



Beginner-Friendly AI Glossary

NOTE: The definitions here reflect how these words are commonly used **within the context of artificial intelligence**, even if they might have other meanings in different fields.



Chatbot

A digital assistant that chats with people—usually on websites or customer support pages. It answers questions and helps users find what they need.



Natural Language Processing (NLP)

How AI understands and works with human language. It's what powers tools like ChatGPT, Siri, or email autocorrect.



Machine Learning (ML)

A way for computers to learn from data instead of being told exactly what to do. Like a music app that improves its picks the more you listen—it helps AI get smarter over time.



Training Data

The examples AI learns from. Just like flashcards help people study, training data helps AI learn patterns and improve its guesses.



Algorithm

A clear set of instructions a computer follows to complete a task—kind of like following directions to assemble a piece of furniture.



Large Language Model (LLM)

A powerful type of AI trained on a huge amount of text to understand and generate language. ChatGPT is an example of an LLM.



Hallucination

When AI confidently makes something up. For example, it might say a fake fact or invent a source that doesn't exist. It sounds convincing, but it's not true.



Bias

When AI makes unfair decisions because the data it learned from had problems—like only seeing one side of the story. It's why diverse, accurate training data is important.



Privacy

The idea that your data—like conversations, emails, or photos—should be kept safe and not shared without your permission. It's a big deal when using AI tools.



Ethics

The question of should we use AI in certain ways—not just can we. Ethics in AI includes fairness, accountability, and protecting people's rights.



Agents

AI systems that can take actions or make decisions on their own to achieve a goal—like booking appointments, organizing files, or even writing emails for you.