

ChatGPT als Programmierer

Mit Sprachmodellen Sprachmodelle nutzen

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NWZ – Audience Analytics

Kontext

Audience
Analytics bei der
NWZ

Use Case

Sprachmodelle als
redaktionelle
Unterstützung

Reflexion

Wo Sprachmodelle
einsetzen?

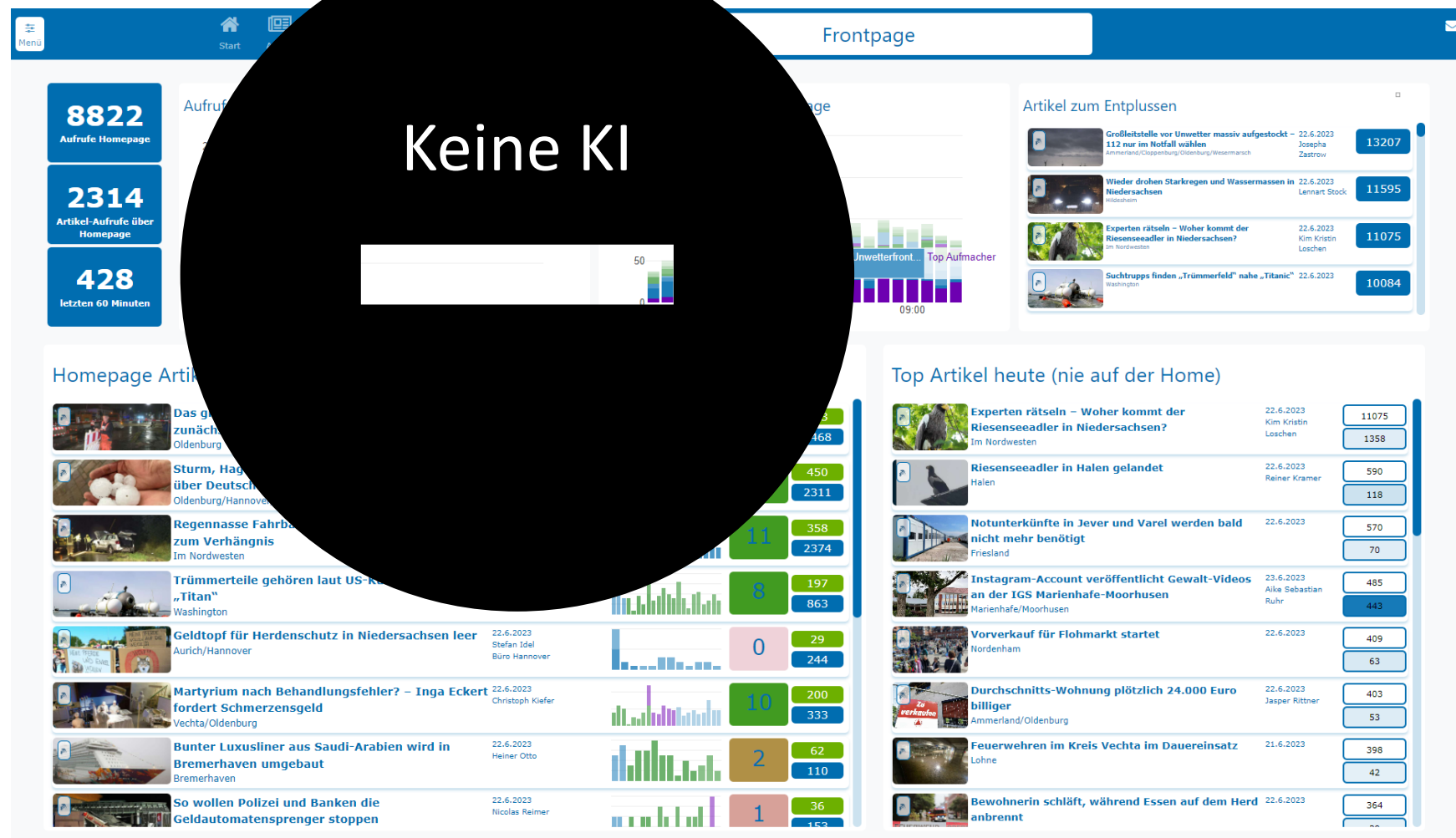
Audience Analytics bei der NWZ

Dashboards

- für Online-Redaktion
- für Lokalredaktionen
- für Marketing
- für Zusteller

Automatisierung

- Lokale Facebook-Posting
- Twitter-Posting
- Reporting



Infrastruktur Audience Analytics

DATENQUELLEN

salesforce

Google Analytics

cobalt

...

AUDIENCE DB

AUDIENCE REST API

Analytics



Infrastruktur Audience Analytics

DATENQUELLEN

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Google Analytics

cobalt

...

AUDIENCE DB

AUDIEN
REST API

Analytic

M how to compute the median in a sqlalchemy in a groupby query

To compute the median in a SQLAlchemy `GROUP BY` query, you can make use of the `func.median` function provided by SQLAlchemy's `func` module. Here's an example of how you can calculate the median using SQLAlchemy in a `GROUP BY` query:

```
python Copy code
```

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine, func
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
from sqlalchemy import Column, Integer, String

# Define your database connection
engine = create_engine('your_database_url')
Session = sessionmaker(bind=engine)
session = Session()

# Define your data model
Base = declarative_base()

class MyTable(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'my_table'
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    category = Column(String)
    value = Column(Integer)

# Perform the query and calculate the median
```

Regenerate response



Infrastruktur Audience Analytics



M retrieve pageview data with python from google analytics 4

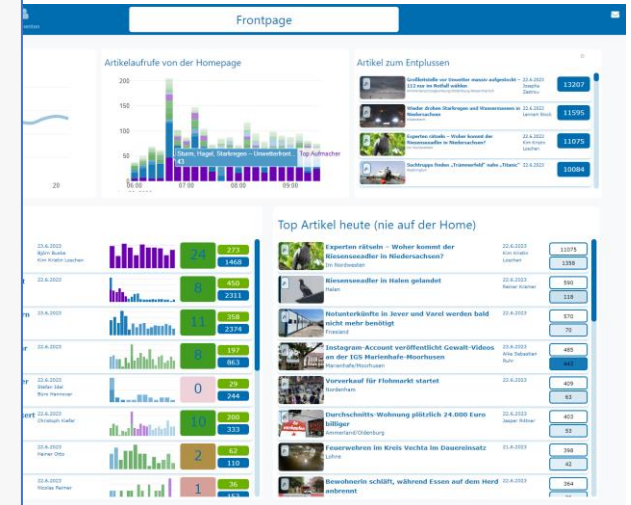
To retrieve pageview data from Google Analytics 4 using Python, you can make use of the Google Analytics Data API. The following example demonstrates how you can fetch pageview data using the `google-analytics-data` library:

1. Install the required libraries:


```
python
pip install --upgrade google-auth google-auth-oauthlib google-auth-httplib2
```
2. Obtain your credentials and create a service account key:
 - Go to the Google Cloud Console: <https://console.cloud.google.com/>
 - Create a new project or select an existing one.
 - Enable the "Google Analytics Data API" for your project.
 - Go to the "Credentials" section and create a new service account key.
 - Download the JSON key file for your service account.
3. Set up the code:


```
python
from google.auth import credentials
from google.oauth2 import service_account
from google.analytics.data_v1beta import BetaAnalyticsDataClient

# Path to your service account key file
KEY_FILE = 'path/to/your/service-account-key.json'
```



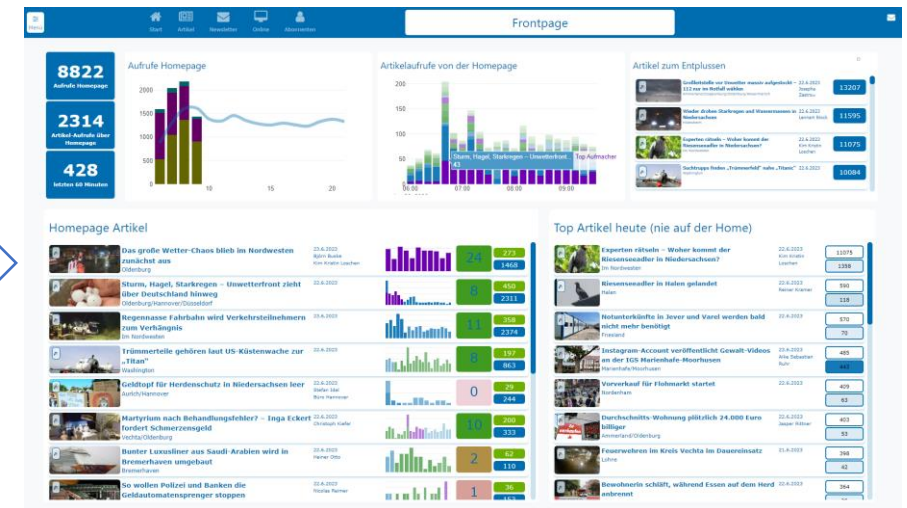
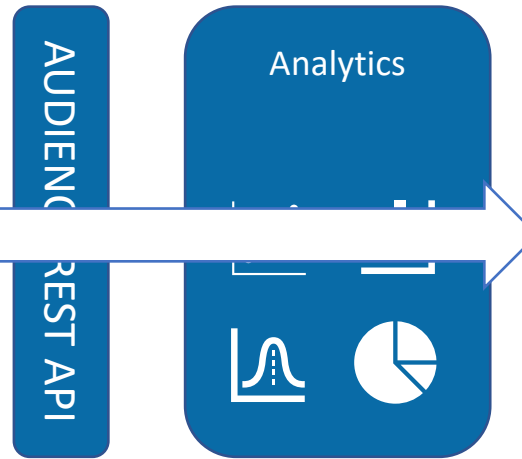
Infrastruktur Audience Analytics

M javascript function to download a html table as csv

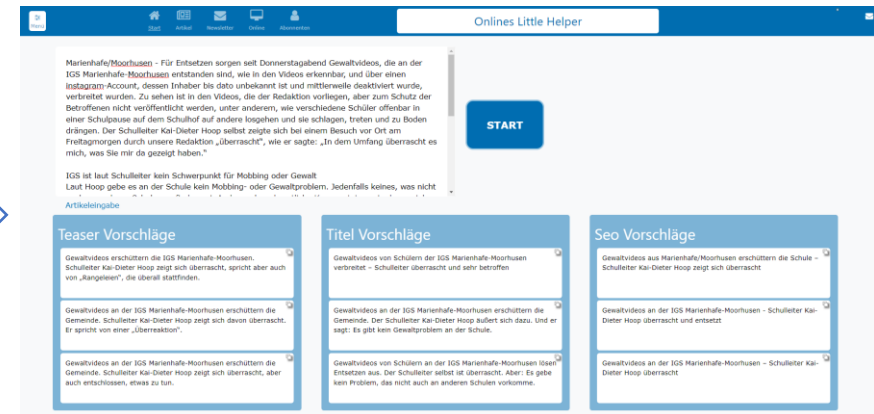
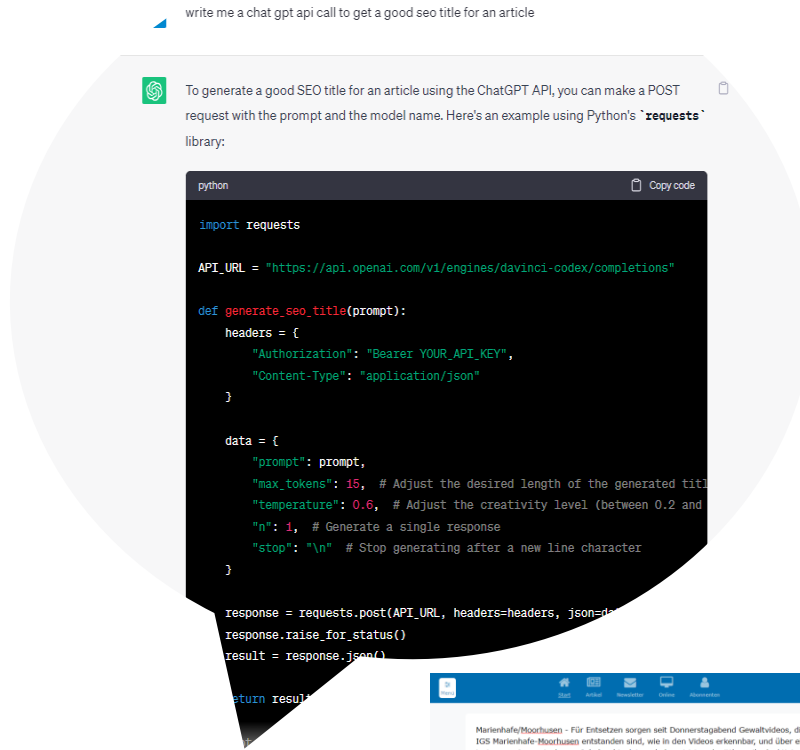
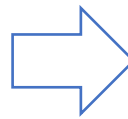
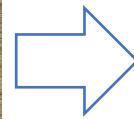
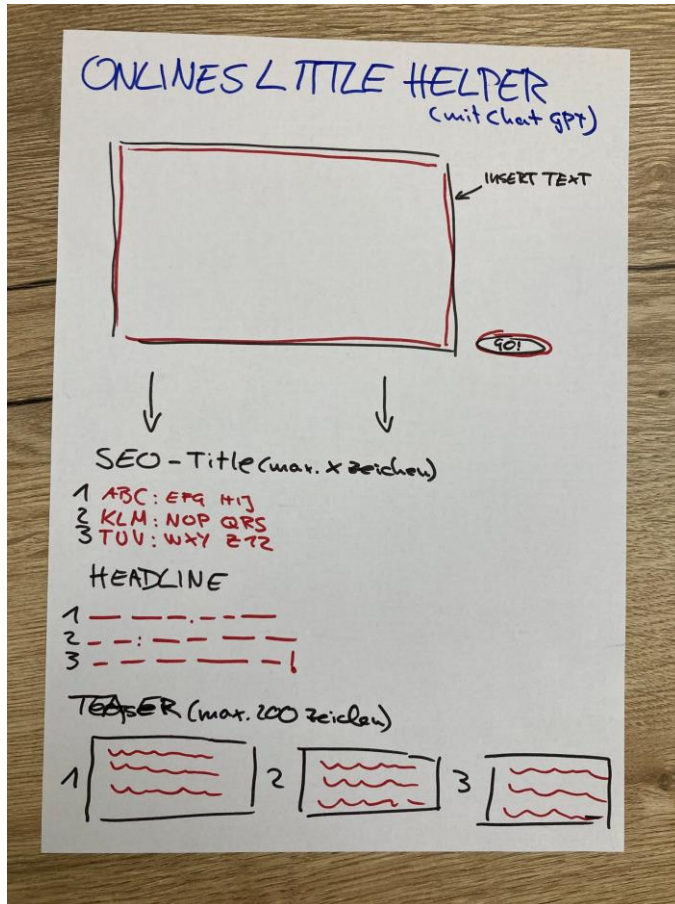
To download an HTML table as a CSV file using JavaScript, you can create a function that converts the table data to CSV format and initiates the download. Here's an example of such a function:

```
function downloadTableAsCSV(tableId, filename) {  
  // Get the table element  
  var table = document.getElementById(tableId);  
  
  // Create an empty CSV string  
  var csv = "";  
  
  // Iterate over the table rows  
  for (var i = 0; i < table.rows.length; i++) {  
    var row = table.rows[i];  
  
    // Iterate over the row cells  
    for (var j = 0; j < row.cells.length; j++) {  
      var cell = row.cells[j];  
  
      // Append cell value to the CSV string  
      csv += cell.textContent.trim() + ",";  
    }  
  
    // Add a new line after each row  
    csv += "\n";  
  }  
  
  // Create a CSV Blob  
  var blob = new Blob([csv], { type: "text/csv;charset=utf-8;" });  
}
```

Regenerate response



Use Case: Mit Sprachmodellen Sprachmodelle nutzen



Use Case: Mit Sprachmodellen Sprachmodelle nutzen

write me a chat gpt api call to get a good seo title for an article

```
To generate a good SEO title for an article using the ChatGPT API, you can make a POST request with the prompt and the model name. Here's an example using Python's 'requests' library:  
  
python  
import requests  
  
API_URL = "https://api.openai.com/v1/engine/davinci-completions"  
  
def generate_title(prompt):  
    headers = {  
        "Authorization": "Bearer YOUR_API_KEY",  
        "Content-Type": "application/json"  
    }  
  
    data = {  
        "prompt": prompt,  
        "max_tokens": 15, # Adjust the desired length of the generated title  
        "temperature": 0.6, # Adjust the creativity level (between 0.2 and 1.0)  
        "n": 1, # Generate a single response  
        "stop": "\n" # Stop generating after a new line character  
    }  
  
    response = requests.post(API_URL, headers=headers, json=data)  
    response.raise_for_status()  
    result = response.json()  
  
    return result["choices"][0]["text"].strip()
```

the input is supposed to be the article's full text

```
If you want to generate an SEO title based on the full text of an article, you can modify the previous example to include the article text as the prompt. Here's an updated version:  
  
python  
import requests  
  
API_URL = "https://api.openai.com/v1/engine/davinci-completions"  
  
def generate_title(article_text):  
    headers = {  
        "Authorization": "Bearer YOUR_API_KEY",  
        "Content-Type": "application/json"  
    }  
  
    prompt = f"Write an SEO title for an article:\n\n{article_text}"  
  
    data = {  
        "prompt": prompt,  
        "max_tokens": 15, # Adjust the desired length of the generated title  
        "temperature": 0.6, # Adjust the creativity level (between 0.2 and 1.0)  
        "n": 1, # Generate a single response  
        "stop": "\n" # Stop generating after a new line character  
    }  
  
    response = requests.post(API_URL, headers=headers, json=data)  
    response.raise_for_status()  
    result = response.json()  
  
    return result["choices"][0]["text"].strip()
```

please add a good headline and a good teaser and return a json with the keys: seo title, headline, teaser

```
Certainly! Here's an updated version of the code that generates an SEO title, headline, and teaser, and returns the result as a JSON object:  
  
python  
import requests  
import json  
  
API_URL = "https://api.openai.com/v1/engine/davinci-completions"  
  
def generate_seo_title_headline_teaser(article_text):  
    headers = {  
        "Authorization": "Bearer YOUR_API_KEY",  
        "Content-Type": "application/json"  
    }  
  
    prompt = f"Write an SEO title, headline, and teaser for an article:\n\n{article_text}"  
  
    data = {  
        "prompt": prompt,  
        "max_tokens": 15, # Adjust the desired length of the generated text  
        "temperature": 0.6, # Adjust the creativity level (between 0.2 and 1.0)  
        "n": 1, # Generate a single response  
        "stop": "\n" # Stop generating after a new line character  
    }  
  
    response = requests.post(API_URL, headers=headers, json=data)  
    response.raise_for_status()  
    result = response.json()  
  
    seo_title = result["choices"][0]["text"].strip()
```

the generate_text function is not used at all

```
Apologies for the oversight. You're correct; the 'generate_text' function was not used in the previous code. Here's an updated version that utilizes the 'generate_text' function to generate the headline and teaser:  
  
python  
import requests  
import json  
  
API_URL = "https://api.openai.com/v1/engine/davinci-completions"  
  
def generate_text(prompt, headers):  
    data = {  
        "prompt": prompt,  
        "max_tokens": 20, # Adjust the desired length of the generated text  
        "temperature": 0.6, # Adjust the creativity level (between 0.2 and 1.0)  
        "n": 1, # Generate a single response  
        "stop": "\n" # Stop generating after a new line character  
    }  
  
    response = requests.post(API_URL, headers=headers, json=data)  
    response.raise_for_status()  
    result = response.json()  
  
    return result["choices"][0]["text"].strip()  
  
def generate_seo_title_headline_teaser(article_text):  
    headers = {  
        "Authorization": "Bearer YOUR_API_KEY",  
        "Content-Type": "application/json"  
    }
```

this throws a uri not found error

```
Apologies for the confusion. It seems that the code I provided was incorrect. The OpenAI API endpoint for the ChatGPT API has been updated since the time of my previous response. Please use the following updated code:  
  
python  
import requests  
import json  
  
API_URL = "https://api.openai.com/v1/engine/davinci-completions"  
  
def generate_text(prompt, headers):  
    data = {  
        "prompt": prompt,  
        "max_tokens": 20, # Adjust the desired length of the generated text  
        "temperature": 0.6, # Adjust the creativity level (between 0.2 and 1.0)  
        "n": 1, # Generate a single response  
        "stop": "\n" # Stop generating after a new line character  
    }  
  
    response = requests.post(API_URL, headers=headers, json=data)  
    response.raise_for_status()  
    result = response.json()  
  
    return result["choices"][0]["text"].strip()  
  
def generate_seo_title_headline_teaser(article_text):  
    headers = {  
        "Authorization": "Bearer YOUR_API_KEY",  
        "Content-Type": "application/json"  
    }
```

can you do it using the openai python package?

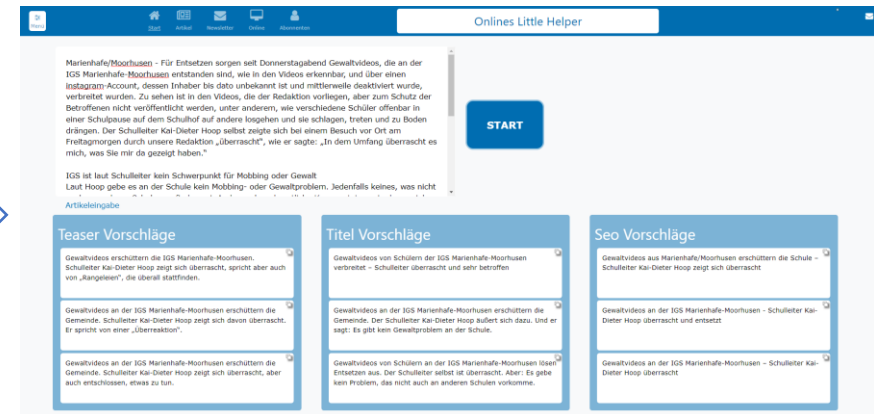
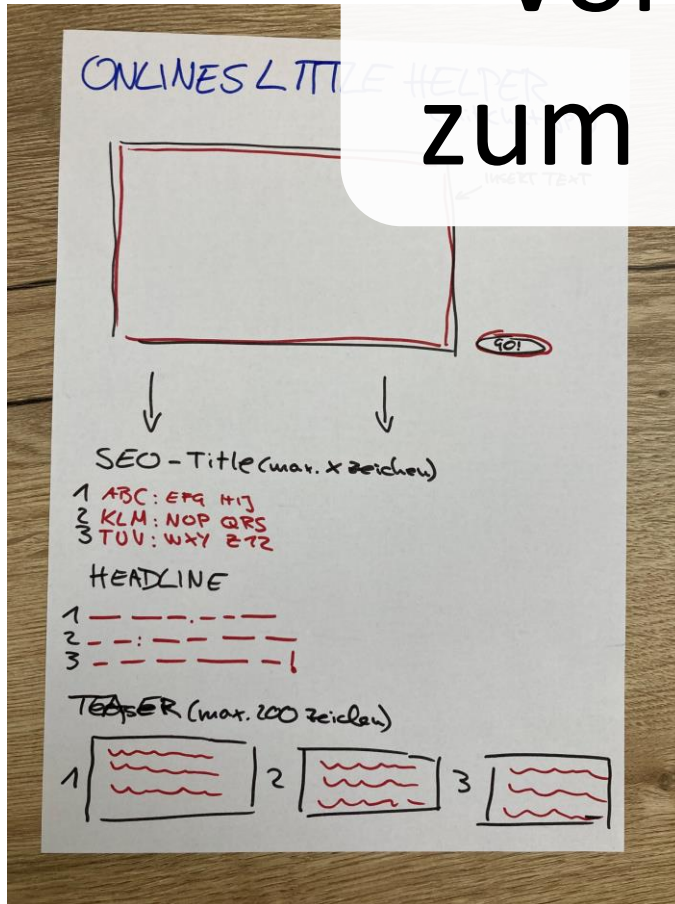
```
Certainly! Here's an updated version of the code that uses the OpenAI Python package ('openai') instead of making direct API calls with the 'requests' library:  
  
python  
import openai  
import json  
  
openai.api_key = "YOUR_API_KEY"  
  
def generate_text(prompt):  
    response = openai.Completion.create(  
        engine="davinci",  
        prompt=prompt,  
        max_tokens=20, # Adjust the desired length of the generated text  
        temperature=0.6, # Adjust the creativity level (between 0.2 and 1.0)  
        n=1, # Generate a single response  
        stop="\n" # Stop generating after a new line character  
    )  
    return response.choices[0].text.strip()  
  
def generate_seo_title_headline_teaser(article_text):  
    prompt = f"Write an SEO title, headline, and teaser for an article:\n\n{article_text}"  
  
    # Generate the SEO title  
    seo_title = generate_text(prompt)  
  
    # Generate the headline  
    headline = generate_text(prompt)  
  
    # Generate the teaser  
    teaser = generate_text(prompt)
```

there shall be three suggestions for each text type: seo title, headline and teaser

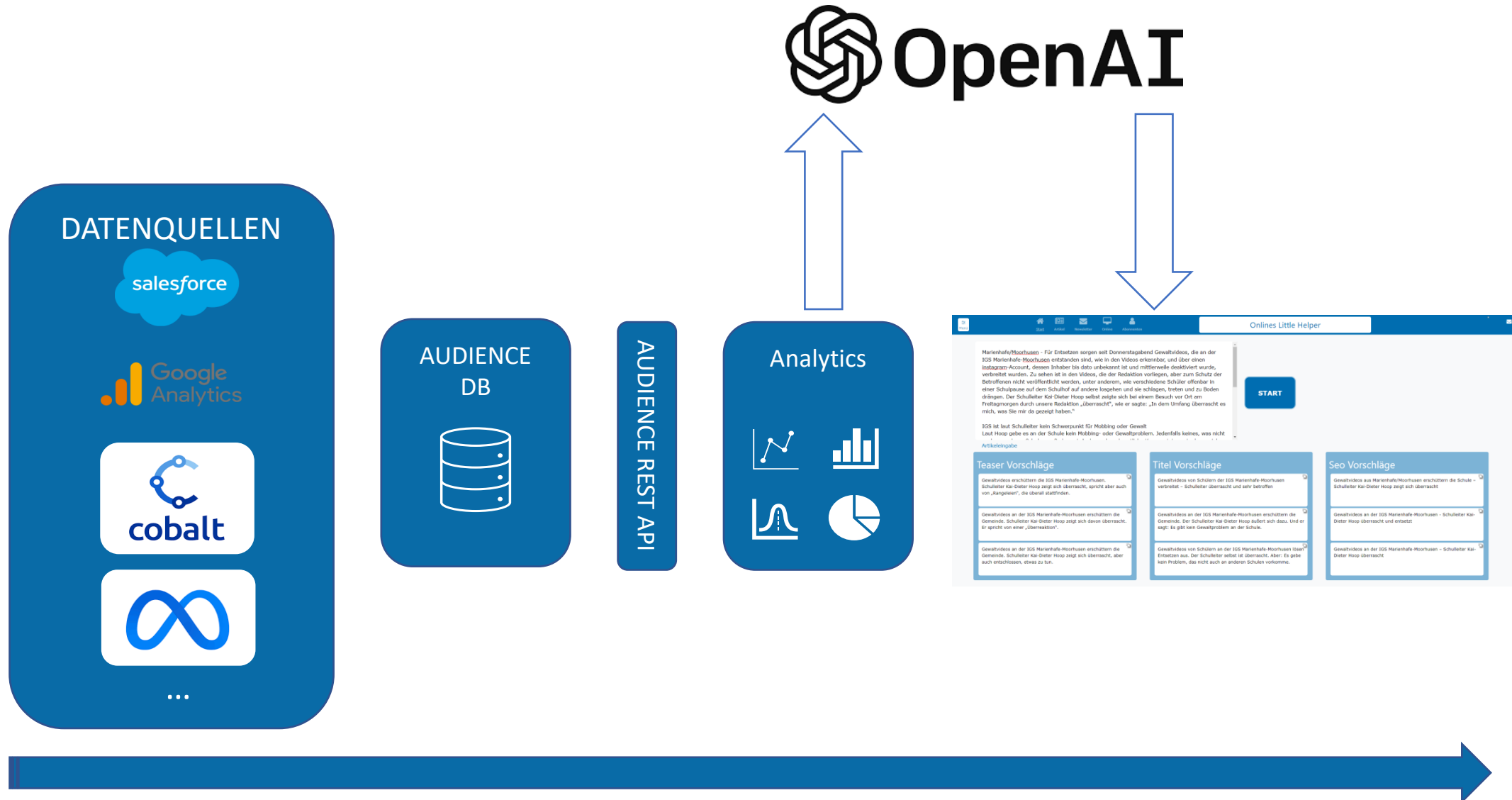
```
Apologies for the confusion. If you want to generate three suggestions for each text type (SEO title, headline, and teaser), you can modify the code as follows:  
  
python  
import openai  
import json  
  
openai.api_key = "YOUR_API_KEY"  
  
def generate_text(prompt, num_suggestions):  
    response = openai.Completion.create(  
        engine="davinci",  
        prompt=prompt,  
        max_tokens=20, # Adjust the desired length of the generated text  
        temperature=0.6, # Adjust the creativity level (between 0.2 and 1.0)  
        n=num_suggestions, # Generate multiple responses  
        stop="\n" # Stop generating after a new line character  
    )  
    return [choice.text.strip() for choice in response.choices]  
  
def generate_seo_title_headline_teaser(article_text):  
    prompt = f"Write an SEO title, headline, and teaser for an article:\n\n{article_text}"  
  
    # Generate suggestions for SEO title  
    seo_title_suggestions = generate_text(prompt, num_suggestions=3)  
  
    # Generate suggestions for headline  
    headline_suggestions = generate_text(prompt, num_suggestions=3)  
  
    # Generate suggestions for teaser  
    teaser_suggestions = generate_text(prompt, num_suggestions=3)
```


Use Case: Mit Sprachmodellen
Sprachmodelle nutzen

Von der Skizze zum Prototyp: 3h

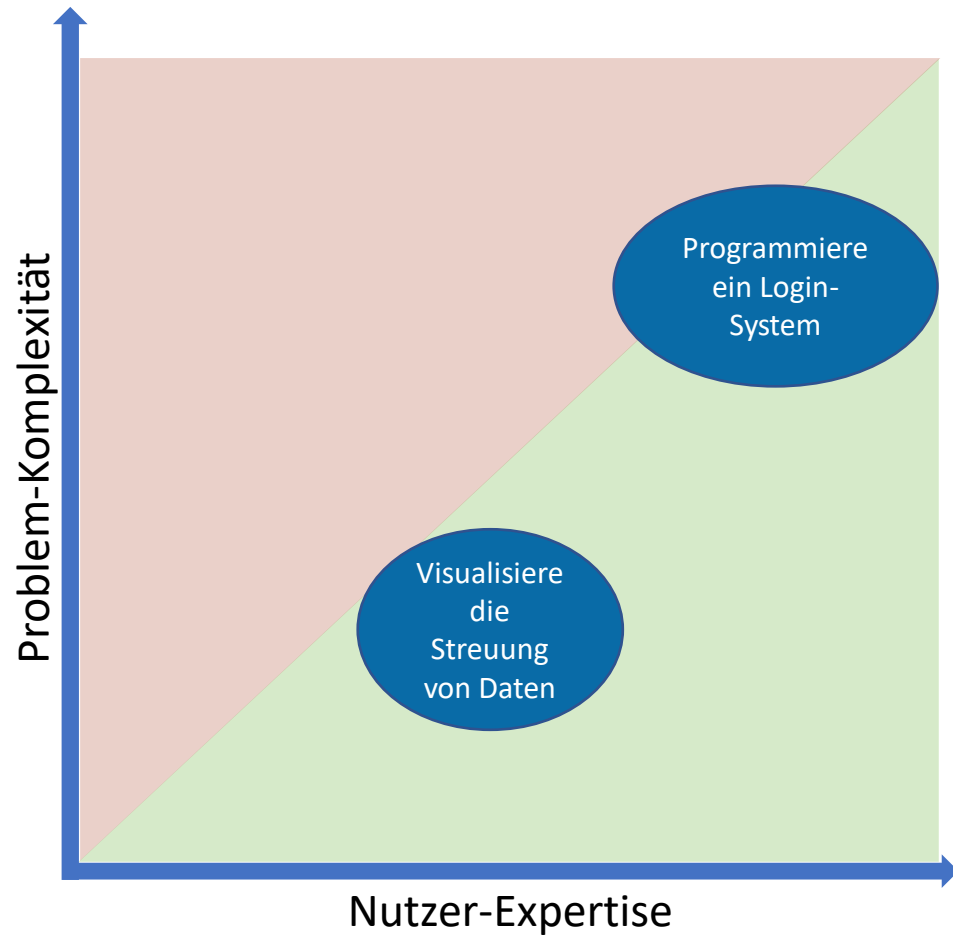


Finetuning von Sprachmodellen mit eigenen Daten

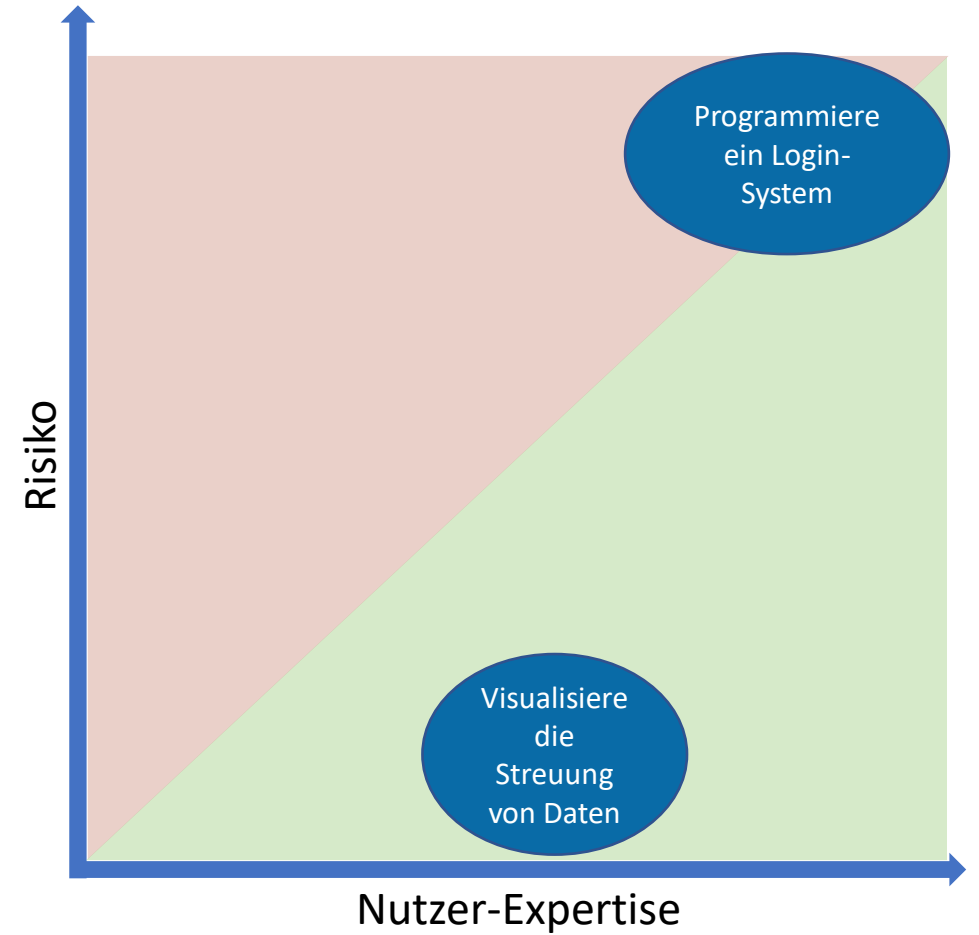


Programmieren mit Sprachmodellen und darüber hinaus

Wann ist die Verwendung von Sprachmodellen wie GPT-3 und GPT-4 **sinnvoll**?



Wann ist die Verwendung von Sprachmodellen wie GPT-3 und GPT-4 **sicher**?



Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit

Demo