ChatGPT

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1.0 What is ChatGPT?

c what is ChatGPT?



ChatGPT is a large language model developed by OpenAI based on the GPT-3 architecture. It is designed to understand natural language input and generate human-like responses. ChatGPT has been trained on a vast amount of text data, enabling it to perform a wide range of language tasks, including language translation, question answering, text completion, and conversation. ChatGPT is used in various applications, such as chatbots, virtual assistants, and language-based services.

ChatGPT, by OpenAI, is a conversational language model, which means it can answer questions or perform tasks that yield a text-based response.

Conversational language model:

- Answer questions
- Perform tasks
- Text-based response

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2.0 Difference of standard chatbots and ChatGPT

Standard chatbots

- Predetermined responses
- Limited questions

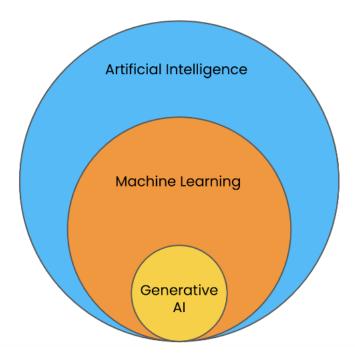
ChatGPT

- More generalizable
- Uses its understanding of language to interpret the question and respond
- Wide range of potential applications

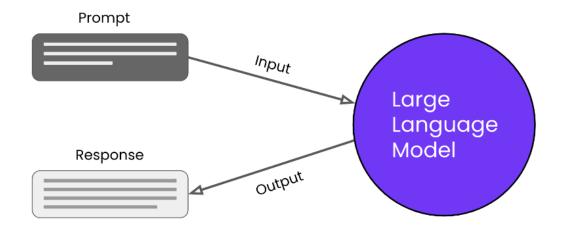
3.0 Generative Al

ChatGPT is an example of a generative AI model.

- Subset of AI and Machine Learning
- Generates new content.
- Uses patterns in the information it has already seen
- Can generate text, images, audio, and video!



4.0 How ChatGPT working?



Prompt:

This means the user writes a question or instruction.

Large language model, LLM:

Use complex algorithms to determine patterns and structure in language. These patterns are then used to interpret the prompt and generate new, relevant language in response to it.

Response:

The generated text, or response, is returned to the user.

5.0 Functions of ChatGPT

ChatGPT can be used to automate many language-related tasks, improving efficiency and accuracy while saving time and resources. For example:

- 1. Summarizing text
- 2. Creating marketing content
- 3. Generating and debugging code

5.1 Summarizing text

- ChatGPT is great at summarizing text and explaining concepts
- Save time when summarizing reports
- Interpret complex information more easily
- c what is Al?



Al stands for Artificial Intelligence. It refers to the development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. All systems use algorithms and statistical models to analyze data and learn from it, making predictions and decisions based on that information.

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Al can be categorized into different types of systems, including rule-based systems, expert systems, neural networks, and machine learning systems. Machine learning, in particular, has been a significant driver of recent advances in Al, allowing systems to learn and improve their performance over time without being explicitly programmed.

Al has applications in various industries, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and entertainment, among others. It has the potential to transform many aspects of our daily lives and has already shown significant promise in improving efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making in many fields.

Regenerate response

After we are summarizing



explain in two sentences



Al refers to computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. It has the potential to transform many aspects of our daily lives and has already shown significant promise in improving efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making in many fields.



- ChatGPT can remember information from earlier in the conversation
- User can provide follow-up corrections to responses

We also can put article to let ChatGPT summarizing For example:



Adoption of Digital Transformations

The COVID-19 dilemma has clearly demonstrated the necessity for small and medium-sized businesses to go digital and use cutting-edge technologies in order to compete and survive in the modern business setting, which is always evolving (Chen et al., 2016). SMEs made numerous contributions to the advancement of civilization. According to the SME Corporation Malaysia report, SMEs represented approximately 97.3% of all business establishments and were responsible for 33.1% of the nation's GDP in 2020. Therefore, research on technology adoption in SMEs is crucial.

The Huawei Technologies (M) Sdn Bhd (2018) publication, "Accelerating Malaysian Digital SMEs: Escaping the Computerization Trap," claims that the Malaysian SME sector has only just begun to fully utilise technology as a growth engine. Most SMEs utilise digital technology for front-end computing and communication (below 85%), whereas business process (14%) and order fulfilment software (11%), which are back-end business activities, are least common. Additionally, approximately 44% and 54%, respectively, of SMEs use cloud computing and data analytics. For instance, SMEs in Singapore used cloud computing in 2014 at a rate of 85%. (Yu, 2014). Meanwhile, SME Corporation Malaysia reports that Malaysian SMEs are adopting information and communication technologies more often, with over 80% of companies using computers and smartphones and over 70% using the internet in 2018.

The expense of widespread digitalization for Malaysian SMEs, including internet connectivity, digital gear, software subscription fees, and employee upskilling, is a challenge, per the Khazanah Research Institute. According to Huawei, about 50% of SMEs in Malaysia perceive funding as a major barrier to digitalization. According to the World Bank report (2018), Malaysia's relatively pricey but poor-quality broadband connectivity exacerbates this issue.

The World Bank claims that Malaysia's SMEs have been underperforming when measured by output and productivity levels against peer countries. The 2017 Malaysia's Digital Performance Index report from Accenture states that large companies in Malaysia do not adopt digital technologies as swiftly as those in other nations. Only five of the 28 publicly listed companies examined used real-time digital inventory tracking, while 16 used data analytics to evaluate internal performance. These top Malaysian companies had an overall Digital Performance Index of 1.7 as opposed to the US's score of 2.5. According to the World Bank report (2018), the Southeast Asian country's SMEs have been failing, and the crisis is widening the performance gap. Although there are many SMEs in Malaysia, they only represent a small portion of the country's economy. SME adoption of digital technology lags behind that of large companies, and SMEs are interested in government support for this adoption. Additionally, according to the World Bank report (2018), large export-oriented enterprises dominate the digital technology adopt e-commerce at higher rates than SMEs.

The rise of new technologies, the daily evolution of emerging technologies, and the environment of uncertainty that SMEs must contend with nowadays make these flaws and the weight of their influence more significant. On the contrary, SMEs have been compelled to adopt technologies that they did not feel were necessary before due to changes in the business environment, such as what we saw with COVID-19. These adoptions must also be carried out in a way that does not disadvantage SMEs in the marketplace, which calls for moving at a pace appropriate to the rate at which changes are occurring a s new technologies are developed and the business environments in Malaysia change.

Summarizing the article in 60 words

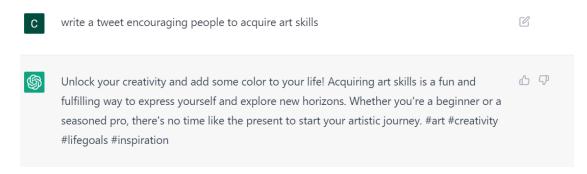


Small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in Malaysia have been slow to adopt back-end digital technologies, facing challenges such as cost and poor internet connectivity. Despite representing 97.3% of all business establishments and 33.1% of the nation's GDP, SMEs underperform against peer countries in terms of output and productivity levels. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced SMEs to adopt digital technologies to survive, but they need to keep pace with the evolving business environment while avoiding disadvantage in the marketplace.



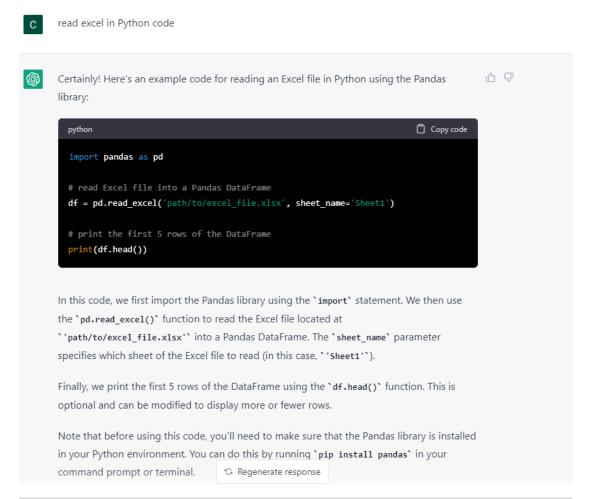
G Regenerate response

5.2 Creating Marketing Content



ChatGPT is already being applied to streamline many different marketing tasks, including creating email templates, writing blog post titles and descriptions, and copyediting large bodies of text.

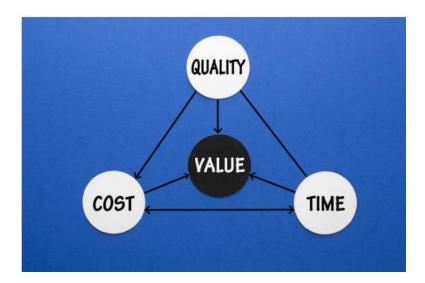
5.3 Generating and debugging code



ChatGPT is able to generate template code, explain why code isn't working, and even make suggestions for improvements!

6.0 Why utilize ChatGPT?

- ChatGPT can perform many tasks with greater efficiency
- New workflow: AI → Human
- Save time and money
- Greater personalization



7.0 Brainstorm

What can ChatGPT do?

As you've seen, ChatGPT can perform some pretty incredible tasks, but to get the most out of ChatGPT, you'll need to have good understanding of what it can do.

- Remembers conversation history
- Users can add corrections to responses
- Write code
- Broad applications

Breaking down an interaction

There's a lot of complexity under the hood of ChatGPT, but much of it can be abstracted away into four key steps involving the prompt, the large language model (LLM), and the response.

- 1. Receives a prompt from a user
- 2. The LLM interprets the prompt
- 3. The LLM uses its understanding of language to generate a response
- 4. The response is returned to the user.

ChatGPT and business

ChatGPT has sent shockwaves through all industries and sectors. Companies are now creating AI strategies to begin implementing this technology into their products and services.

How can ChatGPT deliver business value?

- It can perform time-consuming tasks
- More efficient workflows can be created
- Products and services can be better personalized for customers
- Allows people to focus on more complex and nuanced tasks