Google

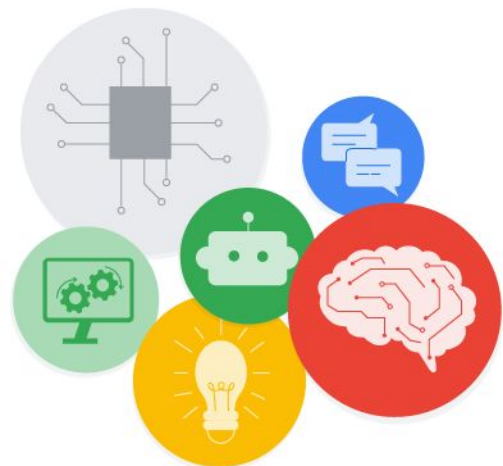# Glossary

Refer to this glossary for definitions of important terms and concepts from throughout the Generative AI for Educators course.

Algorithm: A set of rules that a computer follows to solve problems

Artificial intelligence (AI): Computer programs that complete cognitive tasks typically associated with human intelligence

AI model: A computer program trained on a dataset to recognize patterns and perform specific tasks

AI tool: AI-powered software that can automate or assist users with a variety of tasks

Chain-of-Thought (COT) prompting: A prompting strategy that asks an AI tool to think step-by-step, which can produce a better result for logical and mathematical reasoning tasks

Conversational AI tool: An AI tool that can understand human language requests and generate responses in a meaningful way

Few-shot prompting: A prompting strategy that includes two or more examples of the desired input and output

Generative AI (GenAI): AI that can generate new content, such as text, images, or other media

Hallucination: Any inaccurate or misleading output from an AI tool

Large language model (LLM): An AI model that is trained on large amounts of text to identify patterns between words, concepts, and phrases in order to generate effective responses to prompts

Machine learning (ML): A subset of AI focused on developing computer programs that can analyze data to make decisions or predictions

Natural language: The way people talk or write when communicating with each other

One-shot prompting: A prompting strategy that includes one example of the desired input and output

Output: The information or creative work that an AI tool produces after it is prompted, such as an answer to a question, a text summary, an image, or a piece of music

Perception: AI's ability to receive and interpret information through computer vision, speech recognition, and other sensor-based inputs

Prompt: The method for interacting with an AI tool in the form of a request, a question, snippet, or an example

Reinforcement learning: A type of ML that provides feedback to a program to improve its decisions over time

Shot: An example included within a prompt to refine the output

Supervised learning: A type of ML that uses labeled datasets to train a program to recognize patterns in data

Unsupervised learning: A type of ML that uses unlabeled datasets to allow a program to identify patterns in data without a specific output in mind

Zero-shot prompting: A prompting strategy that doesn't include any examples about the desired input and output