



AI Fundamentals

Agenda

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AI Hierarchy

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ML, NLP, GenAI

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LLM, CNN, RNN

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AI Development

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AI Data



AI Hierarchy



AI Hierarchy

Overview

- **Artificial Intelligence:** Creating systems that can mimic human intelligence. (Turing Test)
 - General Intelligence – creating something that can learn like a person does.
 - Cognitive Function – simulate reasoning, problem-solving, or creativity.

AI covers a broad scope, including anything that fits into simulating thinking.

AI Hierarchy

Applications

- **Machine Learning**: A specific approach to developing AI that focuses on using data and algorithms to allow computers to learn from experience and improve their performance on a task.
- **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**: The interaction between computers and human language.
- **Computer Vision**: Teaching computers to “see” and interpret images or videos.
- **Robotics**: Creating autonomous physical systems to perform a task.

AI Hierarchy

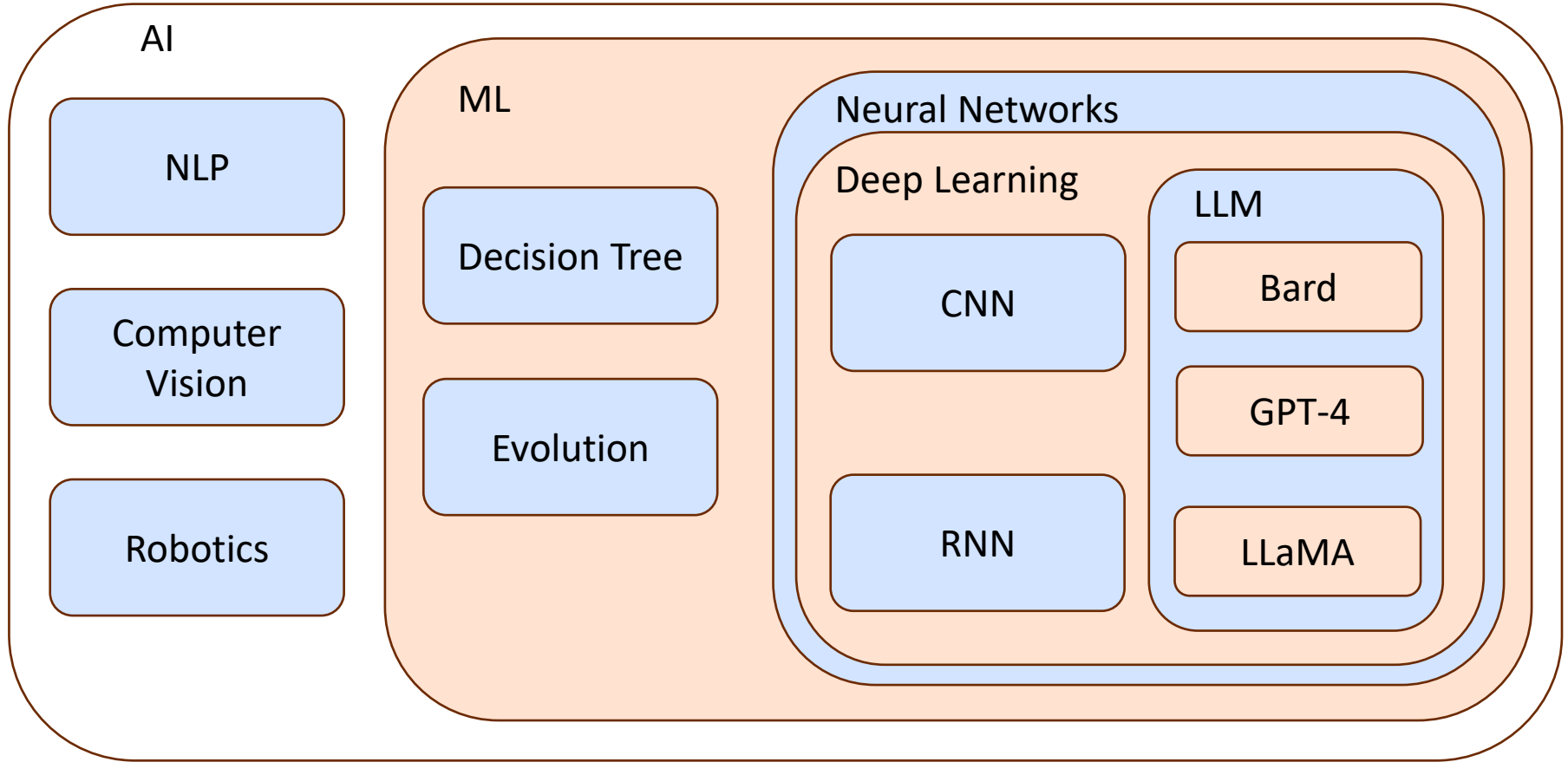
Architectures

- **Neural Network / Deep Learning:** Use a series of layered nodes to analyze data and made decisions.
- **Decision Tree:** A tree like model that is based on predetermined questions.
- **Evolutionary Algorithms:** Replicating natural selection by running many simulations, and choosing the best results of the first test to be the basis (parents) of the next generation of simulations.

AI Hierarchy

Models

- **Large Language Models (LLM)**: Based on MASSIVE amounts of data (thus the LARGE), built on Deep Learning architecture with complex connections between nodes/neurons enabling the creation of highly sophisticated text. Versatile enough to generate, translate, summarize, or answer questions about text.
- **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)**: Focused on image recognition or object detection, CNNs use filters to determine the edges of an object in an image, eventually determining the outline or relative dimensions of a subject.
- **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)**: Intended to work with sequential data, like text, time-series, or spoken language. RNNs incorporate a “short-term memory” to their execution, reinforcing the importance of time. The more recent an item is, the more important it is to the current item.



Thank You!