

AI Lingo Glossary

AI (Artificial Intelligence): Machines that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence.

Bias: Unfair tendencies in the AI caused by biased or unbalanced training data.

Context Window: The limit to how much text an AI model can 'remember' in a single interaction.

Deep Learning: Using many layers in a Neural Network to improve accuracy.

Hallucination: When an AI makes up information that sounds real but isn't true.

Inference: When the trained model is used to make a prediction or answer a question.

Inference Cost: The cost of using a model to generate responses, usually based on how much text is processed.

LLM (Large Language Model): A type of AI trained on tons of text to understand and generate human-like language.

Loss Function: A way to measure how far off the model's prediction was from the correct answer.

Model: A trained computer program that makes decisions or predictions based on data.

Neural Network: A computer system modeled loosely on how the brain works, made of layers of 'neurons.'

Open Source: AI models or tools that are publicly shared and can be used or modified by anyone.

Optimization: The process of fine-tuning the model to make it better at its task.

Parameters (Weights): Internal settings in the model that get adjusted during training to reduce mistakes.

Prompt: A question or instruction given to the AI model to get a response.

Reinforcement Learning: A method where an AI learns by trial and error and gets rewards for good choices.

Supervised Learning: A learning method where the model learns from labeled examples (with the right answers).

Token: A small piece of text (like a word or part of a word) that AI models use to process language. Approximately 4 English language characters= 1 token.

Training Data: The examples an AI model studies to learn patterns and behaviors.

Unsupervised Learning: A method where the model finds patterns in data without being told what the correct answers are.