

### AI Ethics:

A broad collection of considerations for responsible AI, encompassing safety, security, human concerns, and environmental considerations. It involves addressing issues such as bias, privacy, avoiding mistakes, and managing environmental impact in the development and deployment of AI technologies.



### Avoiding AI Bias:

The effort to prevent biases in AI systems, ensuring that poorly constructed AIs do not demonstrate unfair preferences or discriminate against specific groups. This includes addressing biases that may arise from inadequately represented subsets of data used to train AI models.



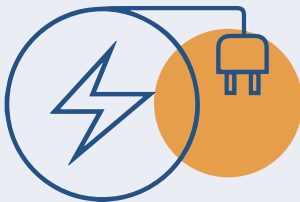
### AI and Privacy:

The intersection of AI technology and individual privacy rights. It involves concerns about the collection of user data for AI learning, potential lack of awareness among users regarding data usage, and the impact of AI-driven decisions on user privacy. Striking a balance between personalization and potential biases is a key consideration.



### Avoiding AI Mistakes:

The practice of conducting thorough testing to ensure that AI systems are well-constructed and do not pose risks to humans or their environments. This involves identifying and rectifying potential errors in AI algorithms that could lead to consequences ranging from financial losses to serious harm.



### Managing AI Environmental Impact:

Addressing the environmental implications of AI development, particularly the growing size of AI models that consume substantial energy during training. Researchers are working on techniques for creating energy-efficient AIs that balance performance while minimizing environmental resource consumption.