

AI Glossary — Quick Reference

Term	Working definition
Acceptance criteria	Conditions used to decide whether a result or system is acceptable.
Agentic AI	AI-enabled software capable of planning and taking actions through tools toward a goal.
Behavioral baseline	Observed pattern or range of system performance under defined conditions.
Bias	Systematic skew that may contribute to unfair or harmful outcomes.
Data drift	Change over time in the distribution or characteristics of inputs.
Data leakage	Information improperly entering training, evaluation, or processing in ways that distort results or violate boundaries.
Deterministic	Producing the same result for the same conditions in a defined system.
Fairness	Meeting defined criteria for equitable treatment or outcomes.
Factuality	Correspondence of claims to verifiable facts.
Generative AI	AI that produces new content such as text, code, or images.
Groundedness	Support for an output in authorized evidence or supplied context.
Hallucination	A false or unsupported generated claim or detail.
Human oversight	Human ability and responsibility to review, intervene, override, or stop AI behavior.
LLM	Large language model, typically trained to generate language-like sequences.
Model drift / performance drift	Change in model behavior or performance over time or across changing conditions.
Overfitting	Learning specifics of training data at the expense of generalization.
Prompt injection	Instructions embedded in untrusted content intended to redirect AI behavior.

RAG	Retrieval-augmented generation: supplying retrieved external information as context for model output.
Regression testing	Evaluating whether a change introduced unacceptable differences or failures.
Risk-based testing	Allocating testing effort based on likelihood, impact, and other risk factors.
Safety	Avoidance of unacceptable harm.
Temperature	A generation setting in some models that influences randomness; behavior varies by provider.
Test oracle	A basis for deciding whether a test outcome is acceptable.
Variability	Differences across outputs under the same or similar conditions.