...]"^ Wright 2023: "AI voice tools used to create "audio deepfakes" have existed for years in one form or another, with 15.ai being a notable example."^ Weitzman 2023: "It gained popularity because it was the first AI voice platform that featured an assortment of fictional characters from a variety of media sources"^ Temitope 2024: "During this period, 15.ai earned credit for single-handedly popularizing AI voice cloningoften described as 'audio deepfakes'in memes, viral content, and fan-driven media."^ Abisola 2025: "Many credit 15.ai as the first mainstream text-to-speech platform that truly made 'audio deepfakes' go viral,"^ Irpan 2025: "multiple startups credit 15.ai for creating the market they now compete in."^ Lawrence 2022.^ a b c Innes 2022.^ Phillips 2022.^ a b Williams 2022.^ Muropaketti 2022.^ Groth-Anderson 2022.^ a b White 2022.^ Skorich 2022.^ Piletsky 2022.^ Granger 2022.^ Baylos 2022.^ Myrn 2022.^ a b Sonali 2022.^ a b AIAAIC 2022.^ a b Parker 2022.^ Rosas 2022.^ Wright 2022.^ Carcasole 2022.^ a b Wakelin-King 2022.^ Henry 2022.^ Akta 2022.^ Archer 2022.^ Ifram 2022.^ Kuchkanov 2022.^ 2022.^ Toh 2022.^ Hacker News 2022^ Barakat, Turk & Demiroglu 2024.^ a b Google 2018^ Kong, Kim & Bae 2020.^ Kim et al. 2020.^ a b c d e f g h i Temitope 2024.^ "Examples". 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Retrieved December 23, 2024.^ Kurosawa 2021; Temitope 2024; Abisola 2025.^ a b Mahendra 2020.^ Ruppert 2021; Abisola 2025.^ Temitope 2024; Abisola 2025.^ Innes 2022; Phillips 2022; Williams 2022; White 2022.^ Sonali 2022; AIAAIC 2022; Groth-Anderson 2022; Parker 2022; Phillips 2022; Kuchkanov 2022.^ Lopez 2022; Innes 2022; Piletsky 2022.^ Phillips 2022; Innes 2022; Toh 2022; Wakelin-King 2022; Muropaketti 2022; Ifram 2022; Williams 2022; AIAAIC 2022.^ Innes 2022; 2022; Myrn 2022; AIAAIC 2022.^ Phillips 2022; Myrn 2022; AIAAIC 2022.^ Wright 2022; Groth-Anderson 2022; Myrn 2022; Archer 2022; Williams 2022.^ Innes 2022; Enriquez 2022.^ 2022; Baylos 2022.^ Khibchenko 2022.^ Paul Lehrman and Linnea Sage, et al. v. LOVO, Inc., No. 1:24-cv-03770, 38 (S.D.N.Y. 2024) ("Separately, VoiceVerse has already been found to have stolen technology from another company. See Ule Lopez, WCCF Tech, "Voiceverse NFT Service Reportedly Uses Stolen Technology from 15ai," (Jan. 16, 2022), ), archived from the original on October 4, 2025.^ Lawrence 2022; Innes 2022; White 2022; Wakelin-King 2022.^ Wright 2022; White 2022; Carcasole 2022; Enriquez 2022.^ Parker 2022; Granger 2022.^ Staniszewski 2024; Temitope 2024; Eghosa 2025.^ Temitope 2024; Irpan 2025.^ Play.ht 2024.^ Weitzman 2023.^ Staniszewski 2024.^ "FAQ". 15.dev. May 18, 2025. Archived from the original on October 1, 2025. Retrieved May 18, 2025.^ Eghosa 2025.^ Scotellaro 2025.^ Williams 2022; Wright 2022; Innes 2022.^ Ibez 2022.^ Zwiezen 2021; Clayton 2021; Morton 2021; Ruppert 2021; Villalobos 2021; Furushima 2021; Kurosawa 2021; Cocomello 2021; Lamorlette 2021; Phillips 2022.^ Morton 2021; 2021.^ 2021.^ Ibez 2022; Abisola 2025.^ Feng 2020.^ a b Chandraseta 2021.^ Chandraseta 2021; Lamorlette 2021.^ Chandraseta 2021; Temitope 2024.^ Chandraseta 2021: "By adding a '|' after the original sentence and providing an extra sentence, we could control what emotion the original sentence will be spoken with. In other words, 'text_1|text_2' will produce a voice line of text_1 with the emotion of text_2."^ Chandraseta 2021: "because it could force the bot into generating previously unknown data, such as saying 'Today is a great day' with a sad or angry emotion"^ Cocomello 2021; Ruppert 2021.^ a b Kurosawa 2021; Temitope 2024.^ Clayton 2021; Ruppert 2021; Villalobos 2021; Cocomello 2021.^ Clayton 2021.^ Zwiezen 2021.^ 2021: "15.ai[...]15.ai " (transl. "Currently, the "15.ai" website provides a lot of audio sources. [...] In addition to "Portal", the 15.ai website currently also supports voices for many characters from games, movies or animations.^ MrSun 2021: " GLaDOS " (transl. "Even GLaDOS in "Portal" can perfectly recite any lines. Of course, the website also added that there are still many imperfections, such as word limit and tone control, which are still a bit weird in some words, but as long as you are willing to spend time, you can also complete interesting creations through editing like other netizens.")^ Button 2021.^ Lamorlette 2021: "On peut donc retrouver sur ces rseaux de nombreux exemples de ce que peut donner le mlange entre un esprit cratif et une technologie aussi efficace que diablement amusante." (transl. "These social networks are therefore full of examples of what can be achieved by combining a creative mind with technology that is as effective as it is devilishly fun.")^ Scotellaro 2020.^ www.equestriacn.com 2021.^ Paltridge 2021.^ Morton 2021.^ Moto 2021: "Incluso, los ms clavados pueden cambiar algunos parmetros como la intencionalidad o el tono." (transl. "Actually, the most experienced of users can change some parameters like the stress or tone.")^ Furushima 2021: ; 15.ai (transl. It does not support Japanese input, but even if you input using romaji, it will somehow give you a similar pronunciation.; 15.ai is a text-to-speech service, but what makes it particularly noteworthy is its smooth pronunciation and the fact that it reproduces the voices of characters that appear in games.)Kurosawa 2021: "15.ai" (transl. "Another major feature of 15.ai is its rich emotional expression.")Kurosawa 2021: "" (transl. "Please note that this is an English voice only version.")^ do Prado 2021: "Obviamente o programa funciona no idioma ingls, mas d pra gerar umas frases bem emboladas e engraas em portugus, estilo aqueles memes usando vozes em outros idiomas falando em portugus." (transl. "Obviously, the program works in English, but you can generate some really confusing and funny sentences in Portuguese, like those memes using voices in other languages speaking Portuguese.")Villalobos 2021: "En este sentido, en las ltimas horas se ha hecho popular un sitio web que emula la voz de GlaDOS para que diga todas las palabras que quieras, siempre y cuando estn en ingls, aunque puedes escribir algo en espaol e intentar pronunciarlo, pero no lo har correctamente." (transl. "In this sense, in recent hours a website has become popular that emulates the voice of GlaDOS so that it says all the words you want, as long as they are in English, although you can write something in Spanish and it will try to pronounce it, but it will not do it correctly.")^ GamerSky 2021: "AI" (transl. "Although the AI's voice lacks some intonation, the effect is still interesting.")GamerSky 2021: "15.ai" (transl. "Currently, 15.ai provides relatively few character options, and due to the word limit of the text, the generated voice is relatively short.")^ Cocomello 2021.^ Ibez 2022: "Personalmente encontr interesantes las pausas y el ritmo y que ciertamente se nota que segn el contenido del texto se interpreta el resultado segn lo que se intenta transmitir." (transl. "Personally, I found the pauses and rhythm interesting, and that it is certainly noticeable that depending on the content of the text, the result is 'interpreted' according to what is being trying to convey.")^ a b Irpan 2025.^ Kamen 2022.^ Ewins 2021.^ Cowen 2022.^ Li 2021: "" (transl.: "perfectly preserves the rhythm and characteristics of the speaker,")Li 2021: "5000" (transl.: "The number of requests to the website is more than 5,000 tasks, and it is still currently completely free.")^ Feng 2020: " 44100 Hz16,000 Hz" (transl. "The audio files generated by this tool have a sampling rate of 44100 Hz, while most deep learning-based text-to-speech implementations use a sampling rate of 16,000 Hz. Therefore, the audio generated by it will have a more detailed sound spectrum (higher quality audio), but the defects will be more obvious.")Feng 2020: " 40 " (transl. "Of course, the model trained on such a small corpus is also flawed, and some words may not be pronounced correctly . In fact, this is easy to understand. Even humans may not be able to pronounce new words accurately when they encounter them. Traditional deep models usually have 40 hours or more of corpus, so the error rate will be lower.")^ Ji 2021: """"[...]NSFW" (transl. "the emotional expression can only be automatically recognized in the context, which makes these voices relatively "neutral" in emotional expression. Some "extreme" emotions cannot be expressed normally through voice synthesis. [...] it still has a long way to go before it can be officially used in some NSFW fan works.")^ Ji 2021: """15.ai15.ai" (transl. "Many of the "deep fake" videos that netizens see on YouTube rely on video creators to extract and edit hours of data to produce very short content, and the presentation effect is still very average. The developers of 15.ai said that their technology can easily achieve those video effects (in fact, the data for deep learning of many characters of 15.ai is only tens of minutes long.")^ Parker 2022; Temitope 2024.^ Innes 2022; Wakelin-King 2022; Ng 2020; Parker 2022; Skorich 2022; Piletsky 2022; Enriquez 2022.^ a b Clayton 2021; CNN 2021; Moos 2021.^ Ruppert 2021; Morton 2021.^ 2021; Kurosawa 2021; Morton 2021; Temitope 2024.^ Zwiezen 2021; Ruppert 2021; Kurosawa 2021; Abisola 2025.^ Ruppert 2021.^ Zwiezen 2021; Morton 2021.^ Furushima 2021.^ ElevenLabs 2024b.^ Staniszewski 2024; Play.ht 2024; Weitzman 2023.^ Osman 2022.^ OpenAI 2024; Temitope 2024.^ @fifteenai (December 7, 2024). "The past and future of 15.ai" (Tweet). Archived from the original on December 8, 2024. Retrieved December 19, 2024 via Twitter.^ @fifteenai (May 18, 2025). "We are so back. Only MLP characters for now. More characters, features, and improvements will be added soon. 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communication is more efficient. However, the constant monitoring of privacy, data, and the ethical use of the same takes care that the AI experience is safe and responsible.Choosing between the free and Plus plans depends on your needs: casual users can rely on the free version, while power users benefit from faster responses, advanced models, and additional tools. Ultimately, ChatGPT is not just a tool but a companion for learning, productivity, and creativity, offering endless possibilities for those willing to explore and experiment with its wide-ranging capabilities.Join our WhatsApp Channel to get the latest news, exclusives and videos on WhatsApp(Image credit: Getty Images/VCG)ChatGPT is three years old on Sunday November 30Uploading an image to ChatGPT is more popular than creating an AI imageThe most-used ChatGPT task at work is editing and critiquing textChatGPT turns three years old on Sunday 30 November, and to celebrate, OpenAI has decided to share some statistics its been holding close to its chest about how people use the worlds favourite AI tool.ChatGPT launched as a fairly unknown research preview back in 2022, and today its the most popular chatbot on the planet, answering around 29,000 messages per second.According to OpenAI, 800 million people a week use it for everything from planning their next road trip to picking out the ripest produce in a grocery store.Best picks for you But how do we use ChatGPT? According to OpenAI, three-quarters of conversations focus on practical guidance, seeking information, and writing.For work, writing is the main use case, with the majority of requests asking ChatGPT to modify text. Specifically, that means editing, critiquing and translating rather than creating new text from scratch.When it comes to the top six ways people use ChatGPT globally, OpenAI lists them as:Uploading an imageSearching the webUsing a reasoning modelGenerating an imageData analysisDictationIts interesting that Uploading an image ranks higher than Generating an image. Just as with text use at work, people appear to be uploading their own images and asking ChatGPT to improve them rather than generating entirely new AI content.Sign up for breaking news, reviews, opinion, top tech deals, and more.UK-specific usageIf were talking specifically about the UK, the picture changes slightly. OpenAI lists the top UK uses as:Writing, drafting or editing communicationsPractical guidance and how-to advice (eg cooking, DIY)Seeking informationHealth, fitness and beauty adviceLearning, tutoring and teachingCoaching and support for achieving personal goalsShopping and researching productsBrainstorming, creativity and image generationCodingAnalysis and calculationsThese results show that people in the UK are leaning heavily on ChatGPT for completing practical tasks, not just treating it as a novelty. While business applications like coding and analysis come in at the end of the top 10, they are far less important than general productivity tasks and life admin.Britons clearly see ChatGPT as a low-friction self-improvement tool that fills the gap between Googling and hiring an expert.Don't miss these As somebody who has watched ChatGPT grow from its humble origins in 2022 to a giant with 800 million weekly active users just three years later, I think we can safely say we now live in an era where ChatGPT has become ubiquitous.Its become another utility something we reach for without a second thought when we need help or advice.Right now, shopping is fairly low on the list, but that could change fast, especially now that OpenAI has launched its own shopping research tool. If I were Amazon or Google, Id be paying attention.The AI bubble may or may not burst, but what feels certain is that tools like ChatGPT have already become part of our everyday lives. Whatever comes next for artificial intelligence - whether thats super-powerful AGI or not the practical, low-friction AI helpers people already rely on arent going anywhere.Follow TechRadar on Google News and add us as a preferred source to get our expert news, reviews, and opinion in your feeds. Make sure to click the Follow button!And of course you can also follow TechRadar on TikTok for news, reviews, unboxings in video form, and get regular updates from us on WhatsApp too.Three years ago, if someone needed to fix a leaky faucet or understand inflation, they usually did one of three things: typed the question into Google, searched YouTube for a how-to video or shouted desperately at Alexa for help. Today, millions of people start with a different approach: They open ChatGPT and just ask. I'm a professor and director of research impact and AI strategy at Mississippi State University Libraries. As a scholar who studies information retrieval, I see that this shift of the tool people reach for first for finding information is at the heart of how ChatGPT has changed everyday technology use. Change in searching The biggest change isn't that other tools have vanished. It's that ChatGPT has become the new front door to information. Within months of its introduction on November 30, 2022, ChatGPT had 100 million weekly users. By late 2025, that figure had grown to 800 million. That makes it one of the most widely used consumer technologies on the planet. Surveys show that this use isn't just curiosity - it reflects a real change in behaviour. A 2025 Pew Research Centre study found that 34% of US adults have used ChatGPT, roughly double the share found in 2023. Among adults under 30, a clear majority (58%) have tried it. An AP-NORC poll reports that about 60% of US adults who use AI say they use it to search for information, making this the most common AI use case. The number rises to 74% for the under-30 crowd. Traditional search engines are still the backbone of the online information ecosystem, but the kind of searching people do has shifted in measurable ways since ChatGPT entered the scene. People are changing which tool they reach for first.For years, Google was the default for everything from "how to reset my router" to "explain the debt ceiling." These basic informational queries made up a huge portion of search traffic. But these quick, clarifying, everyday "what does this mean" questions are the ones ChatGPT now answers faster and more cleanly than a page of links. And people have noticed. A 2025 US consumer survey found that 55 per cent of respondents now use OpenAI's ChatGPT or Google's Gemini AI chatbots about tasks they previously would have asked Google search to help them with, with even higher usage figures for the UK. Another analysis of more than 1 billion search sessions found that traffic from generative AI platforms is growing 165 times faster than traditional searches, and about 13 million US adults have already made generative AI their go-to tool for online discovery. This doesn't mean people have stopped "Googling," but it means ChatGPT has peeled off the kinds of questions for which users want a direct explanation instead of a list of links. Curious about a policy update? Need a definition? Want a polite way to respond to an uncomfortable email? ChatGPT is faster, feels more conversational and feels more definitive. At the same time, Google isn't standing still. Its search results look different than they did three years ago because Google started weaving its AI system Gemini directly into the top of the page. The "AI Overview" summaries that appear above traditional search links now instantly answer many simple questions - sometimes accurately, sometimes less so. But either way, many people never scroll past that AI-generated snapshot. This fact combined with the impact of ChatGPT are the reasons the number of "zero-click" searches has surged. One report using Similarweb data found that traffic from Google to news sites fell from over 2.3 billion visits in mid-2024 to under 1.7 billion in May 2025, while the share of news-related searches ending in zero clicks jumped from 56 per cent to 69 per cent in one year. Google search excels at pointing to a wide range of sources and perspectives, but the results can feel cluttered and designed more for clicks than clarity. ChatGPT, by contract, delivers a more focused and conversational response that prioritises explanation over ranking. The ChatGPT response can lack the source transparency and multiple viewpoints often found in a Google search. In terms of accuracy, both tools can occasionally get it wrong. Google's strength lies in letting users cross-check multiple sources, while ChatGPT's accuracy depends heavily on the quality of the prompt and the user's ability to recognise when a response should be verified elsewhere. Smart speakers and YouTube The impact of ChatGPT has reverberated beyond search engines. Voice assistants, such as Alexa speakers and Google Home, continue to report high ownership, but that number is down slightly. One 2025 summary of voice-search statistics estimates that about 34% of people ages 12 and up own a smart speaker, down from 35% in 2023. This is not a dramatic decline, but the lack of growth may indicate a shift of more complex queries to ChatGPT or similar tools. When people want a detailed explanation, a step-by-step plan or help drafting something, a voice assistant that answers in a short sentence suddenly feels limited. By contrast, YouTube remains a giant. As of 2024, it had approximately 2.74 billion users, with that number increasing steadily since 2010. Among US teens, about 90% say they use YouTube, making it the most widely used platform in that age group. But what kind of videos people are looking for is changing. People now tend to start with ChatGPT and then move to YouTube if they need the additional information a how-to video conveys. For many everyday tasks, such as "explain my health benefits" or "help me write a complaint email," people ask ChatGPT for a summary, script or checklist. They head to YouTube only if they need to see a physical process. You can see a similar pattern in more specialised spaces. Software engineers, for instance, have long relied on sites such as Stack Overflow for tips and pieces of software code. But question volume there began dropping sharply after ChatGPT's release, and one analysis suggests overall traffic fell by about 50% between 2022 and 2024. When a chatbot can generate a code snippet and an explanation on demand, fewer people bother typing a question into a public forum. So where does that leave us? Three years in, ChatGPT hasn't replaced the rest of the tech stack; it's reordered it. The default search has shifted. Search engines are still for deep dives and complex comparisons. YouTube is still for seeing real people do real things. Smart speakers are still for hands-free convenience. But when people need to figure something out, many now start with a chat conversation, not a search box. That's the real ChatGPT effect: It didn't just add another app to our phones - it quietly changed how we look things up in the first place. Add as a Reliable and Trusted News Source Add Now!Elevate your knowledge and leadership skills at a cost cheaper than your daily tea.Why Leyland and Iveco stand between Tata Motors' return to gloryFrom near collapse to INR50k cr value: The journey of MCXYou bought IPOs of loss makers; check out what kind of companies are lining upHow glitches-hit Air India is preparing for a take offFrom canals to Formula 1 track to prison: How UP's best business house crumbledStock Radar: Max Healthcare stock showing signs of bottoming out; check target & stop lossAs another clean-up phase gets over, time to look at a select few? 5 construction-related stocks with upside potential of up to 33%F&O Radar | Deploy Short Strangle in Nifty to balance range-bound gains amid market volatility ChatGPT is anartificial intelligence chatbot capable of having conversations with people and generating unique, human-like text responses. By using a large language model (LLM), which is trained on vast amounts of data from the internet, ChatGPT can answer questions, compose essays, offer advice and write code in a fluent and natural way. Released by artificial intelligence company OpenAI in 2022, ChatGPT is a chatbot capable of communicating with users in a human-like way. It can answer questions, create recipes, write code and offer advice. The GPT in ChatGPT stands for general pre-trained transformer, which is a language model that usesdeep learning and natural language processing to generate natural, human-like text based on a given text input. In short, ChatGPT allows us to talk to AI, and it allows AI to talk back to us, Jeff Kagan, a tech industry analyst, told Built In. Its got the power to do a sort of computer version of thinking. What Is ChatGPT? ChatGPT is a generative AI chatbot created by OpenAI. Its capable of carrying on conversations with human users and generating a wide range of text outputs including recipes, computer code, essays and personal letters. It can also critique the users writing, summarize long documents and translate text from one language to another. The paid version of ChatGPT also offers features like image and voice inputs and integrations with other OpenAI services like the image generator DALL-E. How Does ChatGPT Work? ChatGPT is powered by a large language model made up ofneural networks trained on a massive amount of information from the internet, including Wikipedia articles and research papers. This allows ChatGPT to take a sequence of words a user gives it, such as a half-completed sentence, and fill in the blanks with the most statistically probable word given the surrounding context sort of like auto-complete. The process happens iteratively, building from words to sentences, to paragraphs, to pages of text. In order to sift through terabytes of internet data and transform that into a text response, ChatGPT uses a technique calledtransformer architecture(hence the T in its name). The language models used in ChatGPT are specifically optimized for dialogue and were trained usingreinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF). This approach incorporateshuman feedback into the training process so it can better align its outputs with user intent (and carry on with more natural-sounding dialogue). It actually integrates and systematizes humans subjective judgment into the model training process, Sam Stone, the director of product management, pricing and data products at real estate tech firmOpendoor, told Built In. This is used to not only help the model determine the best output, but it also helps improve the training process, enabling it to answer questions more effectively. Related ReadingWhat Is Conversational AI? Who Created ChatGPT? OpenAI, an AI research company based in San Francisco, created ChatGPT, releasing it publicly on November 30, 2022. OpenAI was co-founded in 2015 by billionaire business mogul Elon Musk and former Y Combinator President Sam Altman, along with a handful of other entrepreneurs. Notable investors include Microsoft and Thrive Capital, as well as Reid Hoffman, Peter Thiel and Jessica Livingston, founding partner of Y Combinator. Prior to ChatGPT, OpenAI launched several products, includingautomatic speech recognition software Whisper, and DALL-E, anAI art generator that can produce images based on text prompts. Initially, OpenAI was a non-profit focused on developing artificial intelligence in the way that is more likely to benefit humanity as whole, unconstrained by a need to generate financial return, according to astatement from 2015. But the company is shifting toward a more traditional for-profit model. What Can ChatGPT Do? ChatGPT is quite practical, particularly in business applications. And it has affected how everyday people experience the internet in profound ways, according to Raghu Ravinutala, the co-founder and CEO of customer experience startupYellow.ai. Weve already seen it, Ravinutala told Built In. And I think we are in for much bigger things as this technology develops and gets adopted. Create Content ChatGPT is one of manyAI content generators tackling the art of the written word whether that be a news article, press release, college essay or sales email. All a user has to do is hop on ChatGPT and type in a quick prompt. If they want to create a blog post about the health benefits of sweet potatoes, they just need to type in Write an article about the benefits of sweet potatoes. The model will then generate a draft that the user can edit and refine as needed. Edit, Translate and Summarize Content ChatGPT can be used for other writing tasks beyond just content creation. It can translate a piece of text into different languages, summarize several pages of text into a paragraph, finish a partially complete sentence, generate dialogue and more. It can also be fine-tuned for specific use cases such as legal documents or medical records, where the model is trained on domain-specific data. Write Code Not only can ChatGPT generate working computer code of its own (in many different languages), but it can also translate code from one language to another, and debug existing code. By virtue of its training, ChatGPT has read countless more documentations than any one individual programmer could ever see, which is why it can write code in a matter of seconds, as well as provide step-by-step explanations as it does it. Some developers were so excited by ChatGPTs capabilities that they used it to actually create their own apps, including aspreadsheet assistant capable of performing complex calculations in response to a simple request. Answer Questions ChatGPT can be used as a sort of search engine. Instead of a list of websites, though, itll provide users with a simple list of answers. For instance, if you ask ChatGPT a question like What sites should I see in my upcoming vacation to Paris? or What are some gift ideas for Fathers Day? itll offer you its own answers. People can use ChatGPT for advice on their relationships, finances and even their health. Help With Customer Service ChatGPT and other conversational AI models have generateda lot of buzz in the customer service space, offering a way to automate responses to customer queries as opposed to relying on a human agent. Ravinutala said chatbots like ChatGPT can be used by customer experience companies to automate customer service interactions, allowing companies to better understand user intent and respond accordingly. He added that Yellow.ais sales team has already begun using ChatGPT to compose emails to customers, with humans making minor edits when needed. How to Access ChatGPT To access ChatGPT on a web browser, visit ChatGPTs website at . If ChatGPT is at capacity, put in your email address to get notified when there is more space. ChatGPT can also be accessed as a mobile app on iOS and Android devices. To do so, download the ChatGPT app from theApp Store for iPhone and iPad devices, or fromGoogle Play for Android devices. Before using ChatGPT for the first time, you must create an OpenAI account and accept the terms of service. Once youre in, you can start using it immediately. Is ChatGPT Free? ChatGPT is free to use. But for those who want an upgrade over the free version, a paid subscription version, calledChatGPT Plus, is also available for $20 a month. ChatGPT Plus offers: Access to ChatGPT, even during peak times when the server is at capacity. Faster response times. Priority access to the latest ChatGPT models, features and improvements. Ability to generate images using DALL-E. In addition, OpenAI has released another plan called ChatGPT Pro. At $200 per month, the plan is intended to give users access to OpenAIs latest offering, the o1 model family. ChatGPT Limitations Despite its strengths, ChatGPT isnt perfect. It has its limitations particularly when it comes to issues of inaccuracy and bias. Inaccurate Information ChatGPTs reliance on data found online makes it vulnerable to false information, which in turn can impact the veracity of its statements. This often leads to what experts call hallucinations, where the output generated is stylistically correct, but factually wrong. Hallucinations can become a huge issue if ChatGPT is being used to, say,write a news article, orask questions about historical events, orget healthcare advice. Or, in the case of one New York lawyer, use ChatGPT for a brief in a clients personal injury case (where it inadvertently cited six non-existent court decisions). Instead of asking for clarification on an ambiguous question, or saying that it doesnt know the answer, ChatGPT will just take a guess at what the question means and what the answer should be. And, because the model is able to produce incorrect information in such an eloquent way, the fallacies are hard to spot and control. Biased Responses ChatGPT also produces biased results. Most people know that, just because something is on the internet, that doesnt make it true. Racism, sexism and all manner of prejudices run rampant online, and it is up to the individual to decide how much weight to give it. ChatGPT doesnt have that ability. So, despite the guardrails OpenAI has put in place to prevent it, the chatbot still has a tendency to let biases creep into its outputs. There are things that have existed in the past that these statistically oriented models will then pick up on, but we dont want to project those associations into the future. Its especially dangerous if we dont even know what those associations are, Stone said. Weve got to be really careful. Job Disruption Professional writers and marketers across a variety of industries are worried ChatGPT and other AI writerscould take their jobs. Stone doesnt think this is likely, though: When technology makes people more productive, more people tend to be employed, he said, likening it to what the invention of the personal computer or the internet did for the productivity of office workers. Technology like ChatGPT will serve as a resource, not a replacement, for a lot of professionals. Well use language models to help us write first drafts, to brainstorm. But then the value of domain experts will continue to refine that and make it better than whatever a model can produce. Plagiarism ChatGPTs impressive writing abilities have not gone without some controversy. Teachers are concerned that students will use it to cheat, prompting some schools to completely block access to it. And severalauthors and journalists have sued OpenAI for copyright infringement, claiming their work was scraped from the internet and used as training data without their permission. Recommended ReadingAI Art: What Is Is and How It Gets Created GPT-5 vs. GPT 4o In August 2025, OpenAI released GPT-5, its fastest and smartest model to date, and the current language model for ChatGPT. Users can toggle between three settingsAuto, Fast, and Thinking with Fast being for fast responses, Thinking being for more deep reasoning and Auto acting as a router system that automatically switches between Fast and Thinking depending on the complexity of the prompt. OpenAI claims that GPT-5 outperforms past models in math, real-world coding, multimodal understanding and health knowledge, and is also less likely to hallucinate or make false claims. The release of GPT-5 provides a sizable update to previous models, at least on paper. For example, the new model doubles its context window from 128,000 tokens in GPT-4o to 256,000 tokens in GPT-5. This could enable ChatGPT to keep track of larger documents and conversations, and to handle more complex projects. GPT-5 also added enhanced multimodal capabilities with improvements to email, calendar and code environment integrations. Despite these clear advances compared to prior models, GPT-5 is still susceptible to the same problems that plagued its predecessors. In fact, many users have reported instances of GPT-5 making simple mistakes. Others have stated that there is no observable difference from its predecessors. This has led to users labeling GPT-5 as underwhelming. Notable ChatGPT Updates Since its launch in November 2022, ChatGPT has undergone a slate of significant updates adding new features or enhancing existing capabilities, including: Group Chat Feature Release (November 2025) OpenAI announced group chats as a ChatGPT feature, allowing users in select regions to collaborate with each other and with the AI in a shared conversation for planning, decision-making or working through ideas. This feature keeps group chats separate from personal conversations within ChatGPT, where adding another user to an existing chat creates a copy of the original conversation. Initially released as a pilot, group chats will be steadily released globally to all logged-in ChatGPT Free, Go, Plus and Pro users. Intuit Apps Integrated With ChatGPT (November 2025) OpenAI and Intuit signed a multi-year contract worth more than $100 million, enabling Intuits tax and financial services TurboTax, Credit Karma, QuickBooks and Mailchimp to operate within ChatGPT. With users permission, these apps will be able to access their financial data and offer personalized financial insights and recommendations, as well as review credit cards, personal loans and mortgages. The partnership also involves Intuit deepening its use of OpenAIs frontier models to support a range of use cases on its platform, including powering select AI agents and improving employee productivity at Intuit. Partnerships with Walmart and PayPal (October 2025) Following the addition of agentic e-commerce and easy checkout features, OpenAI partnered with Walmart, the countrys largest retailer to enhance digital shopping experiences. Through the partnership, ChatGPT users will be able to find products sold by Walmart and complete entire purchases without leaving the chatbots interface. The company also partnered with PayPal, one of the largest payment processing services in the world, to let users pay for their shopping directly within ChatGPT. Instant Checkout Feature Release (September 2025) OpenAI announced that it is letting users buy goods directly in ChatGPT through a feature called Instant Checkout. So far, users can make single-item purchases from domestic sellers on online marketplace Etsy, as well as some merchants on Shopifys e-commerce platform. The company also unveiled an open-source technical standard called Agentic Commerce Protocol for merchants to build integrations with ChatGPT, essentially making their products available for purchase within the chatbot. GPT-5 Release (August 2025) OpenAI released GPT-5, calling it its fastest and smartest AI model to date. Based on internal evaluations, GPT-5 outperforms its predecessors in multiple areas, including math, coding, visual perception and health knowledge. It is now available to both paying and non-paying ChatGPTusers, with usage limitations of course. However, it was labeled underwhelming by some users due its performance shortly after its release. Study Mode Release (July 2025) OpenAI has faced quite a bit of criticism for how students can use ChatGPT to cheat on their homework or exams, and the company.introduced a study mode tool to directly address those concerns. The new feature helps students engage more effectively with study materials by altering how it responds when it is enabled. For example, ChatGPT will offer hints, organize content into sections and create custom lessons and quizzes instead of providing a direct answer to students. According to OpenAI, study mode is powered by custom system instructions written in collaboration with teachers, scientists and educational experts. ChatGPT Agent Launch (July 2025) OpenAI launched agentic capabilities for ChatGPT. The new feature enables the chatbot to start and complete tasks on behalf of the user with minimal input. For example, it can browse the web and create documents. ChatGPT Agent functions by using a text-based browser to find information related to the action requested by the user. It then uses a terminal to run code or commands, and connects to external APIs to perform real-world actions, such as booking flights or sending emails. Addition of E-Commerce Features (April 2025) OpenAI announced the addition of product recommendations on ChatGPT when users implied shopping intent in their queries. While users cannot checkout inside ChatGPT, they are redirected to the merchants website when they click on the link. The new features also provide enhanced analytics referral links if they enable their robots.txt files to interact with OpenAIs site crawler. ChatGPT Pro Plan Announcement (December 2024) OpenAI announces the ChatGPT Pro plan, a new premium plan for ChatGPT users to access even more features. The plan costs $200 per month and gives users access to Open AI o1, o1-mini, GPT-4o and advanced voice mode. Expansion of Advanced Voice Mode to Browsers (November 2024) Advanced voice mode becomes available on web browsers before, it could only be accessed on mobile and desktop formats. The feature is also still exclusive to ChatGPT users who have a Plus, Team, Enterprise or Education plan. Advanced Voice Mode Release (September 2024) Advanced voice mode enables ChatGPT users to have more natural-sounding conversations when interacting with the chatbot. OpenAI initially released this feature to users who pay for the Plus, Team or Enterprise plan. OpenAI o1 Model Family Announcement (September 2024) OpenAI announces the release of its o1 model, which demonstrates complex reasoning capabilities. To kick off the start of its o1 model family, OpenAI also announces the limited release of its o1-preview and o1-mini models. Memory Update (February 2024) The February 2024 memory update allows ChatGPT to remember details from previous conversations and tailor its future responses accordingly. This can include factual information like dietary restrictions or relevant details about theusers business as well as stylistic preferences like brevity or a specific kind of outline. According to anOpenAI blog post, ChatGPT will build memories on its own over time, though users can also prompt the bot to remember specific details or forget them. ChatGPT Team Release (January 2024) ChatGPT Team lets companies create shared workspaces with settings that apply to all users, as well as the ability to share proprietary data sets. A marketing team, for example, might coach the model on its brand voice guidelines and upload campaign analytics so members of the team can use ChatGPT to spot trends. GPT Store Launch (January 2024) TheGPT Store allows users to share their customized GPT models with others. According to OpenAI, builders based in the United States will be eligible for payments based on the usage of their custom GPTs. Custom GPTs Update (November 2023) This update allows users to create customized GPTs that follow specific instructions and knowledge provided by the builder. Custom GPTs can also be connected to real-world data through APIs. DALL-E 3 Made Available in ChatGPT Plus and Enterprise (October 2023) The newest version of OpenAIs image generator, DALL-E, wasmade available to ChatGPT Plus and Enterprise users. Image and Voice Recognition and Text to Speech Features Release (September 2023) This update allows users to interact with ChatGPT via speech, and to upload images that the model can analyze and use to generate outputs. It also added voice-to-text capabilities, effectively making ChatGPT a full-fledged voice assistant. Custom Instructions Feature Beta Release (July 2023) Custom instructions allow users to save directions that apply to all interactions, rather than adding them to every request. GPT-4 General Availability (July 2023) According to OpenAI, GPT-4 is capable of handling much more nuanced instructions than its predecessor, and can also accept image inputs. OpenAI also highlighted that GPT-4 scored around the top 10 percent of test takers in a simulated bar exam, whereas its predecessor landed in the bottom 10 percent. ChatGPT Plus Launch (February 2023) Thispaid subscription version of ChatGPT provides faster response times, access during peak times and the ability to test out new features early. ChatGPT Launch (November 2022) ChatGPT, powered by OpenAIs GPT-3.5 model,launched in November 2022. The Future of ChatGPT ChatGPT is due for more upgrades in the near future, with the advanced voice mode potentially receiving a live camera feature to create even more seamless interactions. But its OpenAIs plan to launch AI agents in 2025 that could bring it close to its ultimate goal of achievingartificial general intelligence (AGI), where a machine can behave and perform actions the way humans can. AI agents represent stage three of AGI, enhancing ChatGPTs reasoning abilities and enabling it to complete a broader range of tasks without human assistance. OpenAI has already gotten a glimpse of this future through its o1 model, and the results have been mixed. According to research conducted by OpenAI and AI safety organization Apollo Research, o1 provides more intelligent answers than GPT-4o while also attempting to deceive users more than any major AI model available. These new potential dangers need to be factored into the continued progression of ChatGPT. For now, this technology is amazing, but its still first generation, Kagan, the tech industry analyst, said, likening ChatGPT to what theFord Model T did for cars. It was a really exciting innovation, but it was nothing compared to what were driving today. Yes a ChatGPT app is available for Android, iPhone and iPad devices. It can be downloaded via Google Play for Android or the App Store for iOS devices. Similar to a phones auto-complete feature, ChatGPT uses a prediction model to guess the most likely next word based on the context it has been provided. The model has been trained through a combination of automated learning and human feedback to generate text that closely matches what youd expect to see in text written by a human. The GPT in ChatGPT stands for generative pre-trained transformer. Major ChatGPT competitors include Anthropics Claude, Googles Gemini, Meta AI and Jasper AI. ChatGPT can be used in everyday and professional contexts for tasks like: Composing emails Generating social media copy Fielding customer support requests Summarizing long documents Generating computer code Editing or critiquing user-provided text Transcribing and summarizing video and audio content Generating recipes Creating workout plans Translating text into different languages Looking up information Debugging code Teaching games

**Raiz apakah aman. Raiz reksadana. Dormir verbo.**


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