AI

What problems were trying to solve with ai

AI is centered around data (Good, Bad, Bad USE of data)

“Garbage in garbage out”

Artificial Narrow Intelligence – a class of AI that works with limited sets of data that gives limited outcome (Specific applications).

Artificial General Intelligence – can do everything a human can do such as speak, think for itself, feel emotions etc. (a concept).

Generative AI – generating things from a prompt or some set of data whether it be text images etc. (Supervised learning)

Machine Learning – Takes input AND output and gives you the algorithm. Some examples of its application would include spam email filtration, auto captioning, language translation, online advertising, object recognition, visual inspection of phones and other devices, sentiment analysis.

ML algorithms take in input and results to learn for future output.

Data poisoning – when bad data is introduced into a learning system (algorithm or model) that negatively affects output.

Bad use of data – the data is correct, but a user has malicious intent or is simply mishandled.

Responsible AI – To make sure that AI is used with care and not with ignorance or malicious intent.

GPT – generative pretrained transformer

ML vs GPT – ML algorithms actually involve the model learning while the GPT uses context and knowledge it already knows to return an output.

Manual: Maintenace for factory machines (Reactive maintenance)

Automated: Scheduled maintenance cycles, Badge processing (Proactive maintenance)

AI: Understands trends and patterns from user information (Predictive maintenance)

Generative AI: Generates new tasks based on data and improves efficiency (Efficient maintenance)

LLM – Large Language Model – Input language data and it will learn the language

LMM – Large Multimodal Model - Generative ai that deals with multiple forms of data / content