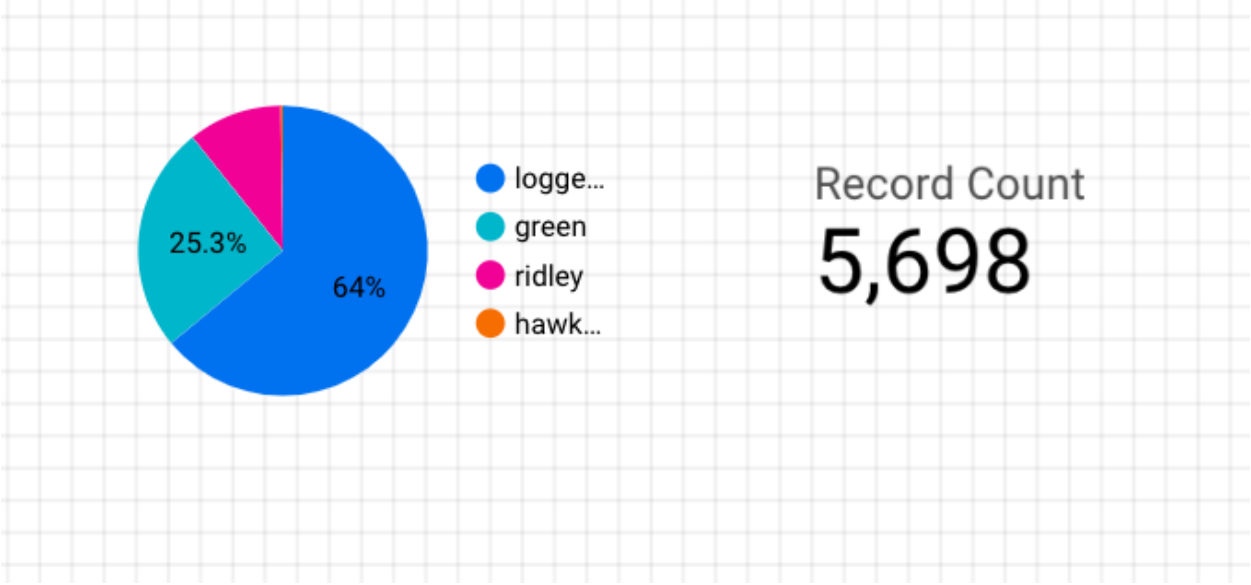
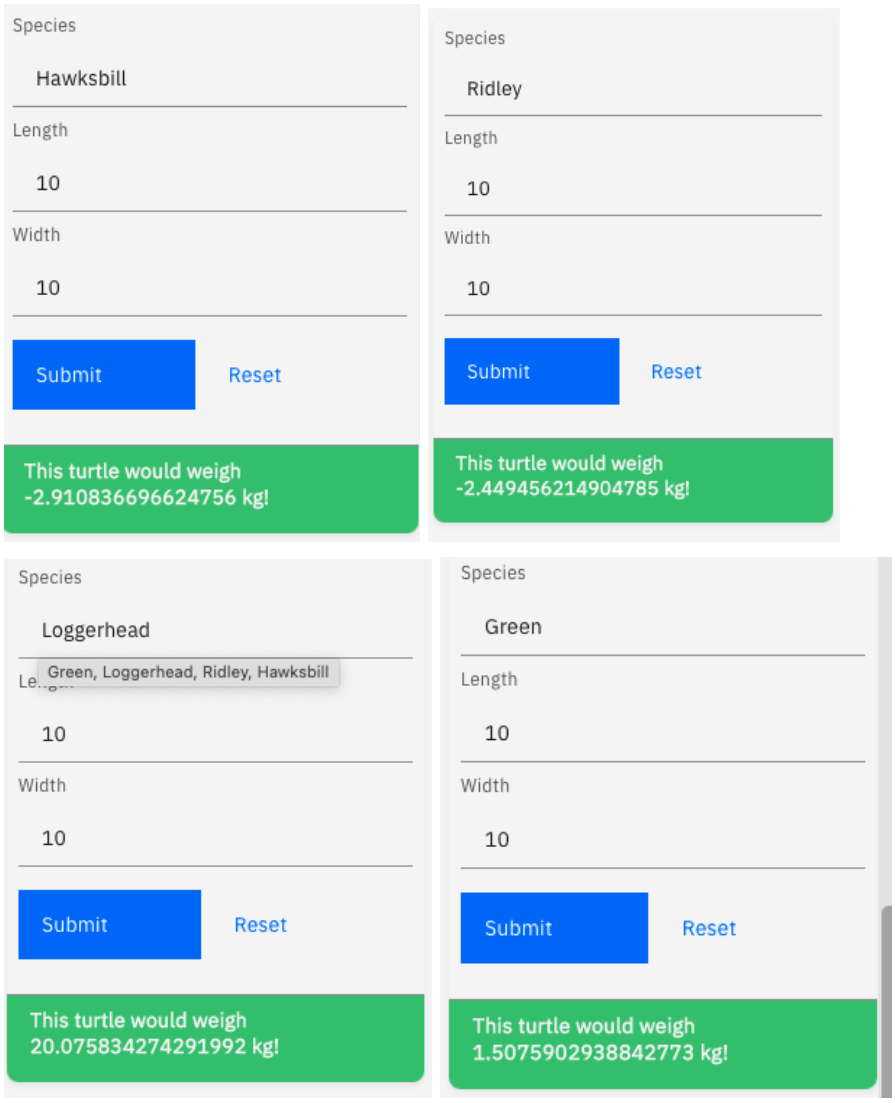
Part #3 showed me that AI needs tons of training to be accurate. Dozens of data points are not enough. Hundreds are not either. Thousands may suffice, sometimes. Ultimately, tens or hundreds of thousands of data points is what is ideal. While millions to billions of data points are optimal for accuracy. This part of the project took far less time to analyze than the second part, which can be reflected in how Cammy has made predictions based on the data.

Any tool that makes work with AI easier is a great addition to the industry. Using AI for jobs over people makes jobs faster, easier and simpler, in most cases. Therefore, the tools that are developed to automate the use of AI are without a doubt, great.

Tools such as Google Data Studio can help visualize the patterns in the data to better understand how the AI will respond. Unfortunately, I was not able to think of a way to represent this turtle data effectively with any significant purpose. However, I am aware that many types of data can be represented using this in very creative ways.





As can be seen here, the data of each species of turtle given the same length and width varied dramatically. Tests of other values revealed similar results. I also attempted to rerun the project using a fresh model ID, and the results were the same.

This finding indicates that the data must be plentiful in order to be accurate. As seen with the green turtle, the species with the second most abundant data, it lies closest to the expected amount. Additionally, the input to the data must be validated as well, having a turtle that is as wide is it is long is not very usual, this may be the reason that the AI is confused, displaying very large and negative values.