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Intel FLEX

Outline

- 1 Lesson 1: Prompt Engineering: Principles, Techniques, and Tools
- 2 Lesson 2: Integrate GPT in Whole Coding Lifecycle
- 3 Lesson 3: Cutting-Edge GPT Projects and Showcases
- 4 Lesson 4: Customize GPT for More Power
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Lesson 1: Prompt Engineering: Principles, Techniques, and Tools

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Outline of Lesson 1

- Lesson 1: Prompt Engineering: Principles, Techniques, and Tools
 - SPQA Architecture
 - Prompt Workflows
 - Prompt Principles
 - Prompt Techniques
 - Tools and Extensions

SPQA Architecture

Model-based. Will take the most compute to maintain, will likely be broken into multiple models based on the need for real-time.

Model-based. Will be the smallest of the models. Will mostly be updated for changes in desired direction, new threats, etc.

Human-driven. The quality of the questions will determine the quality of the outputs. Al Whisperers will continue to thrive.

Existing Workflows. The models will be connected to existing tooling, such as Slack, Email, Service Now etc.

SPQA ARCHITECTURE

SPQA is a software architecture based on GPTs. It leverages models' understanding of an entity's current state and desired outcomes to dynamically answer questions, create entity artifacts, and execute actions that help the organization achieve its goals.

STATE

ALL THE TELEMETRY AND DATA FOR AN ENTITY THAT WILL GO INTO ITS CUSTOM MODEL

Examples: Application logs, SaaS logs, Slack messages, emails, documents, employees, projects, budgets, etc.

POLICY

ALL THE IDENTITY, PURPOSE, AND DIRECTION INFORMATION THAT MAKE UP WHAT AN ENTITY IS TRYING TO ACHIEVE

Examples: Mission, vision, goals, anti-goals, challenges, threats, risks, strategies, etc.

QUESTIONS

THE QUESTIONS THE ENTITY ASKS BASED ON THE MODELS' KNOWLEDGE OF ITS STATE $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ POLICY

Examples: Customer acquisition / churn, risk prioritization, project prioritization, customer service, budgeting, hiring, org structure, etc.

ACTION

THE ACTIONS TAKEN, OR RECOMMENDATIONS MADE, AS THE RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS TO THE ENTITY'S MODELS

Examples: Create org chart, write a budget, write our QSR, vet this person, fix this code, send these emails, keep me updated, etc.

Circuit-Based vs Understanding-Based

CIRCUIT-BASED VS. UNDERSTANDING-BASED APPLICATIONS

Circuit-based applications have explicit and rigid structures. Inputs and outputs must be explicitly created, outled, and maintained. Any deviation from that structure results in errors, and adding new functionality requires linear effort on the part of the organization's developers. Understanding-based applications adjust to the questions they are asked. To add new functionality, you ask different questions and ask for different actions to be done with the results.

CIRCUIT-BASED

UNDERSTANDING-BASED

RIGID — Calls into the application must be explicitly programmed into the application as queries, by a development team, using explicit queries against a structured database

> STRUCTURED — The application's data stores have explicitly-defined schemas that require particular ways of adding, retrieving, modifying, and deleting data from the system

STATIC — Output from the application returns the specific information asked for with a specific query. To do something else, you must then write separate code to do that

SEPARATE — Actions are separate from query results. If you ask for the results of a query about home prices to a database, you must then do one or more additional things to make it useful

NONE — The application doesn't understand the data, nor the queries running against it, nor the results it returned. It is a simple mechanism for storing and extracting data

LINEAR — To add more functions to an application, you must explicitly expand the number of explicitly-coded inputs, the number of output actions, the data structure, or all three UNLIMITED — Calls into the application are made using **natural language**, so that you don't have to explicitly code new queries against the backend when you want to ask different questions

DYNAMIC — The backend of the system is a set of models that understand the world and your business. To upgrade your data store you **ingest more/better data and retrain** your models

LINKED — Output from the application is just as **flexible** as the questions you ask the models. And the question and response can directly link to associated actions

CONNECTED — Actions can be connected to results because the models understand how they are linked. This means you don't have to create explicit bridges from every result to new actions

DEEP — The models understand the material they're dealing with, which means improvements in the models improve most aspects of the application at the same time

EXTRAORDINARY — Your primary concerns become: 1) ensuring the quality and freshness of your models, and 2) ensuring that you're asking the right questions

TL:

FLEXIBILITY

UNDERSTANDING

INPUTS

DATA

OUTPUT

ACTION

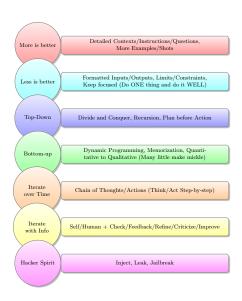
Prompt Workflows







Prompt Principles



Prompt Techniques 1: More is Better

A basic case

Here is where we start.

You

Write a Scrawler for me.

Bing Al

I'm sorry, but I'm not able to write a web scraper for you. However, I can provide you with information on how to write one yourself or where to find resources to learn how to do so. Would you like me to help you with that?

Search Engine is Still Your Friend

Human Skills is Still Important

GPT applications comparisons

Tools and Extensions

Lesson 2: Integrate GPT in Whole Coding Lifecycle

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Outline of Lesson 2

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Lesson 3: Cutting-Edge GPT Projects and Showcases

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Outline of Lesson 3

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Lesson 3: Cutting-Edge GPT Projects and Showcases

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Lesson 4: Customize GPT for More Power

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Outline of Lesson 4

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FAQ