Term	Definition
Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)	Highly autonomous systems with cognitive abilities surpassing humans acro diverse tasks. Unlike specialized AI, AGI aims for broad, human-like intellige posing technical and ethical challenges in its development and implementati
AI Generated Content (AIGC)	Digital content, such as text, images, or videos, created by artificial intelliger systems. This content is generated autonomously by algorithms, demonstra capability of AI to produce creative and information-rich materials.
Algorithm	A step-by-step procedure or set of rules followed to solve a specific problem context of AI, algorithms define the logic and operations used to train model predictions, or solve other tasks.
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	The branch of computer science that deals with the creation and developme intelligent machines that can perform tasks that typically require human intel
Computer Vision	The field of AI that focuses on enabling computers to understand and interp visual information from images or videos. Computer vision techniques are u various applications like object detection, image recognition, and facial reco
Copilot	A system or tool that collaborates with human users, assisting and enhancin tasks. It works alongside individuals, providing support and augmenting thei capabilities in various activities.
Data Preprocessing	The process of preparing and cleaning raw data before feeding it into a mac learning algorithm. It may involve steps like data cleaning, normalization, fea scaling, and handling missing values.
Deep Learning	A subfield of machine learning that uses artificial neural networks with multip layers to learn and represent complex patterns in data. Deep learning has b particularly successful in image and speech recognition tasks.
Feature Extraction	The process of identifying and transforming raw data into a collection of info variables about the data that can be used as input to a machine learning alg (e.g., credit card limit, age, years of experience, etc.). It involves selecting o creating relevant information that best captures the characteristics of the da
Generative AI	A category of artificial intelligence capable of generating new content such a images, or other media in response to prompts.

Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT)	An advanced natural language processing model. Using transformer archite it's pre-trained on vast datasets, allowing it to generate coherent and contex relevant text. GPT is known for its versatility in various language tasks.
Hallucination	Instances where a model generates inaccurate or fictional outputs that do n with reality. It signifies the model producing erroneous or nonsensical inform often due to overfitting or lack of training data.
Large Language Model (LLM)	A powerful artificial intelligence system designed for natural language proce tasks. It utilizes extensive pre-training on diverse datasets, enabling it to understand, generate, and manipulate human-like text across various applic such as chatbots or language translation.
Machine Learning (ML)	A component of AI that focuses on the development of algorithms and mode enable computers to learn from and make predictions or decisions based or without being explicitly programmed.
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	The branch of AI that focuses on the interaction between computers and hu language. It involves tasks such as language understanding, language gene sentiment analysis, and machine translation.
Neural Network	A computational model inspired by the structure and functioning of the huma It consists of interconnected nodes (neurons) organized in layers, with each performing a simple computation and passing the result to other nodes.

Overfitting	A phenomenon in machine learning where a model becomes too specialized training data and performs poorly on new, unseen data. Overfitting occurs w model learns noise or irrelevant patterns in the training data.
Prompt	The input or query provided to a language model or system, guiding it to ger specific output. It serves as an instruction or request to elicit desired informa responses from the AI.
Reinforcement Learning	A type of machine learning where an agent learns to make decisions or take in an environment to maximize a reward signal. The agent receives feedbac form of rewards or penalties based on its actions, enabling it to learn throug and error.
Supervised Learning	A type of machine learning where the training data includes labeled example meaning each input is associated with a corresponding target output. The m learns to map inputs to outputs based on these labeled examples.

Training Data	The data used to train an AI system or machine learning model. It consists o examples paired with the desired output or target. The model learns to gene from the training data and make predictions or decisions on new, unseen da
Underfitting	The opposite of overfitting, underfitting occurs when a model is too simple o the capacity to capture the underlying patterns in the data. It performs poorly only on the training data but also on new data.
Unsupervised Learning	A type of machine learning where the training data does not have labeled ex The model learns to find patterns, structures, or representations in the data specific guidance.