

Common AI Terms & Acronyms (Alphabetical Guide)

AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) –

A hypothetical AI that can reason and learn across many domains like a human.

API (Application Programming Interface) – A tool that allows different software programs to communicate with each other.

Algorithm – A set of step-by-step instructions a computer follows to solve a problem.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) – Computer systems designed to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence.

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) – A computing system inspired by the human brain used to recognize patterns.

Automation – Using technology to perform tasks with minimal human involvement.

Bias (Algorithmic Bias) – When an AI system produces unfair results due to flawed training data.

Big Data – Extremely large datasets that can be analyzed for patterns and trends.

Chatbot – Software that simulates conversation with users through text or voice.

Cloud Computing – Using remote internet servers to store and process data instead of a personal computer.

Data Broker – A company that collects and sells personal information.

Data Mining – Analyzing large datasets to discover patterns or trends.

Data Privacy – The protection of personal information from misuse.

Dataset – A collection of data used to train or test AI systems.

Deep Learning – A type of machine learning using layered neural networks for complex pattern recognition.

Edge Computing – Processing data on local devices instead of centralized cloud servers.

Ethical AI – Designing AI systems to be fair, transparent, and accountable.

GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) – A specialized chip that accelerates complex AI calculations.

Generative AI – AI systems that create new content such as text, images, music, or video.



Hallucination (AI) – When an AI generates incorrect information confidently.

Inference – The process of using a trained AI model to make predictions.

Large Language Model (LLM) – An AI model trained on vast amounts of text to understand and generate language.

Machine Learning (ML) – AI systems that learn patterns from data rather than being explicitly programmed.

Model – A trained AI system that makes predictions or decisions.

NPU (Neural Processing Unit) – A specialized processor designed to accelerate AI tasks directly on devices.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) – AI focused on understanding and generating human language.

Neural Network – A computing system that identifies patterns in data, inspired by the brain.

Prompt – The input or question given to an AI system to generate a response.

Reinforcement Learning – Machine learning where systems learn through rewards and penalties.

Supervised Learning – Machine learning using labeled examples to teach correct outcomes.

Training Data – Information used to teach an AI model how to recognize patterns.

Transformer Model – A neural network architecture used in modern language models.

Unsupervised Learning – Machine learning that finds patterns without labeled examples.