BASIC ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TERMS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) involves computer systems imitating human intelligence for tasks, such as problem-solving, learning, and natural language understanding. Remember, AI lacks independent thought and reasoning. Humans feed data into AI as well as create the algorithms and instructions that define the system's inputs, outputs, and data processing.

AI Bias often originates from biased training data that is fed into the system. To ensure AI systems are accurate and impartial, both the training data and AI outputs must be regularly reviewed for bias.

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) is a form of AI capable of crafting diverse data, including images, videos, audio, text, and 3D models. It achieves this by studying patterns in existing data and leveraging that understanding to produce novel and distinctive results.

Hallucinations occur when AI produces inaccurate results, such as creating content, resources, and references. This may be due to incomplete or biased data, the use of repeated inaccurate data, a request to complete a task that is too complex, and/or the failure to generalize.

Large Language Model (LLM) is an AI variant trained on extensive data sets. Its primary function is to create text that mirrors human composition, and it excels in tasks such as language translation.

Prompting, in the context of AI, is the act of feeding specific text inputs to steer the subsequent outputs and requires expertise for optimal results.

Source:
OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT (September 25 Version) [Large language model]. https://chat.openai.com