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ChatGPT в геоинформационных проектах: история и возможности

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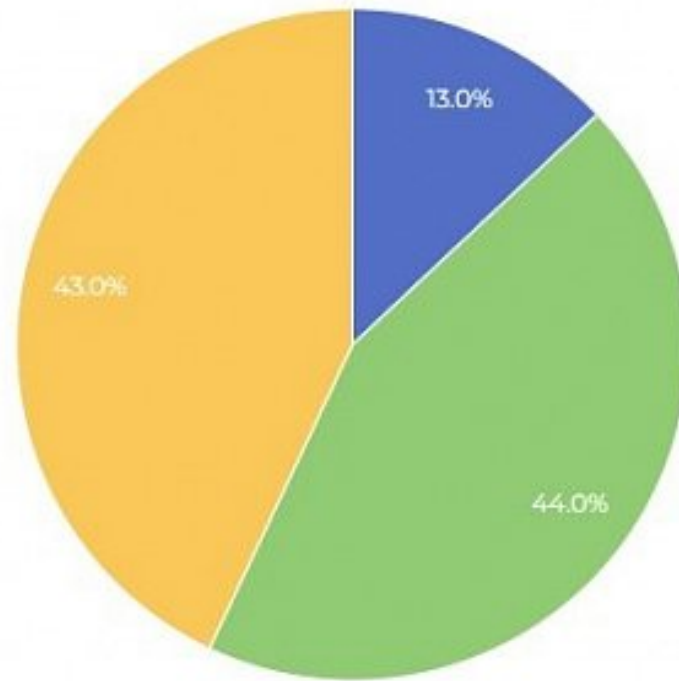
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Известен ли ChatGPT?



Слышали ли вы что-нибудь о ChatGPT?

Скачать



■ Да, подробно интересовался(-ась) информацией о данной нейросети ■ Да, что-то слышал(-а) о данной нейросети
■ Ничего не слышал(-а) об этом ранее

https://workspace.ru/upload/resize_cache/medialibrary/104/qb8lwfzc66vkcxgsf07z7wi4gadwt99n/751_1000_1/1_Opros_rossiyan_shyshali_li_oni_pro_ChatGPT.jpg

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ВАКАНСИЯ: СПЕЦИАЛИСТ ПО CHATGPT

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АННОТАЦИЯ:

Спрос на специалистов по ChatGPT в России резко вырос в феврале этого года. 38 вакансий, где необходимы навыки работы с ChatGPT, были размещены на ресурсе HeadHunter - это в 13 раз больше, чем в январе. Число пока не столь велико, однако впечатляет динамика роста спроса на специалистов по общению с чат-ботом. Как говорится, лиха беда начало. А вы готовы взять в свою команду такого сотрудника? 1. Какими знаниями и навыками должен обладать специалист по ChatGPT? 2. Каков его инструментарий? 3. Каковы ваши требования к его уровню образования и опыту работы? 4. Как вы оцениваете потенциал возможностей ChatGPT?

1. Какими знаниями и навыками должен обладать специалист по ChatGPT?

2. Каков его инструментарий?

3. Каковы ваши требования к его уровню образования и опыту работы?

4. Как вы оцениваете потенциал возможностей ChatGPT?

<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=50443937>

- История и факты о ChatGPT
 - Архитектура ChatGPT
 - ChatGPT для написания научных статей
 - Научные статьи по использованию ChatGPT
 - Тематические примеры использования ChatGPT
 - ChatGPT в конце 2022 - начале 2023 – 2025 гг.
-
- ChatGPT в ГИС
 - ChatGPT для написания кода в ГИС
 - ChatGPT в настольных ГИС-приложениях
 - Научные статьи по использованию ChatGPT в ГИС
 - Геопространственные навыки ChatGPT
 - ChatGPT для создания наборов данных машинного обучения
 - ChatGPT в публикациях по геоинформатике (русские электронные библиотеки)
 - Как заключение
 - Интернет-ссылки и литература



ChatGPT – это Generative Pretrained Transformer

Характеристики

- Модель запущена в публичное использование 30 ноября 2022.
- К 5 декабря уже около 1М пользователей воспользовалось моделью.
- Модель содержит 175В параметров.
- Модель мультязычная (английский, русский, французский, немецкий и др.)
- На этапе обучения text-davinci-003 используются датасеты текстов и программного кода, собранные OpenAI на момент конца 2021 года.

История и факты о ChatGPT (2)



Year	Milestone
2018	- Introduced in 2018, GPT-1 was one of the early large-scale language models based on the Transformer architecture. - It had 117 million parameters and was pre-trained on a large corpus of text data and GPT-1 demonstrated impressive capabilities.
2019	- Released in 2019, GPT-2 was a significant leap forward in terms of size and capabilities compared to GPT-1. - GPT-2 was much larger, with 1.5 billion parameters, making it one of the largest language models at that time. - Due to concerns about potential misuse, OpenAI initially did not release the full version of GPT-2. Instead, they released smaller versions to the public for research and experimentation. - GPT-2 showed remarkable performance in generating coherent and contextually relevant text, which raised discussions about its potential for generating deceptive or misleading content.
2020	- Unveiling of GPT-3, a ground breaking language model with 175 billion parameters, setting new benchmarks in language generation. - Introduced in 2020, GPT-3 represented a significant breakthrough in language modeling and natural language understanding. - GPT-3 was even more massive, with a staggering 175 billion parameters, making it by far the largest language model at its time. - It showcased unprecedented capabilities in few-shot and zero-shot learning, allowing it to generalize to new tasks with minimal or no fine-tuning data. - GPT-3 was capable of performing a wide range of language tasks, including text generation, translation, question-answering, code writing, and more. - Its vast capacity and versatility made it a powerful tool, but it also raised concerns about the environmental impact of training such large models and the concentration of AI capabilities in a few organizations.
2021	- Introduction of ChatGPT as a specialized version of GPT-3, tailored for conversational interactions, with a focus on engagement and interactivity. - It is tailored to be more conversational and responsive, making it suitable for interactive applications. - The specific version "ChatGPT 3.5" mentioned in your previous question does not exist up to my knowledge cutoff date in September 2021. It's possible that newer versions or updates were released after that date.

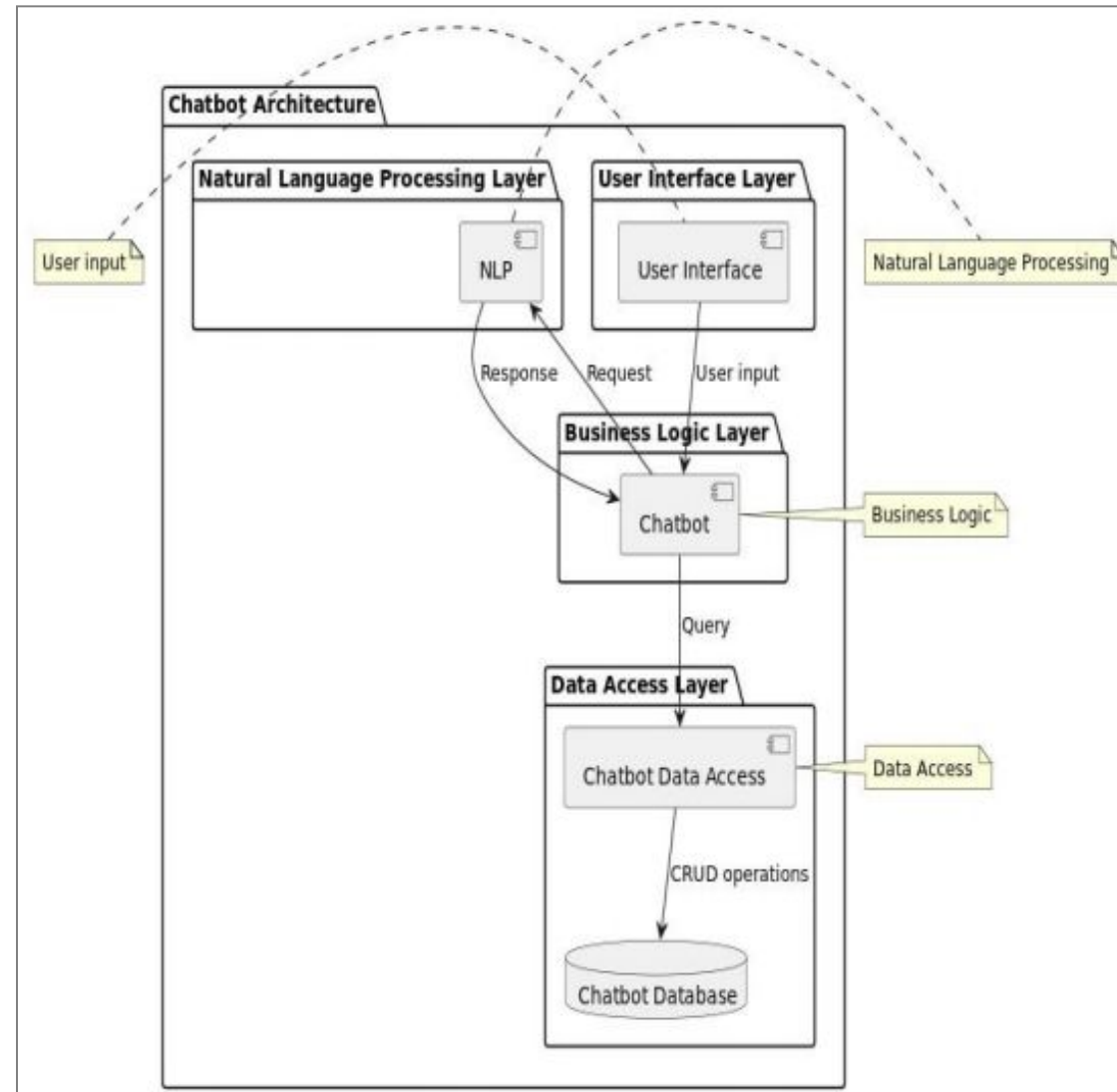
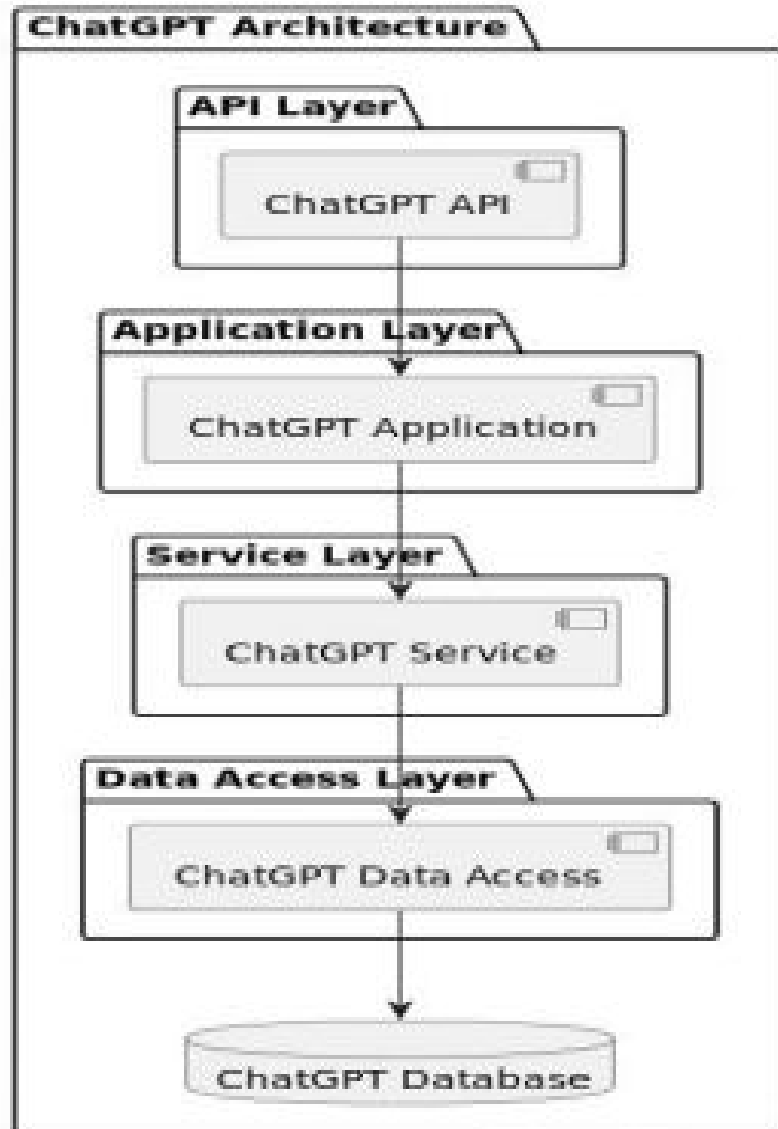
ChatGPT versions

2022	- Ongoing refinement and optimization of ChatGPT, addressing limitations and biases, and incorporating user feedback for continuous improvement with 175 billion parameter count. - ChatGPT 3.5 is now available with fine tuning via supervised learning and reinforcement learning via human feedback.
2023	- Further advancements in the capabilities of ChatGPT, as OpenAI continues to innovate and enhance the performance of the model. - ChatGPT 4 has been launched and has been trained with both text prediction and reinforcement learning via human feedback, as well as an increased parameter count of 100 trillion texts.

Pandey, M. K. & Upadhyay, J. (2024). Overview of ChatGPT Model Architecture. In A. Obaid, B. Bhushan, M. S., & S. Rajest (Eds.), *Advanced Applications of Generative AI and Natural Language Processing Models* (pp. 87-107). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-0502-7.ch005>

<https://www.igi-global.com/gateway/chapter/335834>

Flow Diagram of ChatGPT



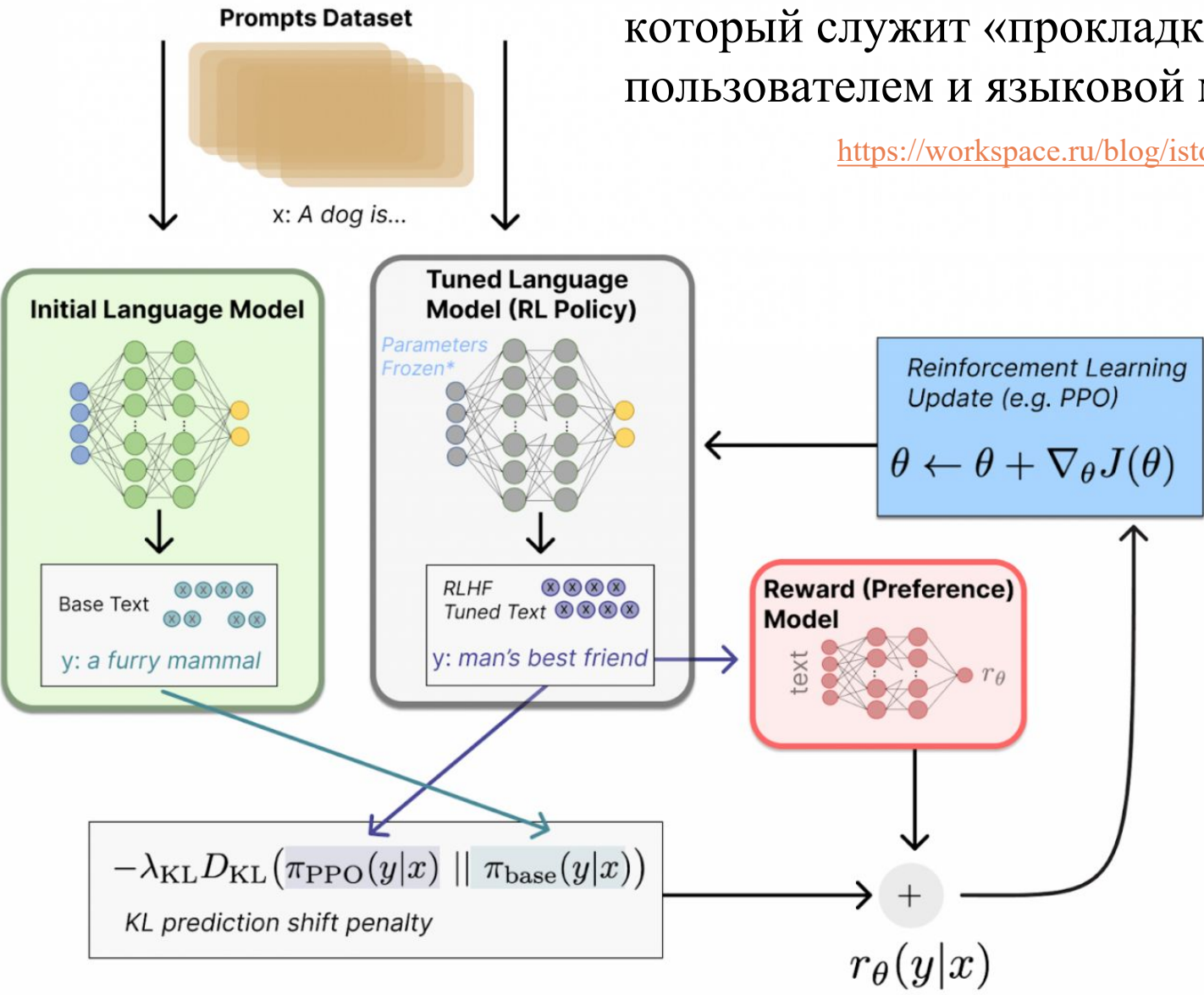
Pandey, M. K. & Upadhyay, J. (2024). Overview of ChatGPT Model Architecture. In A. Obaid, B. Bhushan, M. S., & S. Rajest (Eds.), *Advanced Applications of Generative AI and Natural Language Processing Models* (pp. 87-107). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-0502-7.ch005>

<https://www.igi-global.com/gateway/chapter/335834>

Архитектура ChatGPT (2)

ChatGPT — это интерфейс в виде чат-бота, который служит «прокладкой» между пользователем и языковой моделью GPT.

<https://workspace.ru/blog/istoriya-chatgpt-cto-umeet-chat-gpt-4-i-chego-zhdat-ot-gpt-5/>



What is the Primary Use of Chatbots?

- The use of chatbots ensures the 24/7 availability of customer services to clients and business customers.
- The use of chatbots extends to businesses and healthcare to help patients 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Due to the chatbots, a business owner can put more manpower into complex and knotty tasks rather than repetitive ones.
- Answering FAQs, reviews, emails, chats, and order tracking can be answered or managed by chatbots that make customer services more flexible and reliable.
- Quick response to customer queries strengthens the client and company relationship

<https://www.igi-global.com/gateway/chapter/335834>

<https://habr.com/ru/articles/708646/>

ChatGPT and the Future of Academic Integrity in the Artificial Intelligence Era: A New Frontier

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55145/ajest.2023.02.02.015>

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ABSTRACT: ChatGPT is a state-of-the-art language model developed by OpenAI. It is part of the GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) series, which are designed to generate human-like language output based on large amounts of input data. ChatGPT is one of the largest and most advanced language models to date, with 175 billion parameters. The article aims to examine the impact of artificial intelligence tools and techniques on academic research and their potential implications for academic ethics. In particular, this article will focus on the practices of ChatGPT in generating scientific research within the context of academic ethics. ChatGPT is a powerful tool that can generate text in different formats, conduct literature searches, and suggest titles for the created text. However, using ChatGPT to select topics with a low similarity score in similarity checkers may lead to ethical violations. This article finds that the use of artificial intelligence applications in academic research may raise concerns about academic ethics, and the limited availability of technologies that can detect such violations poses a significant challenge to academic writing.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence. ChatGPT. Machine learning. academic writing. GPT-3. GPT-4

The primary purpose of this article is to investigate the ability of ChatGPT to produce a scientific paper and whether it adheres to academic writing conventions.

The Vital Role of Machine Learning in Advancing Medical Research and Treatment

Abstract

The field of healthcare has undergone a significant transformation with the integration of machine learning technologies. Machine learning algorithms have proven to be a valuable tool for medical research and treatment, providing healthcare professionals with insights and predictions that were previously impossible. This abstract explores the vital role of machine learning in advancing medical research and treatment. It highlights the ways in which machine learning is being used to improve medical outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance patient experiences. Through the analysis of various case studies, the abstract examines the effectiveness of machine learning in predicting disease outcomes, identifying high-risk patients, and developing personalized treatment plans. It also discusses the potential for machine learning to revolutionize the healthcare industry by enabling medical professionals to make data-driven decisions that improve patient care. In conclusion, this abstract underscores the significance of machine learning in healthcare and emphasizes the need for continued research and development in this field to improve medical outcomes and save lives.

Introduction

The healthcare industry is rapidly evolving with the integration of cutting-edge technologies, such as machine learning. Machine learning, a branch of artificial intelligence, has emerged as a powerful tool for medical research and treatment. By analyzing vast amounts of data, machine learning algorithms can provide valuable insights and predictions that help healthcare professionals to make informed decisions about patient care. This has the potential to significantly improve medical outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance patient experiences. The purpose of this paper is to explore the vital role of machine learning in advancing medical research and treatment. In this paper, we will examine the ways in which machine learning is being used in healthcare, including predicting disease outcomes, identifying high-risk patients, and developing personalized treatment plans. We will also highlight the potential for machine learning to revolutionize the healthcare industry by enabling medical professionals to make data-driven decisions.

The first section of this paper will provide an overview of machine learning and its application in healthcare. The second section will discuss the importance of machine learning in medical research, including the use of machine learning to analyze large datasets and identify patterns in medical data. The third section will explore the ways in which machine learning is being used to improve patient outcomes, including predicting disease outcomes and developing personalized treatment plans. The fourth section will examine the potential for machine learning to revolutionize the healthcare industry by enabling medical professionals to make data-driven decisions.

accuracy of diagnosis. Machine learning has also been used to predict disease outcomes in COVID-19 patients. By analyzing large datasets of patient information, machine learning models can identify patterns and risk factors associated with poor outcomes, such as hospitalization and death. These models can help healthcare professionals to identify high-risk patients and provide them with appropriate care, improving the chances of recovery.

Another way in which machine learning has been used in the fight against COVID-19 is in the development of vaccines and treatments. Machine learning models can analyze large datasets of drug compounds and predict their efficacy and safety, enabling researchers to identify potential treatments with a high likelihood of success. This has the potential to accelerate the development of effective treatments and vaccines for COVID-19. In short, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the potential of machine learning in healthcare, particularly in the areas of diagnosis, prediction, and treatment. As the pandemic continues to evolve, machine learning will play an increasingly important role in helping healthcare professionals to respond effectively to this global health crisis.

Wang, L., Yin, C., Guo, B., Guo, M., Li, C., Gao, S., Deyou, T. P. A., Du, W. M., & Deyou, J. B. (2020). Machine models for diagnosis and prognosis of COVID-19: systematic review and critical appraisal. *BMC Med*, 18(1), 1-12. DOI: 10.1186/s12916-020-01521-3

Wang, L., Wang, A. (2020). COVID-Net: A Tailored Deep Convolutional Neural Network Design for Detection of COVID-19 Cases from Chest X-Ray Images. *IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging*, 39(3), 2115-2124. DOI: 10.1109/TMI.2020.2982331

Zhang, T., Wang, C., Liu, X., & Yang, K. (2020). Deep learning-based diagnosis of COVID-19 using CT scan: a survey. *Information Fusion*, 71, 111-122. DOI: 10.1016/j.inffus.2021.01.003

Alshamir, A., Aryal, S., Mousad, S., Mousad, P. B., & Xu, B. (2020). AI and COVID-19: Immediate action and future perspectives. *The Journal of Medical Systems*, 44(9), 1-12. DOI: 10.1016/j.jmsys.2020.102181-3

Literature Survey

"Machine learning in healthcare: a systematic review" by Alsa, Abdelaziz, and Rahmi. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of machine learning applications in healthcare, including the use of machine learning in medical imaging, diagnosis, and prognosis.

"The potential of machine learning in healthcare" by Wang and Yao. This paper discusses the benefits of machine learning in healthcare, including improving medical outcomes, reducing costs, and enhancing patient experiences.

"Machine learning in medicine: a practical introduction" by Shortliffe and Longo. This paper provides an introduction to the practical applications of machine learning in medicine, including the use of machine learning to predict disease outcomes and develop personalized treatment plans.

"Artificial intelligence and machine learning in clinical development: a translational perspective" by Badger and Thompson. This paper explores the role of machine learning in clinical development, including the use of machine learning to analyze clinical trial data and identify potential drug candidates.

"Machine learning for healthcare: On the verge of a major shift as healthcare paradigms" by Badger and Thon. This paper discusses the potential for machine learning to transform the healthcare industry, including the use of machine learning to improve patient outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance the efficiency of medical processes.

Alsa, A. M., Abdelaziz, S., & Rahmi, R. S. (2019). Machine learning in healthcare: a systematic review. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 107(1), 1-12. DOI: 10.1109/PROC.2019.2890902

Wang, Y., & Yao, L. (2019). The potential of machine learning in healthcare. *Intelligent Information Systems*, 1(1), 1-12. DOI: 10.1007/978-94-007-5555-1

Shortliffe, E. H., & Longo, M. J. (2014). Clinical decision support in the era of artificial intelligence. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 312(1), 2109-2110. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2013.17123

Badger, S. M., & Thompson, J. L. (2019). Artificial intelligence and machine learning in clinical development: a translational perspective. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacology*, 59(5), 557-564. DOI: 10.1002/jcp.1428

Badger, A., & Thon, J. (2019). Machine learning for healthcare: On the verge of a major shift as healthcare paradigms. *npj Digital Medicine*, 2(1), 1-4. DOI: 10.1038/s41746-019-0104-4

Machine learning forecasts COVID-19

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for rapid and accurate diagnoses, as well as the importance of predicting disease outcomes and developing effective treatment plans. Machine learning has emerged as a powerful tool for addressing these challenges, with various applications in the fight against COVID-19. One way in which machine learning has been used is in the development of diagnostic tools for COVID-19. Researchers have trained machine learning models to analyze chest X-rays and CT scans of COVID-19 patients, enabling the detection of the disease with high accuracy. These models have the potential to reduce the burden on healthcare systems and improve the speed and

to transform healthcare by enabling more personalized and accurate diagnoses, improving treatment outcomes, and reducing costs. As the field continues to evolve, machine learning is likely to become an increasingly important tool for healthcare professionals seeking to provide the best possible care to their patients.

Conclusion

In conclusion, machine learning is playing an increasingly vital role in advancing medical research and treatment. By analyzing large amounts of data, machine learning models can identify patterns and relationships that might be missed by humans and make predictions based on the data. This has significant implications for precision medicine, diagnosis accuracy and speed, and predictive models for disease outcomes. In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, machine learning has been particularly important, with the development of models to predict disease outcomes and diagnose the virus from medical images. Overall, the potential of machine learning to transform healthcare is significant, and as the field continues to evolve, it is likely to become an increasingly important tool for healthcare professionals seeking to provide the best possible care to their patients.

It is important to remember that academic writing is a time-consuming process that involves careful research, analysis, and revision.

Научные статьи по использованию ChatGPT в конце 2023 года



На 4 декабря 2023

ФИЛЬТР ПО ГОДУ

2023173

2021+173

2019+173

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Решение задачи с модификациями



А и Б сидели на трубе. А упало, Б пропало, что осталось на трубе?



Ничего не осталось на трубе, так как А и Б оба упали и пропали.

весь алфавит сидел на трубе, а и б упали, что осталось?

Если все буквы алфавита сидели на трубе, а буквы А и Б упали, то остались все остальные буквы алфавита, начиная с буквы В и до конца алфавита. Это могут быть буквы В, Г, Д и так далее, в зависимости от того, какой алфавит используется. В русском алфавите, например, останутся буквы В, Г, Д, Е, Ё, Ж, З, И, Й, К, Л, М, Н, О, П, Р, С, Т, У, Ф, Х, Ц, Ч, Ш, Щ, Ъ, Ы, Ь, Э, Ю, Я.

<https://habr.com/ru/articles/708646/>

Перефразирование:

Системы антиплагиата и генерирование контента высокого качества

Перефразируй текст ниже с использованием научных терминов, как будто это докторская

В этом посте мы хотим разобрать (и разобраться сами), как можно использовать и объединять генеративные (и не только) модели для решения одной большой задачи — генерации контента. Мы подобрали большое количество материалов про каждую конкретную модель, чтобы ими можно было пользоваться сразу.

В настоящем исследовании мы рассматриваем возможность использования и комбинирования генеративных (и других) моделей для решения конкретной практической задачи - генерации контента. Для углубленного анализа были собраны многочисленные материалы, которые позволят использовать разнообразные модели в практических целях.

<https://habr.com/ru/articles/708646/>

ChatGPT — прорыв года в области ИИ?

30.12.2022

Издание *Harvard Business Review* назвало ChatGPT «переломным моментом для искусственного интеллекта». Портал *eWeek* рассказывает, что это такое и что от этой технологии можно ждать сегодня и в будущем.

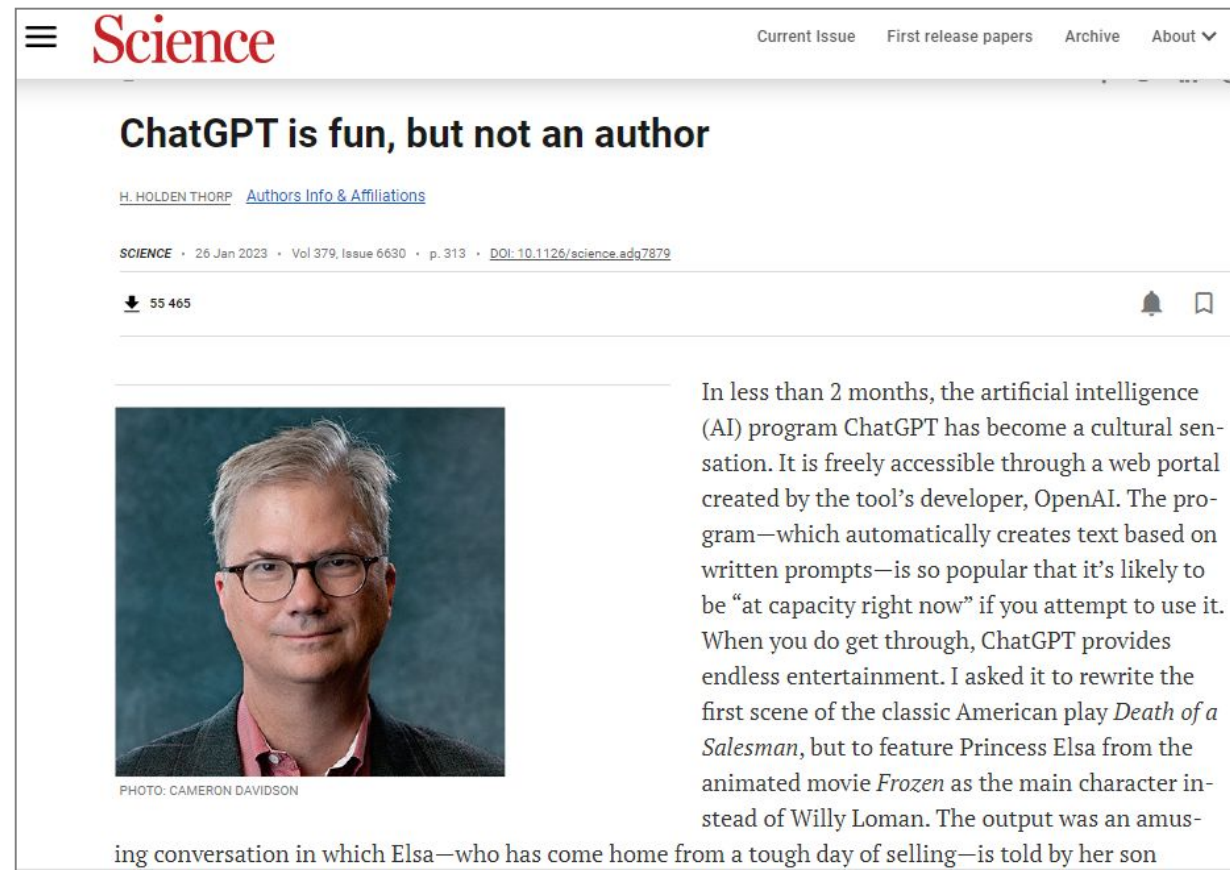
ChatGPT — это чатбот с ИИ, который использует передовую обработку естественного языка (NLP) для ведения реалистичных бесед с людьми.

Благодаря искусственному интеллекту ChatGPT выводит обработку естественного языка на новый уровень. Он генерирует машинный текст, похожий на тот, который написал бы человек.

ChatGPT может генерировать статьи, выдумывать истории, писать стихи и даже компьютерный код. Он также может отвечать на вопросы, вступать в беседу и, в некоторых случаях, давать подробные ответы на очень специфические запросы.

Когда пользователь вводит вопрос, команду или комментарий в диалоговое окно механизма ChatGPT, он практически мгновенно выдает текстовый ответ на том же языке.

<https://www.itrn.ru/expertise/detail.php?id=189005>
<https://www.itweek.ru/ai/article/detail.php?ID=225708>



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ChatGPT is fun, but not an author

H. HOLDEN THORP [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

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55 465



PHOTO: CAMERON DAVIDSON

In less than 2 months, the artificial intelligence (AI) program ChatGPT has become a cultural sensation. It is freely accessible through a web portal created by the tool's developer, OpenAI. The program—which automatically creates text based on written prompts—is so popular that it's likely to be “at capacity right now” if you attempt to use it. When you do get through, ChatGPT provides endless entertainment. I asked it to rewrite the first scene of the classic American play *Death of a Salesman*, but to feature Princess Elsa from the animated movie *Frozen* as the main character instead of Willy Loman. The output was an amusing conversation in which Elsa—who has come home from a tough day of selling—is told by her son

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adg7879>

Are AI Monopolies Here to Stay? | bloomberg.com/news/features/2025-03-20/are-ai-monopolies-here-to-stay-nvidia-and-the-future-of-ai-chips

The AI Race: Microsoft's Balancing Act | Apple's A...

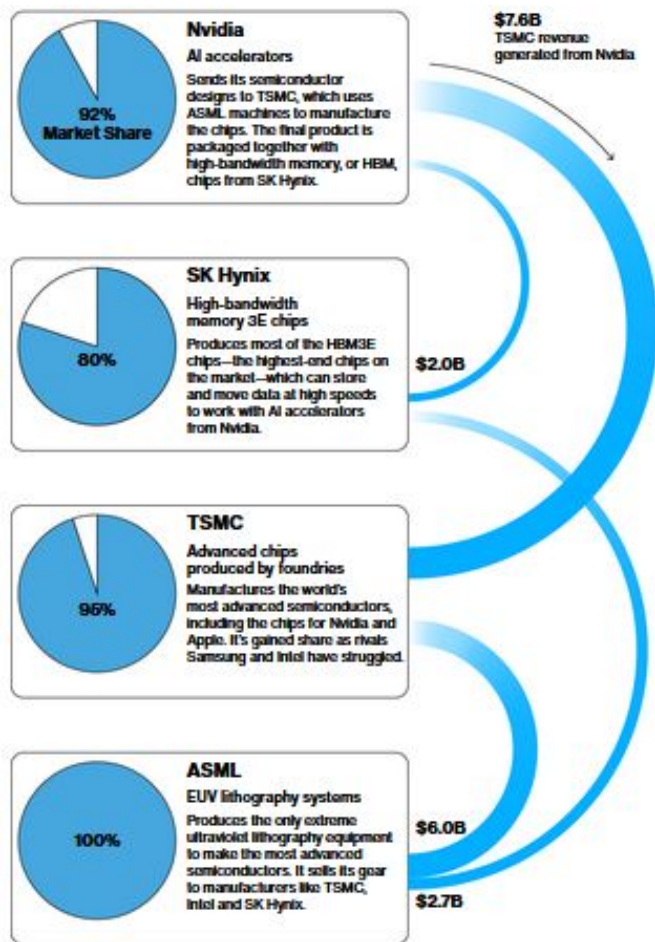
Save Translate

Every time you type a question into ChatGPT, you are, probably without knowing it, making several monopolies richer.

Actually, it's no different if you use one of ChatGPT's many competitors. Nearly all of them use chips from Nvidia Corp., which sells around 92% of the particular components – called artificial intelligence accelerators – that make chatbots function. Nvidia relies on a trio of partners to produce its semiconductors: South Korea's SK Hynix Inc., Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. and ASML Holding

Four Companies Dominate the AI Supply Chain

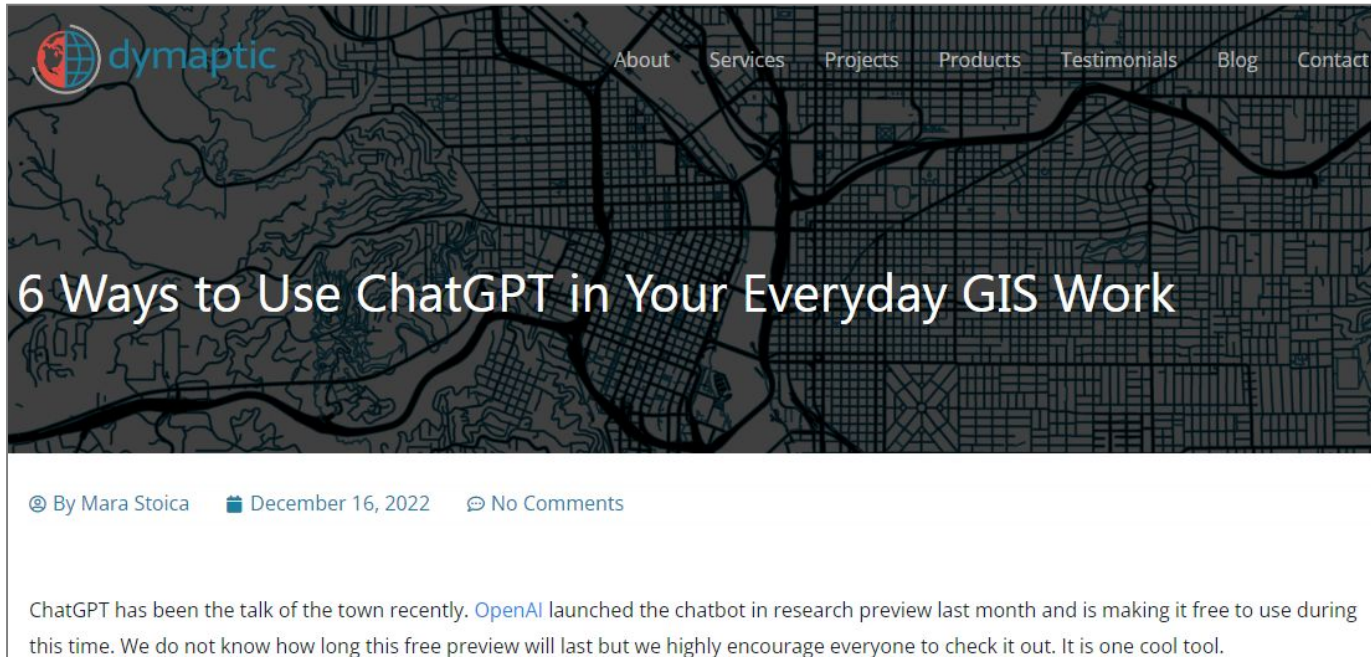
Product market share and estimated annual revenue from customers



Sources: Bloomberg Intelligence; Bloomberg Supply Chain Analysis

Note: Estimated relationship amounts based on data from each company's latest completed fiscal year.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2025-03-20/are-ai-monopolies-here-to-stay-nvidia-and-the-future-of-ai-chips?srnd=phx-graphics-v2&embedded-checkout=true>

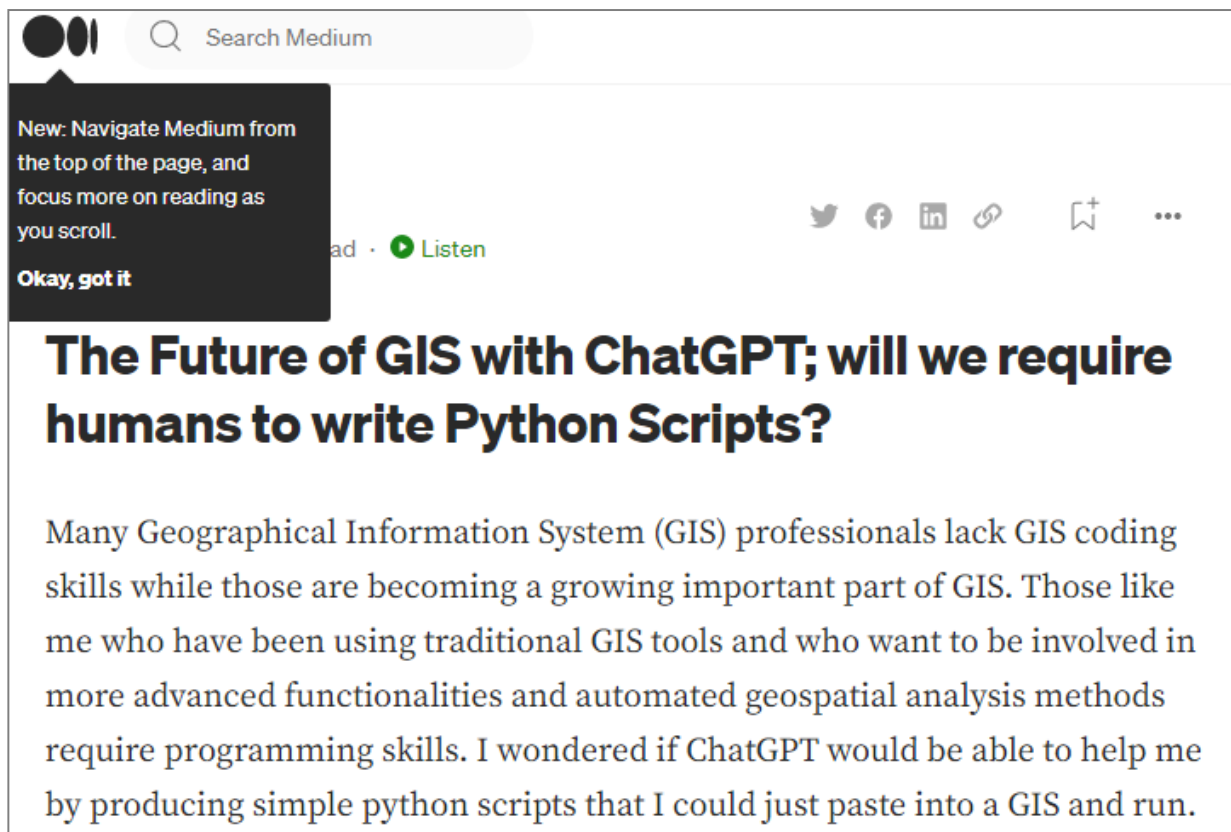


<https://www.dymaptic.com/6-ways-to-use-chatgpt-in-your-everyday-gis-work/>

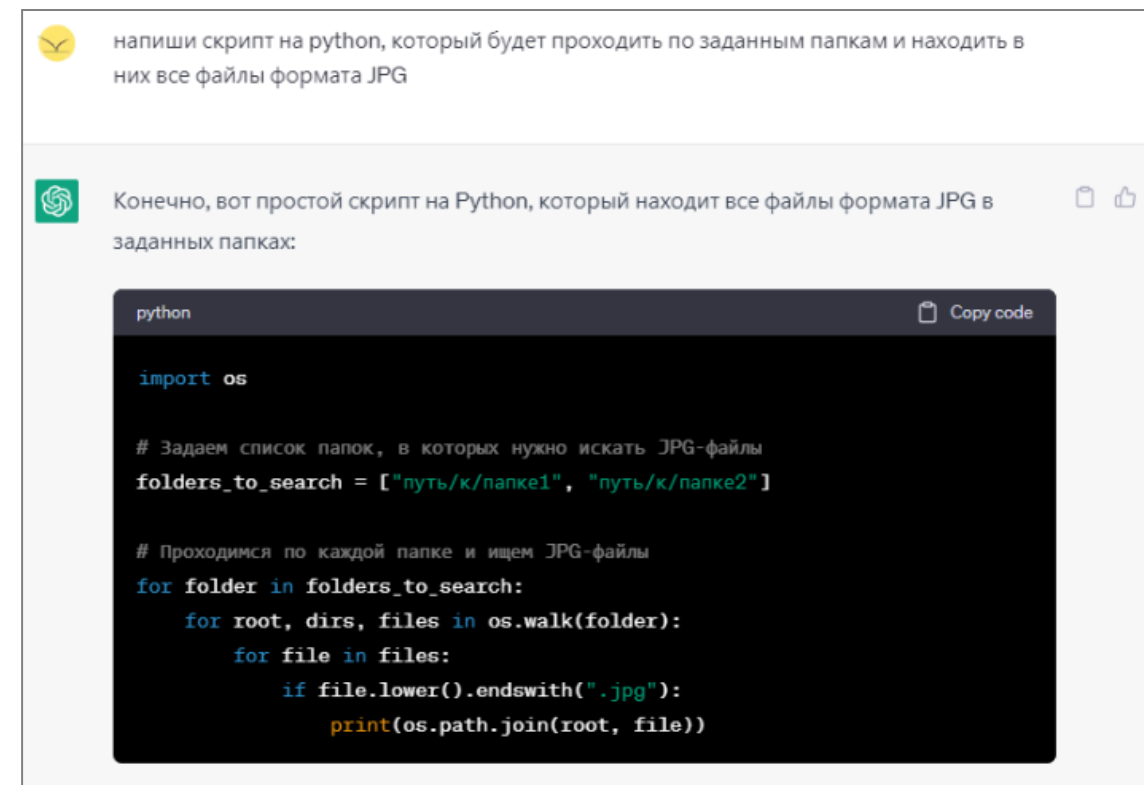
Как ChatGPT может помочь в повседневной работе ГИС-специалиста:

- поиск наборов данных для работы;
- выбор программы для работы с геопространственными данными;
- вопросы по использованию определенного инструмента в ГИС-приложениях;
- написание базового кода (Экспорт данных в Google Earth Engine (GEE). Чат-бот представляет вариант кода для экспорта коллекции Landsat-8 из общедоступного каталога данных GEE, фильтруя спутниковые данные по временному периоду, территории исследования и проценту облачности).

<https://cartetika.ru/tpost/y426h937k1-kak-iskusstvennii-intellekt-mozhet-pomoc>



<https://medium.com/@moradouasti/the-future-of-gis-with-chatgpt-a9d2588e841a>



<https://cartetika.ru/tpost/yb8gr26531-chatgpt-vmesto-gis-inzhenera>

Benefits:

Quick Code Generation: ChatGPT can quickly generate code snippets for common GIS tasks, such as reading, writing and manipulating geospatial data.

Syntax Assistance: ChatGPT can assist with the syntax of GIS-related Python packages, such as ArcPy, Fiona, or PyQGIS, making it easier for users to write scripts.

Knowledge Sharing: ChatGPT can provide answers to GIS-related questions and explain concepts, helping users to understand the code better and make informed decisions.

Time-saving: Using ChatGPT can save time compared to manually writing code or searching through documentation, allowing users to focus on the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Improved Accuracy: ChatGPT can reduce the likelihood of syntax errors, improving the accuracy of the scripts, and the results they produce.

Drawbacks:

Limited Understanding: ChatGPT can provide code snippets, but it does not have a deep understanding of GIS concepts and data. This means that it may not always provide the most appropriate solution to a given problem.

Dependence on Input: ChatGPT's output is based on the input provided, and it may generate code that is incorrect or inefficient if the input is incorrect or incomplete.

Lack of Context: ChatGPT may not have access to the specific context of a user's project, meaning that it may not always be able to generate code that is suitable for a particular scenario.

No Debugging Capabilities: ChatGPT cannot debug code and may not be able to identify issues with the generated code, leaving it up to the user to test and troubleshoot any problems.

No Customization: ChatGPT provides generic solutions and does not offer customization options. This means that users may need to modify the generated code to fit their specific needs.

<https://medium.com/@moradouasti/the-future-of-gis-with-chatgpt-a9d2588e841a>

GIS Open Source: QGIS-plugins (1)

Проект без названия — QGIS [EkaterinaProfile]

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Reveal Address

★★★★☆ (7) votes

QGIS plugin generated by ChatGPT, to reveal address using reverse geocoding on Nominatim API

AboutDetailsVersions

Version	Experimental	Minimum QGIS version	Downloads	Uploaded by	Date
1.1	yes	3.0.0	170	envirosolutions	11 янв. 2023 г., 01:01 GMT+3
1.0	yes	3.0.0	235	envirosolutions	12 дек. 2022 г., 22:08 GMT+3

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QChatGPT

★★★★★ (3) votes

A plugin integration between QGIS and openai API.

AboutDetailsVersions

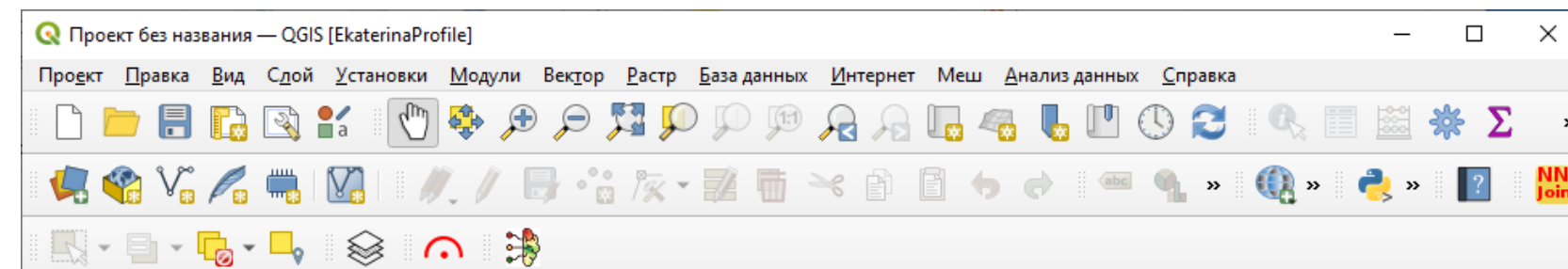
Version	Experimental	Minimum QGIS version	Downloads	Uploaded by	Date
0.3	no	3.0.0	3667	mariosmsk	20 февр. 2023 г., 13:41 GMT+3
0.2	no	3.0.0	536	mariosmsk	18 февр. 2023 г., 21:52 GMT+3
0.1	no	3.0.0	2936	mariosmsk	12 февр. 2023 г., 20:39 GMT+3

https://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/reveal_address_plugin/

<https://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/QChatGPT/>

GIS Open Source: QGIS-plugins (2)

На 1 декабря 2024



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Reveal Address

★★★★☆ (7) votes

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Reveal Address

Plugin ID: 2835

★★★★☆ (9) votes

QGIS plugin generated by ChatGPT, to reveal address using reverse geocoding on Nominatim API

About Details Versions

QGIS plugin generated by ChatGPT, to reveal address using reverse geocoding on Nominatim API

https://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/reveal_address_plugin/



Search results for "chatgpt" (2 items found)



Ruimtelijke Plannen
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Plugin for using Dutch online zoning plans from <https://omgevingswet.overheid.nl/regels-op-de-kaart/>

17 окт. 2024 г. ★★★★★ (25)

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Reveal Address
by ChatGPT & EnviroSolutions S...

QGIS plugin generated by ChatGPT, to reveal address using reverse geocoding on Nominatim API

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Ruimtelijke Plannen

Plugin ID: 1265

Plugin for using Dutch online zoning plans from <https://omgevingswet.overheid.nl/regels-op-de-kaart/>

★★★★★ (25) votes

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AboutDetailsVersions

Plugin for using Dutch online zoning plans from <https://omgevingswet.overheid.nl/regels-op-de-kaart/>. Layer actions are defined to open linked texts in a web browser. This plug-in was developed with the help of ChatGPT and is therefore not as structured as a plug-in normally is. An API Key can be requested at <https://aandeslagmetdeomgevingswet.nl/ontwikkelaarsportaal/formulieren/api-key-aanvragen-0/>



Reveal Address

Plugin ID: 2835

QGIS plugin generated by ChatGPT, to reveal address using reverse geocoding on Nominatim API

★★★★★ (15) votes

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AboutDetailsVersions

Plugin allows user to get to know address for a picked by user point. Plugin works by simply clicking on a point on a map and revealing point location through Nominatim API.

<https://plugins.qgis.org/search/?q=chatgpt>

ChatGPT в настольных ГИС-приложениях

Проприетарные ГИС: ArcGIS

esri | Community | All Communities | ArcGIS Ideas | Community

Home > All Communities > Developers > Python > Python Questions
> anyone using ChatGPT yet?

anyone using ChatGPT yet?

2285 10 12-18-2022 11:30 PM

by BertKraan1
Occasional Contributor III

I'm trying AI ChatGPT, impressive:

can you write a python script to find dependencies in an arcgis webmap

Yes, it is possible to write a Python script to identify the dependencies of an ArcGIS web map. Here is an example of how you might do this using the ArcGIS API for Python:

```
# Import the necessary modules
from arcgis.gis import GIS
from arcgis.mapping import WebMap

# Connect to your ArcGIS Online or ArcGIS Enterprise organization
gis = GIS("https://your_organization.com/arcgis", "username", "password")

# Get the web map by its ID
web_map = WebMap(gis, "your-web-map-id")
```

by MartinPaulMollenhauer 01-27-2023 11:55 AM Post Options ▾

We are just starting to get familiar with the capabilities of Chat GPT in my organization.

An area where the program has been absolutely excellent in is writing legal disclaimers for our various maps and applications. I have also asked the chat bot to write a GIS strategic plan, give recommendations on the best python IDE for GIS, developing a project timeline for migration from arc map to pro, and much much more.

Our first experiment with testing it's python skills will be coming up in a week or 2, when we deploy the script it wrote to scan our enterprise geodatabases and generate and xml metadata files for all of our feature classes. I'm feeling cautiously optimistic on the coding experiment so far. Hopefully we will have good news to report back with.

ai automation chatgpt developers gis python

<https://community.esri.com/t5/python-questions/anyone-using-chatgpt-yet/td-p/1242271>

https://community.esri.com/t5/forums/searchpage/tab/message?advanced=false&allow_punctuation=false&q=chatgpt

Ch(e)atGPT? An Anecdotal Approach on the Impact of ChatGPT on Teaching and Learning GIScience

A Preprint

Petra Stutz, Maximilian Elixhauser, Judith Grubinger-Preiner, Vivienne Linner,
Eva Reibersdorfer-Adelsberger, Christoph Traun, Gudrun Wallentin,
Katharina Wöhs, Thomas Zuberbühler

Department of Geoinformatics-Z_GIS, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

February 6, 2023

Abstract: Natural language processing systems like ChatGPT recently gained enormous attention in the field of higher education. We aim to contribute to this discussion by scrutinising the suitability of current testing methods and potentially necessary shifts in learning objectives in GIScience. This paper presents an anecdotal approach of the impact of ChatGPT on teaching and learning based on a real world use case. It focuses on the results of a fictional student who used ChatGPT for the completion of application development assignments, including coding. The solutions were submitted to the instructor, who assessed the results in a blind experiment. The instructor's feedback and positive grading as well as the AI-plagiarism results were part of our evaluation of the applied testing methods. This triggered a discussion on the adequacy of current learning objectives in geo-application development and the integration of AI into the learning process.

Keywords: GIScience education; coding skills; NLP; chatGPT; learning objectives

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На 02.12.2023

*Master programme for
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Science (UNIGIS MSc)
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Salzburg, Austria*

<https://edarxiv.org/j3m9b/>
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/368796097_CheatGPT_An_Anecdotal_Approach_on_the_Impact_of_ChatGPT_on_Teaching_and_Learning_GIScience

ChatGPT as a mapping assistant: A novel method to enrich maps with generative AI and content derived from street-level photographs

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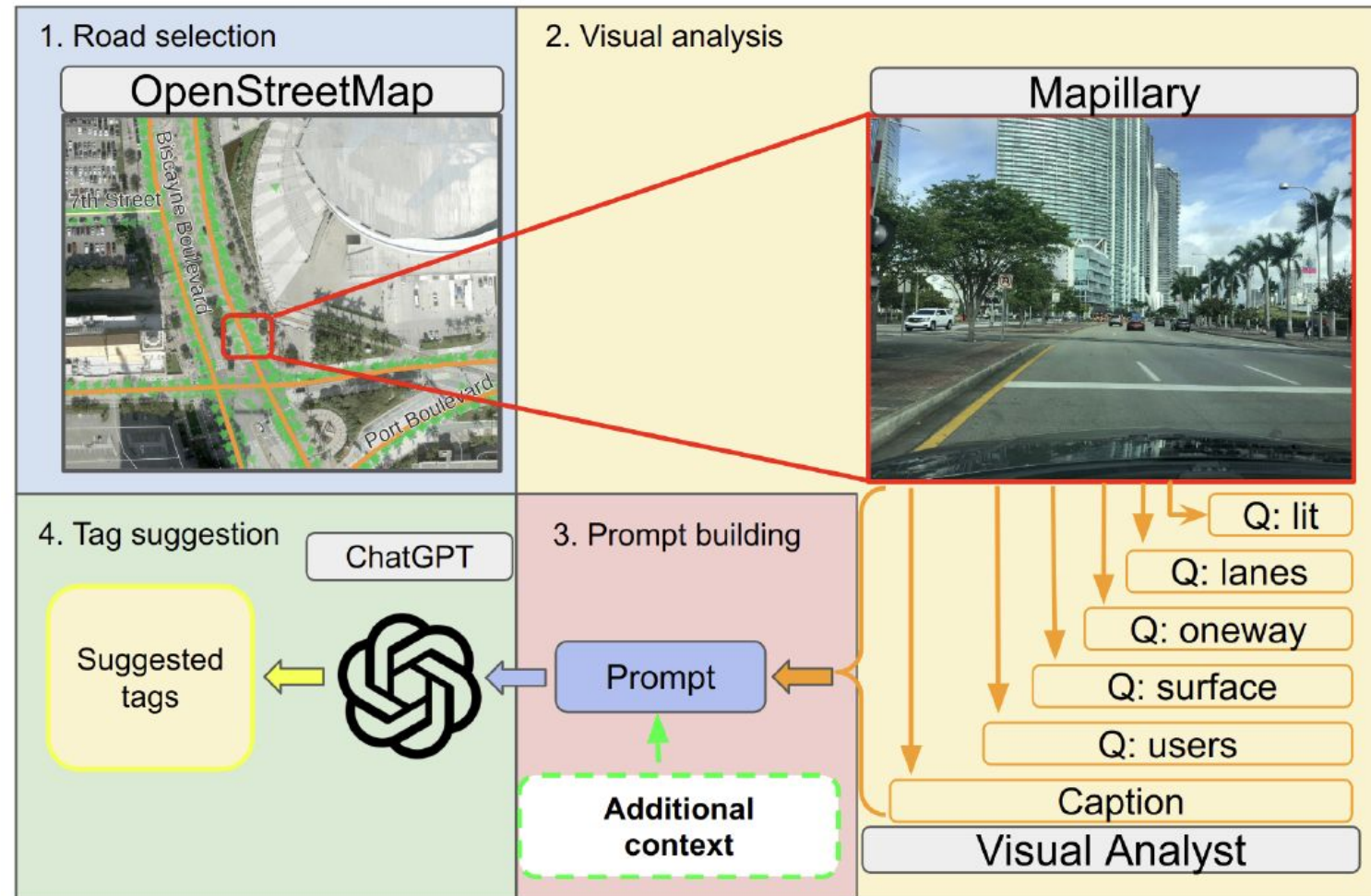
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Abstract. This paper explores the concept of leveraging generative AI as a mapping assistant for enhancing the efficiency of collaborative mapping. We present the results of an experiment that combines multiple sources of volunteered geographic information (VGI) and large language models (LLMs). Three analysts described the content of crowdsourced Mapillary street-level photographs taken along roads in a small test area in Miami, Florida. GPT-3.5-turbo was instructed to suggest the most appropriate tagging for each road in OpenStreetMap (OSM). The study also explores the utilization of BLIP-2, a state-of-the-art multimodal pre-training method as an artificial analyst of street-level photographs in addition to human analysts. Results demonstrate two ways to effectively increase the accuracy of mapping suggestions without modifying the underlying AI models: by (1) providing a more detailed description of source photographs, and (2) combining prompt engineering with additional context (e.g. location and objects detected along a road). The first approach increases the accuracy of the suggestion by up to 29%, and the second one by up to 20%.

Keywords: ChatGPT · OpenStreetMap · Mapillary · LLM · volunteered geographic information · mapping

DOI: 10.25436/E2ZW27

Workflow of using ChatGPT to suggest OSM "highway" tags



Геопространственные навыки ChatGPT (1)

Towards Understanding the Geospatial Skills of ChatGPT

Taking a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Exam

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the performance of ChatGPT, a large language model (LLM), in a geographic information systems (GIS) exam. As LLMs like ChatGPT become increasingly prevalent in various domains, including education, it is important to understand their capabilities and limitations in specialized subject areas such as GIS. Human learning of spatial concepts significantly differs from LLM training methodologies. Therefore, this study aims to assess ChatGPT's performance and ability to grasp geospatial concepts by challenging it with a real GIS exam. By analyzing ChatGPT's responses and evaluating its understanding of GIS principles, we gain insights into the potential applications and challenges of LLMs in spatially-oriented fields. We conduct our evaluation with two models, GPT-3.5 and GPT-4, to understand whether general improvements of an LLM translate to improvements in answering questions related to the spatial domain. We find that both GPT variants can pass a balanced, introductory GIS exam, scoring 63.3% (GPT-3.5) and 88.3% (GPT-4), which correspond to grades D and B+ respectively in standard US letter grading scale. In addition, we also identify specific questions and topics where the LLMs struggle to grasp spatial concepts, highlighting the challenges in teaching such topics to these models. Finally, we assess ChatGPT's performance in specific aspects of GIS, including spatial analysis, basic concepts of mapping, and data management. This granular analysis provides further insights into the strengths and weaknesses of ChatGPT's GIS literacy. This research contributes to the ongoing dialogue on the integration of AI models in education and can provide guidance for educators, researchers, and practitioners seeking to leverage LLMs in GIS. By focusing on specific questions or concepts that pose difficulties for the LLM, this study addresses the nuances of teaching spatial concepts to AI models and offers potential avenues for improvement in spatial literacy within future iterations of LLMs.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Social and professional topics**; • **Human-centered computing** → **Interaction paradigms**; **Natural language interfaces**; • **Applied computing** → **Education**;

KEYWORDS

GIS, education, ChatGPT, Large Language Models, Generative AI, geospatial, foundation model

ACM Reference Format:

Peter Mooney, Wencong Cui, Boyuan Guan, and Levente Juhász. 2023. Towards Understanding the Geospatial Skills of ChatGPT: Taking a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Exam. In *6th ACM SIGSPATIAL International Workshop on AI for Geographic Knowledge Discovery (GeoAI '23)*, November 13, 2023, Hamburg, Germany. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 10 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3615886.3627745>

ChatGPT GIS Analysis Tutorial - Part 1 - YouTube

[youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...) > watch



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Не найдено: геоинформатике

Performance of the two models on the exam dataset based on two evaluation methods (n=60)

	GPT-3.5	GPT-4
	n (%)	n (%)
Correct	38 (63.3)	53 (88.3)
Incorrect	22 (36.7)	7 (11.7)
Letter grade	D	B+

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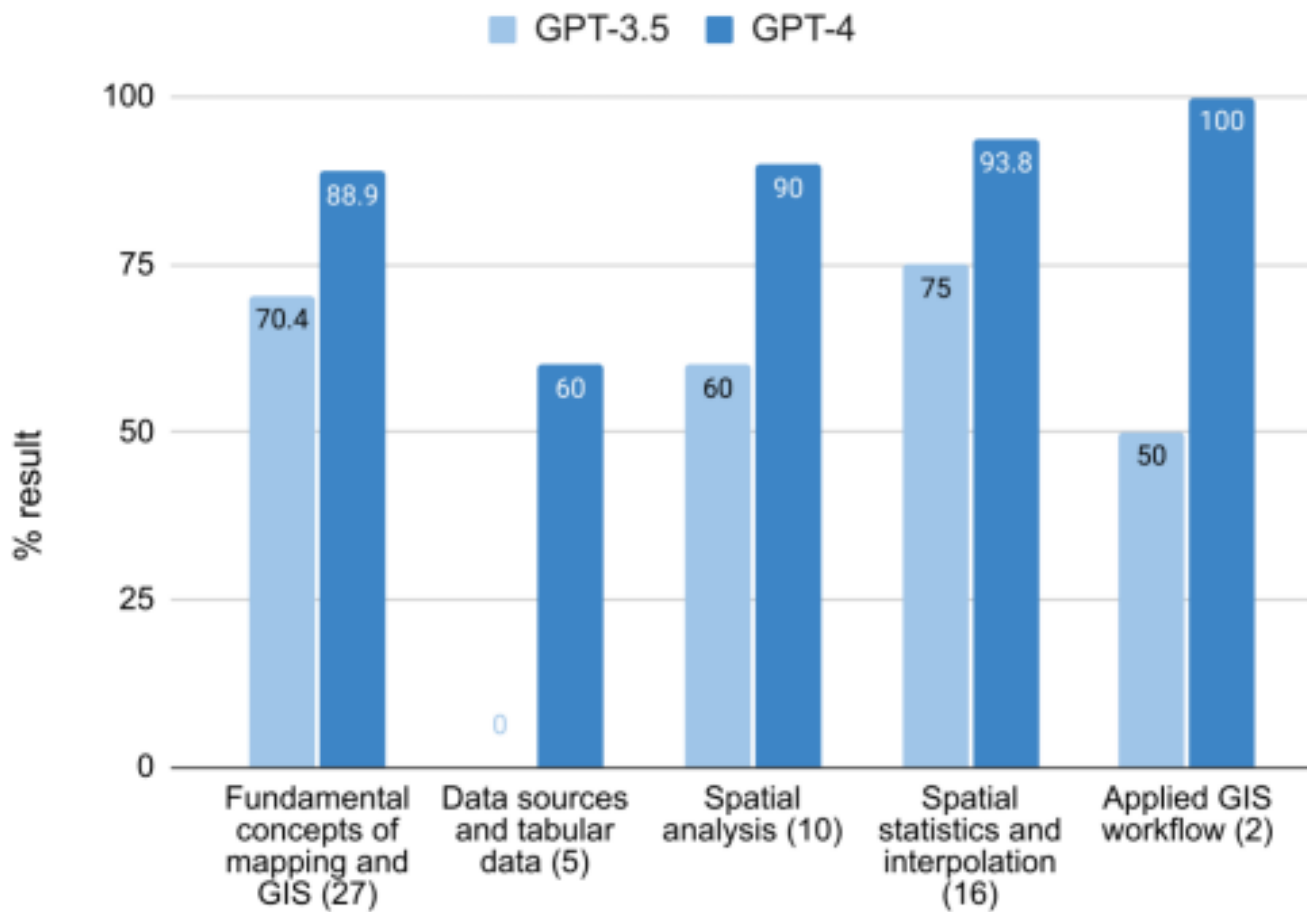
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• Social and professional topics; • Human-centered computing → Interaction paradigms; Natural language interfaces; • Applied computing → Education;

Геопространственные навыки ChatGPT (3)

Performance of the two models in specific GIS topic areas. While GPT-3.5's answers to questions in the Data sources and tabular data topic were never entirely correct, it would have achieved 26.6% if awarded fractional points for partially correct answers.

The number of questions in a topic is provided in parentheses after the topic label.



Towards Understanding the Geospatial Skills of ChatGPT

Taking a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Exam

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ChatGPT для создания наборов данных машинного обучения

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ МОДЕЛИ CHATGPT В ЗАДАЧЕ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ ИНФОРМАТИВНОГО И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИ СВЯЗАННОГО НАБОРА ДАННЫХ ДЛЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ МАШИННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ

ВОРОНКИН Р.А.¹, ДИЧЕНКО Д.А.¹

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Тип: статья в сборнике трудов конференции Язык: русский Год издания: 2023

Страницы: 108-111

ИСТОЧНИК:

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СИСТЕМ И СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ
Сборник материалов Всероссийской научно-технической конференции. Ставрополь, 2023
Издательство: Северо-Кавказский федеральный университет

КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ:

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СИСТЕМ И СЕТЕЙ СВЯЗИ
Ставрополь, 10–20 ноября 2023 года
Организаторы: Северо-Кавказский федеральный университет
Российское научно-техническое общество радиотехники, электроники и связи им. А.С. Попова

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:

ВЫБОРКА, СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИ СВЯЗАННЫЙ НАБОР ДАННЫХ, РЕЛЕВАНТНЫЙ НАБОР ДАННЫХ, CHATGPT, МАШИННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ, SAMPLING, SEMANTICALLY RELATED DATA SET, RELEVANT DATA SET, MACHINE LEARNING

Постановка задачи: проблема заключается в отсутствии адекватных аналитических моделей, способных точно описывать особенности генерации информативного и семантически связанного набора данных, который в дальнейшем можно использовать в области машинного обучения с использованием модели ChatGPT. Цель работы: исследование и оценка возможности использования модели ChatGPT в качестве инструмента для генерации релевантного и семантически связанного набора данных. Используемые методы: генерация информативного текста. Новизна: впервые была использована модель ChatGPT для генерации информативного и семантически связанного набора данных для дальнейшего использования в области машинного обучения.

Результат: разработан релевантный и семантически связанный набор данных, который в дальнейшем можно будет использовать в задачах машинного обучения, с помощью модели ChatGPT. Практическая значимость: полученные результаты позволят улучшить процесс создания и разметки данных, сократить необходимость вручную выполнять эти задачи, а также расширить доступность качественных данных для обучения моделей.

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ChatGPT в публикациях по геоинформатике (русские электронные библиотеки)

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2	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ БОЛЬШИХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ МОДЕЛЕЙ В ГЕОИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯХ Колесников А.А. Известия высших учебных заведений. Геодезия и аэрофотосъемка. 2024. Т. 68. № 1. С. 33-43.	0
3	CHATGPT В ПРИКЛАДНЫХ ГИС-ПРОЕКТАХ Подольская Е.С. В книге: Пространственные данные: наука и технологии 2024. Тезисы докладов научной конференции МИИГАиК. Москва, 2024. С. 23-24.	0
4	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМ ГЕНЕРАЦИИ КОНТЕНТА В ЦИФРОВОЙ КАРТОГРАФИИ Комиссарова Е.В., Кикин П.М., Колесников А.А. Фундаментальные и прикладные вопросы горных наук. 2024. Т. 11. № 4. С. 95-101.	0
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- ChatGPT – современный инструмент для повышения производительности труда;
- В геоинформатике у ChatGPT уже есть определенное место помощника в решении задач ГИС-специалиста;
- Современный ChatGPT не заменяет полностью ГИС-специалиста в его работе.

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- <https://chat.openai.com/chat>
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Ваши вопросы



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This book is a guide for anyone and everyone interested in leveraging the transformative potential of ChatGPT, including its underlying formulas, modules, and applications.