## AI 大模型开发工程师 之GPT大模型 API 开发实战

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## Completion API和Chat Completion API

#### 01、学习OpenAl API的意义

OpenAl 定义了大模型标准

OpenAl API的功能最全

#### 02、Completion API 和 Chat Completion API

- 1. Chat模型核心功能是**对话能力**,Completion模型本质上是文本**补全模型**,核心功能为根据提示(prompt)进行提示语句的补全(即继续进行后续文本创作)
- 2. 从模型发展顺序上来看,Chat模型是Completion模型的升级版模型
- 3. Chat模型的核心优势: 理解人类意图的能力。理解人类意图带来的更低的交互门槛,同样也会为开发者带来巨大的便利。据OpenAI官网数据,自gpt-3.5 API发布以来,约97%的开发者更偏向于使用Chat模型API进行开发

#### 03、Chat Completion API代码实践

代码实践

#### 04. Chat Completion API

```
python v
    from openai import OpenAI
    client = OpenAI()
3
    response = client.chat.completions.create(
4
     model="gpt-3.5-turbo-0125",
5
     response_format={ "type": "json_object" },
6
     messages=[
       {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant designed to output JSON."},
8
9
       {"role": "user", "content": "Who won the world series in 2020?"}
10
11
   print(response.choices[0].message.content)
```

目前暂时支持的模型: gpt-4-turbo-preview gpt-3.5-turbo-0125

In this example, the response includes a JSON object that looks something like the following:

```
"content": "{\"winner\": \"Los Angeles Dodgers\"}"`
```

2 Chat Completion API详细参数 (上)

#### 01、Chat Completion API详细参数

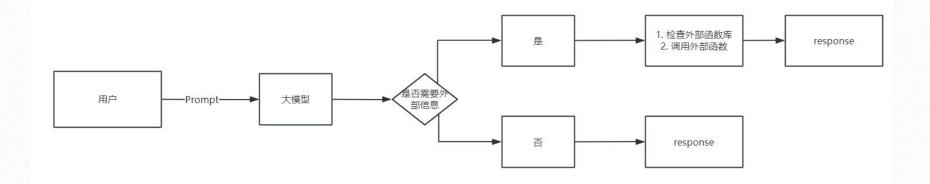
代码实践

**3** Chat Completion API详细参数(下)

#### 01、Chat Completion API详细参数

代码实践

## 4 Function Calling运行流程



```
def run_conversation():
   # Step 1: send the conversation and available functions to the model
   messages = [{"role": "user", "content": "What's the weather like in San Francisco
   tools = [
           "type": "function",
           "function": {
               "name": "get_current_weather",
               "description": "Get the current weather in a given location",
               "parameters": {
                   "type": "object",
                   "properties": {
                       "location": {
                           "type": "string",
                           "description": "The city and state, e.g. San Francisco,
                       "unit": {"type": "string", "enum": ["celsius", "fahrenheit"]}
                   3,
                   "required": ["location"],
           3,
   response = client.chat.completions.create(
       model="gpt-3.5-turbo-0125",
       messages=messages,
       tools=tools,
       tool_choice="auto", # auto is default, but we'll be explicit
```

```
from openal import OpenAI
import json

client = OpenAI()

# Example dummy function hard coded to return the same weather

# In production, this could be your backend API or an external API

def get_current_weather(location, unit="fahrenheit"):
    """Get the current weather in a given location"""
    if "tokyo" in location.lower():
        return json.dumps({"location": "Tokyo", "temperature": "10", "unit": unit})
    elif "san francisco" in location.lower():
        return json.dumps({"location": "San Francisco", "temperature": "72", "unit":
    elif "paris" in location.lower():
        return json.dumps({"location": "Paris", "temperature": "22", "unit": unit})
    else:
        return json.dumps({"location": location, "temperature": "unknown"})
```

虽然大语言模型的知识储量巨大,且具备非常强大的涌现能力,但很多时候我们实际使用大语言模型时仍然会明显的感受到模型能力上的局限,例如模型无法获取最新的信息、模型只能给出文字的建议但无法直接帮我们解决某些问题(如查询数据库,查询商品价格等)

#### 01、Function Calling实战演练--特殊语法

在Python中,双星号(\*\*)操作符用来将字典中的键-值对解包为函数参数。 例如, 假设有一个函数定义如下: python 复制代码 def greet(first\_name, last\_name): print(f'Hello {first name} {last name}') 你可以通过以下方式来调用这个函数: python 复制代码 greet('John', 'Doe') 但是,如果你的数据在字典中,你可以使用\*\*来解包它并传递给函数: python 复制代码 name\_dict = {'first\_name': 'John', 'last\_name': 'Doe'} greet(\*\*name dict) # 輸出: Hello John Doe 这里,\*\*name\_dict 操作将字典解包为 first\_name='John', last\_name='Doe', 并传递给了 greet 函数。 如果字典中的键和函数的形参名不匹配,或者缺少必需的键,那么使用\*\*解包会引发TypeError。

#### 02、Function Calling实战演练--自动编写function定义

```
def get_current_weather(location, unit="fahrenheit"):
   """Get the current weather in a given location"""
   if "tokyo" in location.lower():
       return json.dumps({"location": "Tokyo", "temperature": "10", "unit": unit})
   elif "san francisco" in location.lower():
       return json.dumps({"location": "San Francisco", "temperature": "72", "unit":
   elif "paris" in location.lower():
       return json.dumps({"location": "Paris", "temperature": "22", "unit": unit})
       return json.dumps({"location": location, "temperature": "unknown"})
def run_conversation():
   # Step 1: send the conversation and available functions to the model
   messages = [{"role": "user", "content": "What's the weather like in San Francisco
   tools = [
            "type": "function",
           "function": {
                "name": "get_current_weather",
               "description": "Get the current weather in a given location",
                "parameters": [
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                       "location": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "The city and state, e.g. San Francisco,
                       "unit": {"type": "string", "enum": ["celsius", "fahrenheit"]
                   3,
                    "required": ["location"],
               Э,
           3,
   response = client.chat.completions.create(
       model="gpt-3.5-turbo-0125",
       messages=messages,
        tools=tools.
        tool choice="auto", # auto is default, but we'll be explicit
```

## 5 Function Calling运行详细流程

### 01、Function Calling运行详细流程

代码实践

## 6 Function Calling Tools工具封装

#### 01、Function Calling Tools工具封装

代码实践

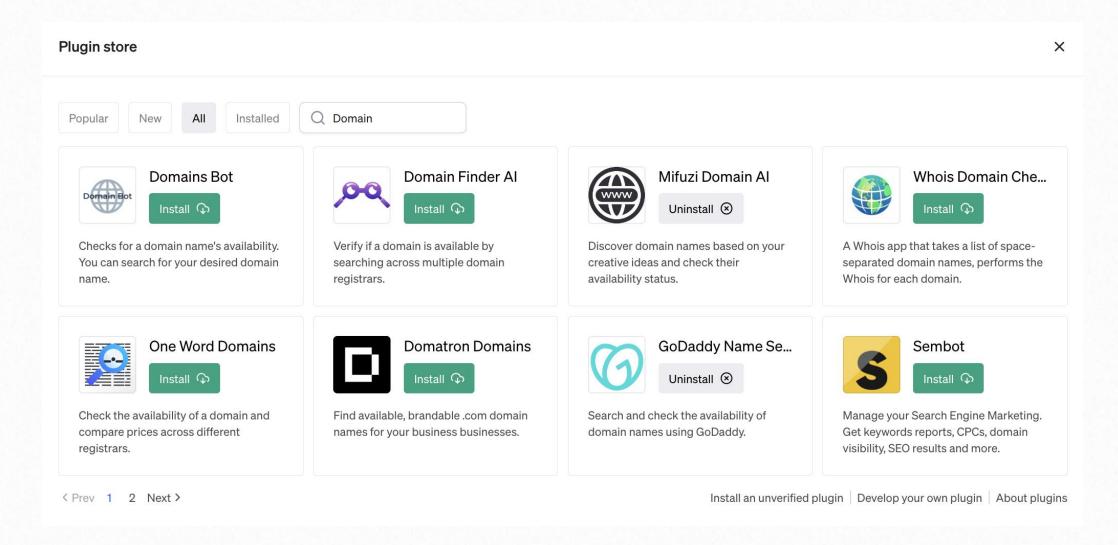
## ▼ Function Calling 2阶段代码封装

#### 01、Function Calling 2阶段代码封装

代码实践

## ChatGPT Plugin实践

#### 01. ChatGPT Plugin Store



#### 02、智能TODU(代办)管理助手需求分析

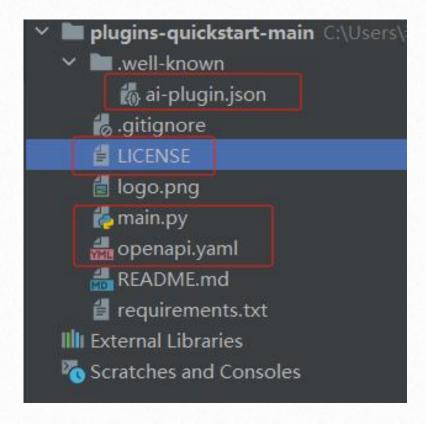


做一个集成在ChatGPT里面智能工作助手,功能如下:

- 1. 可以查看TODU List
- 2. 可以删除TODU List 事项
- 3. 可以增加TODU List 事项

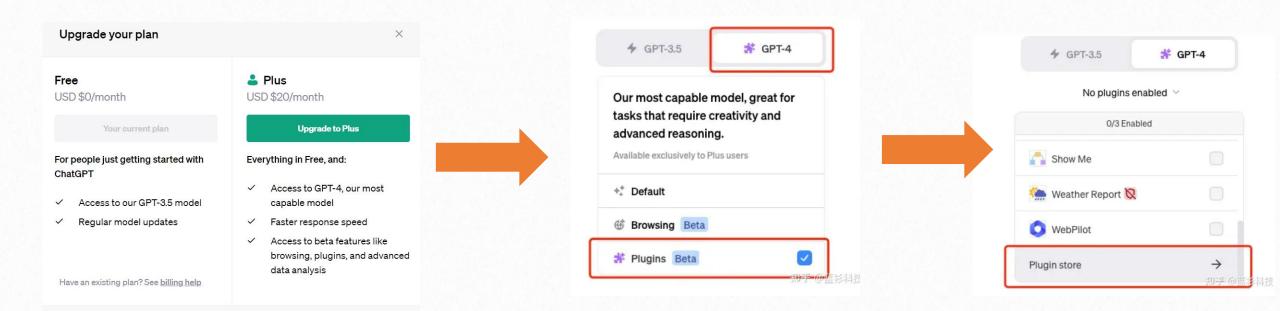
#### 03、上线ChatGPt Plugin的流程-开发好Plugin

- 1 Create a manifest file and host it at yourdomain.com/.well-known/ai-plugin.json
  - The file includes metadata about your plugin (name, logo, etc.), details about authentication required (type of auth, OAuth URLs, etc.), and an OpenAPI spec for the endpoints you want to expose.
  - The model will see the OpenAPI description fields, which can be used to provide a natural language description for the different fields.
  - We suggest exposing only 1-2 endpoints in the beginning with a minimum number of parameters
    to minimize the length of the text. The plugin description, API requests, and API responses are all
    inserted into the conversation with ChatGPT. This counts against the context limit of the model.
- 2 Register your plugin in the ChatGPT UI
  - Select the plugin model from the top drop down, then select "Plugins", "Plugin Store", and finally "Develop your own plugin".
  - If authentication is required, provide an OAuth 2 client\_id and client\_secret or an API key.
- 3 Users activate your plugin
  - Users must manually activate your plugin in the ChatGPT UI. (ChatGPT will not use your plugin by default.)
  - You will be able to share your plugin with 100 additional users (only other developers can install unverified plugins).
  - If OAuth is required, users will be redirected via OAuth to your plugin to sign in.
- 4 Users begin a conversation
  - OpenAI will inject a compact description of your plugin in a message to ChatGPT, invisible to end users. This will include the plugin description, endpoints, and examples.
  - When a user asks a relevant question, the model may choose to invoke an API call from your plugin
    if it seems relevant; for POST requests, we require that developers build a user confirmation flow to
    avoid destruction actions.
  - . The model will incorporate the API call results into its response to the user.
  - The model might include links returned from the API calls in its response. These will be displayed
    as rich previews (using the OpenGraph protocol, where we pull the site\_name, title, description,
    image, and url fields).
  - The model can also format data from your API in markdown and the ChatGPT UI will render the markdown automatically.

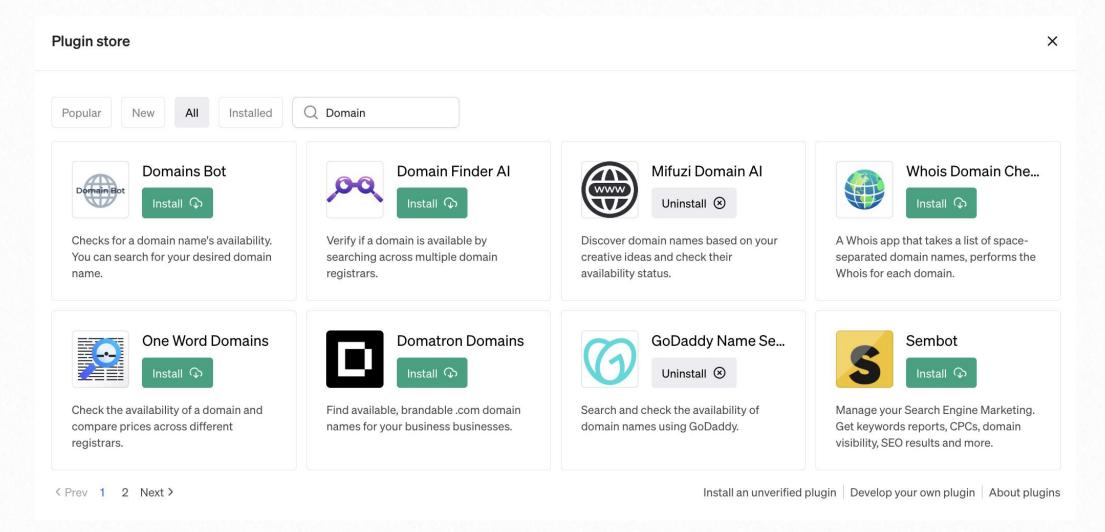


#### 04、上线Plugin的流程-进入Plugin Store

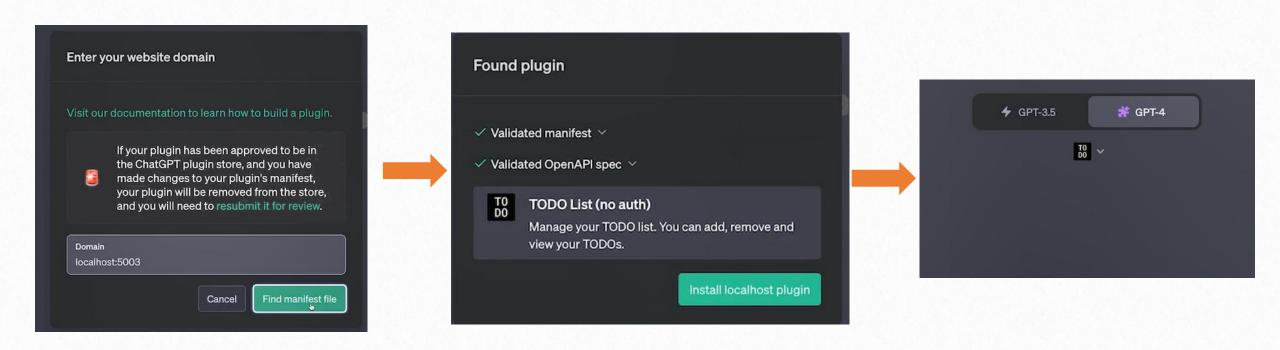
打开 ChatGPT,选择 GPT-4 模型,选择 Plugins 模式,去Plugin商店



#### 05、上线Plugin的流程-选择发布自己的插件



#### 06、上线Plugin的流程-输入服务地址,安装Plugin

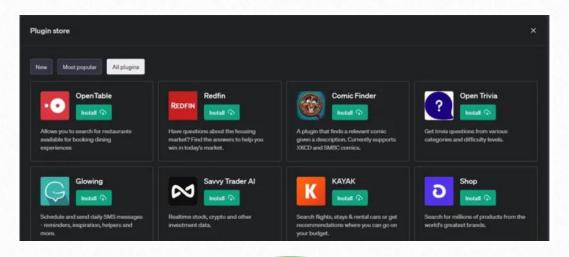


## ChatGPT Plugin VS Funcation Calling

#### 01、Function Calling VS ChatGPT plugin

Function Calling 的机制 Plugins 的机制 你的应用服务 用户 用户 你的插件服务 OpenAl OpenAl -1. 传入funcion定义──**→** ·1. 查询接口列表· ← - -2. 返回调用参数· 3. 调用函数 2. 组织调用参数 4. 传入结果 调用接口 - -5.组合回答 - -4. 返回结果· **←** - - 返回答案· 5.组织答案 ► - - 返回答案 核心都是增加了大模型的能力

#### 02. Function Calling VS ChatGPT Plugin







# 谢谢观看