40 AI TERMS EXPLAINED

Bias

When an AI unfairly prefers some answers, often because of the data it was trained on.

Label

A tag or answer given to data so AI knows what it is.

Model

The final program that can do tasks after learning from data.

Training

The process where AI learns from examples to get better at its job.

Chatbot

A computer program that talks to people in text or voice.

Dataset

A big collection of information that AI learns from.

Algorithm

Step-by-step instructions for solving a problem.

Token

Words or pieces of words AI uses to read and write text.

Overfitting

When AI learns the training data too well and can't handle new, different examples.

AI Agent

A software that does jobs for you on its own.

AI Ethics

Making sure AI is used in ways that are right and fair to everyone.

Explainability

How easily people can understand why an AI made a certain decision.

Inference

When an AI uses what it learned to answer new questions.

Turing Test

A test to see if a computer can act so human that people can't tell the difference.

Prompt

The text or question you give to an AI to get a response.

Fine-Tuning

Training an AI a bit more on special data to make it better at specific tasks.

Generative AI

AI that can make new stuff, like pictures, writing, or music.

AI Automation

Using AI to make tasks happen by themselves, without people doing them.

Neural Network

Computer programs built a little like the human brain.

Computer Vision

AI that helps computers "see" and understand images or video.

Transfer Learning

Using an AI trained for one job to help with a new, different job.

Guardrails (in AI)

Built-in checks to stop AI from making mistakes or causing harm.

Open Source AI

AI whose design is shared with everyone, so anyone can use or change it.

Deep Learning

AI that learns using brain-like structures called neural networks.

Reinforcement Learning

AI learns by trying things and getting rewards for good actions.

Hallucination (in AI)

When AI makes up stuff that isn't true or isn't based on facts.

Zero-shot Learning

AI does a new task it wasn't directly taught just by understanding its description.

Speech Recognition

AI that turns spoken words into written text.

Supervised Learning

AI learns from data that's already labeled with the right answers.

Model Context Protocol

Rules for how AIs share and use the information given to them.

Machine Learning

A way for computers to learn things by looking at lots of examples.

AI (Artificial Intelligence)


Tech that makes computers act smart, like humans do.

Unsupervised Learning

AI finds patterns in data that's not labeled.

LLM (Large Language Model)


An AI model that understands and writes language, trained on lots of text.

ASI (Artificial Superintelligence)

An AI even smarter than the smartest human ever.

GPU (Graphics Processing Unit)


Special computer chips that help train and run big AI models faster.

Natural Language Processing (NLP)


AI that understands and works with human language.

AGI (Artificial General Intelligence)


A super-smart AI that can learn anything like a human.

GPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer)

A famous type of AI that writes text like a human.

API (Application Programming Interface)


A way for different programs to talk to each other, often to use AI features.