

Glossary

Term	Definition
AI	Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a machine learning model's ability to take current data and predict future trends or identify future specific instances of an object based on two major items: data and the algorithms taken to predict the future.
Accountability	The sixth guiding principle for responsible AI. Accountability ensures AI models conform to organizational principles and legal and regulatory standards.
Anomaly Detection Workload	A project created within Azure that uses data to identify anomalies, or outliers, within a machine learning model.
Automated ML UI	The Automated Machine Learning User Interface (Automated ML UI) is a tool used to set up machine learning models for regression or classification. This tool can be used to create a machine learning model without writing code.
Azure Bot Service	A service that builds a bot from a knowledge base and delivers a bot for use in an app.
Azure Machine Learning Designer	A tool used to set up machine learning models for regression or classification.
Azure Machine Learning Studio	A part of Azure Machine Learning that includes low-code and no-code options for model training, deployment, and asset management.
Channels	Methods by which one can deploy a bot.
Chatbot	An AI agent that can carry on a conversation with a human being, usually through an online chat. Chatbots are built using a list of questions and answers that are commonly asked.
Classification Machine Learning Model	A model that predicts the categories to which specific entities will belong or categories for outcomes. Classification machine learning models fall under the supervised category.
Clustering Machine Learning Model	A model that groups items based on their features, rather than assigning data to pre-determined groups.
Cognitive Services	AI services that create models that take action based on something one can see, such as parts of an image or text, or hear, such as speech.
Computer Vision Workload	A machine learning model trained to identify one or more subjects within a video or a series of pictures.
Conversational AI	The technology that allows AI to interact and converse with real humans, often through online bots.
Custom Vision Service	A service that allows one to train an AI model to differentiate among what is seen in pictures. The more images there are to train, the better the results will be for a Custom Vision project.
Data Ingestion	The act of receiving data for an AI model.
Data Preparation	The act of transforming data to be ready to run through an AI model.
Entity Recognition	An NLP workload that can identify a person, location, organization, quantity, or date within text.
Face Service	A service that uses the Face API to detect faces, emotions, and other facial characteristics.
Facial Analysis	A Computer Vision solution that can analyze faces within an image.
Facial Detection	A Computer Vision solution that can detect faces within an image.
Facial Recognition	A Computer Vision solution that can recognize faces within an image.
Fairness	The first guiding principle for responsible AI. Fairness ensures bias is not shown toward or against individuals. AI models should be built to either avoid bias, identify potential areas of bias, or both.
False Negative	An outcome that should be positive but is negative.
False Positive	An outcome that should be negative but is positive.
Feature Engineering	The act of manipulating an existing feature to the needs of a machine learning model.
Feature Selection	The choosing of the columns of data to use in a model.
Features	Data values used to predict labels. Features are used as input for a machine learning model.

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Form Recognizer Service	A service that can detect text on forms and, in some cases, generate key-value pairs.
Image Classification Solution	A Computer Vision solution that trains an AI model to identify and assign part of an image to a category.
Inclusiveness	The fourth guiding principle for responsible AI. Inclusiveness dictates that AI models need to benefit people from all parts of society, regardless of ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or mobility.
Key Phrase Extraction	A service that extracts key phrases from text.
Knowledge Mining Workload	A machine learning model trained to identify specific information about data, such as if a message is legitimate or spam.
Label	A numeric outcome within an AI model. Labels are the outputs, specifically output columns within a machine learning model.
Language Modeling	A common NLP workload concept in which a model predicts intents and entities in languages from user input.
LUIS	Language Understanding Service (LUIS) is a service that helps one understand what is said when something is being translated via the analysis of utterances, intents, and entities.
Machine Learning Algorithm	A tool used to help train a model by priority, such as time or accuracy.
Machine Learning Model	A group of data transformed for readiness for predictions, which then uses algorithms, trained and scored, to predict future outcomes.
NLP Workloads	Natural Language Processing (NLP) workloads are tools used for sentiment analysis, entity recognition, key phrase extraction, and document categorization tasks.
Object Detection Solution	A Computer Vision solution that identifies specific objects within images.
Optical Character Recognition Solution	A Computer Vision solution that can utilize extracted text from an image, an app, a search, or a database.
Personal Digital Assistant	A bot that takes written or verbal input and returns one or more results.
Prediction/Forecasting Workload	A workload used to make predictions based on given data. Also known as machine learning.
Privacy and Security	The third guiding principle for responsible AI. As data is used to build AI models, it is important to protect that data as it may be sensitive. Data must be kept private when necessary, and it should always be secured.
QnA Maker Service	The main tool for building knowledge bases, which can build and deploy bots.
Regression Machine Learning	Models that use statistical analysis to predict numeric outcomes based on input data. Regression machine learning models fall under the supervised category.
Reliability and Safety	The second guiding principle for responsible AI. A lack of either reliability or safety can cause bodily harm.
Semantic Segmentation Solution	A Computer Vision solution that colors in pixels of identified objects on images to make those images stand out.
Sentiment Analysis	A tool that measures whether the specified text has positive or negative connotations.
Speech Recognition	A tool that detects and interprets what is spoken.
Speech Service	A service that handles speech-to-text and text-to-speech duties, speaker (voice) recognition, intent recognition, and speech translation.
Speech Synthesis	Generated speech or the artificial production of human speech.
Telephone Voice Menus	A system in which someone speaks and gets a bot to direct a call to an appropriate resource.
Text Analytics Service	A service which performs many tasks, including entity detection and sentiment analysis.

Term	Definition
Training Dataset	A basic dataset in a machine learning model used to train a model to predict an outcome.
Translator Text Service	A service that offers both literal and semantic translations in up to 60 languages. This service works through a Neural Machine Translation (NMT) model, which uses semantics to output a more accurate translation than literal text. Text translations, speech translations, and speech-to-text translations are all available within this service.
Transparency	The fifth guiding principle for responsible AI. Transparency is the act of making known the purpose, limitations, and results of a solution.
True Negative	A match between an actual and predicted negative outcome.
True Positive	A match between an actual and predicted positive outcome.
Validation Dataset	A basic dataset in a machine learning model used to determine the validity of a model's predicted outcomes.