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> AI Writing at Scale: Best Practices

# AI Writing at Scale: Best Practices

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## Prompting ≠ Prompting *at scale*

There's a million resources on learning prompt engineering, but *almost none* on prompt engineering *at scale*. When you're writing one prompt to try and run as accurately as possible for hundreds, or





three best practices for you to use to make your prompts as efficient as possible.

1

Sequence

When you’re prompting, giving steps in logical, precise order increases clarity and reduces the rate of hallucination (made-up results). By giving AI an order to how you want it to execute, you’re giving it guardrails on how to “think”, instead of letting it run wild.

Here’s an example of an un-sequenced prompt:

- Write me an email first line to 

Name

 using the profile information below:

Enrich Person from Profile

Here’s a prompt with some better sequencing:

- I will give you the full profile for 

Name

 below. Write a first line for an email intro that provides context on why I'm reaching out, personalized to the prospect. In order of priority, mention awards, volunteering

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ENTER PERSON FROM  
Profile

## 2 Chunk

Chunking is the most counterintuitive principle to most users. We are primed to think that *more is better*, but as with many things in life, *less is more* when it comes to prompting at scale.

Many people think that the more context and instructions you give to AI, the better it will perform.

*Not necessarily.*

Working with AI is a lot like training a new employee. If you give a new employee a 20-page guide on how to write cold emails on Day 1, you're not setting them up for success. The same is true with AI.

With onboarding new employees, the goal is to be as insights rich and compact as possible. Again, the same is true with AI.

This means removing filler words and fluff, but it goes even further.





communicate the exact  
same meaning in fewer  
words, always use the  
option with fewer  
words.

That goes as far as using I will provide instead of I am going to give you. Remember that LLMs aren't true "intelligence". They're complex algorithms trained on billions of data points, and using that massive dataset to predict the next most likely words from your prompt. So the less room there is for confusion - the better.

### 3 Sample

Whenever you want a narrow range of results, it's helpful to provide a narrow range of examples as inspiration.

Think about onboarding a new employee again. If you give them a set of principles, but then don't give them any examples of what great looks like - there's still a lot of room for error.





examples of what great looks like - they have something to reference when thinking about quality.

Once again, AI is exactly the same. Provides examples of the kinds of output you want it to create makes the range of results much more narrow, and tightens the guardrails of what great can look like.

## 4 Specify

Last of the prompting principles, but potentially most important, is *specify*.

When you're onboarding a new employee, principles and a mission are good enough to get going, but if you don't also provide a set of rules to *not* violate, you can't blame them for trying.

You have to give people a set of "Dos" and "Do Nots" to set them up for maximum success. AI operates in exactly the same way.

When you specify guardrails like "Never use 1st person pronouns" or "Always start with Just read, came





final output.

You should always consider specifying:

- Objective
- Tone
- Length of response
- Format of response

## 5 Iterate

The final principle is actually the one to rule them all. Iterate iterate iterate.

Nobody nails the perfect prompt down on the first try. Write your best first draft, run it on 10 rows of data, and look at what you don't like. Consider the edge cases. Add specificity, chunks, examples, or sequencing to your prompt to improve it. Repeat.

Do this over and over again until you've got 10 rows of data returning exactly what you want. Then, run it for the next 10. Repeat.

Once you've got a prompt reliable running for 10-20 rows of data, the

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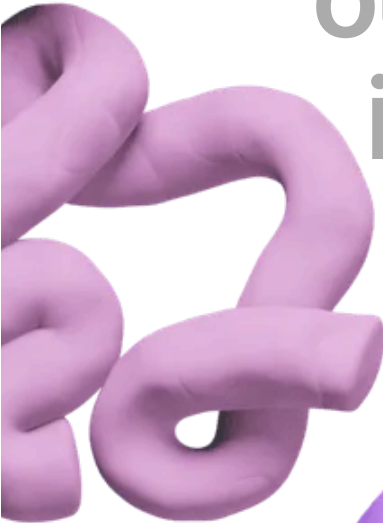
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