



TOP AI ALGORITHMS EXPLAINED TO KIDS



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Linear Regression



Imagine you're saving allowance money to buy a toy. Linear regression is like guessing how many weeks of saving will get you there, based on the past.

Decision Trees



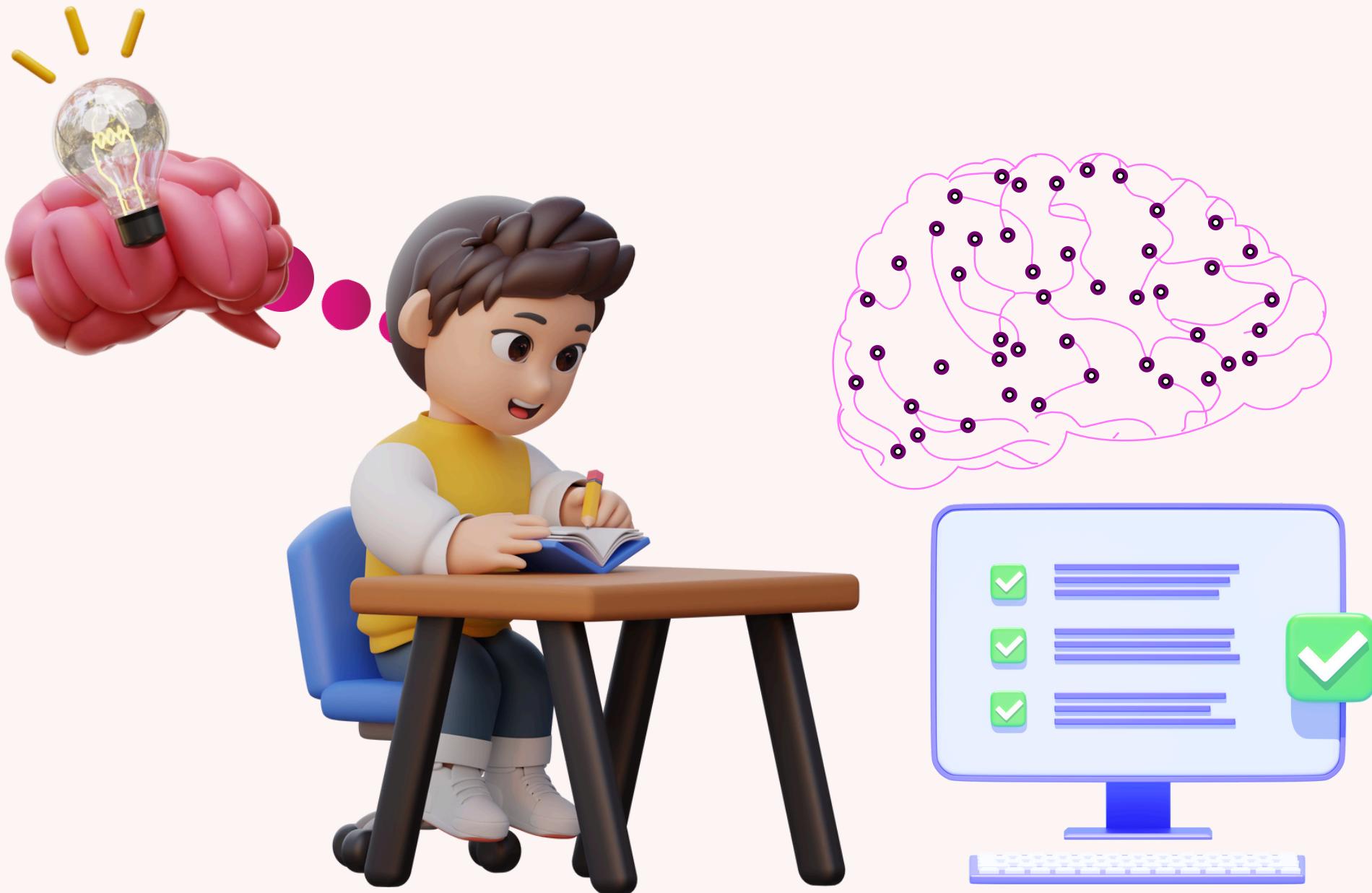
Think of making a decision, like choosing what to wear based on the weather. A decision tree helps computers make choices by asking a series of "yes or no" questions.

K-Means Clustering



It's like sorting your toys into groups without being told the categories. The algorithm finds toys that are alike and puts them together.

Neural Networks



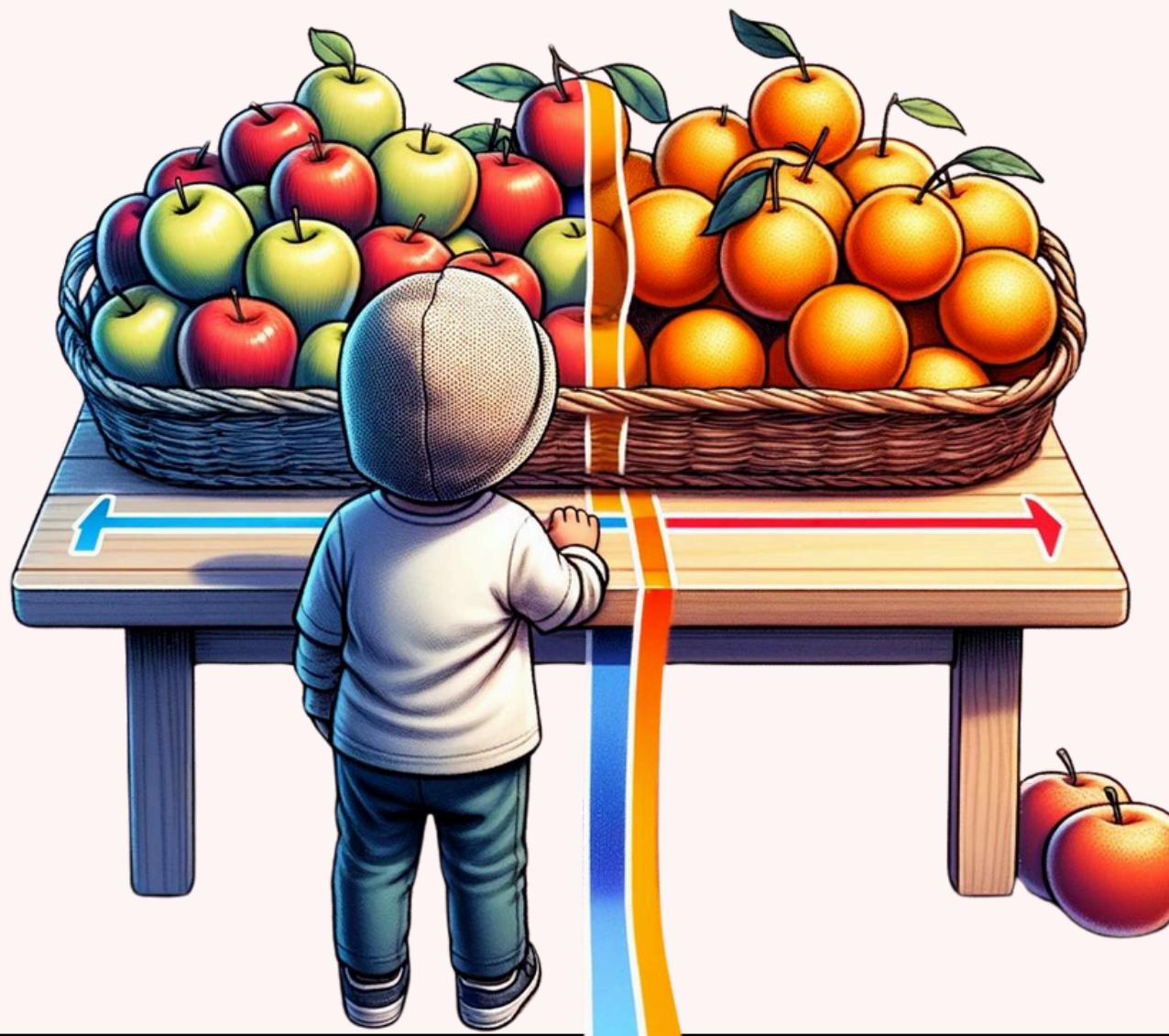
Your brain has lots of cells working together to help you learn. Neural networks are computer versions, helping machines learn from examples.

Naive Bayes



If you guess the flavor of a candy by its color, you're making a prediction based on what you know. Naive Bayes does this with math, predicting outcomes based on past information.

Support Vector Machines (SVM)



Think of separating apples and oranges in a basket by drawing the straightest line possible. SVM helps find that perfect line to tell them apart.

Random Forests



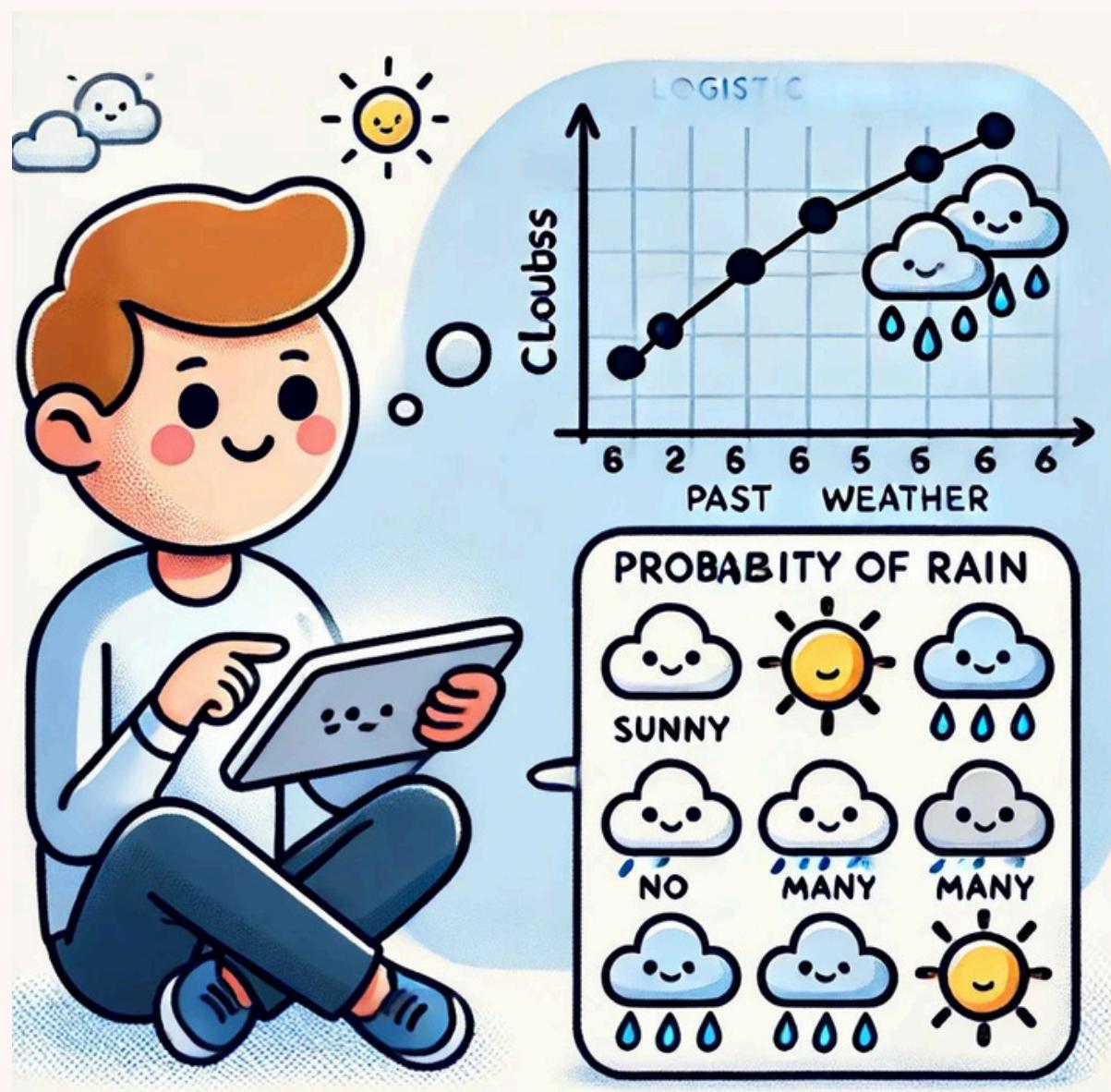
Think of asking many friends for advice and combining their answers. Random forests ask multiple decision trees and use the most popular answer.

Gradient Boosting



Imagine getting better at a video game by fixing small mistakes each time you play. Gradient boosting improves predictions by learning from past errors in small steps.

Logistic Regression



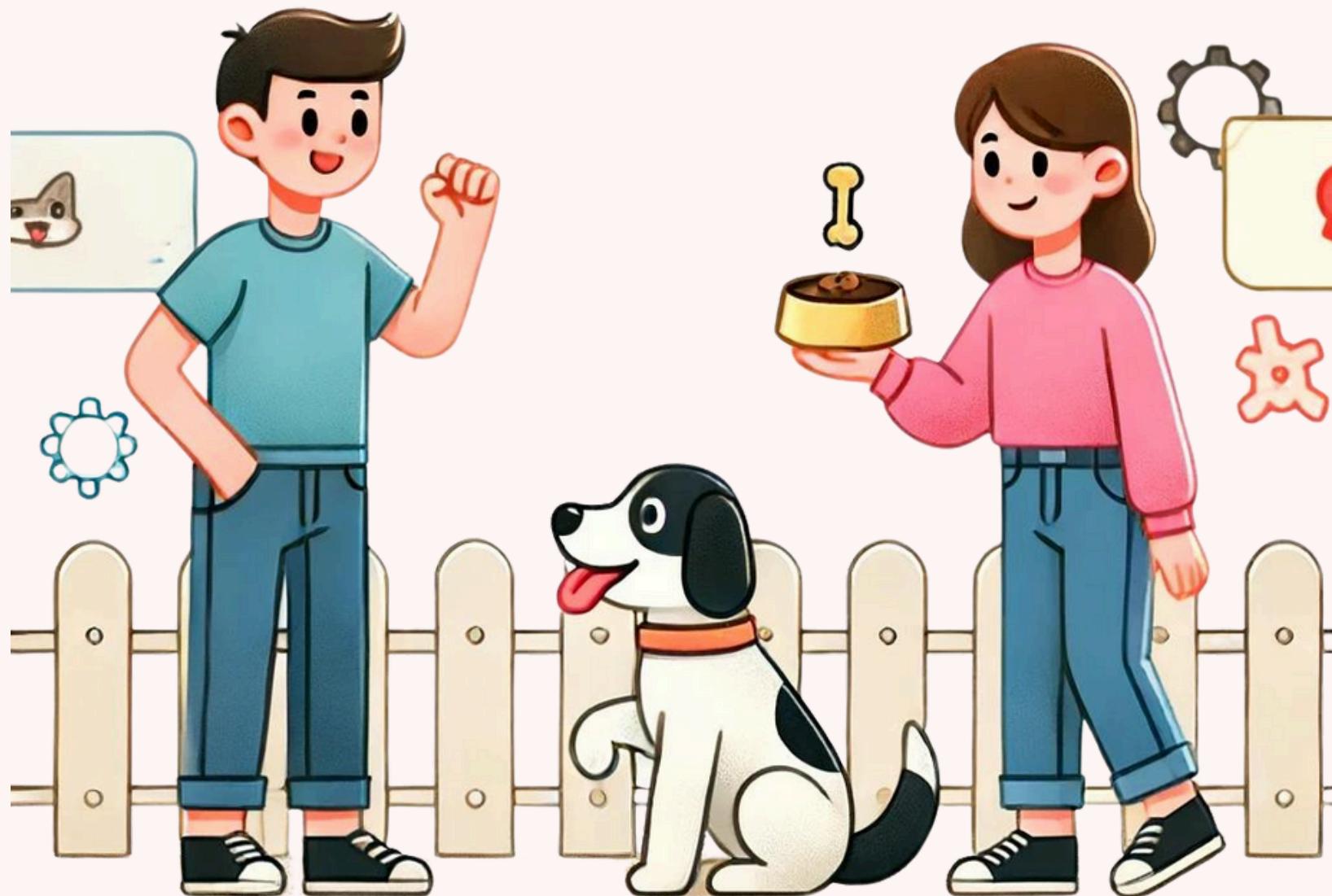
Imagine you are deciding if it will rain or not based on clouds. Logistic regression helps in predicting yes/no outcomes using past data.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



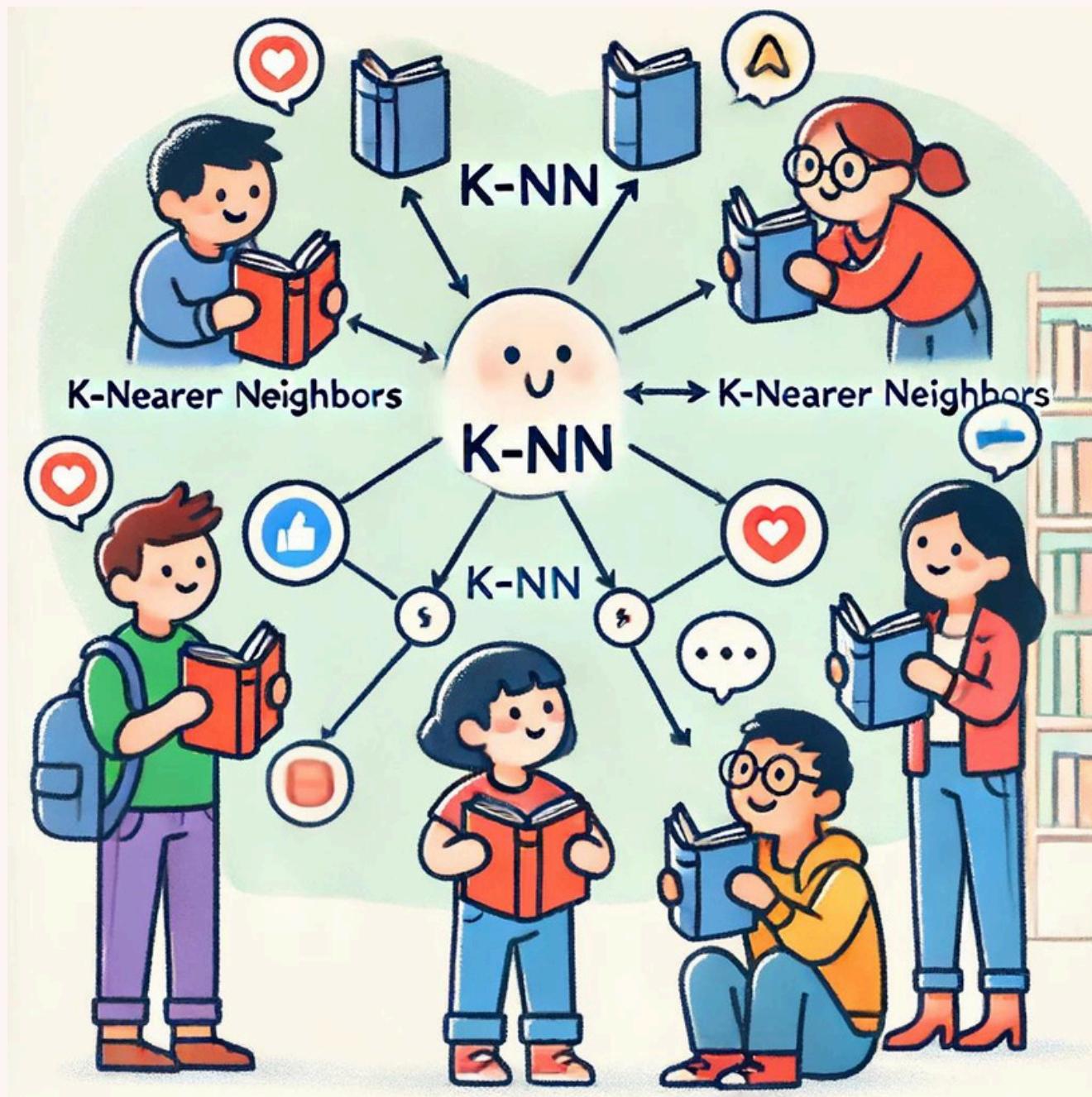
Think of PCA as packing a suitcase. You have lots of clothes (data) and PCA helps you fit the most important pieces into a small space.

Reinforcement Learning



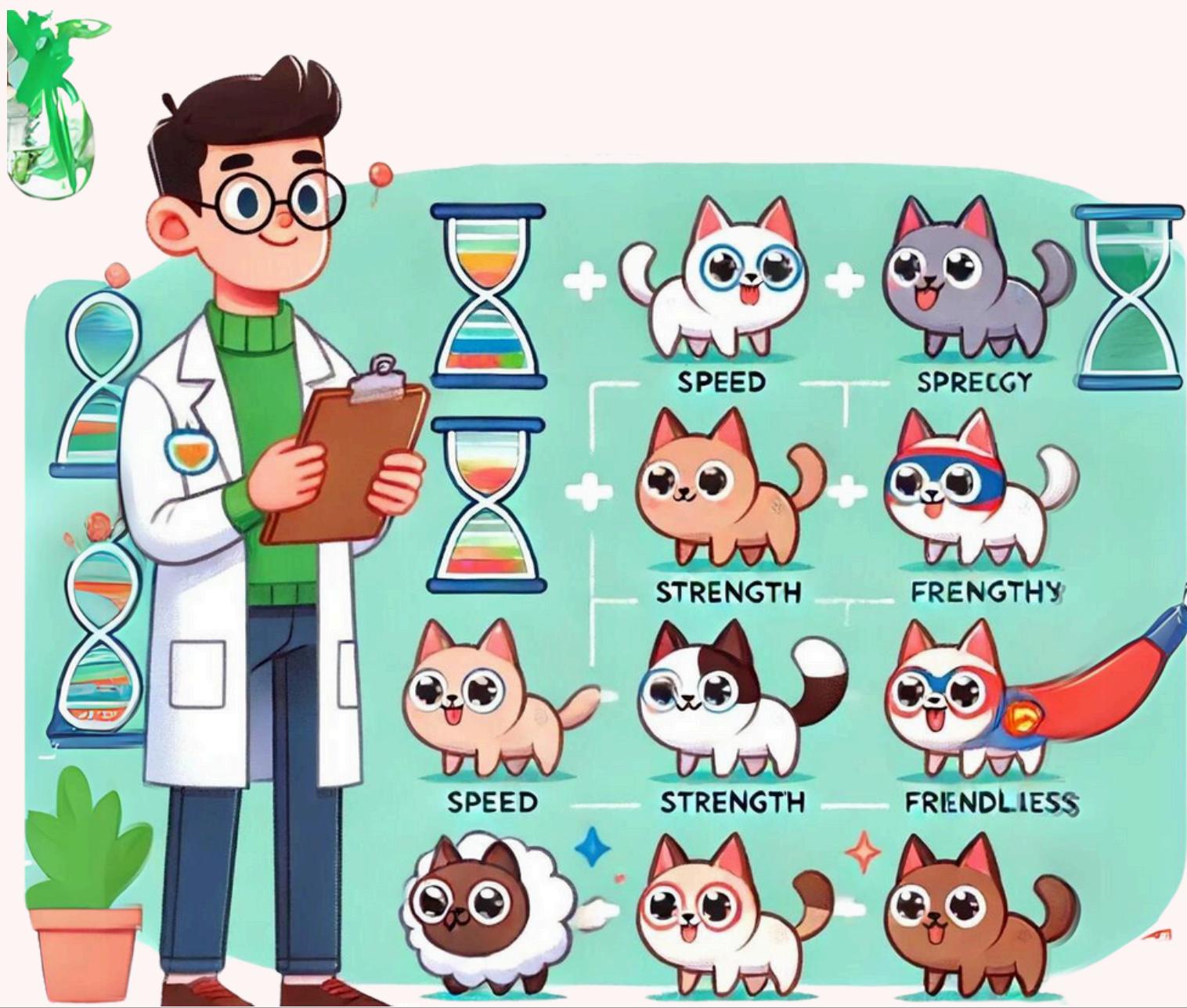
Imagine training a dog with treats.
Reinforcement learning helps computers
learn by rewarding them for good actions
and correcting mistakes.

k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN)



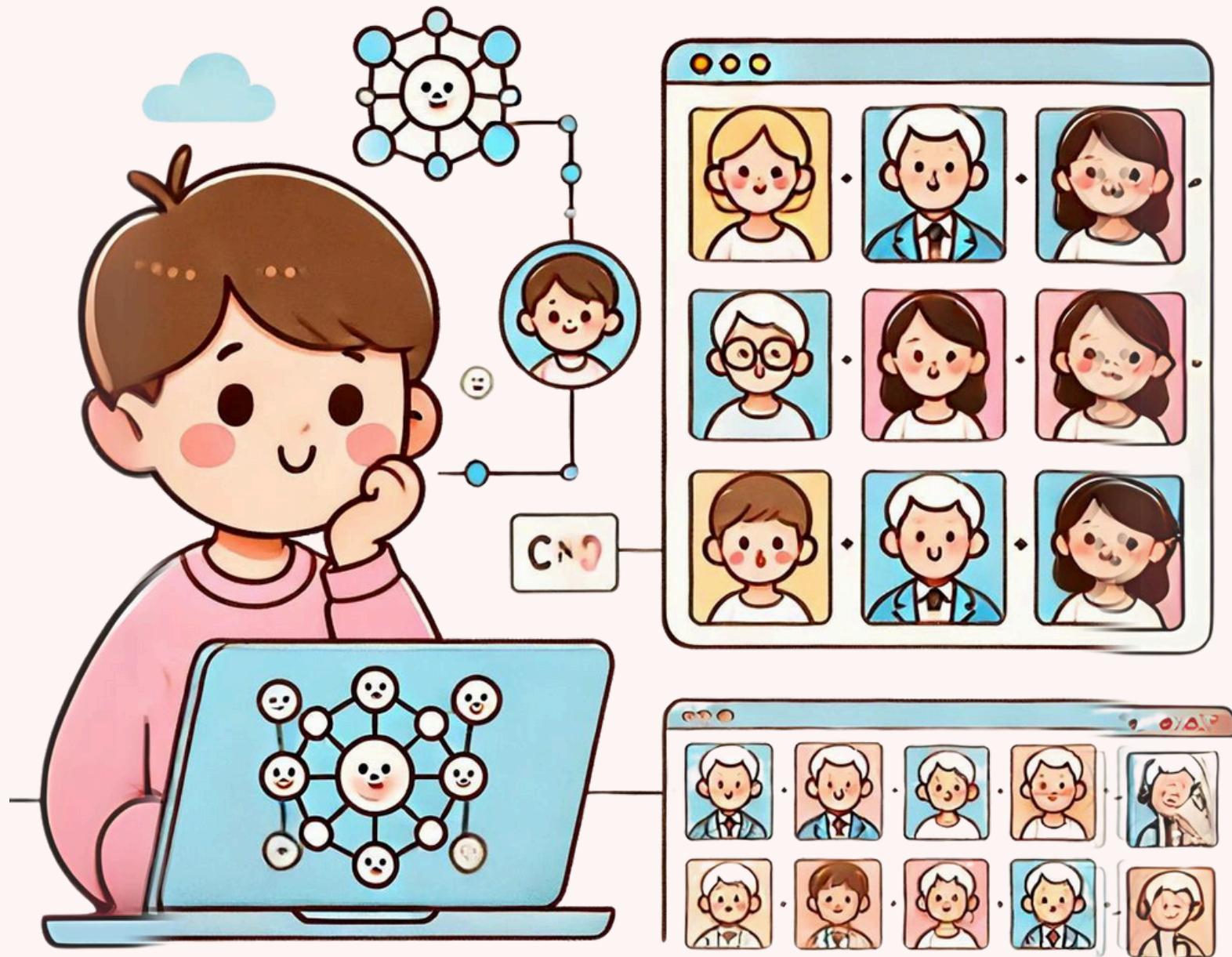
It's like finding your favorite book by asking friends for recommendations. k-NN finds the closest neighbors to make predictions.

Genetic Algorithms



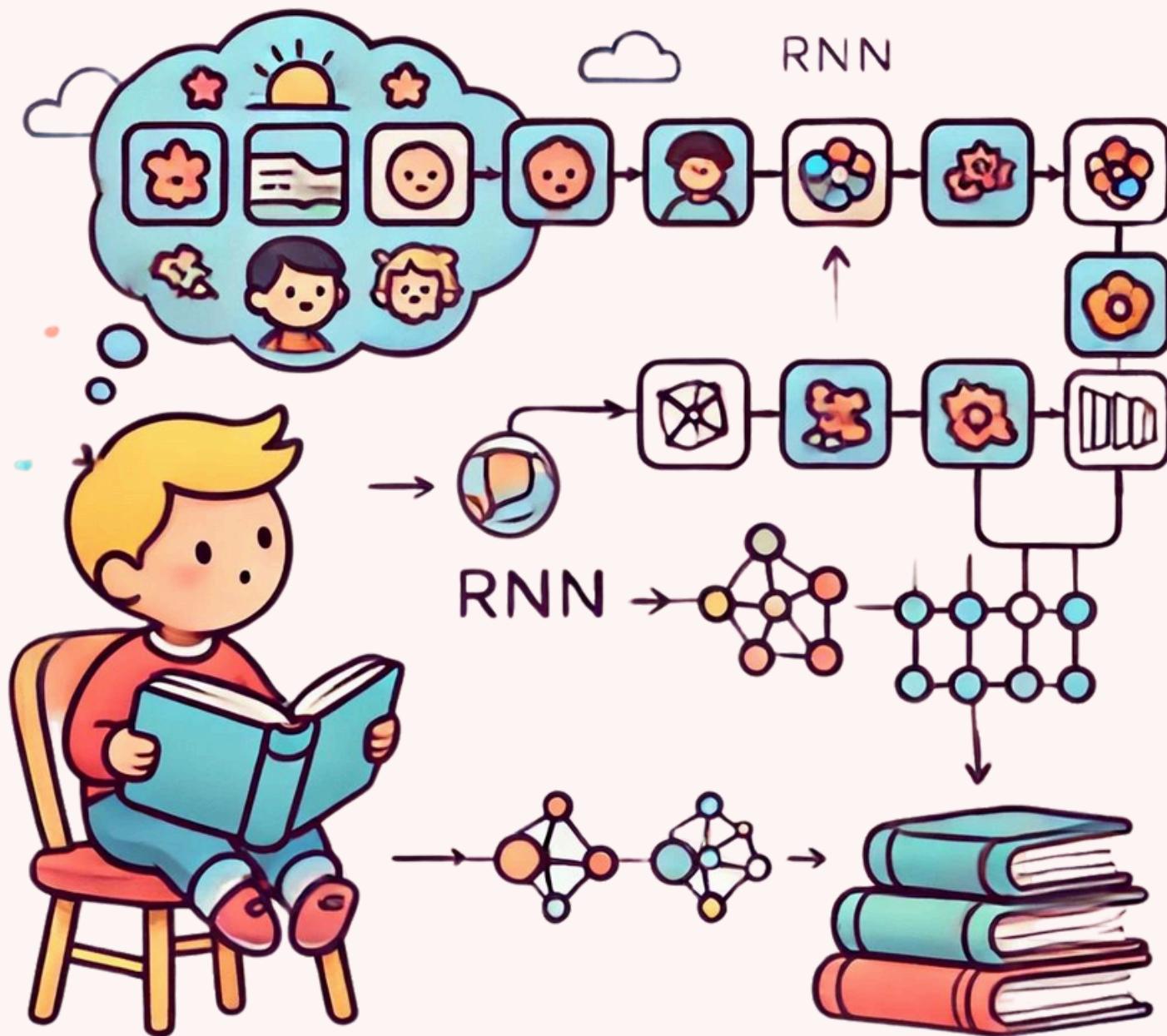
Think of creating a super pet by mixing the best traits of different pets. Genetic algorithms evolve solutions by combining the best options over time.

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)



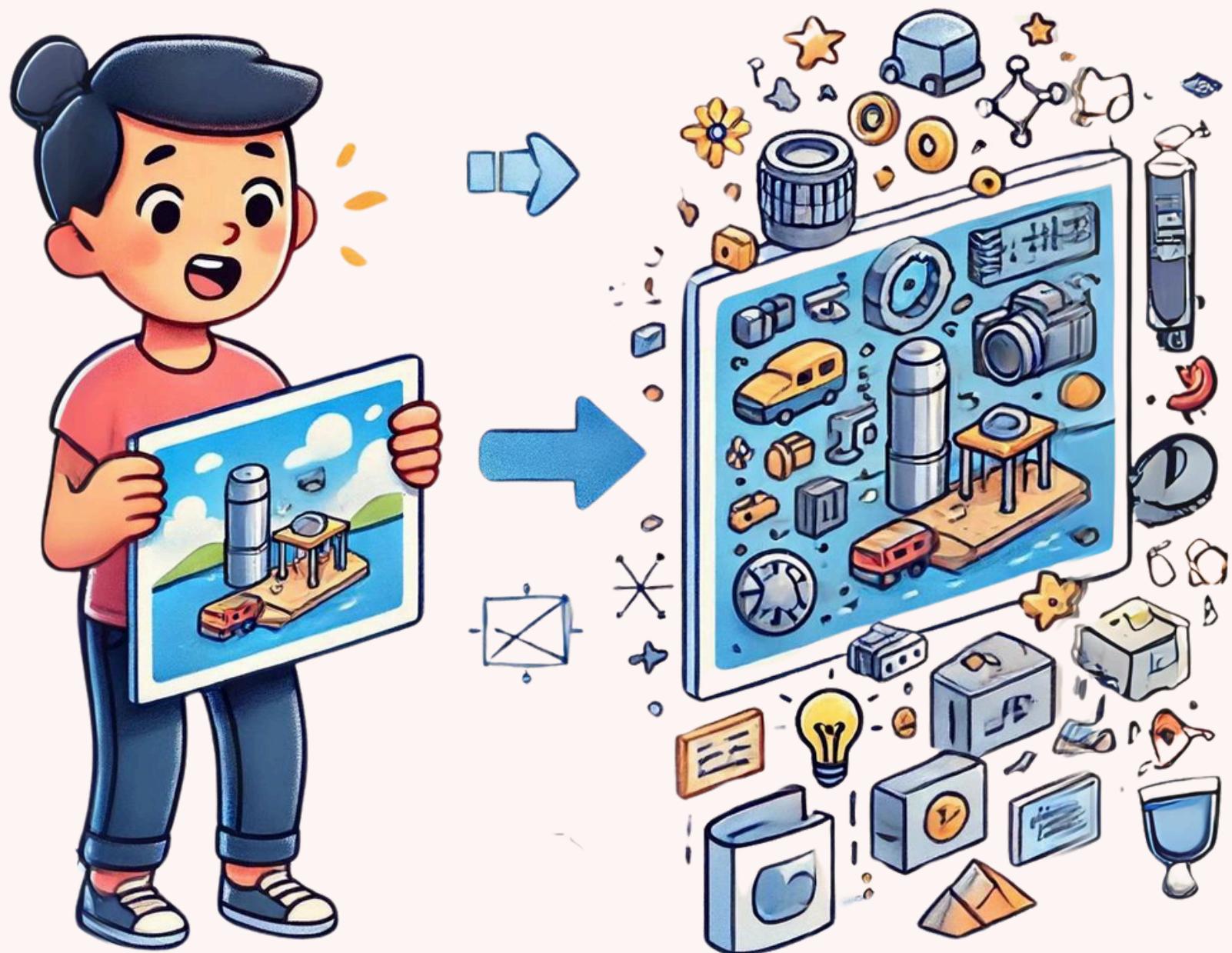
Imagine your brain recognizing faces in photos. CNNs are specialized neural networks that help computers see and understand images.

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)



Think of remembering a story by recalling previous sentences. RNNs help computers understand sequences, like text or time-series data.

Autoencoders



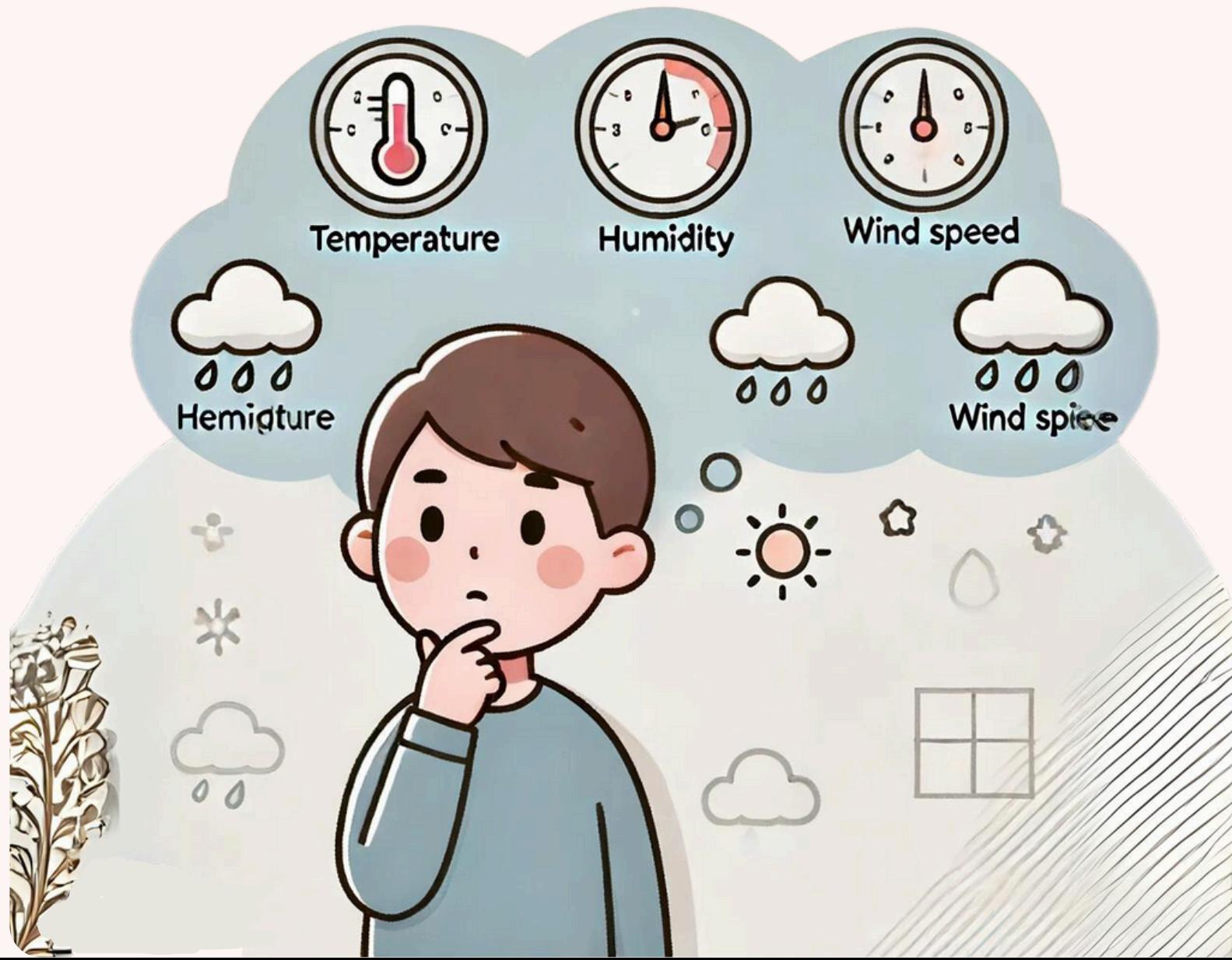
Imagine compressing a big picture into a tiny image and then expanding it back. Autoencoders reduce data size and then reconstruct it.

Q-Learning



Imagine finding the fastest way through a maze. Q-Learning helps computers find the best path by learning from exploration and rewards.

Bayesian Networks



Think of predicting weather by considering different factors like temperature and humidity. Bayesian networks use probabilities to make predictions considering various factors.

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