Generative AI for Business Leaders

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Course Notes

- Previous course: Becoming an AI-First Product Leader
- Landscape map:
  - https://research-assets.cbinsights.com/2022/11/14115447/SC-genAI-map.png
  - https://www.antler.co/blog/generative-ai
- Responsible AI principles by Microsoft: Responsible AI principles from Microsoft
- Course Glossary: See below

Course Glossary

Algorithm: A sequence of computational instructions that enables a computer to perform a task such as object recognition or predictive analytics

Artificial Intelligence (AI): A field of computer science that studies how to create machines that can replicate cognitive tasks such as problem-solving, reasoning, perception, and language understanding

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI): Artificial intelligence that is capable of solving a wide range of problems, much as humans can, rather than excelling at one specific task

ChatGPT: A conversational AI model based on GPT, which can be used to create chatbots or interact with users in natural language

Classification: The categorization of various forms of AI based on features such as the type of data they process, the tasks they can perform, and the specific techniques or algorithms they employ

Computing Power: The amount of processing power available to a computer system, which can impact the speed and accuracy of AI algorithms

Deep Learning: A type of machine learning that uses multilayered neural networks to extract high-level patterns from data

Diffusion Model: A model that is used to learn the latent structure of a data set by modeling the way data points diffuse through a latent space. This technique can be applied to various tasks such as image generation, denoising, and super-resolution.

Fine-Tuning: The process of making small changes to an AI algorithm to improve its performance

GPT: The Generative Pretrained Transformer model, which is a deep learning language model used for natural language processing (NLP) tasks

Large Language Models (LLM): A subset of AI that allows machines to understand and process large quantities of text

Machine Learning: A subset of AI that enables computers to discover patterns in data in order to make predictions or decisions on their own

Responsible AI: Ensuring that AI applications are designed in a way that minimizes bias, preserves privacy, and meets regulatory requirements

Synthetic Data: Artificially generated data that can be substituted for real-time data to train AI algorithms

Transformers: A type of neural network that uses self-attention mechanisms to process large sequences of data

Training Data: A set of data that is used to help "train" an AI algorithm so that it can learn to improve its performance

Workflow Automation: The use of software technologies to automate recurring tasks within a business process