



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 12 **Issue:** 1 **Month of publication:** January 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.57563>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Introduction to Generative AI and its application in Education

Mr. Rohit B. Uppin¹, Dr. Jayashri B. Madalgi²

¹Department of ISE, Gogte Institute of Technology, Belgavi, India

²Associate professor, Gogte Institute of Technology, Belgavi, India

Abstract: Generative AI has made significant progress in recent years, with a growing range of applications in a variety of fields. Generative AI applications have catalyzed a new era in the synthesis and manipulation of digital content. Generative AI is very recent technology which changed the way traditional search engines work. The search engines work on the principles of information retrieval. However, openGL came up with use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for synthesis of digital content and launched well known as ChatGPT. The Generative AI differs from traditional AI as it takes text, audio, video and using knowledge it generates new content in any form namely the text, audio or video. The generative AI has many profound applications. Generative AI is a rapidly developing field with the potential to revolutionize many industries and aspects of our lives. As the technology continues to advance, we can expect to see even more groundbreaking and transformative applications emerge. In this paper the introduction to Generative AI is detailed along with how generative AI can be used in education.

Keywords: AI, Applications of GAI, Generative AI, Education

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is a discipline. It is program or system that trains model from input data. The trained model can make useful predictions from new or never seen before data drawn from the same one used to train model.

Machine Learning (ML) gives computers the ability to learn without explicit programming. Two common classes of learning models are supervised and unsupervised learning. Supervised learning implies data is already labelled.

In supervised learning we are learning from past examples to predict future values.

The unsupervised learning implies the data is not labelled. Unsupervised problems are all about looking at the raw data, and seeking if it naturally falls into groups. Deep Learning (DL) is a subset of ML. DL uses Artificial Neural Network (ANN) -allowing them to process more complex patterns than traditional ML.

ANN consist of the following three layers:

- Input Layer
- Hidden Layer
- Output Layer

The nodes at input layer represent the input attributes from the training data and nodes in output layer indicates class attribute values.

The Neural network task includes learning the weights for all the interconnected nodes which fits the relationship among the input and output.

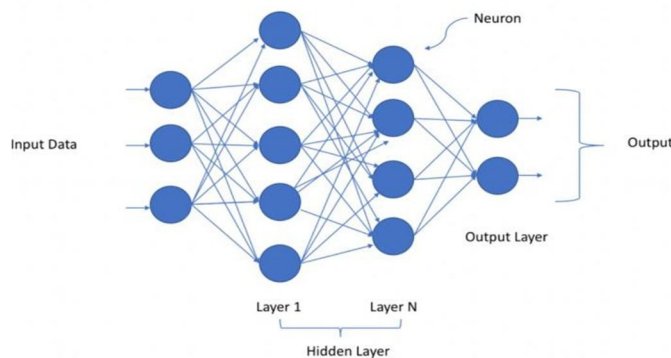


Fig 1: Neural Network Architecture

Generative AI (Gen AI) is a subset of DL means, it uses Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and can classify or predict both labelled and unlabelled data

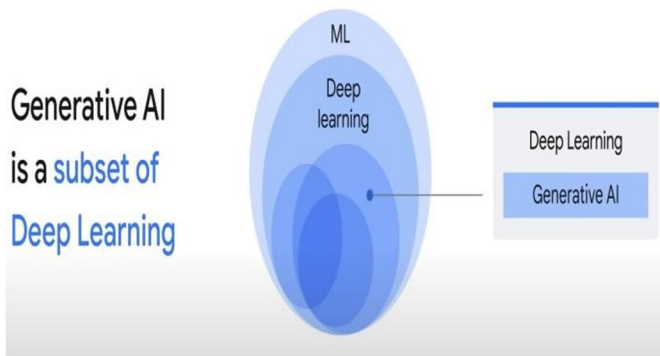


Fig 2: Generative AI

Deep learning models in general are of two types:

- Discriminative
- Generative

In discriminative the image processing is carried out using deep learning algorithms namely Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), PCNN etc. These machines learning supervised algorithms are used to identify object or quality of object etc. as classification task either as two class or multi class problem.

Where as in case of generative the output is the generation of the dog image instead of output class variable prediction.

Discriminative Classify Discriminative Model
technique → (classify as a dog or cat)

Generative Generate Generative
Model technique → (generate dog image)

Fig 3: Deep learning models

The details of Discriminative and Generative deep learning model is given below:

1) *Discriminative Deep learning Models are*

- a) Used to classify or predict.
- b) Typically trained on a dataset of labelled data.
- c) Learns the relationship between the features of the data points and the labels.

2) *Generative Deep learning models are*

- a) Generates new data that is similar to data it was trained on.
- b) Understands distribution of data and how likely a given example is.
- c) Predict next word in a sequence.

GenAI consists of Supervised, Unsupervised and Semi-supervised learning techniques. Generative AI model is different from traditional predictive ML model used for classification tasks. GenAI is type of AI that creates new content based on what it learnt from existing content.

The process of learning from existing content is called training and results in creation of statistical model. When given a prompt, GenAI uses this statistical model to predict what an expected response might be and this generates new content. The following figure shows the difference between ML model and GenAI model.

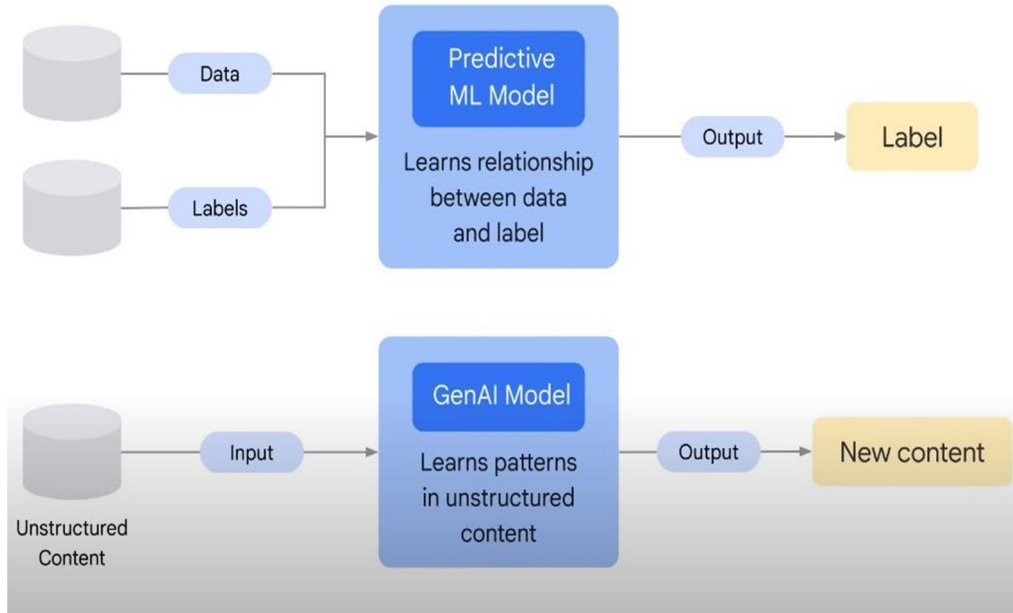


Fig 4: Difference between ML model and AI model

The comparison for class variable y in non-generative AI and generative AI is shown below: Not GenAI when y is a:

- Number
- Discrete
- Class
- Probability

Is GenAI when y is:

- Natural language
- Image
- Audio

II. WORKING OF GENERATIVE AI

Generative AI works on the following 3 components:

- a) Large Amount of data
- b) Billions of parameters
- c) Unsupervised learning

The following diagram illustrates the components of Generative Pre-Trained Transformer (GPT)

III. TYPES OF GENERATIVE AI MODELS

The different types of GenAI models are

- 1) *Text-Text*: The model takes natural language (NL) as input and produces output as text itself. Are made to learn mappings between pair of texts.
- 2) *Text-Image*: Are relatively new and trained on large set of images, each captioned with short text description. Diffusion is one method to achieve this.
- 3) *Text-Video*: Generates video representation from text given as input. The input text can be a single sentence, full script and output is a video that corresponds to input given. 3-D models can also be generated corresponding to user's text description.
- 4) *Text-to-Task*: The model are trained to perform specific task. This task can be wide range of actions such as answering questions, perform search, make prediction or take some sort of action.

The different tasks which can be carried out using Generative AI are

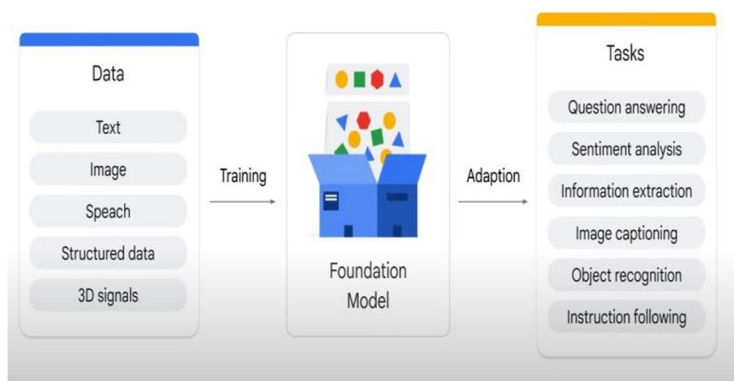


Fig 5: Tasks carried out using Generative AI

IV. GENERATIVE LANGUAGE MODELS

The Generative language models available are: LaMDA, palm, GPT.

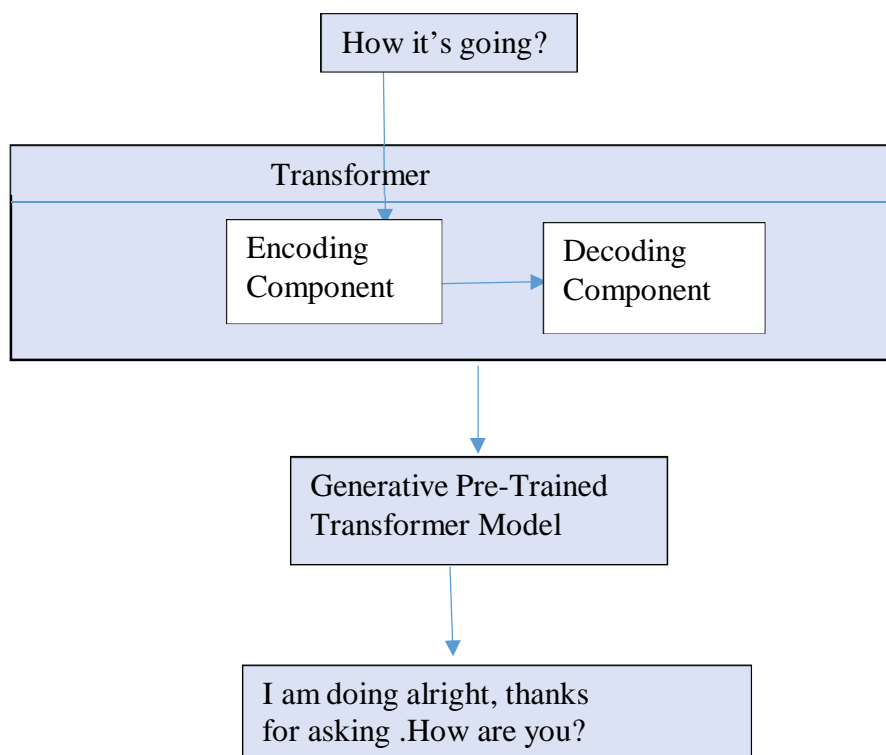


Fig 6: Development life cycle

The following are the generative application builders for development of Generative AI applications which simplifies the development life cycle.

- ✓ PalmAPI
- ✓ MakerSuite

- PalmAPI- entry point to Google's Large Language Models(LLMs) .Provides access to developer that are optimized for use cases such as summarization,classification, etc
- MakerSuite- approachable way to start prototyping and building generative AI applications. Iteration on prompts, Augment your dataset with synthetic data, tune custom models etc.

The generative AI is being used in almost all the sectors. However, The following section details about applications of Generative AI in education for teachers and students in their teaching learning process. Also, it details about its use for researches in their research journey.

V. APPLICATION OF GENERATIVE AI IN EDUCATION

GenAI has many profound applications in the domains like:

- a) Business
- b) Marketing
- c) Gaming
- d) Music
- e) Biotech
- f) Drug Discovery
- g) Brain
- h) Education

Technology will continue to be an effective tool for learning and education. We have long been using the computer for learning and doing assignments and also to help with and improve our writing. We have used spellcheckers, grammar checkers, and AI text editors like Grammarly to correct grammatical errors and improve word choice and sentence structure. Students use calculators, spreadsheets, and tools like MATLAB and Mathematica for calculation, statistical analysis, and simulation. They have been quickly consulting Wikipedia and online resources (blogs, social media, and scholarly articles) assisted by powerful search engines like Google and Google Scholar to write essays and for learning research. So, teachers' and students' wide spread use of educational software and AI tools is not new, and educational institutions have adapted to them. What is new is that we have more powerful and versatile cognitive GAI tools that can help students, teachers, and researchers with higher-level cognitive tasks.

ChatGPT-like chatbot is a teaching tool as well as a learning tool. For example, it can assist schoolteachers in generating sample lesson plans, learning objectives, and activities for students at a given level, which they must review and refine. It can also help teachers and students plan, generate ideas, and organize lessons. Furthermore, ChatGPT can not only create code but also debug it.

With the popularity of ChatGPT, a new term, "prompt engineering,"¹⁸ has emerged; it refers to generating prompts or input text for a language model such as ChatGPT or any other application built using LLMs. To get a better response, prompt(s) have to be relevant, coherent, and consistent with the intended purpose of the output.

Besides chatbots, several AI tools and applications can help in programming, debugging, and creating meaningful connections and learning experiences.

However, using AI tools in education has led to concerns about increased student plagiarism, also known as "AIgism." To address this issue, several tools have emerged, including GPTZero. GPTZero identifies text authored by AI based on perplexity, a measure of how complex the text is, and burstiness, a measure of how uniform a text is in terms of sentence length. OpenAI's classifier rates the likelihood that a given text is AI-generated. However, these tools can still be evaded by minor edits or alterations and cannot be relied upon solely to detect AI-generated text.

Education is facing a tech-driven crisis as students and teachers across the globe are beginning to embrace disruptive GAI tools such as ChatGPT. Educators need to recognize that GAI can help students to learn and write better, assist teachers, and help in research and discovery, but it can also help one to cheat. Moving forward, we must consider ways to augment learning, teaching, and research using GAI rather than curb its use. It seems futile to fight against the educational use of AI tools. Instead, we must integrate GAI's various offerings meaningfully into teaching and learning and remodel student learning objectives and assessments. Historically, educational institutions have adapted to new technologies and new sources of information to enhance learning and teaching. They can and should do the same with new AI tools, supported by new safeguards and updated policies on academic integrity. In response to the emergence of new GAI tools and their potential use, several educational institutions have updated their working regarding student assignments, plagiarism, proper crediting of AI tool usage, and academic integrity.

The Examples of how artificial intelligence is currently being used in higher education include:

- Plagiarism Detection
- Exam Integrity
- Chatbots for Enrollment and Retention
- Learning Management Systems

- Transcription of Faculty Lectures
- Enhanced Online Discussion Boards

Apart from teaching learning process, Generative AI is very helpful for the researchers in Research and development.

A. Research and Development

GAI will have significant implications for research, creating both opportunities and concerns. For instance, GAI can help researchers summarize the literature, identify research gaps, understand concepts in other domains they can embrace, improve their papers, write software for analysis and simulation, and even help with designing experiments. They are likely to revolutionize research practices, accelerate innovation, make science more equitable, and increase the diversity of scientific perspectives. However, if not used ethically and professionally, they could also harm research quality, transparency, and creativity and raise concerns about publications (which will be discussed in an upcoming Computer article). Several issues on the implications of GAI on research and development need further discussion among stakeholders.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Generative AI has great potential upcoming years however the issues include increased plagiarism, racial bias in their response, the potential for creating harmful content, and ethical concerns. Furthermore, these chatbots may aid cybercrime, fraud, and cyberattacks by creating spam messages or other means and may also face legal issues around copyright and other legal matters. Some may misuse AI-generated content, claiming they had written or created it. For example, students could claim an AI-written essay that is well done and can attract a good grade as their own, even without understanding what is written, increasing incidences of AI-driven plagiarism.

REFERENCES

- [1] S. Murugesan and A. Cherukuri, "The Rise of Generative Artificial Intelligence and Its Impact on Education: The Promises and Perils" in *Computer*, vol. 56, no. 05, pp. 116-121, 2023. doi: 10.1109/MC.2023.3253292.
- [2] A. K. Cherukuri, A. Jonnalagadda, and S. Murugesan, "AI in education: Applications and impact," *Amplify*, vol. 34, no. 5, pp. 26-33, May 2021.
- [3] M. Jovanović and M. Campbell, "Generative Artificial Intelligence: Trends and Prospects," in *Computer*, vol. 55, no. 10, pp. 107-112, Oct. 2022, doi: 10.1109/MC.2022.3192720.
- [4] Eduardo C. Garrido-Merchán C., E. (2023). A survey of Generative AI Applications. *ArXiv*. /abs/2306.02781
- [5] J. Ferrer. "6 ChatGPT mind-blowing extensions to use it anywhere." *Medium*, Dec. 24, 2022.
- [6] T. Heise. "A generic framework for ChatGPT prompt engineering." *Medium*, Jan. 23, 2023.
- [7] "43 examples of artificial intelligence in education," *Univ. San Diego*, San Diego, CA, USA, 2023.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)