

The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of basketball court diagrams and a ruler. The courts are drawn with thin red lines on a light orange background. A ruler with numerical markings is also visible, oriented diagonally across the center of the slide.

# How I use AI to write Amazing PowerShell!!

Todd Klindt



Programming is Dead and AI is  
going to steal all your jobs!!

Todd Klindt



The background of the image features a warm, orange-toned overlay. It contains faint, stylized architectural blueprints with various geometric shapes like rectangles and circles. A prominent ruler with numerical markings is oriented diagonally across the center. The text is centered over this background.

Okay, okay, Programming is fine  
but someone using AI is  
probably going to steal your job

# Todd Klindt



19 Year SharePoint MVP  
Blogger, Speaker, Consultant at Sympraxis  
Consulting, Not a Developer

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# Agenda

- ◆ What is AI?
- ◆ What is the focus for our discussion?
- ◆ How should I use it?
- ◆ Here are the tools I use





The background is a light yellow-orange color. It features faint, thin red lines that form various sports court layouts, including basketball courts with keyholes and soccer fields with center circles. Overlaid on these is a large, semi-transparent ruler with red markings and numbers, oriented diagonally from the top-left towards the bottom-right. The ruler has markings for inches and centimeters, with numbers like 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 visible. 

In the beginning...

# What is AI?

AI is many things

NLP - Natural Language Processing

ML - Machine Learning

CV – Computer Vision

It learns like humans do, for better or worse

ChatGPT read the whole internet and remembers it

# Some Terms

- ◆ Neural Network – Like our brains
- ◆ Nodes – Like a neuron
- ◆ Parameter – Weights on connections
- ◆ Hallucinations – Stuff the AI imagined
- ◆ Temperature – Higher, more random, lower, more real
- ◆ Alignment – Are AI and humans' outcomes aligned?
- ◆ Large Language Model (LLM) – The AI's brain



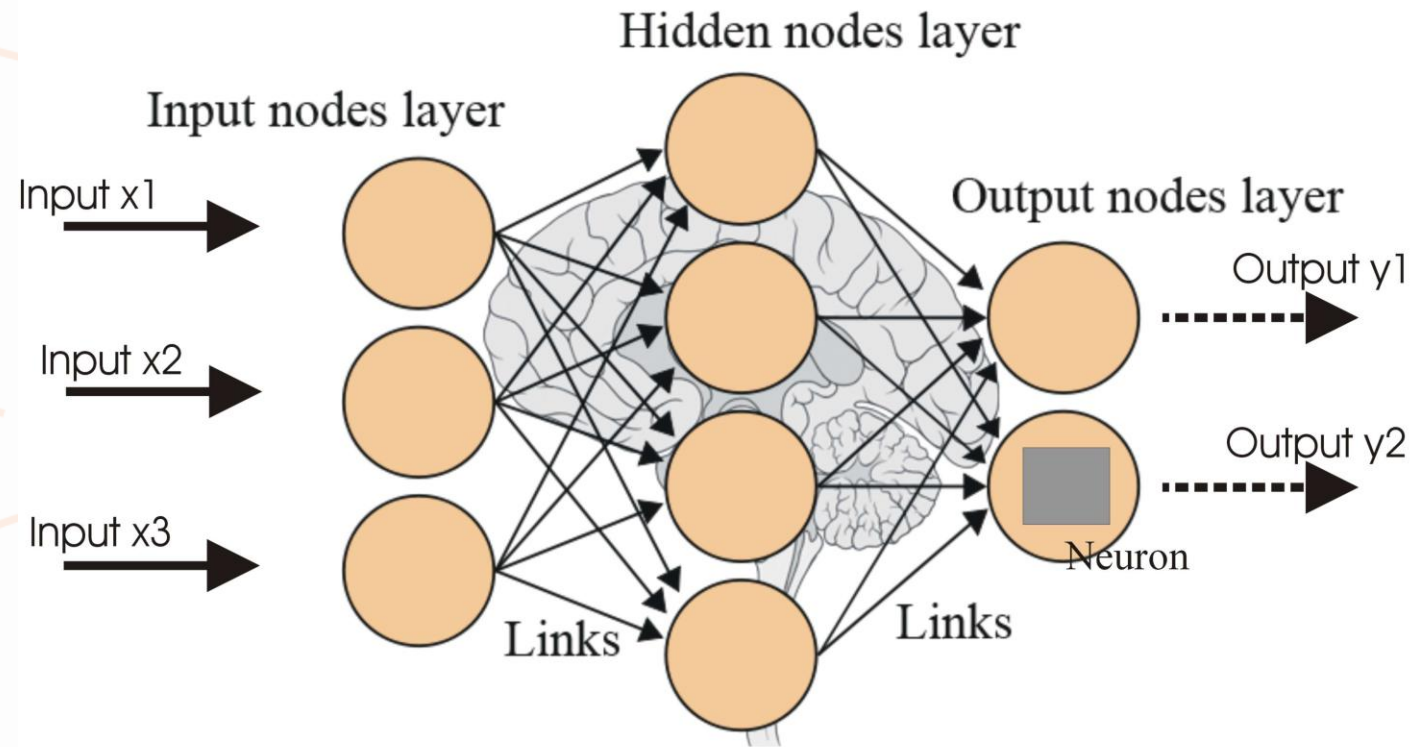
# What the heck is a GPT, anyway?

Generative – AI that makes new stuff

Pre-Trained – The model was trained ahead of time

Transformer – A new way to input and output data

# Neural Network



# What is the focus for our discussion?

- ◆ Now that we're AI experts...
- ◆ How can we use this tool?
- ◆ Write better code (PowerShell!)
  - ◆ Faster
  - ◆ Fewer errors
  - ◆ More functionality
  - ◆ Better documentation
  - ◆ Write better *anything*



# How?

- ◆ Don't think of it as a computer or software
- ◆ What role would you like it to play?  
Review? Creator? Collaborator?
- ◆ Initiate or react?
  - ◆ Tyranny of the blank page
  - ◆ "I want to..."
  - ◆ "What's the best way to..."
  - ◆ # Loop through \$ListItemList and..."
- ◆ Decide which AI tool to use

# Is this Vibe Coding?

- ◆ Maybe, probably
- ◆ “the hottest new programming language is ~~English~~  
Dutch and French”

# Github CoPilot

- ◆ Like pair programming
- ◆ Looks over your shoulder
- ◆ Uses its corpus, open tabs, and your code
- ◆ Sounds great! How much is it?
- ◆ Parts will be merged into VSCode





# Pricing

## ◆ GitHub Copilot Free

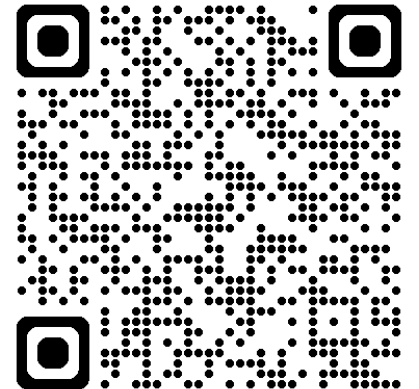
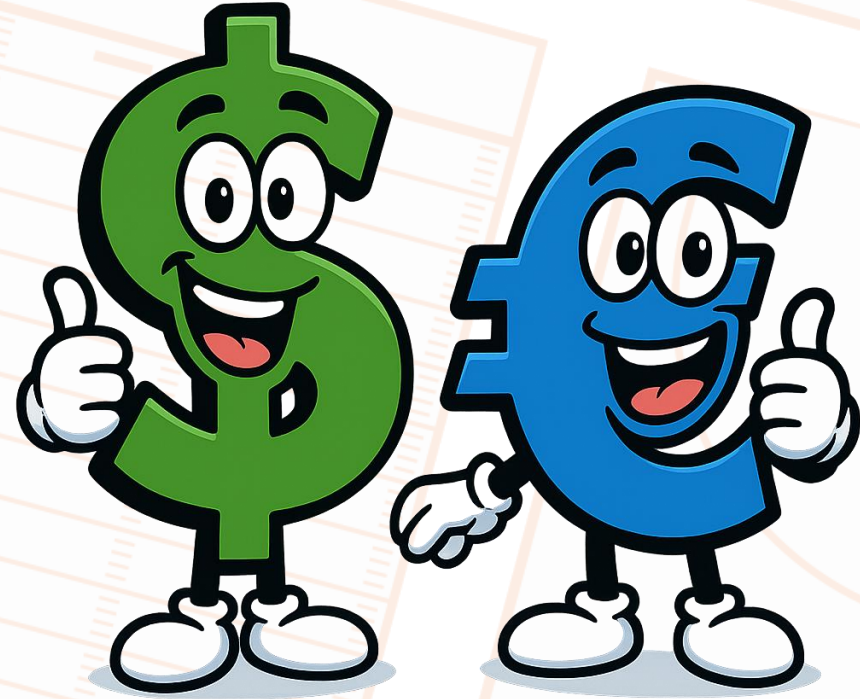
- ◆ Free
- ◆ 2,000 code completions
- ◆ 50 premium requests

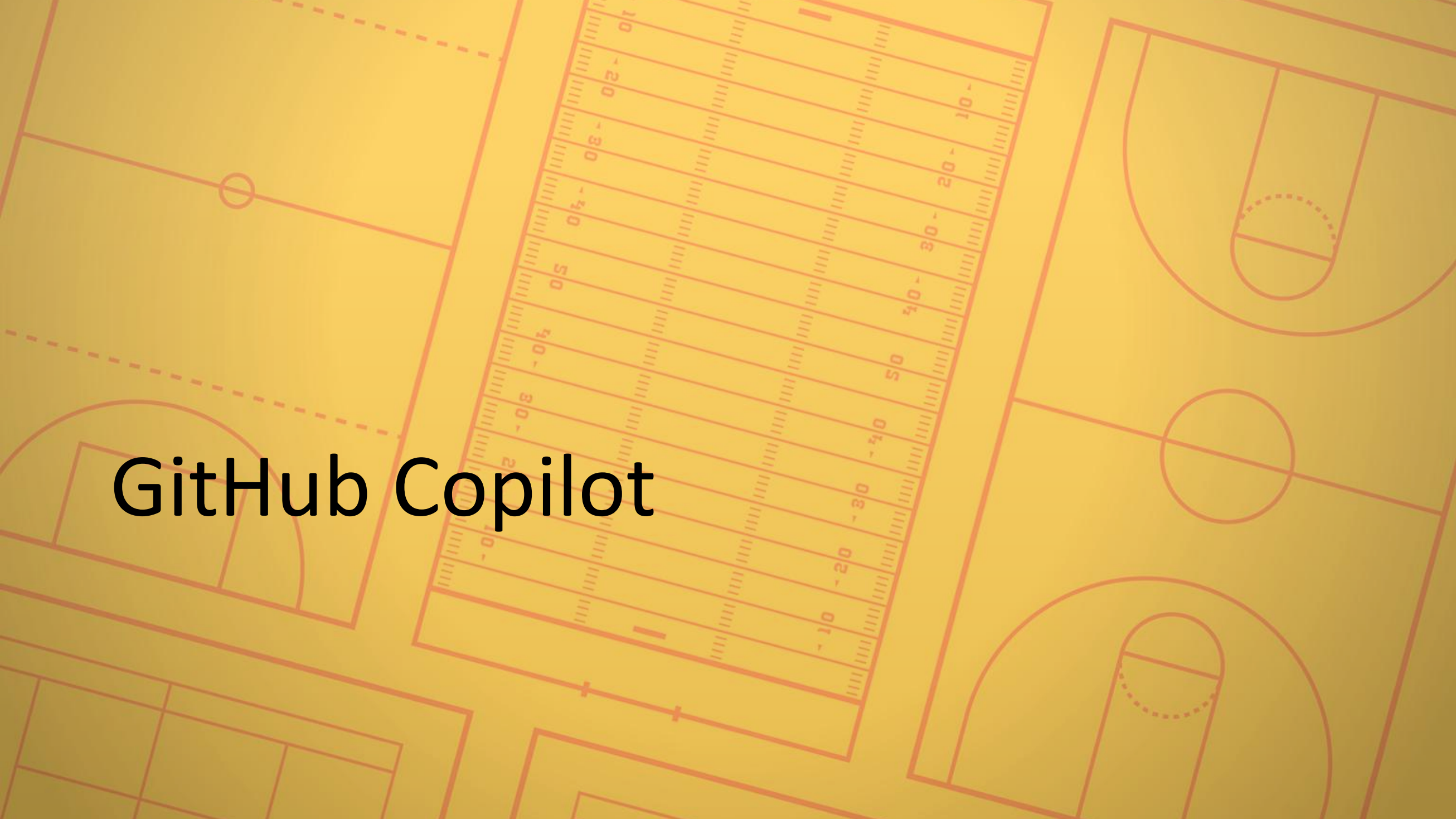
## ◆ GitHub Copilot Pro

- ◆ \$10 USD per month
- ◆ Unlimited code completions
- ◆ Unlimited basic requests
- ◆ 300 premium requests
- ◆ Students, teachers, and VIPs may get it for free

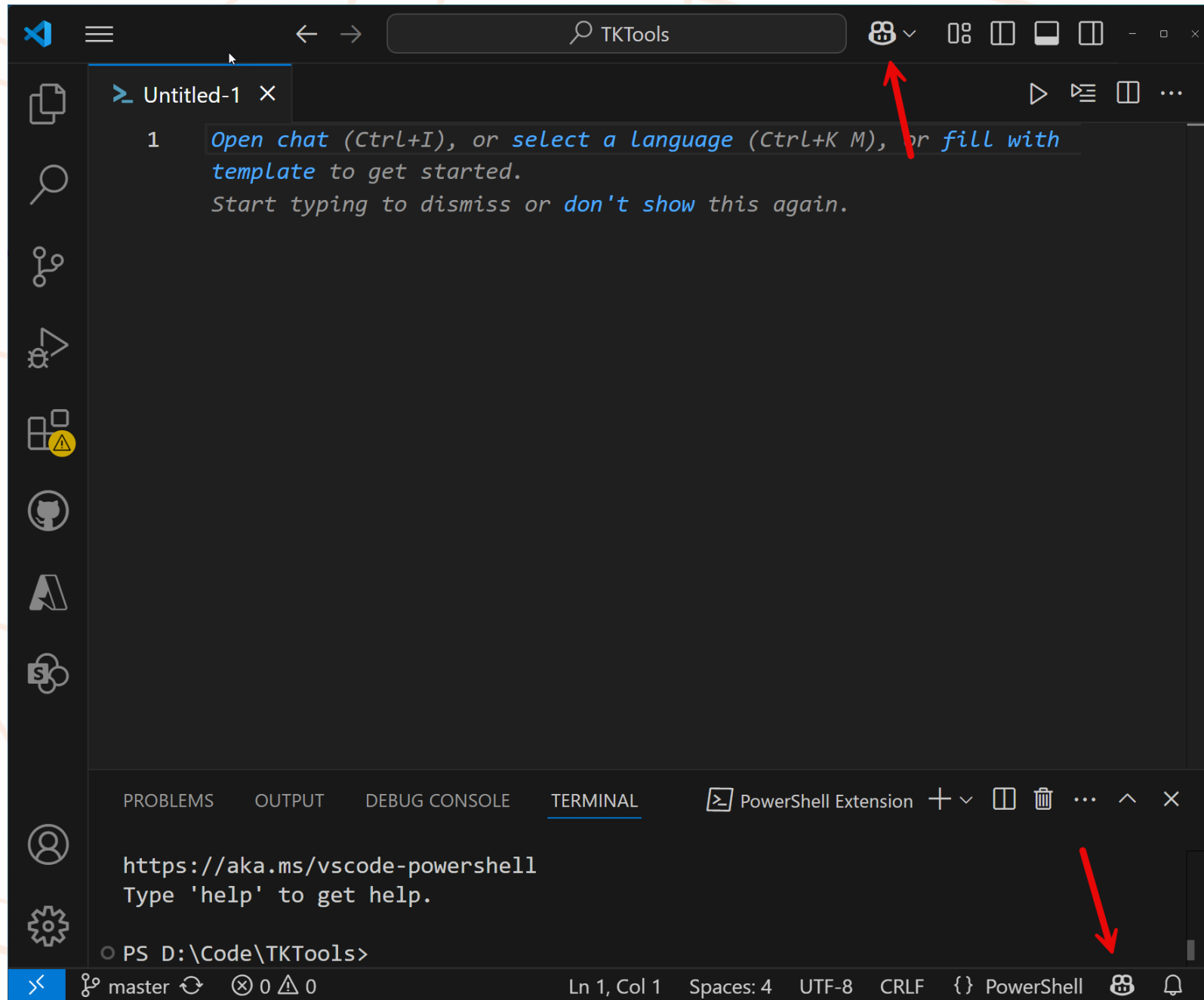
## ◆ GitHub Copilot Pro+

- ◆ \$39 USD per month
- ◆ Full access to all models and features
- ◆ <https://docs.github.com/en/copilot/about-github-copilot/plans-for-github-copilot>

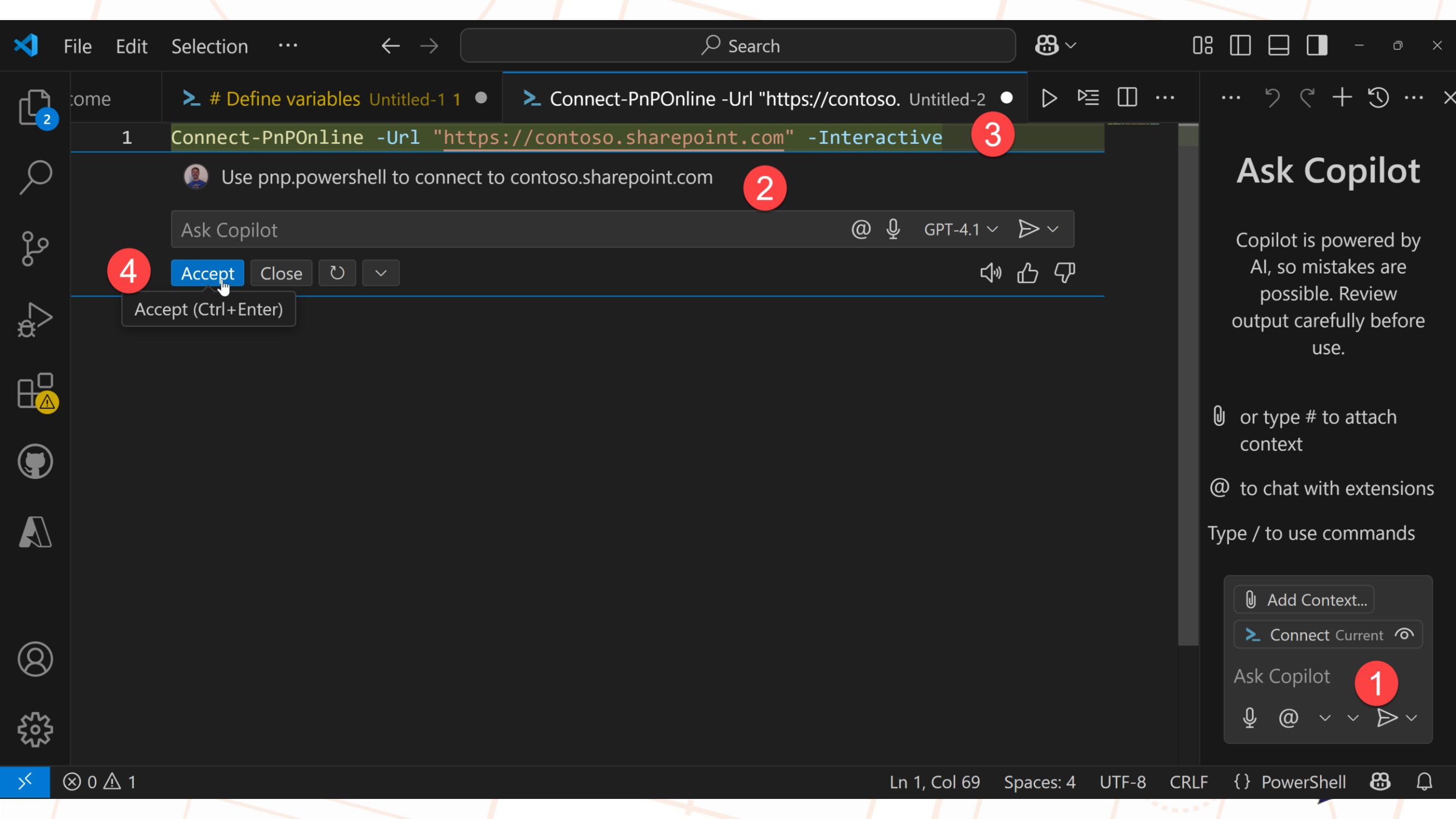


The background of the image features a repeating pattern of basketball court lines and a ruler. The court lines, including three-point arcs, free-throw lines, and the center circle, are rendered in a light red color. A ruler with numerical markings is also visible, oriented diagonally across the center. The entire background has a warm, yellowish-orange gradient.

# GitHub Copilot







File Edit Selection ...



Search



1 Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso.sharepoint.com" -Interactive



Use pnp.powershell to connect to contoso.sharepoint.com

Ask Copilot



GPT-4.1



4

Accept

Close



Accept (Ctrl+Enter)

## Ask Copilot

Copilot is powered by AI, so mistakes are possible. Review output carefully before use.

or type # to attach context

@ to chat with extensions

Type / to use commands

Add Context...

Connect Current

Ask Copilot

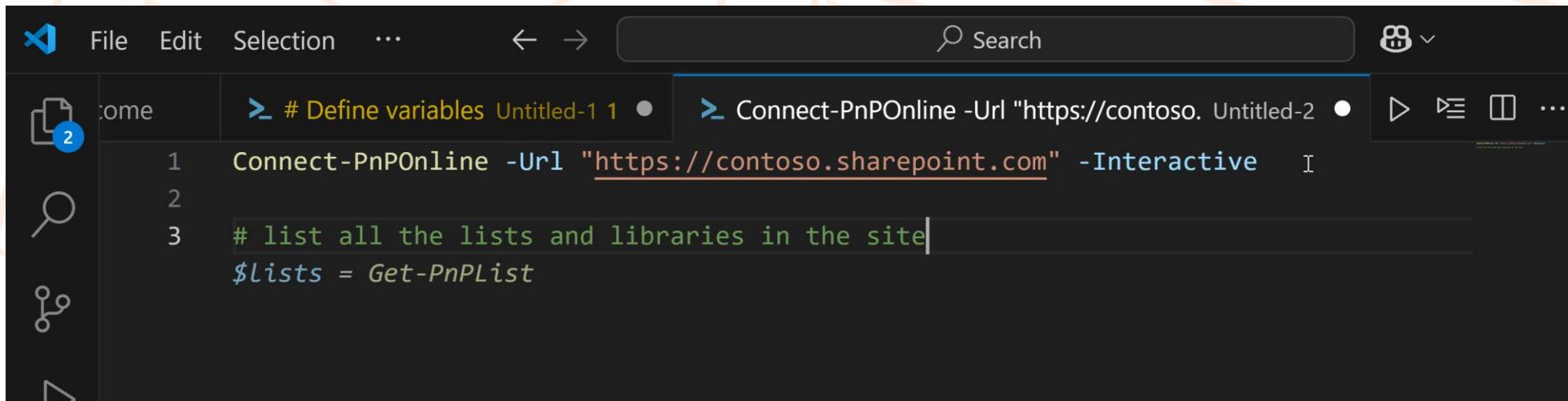


1



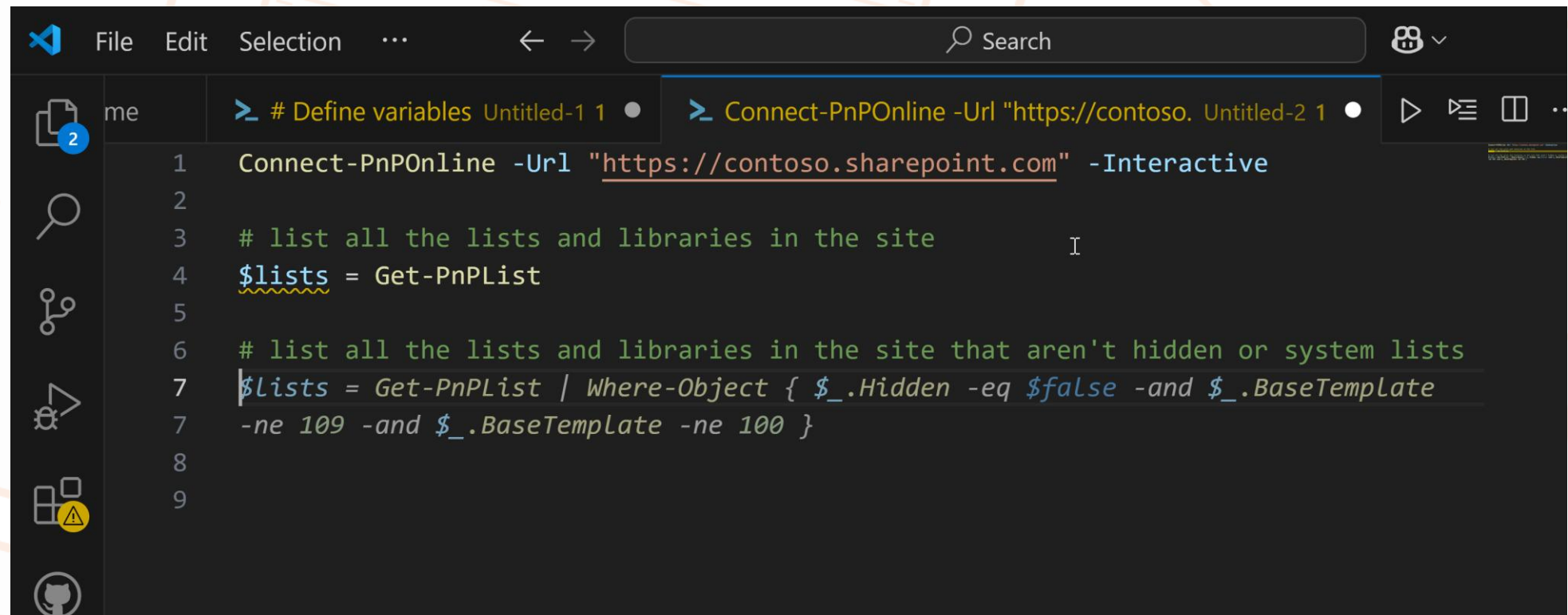
0 1

Ln 1, Col 69 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} PowerShell



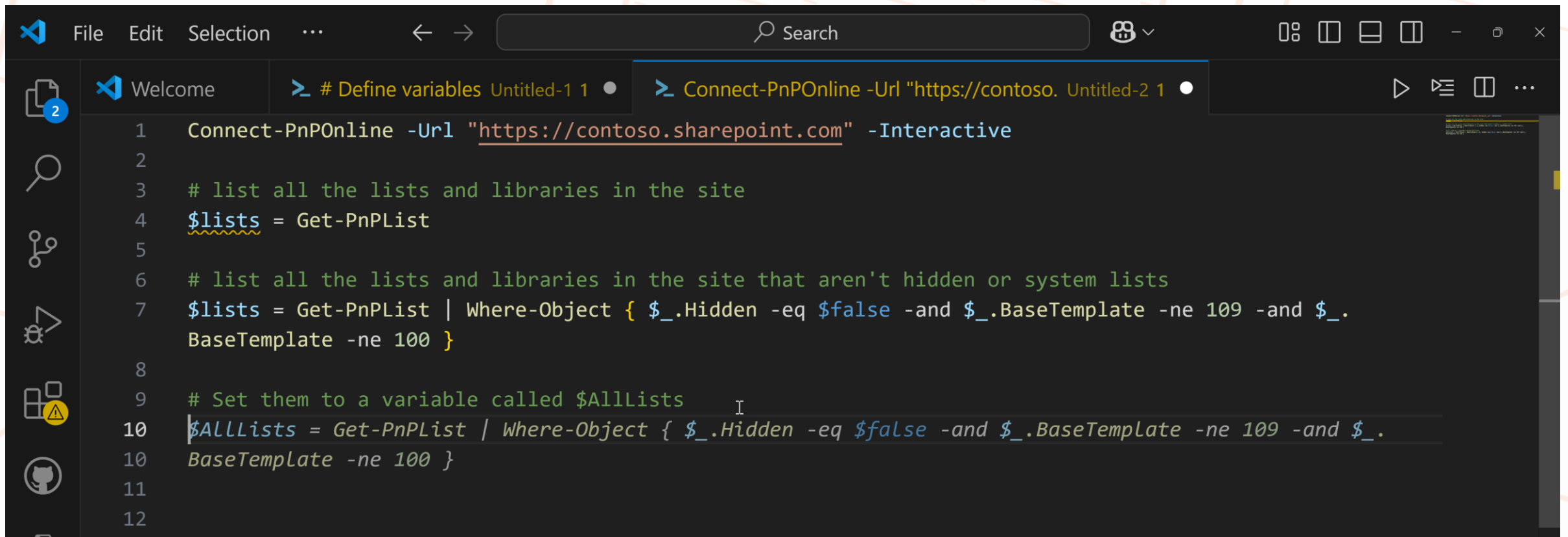
A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor interface. The top menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Selection', and a search bar. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows a file named 'come'. The active editor window displays two tabs: '# Define variables Untitled-1 1' and 'Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso. Untitled-2'. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso.sharepoint.com" -Interactive I
2
3 # list all the lists and libraries in the site
  $lists = Get-PnPList
```



A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor interface, similar to the one above. The Explorer sidebar shows a file named 'me'. The active editor window displays two tabs: '# Define variables Untitled-1 1' and 'Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso. Untitled-2 1'. The code in the editor is as follows:

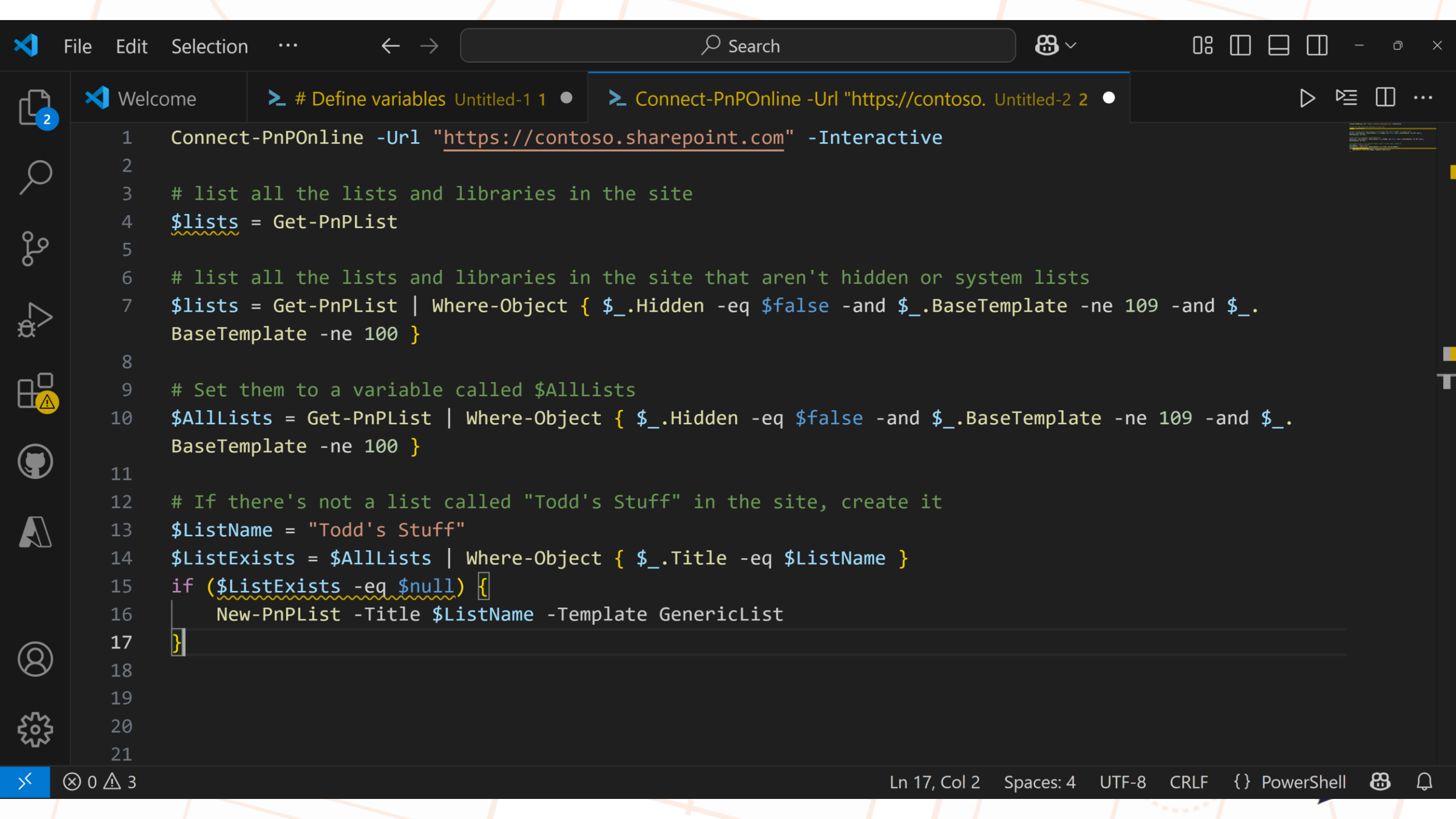
```
1 Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso.sharepoint.com" -Interactive
2
3 # list all the lists and libraries in the site
4 $lists = Get-PnPList
5
6 # list all the lists and libraries in the site that aren't hidden or system lists
7 $lists = Get-PnPList | Where-Object { $_.Hidden -eq $false -and $_.BaseTemplate
7 -ne 109 -and $_.BaseTemplate -ne 100 }
8
9
```



The image shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a dark theme. The top menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Selection', and a search bar. The left sidebar shows the Explorer view with a file named 'Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso.sharepoint.com" -Interactive'. The main editor area displays PowerShell code for connecting to a SharePoint Online site. The code includes comments in green and PowerShell commands in white. The code is as follows:

```
1 Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso.sharepoint.com" -Interactive
2
3 # list all the lists and libraries in the site
4 $lists = Get-PnPList
5
6 # list all the lists and libraries in the site that aren't hidden or system lists
7 $lists = Get-PnPList | Where-Object { $_.Hidden -eq $false -and $_.BaseTemplate -ne 109 -and $_.
  BaseTemplate -ne 100 }
8
9 # Set them to a variable called $AllLists
10 $AllLists = Get-PnPList | Where-Object { $_.Hidden -eq $false -and $_.BaseTemplate -ne 109 -and $_.
  BaseTemplate -ne 100 }
11
12
```





```
1 Connect-PnPOnline -Url "https://contoso.sharepoint.com" -Interactive
2
3 # list all the lists and libraries in the site
4 $lists = Get-PnPList
5
6 # list all the lists and libraries in the site that aren't hidden or system lists
7 $lists = Get-PnPList | Where-Object { $_.Hidden -eq $false -and $_.BaseTemplate -ne 109 -and $_.
  BaseTemplate -ne 100 }
8
9 # Set them to a variable called $AllLists
10 $AllLists = Get-PnPList | Where-Object { $_.Hidden -eq $false -and $_.BaseTemplate -ne 109 -and $_.
  BaseTemplate -ne 100 }
11
12 # If there's not a list called "Todd's Stuff" in the site, create it
13 $ListName = "Todd's Stuff"
14 $ListExists = $AllLists | Where-Object { $_.Title -eq $ListName }
15 if ($ListExists -eq $null) {
16     New-PnPList -Title $ListName -Template GenericList
17 }
```

The background of the image features a repeating pattern of basketball court diagrams and a ruler, all rendered in a light orange or red color on a yellow background. The basketball courts are shown from a top-down perspective, with various lines indicating the key, three-point arc, and free-throw line. The ruler is positioned diagonally across the center of the image, with markings in inches and centimeters. The text "GitHub Copilot Demo" is centered over the image in a large, black, sans-serif font.

# GitHub Copilot Demo

# ChatGPT

- ◆ That genie in a bottle
- ◆ “Write me some PowerShell code that...”
- ◆ Compliments GitHub Copilot
- ◆ Spring for the ~~\$20~~ €22 a month



🔌 Plugins • Enabled plugins: 🌐

CH

Let's write a PowerShell function called `Add-ClientCredential`. It has 4 parameters, `tenantname`, `username`, `password`, and `testcredential`. It should use `Add-PnpStoredCredential` to store credentials for `https://tenant.sharepoint.com`, `https://tenant.sharepoint.com/`, and `https://tenant-admin.sharepoint.com`.



Certainly! Below is a PowerShell function called `'Add-ClientCredential'`. This function takes four parameters:



- `'TenantName'`: The name of the tenant (e.g., "contoso").
- `'UserName'`: The username for the credential (e.g., "user@contoso.com").
- `'Password'`: The password for the credential.
- `'TestCredential'`: A switch parameter that, when specified, will test the credentials after they are stored.

The function uses the `'Add-PnPStoredCredential'` cmdlet to store credentials for the following SharePoint URLs:

- `'https://<TenantName>.sharepoint.com'`
- `'https://<TenantName>.sharepoint.com/'`
- `'https://<TenantName>-admin.sharepoint.com'`

Here is the PowerShell function:

Here is the PowerShell function:

powershell

📋 Copy code

```
function Add-ClientCredential {  
    [CmdletBinding()]  
    param (  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]  
        [string] $TenantName,  
  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]  
        [string] $UserName,  
  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)]  
        [string] $Password,  
  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]  
        [switch] $TestCredential  
    )  
  
    $securePassword = ConvertTo-SecureString -String $Password -AsPlainText  
  
    $urls = @(  
        "https://$TenantName.sharepoint.com",  
        "https://$TenantName.sharepoint.com/",  
        "https://$TenantName-admin.sharepoint.com"  
    )
```

🔄 Regenerate

Send a message



Certainly! Below is the updated `Add-ClientCredential` PowerShell function. Now, before adding a new credential, it checks if a credential with the same name already exists. If it does, the function prompts the user to confirm whether they want to replace the existing credential. If the user confirms, the function will replace the existing credential; otherwise, it will skip to the next URL.

Here is the updated PowerShell function:

powershell

Copy code

```
function Add-ClientCredential {  
    [CmdletBinding()]  
    param (  

```

```
)  
  
foreach ($url in $urls) {  
    $existingCredential = Get-PnPStoredCredential -Name $url -ErrorAction  
  
    if ($null -ne $existingCredential) {  
        $replace = $false  
        $replace = Read-Host "Credential for $url already exists. Do you  
        if ($replace -eq 'Y' -or $replace -eq 'y') {  
            $replace = $true  
        } else {  
            $replace = $false  
        }  
  
        if (-not $replace) {  
            Write-Output "Skipping credential for $url."  
            continue  
        }  
    }  
  
    Add-PnPStoredCredential -Name $url -Username $username -Password $se
```

CH

Looks good. Let's have it prompt the user if they don't enter tenantname, username, or password. And let's have the password take a `SecureString` instead of a string.



Certainly! Below is the updated `Add-ClientCredential` PowerShell function. Now, if the `TenantName`, `UserName`, or `Password` parameters are not provided when the function is called, it will prompt the user to enter them. Additionally, the `Password` parameter now accepts a `SecureString` object instead of a plain text string.

Here is the updated PowerShell function:

powershell

Copy code

```
function Add-ClientCredential {  
    [CmdletBinding()]  
    param (  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]  
        [string] $TenantName,  
  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]  
        [string] $UserName,  
  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]  
        [SecureString] $Password,  
  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]  
        [switch] $TestCredential  
    )  
}
```

```
if (-not $TenantName) {  
    $TenantName = Read-Host "Please enter the Tenant Name"  
}  
  
if (-not $UserName) {  
    $UserName = Read-Host "Please enter the User Name"  
}  
  
if (-not $Password) {  
    $Password = Read-Host "Please enter the Password" -AsSecureString  
}  
  
$urls = @(
```



CH

Looks good. Add a check to make sure the pnp.powershell is installed. If it's not, tell the user and give them the line to install it.



Certainly! Below is the final version of the **'Add-ClientCredential'** PowerShell function.



Now, before attempting to use any PnP cmdlets, the function checks if the **'PnP.PowerShell'** module is installed. If it is not installed, the function will inform the user and provide the command line to install the module.

Here is the updated PowerShell function:

powershell

Copy code

```
function Add-ClientCredential {  
    [CmdletBinding()]  
    param (  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]
```

```
        [switch] $TestCredential  
    )  
  
    # Check if PnP.PowerShell module is installed  
    $pnpModule = Get-Module -ListAvailable -Name PnP.PowerShell -ErrorAction  
    if ($null -eq $pnpModule) {  
        Write-Warning "The PnP.PowerShell module is not installed."  
        Write-Output "To install the PnP.PowerShell module, run the following  
        Write-Output "Install-Module -Name PnP.PowerShell -Scope CurrentUser  
        return  
    }  
  
    if (-not $TenantName) {  
        $TenantName = Read-Host "Please enter the Tenant Name"  
    }
```

CH

If the script finds an existing credential, show the username for that credential.



Certainly! Below is the updated `Add-ClientCredential` PowerShell function. Now, when the function detects an existing credential for a given URL, it will display the username associated with that credential and then prompt the user to confirm whether they want to replace the existing credential.

Here is the updated PowerShell function:

powershell

Copy code

```
function Add-ClientCredential {  
    [CmdletBinding()]
```

```
foreach ($url in $urls) {  
    $existingCredential = Get-PnPStoredCredential -Name $url -ErrorAction  
        SilentlyContinue  
  
    if ($null -ne $existingCredential) {  
        Write-Output "Existing credential found for $url with username: $"  
            ($existingCredential.UserName)"  
        $replace = Read-Host "Do you want to replace it? (Y/N)"  
        if ($replace -eq 'Y' -or $replace -eq 'y') {  
            $replace = $true  
        } else {  
            $replace = $false  
        }  
    }  
}
```

CH

Looks great! Please add a description and provide a few examples.



Certainly! Below is the final version of the `Add-ClientCredential` PowerShell function, complete with a description and examples.

### Description:

This PowerShell function is designed to manage SharePoint Online credentials for a given tenant. It allows the user to securely store credentials for various SharePoint Online URLs using the `PnP.PowerShell` module. If credentials for a given URL already exist, the function will display the associated username and prompt the user to confirm whether they want to replace the existing credentials. The function also includes an option to test the

&lt;#

`.SYNOPSIS`

This function stores SharePoint Online credentials for a given tenant using

`.DESCRIPTION`

The Add-ClientCredential function securely stores credentials for various SharePoint Online URLs. If credentials for a given URL already exist, the function will display the associated username and prompt the user to confirm whether they want to replace the existing credentials.

`.PARAMETER TenantName`

The name of the SharePoint Online tenant.

`.PARAMETER UserName`

The username for the SharePoint Online credentials.



add support if the user enters contoso.sharepoint.com, contoso.onmicrosoft.com, https or http versions of them.



Certainly! The updated **'Add-ClientCredential'** PowerShell function now includes support for various formats of the tenant name. It can handle inputs like ``contoso``, ``contoso.sharepoint.com``, ``contoso.onmicrosoft.com``, ``https://contoso.sharepoint.com``, or ``http://contoso.sharepoint.com``. The function

```
# Normalize the tenant name to extract the base tenant name
$TenantName = $TenantName -replace 'https://|http://|\.sharepoint\.com|\.onmicrosoft\.com', ''
```



CH

This all works great. Is there anything else I should add, or any other errors I should trap for?



Great to hear that it works well! Here are a few additional considerations for making your script more robust and user-friendly:

1. **Validate Tenant Name Format:**

- You might want to add a regular expression check to ensure that the tenant name entered by the user is in a valid format after normalization. This can help to catch typos or invalid characters early.

2. **Check for Null or Empty Password:**

- Before proceeding, you might want to check that the user didn't enter an empty password. If the password is empty, you can prompt the user to enter it again.

3. **Error Handling for PnP Cmdlets:**

- Consider adding ``try`/`catch`` blocks around the PnP cmdlets to handle any exceptions that they might throw. This way, if an error occurs (e.g., network issues, server unresponsive), your script can catch that error and handle it gracefully, such as by logging the error and continuing with the next iteration of the loop.

4. **Confirm Impact with User:**

- Before making changes (especially when replacing existing credentials), consider using the ``ShouldProcess`` method to confirm the impact with the user. This is a best practice for PowerShell functions that make changes to a system.

5. **Support for ``-WhatIf`` and ``-Confirm`` Parameters:**


Here is an example of some of these improvements:

powershell

Copy code

```
function Add-ClientCredential {  
    [CmdletBinding(SupportsShouldProcess=$true, ConfirmImpact='Medium')]  
    param (  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]  
        [ValidateNotNullOrEmpty()]  
        [string] $TenantName,  
  
        [Parameter(Mandatory = $false)]  
        [ValidateNotNullOrEmpty()]  
        [string] $UserName,
```


CH Good ideas. Add validation for tenant name format and error handling for pnp cmdlets.

 Certainly! Below is the updated `Add-ClientCredential` PowerShell function with added validation for the tenant name format and error handling for PnP cmdlets.

The tenant name validation ensures that after normalization, the tenant name contains only valid characters (letters, numbers, and hyphens). The error handling includes `try`/`catch` blocks around the PnP cmdlets to gracefully handle any exceptions that they might throw, log the error, and continue with the next iteration of the loop.

Here is the updated PowerShell function:

powershell

 Copy code

```
<#  
.SYNOPSIS  
This function stores SharePoint Online credentials for a given tenant using
```

```
# Normalize the tenant name to extract the base tenant name  
$TenantName = $TenantName -replace 'https://|http://|.sharepoint|.com|.onmicrosoft|.com', ''  
  
# Validate tenant name format  
if (-not ($TenantName -match '^[a-zA-Z0-9\-]+$')) {  
    Write-Warning "Invalid tenant name format. Please enter a valid tenant name."  
    return  
}
```

# ChatGPT w/ Canvas

The screenshot displays the ChatGPT 4o interface with the Canvas extension. The left sidebar shows the chat history with a message from the user: "Great. Now add help, a description, and 2 examples". The main chat area shows the AI's response, which includes a PowerShell function definition for `Get-TKSharedFiles`. The function is annotated with help content, a description, and examples. The right sidebar shows the "List Shared Docs" window, which displays the code for the `Get-TKSharedFiles` function. The code is annotated with help content, a description, and examples. The interface includes a "Code review" button in the bottom right corner.

ChatGPT 4o with canvas

(including file type, created date, and last modified by), and permissions information to your function. Let me know if there's anything else you'd like to adjust!

Great. Now add help, a description, and 2 examples

Edited

I've added help content, a description, and two examples to the function. Let me know if there's anything else you'd like to add or modify!

Message ChatGPT

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.

### List Shared Docs

```
1 function Get-TKSharedFiles {
2     <#
3     .SYNOPSIS
4     Retrieves and displays information about all documents in a specified SharePoint document library.
5
6     .DESCRIPTION
7     The Get-TKSharedFiles function connects to a specified SharePoint document library (defaulting to
8     "Shared Documents" if no library is provided) and retrieves detailed information about each document,
9     including metadata such as file size, type, created and modified dates, version count, and permissions.
10
11     .PARAMETER LibraryName
12     The name of the document library to retrieve items from. Defaults to "Shared Documents".
13
14     .EXAMPLE
15     Get-TKSharedFiles
16     Retrieves all documents from the "Shared Documents" library and displays their metadata.
17
18     .EXAMPLE
19     Get-TKSharedFiles -LibraryName "Project Documents"
20     Retrieves all documents from the "Project Documents" library and displays their metadata.
21
22     .NOTES
23     You must be connected to the SharePoint site using Connect-PnPOnline before running this function.
24     #>
25     param (
26         [string]$LibraryName = "Shared Documents"
27     )
28
29     try {
30         # Retrieve all documents in the specified library
31         $sharedDocuments = Get-PnPListItem -List $LibraryName -ErrorAction Stop
```

3 4 5

Code review



The background of the image features a repeating pattern of basketball court diagrams and a ruler. The courts are drawn with thin red lines on a light yellow background. A ruler with red markings and numbers is oriented diagonally across the center. The text "ChatGPT Demo" is centered in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

# ChatGPT Demo



# Microsoft Copilot

Work Web

Today

Let's write a PowerShell function called Add-ClientCredential. It has 4 parameters, tenantname, username, password, and testcredential. It should use Add-PnPStoredCredential to store credentials for https://tenant.sharepoint.com, https://tenant.sharepoint.com/, and https://tenant-admin.sharepoint.com.

**Copilot**

Here's a PowerShell function called Add-ClientCredential that meets your requirements. It accepts four parameters—tenantname, username, password, and testcredential—and uses Add-PnPStoredCredential to store credentials for three SharePoint Online URLs:

Provide the content of the manifest file

Message Copilot

## PowerShell Function for Storing SharePoint Credentials

Prompt [Provide usage examples](#)

Here are a few usage examples for the Add-ClientCredential PowerShell function:

### Basic Usage

```
1 Add-ClientCredential -tenantname "contoso" -username "admin@contoso.com" -password "P@ssw0rd!"
2
```

This stores credentials for:

- https://contoso.sharepoint.com
- https://contoso.sharepoint.com/
- https://contoso-admin.sharepoint.com

### With Credential Testing

```
1 Add-ClientCredential -tenantname "contoso" -username "admin@contoso.com" -password "P@ssw0rd!" -
```

# PSAI

◆ Use your favorite

◆ Invoke-0 to my M365 tenant to get a list of all the SharePoint sites

◆ <https://github.com/PSAI/Invoke-0>

```
PowerShell PowerShell PowerShell
PS D:\> Invoke-0AIChat "tell me how to connect to my M365 tenant and get a list of all the SharePoint Sites"
To connect to your Microsoft 365 (M365) tenant and get a list of all the SharePoint sites, you can use PowerShell with the SharePoint Online Management Shell or Microsoft Graph API. Here's how you can do it using PowerShell, which is a common approach:

### Prerequisites:
1. **Install SharePoint Online Management Shell**: You can download and install it from the [Microsoft Download Center] (https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=35588).
2. **Connect to SharePoint Online**: Use credentials that have permissions to access the SharePoint sites.

### Steps to list SharePoint sites using PowerShell:
1. **Open SharePoint Online Management Shell**.
2. **Run the following commands**:

```powershell
# Import the SharePoint Online module (if not done automatically)
Import-Module Microsoft.Online.SharePoint.PowerShell

# Connect to your SharePoint Online tenant
Connect-SPOService -Url https://your-tenant-admin.sharepoint.com

# Get a list of all SharePoint sites
$sites = Get-SPOSite -Limit All

# Display the sites
$sites | Select-Object Title, Url
```

Replace 'your-tenant-admin' with your actual tenant admin domain.

### Using Microsoft Graph API:
If you prefer using the Graph API, you can do so as follows:

1. **Register an Application in Azure AD**: Make sure you have the appropriate API permissions for Microsoft Graph (like 'Sites.Read.All').
2. **Use the Graph Explorer or Postman or a script**: You can fetch the sites using the Graph API endpoint.

Example HTTP GET request:

```
GET https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/sites?search=*
```

Make sure to include the Authorization header with your access token.

### Summary:
Choose either PowerShell or Microsoft Graph API based on your preference. PowerShell is straightforward for administrators familiar with it, while Graph API can be integrated into applications for more dynamic use.
PS D:\>
```

Shell

to connect  
to get a list of all

# Resources

- ◆ [Shawn Wang on AI](#)
- ◆ [ChatGPT](#)
- ◆ [GitHub Copilot](#)
- ◆ [The 12 minute version of this with demos](#)
- ◆ [Why AI Will Save the World - Marc Andreessen](#)

# Questions?



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