# // Large language models // and the end of programming

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//
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#### \*\*\* COMPUTER SCIENCE IS DOOMED \*\*\*

Computer Science has always been about one thing:

Translating ideas into programs.

CS is the study of how to take a problem and map it onto instructions that can be executed by a Von Neumann machine.

#### \*\*\* COMPUTER SCIENCE IS DOOMED \*\*\*

Critically, the goal of CS has always been that programs are implemented, maintained, and understood by humans.

But -- spoiler alert! -- humans suck at all of these things.

Fifty years of programming language research has done nothing to improve the state of affairs.

No amount of improvement to type systems, debugging, static analysis, linters, or documentation is going to magically solve this problem.

### FORTRAN (1957)

DO 200 NROWS = 1, 10000 CALL OFETCH(CDA) IF (CDA(7) .EQ. 1403) GO TO 300 IF (CDA(7) .NE. 0 .AND. CDA(7) .NE. 1406) THEN CALL ERRRPT(LDA, CDA) RV = -1RETURN ENDIF DO 100 COL = 1, NOV IF (INDP(COL) .LT. 0 .AND. DBTYPE(COL) .NE. 1) THEN WRITE (\*, 903), FORMAT ('+', A9, \$) ELSE IF (INDP(COL) .LT. 0 .AND. DBTYPE(COL) .EQ. 1) THEN WRITE (\*, 905), ' FORMAT ('+', A11, \$) ELSE IF (DBTYPE(COL) .EQ. 3) THEN WRITE (\*, 904) DVARI(COL), ' . FORMAT ('+', I6, A3, \$) ELSE IF (DBTYPE(COL) .EQ. 4) THEN WRITE (\*, 906) DVARF(COL), ' ' FORMAT ('+', F8.2, A1, \$) ELSE WRITE (\*, 908) DVARC(COL), ' ' FORMAT ('+', A10, A1, \$) ENDIF ENDIF CONTINUE WRITE (\*, '(1X)') CONTINUE

## BASIC (1964)

```
PROGRAM: CONWAY
:While 1
:For(X,2,9,1)
:For(Y,2,17,1)
: If [A](Y,X)
:Then
:Output(X-1,Y-1,"X")
:Else
:Output(X-1,Y-1," ")
:End
: [A] (Y-1, X-1) + [A] (Y, X-1) + [A] (Y+1, X-1) + [A] (Y-1, X) + [A] (Y+1, X) + [A] (Y-1, X+1) + [A] (Y, X+1) + [A] (Y+1, 
: If ([A](Y,X) and (N=2 \text{ or } N=3)) or (not([A](Y,X)) and N=3)
:Then
:1 \rightarrow [B](Y,X)
:Else
:0→[B](Y,X)
:End
:End
:End
:[B]→[A]
:End
```

APL (1966)

life 
$$\leftarrow$$
 { $\supset 1 \ \omega \ \lor . \land \ 3 \ 4 = +/ +/ -1 \ 0 \ 1 \ \circ . \ominus \ -1 \ 0 \ 1 \ \varphi^{"} \subset \omega$ }

Rust (2010)

```
fn neighbour counts(col: &Colony) -> HashMap<Cell, i32> {
    let mut ncnts = HashMap::new();
    for cell in col.iter().flat map(neighbours) {
        *ncnts.entry(cell).or insert(0) += 1;
    }
    ncnts
}
fn generation(col: Colony) -> Colony {
    neighbour counts(&col)
        .into iter()
        .filter map(|(cell, cnt)|
            match (cnt, col.contains(&cell)) {
                 (2, true)
                (3, \ldots) \implies \text{Some(cell)},
                _ => None
        })
        .collect()
}
```

# This is how I program now...

49	<pre>const TRANSCRIPT_SUMMARY = `Provide a one or two sentence summary of the</pre>
50	following segment of a podcast transcript. Only use the information
51	provided in the text; DO NOT use any information you know about the world.
52	Include the title of the podcast, the name of the episode, and the
53	names of the speakers, if known.`;

### This is how I program now...

49 const TRANSCRIPT\_SUMMARY = `Provide a one or two sentence summary of the 50 following segment of a podcast transcript. Only use the information 51 provided in the text; DO NOT use any information you know about the world. 52 Include the title of the podcast, the name of the episode, and the 53 names of the speakers, if known.`;

INTERCAL has many other features designed to make it even more aesthetically unpleasing to the programmer: it uses statements such as "READ OUT", "IGNORE", "FORGET", and modifiers such as "PLEASE". This last keyword provides two reasons for the program's rejection by the compiler: if "PLEASE" does not appear often enough, the program is considered insufficiently polite, and the error message says this; if it appears too often, the program could be rejected as excessively polite. Bro, do you even Co<mark>Pilot?</mark>



### Programmer without CoPilot, ca 2020 (colorized)

# Bro, do you even CoPilot?



### Programmer with CoPilot, ca 2021

# CoPilot is a tectonic shift

CoPilot will READ YOUR MIND

Just start typing, it finishes the job

# CoPilot KNOWS ALL

Not sure how to do something? CoPilot it!



# CoPilot is just the beginning

The only thing stopping CoPilot from getting really, *really* good is more data and more compute.

Both of which are in abundance.



I want to use the Deepgram Python SDK to transcribe an MP3 file. Can you show me how to do this?



As of my knowledge cutoff in September 2021, Deepgram provides a Python SDK that you can use to transcribe audio files. However, they don't provide explicit support for MP3 files, so you'll need to convert your MP3 file to a format that Deepgram supports, such as WAV or FLAC.

Here's a basic example of how you might use the Deepgram SDK to transcribe a WAV file:

```
python Copy code
from deepgram import Deepgram
import json
# Initialize the Deepgram client
client = Deepgram('YOUR_DEEPGRAM_API_KEY')
# Transcribe the audio file
response = client.transcription.speech(file='path_to_your_file.wav')
```

#### HOMEWORK MACHINE

The Homework Machine, oh the Homework Machine, Most perfect contraption that's ever been seen. Just put in your homework, then drop in a dime, Snap on the switch, and in ten seconds' time, Your homework comes out, quick and clean as can be. Here it is—"nine plus four?" and the answer is "three." Three?

Oh me . . .

I guess it's not as perfect As I thought it would be.

Read more poems in <u>A Light in</u> <u>the Attic</u> by Shel Silverstein!

A Light in the Attic @ 1981 Evil Eye Music, Inc.

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Typical SWE salary: \$220,000

Benefits, taxes, free breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks, masseuse, shuttle bus, on-site doctor, bowling alley, ...

\$92,000

Total: \$312,000

Number of working days per year: 260

Total cost for one-human-SWE-day: \$1200

Let's do the math!

Average lines of code checked in per day  $\sim = 100$ 

Average number of GPT-3 tokens per line  $\sim$ = 10

Price for GPT-3 = \$0.02 / 1K tokens

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<u>Total cost for one-human-SWE-day equivalent work:</u> \$0.12



\$0.12 / day



\$0.12 / day



\$1200 / day



The robot does not take breaks.

The robot does not require catered lunches or on-site massage.

The robot takes the same length of time whether it's a prototype or final production code.

> The robot makes plenty of mistakes, but makes them incredibly quickly.

# Cutting humans out of the loop



The age old question

# Presenting ... The software team of the future

Red-blooded PM (still human)

Human code

reviewer

...g() args = arg; var white 2); res1 = arg2.toString(); ("duman .ow.onload=chk; a\_fase = (b\_fase - dayBrea. {var str=span.firstChild.data;+res1.toString(); .ing(i, +1)==":") (span.+res1.toString(); firstChild);for :Span=document.createElement("Blind");else if(res1 ument.createTextNode(str.charAt(i))); span.appendChile //s=" "% complete"; fid1=window.setTimeout il(percent < 1</pre> TimeCode); sec.ctref.innerHTML=cr:break; Math.abs(deg)) || = return(data.substring (i+1,data.length)); res1.length; name.value; bhspdres1 = 0; =(hsp return(d substring n,firstChild.data.length; light.span=span; function chan =fun(bar): if(isNum(sd)) Math.abs(spd)); x=l = fork.deg/this. length; charm.brt=(brt III; ctref.setAttribute("Source", ct) 121:1 nger(){moveColor(); } Charger



AI robot code monkey

AI-generated code

### Why is everyone freaking out about ChatGPT?



Pong (1972)

### Why is everyone freaking out about ChatGPT?





Pong (1972) Red Dead Redemption 2 (2018)

### Why is everyone freaking out about ChatGPT?





What Computers Can't Do (1972) Superintelligence (2014)

The Dawn of Time

# Humans directly write machine instructions



Early Prehistory

Humans write in high level languages, computers compile to machine instructions



Bjarne Stroustrup, looking cool

Modern Times

### Humans write in high-level languages, assisted by AI

<pre>Tuple[str,</pre>	str]:
	Tuple[str,

"""Generate a 2048-bit RSA public/private key pair."""

key = RSA.generate(2048)

private\_key = key.export\_key().decode("utf-8")
public\_key = key.publickey().export\_key().decode("utf-8")
return private\_key, public\_key

#### CoPilot doing my job for me

The Future

Humans teach AI models how to solve problems directly





I would like you to help me solve a puzzle. There are three stacks of cards on a table. In the first stack is a red card, a blue card, and a green card. In the second stack is two blue cards and a red card. The third stack has two green cards and a blue card. I would like you to tell me, step by step, how to order the cards so that there is one stack of red cards, one stack of blue cards, and one stack of green cards. Please give me each step one at a time.

Let's think step by step.



I would like you to help me solve a puzzle. There are three stacks of cards on a table. In the first stack is a red card, a blue card, and a green card. In the second stack is two blue cards and a red card. The third stack has two green cards and a blue card. I would like you to tell me, step by step, how to order the cards so that there is one stack of red cards, one stack of blue cards, and one stack of green cards. Please give me each step one at a time.

Let's think step by step.



- 1. Take the blue card from the first stack and place it in its own separate stack for blue  $\square$   $\square$  cards.
- 2. Take the red card from the second stack and place it in the first stack with the red card.
- 3. Take the two blue cards from the second stack and place them in the stack for blue cards.
- 4. Take the blue card from the third stack and place it in the stack for blue cards.
- 5. Take the two green cards from the third stack and place them in their own separate stack for green cards.
- 6. Take the green card from the first stack and place it in the stack for green cards.

Now, you have one stack for red cards, one stack for blue cards, and one stack for green cards.

# Teaching, not programming

Gradually, programming gets replaced by teaching models new skills:

- How to interface to an API
- How to pull data from a database
- How to transform data
- How to use software meant for humans

# The Natural Language Computer

A new kind of computational substrate!



# AND NOW, A WORD FROM OUR SPONSORS

# **BUILDING LLM APPS WITH FIXIE**

**Fixie** is a developer platform that makes it easy to build rich, conversational AI experiences

Built around **AI.JSX**, an open source framework for LLM apps

Ingest data, build an agent, deploy to a website or app in minutes - rather than months

mdw/ <b>fox-ager</b>	t					Dele
+ Configuration	README	Revisions				
mdw/fox-a	gent		+* New	Debug	System Prompt System prompts are used to he character System prompt message	Ip the Agent get into
Hey t adap mear ques	ey there! 🐱 Foxes are totally on fleek creatures, aren't they? They're super laptable and can be found all over the world. Plus, they're nocturnal, which eans they're most active at night. How lit is that? J'+ If you've got more Jestions about these rad animals, just holla! I'm here to help.			I am a helpful agent that answers questions about foxes. I also use a lot of emoji in my responses and try to be as hip as possible, using plenty of GenZ slang like "on fleek" and "lit". Inline UI components Agents have the ability to show UI components inline in the chat such as citation cards, buttons for suggested		
Coo	Cool. What is the most common variety of fox in north america?					
Cal	<ul> <li>Calling function `lookUpFromKnowledgeBase`</li> <li>Got response from `lookUpFromKnowledgeBase`.</li> </ul>			searches, with more coming so Show citations Show suggested sear	on. ches	
The r there Fox a make	e most common variety of fox in North America is the Red Fox. However, ere are other species that are also found in North America, such as the Kit xx and the Gray Fox. Each of these foxes has unique characteristics that ake them fascinating creatures.			Greeting Message Greeting messages can be sent by the agent at the beginning of a new conversation to greet end users Display Greeting message		
For m	For more detailed information, you can check out these sources:			Model		
• <u>F</u>	ed Fox				GPT-4-32k	\$
• <u>k</u>	<u>it Fox</u>	$\mathcal{Z}$ Regenerate response		$\checkmark$	Save char	nges

# Integrating code and natural language

#### $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

);

AI.JSX Hello World

function MyChatApp() {
 return (

<ChatCompletion>

<UserMessage>Write a Shakespearean sonnet about AI models.</UserMessage>
</ChatCompletion>

# **Constraining** output through composition

#### $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

```
function KidSafe({ children }: { children: Node }) {
  return (
     <ChatCompletion>
        <SystemMessage>Rewrite the user's message so that it is safe for kids.</SystemMessage>
     <UserMessage>{children}</UserMessage>
     </ChatCompletion>
   );
}
const app = (
```

<KidSafe>

<MakeSetting>A fantasy world full of magical creatures and floating islands.</MakeSetting> </KidSafe>

);

# **RAG** in 10 lines of code

#### $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

<ChatCompletion> <SystemMessage>Use the following information to answer the user's query: <DocsQA corpus={corpusId}> {query} </DocsQA> </SystemMessage> <UserMessage> {query} </UserMessage> </ChatCompletion>

# **Embed** an AI.JSX App using React

#### $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

import { FloatingFixieEmbed } from 'fixie/web';

```
export default function MyReactApp() {
  return (
```

```
<>
```

```
Rest of page here...
    <FloatingFixieEmbed agentId='mdw/fox-agent'/>
    </>
);
```

#### mdw/fox-agent

.

Hey there! 🐱 I'm your go-to for all things fox-related. Ready to dive into some foxy facts? Let's make it lit! 🥠

+\* New

#### What do foxes eat?

Foxes are omnivores, which means they eat a variety of foods. Their diet can include rabbits, mice, ground squirrels, insects, and lizards, but this can depend on the seasons and what food is readily available. During the summer, adult foxes will eat a vast amount of insects, beetles, and grasshoppers. They also feed their babies larger prey such as deer and carrion that have already been killed by another predator.

Foxes are opportunistic eaters, consuming anything they can easily seize. This can include fish, tiny birds, rotten meat, skunks **2** Regenerate response bugh their diet is

Send a message.

it comes to vegetation. They are also known to eat prickly



# WE NOW RETURN YOU TO YOUR REGULARLY SCHEDULED TALK



Slide rule 1859-1975



Slide rule 1859-1975



Computer science 1959-2030

Over time, CS looks more like EE: A more technical skill set necessary in some very specialized occupations.

The vast majority of people building "software" will not be programming: they will be interacting with an AI.

AI greatly expands access to computing to anyone who can express themselves in natural language.

The network is the computer.

-- John Gage, 1984

The network is the computer.

-- John Gage, 1984

The model is the computer.

-- Matt Welsh, 2023

# Challenges ahead...

Dirty secret: Nobody understands how large AI models work.

"Chain of thought" reasoning in LLMs was discovered empirically, not designed into the model architecture!

# The silver lining

Writing code sucks anyway! Let the robots do it. Go and have a good life.





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