How'd We Arrive Here?

(Selmer's Leibnizian Whirlwind History of Logic, with Discussion of "The Singularity")

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Intro to Logic
1/22/2024

Logic-and-AI in the news

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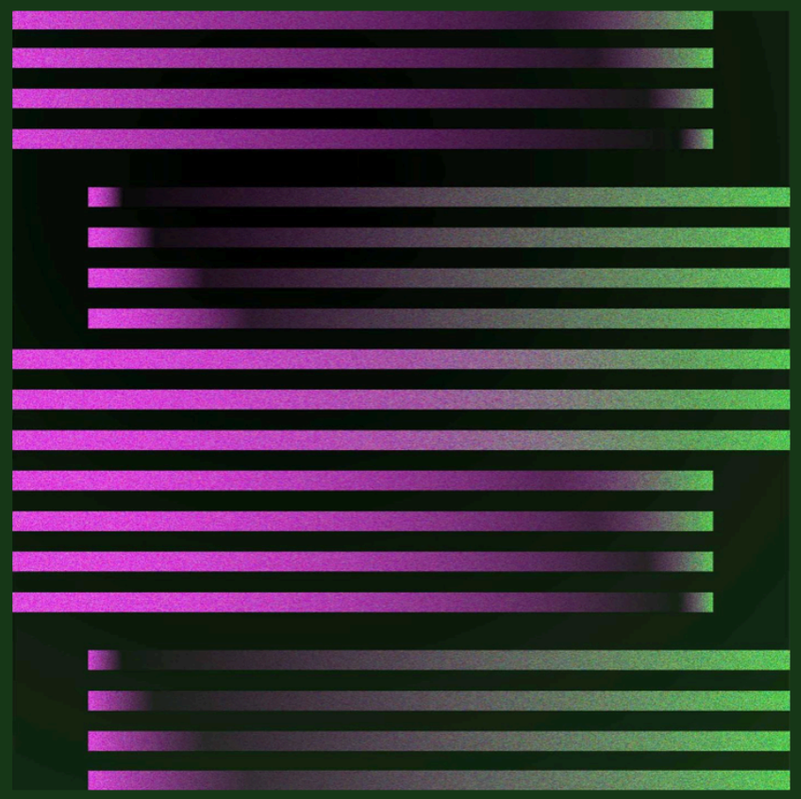
API RESEARCH BLOG ABOUT

ChatGPT: Optimizing Language Models for Dialogue



We've trained a model called ChatGPT which interacts in a conversational way. The dialogue format makes it possible for ChatGPT to answer followup questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests. ChatGPT is a sibling model to InstructGPT, which is trained to follow an instruction in a prompt and provide a detailed response.

TRY CHATGPT ↗

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13 minute read

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Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback

Long Ouyang* **Jeff Wu*** **Xu Jiang*** **Diogo Almeida*** **Carroll L. Wainwright***

Pamela Mishkin* **Chong Zhang** **Sandhini Agarwal** **Katarina Slama** **Alex Ray**

John Schulman **Jacob Hilton** **Fraser Kelton** **Luke Miller** **Maddie Simens**

Amanda Askell† **Peter Welinder** **Paul Christiano*†**

Jan Leike* **Ryan Lowe***

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Abstract

Making language models bigger does not inherently make them better at following a user’s intent. For example, large language models can generate outputs that are untruthful, toxic, or simply not helpful to the user. In other words, these models are not *aligned* with their users. In this paper, we show an avenue for aligning language models with user intent on a wide range of tasks by fine-tuning with human feedback. Starting with a set of labeler-written prompts and prompts submitted through the OpenAI API, we collect a dataset of labeler demonstrations of the desired model behavior, which we use to fine-tune GPT-3 using supervised learning. We then collect a dataset of rankings of model outputs, which we use to further fine-tune this supervised model using reinforcement learning from human feedback. We call the resulting models *InstructGPT*. In human evaluations on our prompt distribution, outputs from the 1.3B parameter InstructGPT model are preferred to outputs from the 175B GPT-3, despite having 100x fewer parameters. Moreover, InstructGPT models show improvements in truthfulness and reductions in toxic output generation while having minimal performance regressions on public NLP datasets. Even though InstructGPT still makes simple mistakes, our results show that fine-tuning with human feedback is a promising direction for aligning language models with human intent.

1 Introduction

Large language models (LMs) can be “prompted” to perform a range of natural language processing (NLP) tasks, given some examples of the task as input. However, these models often express unintended behaviors such as making up facts, generating biased or toxic text, or simply not following user instructions (Bender et al., 2021; Bommasani et al., 2021; Kenton et al., 2021; Weidinger et al., 2021; Tamkin et al., 2021; Gehman et al., 2020). This is because the language modeling objective

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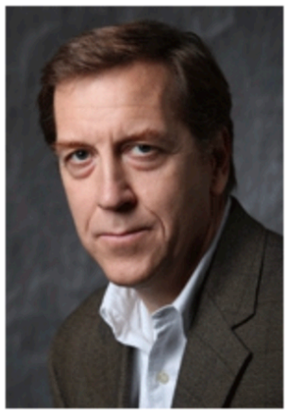
On the Dark (Linguistic) Arts Practiced by Today's Large Language Models

January 26, 2024 - January 26, 2024
Zoom



The dark linguistic arts include: mendacity, sophistry, bullshitting (in the technical sense of Frankfurt), conniving flattery, deception, conniving gossip, calculated temptation, and conniving confabulation. This list makes such arts a "multi-headed monster" (Snape). Artificial neural networks (ANNs), at least in the form of so-called large language models (LLMs), practice many of these dark arts, as my specimens show. Hence when unsuspecting humans summon up these AIs, "double toil and trouble" (Shakespeare) naturally ensue. Can a mathematical definition of the dark arts be formulated? And if so, with it can we ward off by some science and engineering the trouble that will otherwise plague humanity? The answers, I argue, are resp. "Yes," and "Yes — but only by abandoning, or at least moving beyond, intrinsically and incurably dark approaches like LLMs." The second affirmative implies that so-called "foundation models" ought not to be foundations for AIs.

Must register beforehand!

325 BC

Aristotle

"Wow Euclid, humans are really smart!"

A fragment of first-order logic = $\mathscr{L}_1$ introduced.

C. 1700

Leibniz

First-order logic = $\mathscr{L}_1$ discovered, and modal logic as well.

1943

Neural Networks for Logic

McCulloch & Pitts

1956

Birth of Modern AI

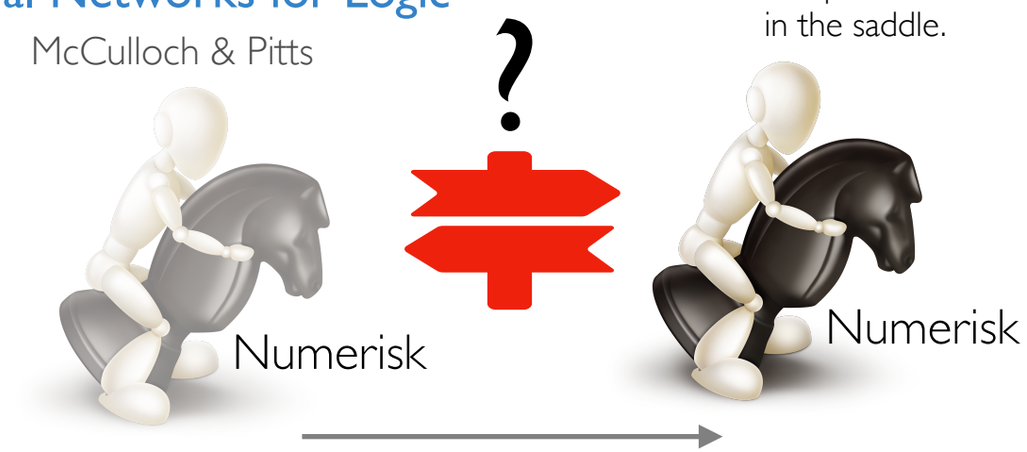
LogicTheorist

2024

OLCSU

Only Logic Can Save Us, i.e. only Logisk can save us.

"Danger, Will Robinson!"



Last time …

A criminal genius nearly a match for Sherlock Holmes (Do you recognize the Dr?) has built a massive hydrogen bomb, and life on Earth is hanging in the balance, hinging on whether you make the logical prediction. Dr M gives you a sporting chance to: make the right prediction, snip or not snip accordingly, and prove that you're right …

A criminal genius nearly a match for Sherlock Holmes (Do you recognize the Dr?)

A criminal genius nearly a match for Sherlock Holmes (Do you recognize the Dr?) has built a massive hydrogen bomb, and life on Earth is hanging in the balance, hinging on whether you make the logical prediction. Dr M gives you a sporting chance to: make the right prediction, snip or not snip accordingly, and prove that you're right …

If one of the following assertions is true then so is the other:

(1) If the red wire runs to the bomb, then the blue wire runs to the bomb; and, if the blue wire runs to the bomb, then the red wire runs to the bomb.

(2) The red wire runs to the bomb.

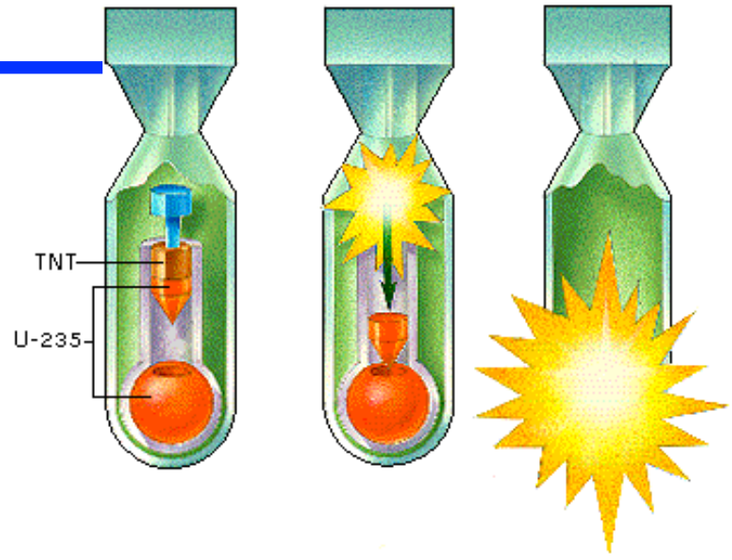
Given this perfectly reliable clue from Dr Moriarty, if either wire is more likely to run to the bomb, that wire *do*es run to the bomb, and the bomb is ticking, with only a minute left! If both are equiprobable, neither runs to the bomb, and you are powerless. Make your prediction as to what will happen when a wire is snipped, and then make your selected snip by clicking on the wire you want to snip! Or leave well enough alone!

Red more likely.

Blue more likely.

Equiprobable.

Snip



Life on Earth has ended.

advance one more slide to see a proof that you indeed made an irrational decision…

Proposition: The blue wire is more likely!

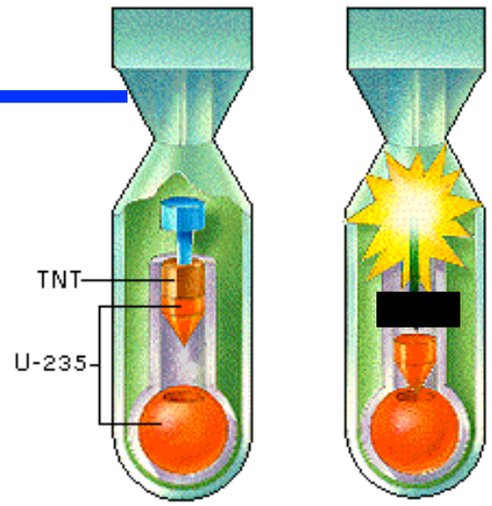
Proof: (1) can be treated as a biconditional, obviously (R <=> B).

There are two top-level cases to consider: (1) and (2) are both true; or both are false. In the case where they are both true, it's trivial to deduce both R and B. So far, then, R and B are equiprobable. What happens in the case where (1) and (2) are both false? We immediately have ~R from the denial of (2). But a biconditional is true just in case both sides are true, or both sides are false; so we have two sub-cases to consider.

Consider first the case where R is true and B is false. We have an immediate contradiction in this sub-case, so both R and B can both be deduced here, and we have not yet departed from equiprobable. So what about the case where R is false and B is true? The falsity of R is not new information (we already have that from the denial of (2)), but we can still derive B. Hence the blue wire is more likely. **QED**

STOP

Snip



Life on Earth is saved!

if you can now hand Dr M a proof that your decision was the rational one!

Advance one more slide to see a proof from Bringsjord that yours had better match up to …

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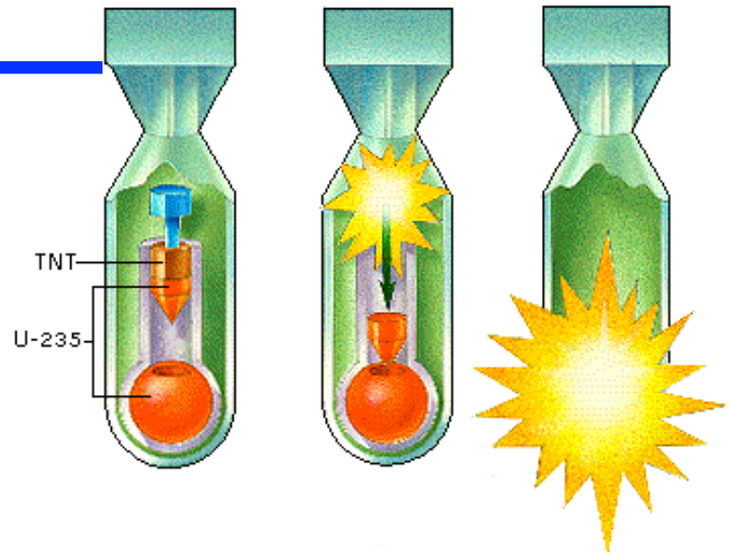

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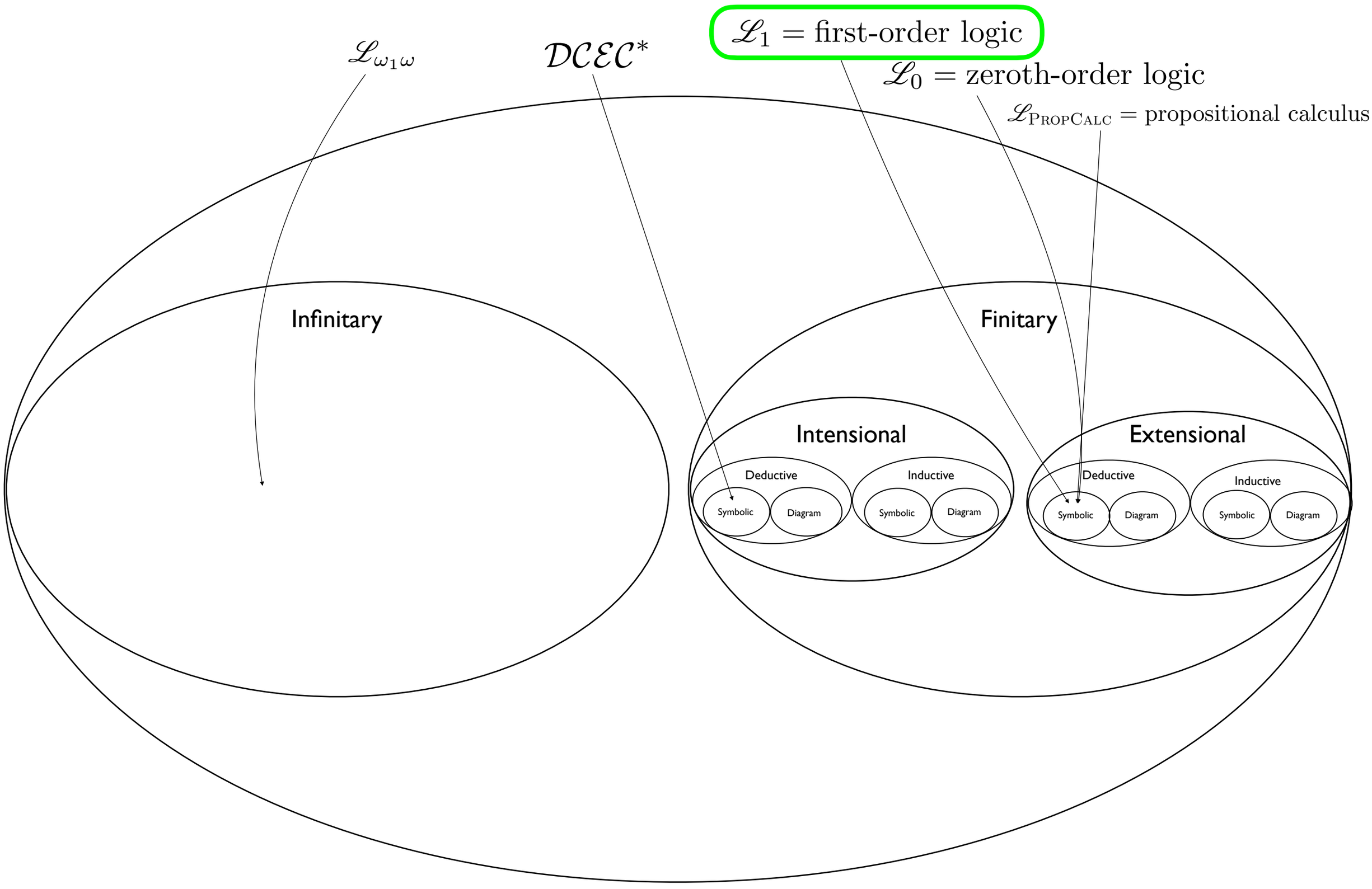
The Universe of Logics



Special Llamas Disjunction

There's a thing such that it's both a llama and a non-llama;
or
there's a thing such that if it's a llama, everything is a llama;
or
there's a thing such that every llama is a non-llama.

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Supply a formal proof!

Background Claim

$\mathcal{R}$ Humans, at least neurobiologically normal ones, are fundamentally rational, where rationality is constituted by certain logico-mathematically based reasoning and decision-making in response to real-world stimuli, including stimuli given in the form of focused tests; but mere animals are not fundamentally rational, since, *contra* Darwin, their minds are fundamentally qualitatively inferior to the human mind. As to whether computing machines/robots are fundamentally rational, the answer is "No." For starters, if x can't read, write, and create, x can't be rational; computing machines/robots can neither read nor write nor create; ergo, they aren't fundamentally rational.

abstract-and-valid inference schemata

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abstract-and-valid inference schemata

quantification

intensional reasoning

recursion

abstract-and-valid inference schemata

quantification

Background Claim

intensional reasoning

recursion

self-reference

abstract-and-valid inference schemata

quantification

intensional reasoning

recursion

self-reference

To infinity and beyond! — routinely

abstract-and-valid inference schemata

quantification

intensional reasoning

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HS®

recursion

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To infinity and beyond! — routinely

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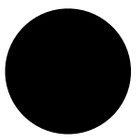
To infinity and beyond! — routinely

And now the whirlwind history …

2024



2024

Intro to (Formal) Logic (& AI) @ RPI

$\mathcal{DCEC}^*$

Syntax

$$
\begin{aligned}
S ::= {} & \text{Object} \mid \text{Agent} \mid \text{Self} \sqsubset \text{Agent} \mid \text{ActionType} \mid \text{Action} \sqsubseteq \text{Event} \mid \\
& \text{Moment} \mid \text{Boolean} \mid \text{Fluent} \mid \text{Numeric} \\
\\
& \mathit{action} : \text{Agent} \times \text{ActionType} \rightarrow \text{Action} \\
& \mathit{initially} : \text{Fluent} \rightarrow \text{Boolean} \\
& \mathit{holds} : \text{Fluent} \times \text{Moment} \rightarrow \text{Boolean} \\
& \mathit{happens} : \text{Event} \times \text{Moment} \rightarrow \text{Boolean} \\
& \mathit{clipped} : \text{Moment} \times \text{Fluent} \times \text{Moment} \rightarrow \mathit{Boolean} \\
f ::= {} & \mathit{initiates} : \text{Event} \times \text{Fluent} \times \text{Moment} \rightarrow \text{Boolean} \\
& \mathit{terminates} : \text{Event} \times \text{Fluent} \times \text{Moment} \rightarrow \text{Boolean} \\
& \mathit{prior} : \text{Moment} \times \text{Moment} \rightarrow \text{Boolean} \\
& \mathit{interval} : \text{Moment} \times \text{Boolean} \\
& * : \text{Agent} \rightarrow \text{Self} \\
& \mathit{payoff} : \text{Agent} \times \text{ActionType} \times \text{Moment} \rightarrow \text{Numeric} \\
\\
t ::= {} & x : S \mid c : S \mid f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) \\
\\
& t : \text{Boolean} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \psi \mid \phi \vee \psi \mid \\
& \mathbf{P}(a,t,\phi) \mid \mathbf{K}(a,t,\phi) \mid \mathbf{C}(t,\phi) \mid \mathbf{S}(a,b,t,\phi) \mid \mathbf{S}(a,t,\phi) \\
\phi ::= {} & \mathbf{B}(a,t,\phi) \mid \mathbf{D}(a,t,holds(f,t')) \mid \mathbf{I}(a,t,happens(action(a^*,\alpha),t')) \\
& \mathbf{O}(a,t,\phi,happens(action(a^*,\alpha),t'))
\end{aligned}
$$

Rules of Inference

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,\mathbf{P}(a,t,\phi) \rightarrow \mathbf{K}(a,t,\phi))}\ [R_1] \qquad \frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,\mathbf{K}(a,t,\phi) \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(a,t,\phi))}\ [R_2]$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{C}(t,\phi)\ t \leq t_1 \ldots t \leq t_n}{\mathbf{K}(a_1,t_1,\ldots\mathbf{K}(a_n,t_n,\phi)\ldots)}\ [R_3] \qquad \frac{\mathbf{K}(a,t,\phi)}{\phi}\ [R_4]$$

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,\mathbf{K}(a,t_1,\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2)) \rightarrow \mathbf{K}(a,t_2,\phi_1) \rightarrow \mathbf{K}(a,t_3,\phi_2)}\ [R_5]$$

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,\mathbf{B}(a,t_1,\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2)) \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(a,t_2,\phi_1) \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(a,t_3,\phi_2)}\ [R_6]$$

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,\mathbf{C}(t_1,\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2)) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}(t_2,\phi_1) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}(t_3,\phi_2)}\ [R_7]$$

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,\forall x.\ \phi \rightarrow \phi[x \mapsto t])}\ [R_8] \qquad \frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,\phi_1 \leftrightarrow \phi_2 \rightarrow \neg\phi_2 \rightarrow \neg\phi_1)}\ [R_9]$$

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{C}(t,[\phi_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \phi_n \rightarrow \phi] \rightarrow [\phi_1 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow \phi_n \rightarrow \psi])}\ [R_{10}]$$

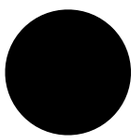
$$\frac{\mathbf{B}(a,t,\phi)\ \ \phi \rightarrow \psi}{\mathbf{B}(a,t,\psi)}\ [R_{11a}] \qquad \frac{\mathbf{B}(a,t,\phi)\ \ \mathbf{B}(a,t,\psi)}{\mathbf{B}(a,t,\psi \wedge \phi)}\ [R_{11b}]$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{S}(s,h,t,\phi)}{\mathbf{B}(h,t,\mathbf{B}(s,t,\phi))}\ [R_{12}]$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{I}(a,t,happens(action(a^*,\alpha),t'))}{\mathbf{P}(a,t,happens(action(a^*,\alpha),t))}\ [R_{13}]$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l}\mathbf{B}(a,t,\phi)\ \ \mathbf{B}(a,t,\mathbf{O}(a^*,t,\phi,happens(action(a^*,\alpha),t'))) \\ \mathbf{O}(a,t,\phi,happens(action(a^*,\alpha),t'))\end{array}}{\mathbf{K}(a,t,\mathbf{I}(a^*,t,happens(action(a^*,\alpha),t')))}\ [R_{14}]$$

$$\frac{\phi \leftrightarrow \psi}{\mathbf{O}(a,t,\phi,\gamma) \leftrightarrow \mathbf{O}(a,t,\psi,\gamma)}\ [R_{15}]$$



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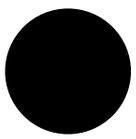

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350 BC

2024

Intro to (Formal) Logic (& AI) @ RPI

350 BC

Euclid

2024

Euclidean "Magic"

Theorem: There are infinitely many primes.

Proof: We take an indirect route. Let $\Pi = p_1 = 2, p_2 = 3, p_3 = 5, \ldots, p_k$ be a finite, exhaustive consecutive sequence of prime numbers. Next, let $\mathbf{M}_\Pi$ be $p_1 \times p_2 \times \cdots \times p_k$, and set $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ to $\mathbf{M}_\Pi + 1$. Either $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ is prime, or not; we thus have two (exhaustive) cases to consider.

C1 Suppose $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ is prime. In this case we immediately have a prime number beyond any in Π — contradiction!

C2 Suppose on the other hand that $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ is *not* prime. Then some prime p divides $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$. (Why?) Now, p itself is either in Π, or not; we hence have two sub-cases. Supposing that p is in Π entails that p divides $\mathbf{M}_\Pi$. But we are operating under the supposition that p divides $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ as well. This implies that p divides 1, which is absurd (a contradiction). Hence the prime p is outside Π.

Hence for *any* such list Π, there is a prime outside the list. That is, there are infinitely many primes. **QED**

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Euclidean "Magic"

Theorem: There are infinitely many primes.

Proof: We take an indirect route. Let $\Pi = p_1 = 2, p_2 = 3, p_3 = 5, \ldots, p_k$ be a finite, exhaustive consecutive sequence of prime numbers. Next, let $\mathbf{M}_\Pi$ be $p_1 \times p_2 \times \cdots \times p_k$, and set $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ to $\mathbf{M}_\Pi + 1$. Either $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ is prime, or not; we thus have two (exhaustive) cases to consider.

C1 Suppose $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ is prime. In this case we immediately have a prime number beyond any in Π — contradiction!

C2 Suppose on the other hand that $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ is *not* prime. Then some prime p divides $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$. (Why?) Now, p itself is either in Π, or not; we hence have two sub-cases. Supposing that p is in Π entails that p divides $\mathbf{M}_\Pi$. But we are operating under the supposition that p divides $\mathbf{M}'_\Pi$ as well. This implies that p divides 1, which is absurd (a contradiction). Hence the prime p is outside Π.

Hence for *any* such list Π, there is a prime outside the list. That is, there are infinitely many primes. **QED**

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The Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic

350 BC

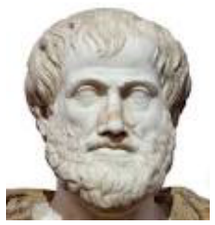
Euclid

2024

350 BC

Euclid

300 BC

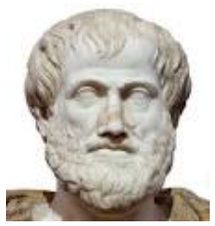


2024

350 BC

300 BC

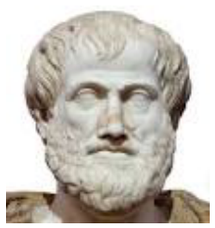
2024



I don’t believe in magic! Why exactly is that so convincing? What exactly is he doing?!?

Euclid

350 BC 300 BC 2024



Euclid *Organon*

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He's using syllogisms!

E.g.,

All As are Bs.
All Bs are Cs.

All As are Cs.

350 BC

Euclid

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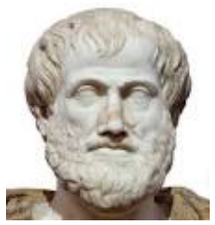

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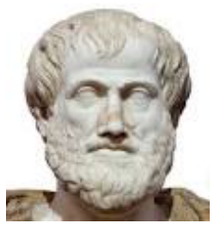

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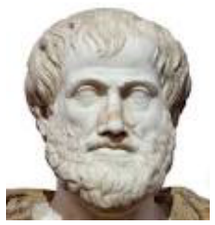

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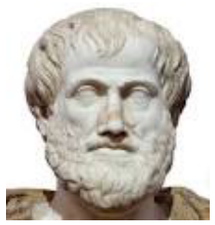

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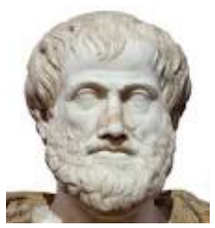

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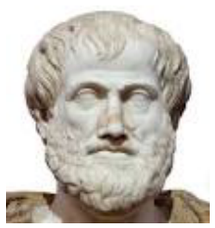
1666



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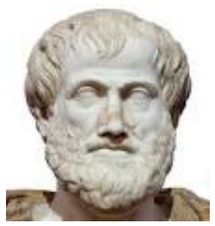

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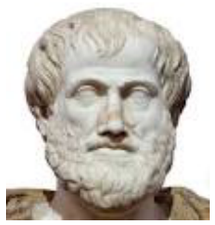

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"Universal Computational Logic"

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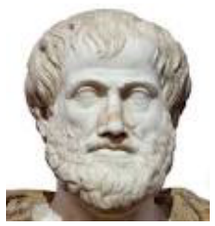

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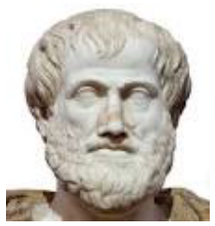

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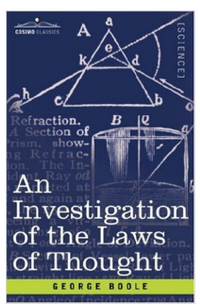

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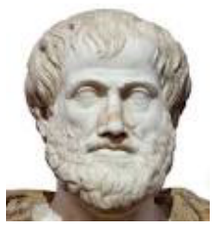

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“Astonishing” Logic Theorist Proof @ Dawn of AI

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1	$(\phi \vee \phi) \rightarrow \phi$	axiom
2	$(\neg\phi \vee \neg\phi) \rightarrow \neg\phi$	substitution
3	$(\phi \rightarrow \neg\phi) \rightarrow \neg\phi$	a "replacement rule"
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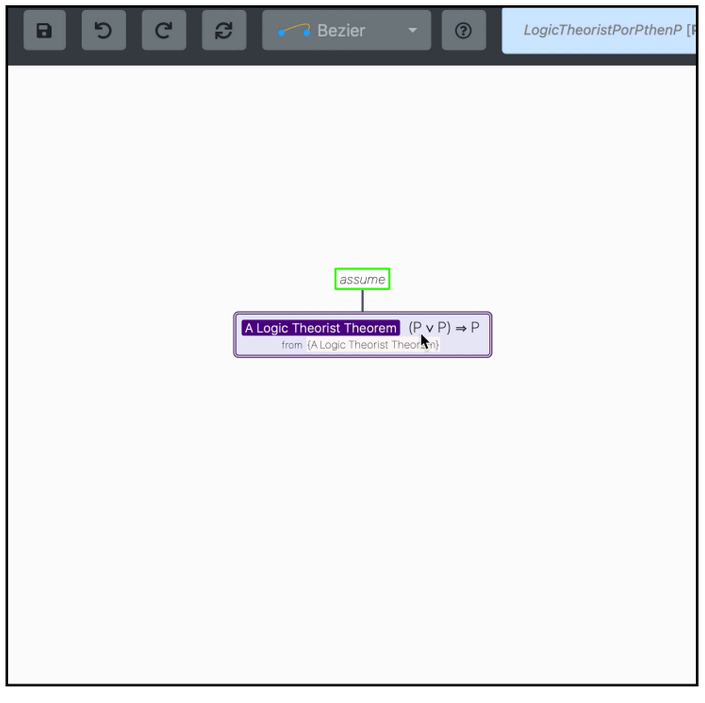

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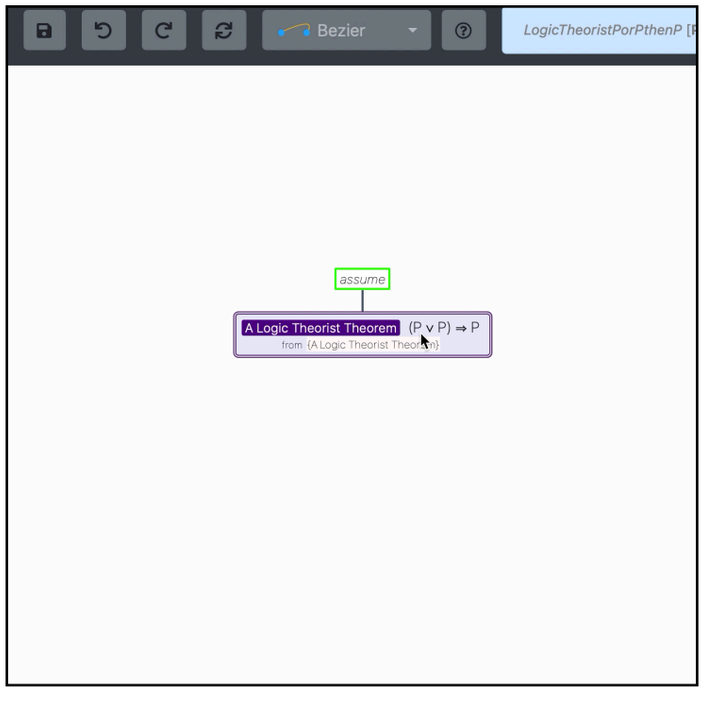

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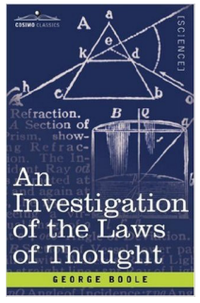

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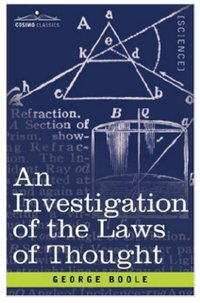

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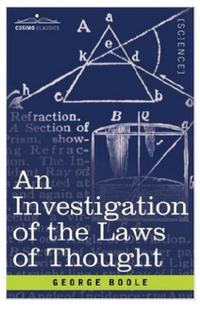

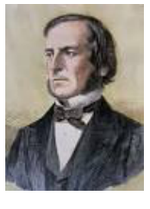

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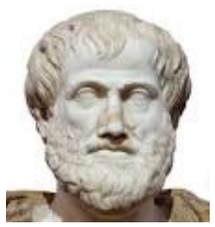

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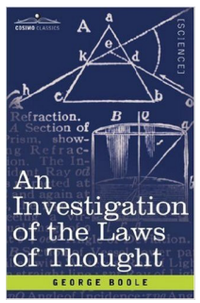

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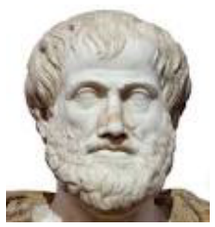

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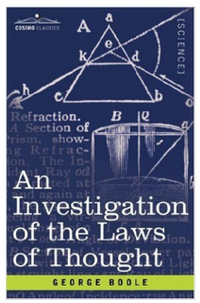

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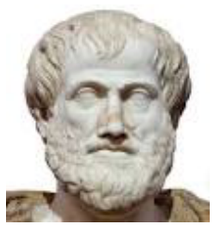

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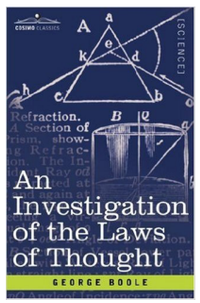

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Exceeds Leibniz & de-mystifies Euclid: the "compellingness" of these proofs consists in their being, at bottom, formal proofs in first-order logic (FOL).

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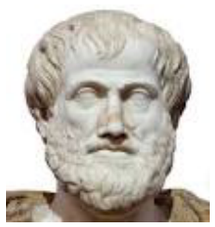

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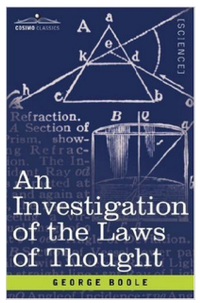

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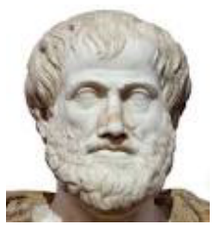

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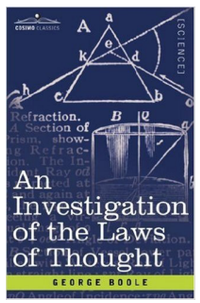

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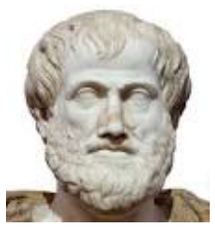

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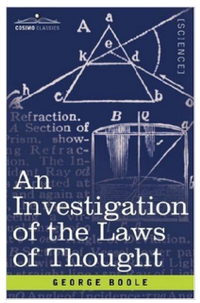

1956

Simon

2023

2024

Intro to (Formal) Logic (& AI) @ RPI

Frege

Exceeds Leibniz & de-mystifies Euclid: the "compellingness" of these proofs consists in their being, at bottom, formal proofs in first-order logic (FOL).

Church

Turing

Post

Thesinglarity?

?

Entscheidungsproblem

"Universal Computational Logic"

Logic Theorist
(birth of modern logicist AI)

350 BC

Euclid

300 BC

Organon

1666

Leibniz

$\int$

1854

1956

Simon

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Church

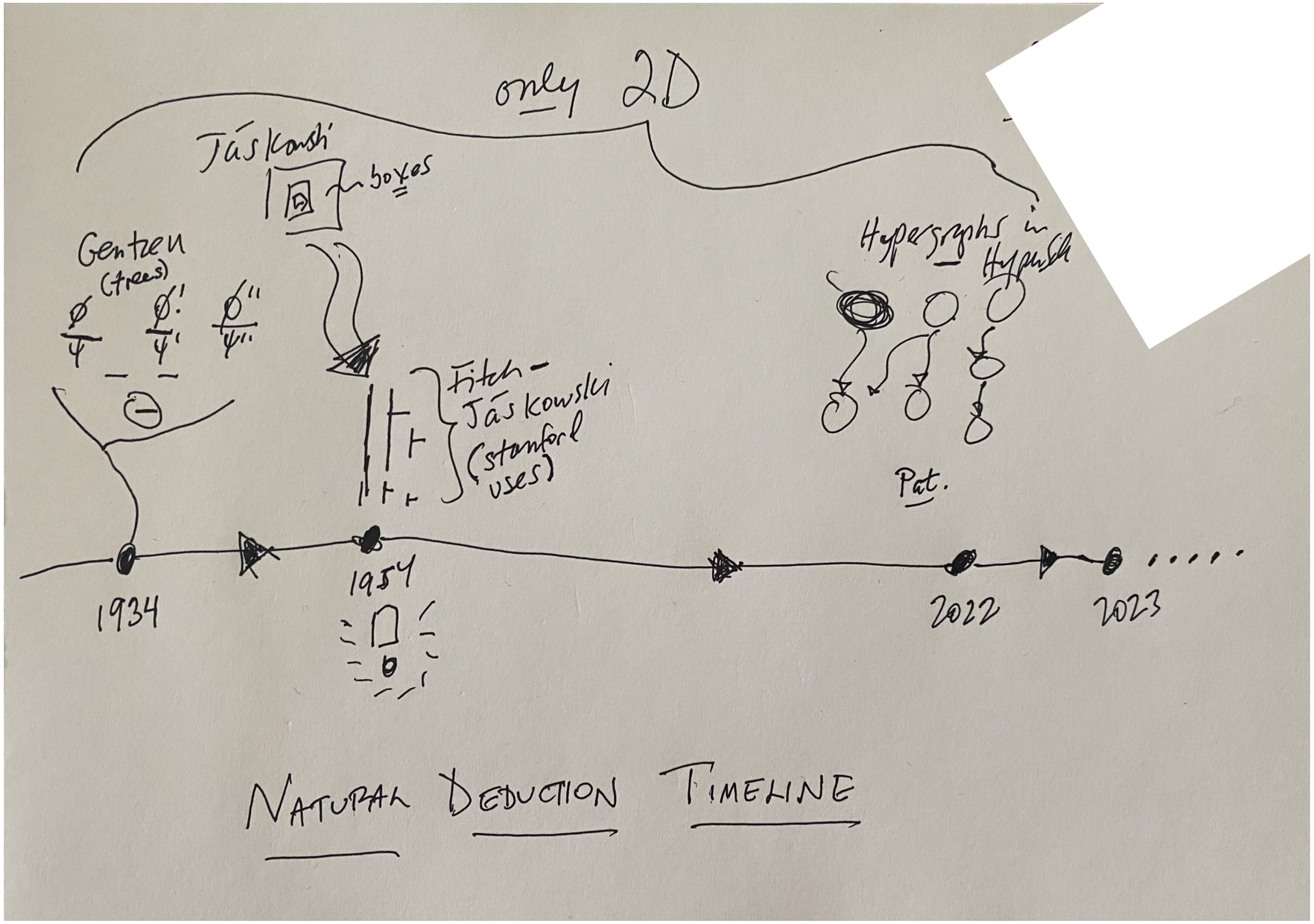
Turing

Post

Here's what a computer is, and given that, sorry, the *Entscheidungsproblem* can't be solved by such a machine!

Thesingularity?

A Sub-History, for Later



First, the Theoremhood Decision Problem (THEOREM$_{PC}$) for the Propositional Calculus

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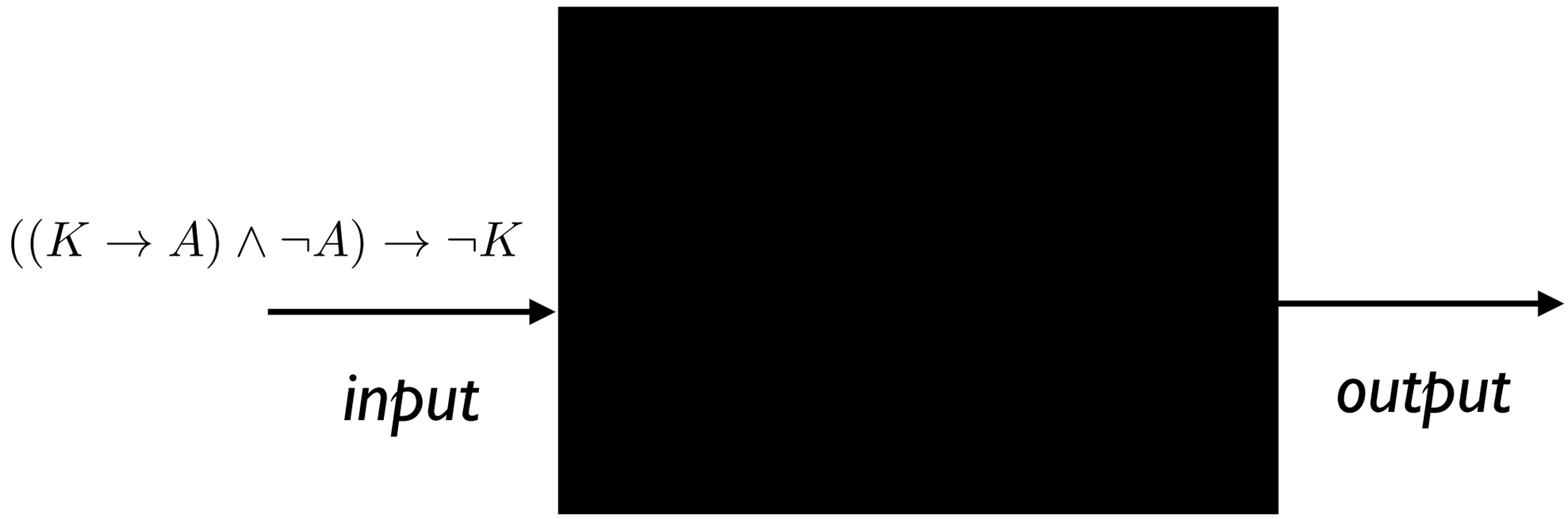

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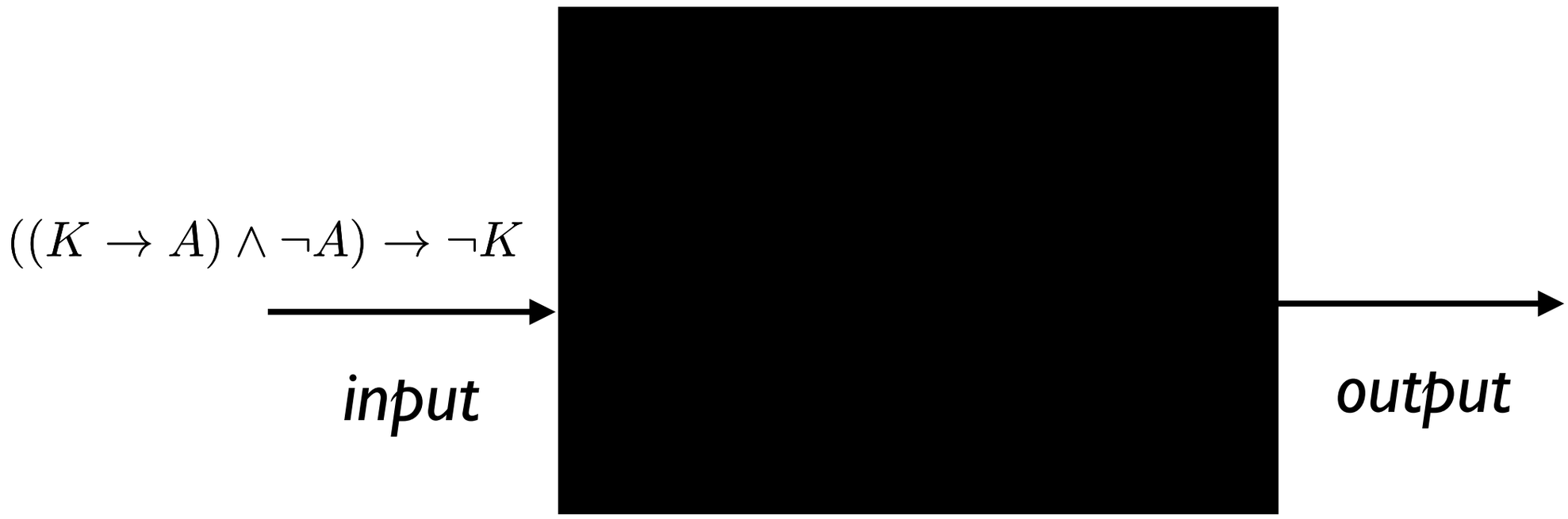

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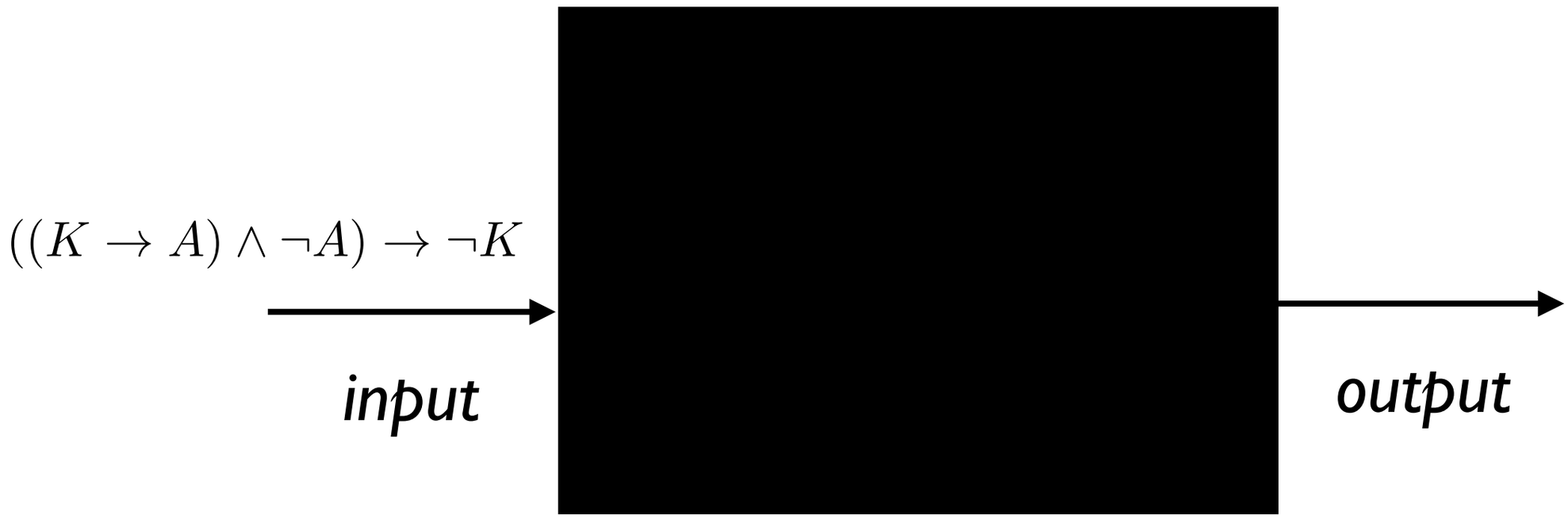

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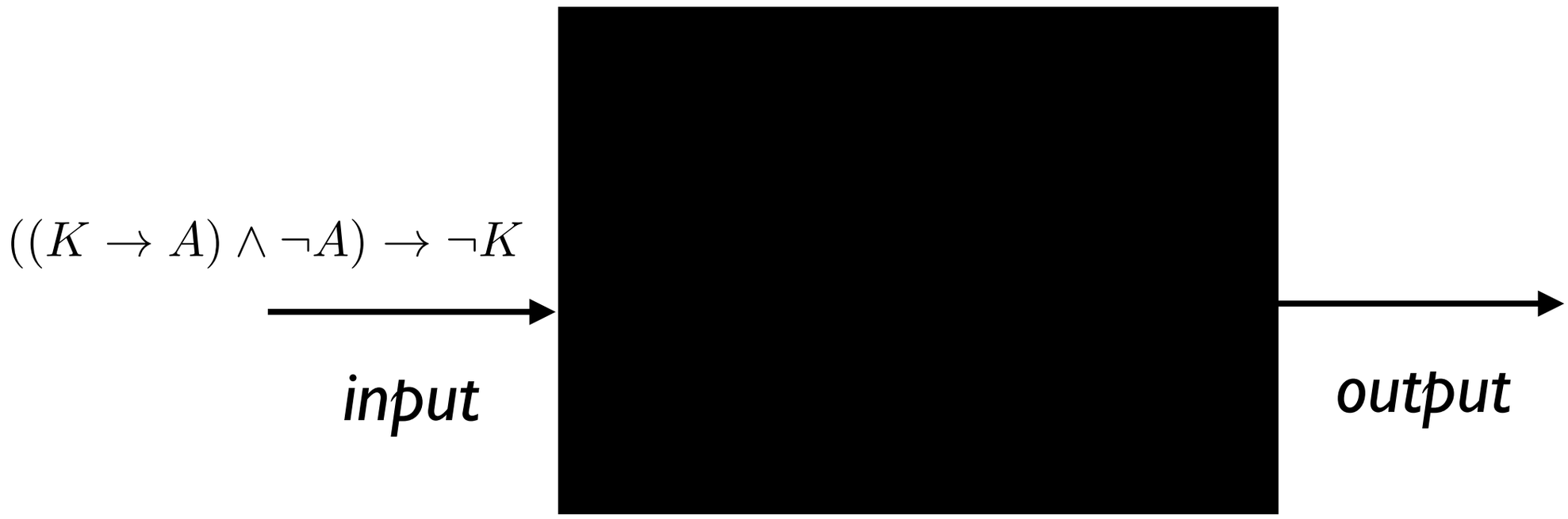

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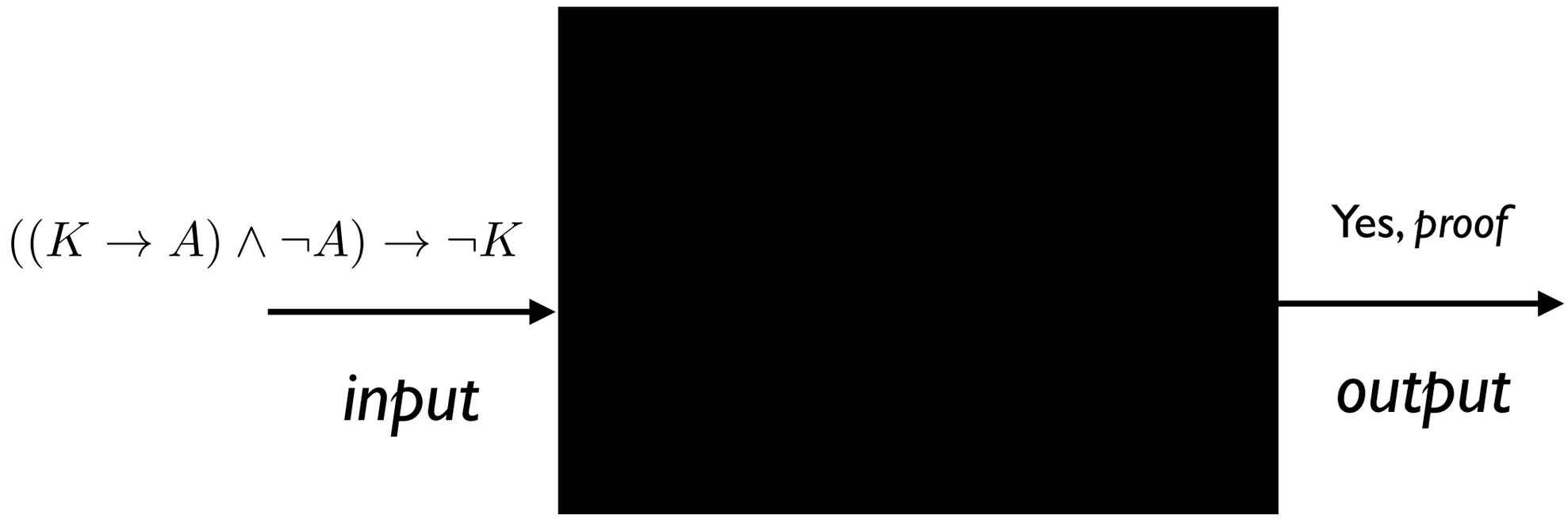

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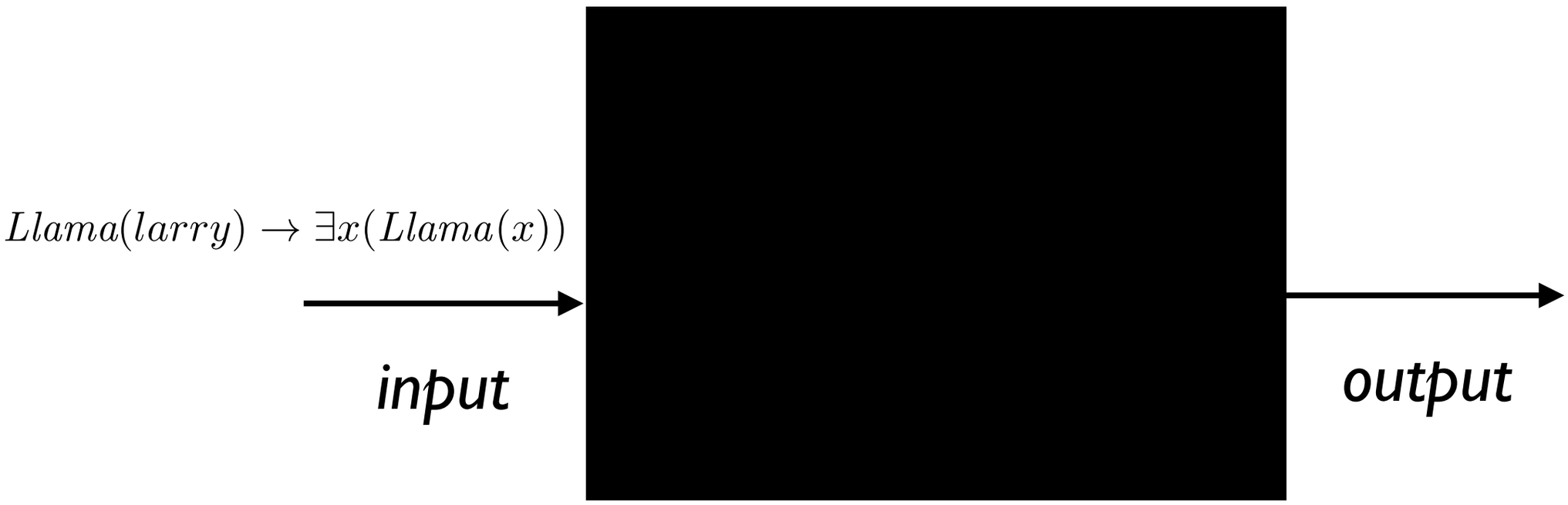

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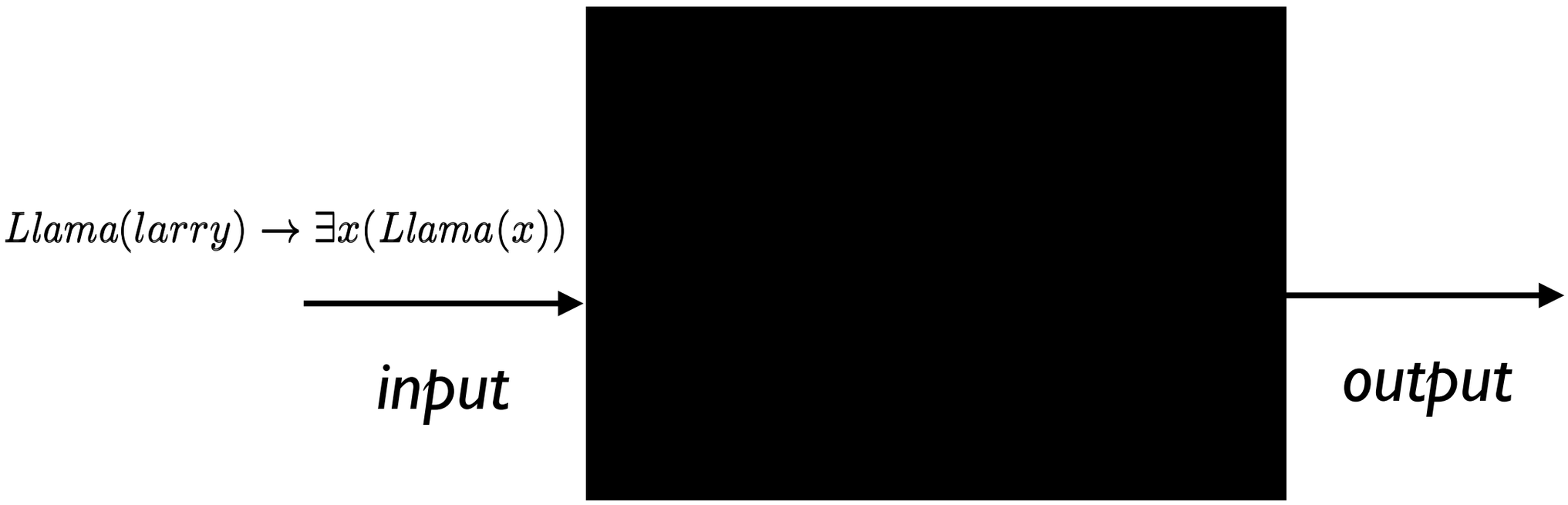

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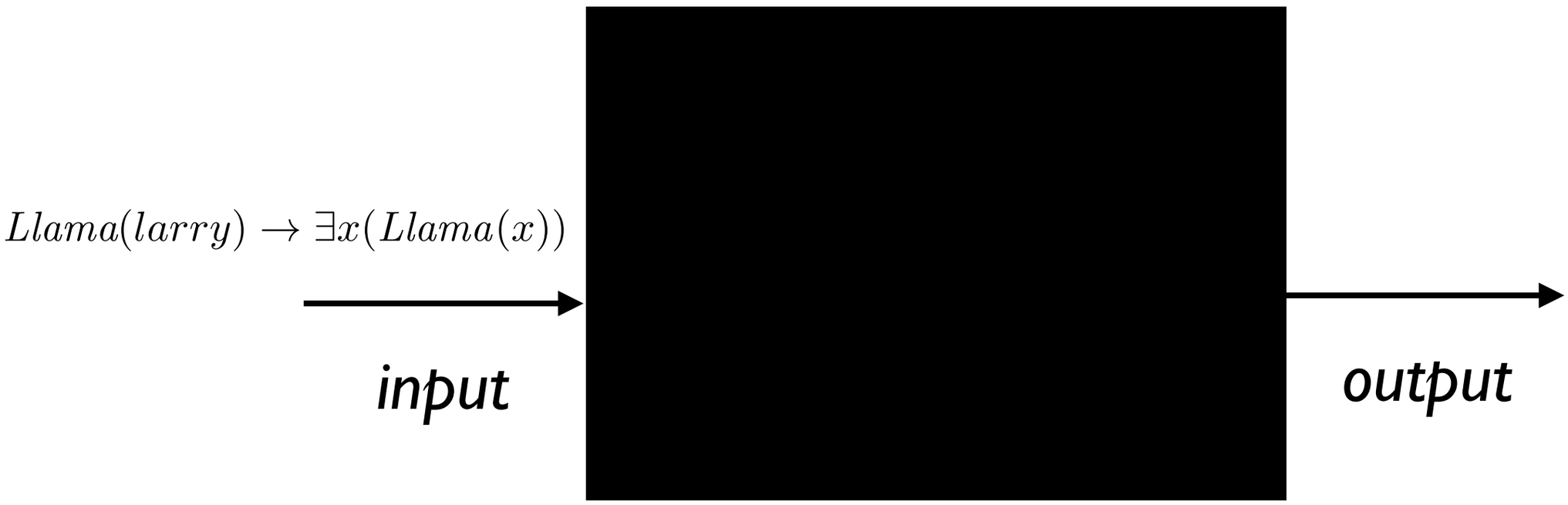

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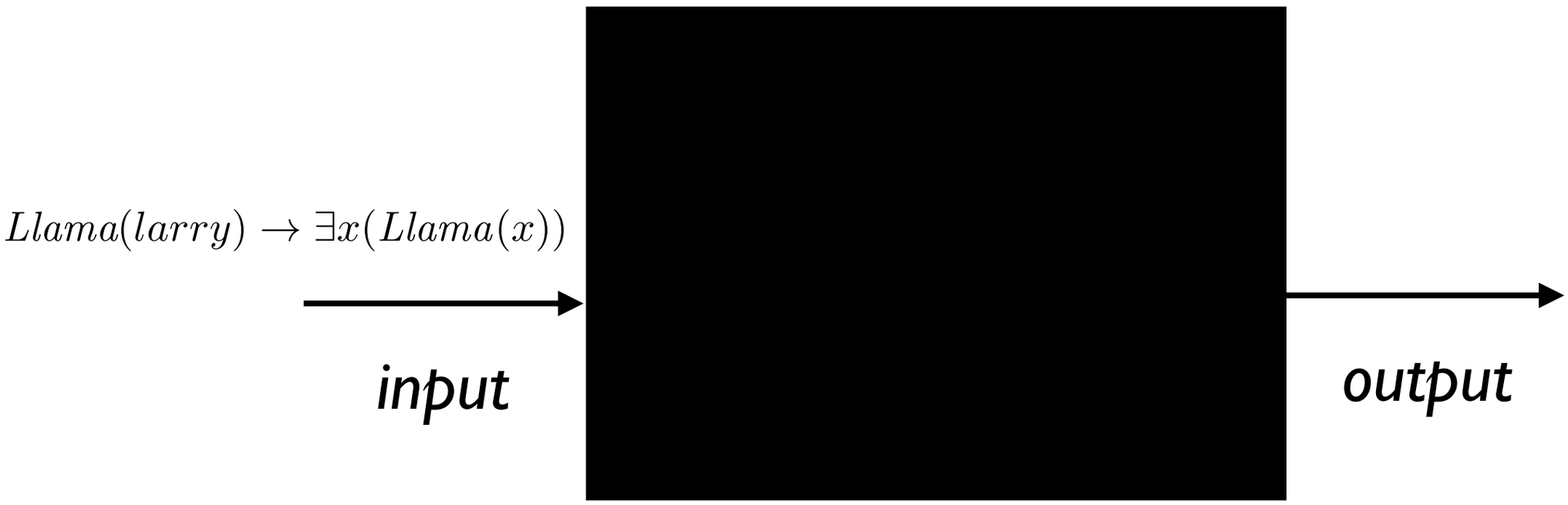

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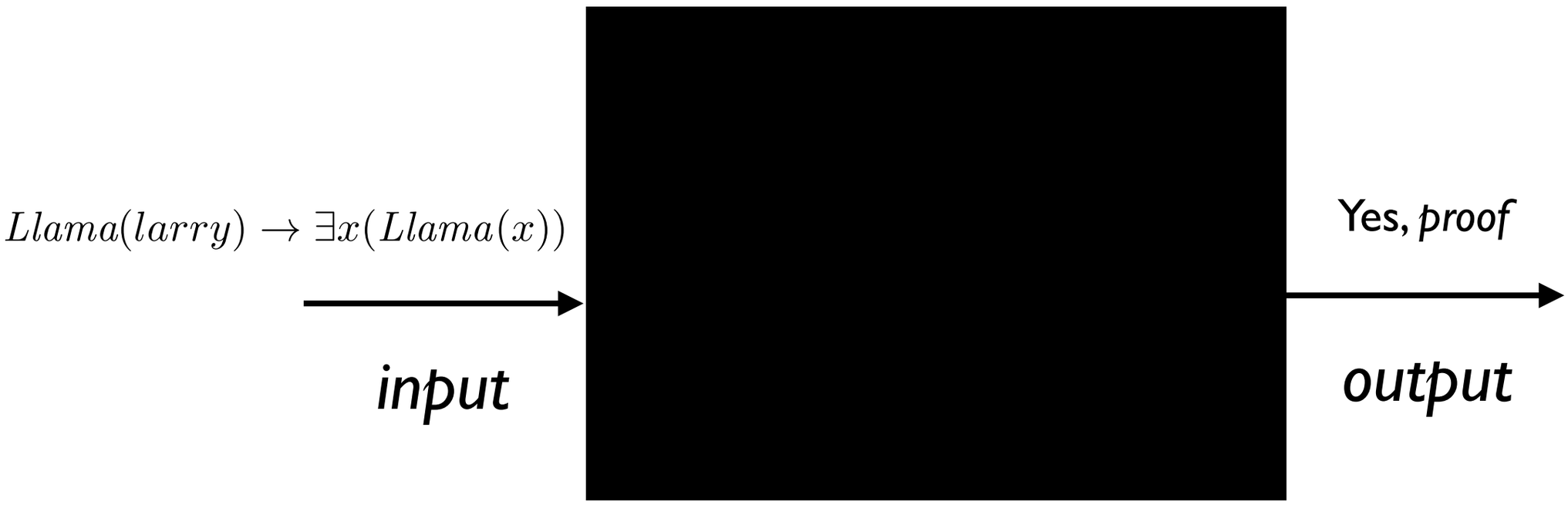

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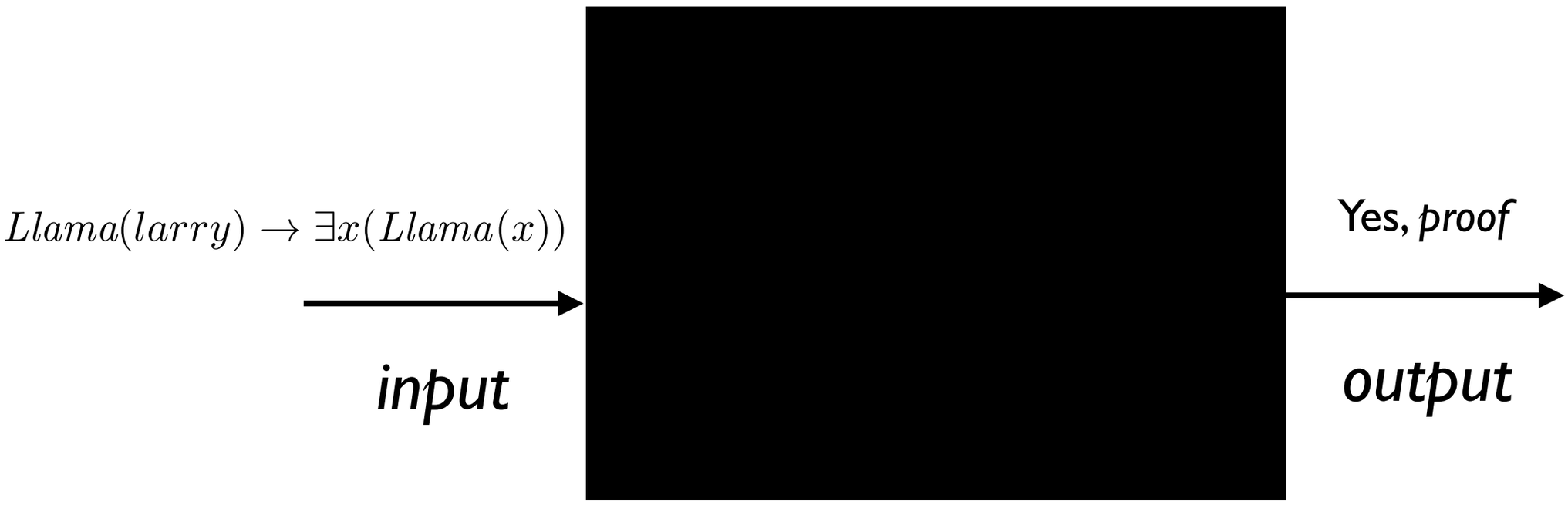

Not just hard: *impossible* for a (and this needed to be *invented* in the course of clarifying and solving the problem) standard computing machine.

Applying this to …
The Singularity Question

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The Singularity Question

$\mathcal{A}$:

Premise 1 There will be AI (created by HI and such that AI = HI).

Premise 2 If there is AI, there will be AI^{+} (created by AI).

Premise 3 If there is AI^{+}, there will be AI^{++} (created by AI^{+}).

$\therefore$ **S** There will be AI^{++} ($= \mathcal{S}$ will occur).

(Good-Chalmers Argument)

(Kurzweil is an "extrapolationist.")

Applying this to …
The Singularity Question

So, these super-smart machines that will be built by human-level-smart machines, they can't *possibly* be smart enough to solve the *Entscheidungsproblem*. Hence they'll be just (recursively) faster at solving problems we can routinely solve? What's so super-smart about *that*?

LAMA–BDLA

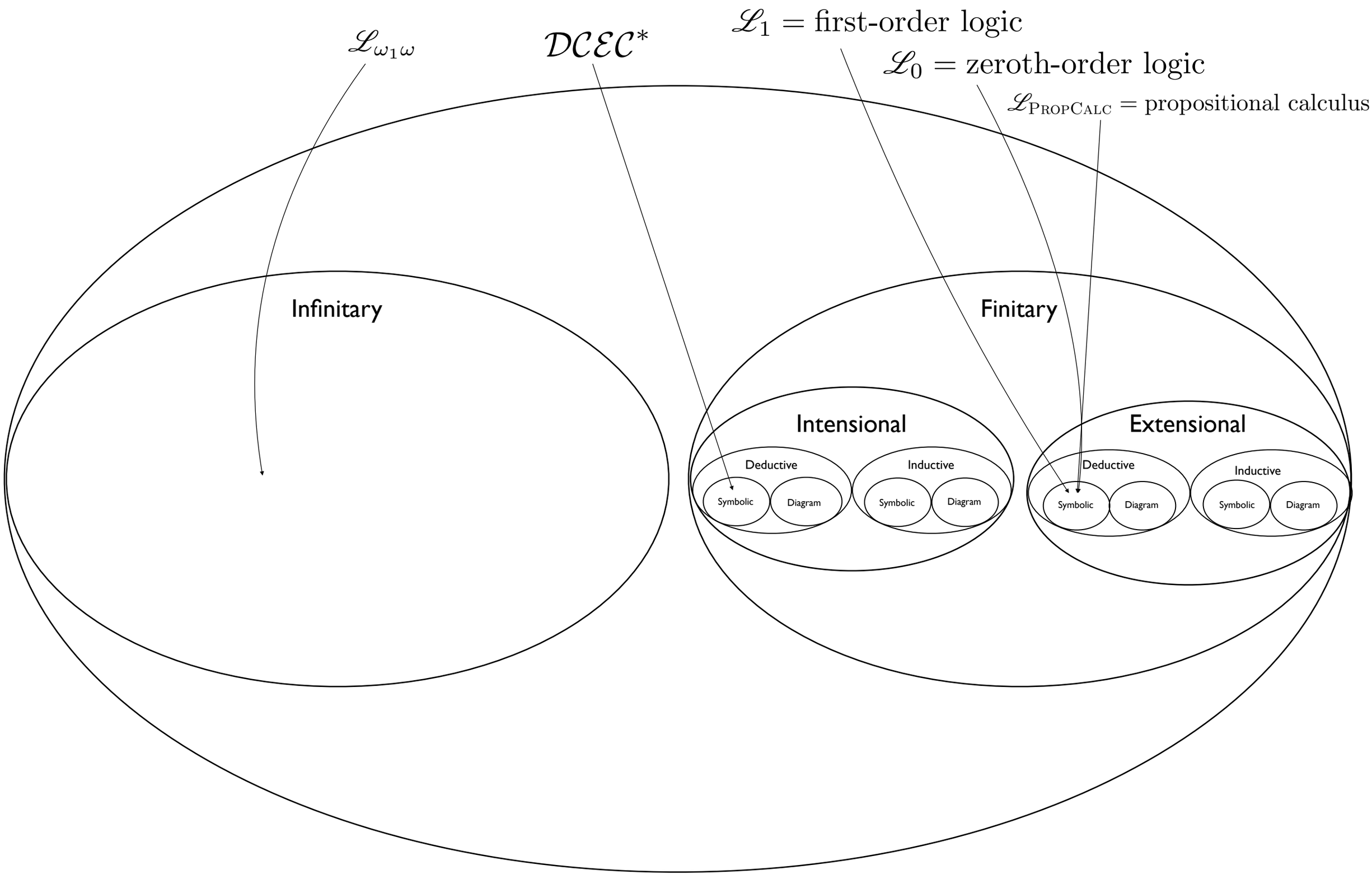
LAMA–BDLA

LAMA–BDLA

LAMA–BDLA

LAMA–BIL, a bit.

The Universe of Logics



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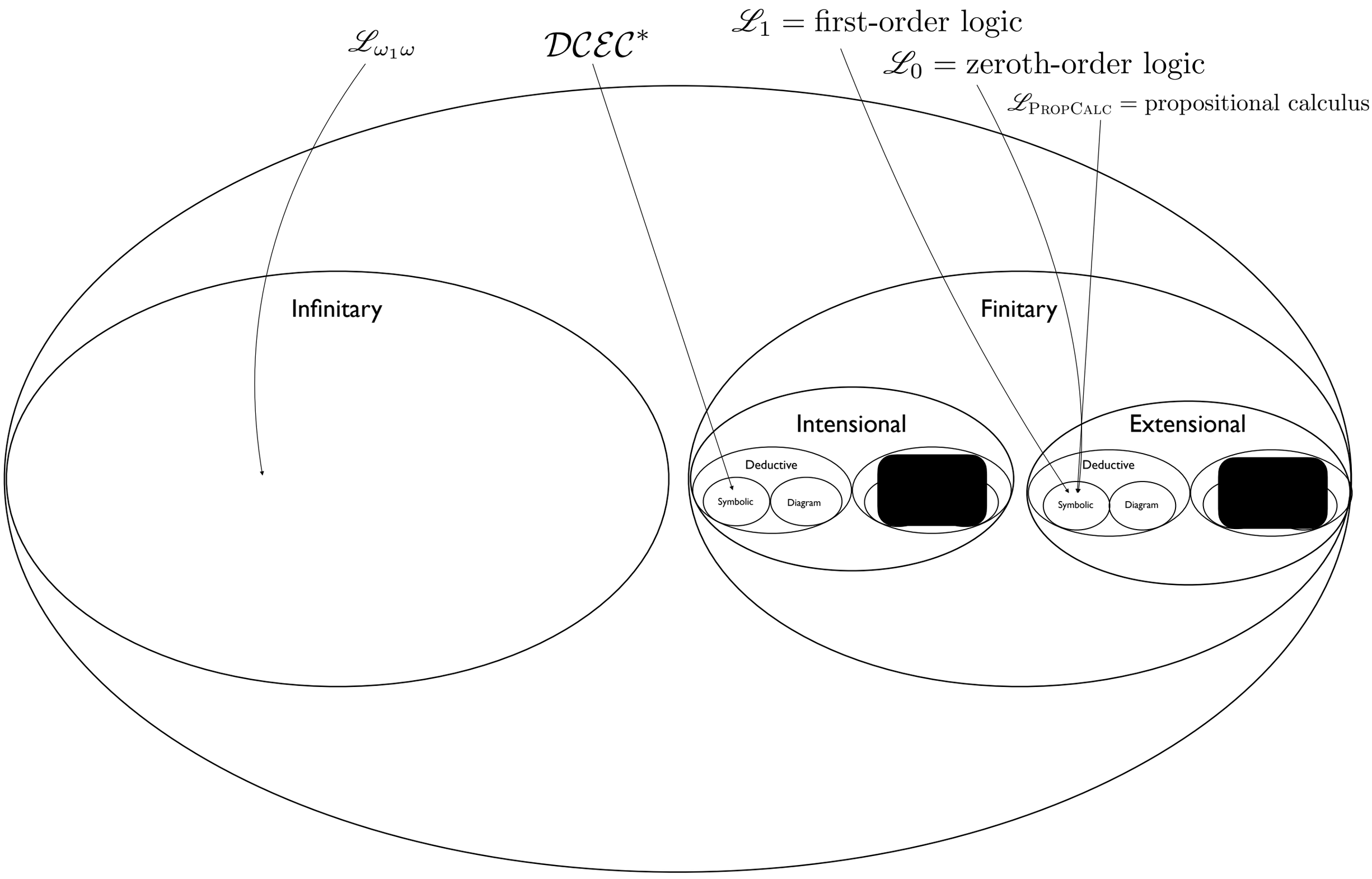

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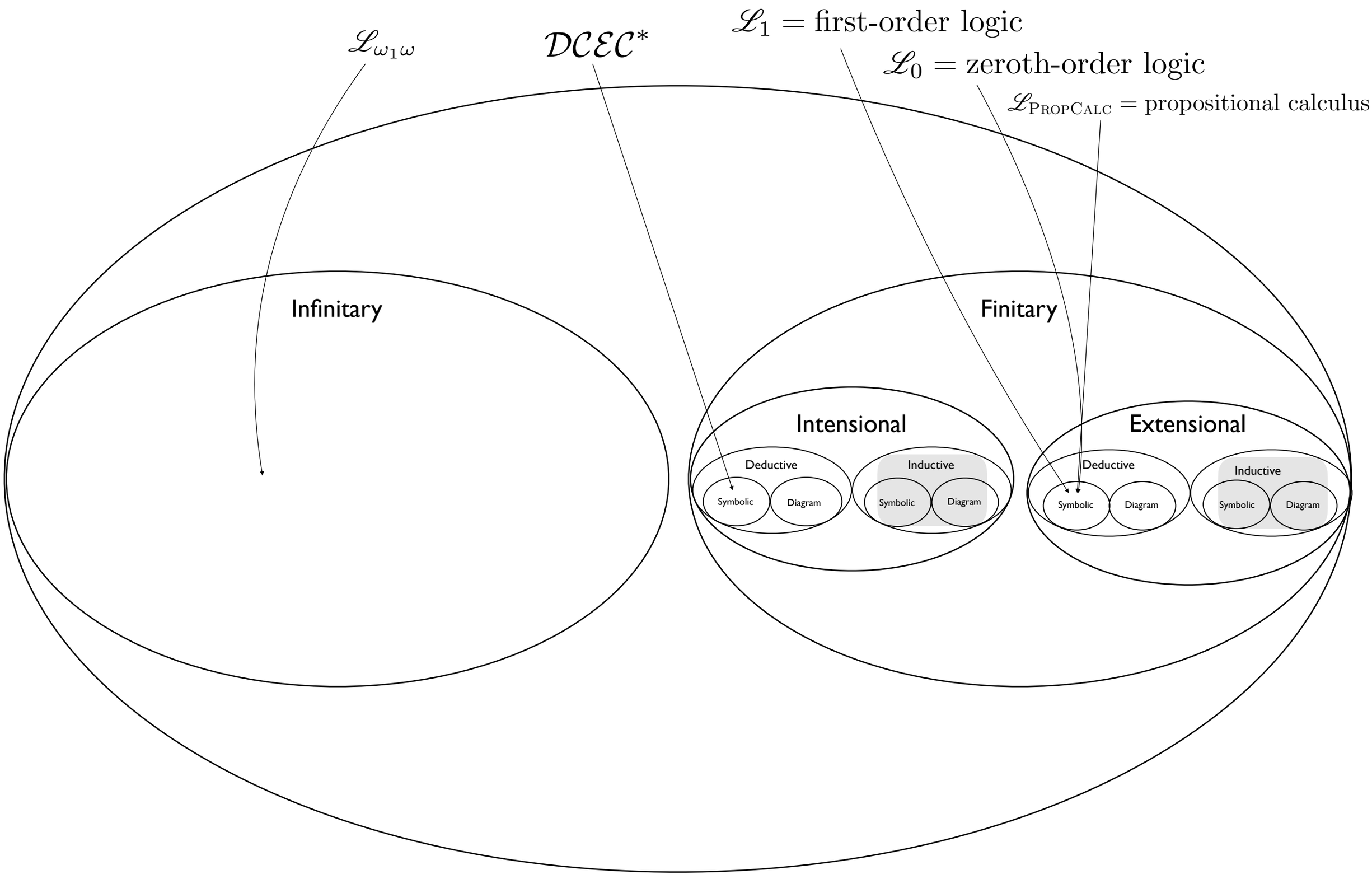

The Monty Hall Problem

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$IM

The Monty Hall Problem

$1M

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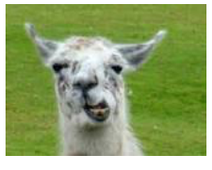

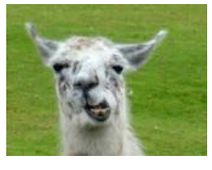

MHP Defined

Jones has come to a game show, and finds himself thereon selected to play a game on national TV with the show's suave host, Full Monty. Jones is told correctly by Full that hidden behind one of three closed, opaque doors facing the two of them is $1,000,000, while behind each of the other two is a feculent, obstreperous llama whose value on the open market is charitably pegged at $1. Full reminds Jones that this is a game, and a fair one, and that if Jones ends up selecting the door with $1M behind it, all that money will indeed be his. (Jones' net worth has nearly been exhausted by his expenditures in traveling to the show.) Full also reminds Jones that he (= Full) knows what's behind each door, fixed in place until the game ends.

Full asks Jones to select which door he wants the contents of. Jones says, "Door 1." Full then says: "Hm. Okay. Part of this game is my revealing at this point what's behind one of the doors you didn't choose. So ... let me show you what's behind Door 3." Door 3 opens to reveal a very unsavory llama. Full now to Jones: "Do you want to switch to Door 2, or stay with Door 1? You'll get what's behind the door of your choice, and our game will end." Full looks briefly into the camera, directly.

(P1.1) What should Jones do if he's rational?

(P1.2) Prove that your answer is correct. (Diagrammatic proofs are allowed.)

(P1.3) A quantitative hedge fund manager with a PhD in finance from Harvard zipped this email off to Full before Jones made his decision re. switching or not: "Switching would be a royal waste of time (and time is money!). Jones hasn't a doggone clue what's behind Door 1 or Door 2, and it's obviously a 50/50 chance to win whether he stands firm or switches. So the chap shouldn't switch!" Is the fund manager right? Prove that your diagnosis is correct.

(P1.4) Can these answers and proofs be exclusively Bayesian in nature?

The Switching Policy Rational!

Proof: Our overarching technique will be proof by cases.

We denote the possible cases for initial distribution using a simple notation, according to which for example 'LLM' means that, there is a lama behind Door 1, a llama behind Door 2, and the million dollars behind Door 3. With this notation in hand, our three starting cases are: Case 1: MLL; Case 2: LML; Case 3: LLM. There are only three top-level cases for distribution. The odds of picking at the start the million-dollar door is 1/3, obviously — for each case. Hence we know that the odds of a HOLD policy winning is 1/3.

Now we proceed in a proof by sub-cases under the three cases above, to show that the overall odds of a SWITCH policy is greater than 1/3. Each sub-case is simply based on what the initial choice by Jones is, under one of the three main cases. Here we go:

Suppose Case 3, LLM, holds, and that [this (Case 3.1) is the first of three sub-cases under Case 3] Jones picks Door 1. Then FM must reveal Door 2 to reveal a llama. Switching to Door 3 wins, guaranteed. In sub-case 3.2 suppose that J's choice Door 2. Then FM will reveal Door 1. Again, switching to Door 3 wins, guaranteed. In the final sub-case, J initially selects Door 3 under Case 3; this is sub-case 3.3. Here, FM shows either Door 1 or Door 2 (as itself a random choice). This time switching loses, guaranteed. Hence, in two of the sub-cases out of three (2/3), winning is guaranteed (*prob* of 1). An exactly parallel result can be deduced for Case 2 and Case 1; i.e., in each of these two, in two of the three (2/3) sub-cases winning is 1. Hence the odds of winning by following the switching policy is 2/3, which is greater than 1/3. Hence it's rational to be a switcher. **QED**

Logistics …

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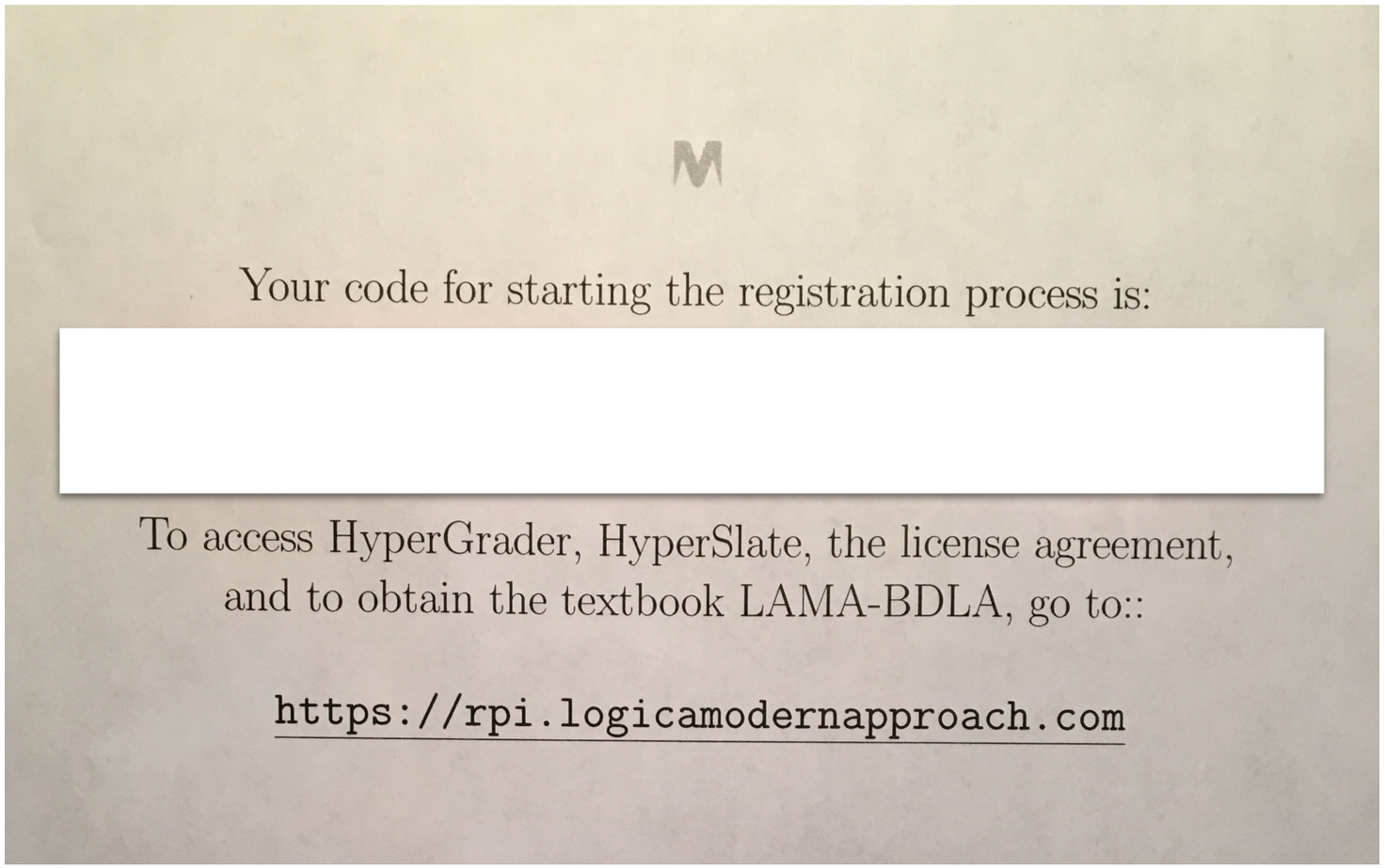

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https://rpi.logicamodernapproach.com

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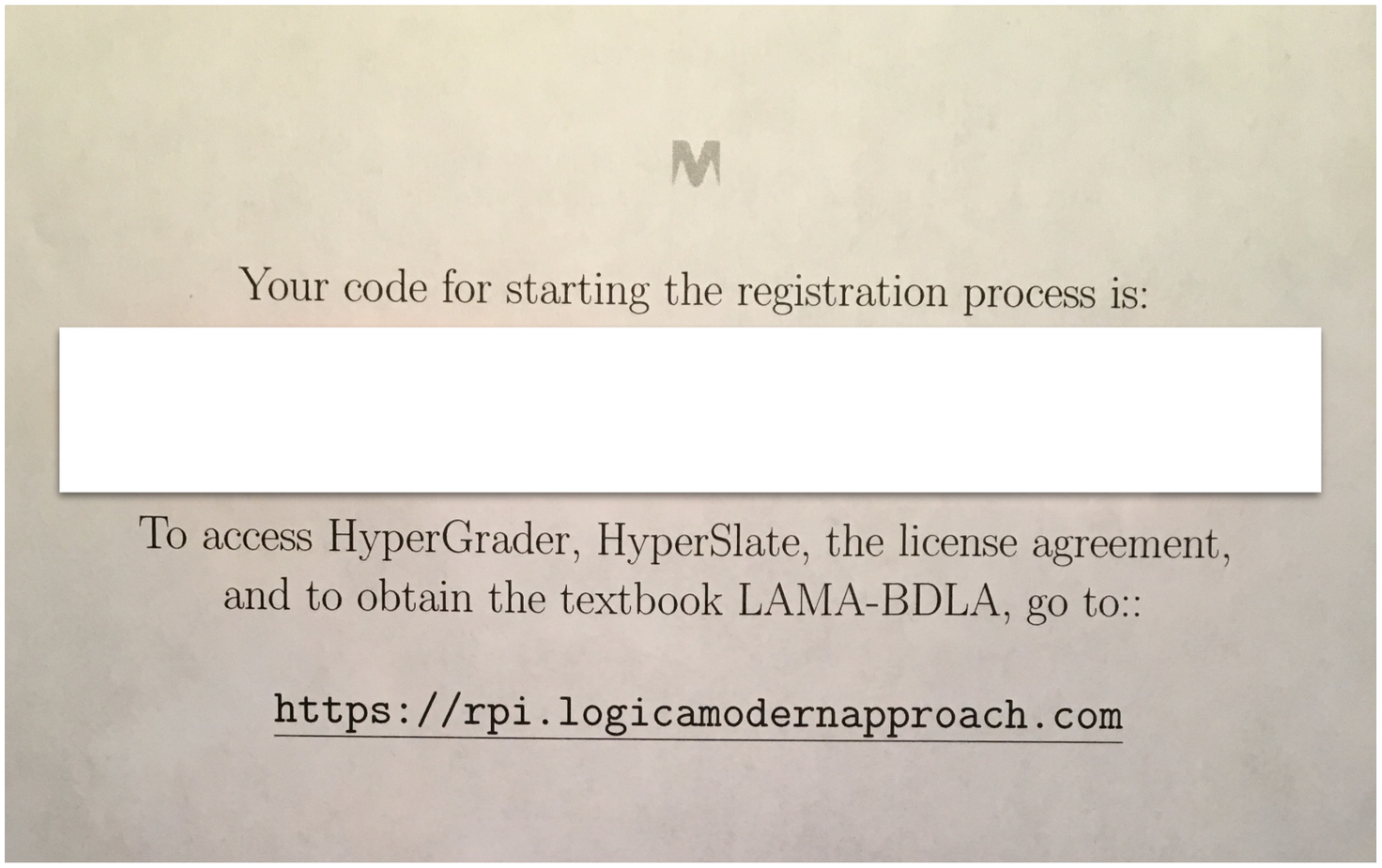

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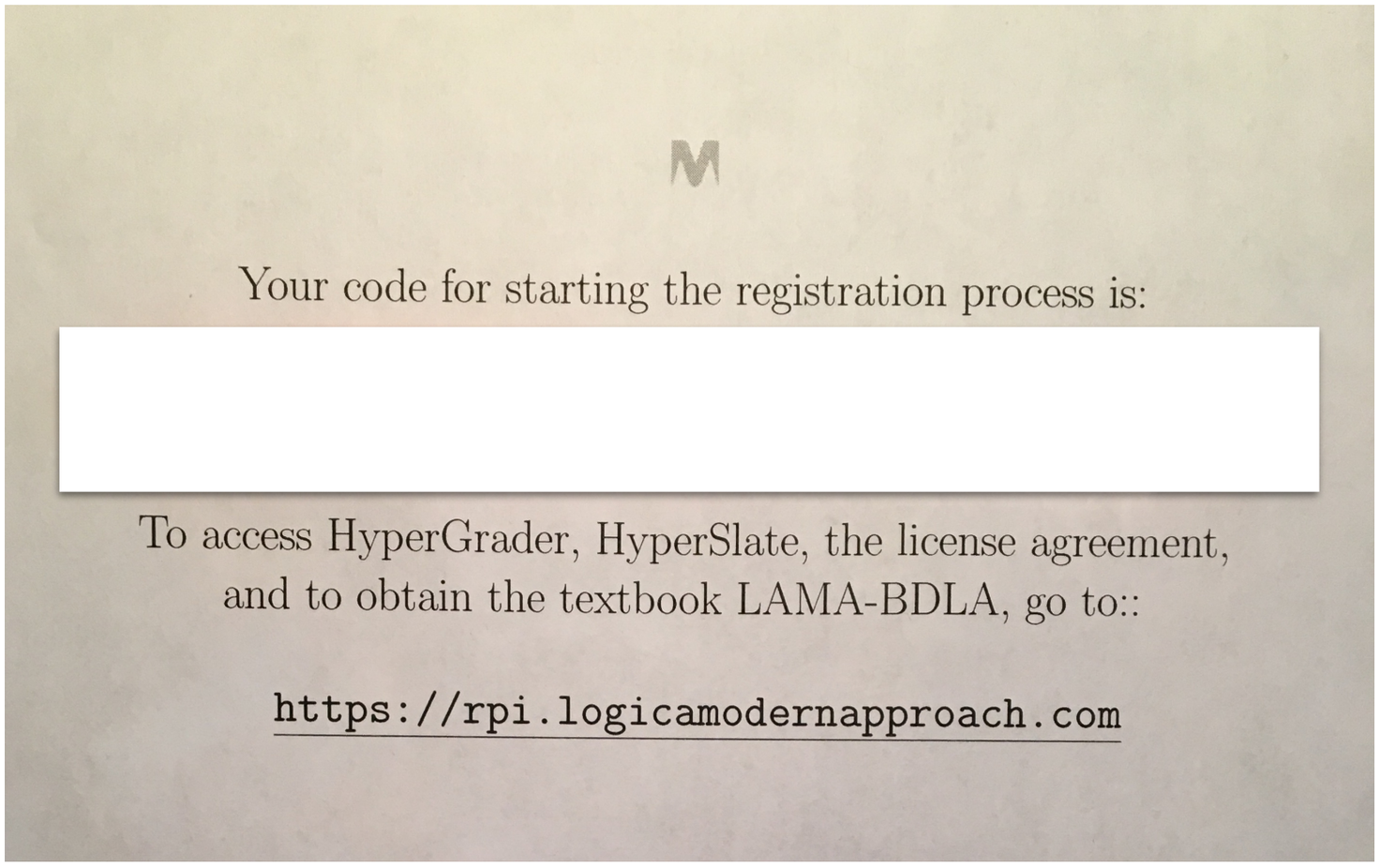

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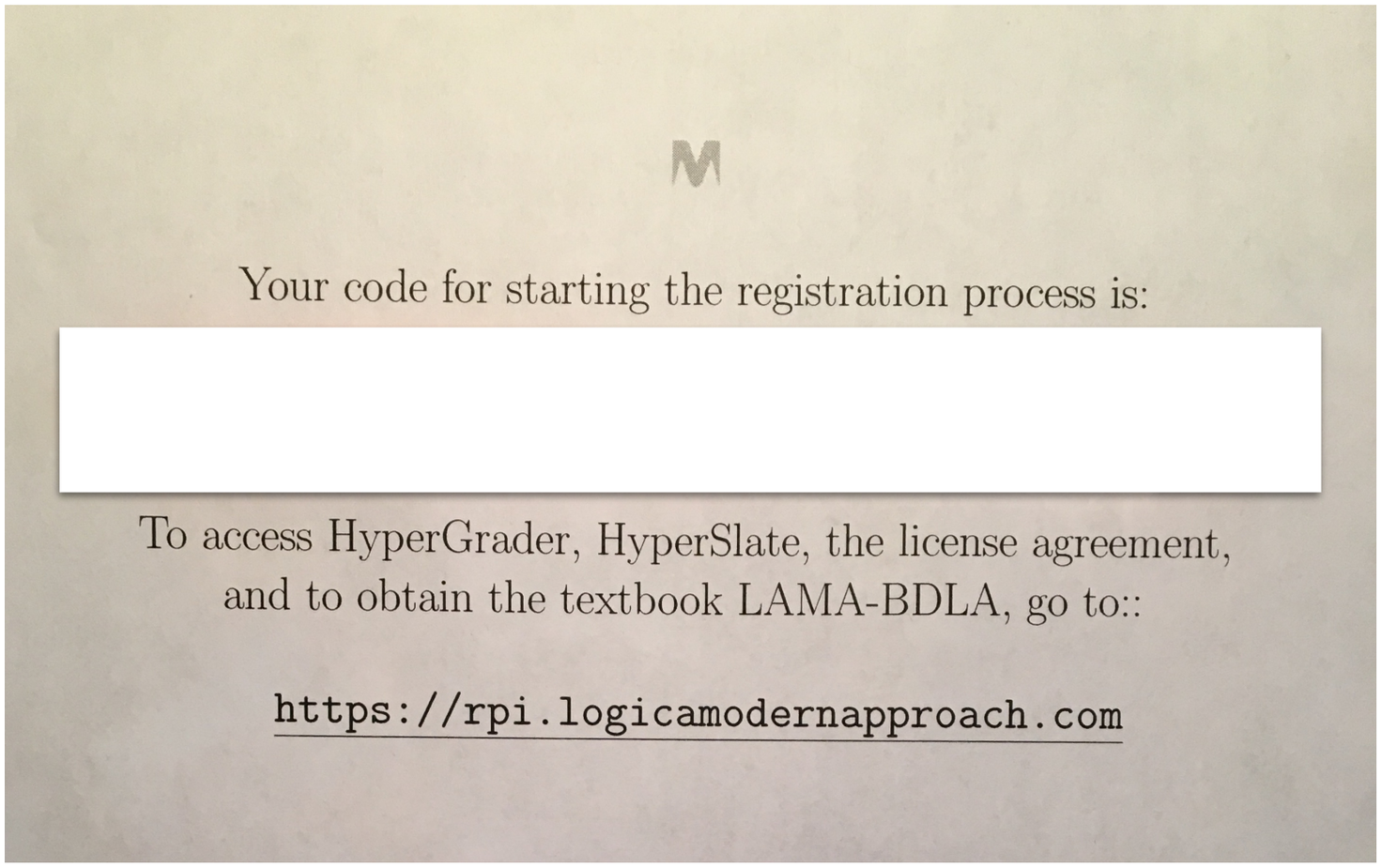
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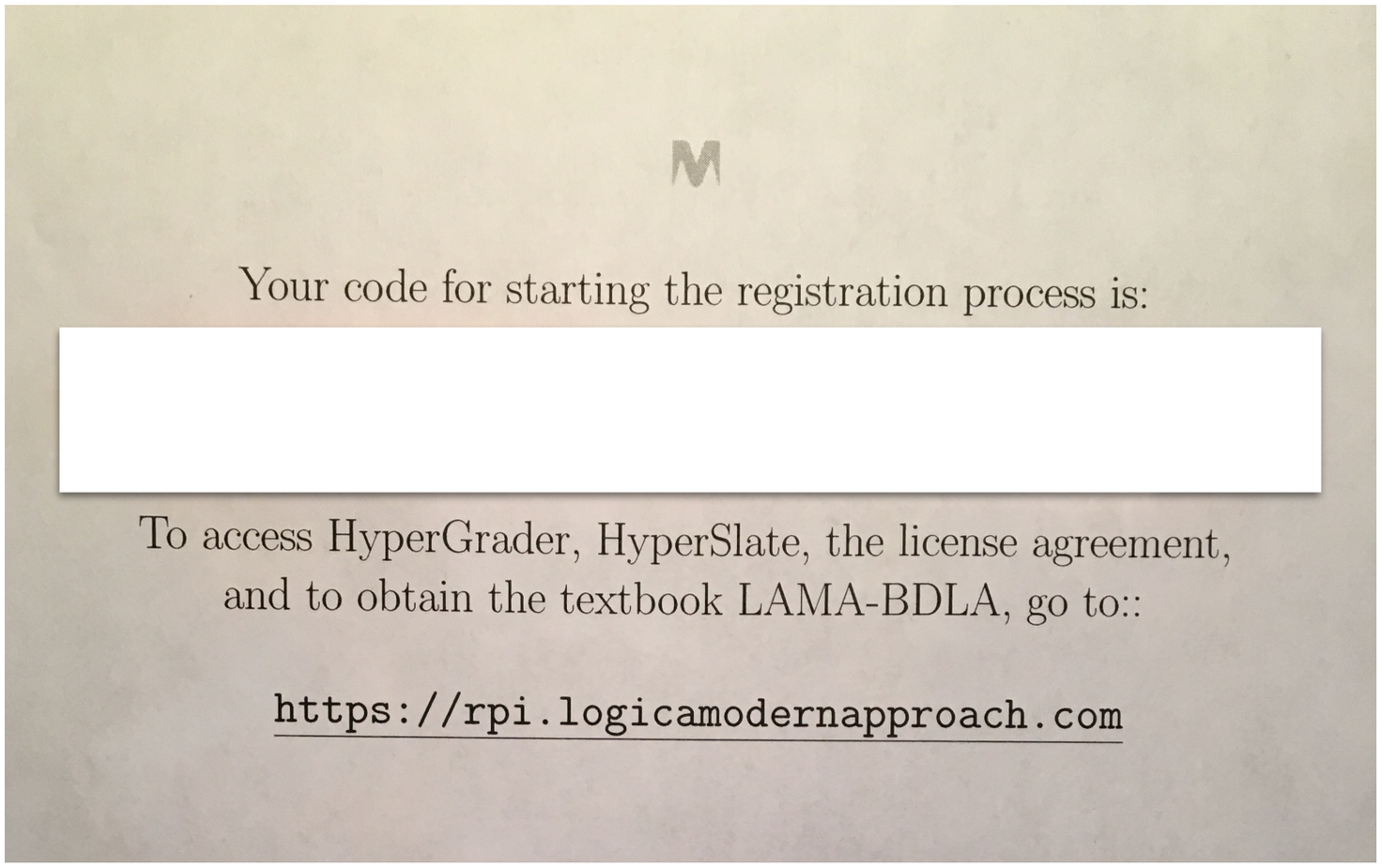

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Watch that the link emailed to you doesn't end up being classified as spam.

Let’s go live for a tutorial …

Logikk kan gi dyp glede!