How Junior Engineers Can Utilize ChatGPT

國泰世華銀行 Samuel Luo

Content

- Introduction to ChatGPT
- Examples of using ChatGPT
- Summarize

Introduction to ChatGPT



此相片 (作者: 未知的作者) 已透過 CC BY-SA-NC 授權

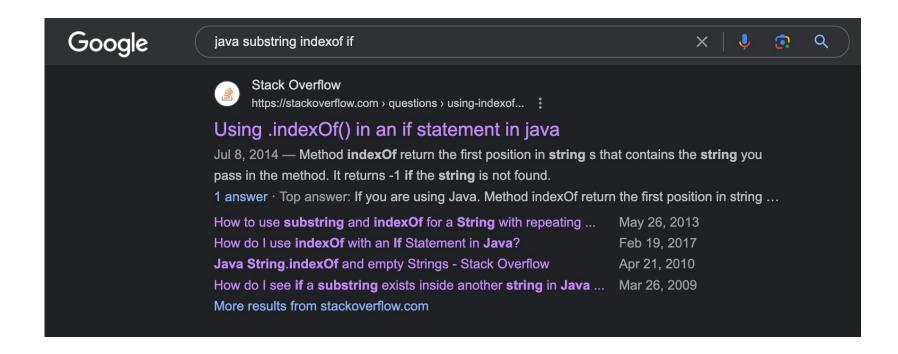
Ex1. Unfamiliar with JAVA Features

```
int index = stringValue.indexOf("/");
if (index > -1) {
    stringValue = stringValue.substring(0, index);
}
```

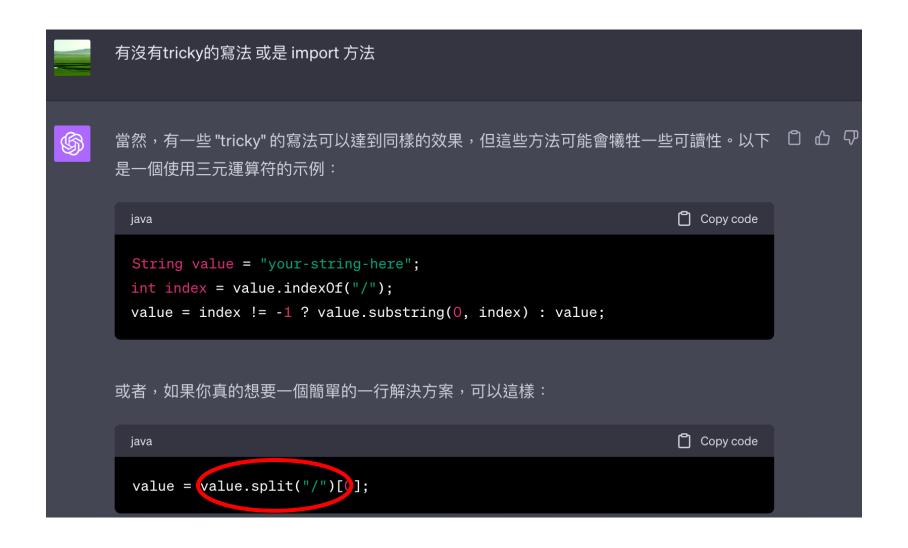
```
stringValue = stringValue.split(regex: "/")[0];
```

Ex1. Unfamiliar with JAVA Features

If just using Google...



Ex1. Unfamiliar with JAVA Features



Ex2. Unfamiliar with JUnit Feature

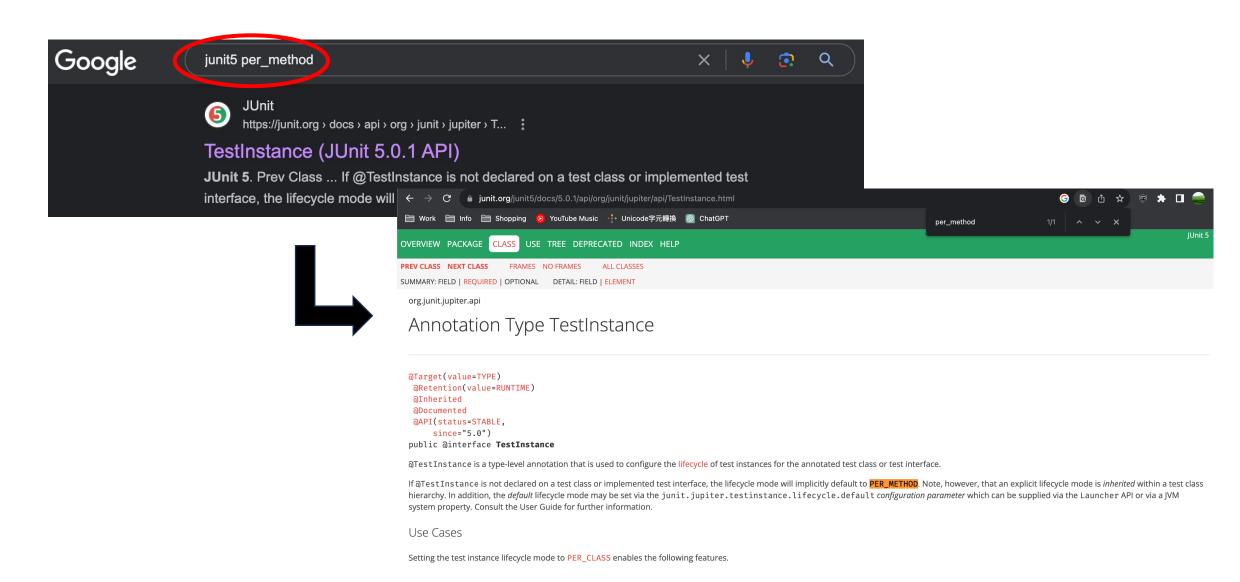
```
public class TennisTest {
    private Tennis tennis;

    @BeforeEach
    void setUp() { tennis = new Tennis(); }
```

Ex2. Unfamiliar with JUnit Feature



Ex2. Unfamiliar with JUnit Feature



Ex3. Improvement in Coding Style

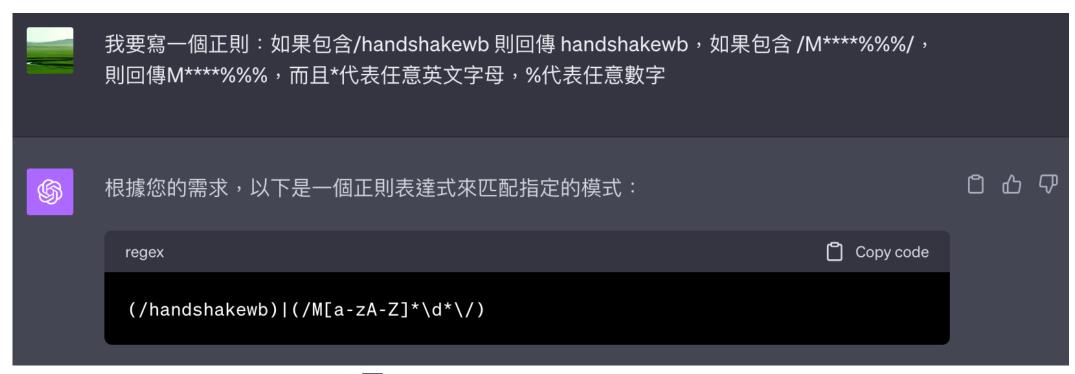
```
BankB0 bankB0 = localCacheBankMap.get(response.getBankId());
if (bankB0 == null) {
    bankName = response.getBankName();
} else {
    bankName = bankB0.getBankName();
}
```

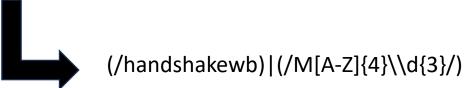
Ex3. Improvement in Coding Style

```
BankBO bankBO = localCacheBankMap.get(response.getBankId());
   if (bankBO == null) {
     bankName = response.getBankName();
   } else {
     bankName = bankBO.getBankName();
use Optional?
                                                                                    自由牙
Certainly! You can use Java 8's 'Optional' to make the code more concise and readable.
Here's how you can rewrite the provided code using 'Optional':
                                                                       Copy code
  java
  BankB0 bankB0 = localCacheBankMap.get(response.getBankId());
  bankName = Optional.ofNullable(bankBO)
                      .map(BankB0::getBankName)
                      .orElse(response.getBankName());
```

Ex3. Improvement in Coding Style

Ex4. Regex





Ex4. Regex



regex不能實現捕獲 跟 group輸出不一樣嗎



正則表達式的捕獲和分組是相關的概念,但兩者有所不同。在正則表達式中:



- 1. **捕獲 (Capturing)**:當你使用括號 `()` 來定義正則表達式的一部分時,你正在進行捕獲。被括號包圍的部分將被捕獲並可以在之後被參照或提取。每個捕獲組都有一個與之相關的編號,從1開始,依次遞增。
- 2. **分組 (Grouping)**:括號 `()`也可以用來進行分組,而不一定是捕獲。分組允許你將多個字元或子表達式組合成一個單一的單位,從而可以對這個單元應用量詞或其他操作。

在許多程式語言和工具中(如Java、Python、JavaScript等),當你執行一個正則表達式匹配時,你可以獲取到所有的捕獲組。主匹配(通常稱為`group(0)`或整體匹配)是整個正則表達式的匹配結果,而`group(1)`、`group(2)`等是各個捕獲組的結果。

例如,對於正則表達式 `/M([a-zA-Z]*\d*)\/`, `group(0)` 將返回整體匹配(例如 `/Mabc123/`) ,而 `group(1)` 將只返回捕獲組的匹配,也就是 `abc123`。

希望這樣能幫助您更好地理解正則表達式中的捕獲和分組。

 $/handshakewb|/M[A-Z]{4}\\d{3}/$

replaceAll("/", "");

Summarize

- Understanding my communication and converting it into draft code
- Analyzing the document and giving me some keyword.
- A new approach to learning.