and Shi faster with OpenAl



Talk at saigon.rb on 21 March 2023.

How Al makes me better

3 use cases: LLM fill in the gaps where I...

- 1. am not good at
- 2. have no time for
- 3. am lazy of forgetful

Bonus: Use API for text + creativity only, not for right answers

- 1. am not good at
- 2. no time
- 3. am lazy of forgetful

- 1. am not good at = Frontend
- 2. no time = ?
- 3. am lazy of forgetful = ?

- 1. am not good at = Frontend
- 2. no time = Tests & Refactoring
- 3. am lazy of forgetful =

- 1. am not good at = Frontend
- 2. no time = Tests & Refactoring
- 3. am lazy of forgetful = Rails API

1. Do frontend work

Items	
☐ Thể yoga ♥ (17) ☐ Dụng cụ giảng dạy ♥ (26) ☐ Giáo trình đặc biệt ♥ (8) ☐ Cấp độ hạt ♥ (1) ☐ Cấp độ mầm ♥ (44) ☐ Cấp độ rễ ♥ (43) Apply	Quantity From: To: Filter
Active filters tags	Search by name
Bao nhiêu con vật ở nông trại 🖔 Một ngày phiêu lưu của Chuối Bet Sinh nhật hồng hạc bên bờ biển 🏂	tsy 🖔 2 Storage cấp độ hạt
Bồ công anh đón xuân 🖔 2 Stora Những con bọ sau vườn 🖔 2 St	orage cấp độ hạt
Những con bọ sống ở đâu 🖔 1 : Xung quanh cái hồ 🐒 2 Storage Chào các bạn màu sắc 🕺 1 Stora	cấp độ hạt
Không ở đầu bằng nhà 🏋 2 Store	_{age} cấp độ hạt
Mèo làm gì mỗi ngày ⅔ 2 Storage ∢ Prev 1 2 3 4 5	
New Item	

I have this ViewComponent in Rails and I use stimulus. I want to hide all this code behind a box that looks like a dropdown box. If any tag is included (selected_values contains one), turn the select box green. Else gray. Only use stimulus and tailwind and Rails/ERB.

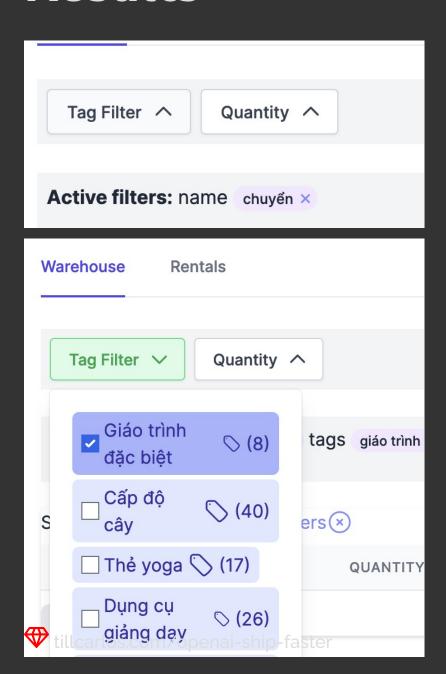
<%= helpers.turbo_frame_tag "tag_filter" do %> ... (all my ERB code)

1-2 Tweaks

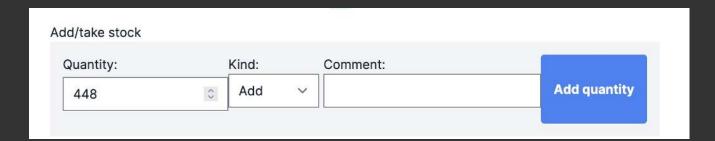
make the dropdown button look more like a dropdown menu with an upside / downside angle icon

rotate the angle up then the dropdown is expanded

Results



Example "make it pretty"



This form looks ugly. Please make it pretty! [code]



2a. Write tests faster

GPT4: Just throw it all in!

```
task copy: :environment do
  folder = Rails.root.join(ENV["folder_path"], "**/*.rb")
  ruby_files = FileList[folder]

ruby_files.each do |file_path|
  puts "Ruby file: #{file_path.gsub(Rails.root.to_s, '')}"
  File.foreach(file_path) do |line|
    # exclude lines that start with a hash (#) after
    optional whitespace
    next if line.match(/^\s*#/)

    puts line
  end
end
end
```

```
rake prompts:copy
folder_path=app/models | pbcopy
```

Write me an integration test for this Rails data model:

This is not an integration test:(

```
RSpec.describe "Integration Test" do
  let(:user) { create(:user, email: "user@example.com") }
  let(:api_key) { ApiKey.generate(user) }
  let(:place) { create(:place, name: "Test Place") }
  let(:resource) { create(:resource, resourceable: place) }
  let(:person) { create(:person, first_name: "John", last_name:
  "Doe") }
  let(:start_time) { Time.zone.now }
  let(:end time) { 1.hour.from now }
  let(:event) { create(:event, title: "Test Event", start_time:
  start_time, end_time: end_time, resource: resource) }
  let(:participation) { create(:participation, event: event,
  resource: resource) }
  it "creates and associates all models correctly" do
    user
   api_key
   place
    resource
    person
    event
    participation
    expect(user.email).to eq("user@example.com")
    expect(api_key.token).to be_present
    expect(api_key.user).to eq(user)
```

However, this works

Give me some ideas for integration tests that test the collaboration of these models.

```
Test stock changes.

Test creating stock changes with different kinds (e.g., add, remove).

Test validation for presence and numericality of quantity and initial_quantity.
```

Take #9 and code it in rspec.

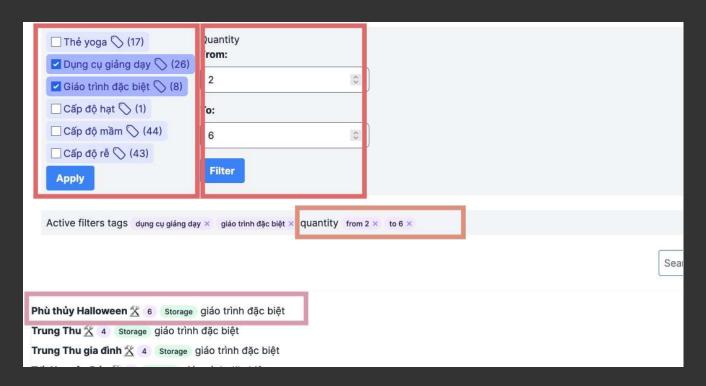


Here's an example of RSpec tests for StockChange (scenario #9) from the list above:

```
ruby
                                                                Copy code
# spec/models/stock_change_spec.rb
require 'rails_helper'
RSpec.describe StockChange, type: :model do
 let(:user) { create(:user) }
 let(:item) { create(:item, quantity: 10) }
  describe 'validations' do
   it { should validate_presence_of(:quantity) }
   it { should validate_numericality_of(:quantity).is_greater_than_or_equal
   it { should validate_presence_of(:kind) }
   it { should validate_presence_of(:initial_quantity) }
   it { should validate_numericality_of(:initial_quantity).is_greater_than_
   it { should define_enum_for(:kind).with_values(%i[add remove]) }
  end
  describe '.create_and_apply' do
    context 'when adding stock' do
     it 'creates a stock change and updates the item quantity' do
        expect {
          StockChange.create_and_apply(item, 'add', 5, 'Test comment', user)
        }.to change { item.reload.quantity }.by(5)
```

小切

2b. Refactoring



I have 2 Rails ViewComponents, which filter in the view. They save via hotwire into the session.

How can I refactor this to build reusable filter components and not clutter my controller?

Here's the controller:

```
@items = @items.where("name ilike ?", "%#{params[:name]}%") if
params[:name].present?
if session.dig(SESS, "tags")&.size&.positive?
  @items = @items.tagged_with(names: session.dig(SESS, "tags"),
  match: :any)
end
if session.dig(SESS, "quantity", "from")
  @items = @items.where("quantity >= ?", session.dig(SESS,
  "quantity", "from"))
end
@items = @items.where("quantity <= ?", session.dig(SESS,</pre>
"quantity", "to")) if session.dig(SESS, "quantity", "to")
@pagy, @items = pagy(@items.load_async)
```

Result: great!

```
filter_components = {
    "name" => ::Filters::NameFilterComponent,
    "tags" => ::Filters::TagFilterComponent,
    "quantity" => ::Filters::QuantityFilterComponent
}

# Instantiate the applicable filter components
@filters.to_h.select { |key, _| filter_components.include?(key) }.each do |key, value|
    @items = filter_components[key].apply_filter(@items, value)
end
```

This has been done many times before

Reviews my structure:

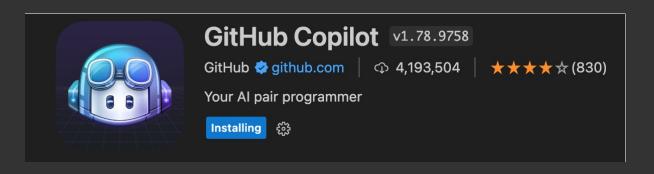
This is my data model in Rails. Do you see any problems with it?

 In the `Participation` model, you have a validation that ensures uniqueness of `event` scoped to `resource`. It is recommended to add a database index to enforce this uniqueness constraint. Add the following line to a new migration:



These are the main issues I found in your code. Addressing them should help improve the data model. Please double-check the rest of the code to make sure it meets your requirements and adheres to best practices.

3a. Code lazily



```
# Creates an item, then adds stock to initialize.
# Then rents the item out. Tries to rent it out again (while not having enough stock)
# Then returns the first rental.
RSpec.describe "Rental system", type: :integration do
  before do
    expect(rental).to be_persisted
    expect(item.stock).to eq(0)
    expect { item.rent(user) }.to raise error(Item::NotEnoughStockError)
  end
end
```

Copilot works great for contained methods and algorithms. Not great for structures.

3b. When I forget the API

write me the relations in the model StockChange corresponding to this:

```
class Rental < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to :item
  belongs_to :renter, class_name: 'Person',
  foreign_key: 'renter_id'
  belongs_to :checkout, class_name: 'StockChange',
  foreign_key: 'checkout_id'
  belongs_to :return, class_name: 'StockChange',
  foreign_key: 'return_id', optional: true</pre>
```

Result:

```
class StockChange < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to :item
  belongs_to :user

has_one :checkout_rental, class_name: 'Rental',
  foreign_key: 'checkout_id',
  dependent: :restrict_with_exception
  has_one :return_rental, class_name: 'Rental',
  foreign_key: 'return_id',
  dependent: :restrict_with_exception
end</pre>
```



4. Use it as a general API



Trong một cửa hàng bách hóa nọ có rất nhiều chuột. Hằng hỏng rất nhiều hàng hóa. Vì vậy, chủ tiệm đã quyết định m chuột này. Đàn chuột rất lo lắng về điều đó và tìm cách tự

Text #17 **Origin:** I have a cat...

Lang: vi

Prompts: Translate this into vi: I have a cat. Her name is Lucy. <u>∳</u> | Tokens: 45

Tôi có một con mèo. Tên cô ấy là Lucy.

Sentences: Tên cô ấy là Lucy [{"vi":"Tên"},{"vi":"cô ấy"},{"vi":"là"},{"vi":"Lucy"}] <u></u>

✓ |



I had hope for GPT-4:(

Split this into words: Cô ấy cảm thấy buồn ngủ. **Playground Request AI Text** Next > Split this into words: Cô ấy cảm thấy buồn ngủ. 🗲 📗 Cô ấy / cảm thấy / buồn ngủ. Time: 1.793787 | Tokens: 45 | gpt-3.5-turbo Split this into words: Cô ấy cảm thấy buồn ngủ. 🗲 Cô, ấy, cảm, thấy, buồn, ngủ. Time: 2.913913 | Tokens: 47 | gpt-4

Maybe this is not the use case after all



Here is the JSON array containing the parts of the sentence from the given text:

```
[

"subject": "Cô ấy",

"verb": "cảm thấy",

"adjective": "buồn",

"noun": "ngủ"

}
```

Great for creative things

Write me a story about 2 french bulldogs who are the dogs of the owner of a coffee shop in Thảo Điền.

Sentences: 0

Text 111

Queries: 👱 | Tokens: 147

As the coffee shop was closing for the night, the two French Bulldogs wandered around the empty tables, with a ball they had found in their mouth. Suddenly, they heard a sound coming from the back door and ran towards it, excitedly barking. The owner of the coffee shop emerged, surprised to see his playful dogs with a new toy, which he took from them and threw, as they chased after it happily, marking the end of another successful day at the coffee shop.

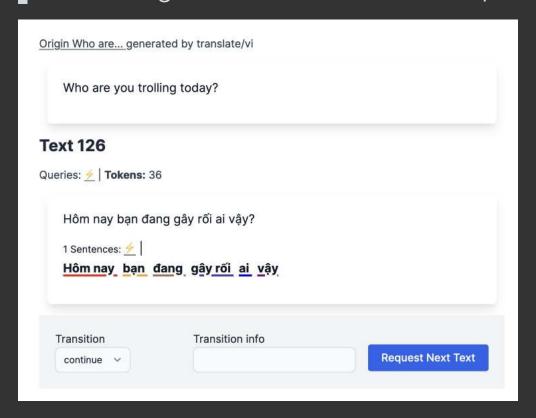
Sentences: 0

Continue story, include this word:

Request Next Text

Figured out tokenization:

Split this into Vietnamese words that make sense. For every correct word use the format {"vi": <word>, "en": <English translation>} : " Tôi có một ..."



Conclusion

- AI is not "Intelligent". It only knows how to figure out the next word, based on a lot of inputs.
- You won't get novel ideas. But you get over the boring stuff, fast.
- Think: What can you build with it?

Photo by <u>Zac Wolf</u>f.

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