

The purpose of preference ranking is to read two different model responses to a user prompt, select which is better, and explain why. I created an example here, with all parts written by me. Typically there would be different aspects of the responses to rate as well, such as how accurate they are. The important skills here are analyzing what the user's goal is, what the overall project instructions are, and pointing out the most salient aspects of each response in regard to those two aspects.

**Prompt:** I'm looking for more information on how to build my own PC. Can you explain the different parts?

### **Response 1:**

Certainly! Building your own PC can be an exciting adventure, and it can save you money compared to buying a prebuilt PC as well. Here's what you need to know:

A computer is made of different parts, namely the case or tower, the RAM, the CPU, the hard drive, the power supply (PSU), the motherboard, and sometimes a few other parts such as the graphics card as well. All of the pieces fit onto the motherboard, which is placed inside the computer case. Let's focus on each part individually:

- **Case:** The case, or tower, is the shell of your computer and protects it from dirt or dust getting in. These are also where most of the fans in a computer are. You should consider what form factor you want: ATX and micro ATX are the most common form factors. Make sure your other components can fit in the case you purchase, especially your motherboard as well as your graphics card if you purchase one.
- **RAM:** Random Access Memory, or RAM, is like your computer's short-term memory that loses data without constant power. The more applications you run and the more complex they are, the more RAM you will need.
- **CPU:** The Central Processing Unit, or CPU, is responsible for a large portion of how fast a computer feels, outside of graphics-intensive programs or when a program is first starting up. Having a weak CPU can make your entire computer feel sluggish.
- **Hard Drive:** The hard drive of a computer is where it stores information long-term. There are two types of hard drives, and technically the term hard drive only applies to the older kind but is frequently used to describe both informally. Solid-state drives, or SSDs, are much faster than traditional hard drives but may also be more expensive.
- **Power Supply:** The power supply, or PSU, is what powers your computer. It is important to have a power supply that is large enough to support your computer. This is

an area that you should avoid going cheap on; a bad power supply can damage an entire computer.

- **Motherboard:** The motherboard is what all of the different components of a computer plug into. Be sure to check that all of your components are actually compatible with your motherboard, as standards vary.
- **Graphics Card (usually optional):** The graphics card, or GPU, is specifically designed to increase your computer's performance in graphic-intensive programs, such as video games. Not all systems come with a dedicated graphics card, as they cost extra money and take up more space within a case. If you do not need a graphics card, be sure to check that your CPU has integrated graphics, as not all have it. Integrated graphics are weaker than a dedicated graphics card, but are generally still enough to power a monitor, watch videos and play older video games on low graphics settings.

The exact parts that you should purchase depend on your budget, current prices, and personal preference. It also depends on what you will be using your computer for. A computer that can play the newest games on the highest settings will be more expensive than one that is only used for web browsing. Be sure to research reviews of each part before buying. Can I help you with anything else?

## Response 2:

The parts of a computer are:

- CPU
- PSU
- Case
- RAM
- Motherboard
- Hard Drive
- GPU

For the CPU, choose between Intel or AMD. The better pick will depend on your budget, but look for a CPU with at least 6 cores. You should also look for a PSU that has at least 600W. Consider buying a hard drive with 2TB or more to future-proof it. The motherboard depends on your other components, especially the CPU, so ensure that they are compatible. Get at least 16GB of RAM, or 32GB if you can afford it. The case is your preference, as long as it is large enough for all of your parts to fit. For a GPU, your choices are Nvidia or AMD. Either choice is fine in the low to mid range, but Nvidia is better at the high end. There's also peripherals, such as a monitor, mouse, and keyboard.

## Justification:

Response 1 is much better than Response 2. It understands that the user is not looking for product recommendations, but rather, basic information about the parts of a computer. Response 2 lists the parts but offers no explanation, fails to define the acronyms, and does not mention that a graphics card is optional. Response 1 also has a friendlier tone with the user. Response 2 gives some useful information if the user was seeking to build a gaming machine, which they may be, but this should not be assumed. Response 2 does mention peripherals, which are a bit ancillary to the prompt, and the response does not elaborate deeply here, but for some users this information may be somewhat helpful.