

# Text completions

WORKING WITH THE OPENAI API

**James Chapman**  
Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

# Recap...

- Text completions for Q&A

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="How many days are in October?"  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

October has 31 days.

# What is a text completion?

- Text *most likely* to complete the prompt

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="Life is like a box of chocolates."  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

You never know what you're going to get.

- Response is **non-deterministic** (inherently random)

<sup>1</sup> Quote from Forrest Gump (1994)

# Controlling response randomness

- `temperature` : control on *determinism*
- Ranges from `0` (highly deterministic) to `2` (very random)

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="Life is like a box of chocolates.",  
    temperature=2  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

```
You never know what bitter constraints to any fate journey of Enlightenment you  
instead be forced...
```

# Content transformation

- Changing text based on an instruction
  - Find and replace
  - Summarization
  - Copyediting

```
prompt = """
```

```
Update name to Maarten, pronouns to he/him, and job title to Senior Content Developer:
```

```
Joanne is a Content Developer at DataCamp. Her favorite programming language is R,  
which she uses for her statistical analyses.
```

```
"""
```

# Content transformation

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt=prompt  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

Maarten is a Senior Content Developer at DataCamp. His favorite programming language is R, which he uses for his statistical analyses.

# Content generation

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="Create a tagline for a new hot dog stand."  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

```
"Frankly, we've got the BEST dogs in town!"
```

# Controlling response length

## Default max\_tokens

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="Write a haiku about AI."  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

```
AI so powerful  
Computers that think and learn  
Superseding
```

## max\_tokens = 30

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="Write a haiku about AI.",  
    max_tokens=30  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

```
A machine mind thinks  
Logic dictates its choices  
Mankind ponders anew
```



# Understanding tokens

How can the OpenAI API deliver business value?

In English:

- 1 token ~ 4 characters
- 100 tokens ~ 75 words

**Example:** 150 words → `max_tokens=200`

# Returning to cost

- Increasing `max_tokens` increases cost
- Usage costs dependent on amount of generated text
  - Models are priced by *cost/1K tokens*
  - Input and output tokens can be priced differently
- Scoping feature cost often starts with a rough calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Time}} = \text{Avg. Tokens Generated} \times \text{Model Cost} \times 1000 \times \frac{\text{Expected no. of requests}}{\text{Time}}$$

<sup>1</sup> <https://openai.com/pricing>

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# Text completions for classification tasks

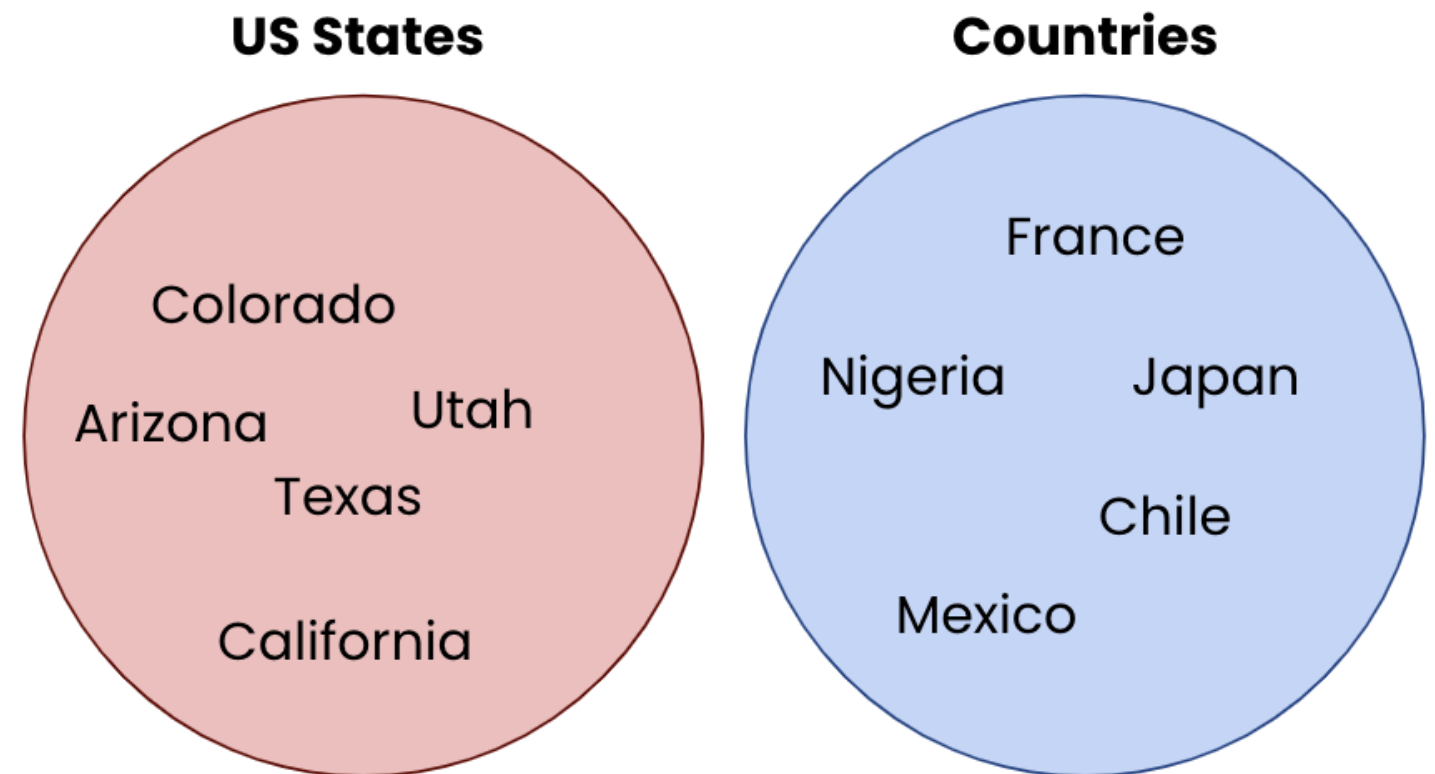
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# Classification tasks

- Task that involves assigning a label to information
  - Identifying the language from text
  - Categorization
  - Classifying sentiment
- **Completion** endpoint can perform these tasks, providing:
  - Model has sufficient knowledge
  - Prompt contains sufficient context



# Categorizing animals

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="Classify the following animals into categories: zebra, crocodile,  
           blue whale, polar bear, salmon, dog.",  
    max_tokens=50  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

Mammals: Zebra, Polar Bear, Dog

Fish: Salmon

Reptiles: Crocodile

# Specifying groups

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="Classify the following animals into animals with fur and without: zebra,  
    crocodile, dolphin, polar bear, salmon, dog.",  
    max_tokens=50  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

Animals with fur: Dog, Polar Bear, Zebra

Animals without fur: Crocodile, Dolphin, Salmon

# Classifying sentiment

```
prompt = """Classify sentiment in the following statements:  
1. The service was very slow  
2. The steak was awfully tasty!  
3. Meal was decent, but I've had better.  
4. My food was delayed, but drinks were good.  
"""  
  
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt=prompt,  
    max_tokens=50  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```



# Classifying sentiment

1. The service was very slow
2. The steak was awfully tasty!
3. Meal was decent, but I've had better.
4. My food was delayed, but drinks were good.

1. Negative
2. Positive
3. Neutral
4. Mixed

# Classifying sentiment

```
prompt = """Classify sentiment as 1-5 (bad-good) in the following statements:  
1. The service was very slow  
2. The steak was awfully tasty!  
3. Meal was decent, but I've had better.  
4. My food was delayed, but drinks were good.  
"""
```

```
1. 1  
2. 5  
3. 3  
4. 2
```

# Zero-shot vs. one-shot vs. few-shot prompting

- Zero-shot prompting: *no examples* provided
- 

## In-context learning:

- One-shot prompting: *one example* provided
- Few-shot prompting: *a handful of examples* provided

# One-shot prompting

```
prompt = """Classify sentiment in the following statements:  
The service was very slow // Disgruntled  
Meal was decent, but I've had better. //  
"""  
  
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt=prompt  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

Neutral

# Few-shot prompting

```
prompt = """Classify sentiment in the following statements:  
The service was very slow // Disgruntled  
The steak was awfully tasty! // Delighted  
Good experience overall. // Satisfied  
Meal was decent, but I've had better. //  
"""  
  
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt=prompt  
)  
  
print(response["choices"][0]["text"])
```

Mildly dissatisfied

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# Chat completions with GPT

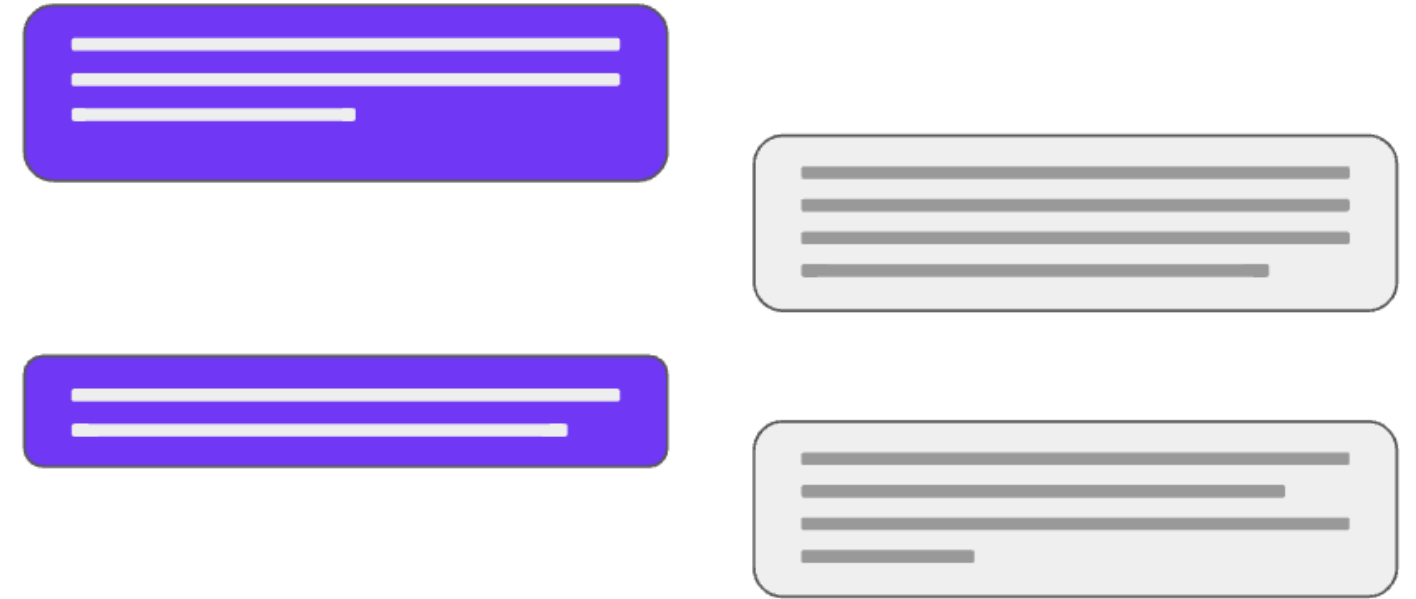
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Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

# The Chat Completions endpoint

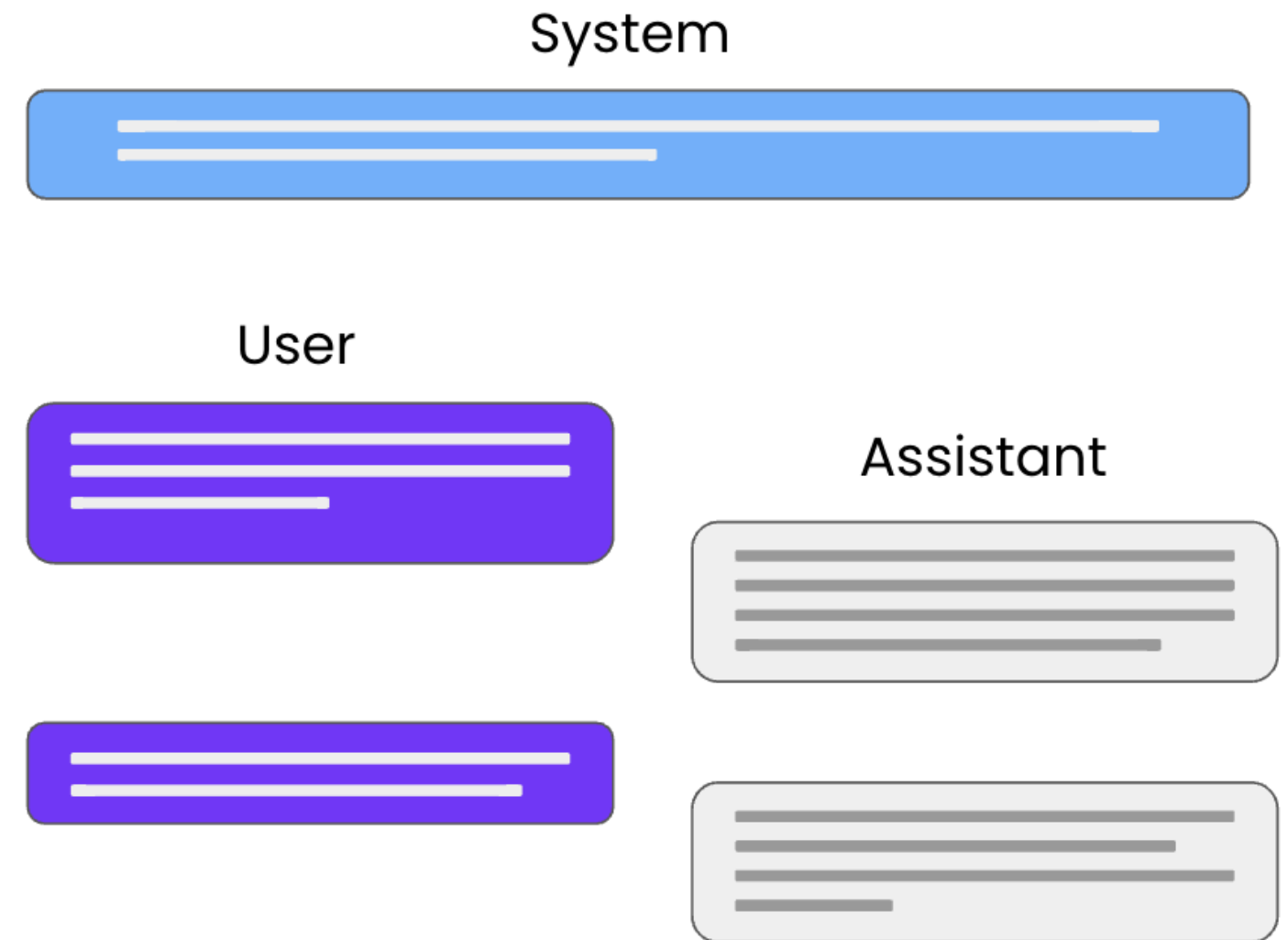
- Multi-turn conversations
  - Also performs well on single-turn
- Better customizability of response through the use of *roles*
- Cost benefit: `gpt-3.5-turbo` is 10x cheaper than `gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct`





# Roles

- **System:** controls assistant's *behavior*
- **User:** *instruct* the assistant
- **Assistant:** response to user instruction
  - Can also be written by the user to provide examples



# Request setup

## Completions

```
response = openai.Completion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo-instruct",  
    prompt="____"  
)
```

## ChatCompletion

```
response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo",  
    messages=____  
)
```

# Prompt setup

```
messages=[{"role": "system",  
            "content": "You are a data science tutor who speaks concisely."},  
           {"role": "user",  
            "content": "What is the difference between mutable and immutable objects?"}]
```

# Making a request

```
response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo",  
    messages=[{"role": "system",  
               "content": "You are a data science tutor who speaks concisely."},  
              {"role": "user",  
               "content": "What is the difference between mutable and immutable objects?"}]  
)  
  
print(response)
```

# The response

```
{
  "choices": [
    {
      "finish_reason": "stop",
      "index": 0,
      "message": {
        "content": "Mutable objects are objects whose values can be changed after they have been created, whereas immutable objects are objects whose values cannot be changed after they have been created. Examples of mutable objects include lists, dictionaries, and sets, while examples of immutable objects include integers, floating-point numbers, and strings.",
        "role": "assistant"
      }
    }
  ],
  "created": 1685096884,
  "id": "chatcmpl-7K0xwXKBkLQ17EKRGqmiC9HHJbh6s",
  "model": "gpt-3.5-turbo-0301",
  "object": "chat.completion",
  "usage": {
    "completion_tokens": 62,
    "prompt_tokens": 35,
    "total_tokens": 97
  }
}
```

# Extracting the text

```
print(response["choices"])
```

```
[<OpenAIObject at 0x7fd82c617310> JSON: {  
  "finish_reason": "stop",  
  "index": 0,  
  "message": {  
    "content": "Mutable objects are objects whose values can be changed after they have been created,  
    whereas immutable objects are objects whose values cannot be changed after they have been created.  
    Examples of mutable objects include lists, dictionaries, and sets, while examples of immutable objects  
    include integers, floating-point numbers, and strings.",  
    "role": "assistant"  
  }  
}]
```

# Extracting the text

```
print(response["choices"][0])
```

```
{
  "finish_reason": "stop",
  "index": 0,
  "message": {
    "content": "Mutable objects are objects whose values can be changed after they have been created, whereas immutable objects are objects whose values cannot be changed after they have been created. Examples of mutable objects include lists, dictionaries, and sets, while examples of immutable objects include integers, floating-point numbers, and strings.",
    "role": "assistant"
  }
}
```

# Extracting the text

```
print(response["choices"][0]["message"]["content"])
```

Mutable objects are objects whose values can be changed after they have been created, whereas immutable objects are objects whose values cannot be changed after they have been created. Examples of mutable objects include lists, dictionaries, and sets, while examples of immutable objects include integers, floating-point numbers, and strings.



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# Multi-turn chat completions with GPT

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Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

# Chat completions for single-turn tasks

```
response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo",  
    messages=[{"role": "system",  
               "content": "You are a data science tutor."},  
              {"role": "user",  
               "content": "What is the difference between mutable and immutable objects?"}]  
)
```

- **System:** controls assistant's *behavior*
- **User:** *instruct* the assistant
- **Assistant:** response to user instruction

# Providing examples

- Steer model in the right direction
- Nothing surfaced to the end-user
- **Example:** Data Science Tutor Application
  - Provide examples of data science questions and answers



# Providing examples

```
response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo",  
    messages=[{"role": "system",  
               "content": "You are a data science tutor who speaks concisely."},  
              {"role": "user",  
               "content": "How do you define a Python list?"},  
              {"role": "assistant",  
               "content": "Lists are defined by enclosing a comma-separated sequence of  
                           objects inside square brackets [ ]."},  
              {"role": "user",  
               "content": "What is the difference between mutable and immutable objects?"}]  
)
```

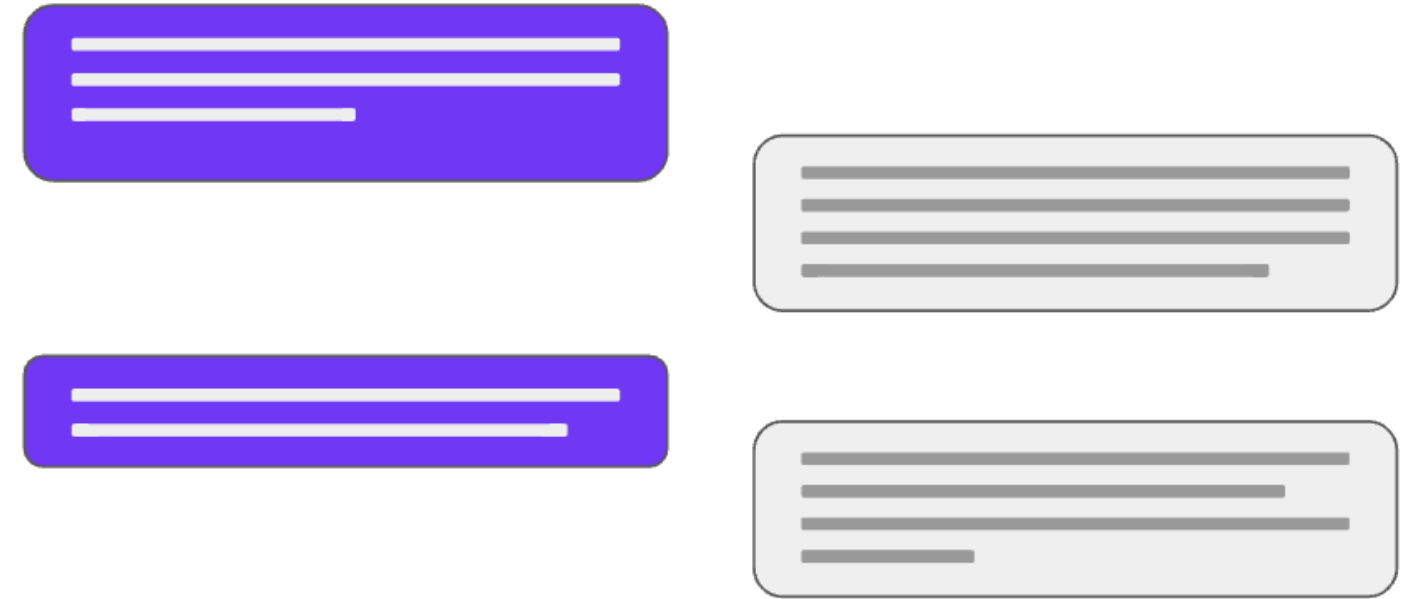
# The response

```
print(response["choices"][0]["message"]["content"])
```

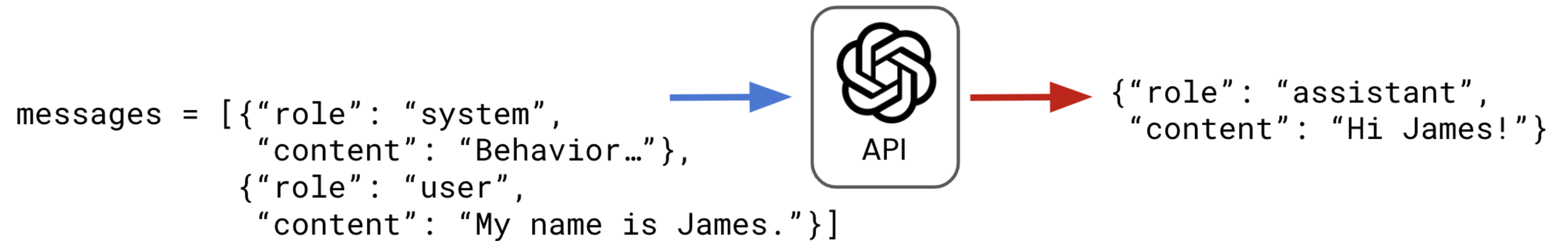
Mutable objects are objects whose values can change after they are created. Examples of mutable objects in Python include lists, sets and dictionaries. Immutable objects are objects whose values cannot change after they are created. Examples of immutable objects in Python include strings, numbers and tuples.

# Storing responses

- Create conversation history
- Create back-and-forth conversations

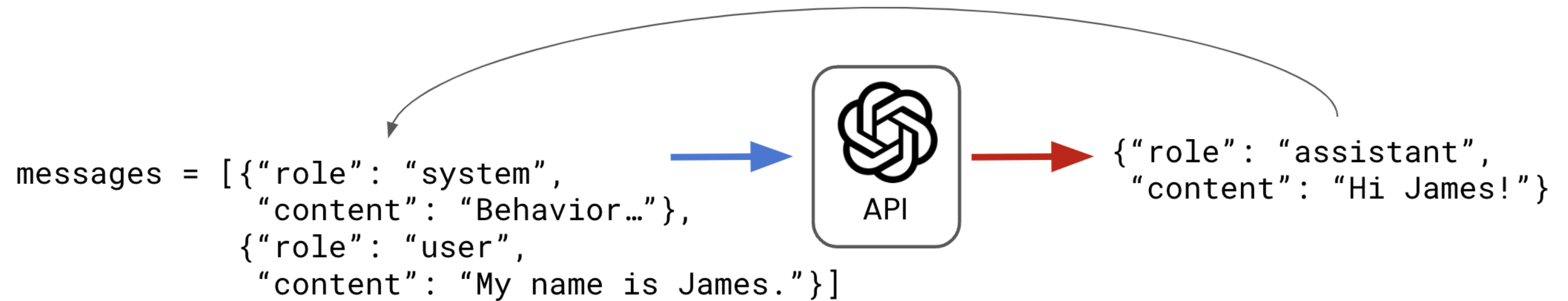


# Building a conversation





# Building a conversation



# Building a conversation

```
messages = [{"role": "system",  
             "content": "Behavior..."},  
            {"role": "user",  
             "content": "My name is James."},  
            {"role": "assistant",  
             "content": "Hi James!"}]
```

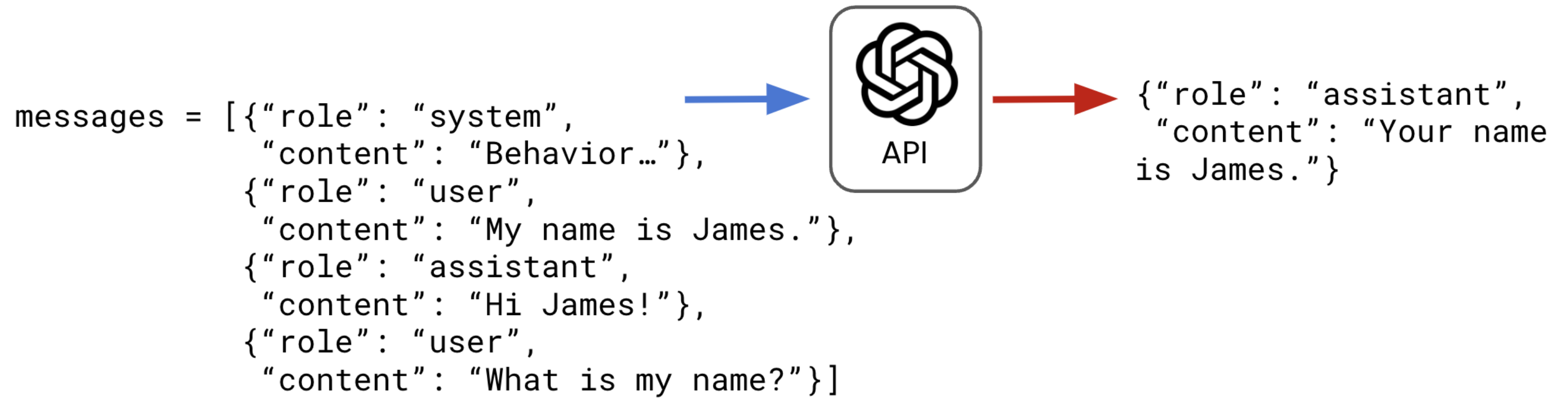


# Building a conversation

```
messages = [{"role": "system",  
             "content": "Behavior..."},  
             {"role": "user",  
              "content": "My name is James."},  
             {"role": "assistant",  
              "content": "Hi James!"},  
             {"role": "user",  
              "content": "What is my name?"}]
```



# Building a conversation



# Coding a conversation

```
messages = [{"role": "system",
              "content": "You are a data science tutor who provides short, simple explanations."}]

user_qs = ["Why is Python so popular?", "Summarize this in one sentence."]

for q in user_qs:
    print("User: ", q)
    user_dict = {"role": "user", "content": q}
    messages.append(user_dict)

    response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(
        model="gpt-3.5-turbo",
        messages=messages
    )

    assistant_dict = dict(response["choices"][0]["message"])
    messages.append(assistant_dict)
    print("Assistant: ", response["choices"][0]["message"]["content"], "\n")
```

# Conversation with an AI

User: Why is Python so popular?

Assistant: Python is popular for many reasons, including its simplicity, versatility, and wide range of available libraries. It has a relatively easy-to-learn syntax that makes it accessible to beginners and experts alike. It can be used for a variety of tasks, such as data analysis, web development, scientific computing, and machine learning. Additionally, Python has an active community of developers who contribute to its development and share their knowledge through online resources and forums.

User: Summarize this in one sentence.

Assistant: Python is popular due to its simplicity, versatility, wide range of libraries, and active community of developers.

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