DSM CAPITAL PARTNERS

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



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PRESENTED BY:



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CONTENTS/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- What is artificial intelligence?
 - Artificial intelligence isn't new, but generative Al is only now getting useful.
 - Important to keep the strengths and limitations in mind.
- Who are the immediate and medium term winners and losers from the ramp in Al?
 - How we think about it:
 - Winners
 - Users
 - Losers



CONTENTS/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- What are the longer term implications for the economy and society?
 - Economic impact don't fear change.
 - Societal impact manageable, like all technologies.
- DSM's market view.
 - Positive growth/valuation.
- This is all early stage, a lot can change.



BRIEF HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- What is artificial intelligence trying to achieve?
 - Replicating human abilities
 - Some earlier
 - Some later
- What changed over time?
 - Computing power, not algorithms.
 - Access to data.





BRIEF HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Recent successes?

- Al has largely been <u>discriminative</u> so far
 - Financial data
 - Preference data
 - Visual data
- In the past two years, tremendous progress has been made in generative Al.
 - Write a cover letter
 - Create/explain code
 - Generate a novel image







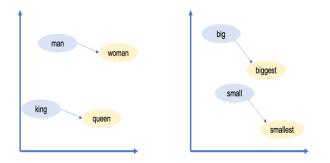
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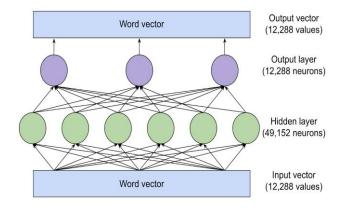
Why do we care?

- Helps understand capabilities and limitations.
- Some suppliers are better-positioned.

How does it work?

- High level... it is "autocomplete."
- Deeper level...Each word represents a series of numbers.
- The numbers represent how "close" words are.
- How does the LLM learn these weightings? They train themselves!







How does it work?

Once the LLM is "trained":

- Generate text with a prompt, this process is called "inference."
- Make the process a little bit random...
- Refine the training with RLHF (reinforcement learning from human feedback).
- Prompt engineering.
- Further customization for specialized uses.
- Important to have clean, reliable datasets for this.
- But after all that the capabilities are very, very powerful.







What is generative Al actually capable of?

Important to keep in mind - it's not actually "thinking."

Strengths

- Answering questions.
- Summarizing/analyzing data.
- Writing/analyzing computer code.

Weaknesses

- Hallucination.
- Potential bias/toxicity.
- General unreliability.









What is generative Al actually capable of?

Best immediate use cases:

- Coding.
- Simple customer or internal support.
- High level summaries of data.
- Customized marketing messages.
- Business specific applications.



GENERATIVE AI USE CASES

Marketers using Adobe's Firefly or competitor Midjourney to create initial marketing and advertising slides.



HR department answering employee questions and reducing physical customer support agents.



Finance department finding anomalies in adherence to company travel policies.



Investment Analyst summarizing the last 4 earnings calls on Microsoft.





GENERATIVE AI USE CASES

Small business identifying habitually late paying customers and finding ways to incentivize them to pay on-time.



Traveler seeking recommendations to key sights in Lisbon, Portugal but that might be closed over Christmas break.

Executive asking what contacts are CEOs of aerospace companies based in Los Angeles.











Are there material differences between the various LLM foundational models?

Unclear if there are any material differences but some possible differentiation:

- Reliability
- Safety
- Interfaces

Short-term, better established models will win. In the longer run, it's again, unclear...

- Open source has historically "won" many battles.
- But LLMs may be too customer-facing.



Can models be made smaller/"lighter?"

- To some extent, yes.
- Al for customer support doesn't need to know medicine.
- In many roles, less knowledge might be preferable!
- But we may lose some of the models' capabilities to "converse."
- Github Copilot is a cut-down version of GPT-4.
- Mixtral the "mix of experts" model.

Can models move to the "edge?"

- Theoretically, yes.
- But there are multiple problems to solve.
- Google's Gemini Nano.
- Ultimately every device is already online…



What does all this mean?

- LLMs are incredibly complex. We don't fully understand how they work!
- Can all problems be fixed?
- Will changing one behavior remove other competencies?
- Can't take for granted that they'll improve significantly.
- But they still have tremendous capabilities.



An actual "black box."

What does the future hold?

- GPT-I and 2 were curiosities.
- GPT-3 was passable, but still detectably non-human.
- GPT-4 is pretty good at mimicking human conversation.
- No guarantee that the next generation will produce a further step-change.
- So is AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) likely to arise from this pathway?
- Will probably need new approaches for AGI.



Hal had goals



What does the future hold? (continued)

- LLMs are poor at "planning" (second-level thought).
- Could add planning emulation through iterative analysis of each portion of a response.
 - This has been referred to as the Q* algorithm.
 - Currently focused on math problems.
 - Would require much more inference computing.
- Does this move us closer to AGI?
 - Possibly, planning is important for human thought.
 - Generally dangerous to over-extrapolate past successes – airspeed did not increase linearly from the first commercial flight.





Winners, users, and losers.

Winners – Companies/Sectors with immediate benefit:

Semiconductors

- Need to do tremendous amounts of parallel computations.
- Currently only two credible suppliers: NVDA/AMD.
- In theory, even more-specialized AI chips could be more efficient.
- ASML/ENTG benefit on the semi production side.

Networking

- Massive numbers of chips need to be networked together.
- Networking requirements of an Al-focused datacenter are ~7x that of a traditional datacenter.
- ANET is the best-positioned supplier due to speed/flexibility/efficiency considerations.



Winners – Companies/Sectors with immediate benefit:

Al software layer (LLM or other)

- Foundational models can be used through multiple modalities.
- Companies are unlikely to use open-source LLMs in customer-facing applications.
- Also unlikely that they'll "roll their own."

Cloud providers

- Building your own Al datacenter is cost prohibitive and not physically possible
- Customers more likely to use outsourced, "AlaaS" models.
- Favors large cloud providers with established AI capabilities (MSFT/GOOGL/AMZN).



Winners – Companies/Sectors positioned to benefit in the future

Consulting services

- Enterprises are rarely specialists in new technologies.
- IT consultants will be critical in enabling enterprises to implement generative AI.
- GLOB/ACN/EPAM/etc. cleaning/labeling data, & implementing Al.



 Winners— Companies/Sectors that are positioned to immediately benefit:

(Some) Software providers

- Software providers with text or image-heavy output.
- Also massive amounts of training data
- Two leading examples: MSFT's 365 Copilot & ADBE's Firefly.
- Features won't replace workers, but will make them more productive.
- Other providers with large scale data & strong share: INTU and FTNT



Users – Companies/sectors that can leverage generative AI to create meaningful benefits in productivity for themselves:

Who can benefit from the early use cases:

- Coding
- Customer support costs, etc.
- Also good for analysis
- Robotic Process Automation may finally get meaningful traction.
- DUOL reduced its translator contractor base by 10%.
- Klarna's Al assistant does the equivalent work of 700 support agents.
- Long tail here
- Much depends on how efficient/reliable AI can get for certain use cases.



Losers – Companies/Sectors whose business models are meaningfully disrupted

Education

- A lot of textbooks seem to have gone into GPT3/4's training data.
- Problematic for CHGG.
- LLMs will be great at creating curricula.



- No, need to handle multiple modes of interaction.
- More productive, not displaced.

Coders or writers?

- No....Jevons paradox.
- Tech sector unemployment rate is 3%.
- Writers, also no.
- Generally not a lot of examples... Al likely to be a substantial net positive for the economy.

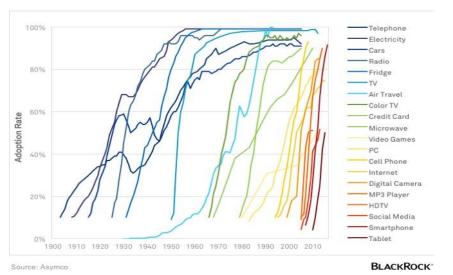




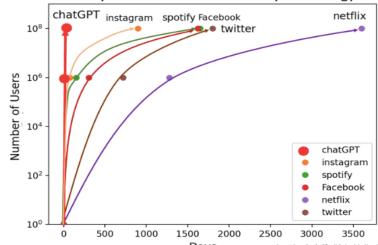


How fast will this happen?

- Historically technological advancements took decades.
- Telephone/electricity, broadcast TV, cell phones, etc.
- As innovation has moved to software, the pace has picked up.









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GATING FACTORS

Physical deployment

- GPU availability still limited.
- Al-focused datacenters need concentrated power and cooling.
- Both are in relatively short supply currently.
- Not necessarily total power production, just challenges getting power to the right places.





Corporate deployment

- Data estate needs to be cleaned up before in-house training.
- Privacy concerns ensure governance/security.
- Reliability.



Will Al put everyone out of a job?

- 200 years ago, 90% of the population was in the agricultural field.
- Mechanization and nitrogen fertilizer eliminated a lot of jobs.
- Farmers still exist, just way more productive.
- Scrivener → typewriter →
 Microsoft Word
- Computer (human) → calculator
 → computer (machine)
- Likely that workers increase efficiency, and create incremental net demand.



Barge-hauling was a popular field in 19th century Russia



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Will Al destroy humanity?

- ChatGPT-4 not getting the nuclear launch codes.
- Spamming social networks.
- Generating fake images/audio/video to impersonate people.
- Sophisticated spam, phishing, hacking.
- Not new, but Al makes them easier and scalable.
- The good news is, AI is also likely to do a decent job "defending."



ChatGPT finally realizes its true purpose



Other ESG considerations:

 Al datacenters are energyintensive.

However:

- Resource intensity/query likely to decline.
- Cloud providers increase green initiatives.
- Al displacement of existing processes = net positive.
- Privacy and Data Increased costs due to fast evolving regulatory landscape.





DSM'S MARKET VIEW

'92, not '99.

- Tech enablers poised to benefit
- Broad economic acceleration
- Still well below valuations of previous peaks.

Dominant companies today are not as expensive as those in previous 'bubble' periods in history

		Size		Valuation	
	Market weight	Market Cap (\$ Bn)	*24m fwd P/E	*24m fwd EV/Sales	
Magnificent 7 (2024)					
Microsoft	7.1%	3084	27.6	9.9	
Apple	6.1%	2643	23.0	6.4	
NVIDIA	5.2%	2272	30.5	17.0	
Amazon	4.2%	1834	30.9	2.6	
Alphabet	3.7%	1622	17.3	1.9	
Meta Platforms	2.5%	1090	20.7	5.9	
Tesla	1.2%	540	39.2	3.8	
Magnificent 7 (2024) Aggregate	30.2%	13085	25.1	4.8	
Tech Bubble Leaders (2000)					
Microsoft	4.5%	581	53.2	19.2	
Cisco Systems	4.2%	543	101.7	17.5	
Intel	3.6%	465	42.1	11.5	
Oracle	1.9%	245	84.6	19.0	
IBM	1.7%	218	23.5	2.3	
Lucent	1.6%	206	37.9	4.1	
Nortel Networks	1.5%	199	86.4	6.4	
Tech Bubble Leaders (2000) Aggregate	19.0%	2457	52.0	8.2	
recti bubble Leaders (2000) Aggregate	19.0%	2437	52.0	0.2	
Japan Financial Bubble (1989)					
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone	6.9%	157	100.1		
Industrial Bank Of Japan	4.6%	105	154.2		
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking	3.4%	77	49.2		
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	3.3%	75	49.8		
Fuji Bank	3.1%	71	52.8		
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank	2.9%	65	44.0		
Sakura Bank	2.8%	62	62.1		
Japan Financial Bubble (1989) Aggregate	27.0%	613	67.0		
Nifty 50 (1973)					
IBM	7.1%	48	35.5		
Eastman Kodak	3.6%	24	43.5		
Sears Roebuck	2.7%	18	29.2		
General Electric	2.0%	13	23.4		
Xerox	1.8%	12	45.8		
3M	1.4%	10	39.0		
Procter & Gamble	1.4%	9	29.8		
Nifty 50 (1973) Aggregate	19.9%	135	34.3		
, () 00 0					

Source: Goldman Sachs. Valuations as of 3/14/24



CONCLUSION

- Gave Bing Chat a try at this one (still pretty wordy, bullet points are not its forte): Prompt: "Provide bullet points for the concluding slide of a presentation on LLMs that addresses strengths and limitations of the technology, their impact on society and the economy, and potential financial beneficiaries."

Response:
Strengths of LLMs:

LLMs are advanced Al algorithms trained on massive amounts of text data.

They can automate language-related tasks such as content generation, summarization, translation, classification, and sentiment analysis.

LLMs have the potential to revolutionize various industries, including customer service, finance, and scientific

research.

They can understand natural language and produce human-like responses to inputs.

- LLMs can increase efficiency and lower costs by automating financial transactions and data processing.
- **Limitations of LLMs:**

LLMs have certain limitations and potential downsides that need to be considered.

The specific outcome of an LLM is not always predictable, and programming them is currently limited to writing prompts.

LLMs may generate responses that contain errors or biased language. They require large amounts of computational resources and energy.

- LLMs can also perpetuate misinformation if not properly trained and supervised.
- **Impact on Society and the Economy:**
- LLMs have the pótential to acceleráte technological developments and innovation in conversational Al.

They can revolutionize fields such as medicine, finance, and customer service.

LLMs offer exciting possibilities for individuals to interact more easily with computers.

- They can increase efficiency, cut costs, and automate language-related tasks, which can have a positive impact on businesses and the economy.
- **Potential Financial Beneficiaries:**
 - Companies that leverage LLMs for customer service, content creation, and translation can increase efficiency and reduce costs.
- Financial institutions that automate financial transactions and data processing using LLMs can save time and resources. Organizations involved in scientific research can benefit from LLMs' ability to analyze large amounts of text data and
- generate insights.



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ADOBE HAS SHOWN RAPID PACE OF INNOVATION IN ADOPTING GENERATIVE AI

Timeline

- 2016: Adobe first started talking about AI and machine learning to improve their software features.
- November 2022: ChatGPT released, reached viral adoption with 100MM MAUs in January 2023
- March 2023: ADBE announced Firefly their generative AI platform and partnership with NVDA at Adobe Summit Conference
- May 2023: announced that 70MM images were generated in first month of Firefly Beta
- June 2023: Adobe announced Firefly for Enterprise and discussed plans to monetize Firefly
- September 2023: Announced price raises on existing product suite (5-10%) and Firefly subscription plans / credit packs. Goal is to proliferate adoption and usage of generative AI across their products

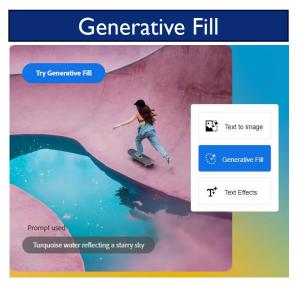
Quick execution and innovation in generative AI, built on the back of 7 years of broader

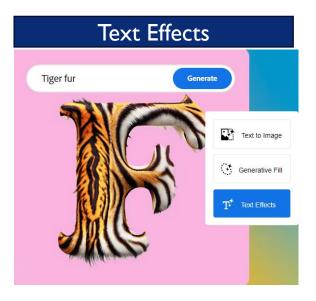
AI / machine learnings investments



ADOBE FIREFLY







- Adobe's Firefly has done 2Bn generations with 3MM downloads in the beta window
- Features includes text to image (generate images from text), generative fill (use brush to remove and paint new objects from text), text effects, Image extender etc.
- Key advantages for creators: fixes the "blank page" problem, ease of use, integrated into existing tools and workflows (Photoshop, Illustrator, Express)



ADOBE'S COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES IN AI

ADBE's Competitive Advantages in Generative AI

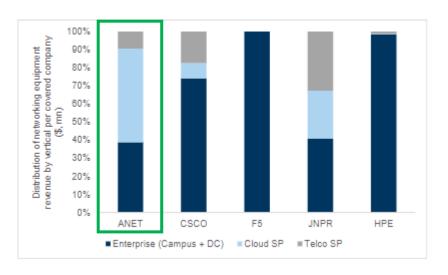
- Quality of output they have been investing in Al for a decade and can merge their past work with generative Al to make an even better output
- **Commercial safety** large enterprises only want to use images they know is copyrighted etc, which theirs is (trained on Adobe Stock)
- Creator friendliness compensate the creators who contribute images to the Stock images data
- **Workflow** Generative AI helps with beginning of process but workflow will still need to be integrated into Adobe's tools ie Photoshop, Illustrator
- Benefits for ADBE's broader product suite
 - Opens up new potential user base:
 - Firefly opens the user base to non-creative professionals "everyone is a creator" marketers,
 knowledge workers, etc. Synergies with Digital experience segment as well
 - Increases ease of use, and drives increased adoption of Adobe Express
 - Bring conversational interface to Photoshop so you can tell it how you want the photo changed
 - Integrated with Adobe Express where there is a share gain opportunity



ARISTA NETWORKS - NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE WINNER

Networking Equipment Market: Cloud and Enterprise

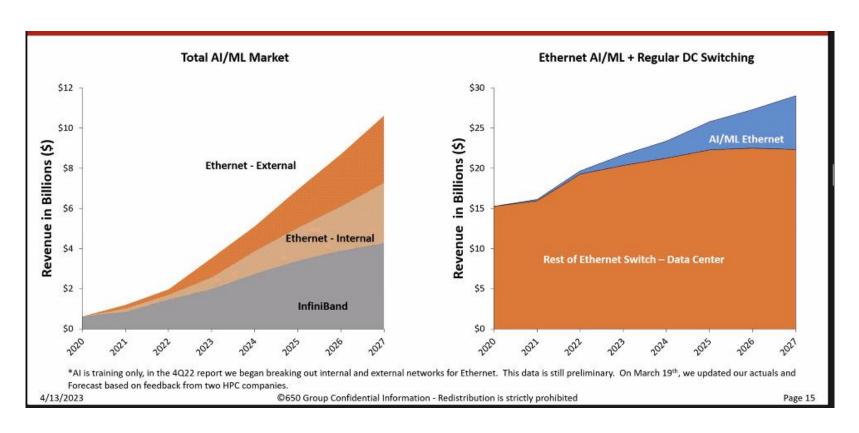
ANET has highest exposure to cloud among peers



- Cloud networking equipment spend continues to outgrow enterprise, with 15%
 5-year CAGR vs 1% for the latter
- ANET is dominant in the cloud networking market, while also gaining share in enterprise vs incumbent Cisco.



AI / ML ETHERNET WILL BE A \$7-10BN MARKET BY 2027



Per Arista, timing for Ethernet is 2024 for pilots and 2025 for large scale deployments

Source: 650 Group

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ARISTA WILL BENEFIT FROM ETHERNET ADOPTION IN LARGE SCALE GPU CLUSTERS

Infiniband vs Ethernet

- Currently Infiniband is dominant in AI/ML workloads as vertically integrated with NVDA GPUs. Going forward and as clusters get larger, there will be a very meaningful opportunity for ethernet
- Ethernet is multi-sourced, multi-tenant, open standard, and better for larger clusters

Meta's InfiniBand vs. Ethernet-based LLM Training Clusters

	InfiniBand LLM Training Cluster	Ethernet LLM Training Cluster
# of Clusters / Nodes	4	8
Implied # of GPU Servers per Cluster / Node Implied # of GPUs per Cluster / Node	1,024 8,192	504 4,032
- Total # of GPU Servers - Total Implied GPUs	4,096 32,768	4,032 32,256
Networking Infrastructure: Total # of Leaf / Top-of-Rack (ToR) Switches per Cluster / Node Total # of Spine / Cluster Switches per Cluster / Node Total # of Super Spine / Aggregration Switches per Cluster / Node	64 64 16	252 18 n/a
- Implied Total # of Leaf / Top-of-Rack (ToR) Switches - Implied Total # of Spine / Cluster Switches - Implied Total # of Super Spine / Aggregration Switches	256 256 64	2,016 144 18
Total Implied # of Switches	576	2,178

- Example: Meta's current AI cluster uses
 I6K NVIDIA A100 GPUs, and
 exclusively InfiniBand (as of May 2023)
- Their next gen deployment is a 32K
 GPU cluster by 2025, is being tested
 with both Infiniband and Ethernet

Source: Meta; Al Hardware Summit



AI EXAMPLE: AUTODESK

- Still early stage
- Little training data available... yet.
- Spacemaker acquisition in 2020.
- Tremendous potential
- Automation of multiple points in design
 - Conceptual design
 - Site analysis
 - Environmental considerations
- More challenging journey, but greater reward.



IMPACT ON THE INVESTMENT INDUSTRY

- Not a huge impact, mostly incremental points of efficiency
- Customer support and programming are the two areas most likely to see an immediate impact.
- Routine reports may be able to be automated to some extent.
- Could also be used for text analysis.
- Aspects of marketing could be automated.
- Analytical aspects of the industry are unlikely to be disrupted.
- Generally the industry is highly regulated and risk-averse.



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