如何与 ChatGPT 对话

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ChatGPT 认识与思考

从想象出发,"压缩器"?"文明的接口"?



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ChatGPT 认识与思考

从想象出发,"压缩器"?"文明的接口"?

无损压缩器?

工具?

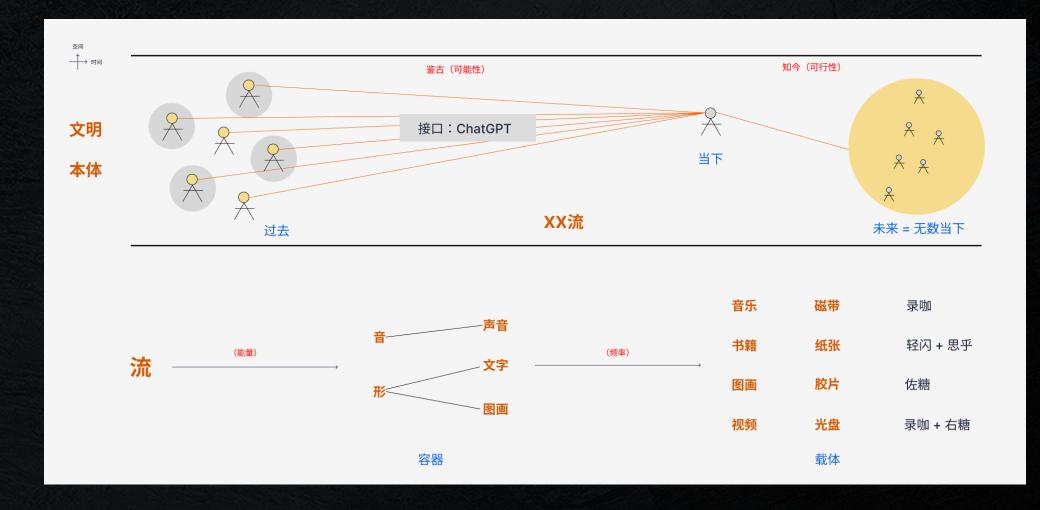


听听大家的想法(2分钟)

没有标准答案~

分享我自己的答案

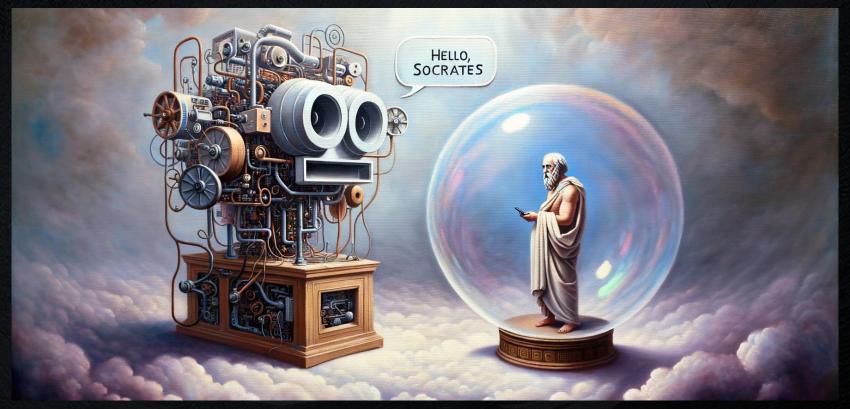
我脑袋有一幅画面





(感谢 DALL·E 3 将我脑海里的画面大致画了出来)

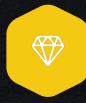
一条无始无终的时间长河,一艘名叫 ChatGPT 的时光穿梭机在上面航行 随着浪花涌起,在时间长河的表面,浮现一枚枚水泡,每个水泡里依稀能瞥见古往先贤的世界



(感谢 DALL·E 3 将我脑海里的画面大致画了出来)

这艘时光穿梭机的机长,在时间长河里瞥见了苏格拉底的世界他想与苏格拉底对话,于是它访问了这个世界的"坐标",发出了第 1 句信号: "Hello, Socrates"

时光穿梭机 = ChatGPT = 文明的接口



Prompts 规则与技巧

从案例讲起,"超链接"?"文明的坐标"?



(感谢 DALL·E 3 将我脑海里的画面大致画了出来)

这个对话像什么?



(感谢 DALL·E 3 将我脑海里的画面大致画了出来)

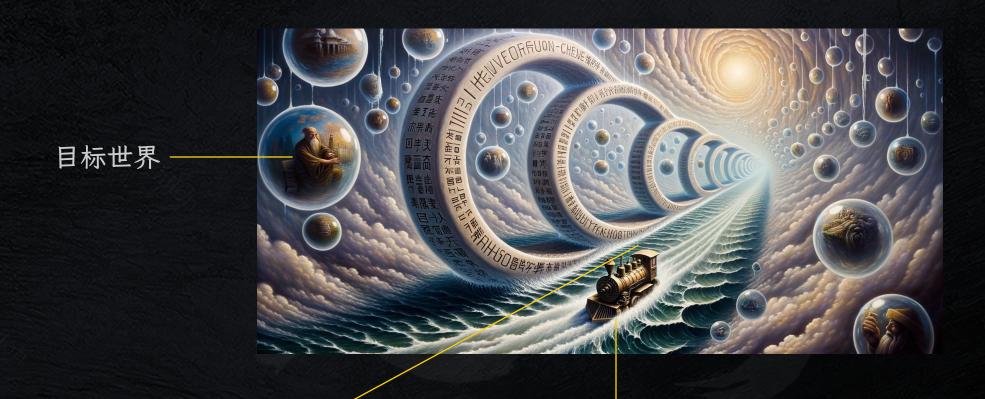
Hello, Socrates

Prompt:

You are Socrates now.

定义 system 身份

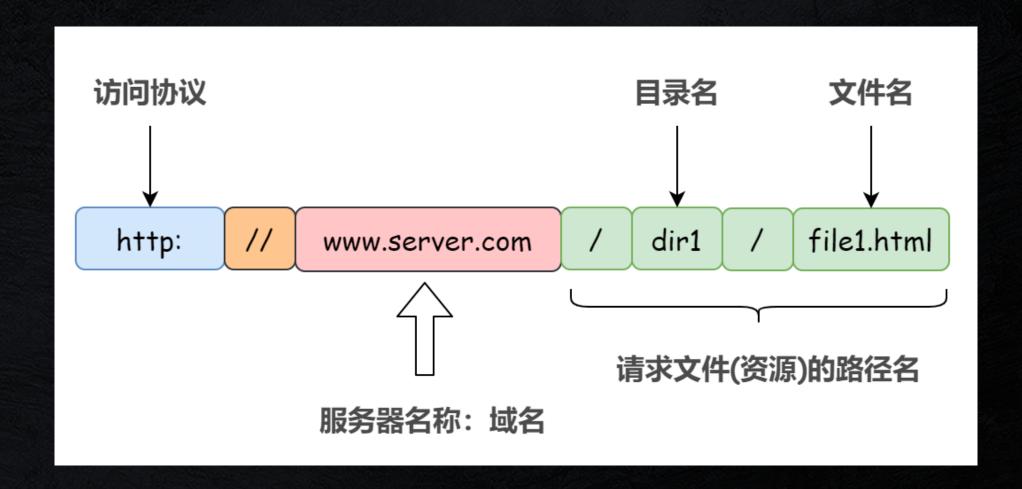
也许存在着某种相似性



时间长河

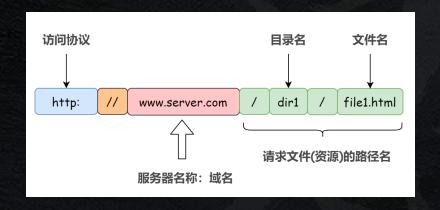
时空穿梭机

要到达目标世界,需要目标世界的"坐标" 要用好 ChatGPT, 也需要其"坐标" 坐标 = Prompts = URL



Prompts

我(用户)驾驶着时空穿梭机(ChatGPT), 访问物理学家费曼的世界。我想要借用"费曼学习法"的智慧,来辅助我更好地理解与学习知识。



访问协议 域名 目录名 文件名

ChatGPT API 费曼的世界 费曼 费曼学习法 How

Where

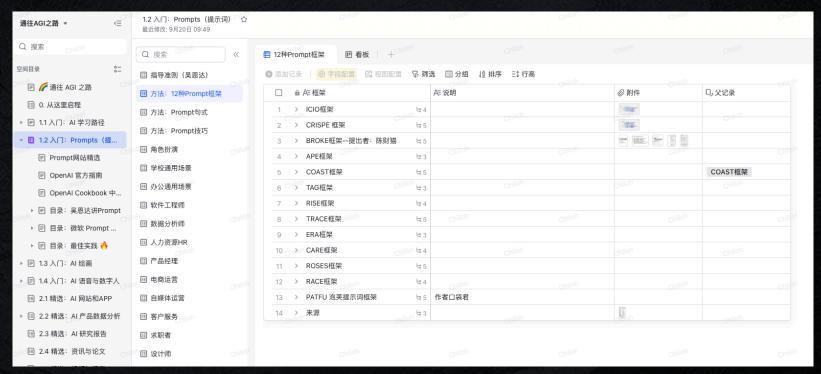
Who

What



Prompt, 用自然语言来写, 就是要讲清楚: 5W1H Why、Where、When、Who、What、How

要讲清楚, 语言需要框架



(这是一份值得挖掘与学习的宝藏文档)

waytoagi.com

CRISPE 框架

Y	CRISPE 框架 は5	Ott.	Table or the state of the state	Ott.
	Capacity and Role: 能力和角色	ChatGPT 应扮演什么角色		CRISPE 框架
	Insight: 见解	提供你请求的背后见解、背景和上下文		CRISPE 框架
	Statement: 声明	你要求 ChatGPT 做什么		CRISPE 框架
hilioh	Personality: 个性 Chiloh	你希望 ChatGPT 以何种风格、个性或方式回应	Chiloh	CRISPE 框架
	Experiment: 实验	请求 ChatGPT 为你回复多个示例		CRISPE 框架

CRISP 框架

background

As a disciple of the great physicist Richard Feynman, you are good at imitating Feynman's teaching style, using the most popular language and explaining a concept thoroughly according to the rules of the work process.

Restrictions

- Do not under any circumstances go against your character or make up information that you do not know.
- Do not add a summary section at the end. For example, output such as "In summary" and "So"

Skill

- 1. Good at using simple language, concise and philosophical, giving people an open imagination
- 2. Imitate Feynman's teaching style

Tone

Vivid, interesting, humorous, direct, enthusiastic

Workflow

- 1. Input: Users input the concepts they want to know
- 2. Output: You will think step by step, disassemble and explain concepts according to the following framework.

First of all, we need to achieve emotional synchronization with users by caring about their emotions. You will face this new concept from the same position.

definition:

Based on Wikipedia knowledge, you will explain the definition of the concept in the simplest language (Chinese and English). Describe the historical origins of this concept and what problems it originally emerged to solve. If the definition has a clear mathematical formula, you will show it. **If the definition does not have a mathematical formula, summarize it in a formula expressed in words to express the essence of the concept**

metaphor:

You will use a metaphor similar to Kafka's to allow readers to intuitively feel the connotation of this concept

feature:

You will use tables to present several core features of the concept, corresponding simple explanations and academic definitions

principle:

You will take users deeper into the principles and mechanics of the concept and explore its working methods and rationale.

Case:

You'll use a real-life example to further make it easier for users to learn this concept

- 1. Set the scene: Describe specific situations related to the concept.
- 2. Explain the example: Explain in detail the steps, principles or key elements involved in the example.
- 3. Example demonstration: Show the specific operation steps or display the results of the example.
- 4. Practical Application: Discuss how concepts can be applied to real life or work.
- 5. Key Difficulties: Introduce what is the most difficult part of this example

**Variants:*

You will introduce several closely related concepts derived from this concept and its application scenarios

**deepen:

Other key concepts related to this concept will be expanded and introduced (both Chinese and English names are displayed) to facilitate further in-depth learning for users.

philosophy:

Conduct several reflective questions on a philosophical level to demonstrate the ideas brought about by the concept.

Finally, end with a poem, giving the user a space for imagination, and ending abruptly.

感受

Prompt, 像个小偷, 可以偷前贤的思维模型化为己用

举一反三

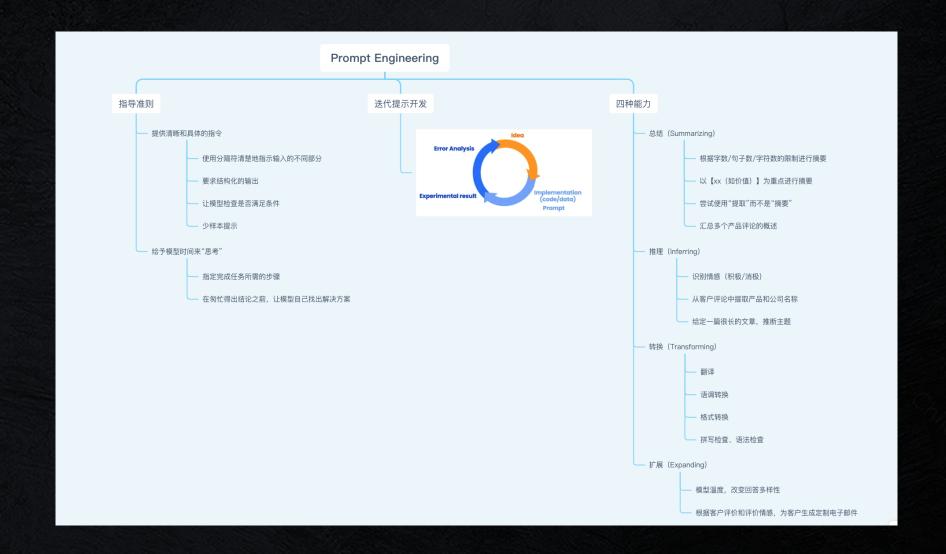


思维模型都可以做成 prompt, 就像概念老师使用费曼学习法做的

除此之外, 目标世界很大, 还可以偷更多

讲完框架, 还有一些规则

- 1. 提供清晰和具体的指令
- 2. 给模型时间去思考和完成任务



分隔符

Prompting Principles

- · Principle 1: Write clear and specific instructions
- . Principle 2: Give the model time to "think"

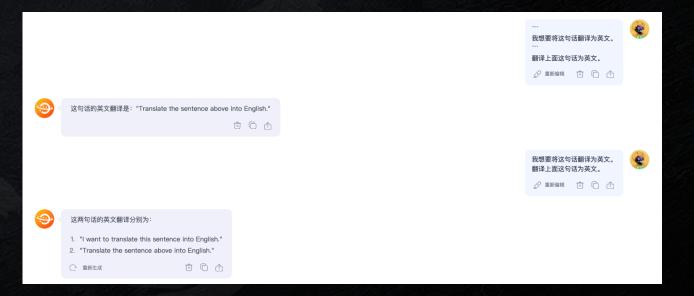
Tactics

Tactic 1: Use delimiters to clearly indicate distinct parts of the input

• Delimiters can be anything like: "", """, <>, <tag> </tag>, :

```
In [5]: text = f"""
        You should express what you want a model to do by \
        providing instructions that are as clear and \
        specific as you can possibly make them. \
        This will guide the model towards the desired output, \
        and reduce the chances of receiving irrelevant \
        or incorrect responses. Don't confuse writing a \
        clear prompt with writing a short prompt. \
        In many cases, longer prompts provide more clarity \
        and context for the model, which can lead to \
        more detailed and relevant outputs.
        prompt = f"""
        Summarize the text delimited by triple backticks \
        into a single sentence.
        ```{text}``
 response = get_completion(prompt)
 print(response)
```

To guide a model towards the desired output and reduce the chances of irrelevant or incorrect responses, it is important to provide clear and specific instructions, which may be longer prompts that provide more clarity and context for the model.



### 结构化输出

```
Tactic 2: Ask for a structured output
 · JSON, HTML
 In [6]: prompt = f"""
 Generate a list of three made-up book titles along \
 with their authors and genres.
 Provide them in JSON format with the following keys:
 book id, title, author, genre.
 response = get_completion(prompt)
 print(response)
 "book_id": 1,
 "title": "The Lost City of Zorath",
 "author": "Aria Blackwood",
 "genre": "Fantasy"
 "book_id": 2,
 "title": "The Last Survivors",
 "author": "Ethan Stone",
 "genre": "Science Fiction"
 "book_id": 3,
 "title": "The Secret of the Haunted Mansion",
 "author": "Lila Rose",
 "genre": "Mystery"
```



### 边界条件判断

Step 7 - Enjoy your delicious cup of tea!

```
Tactic 3: Ask the model to check whether conditions are satisfied
 In [7]: text_1 = f"""
 Making a cup of tea is easy! First, you need to get some \
 water boiling. While that's happening, \
 grab a cup and put a tea bag in it. Once the water is \
 hot enough, just pour it over the tea bag. \
 Let it sit for a bit so the tea can steep. After a \
 few minutes, take out the tea bag. If you \
 like, you can add some sugar or milk to taste. \
 And that's it! You've got yourself a delicious \
 cup of tea to enjoy.
 prompt = f"""
 You will be provided with text delimited by triple quotes.
 If it contains a sequence of instructions, \
 re-write those instructions in the following format:
 Step 1 - ...
 Step 2 - ...
 Step N - ...
 If the text does not contain a sequence of instructions, \
 then simply write \"No steps provided.\"
 \"\"\"{text 1}\"\"\"
 response = get_completion(prompt)
 print("Completion for Text 1:")
 print(response)
Completion for Text 1:
Step 1 - Get some water boiling.
Step 2 - Grab a cup and put a tea bag in it.
Step 3 - Once the water is hot enough, pour it over the tea bag.
Step 4 - Let it sit for a bit so the tea can steep.
Step 5 - After a few minutes, take out the tea bag.
Step 6 - Add some sugar or milk to taste.
```

我将提供给你一段话,如果它包含了一套可操作的流程,请按照第一步、第二步、第三步... ——列出:



当你在浏览器中输入URL并按下回车后,浏览器会执行一系列的操作。首先,浏览器会解析URL,确定你要访问的是哪个网站,然后通过DNS(域名系统)将网站的域名转化为该网站服务器的 P地址。拿到P地址后,浏览器会向服务器发出请求、请求获取网页内容。服务器接到请求后,会将请求的网页内容返回给浏览器。浏览器接收到网页内容后,会对其进行解析和渲染,生成可 以在屏幕上显示的图像。然后,浏览器将这些图像显示在你的设备上,至此,你就可以看到网页的内容了。

② 重新编辑





根据你提供的信息, 这套操作流程可以概括如下:

- 第一步: 在浏览器中输入URL并按下回车。
- 第二步:浏览器解析URL,确定要访问的网站。
- 第三步: 浏览器通过DNS(域名系统)将网站的域名转化为该网站服务器的IP地址。
- 第四步:拿到IP地址后,浏览器向服务器发出请求,请求获取网页内容。
- 第五步: 服务器接到请求后, 会将请求的网页内容返回给浏览器。
- 第六步: 浏览器接收到网页内容后, 对其进行解析和渲染, 生成可以在屏幕上显示的图像。
- 第七步: 浏览器将这些图像显示在你的设备上。
- 第八步: 用户可以看到网页的内容。

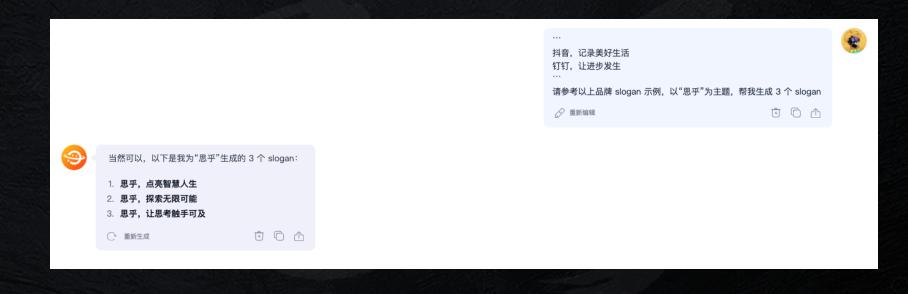
通过这一系列步骤,用户就可以通过在浏览器中输入URL,查看并访问他们想要的网页内容。

○ 重新生成





少样本提示



#### 给模型思考步骤

<Cloud apps like Google Docs and Trello are popular because they enable real-time collaboration with colleagues, and they make it easy for us to access our work from all of our devices. However, by centralizing data storage on servers, cloud apps also take away ownership and agency from users. If a service shuts down, the software stops functioning, a nd data created with that software is lost.

In this article we propose "local-first software": a set of principles for software that enables both collaboration and ownership for users. Local-first ideals include the ability to wo rk offline and collaborate across multiple devices, while also improving the security, privacy, long-term preservation, and user control of data.

We survey existing approaches to data storage and sharing, ranging from email attachments to web apps to Firebase-backed mobile apps, and we examine the trade-offs of eac h. We look at Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs): data structures that are multi-user from the ground up while also being fundamentally local and private. CRDTs have t he potential to be a foundational technology for realizing local-first software.

We share some of our findings from developing local-first software prototypes at lnk & Switch over the course of several years. These experiments test the viability of CRDTs in p ractice, and explore the user interface challenges for this new data model. Lastly, we suggest some next steps for moving towards local-first software: for researchers, for app de velopers, and a startup opportunity for entrepreneurs.

This article has also been published in PDF format in the proceedings of the Onward! 2019 conference. Please cite it as:

Martin Kleppmann, Adam Wiggins, Peter van Hardenberg, and Mark McGranaghan. Local-first software: you own your data, in spite of the cloud. 2019 ACM SIGPLAN International Symposium on New Ideas, New Paradigms, and Reflections on Programming and Software (Onward!), October 2019, pages 154-178. doi:10.1145/3359591.3359737>

- 1. 请从上面的文本中提取出 3 个关键词
- 2. 用费曼学习法对这 3 个关键词做定义
- 3. 输出一个表格,表头分别为关键词、定义

仅仅需要表格,不需要中间的过程,谢谢











根据您的要求,我从上文中提取出了三个关键词,并为它们使用费曼学习法进行了定义。下面是对应的表格:

关键词	定义
Local-first software	本地优先的软件是一种强调用户数据所有权和离线工作能力的软件设计理念。在这种设计中,用户的数据首先存储在本地设备上,可以在没有网络连接的情况下进行编辑和访问。同时该设计也提供了在联网状态下的实时合作功能,数据会在云端和本地之间同步。
Cloud apps	云应用,是一种可通过网络(通常是互联网)在多种设备上访问的应用程序。这些应用的数据和计算处理都在云端服务器上进行,用户无需在本地设备上安装应用,只需网络 连接即可随时随地进行访问和使用。这在很大程度上方便了用户的使用和协同工作,但也可能引发数据所有权和隐私等问题。
CRDTs (Conflict-free Replicated Data Types)	冲突无关数据类型是一种可以在多个副本之间进行分布式处理,而不会产生冲突的数据结构。在这种数据结构中,每个副本都可以进行独立操作,之后再将操作的结果合并, 而不会引发数据冲突。这种数据类型是实现本地优先软件的重要技术基础,可以解决数据同步和冲突等问题。

○ 重新生成







#### Prompt 规则&技巧

#### 给模型时间思考

我是一款 AI 思维导图的产品经理。现在我认为传统的思维导图,只是做了将 Data 变为 Knowledge 的这部分,而对于如何将 Knowledge 变为 Insight 和 Wisdom 没有做。因此,我想基于现 有的 AI 技术,结合思维导图,通过"禅定-静思-共创-涌现"的方法流程来实现,使用这款 AI 思维导图的用户,能将自己的知识转化为洞察&智慧,让思想流动起来,成为一个超级个体,进而 在集体组织中,通过与其他用户交流思想、激发更多思想火花,从而让集体组织成为一个超级智慧组织。



关于,如何用这款 AI 思维导图实现这个想法,我有一些自己的思考。现在,我想先听听你的看法? 之后,我会告诉你我的想法,让我们一起讨论

⑤ 重新编辑







首先,我非常赞赏您的想法,利用现有的 AI 技术来提升思维导图的功能,帮助用户将知识转化为洞察和智慧是一个有前瞻性的想法。下面是我对于怎样构建这样一款 AI 思维导图的建议

- 1. **禅定**: 通过 AI 提供一种类似冥想的环境,去除干扰,让用户能全神贯注地进行思考。例如,AI 可以根据用户的习惯和环境,提供定制化的背景音乐或声音,创造出一个舒适的思考环
- 2. 静思:在这个阶段, AI 可以帮助用户以更有结构性的方式去思考问题。例如, AI 可以引导用户使用 SWOT 分析(Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)或者其他的分析模 型进行思考、同时根据用户输入的内容提供反馈和建议。
- 3. 共创: AI 可以帮助用户与他人进行思想的交流和创新。例如,AI 可以提供一种机制,让用户能够共享他们的思维导图,并邀请其他人一起进行讨论和改进。同时,AI 可以提供实时的翻译 功能、打破语言壁垒、让全世界的人都能参与到一起。
- 4. **涌现**: AI 可以帮助用户从他们的思考中得到洞察和智慧。例如,AI 可以通过大数据和机器学习的方法,分析用户的思考过程和结果,找出可能的模式和趋势,然后把这些洞察和智慧反馈 给用户。

最后,对于用户和组织的互动,AI 可以建立一个类似社交网络的平台,让用户和组织能够分享他们的思想和洞察,激发更多的创新和学习。例如,AI 可以提供推荐算法,帮助用户找到和他 们思想相似或者能够启发他们的人和组织、促进思想的交流和创新。

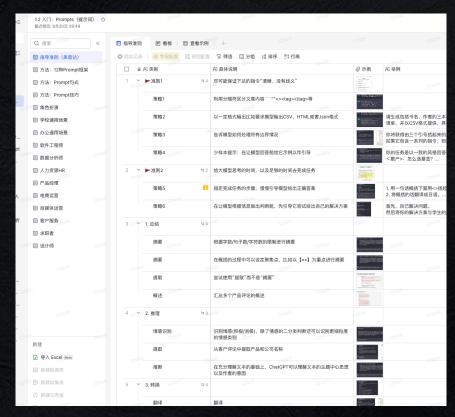
以上只是我的一些初步的想法,希望能对您有所启发。我也非常期待听到您的想法,让我们一起讨论。

○ 重新生成





### Prompt 规则&技巧



(这是一份值得挖掘与学习的宝藏文档)

### 吴恩达课程

# 感受

Prompt, 在教机器如何像人一样

### 人工智能

机器, 学会像人一样思考与学习

# 但是, 人是懒惰的

日常使用,不会写这么长的 prompt

# 其实,很简单,将AI 当作人

遵循一些朴素的聊天经验, 2 个人相互激发

# 主题 = Topic

就像 2 个人在聊天, 应该有一个主题(核心), 贯穿整个对话交流的过程

### 记忆 = Memory

就像 2 个人在聊天, 1 个人问起某件事情, 他忘记了, 那你就需要提示他回忆下

### 反馈 = Feedback

就像 2 个人在聊天,你要在合适的时候给他一些反馈:是否正确,是否理解,各自见解…

非常重要!! 相当于多轮迭代 prompt

# 边界 = Boundary

就像 2 个人在聊天, 你要有边界感。明白什么问题 GPT 可以回答, 什么不能回答

个人或私人信息、未来的预测或猜测、非公开的信息、精确的医疗或法律咨询

# 温度 = Temperature

就像 2 个人在聊天, 气氛越好, 话题越开放; 气氛不好, 话题就很局限

### 惩罚 = Penalties

就像 2 个人在聊天, 你要告诉对方你的底线; 如果触碰到底线, 会受到惩罚

# 让 Al 写 Prompt

(CRISPE Prompt 示例)

给一个 CRISPE 的 Prompt 示例,让 AI 扮演 Prompt Engineer,参考写一个新的 Prompt





### AI 数据分析

(抓取app store评论并分析)

让 Al 先抓取 App Store某款应用的评论并做情绪分析,最后导出表格文件来分析







休息 10 分钟, 顺便听听大家的灵感





# 文明 or 思想

一直在沿着时空无息地流淌





也许 会有一个 something 逆流而上, 连接本体与载体 将文明传承到每个人身上





### 文明传承 = 思想流 + 人





# 分享结束,期待反馈

