

AI GLOSSARY CHEAT-SHEET

Quick reference guide | 91 essential AI terms | Level Up AI Projects

AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) A theoretical form of AI that can perform any intellectual task that a human can do, with the ability to transfer learning from one domain to another.	Clustering An unsupervised learning technique that groups similar data points together based on their characteristics.	BEG	Feature An individual measurable property or characteristic of data used as input for machine learning models.	BEG
API (Application Programming Interface) A set of rules and protocols that allows different software applications to communicate with each other.	Computer Vision A field of AI that enables machines to interpret and understand visual information from the world.	BEG	Feature Engineering The process of selecting, creating, and transforming features from raw data to improve model performance.	BEG
Accuracy The percentage of correct predictions made by a model, calculated as the number of correct predictions divided by the total number of predictions.	Data Mining The process of discovering patterns, correlations, and useful information from large datasets.	BEG	Fine-tuning The process of taking a pre-trained model and further training it on a specific dataset to improve performance on a particular task.	INT
Activation Function A mathematical function that enables neural networks to learn complex, nonlinear relationships between inputs and outputs.	Data Preprocessing The process of cleaning, transforming, and organizing raw data before feeding it into a machine learning model.	BEG	GAN (Generative Adversarial Network) A type of AI architecture consisting of two neural networks—a generator and a discriminator—trained together to generate realistic data.	ADV
Agent An AI system that can autonomously perceive its environment, make decisions, and take actions to achieve a goal.	Dataset A collection of data used to train, validate, and test AI models, typically consisting of examples and labels.	BEG	GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) A specialized processor originally designed for rendering graphics but now widely used to accelerate AI training and inference.	BEG
Algorithm A set of step-by-step instructions that allows a computer program to learn from data, recognize patterns, and make decisions.	Deep Learning A subset of machine learning that uses multi-layered neural networks to learn complex representations of data.	INT	Generative AI AI systems capable of creating new content such as text, images, music, or code based on patterns learned from data.	BEG
Anthropomorphism The tendency to attribute human characteristics, emotions, or consciousness to AI systems, such as chatbots.	Diffusion Model A generative AI technique that learns to create data by reversing a process that gradually adds noise to data.	ADV	Gradient Descent An optimization algorithm that iteratively adjusts model parameters to minimize the loss function.	INT
Artificial Intelligence (AI) The simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think, learn, and solve problems.	Embedding A numerical representation of data (such as words or images) in a lower-dimensional space that captures their essential characteristics.	INT	Guardrails Safety measures and restrictions implemented in AI systems to prevent harmful, biased, or inappropriate outputs.	BEG
Attention Mechanism A technique in neural networks that allows the model to focus on specific parts of the input data during the training process.	Epoch One complete pass through the entire training dataset during the training process of a machine learning model.	INT	Hallucination When an AI model generates false or nonsensical information while presenting it confidently as if it were accurate.	BEG
Autoencoder A neural network that learns to compress data into a lower-dimensional representation and then reconstructs it.	Ethics (AI) Principles and guidelines aimed at ensuring AI systems are developed and used responsibly, focusing on fairness, transparency, and privacy.	BEG	Hyperparameter A configuration setting that controls the learning process of a model, such as learning rate or batch size.	INT
Automation The use of AI and technology to perform tasks without human intervention, increasing efficiency and reducing errors.	Explainability The ability to understand and interpret how an AI model makes its decisions, important for trust and accountability.	BEG	Image Recognition The ability of AI systems to identify objects, people, places, and actions in images, a key application of computer vision.	BEG
Backpropagation A fundamental algorithm for training neural networks that calculates gradients and propagates error back through the network to adjust weights.	Inference The process of using a trained AI model to make predictions or generate outputs on new, unseen data.	INT	Instance Segmentation A computer vision task that identifies and delineates each individual object instance in an image.	ADV
Batch Size The number of training examples processed together in one iteration before the model's parameters are updated.	LLM (Large Language Model) A type of AI model trained on massive amounts of text data to understand and generate human-like text.	BEG	Label The correct answer or target output associated with a training example in supervised learning.	BEG
Bias Systematic errors in AI models resulting from flawed training data, leading to unfair or inaccurate predictions.	Latency The time delay between when an AI system receives an input and when it produces an output or response.	BEG	Learning Rate A hyperparameter that controls how much model weights are adjusted during training in response to the loss gradient.	INT
Big Data Extremely large datasets that are too complex for traditional data processing methods, often used for advanced analytics and machine learning.	Loss Function A mathematical function that measures how well a model's predictions match the actual target values.	BEG	Machine Learning A branch of AI that enables computers to learn from data and improve their performance without being explicitly programmed.	BEG
Binary Classification A type of classification task where the model predicts one of two possible outcomes, such as spam/not-spam.	Model A mathematical representation of a system or process, used to simulate and predict its behavior.	BEG		BEG
CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) A specialized neural network architecture designed for processing grid-like data such as images.				
Chatbot An AI program that simulates human conversation through text or voice, designed to interact with users.				
Classification A machine learning task where the model assigns input data to predefined categories or classes.				
Cloud Computing The use of remote servers hosted on the internet to store, manage, and process data, providing scalable and flexible computing resources.				