

# Analogy with Car

## Data Strategy → GPS & Roadmap

(Defines direction and purpose)

Ensures the organization knows where it's going with data, aligning it with business goals

## Data Architecture → Accelerator

(Speeds things up)

Provides a structured framework that enables fast and scalable data processing

## Data Governance → Brakes

(Ensures control and compliance)

Puts guardrails in place to ensure data quality, security, and compliance

## Data Engineering → Fuel & Transmission

(Moves data efficiently)

Builds and maintains pipelines that deliver data where it's needed, ensuring smooth movement

## Data Management → Engine Maintenance

(Keeps things running smoothly)

Ensures data is properly stored, processed, and maintained over time

## Data Science → Turbocharger

(Adds power and intelligence)

Uses advanced models and algorithms to extract deeper insights and predictions.

## Data Analytics → Dashboard & Gauges

(Provides insights to the driver)

Helps monitor performance, trends, and issues to make informed decisions

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# Data & AI

Ecosystem

## 🔍 What is Data Architecture?

The design framework that defines how data is collected, stored, processed, and accessed across an organization  
It ensures scalability, security, and efficiency in handling data



## 🛠️ Key Components of Data Architecture

- 1 **Data Sources** → Where data originates (databases, APIs, logs, IoT devices)
- 2 **Data Ingestion** → Moving raw data (ETL/ELT, Kafka, Airflow)
- 3 **Data Storage** → Databases, data lakes, warehouses (Snowflake, BigQuery, S3)
- 4 **Data Processing** → Transforming & analyzing data (Spark, dbt, SQL)
- 5 **Data Access & Consumption** → BI tools, APIs, dashboards



## 🏛️ Common Data Architecture Patterns

**Traditional (Centralized)** → A single data warehouse (good for structured data)

**Data Lake** → A flexible repository for raw & unstructured data

**Data Lakehouse** → Hybrid model combining the benefits of both

**Data Mesh** → Decentralized, domain-driven architecture for scalability



## ⚙️ Best Practices for a Strong Data Architecture

**Scalability** → Design for future growth (cloud-native solutions)

**Data Governance** → Define ownership, security, and compliance

**Interoperability** → Ensure seamless integration across systems

**Automation** → Use pipelines & workflows for efficiency

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# Data Architecture

## 💡 Before Machine Learning (Ask **Do we even need ML?**)

- Don't default to ML - Simple heuristics might work!
- Quantify the problem - How bad is it? How much impact does solving it have?
- Track metrics early - You can't improve what you don't measure

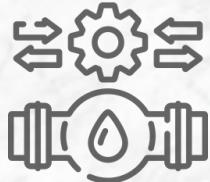


## 🚀 Your First Model (Keep it simple!)

- Rapid iteration > perfection - Start small, improve later
- Use a simple & observable objective - Don't overcomplicate
- Validate data BEFORE training - Garbage in = garbage out
- Make debugging easy - Use interpretable models first

## ⚙️ Your First Pipeline (ML isn't just about the model!)

- Ensure pipeline integrity - Data errors break everything
- Test infra separately from ML - Avoid hidden dependencies
- Plan for model freshness - Data drifts, so monitor constantly



# Rules of ML Engineering

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## 🔧 Feature Engineering (Features > Algorithms!)

- Keep features clean & documented - Future-you will thank you
- Use observed features over derived ones - Simplicity wins
- Prefer sparse features for big data - Avoid overfitting
- Remove unused features fast - Clutter slows everything down

## 🔬 Internal Testing & Model Evaluation (Measure everything!)

- Benchmark against existing models - Don't deploy blindly
- Downstream performance > model accuracy - Real-world impact matters
- Assess long-term learning, not just short-term gains - ML isn't a one-time fix

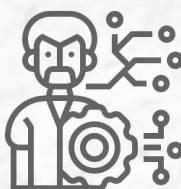


## ⚠️ Production & Drift Handling (Keep models fresh!)

- Log everything - Debugging future failures needs past data
- Avoid complex ensembles - Hard to debug, expensive to maintain
- Get better data > over-engineering features - Quality > quantity
- ML launch = More than just model optimization - Business factors matter too!

## ✳️ The Basic ML Engineering Approach:

- Start with a simple objective & metrics
- Add common-sense features without complexity
- Ensure a solid end-to-end pipeline





## 1 Pick a Data Source

🎯 Find a REST API you like (Stocks, Sports, Pokémon, etc)

💡 This will be your raw data source

## 2 Write a Python Script

🐍 Learn basic Python to fetch the API data

📝 Start by saving it to a CSV file for easy handling



## 3 Load Data into a Cloud Warehouse

🔮 Sign up for Snowflake or BigQuery  
(both have free tiers)

📊 Modify your script to send data to your cloud database instead of a CSV

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# Data Engineering

for FREE!

## 4 Transform Data with SQL

🔍 Use GROUP BY, JOIN, and Aggregations to structure the data

📌 Write SQL queries to clean & organize it



## 5 Automate with Airflow

⌚ Sign up for Astronomer (free tier for Airflow)

🤖 Build an Airflow DAG to schedule & automate your data ingestion

## 6 Visualize & Show Off Your Work!

📈 Connect Tableau, Power BI, or Looker to your data warehouse

🎨 Build a cool, auto-updating chart from your dataset



# 5 Data Anti-Patterns

And How to Avoid Them!

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## 1 The 'Data-First' Trap

X Collecting data without purpose

✓ Start with a clear business problem, then gather relevant data

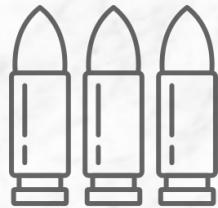
📝 Think before you collect!

## 2 The 'AI Silver Bullet' Fallacy

X Believing AI will magically fix data issues

✓ AI is only as good as the data quality & strategy behind it

📝 Bad data in = bad results out!



## 3 The 'Boiling the Ocean' Syndrome

X Trying to fix everything at once

✓ Start with small, impactful wins, then scale up

📝 Focus, solve, iterate!

## 4 The 'Vanity Metrics' Trap

X Tracking numbers that look good but don't drive decisions

✓ Measure what truly impacts business outcomes

📝 Pretty charts ≠ Real value!



## 5 The 'Spaghetti Junction' Problem

X Messy, tangled, undocumented data pipelines

✓ Keep it clean, structured & well-documented

📝 Future you will thank you!

### ✨ Key Takeaway:

A strong data strategy avoids these pitfalls and drives real impact!

The

# Agentic Pipeline

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Problem

## Data Pipelines vs. Agentic Pipelines

❖ Data Pipelines → Structured, deterministic, and human-supervised

❖ Agentic Pipelines → Autonomous, probabilistic, and harder to debug

❖ What's Common?

Both rely on multiple hand-offs

Both struggle with data quality & governance

Both suffer when complexity increases



## The Four Big Problems in Agentic Pipelines

✖ Too Many Complex Handoffs

Agents pass data to other agents without clear oversight

Each step adds uncertainty & potential errors

✖ Transformations Without Transparency

No clear visibility into what each agent is doing

Difficult to track errors or debug failures

✖ No Visibility Into Downstream Use

Who uses the data? How is it consumed?

Without human oversight, errors go unnoticed until it's too late

✖ Ripple Effects - One Error = System-Wide Chaos

A single issue can cascade across all dependent agents

Errors multiply, making debugging a nightmare

## The Solution: AI Governance & Contracts

✓ Define clear AI contracts for:

Data inputs & expected format

Prompts & model constraints

Expected outputs & downstream dependencies



🔑 Without guardrails, agentic pipelines will spiral out of control!

## Final Thought:

💡 Agentic Pipelines Nightmares >> Data Pipeline Problems

If we don't solve governance now, trust in AI-driven systems will collapse!

The

# AI Productivity

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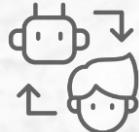
Paradox

## The Promise vs. The Reality

### ❓ What AI Vendors Claim:

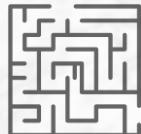
- "AI can make work 10x or 100x faster!"
- "A task that took 100 days will now take 1!"
- "AI will replace entire teams!"

10  
100



### 💡 The Reality:

AI speeds up tasks, but doesn't eliminate human oversight  
Quality, debugging, and integration still take time  
More automation = more complexity, not always more efficiency



## AI's Hidden Cost: Technical Debt



### AI-Generated Code = Piling Up Problems

- Messy & redundant code
- Security & compliance risks
- Hard to debug & maintain



More automation now → Bigger maintenance headaches later

## Why Executives Fall for AI Hype

Why do non-tech leaders buy into exaggerated claims?

FOMO - They don't want to be left behind

AI Magic Effect - Demos look impressive

Marketing Spin - Vendors oversell AI's capabilities



### 🔍 Missing Piece: Understanding AI's Limitations!



## The Need for Tech-Savvy Leadership

Smart leaders ask the right questions:

What's the real efficiency gain?

How much human oversight is still needed?

What's the long-term cost of AI adoption?

## AI is a Tool, Not a Magic Wand

AI can boost productivity, but it's not a miracle

Used wisely, it's a great assistant

Used blindly, it creates more problems than it solves



Think of AI as a power tool - It's useful,  
but you still need a skilled worker!

## What is AI Ethics?

Study of moral principles that guide the development and use of AI ensuring it is fair, safe, and accountable while respecting human rights

AI is like a powerful car; without ethical "rules of the road," it can cause harm

## Why Does AI Ethics Matter?



**Trust** - People must trust AI to use it safely

**Bias & Fairness** - Prevent discrimination in AI decisions

**Privacy** - Protect personal data from misuse

**Accountability** - Who is responsible when AI makes mistakes?

**Safety & Security** - AI should not cause harm or be misused

## Understanding

# AI Ethics

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## Examples of Ethical AI Challenges

**Hiring Bias** - AI in job screening favouring certain groups unfairly

**Deepfakes** - AI-generated fake videos spreading misinformation

**Facial Recognition** - Privacy concerns in surveillance and law enforcement

**AI in Warfare** - Autonomous weapons making life-and-death decisions



## Solutions for Ethical AI

**Fair AI Training** - Diverse, unbiased training datasets

**Explainable AI (XAI)** - Making AI decisions understandable

**Regulations & Guidelines** - Laws ensuring ethical AI use (like GDPR, AI Act)

**Human Oversight** - AI should assist, not replace, human decision-making

**AI for Good** - Using AI in healthcare, climate change, and education

## The Future of AI Ethics

**Stronger AI regulations worldwide**

**More transparency in AI systems**

**AI designed for social good and fairness**

**Better AI-human collaboration with ethical safeguards**



## Understanding



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## What is Explainable AI (XAI)?

AI models often behave like black boxes—the ‘why’ remains missing  
XAI aims to make decisions understandable & interpretable



## Why Does Explainability Matter?

Trust - for users to trust AI decisions

Fairness - to prevent bias & discrimination in AI models

Regulations - to abide by Laws (i.e. GDPR)

Debugging - to improve AI performance

Safety - in healthcare, finance, autonomous systems

## How AI Becomes Explainable?

Feature Importance - data points influencing the decision?

Decision Trees - breaking down decision path

Local vs. Global Explanations

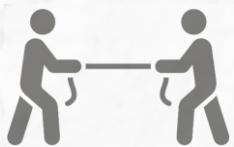
Local: Why was this decision made?



Global: How does the model behave in general?

SHAP & LIME - Techniques for interpreting black-box AI

Model Transparency - Using simpler, more interpretable models



## Trade-offs: Accuracy vs. Explainability

Deep Learning Models (Black Box)



- Highly accurate but hard to interpret
- Used in image recognition, NLP, etc

Simple Models (Transparent but Less Powerful)

- Decision trees, linear regression are more interpretable
- Used when explanations are critical (e.g. healthcare, finance)

## Challenges & Future of XAI

Trade-off: More explainability can reduce performance

Human Interpretation: Even simple explanations can be misunderstood

Bias Detection: XAI helps, but bias elimination is tough

Future: AI that explains itself in human-like language



## Data Engineer ~ The Builder



**What They Do?** Build data pipelines & manage storage  
**Key Skills:** SQL, Python, ETL, Cloud, Big Data  
**Challenges:** Dirty data, pipeline failures, scalability  
**Future Trends:** Real-time streaming data, Data Mesh, AI-powered data engineering

## Data Analyst ~ The Storyteller

**What They Do?** Analyze data, create dashboards & reports

**Key Skills:** SQL, Excel, Tableau, Python, Business Acumen

**Challenges:** Messy data, unclear business questions, ad-hoc requests

**Future Trends:** Self-service analytics, AI-powered BI tools, Automated reporting



## Top 5

# Data & AI Roles

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## Data Scientist ~ The Predictor



**What They Do?** Build ML models & derive patterns

**Key Skills:** Python, ML/DL, Statistics, AI Ethics

**Challenges:** Model deployment, bias, explainability

**Future Trends:** AI explainability, Edge AI, Ethical AI & regulation

## AI/ML Engineer ~ The Deployer

**What They Do?** Deploy, monitor & optimize ML models

**Key Skills:** TensorFlow, Docker, MLOps, Cloud AI

**Challenges:** Model drift, latency, security

**Future Trends:** Low-latency AI, AI-powered DevOps, Federated Learning



## Data/AI Product Manager ~ The Strategist

**What They Do?** Bridge business & AI, drive AI adoption

**Key Skills:** AI Strategy, Product Management, Communication

**Challenges:** AI ROI, adoption resistance, ethical concerns

**Future Trends:** AI-driven decision-making, AI governance & compliance, No-code AI platforms

## Why is Data Called the “New Oil”?

Like oil in the Industrial Age ~ data is the key resource in the Digital Age

Raw data has no value until processed & refined—just like crude oil

AI & Analytics are the engines that extract value from data

Data is the new oil, AI is the refinery, and insights are the fuel powering businesses

## How Businesses Leverage Data & AI

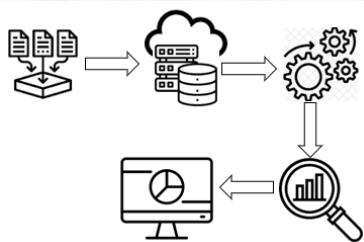
**Personalization** - Netflix, Amazon, Spotify use AI to recommend content & products

**Data-Driven Decisions** - Companies like Google & Tesla optimize strategies using data insights

**Automation & AI** - Chatbots, fraud detection, and predictive maintenance

**Monetization** - Tech giants sell data-driven advertising & insights (Google, Facebook)

## The Data & AI Value Chain



**Data Collection** - Sensors, IoT, social media, transactions

**Storage & Processing** - Data lakes, warehouses, cloud computing

**AI & Analytics** - Machine learning, deep learning, business intelligence

**Actionable Insights** - Dashboards, reports, predictions

**Business Impact** - Cost savings, revenue growth, innovation

## The Future of Data & AI

**AI-Powered Everything** - AI assistants, automation, autonomous systems

**Real-Time Decision Making** - Edge computing & AI-driven analytics

**Responsible AI & Ethics** - Transparency, fairness, and reducing bias

**Data Privacy & Security** - Regulations like GDPR & AI governance



## Challenges & Risks



**Data Privacy Issues** - Who owns your data?



**Bias in AI** - Unfair outcomes due to biased training data

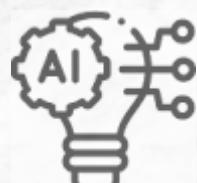


**Scalability** - Managing the explosion of global data

**Ethical Concerns** - Deepfakes, misinformation, surveillance risks

## The Rise of

# Data & AI



## Understanding

# Data

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### What is Data?

Its raw information in the form of numbers, text, images, or symbols



### Data Formats

Structured (spreadsheets, databases)

Unstructured (emails, videos, social media posts)

Semi-structured (JSON, XML)

### Data Processing Cycle

**Collection** - Sensors, surveys, transactions

**Storage** - Databases, cloud, servers

**Processing** - Sorting, filtering, analysing

**Analysis** - Trends, patterns, insights

**Visualization** - Graphs, charts, dashboards



### Data Types & Examples

**Quantitative (Numbers)** → Sales figures, temperature

**Qualitative (Descriptions)** → Customer reviews, comments

**Big Data (Massive sets)** → Social media trends, IoT sensor data



### Importance of Data

**Better Decisions** - Business strategies, healthcare, AI

**Efficiency** - Automation, predictive models

**Innovation** - Machine learning, scientific research



### Data Challenges

**Data Privacy & Security** - Hacks, leaks, GDPR

**Data Overload** - Too much data, hard to analyze

**Bias & Accuracy** - Incorrect or misleading data

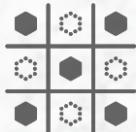
## What is Data Analysis?

Process of cleaning, transforming, and interpreting data

To find meaningful patterns, trends, and insights

Goal: Convert raw data into useful knowledge for decision-making

Like solving a puzzle—each data point is a piece that helps complete the big picture



## Why is Data Analysis Important?

**Better Decision-Making** - Data-driven insights lead to smarter choices

**Problem-Solving** - Identifies inefficiencies, risks, and opportunities

**Predicting Trends** - Helps businesses prepare for future changes

**Competitive Advantage** - Effective data analysis outperform others

## Types of Data Analysis

**Descriptive Analysis** - "What happened?" (sales reports, trend charts)

**Diagnostic Analysis** - "Why did it happen?" (correlation, root cause analysis)

**Predictive Analysis** - "What might happen?" (forecasting, machine learning)

**Prescriptive Analysis** - "What should we do?" (decision-making models)

## Understanding



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## Common Data Analysis Techniques

**Statistical Analysis** - Mean, median, variance, hypothesis testing

**Data Visualization** - Charts, graphs, heatmaps for easy understanding

**Correlation & Regression** - Finding relationships between variables

**Machine Learning Models** - AI-driven pattern recognition

**Text Analysis** - Extracting insights from words and language



## Challenges in Data Analysis

**Dirty Data** - Incomplete, inconsistent, or incorrect data

**Data Overload** - Too much data without clear focus

**Bias & Misinterpretation** - Drawing incorrect conclusions

**Lack of Skills & Tools** - Not everyone is trained in data analysis



## What is Data Engineering?

It is the process of designing, building, and maintaining the systems that collect, store, and process data

Goal: Ensure data is accessible, reliable, and ready for analysis & AI

Like plumbing for data—moving and cleaning data so it's ready for use



## Why is Data Engineering Important?



**Reliable Data** - Ensures accurate, well-structured data for analysis & AI

**Scalability** - Handles large-scale data efficiently

**Faster Insights** - Automates data flow for real-time analytics

**Foundation for AI** - AI & ML models rely on well-prepared data

## Key Components of Data Engineering

**Data Collection** - Extracting data from sources (APIs, databases, logs)

**Data Storage** - Storing data in Data Lakes, Warehouses, or Lakehouses

**Data Processing** - Transforming raw data using ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) / ELT

**Data Pipelines** - Automating data flow using batch & real-time processing

**Data Quality & Governance** - Ensuring accuracy, security, and compliance



## Tools & Technologies

**Storage:** Snowflake, BigQuery, Amazon S3, Delta Lake

**Processing:** Apache Spark, Databricks, dbt, Airflow

**Pipelines:** Kafka, Flink, Fivetran

**Orchestration:** Airflow, Prefect, Dagster

## Challenges in Data Engineering

**Data Silos** - Breaking barriers between isolated data sources

**Data Quality** - Ensuring clean, consistent data

**Real-Time Processing** - Managing speed & reliability

**Cost & Complexity** - Scaling infrastructure efficiently



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# Data Engineering

## What is Data Quality?

Data Quality measures how accurate, reliable, and useful data is for decision-making

Goal: Ensure data is fit for use—complete, consistent, and free from errors.  
Like clean water for drinking—bad data leads to bad decisions!



## Why Does Data Quality Matter?

**Better Decisions** - Reliable data leads to accurate insights

**Fewer Errors** - Reduces costly mistakes in business & AI models

**Compliance & Security** - Ensures regulatory compliance (GDPR, HIPAA)

**Higher Efficiency** - Saves time spent fixing bad data

## 6 Key Dimensions of Data Quality

**Accuracy** - Data correctly represents real-world facts

**Completeness** - No missing or incomplete values

**Consistency** - Same data across different systems should match

**Timeliness** - Data is up-to-date and available when needed

**Validity** - Data follows rules & formats (e.g., correct date formats)

**Uniqueness** - No duplicate or redundant records



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## How to Improve Data Quality?

**Data Validation** - Check for errors before storing data

**Deduplication** - Remove duplicate records

**Standardization** - Enforce consistent formats and naming conventions

**Automated Monitoring** - Use tools to detect anomalies

**Data Governance** - Clear ownership & accountability for data

## Challenges in Maintaining Data Quality

**Human Errors** - Manual data entry mistakes.



**Data Silos** - Inconsistent data across departments

**Outdated Data** - Old, irrelevant data reducing accuracy

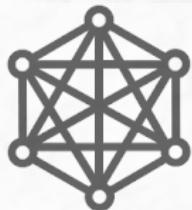


**Scaling Issues** - Maintaining quality as data volume grows

## Understanding

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### What is Data Mesh?

a decentralized approach to data architecture

Moves away from centralized data lakes to domain-driven, self-service data ownership

Instead of one giant warehouse, each team has its own organized data store

### Why Data Mesh? (Benefits)

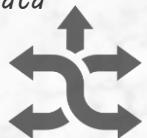


**Scalability** - No central team bottleneck

**Faster Insights** - Teams access the data they need without delays

**Ownership & Quality** - Teams take responsibility for reliable, high-quality data

**Flexibility** - Works with data lakes, warehouses, and real-time processing



### Core Principles of Data Mesh

**Domain-Oriented Ownership** - Teams own & manage their data as a product

**Data as a Product** - Treat data like a service with defined consumers & quality standards

**Self-Serve Infra** - Empower teams to store, process, & share data independently

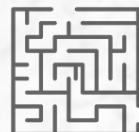
**Federated Governance** - Enforce global security, privacy, and standards

### How Data Mesh Works

Each business unit (Finance, Marketing, HR, etc.) manages its own data

Data is discoverable, shareable, and reusable across teams

A common platform ensures security & interoperability without central bottlenecks



### Challenges of Data Mesh

**Cultural Shift** - Teams must take ownership of data

**Standardization Needed** - Common governance rules must be enforced

**Tech Complexity** - Requires the right tools for seamless self-service

# What is AI?

simulation of human intelligence in machines

Learning - Adapts from data

Reasoning - Makes decisions

Self-correction - Improves over time



## Types of AI

Narrow AI (Weak AI) → Specialized in one task (Siri, Google Translate)

General AI (Strong AI) → Thinks like a human (still theoretical)

Super AI → More intelligent than humans (future concept)

## AI Subfields

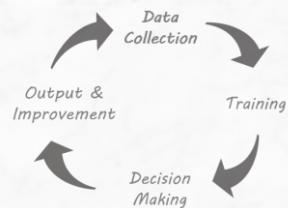
Machine Learning (ML) - Learns from data (Netflix recommendations)

Deep Learning (DL) - AI mimicking the human brain (self-driving cars)

Natural Language Processing (NLP) - Understands human language (Chatbots)

Computer Vision - Recognizes images (Face recognition)

## How AI Works



Data Collection - AI learns from massive datasets

Training - Models adjust through experience

Decision Making - AI analyzes patterns

Output & Improvement - AI refines predictions over time

## AI in Everyday Life

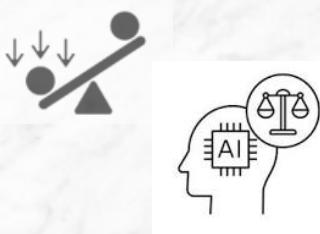
Voice Assistants (Alexa, Google Assistant)

Recommendation Systems (Netflix, YouTube)

Healthcare (Disease diagnosis, robotic surgery)

Autonomous Vehicles (Self-driving cars)

Finance & Security (Fraud detection, stock predictions)



## AI Challenges & Ethics

Bias in AI - Unfair outcomes due to biased data

Privacy Issues - AI tracking and surveillance concerns

Job Automation - AI replacing jobs

Ethical AI - Ensuring AI benefits society



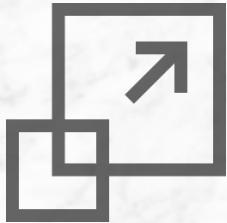
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## 🔍 What is MLOps?

MLOps (Machine Learning Operations) is the practice of streamlining and automating the lifecycle of ML models—from development to deployment and maintenance. It ensures scalable, reliable, and efficient ML workflows in production.



## 🚀 Why MLOps Matters?

- Scalability** → Ensures ML can run across teams & infrastructure
- Reproducibility** → Versioning allows models to be recreated anytime
- Automation** → Reduces manual overhead & human errors
- Compliance** → Helps maintain ethical & legal standards



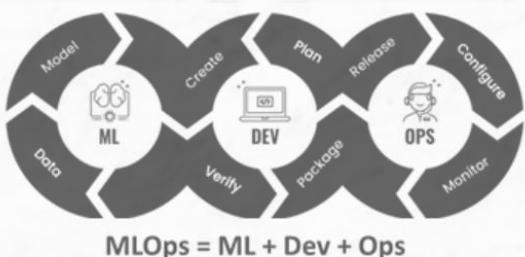
## Key Components of MLOps

- 1 Data Versioning & Management** → Keep track of datasets like code (DVC, Delta Lake)
- 2 Model Training & Experimentation** → Automate model tracking (MLflow, Weights & Biases)
- 3 Continuous Integration & Deployment (CI/CD)** → Automate testing & rollouts
- 4 Model Monitoring & Drift Detection** → Detect concept drift and performance decay
- 5 Governance & Compliance** → Ensure fairness, explainability & security



## ⚙️ MLOps Lifecycle

- Development** → Data prep, model selection, experiments
- Testing & Validation** → Automate performance checks
- Deployment** → Model packaging & serving (Docker, Kubernetes)
- Monitoring** → Track performance & retrain when necessary



**Understanding**  
**MLOps**

## Understanding

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### What is Generative AI (GenAI)?

A type of AI that can create new content—text, images, music, code, and more—rather than just analyzing data

Like an AI artist, writer, or musician that generates original work based on patterns it has learned.

### How Generative AI Works?



**Training on Data:** AI learns from vast datasets (text, images, code, etc.)

**Pattern Recognition:** Identifies relationships, structures, and styles

**Content Generation:** Uses learned patterns to create new content

**Refinement & Feedback:** Adjusts output based on user input or corrections

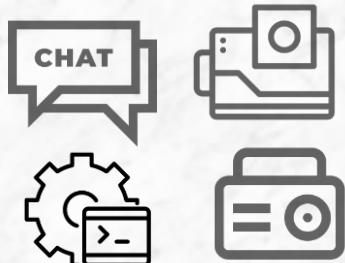
### Popular Generative AI Models

**GPT (Text)** - Writes articles, chat responses, and summaries

**DALL·E (Images)** - Creates artwork from text descriptions

**Codex (Code)** - Writes and completes programming code

**Jukebox (Music)** - Generates songs and instrumental music



### Challenges & Risks of GenAI

**Misinformation** - AI can generate fake news & deepfakes

**Bias & Ethics** - AI can reflect biases in its training data

**Creativity Debate** - Is AI-generated content real creativity?

**Data Privacy** - AI models are trained on vast amounts of public data

### The Future of Generative AI

More human-like AI assistants

Personalized AI-generated content for individuals

AI that co-creates with humans in art, music, and writing

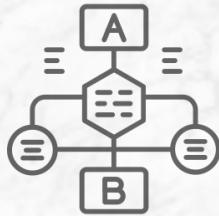
Ethical guidelines for responsible AI use



## What is an LLM?

**Definition:** A Large Language Model (LLM) is an AI system trained on massive text data to understand and generate human-like language

**Think of it like:** A supercharged autocomplete that can write essays, answer questions, and even generate code!



## How Do LLMs Work?

**Training on Big Data** → Trained on books, websites, and documents

**Learning Patterns** → Identifies relationships between words

**Generating Responses** → Predicts the next words based on context

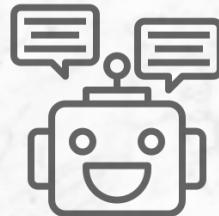
## Where Are LLMs Used?

**Chatbots & Virtual Assistants** →  Siri, ChatGPT, Google Assistant

**Content Creation** →  Blog writing, copywriting, storytelling

**Code Generation** →  Assisting developers (GitHub Copilot)

**Data Analysis** →  Summarizing reports & extracting insights



## Challenges & Ethical Concerns

**Bias in AI** →  LLMs learn from biased data

**Misinformation** →  They might generate incorrect or misleading answers

**Privacy & Security** →  Handling sensitive data responsibly is critical

## The Future of LLMs

More accurate, faster, and multimodal AI (text + images + audio)

AI that reasons instead of just predicting words

Personalized AI models trained on user-specific data



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**Understanding**

**LLMs**



## What is Agentic AI?

AI systems that act autonomously, making decisions, setting goals, and taking actions without constant human intervention  
Like a self-driving car that plans its route, adapts to traffic, and makes real-time decisions all by itself



### Key Features of Agentic AI

- Autonomous Decision-Making** - sets its own tasks and goals
- Planning & Reasoning** - doesn't just respond; it strategizes
- Adaptability & Learning** - improves based on feedback
- Memory & Context Awareness** - remembers past interactions
- Action Execution** - takes real-world actions, not just predictions

### How Agentic AI Works?

**Perception:** observes the environment (data, sensors, user input)

**Decision-Making:** determines the best action based on goals

**Action Execution:** performs tasks autonomously

**Feedback Loop:** learns from successes and failures



### Understanding



# Agentic AI

in @ankitrathi

### Traditional vs Agentic AI

Aspect	Traditional AI	Agentic AI
Task Execution	Predefined responses	Self-directed decision-making
Adaptability	Limited, follows rules	Learns and adapts
Autonomy	Requires human input	Acts independently
Memory	Short-term	Long-term memory & context

### Challenges & Risks of Agentic AI

**Loss of Control** - AI taking actions beyond human oversight

**Ethical Concerns** - Who is responsible for AI decisions?

**Unintended Consequences** - AI optimizing for unintended goals

**Safety & Security** - Preventing rogue AI behaviour

