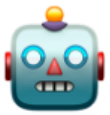

Lecture 15: Course Wrap Up; Next Steps; Generative AI

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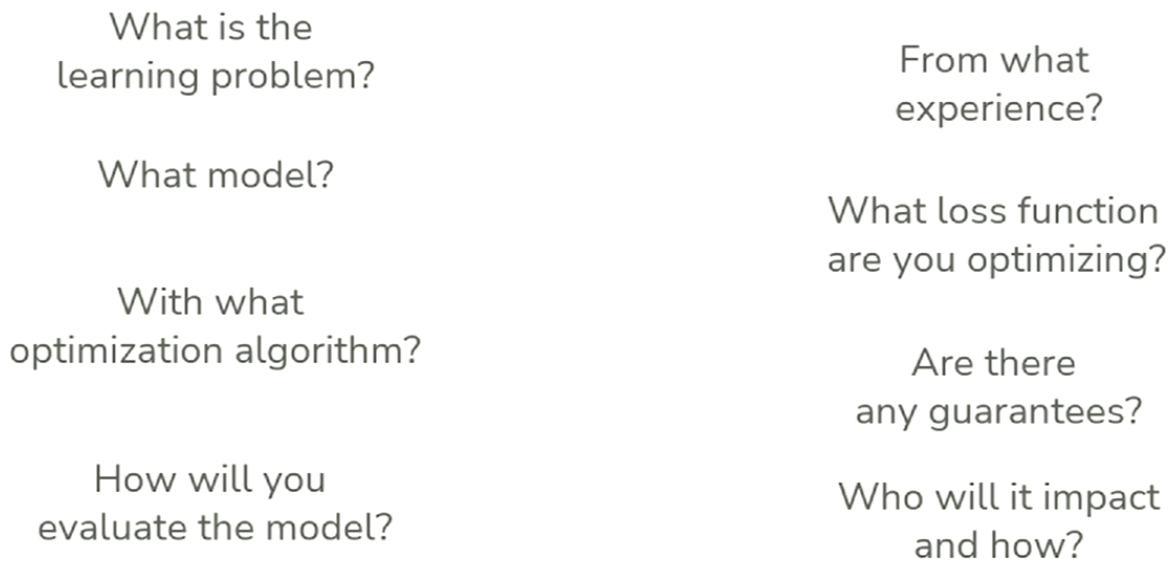

Types of ML:

- generative: tries to learn the structure of the data
- discriminative: only cares about segregating the data

Encoder/Decoder:

- An encoder encodes the input into the context
- The decoder decodes the context into output
- used in RNNs
- used in Long Short-Term Memory models

    - more context, but still not enough for more complex tasks

Transformers:

- position encodings: each word has an index
    - allows you to look at the entire document instead of just one word at a time which improves training time
- self-attention: allows you to identify relevant words
    - attention heads select important parts of the input
    - more = capture more complex relationships