M-Shot Report:

when it comes to classification tasks, adjusting the temperature didn't really do much to improve the results. It seems like temperature adjustment might not be the most effective approach for this kind of task.

Zero-Shot: no need for tons of examples or data specifically for the new task, the model can kind of figure it out on its own, using the general knowledge and capabilities it's built up like learning a new skill.

The zero-shot approach is really appealing because it means the model can be more flexible and adaptable. It doesn't have to be painstakingly trained on every single possible scenario. It can just use its intelligence and reasoning abilities to tackle new challenges as they come up.

One-shot: When AI model can learn a new task or skill after being exposed to it just once - a single example or data point.

The key is that the model has been trained on a broad range of related information beforehand. So even though it's only seeing this new task for the first time, it can draw on all the knowledge and patterns it's absorbed from its previous training.

It's kind of like how humans can sometimes recognize a new face or object instantly, even if we've never seen it before. Our brains are making all these rapid connections and inferences based on what we already know.

Few-shot: It's when an AI model can learn a new task or skill by only being exposed to a small number of examples, just a "few shots" at it.

the power of few-shot learning - it allows AI models to be more flexible and adaptable, without needing massive amounts of data and training for every single new task that comes up. They can leverage what they already know to learn new skills in an efficient, almost human-like way.