

Coding with ChatGPT

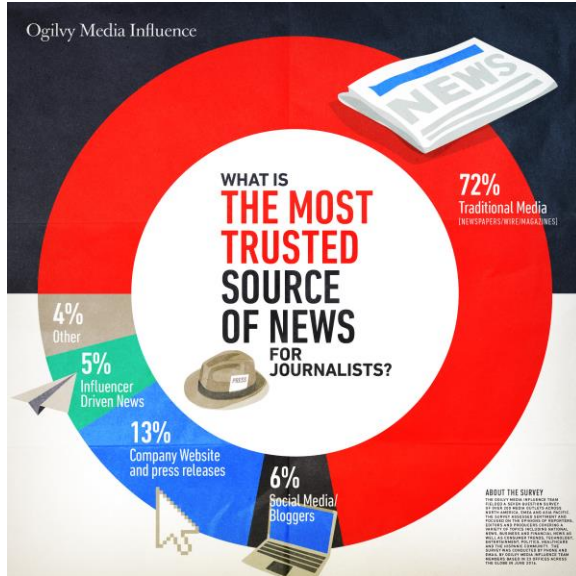
Alon Samuel

July 20th, 2023



Later: Live demo - open problem

Why is it needed - Polecat.com



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Example 1



I have a polars df, can you write a function that returns a balanced df by column 'label'?

<https://shareg.pt/BvXItSC>

Using Polars package.

Mistakes are in Red

```
def balance_dataframe(df: pl.DataFrame, label_column: str) -> pl.DataFrame:
    # Count the occurrences of each label
    label_counts = df.groupby(label_column).count()

    # Find the minimum count across all labels
    min_count = label_counts[label_column].min()

    # Initialize an empty DataFrame to store the balanced data
    balanced_df = pl.DataFrame()

    # Iterate over each unique label
    for label in label_counts[label_column].unique().to_list():
        # Extract the rows with the current label
        label_rows = df.filter(pl.col(label_column) == label)

        # Sample randomly from the label rows to match the minimum count
        balanced_label_rows = label_rows.sample_n(min_count, with_replacement=True)

        # Concatenate the balanced label rows with the existing balanced data
        balanced_df = balanced_df.concat(balanced_label_rows)
```

Example 2

<https://shareg.pt/lwtOe0W>

Another Polars mistake

How can I take 2 polars column and concat them into 1 colum string with "_" in between them?

To concatenate two polar columns into a single column string with "_" between them, you can use the following steps, assuming you have two columns named "column1" and "column2":

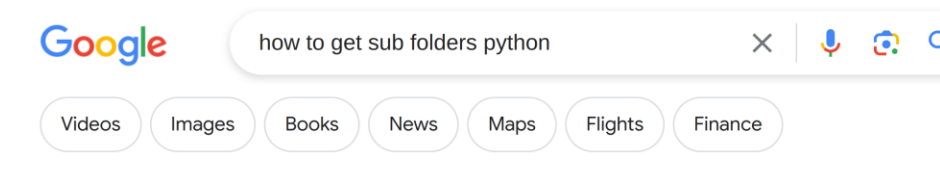


python

Copy code

```
df['concatenated_column'] = df.apply(lambda row: str(row['column1']) + "_" +
```

Example 3



However, you could use it just to give you the immediate child directories:

```
next(os.walk('.')[1])
```

ChatGPT

Can you write a short python script
I have a folder - path_to_a
And I want a list of all the sub folders



Free Research Preview. ChatGPT may produce inaccurate information about people, places, or facts. ChatGPT May 24 Version

Example 4



Can you give me a python script to make a convolution of a 1d array with a kernel of [0.1, 0.2, 0.4 0.2, 0.1]?

<https://shareg.pt/cjYvF86>

Mistake with 1-d filter
There is a ready-made
function to do this -

[scipy.ndimage.convolve1d](#)



Certainly! Here's a Python script that performs a 1D convolution of an array with a kernel of [0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1]:



python

Copy code

```
import numpy as np

def convolution_1d(array, kernel):
    kernel_size = len(kernel)
    array_size = len(array)
    result = np.zeros(array_size)

    for i in range(array_size):
        for j in range(kernel_size):
            index = i + j - kernel_size // 2
            if index >= 0 and index < array_size:
                result[i] += array[index] * kernel[j]

    return result

# Example usage
input_array = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
kernel = np.array([0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1])
```

There was an error generating a response

Example 5

<https://sharegpt.com/c/isKVu5v>

Creating a whole training script



Can you write a Python script that :
Take a train and a test data frames - with data column and label column
Loop over different sklearn classifiers,
For each classifier chooses different hyperparameters
Train the classifier on the train data
Takes the best classifier with the best hyperparameters?



Certainly! Here's an example of a Python script that uses sklearn classifiers, loops over different classifiers and hyperparameters, trains them on the train data, and selects the best classifier with the best hyperparameters based on performance:



python

Copy code

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn import svm, tree, ensemble
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Function to train and evaluate the classifier
def train_classifier(classifier, params, train_data, train_labels):
    # Perform grid search to find the best hyperparameters
    grid_search = GridSearchCV(classifier, params, scoring='accuracy', cv=5)
    grid_search.fit(train_data, train_labels)
```


Regenerate response

Share


Example 5 Continue

[sharegpt.com/c/isK
Vu5v](https://sharegpt.com/c/isK Vu5v)

Oops!



Thank you!
Can you give me only the classifiers dictionary and add to it more sklearn classifiers?



Certainly! Here's an updated version of the script with an extended `'classifiers'` dictionary that includes additional sklearn classifiers:

python

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn import svm, tree, ensemble, neighbors, naive_bayes

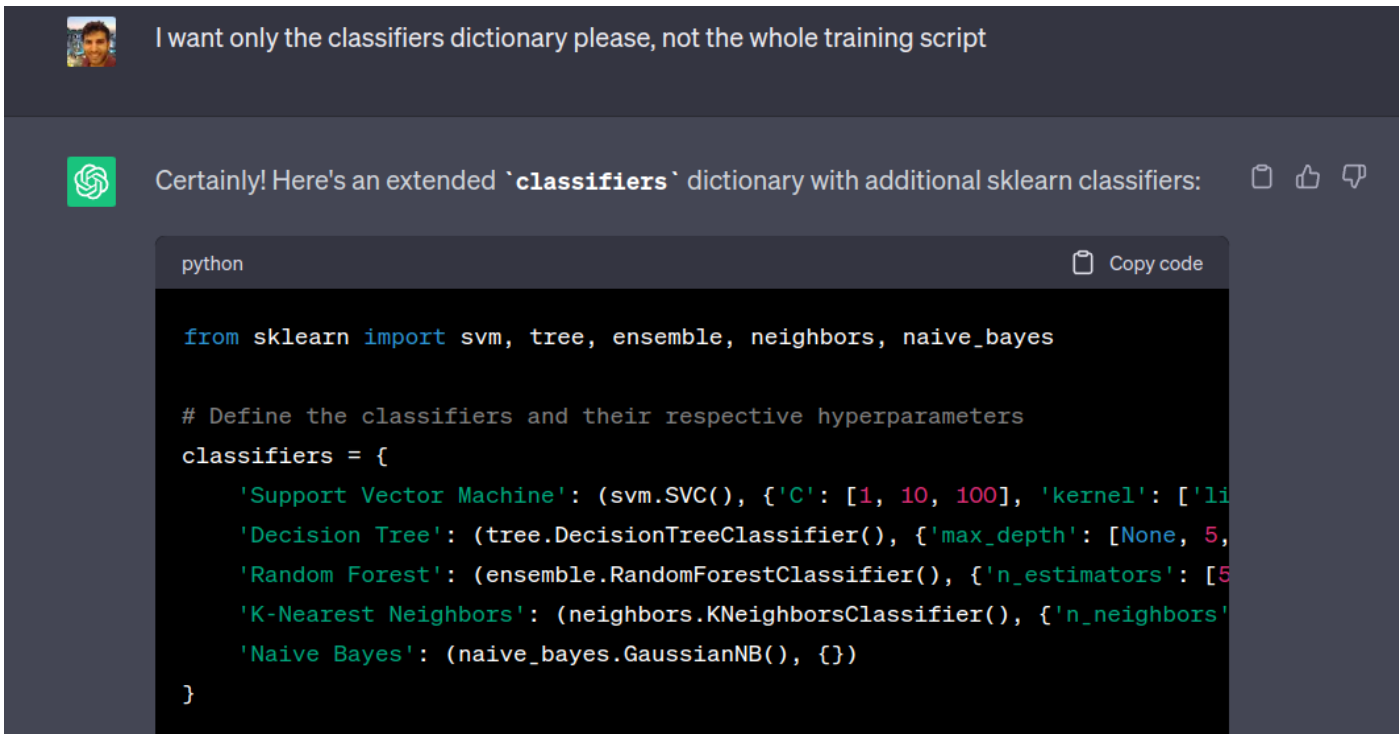
# Function to train and evaluate the classifier
```

Copy code

Example 5 Continue

sharegpt.com/c/isK Vu5v

That's better...



The screenshot shows a chat window with a user profile picture on the left. The user's message is "I want only the classifiers dictionary please, not the whole training script". The GPT-4 response, indicated by its logo, is "Certainly! Here's an extended `'classifiers'` dictionary with additional sklearn classifiers:". Below the text is a code block with a "python" label and a "Copy code" button. The code defines a dictionary of sklearn classifiers with their hyperparameters.

```
python                                                                    Copy code

from sklearn import svm, tree, ensemble, neighbors, naive_bayes


# Define the classifiers and their respective hyperparameters
classifiers = {
    'Support Vector Machine': (svm.SVC(), {'C': [1, 10, 100], 'kernel': ['li
    'Decision Tree': (tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(), {'max_depth': [None, 5,
    'Random Forest': (ensemble.RandomForestClassifier(), {'n_estimators': [5
    'K-Nearest Neighbors': (neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(), {'n_neighbors'
    'Naive Bayes': (naive_bayes.GaussianNB(), {}))
}
```





Example 5 Continue


sharegpt.com/c/isK
[Vu5v](#)

More

Also works
with HuggingFace

 I want more classifiers

 Certainly! Here's an extended `classifiers` dictionary with additional sklearn classifiers:   

python  Copy code

```
from sklearn import svm, tree, ensemble, neighbors, naive_bayes, linear_model

# Define the classifiers and their respective hyperparameters
classifiers = {
    'Support Vector Machine': (svm.SVC(), {'C': [1, 10, 100], 'kernel': ['li
    'Decision Tree': (tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(), {'max_depth': [None, 5,
    'Random Forest': (ensemble.RandomForestClassifier(), {'n_estimators': [5
    'K-Nearest Neighbors': (neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(), {'n_neighbors'
    'Naive Bayes': (naive_bayes.GaussianNB(), {}),
    'Logistic Regression': (linear_model.LogisticRegression(), {'C': [0.1, 1
```

Example 6

<https://sharegpt.com/c/x2z07jj>

Using Elasticsearch



Can you write a python script that issues an Elasticsearch query to search for a term that starts with apple?

Assume there are more than 10k documents in the result



Certainly! Here's a Python script that uses the `elasticsearch` library to issue a query to Elasticsearch and retrieve documents where a term starts with "apple":



python

Copy code

```
from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch

# Connect to Elasticsearch
es = Elasticsearch()

# Define the index and search term
index = "your_index_name" # Replace with your actual index name
search_term = "apple"

# Build the Elasticsearch query
query = {
    "query": {
        "prefix": {
            "your_field": search_term
```

Regenerate response

Share

Example 6 Continue

<https://sharegpt.com/c/x2z07jj>

```
# Set pagination parameters
page_size = 1000 # Number of documents to retrieve per page
page = 1 # Initial page number
scroll_timeout = "1m" # Scroll timeout value
```

Using Elasticsearch With results pagination

```
# Paginate through the remaining documents
while len(hits) > 0:
    # Execute the scroll request for the next page
    response = es.scroll(scroll_id=scroll_id, scroll=scroll_timeout)

    # Retrieve the matching documents
    hits = response["hits"]["hits"]

    # Process the search results of the current page
    for hit in hits:
        document_id = hit["_id"]
        document_source = hit["_source"]
```



— Live demo - open problem?

Links

- Chat: chat.openai.com
- Prompt engineering - [link](#)
 - [Notebooks](#)
- Code with Python - [link](#)



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For further information, please contact:

✉ Alon.samuel@polecat.com