Professional Certificate in Legal Technology and Data Analytics

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law

A priori knowledge refers to the initial information or data that is available before the start of a machine learning project, which can be used to inform the development of algorithms and models. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, a priori knowledge can include existing legal precedents, statutes, and regulations that can be used to train models to make predictions or classifications. Related terms include a posteriori knowledge, which refers to the information or data that is available after the start of a project.

Abductive reasoning is a type of logical reasoning that involves making educated guesses or hypotheses based on available information or data. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, abductive reasoning can be used to identify patterns or relationships in legal data that may not be immediately apparent. Related terms include deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning.

Accessibility refers to the ability of users to access and use legal technology and data analytics tools, regardless of their disability or technical expertise. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, accessibility is an important consideration to ensure that legal services are available to all users. Related terms include usability and inclusivity.

Accuracy refers to the degree to which a machine learning model or algorithm is able to make correct predictions or classifications. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, accuracy is an important metric to evaluate the performance of models and algorithms. Related terms include precision and !recall.

Actionable insight refers to the ability to extract meaningful and relevant information from data that can be used to inform decisions or actions. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, actionable insight can be used to identify patterns or trends in legal data that can inform strategic decisions. Related terms include business intelligence and data analytics.

Active learning refers to the process of selectively sampling data to train a machine learning model or algorithm. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, active learning can be used to improve the accuracy of models and algorithms by selectively sampling relevant data. Related terms include passive learning and semi-supervised learning.

Admissibility refers to the ability of evidence to be admitted in a legal proceeding. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, admissibility is an important consideration to ensure that evidence generated by machine learning models or algorithms is reliable and relevant. Related terms include authenticity and reliability.

Adversarial attack refers to the attempt to manipulate or deceive a machine learning model or algorithm by feeding it malicious or fake data. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law,

adversarial attacks can be used to compromise the security of legal systems and data. Related terms include cybersecurity and data protection.

Advice refers to the recommendations or guidance provided by a machine learning model or algorithm to inform decisions or actions. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, advice can be used to support legal decision-making and problem-solving. Related terms include recommendation systems and expert systems.

Agent-based modeling refers to the use of software agents to simulate and model complex systems and behaviors. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, agent-based modeling can be used to simulate and analyze legal systems and behaviors. Related terms include system dynamics and complexity science.

Algorithm refers to a set of instructions or rules used to solve a problem or make a decision. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, algorithms can be used to analyze and interpret legal data and evidence. Related terms include machine learning and data mining.

Anomaly detection refers to the process of identifying patterns or behaviors that are deviant or unusual. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, anomaly detection can be used to identify fraudulent or malicious activity. Related terms include outlier detection and novelty detection.

Application programming interface (API) refers to a set of rules and protocols used to access and integrate different software systems and applications. In the context of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Law, APIs can be used to integrate machine learning models and algorithms with legal software and systems. Related terms include software development kit (SDK) and web service.

Artificial general intelligence (AGI) refers to a type of artificial intelligence that is capable of performing any intellectual task that a human can. In the context of Artificial Intelligence