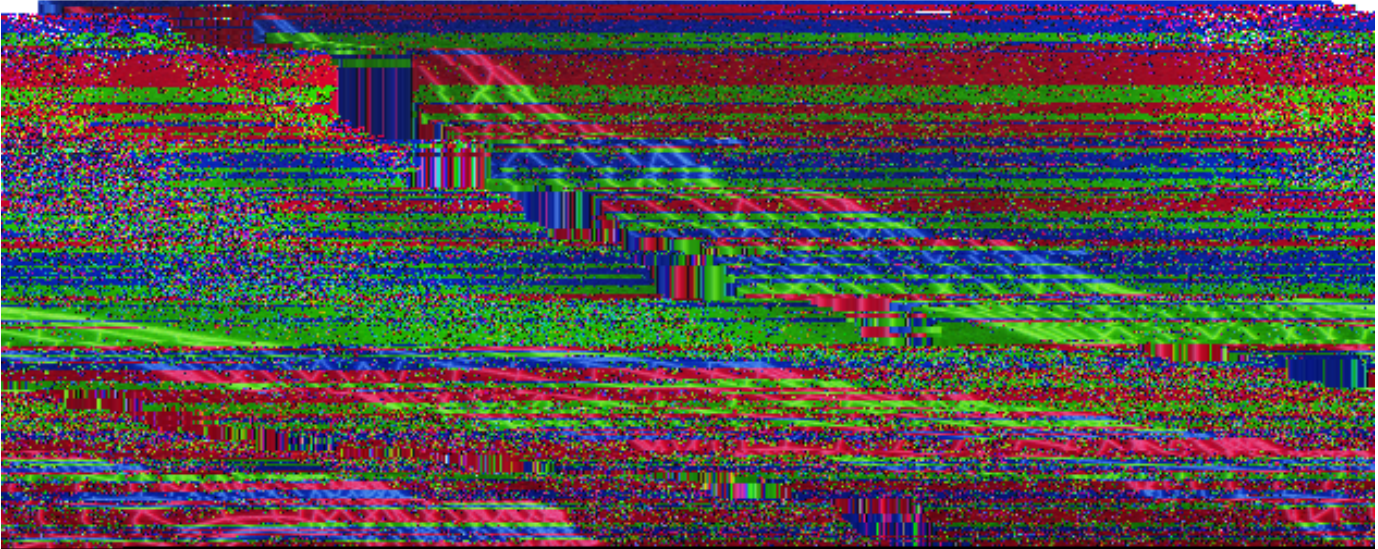


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By Kyle Chayka

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1. **Attribution**: The first principle is attribution, which means giving credit to the original creators of the data used to train the AI. This is important because it helps to ensure that the original creators are properly compensated and that their work is not being used without their permission.

2. **Transparency**: The second principle is transparency, which means being open about the data used to train the AI and the methods used to generate the output. This is important because it helps to build trust in the AI and allows others to verify the results.

3. **Accountability**: The third principle is accountability, which means holding the AI and its creators responsible for the output. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is used in a responsible and ethical manner.

4. **Privacy**: The fourth principle is privacy, which means protecting the personal information of the individuals whose data is used to train the AI. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is not used to discriminate against or harm individuals.

5. **Security**: The fifth principle is security, which means protecting the AI and its data from unauthorized access and use. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is not used for malicious purposes.

6. **Interpretability**: The sixth principle is interpretability, which means being able to understand the output of the AI. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is used in a way that is consistent with human values and expectations.

7. **Robustness**: The seventh principle is robustness, which means ensuring that the AI is able to handle a wide range of inputs and outputs. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is reliable and can be used in a variety of contexts.

8. **Scalability**: The eighth principle is scalability, which means ensuring that the AI can be scaled up to handle large amounts of data and users. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is useful and can be used by a large number of people.

9. **Flexibility**: The ninth principle is flexibility, which means ensuring that the AI can be adapted to different tasks and environments. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is versatile and can be used in a wide range of applications.

10. **Collaboration**: The tenth principle is collaboration, which means working together to develop and improve the AI. This is important because it helps to ensure that the AI is developed in a way that is consistent with the needs and values of the community.

Copyright claims based on questions of style are often tricky. In visual art, courts

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1. C.H. and J. G. C. Dept. Pathology and Communicable Diseases, A.I. ...

ors are — image, we're litigating the whole technique behind the system." The litigation even reached the Supreme Court, where the justices were split 5-4 in favor of the artists. In the end, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the artists, but the litigation was costly and time-consuming. The artists argued that the AI generators could not operate without their data, and that the AI generators were using their data to create new works. The Supreme Court ruled that the AI generators were using the artists' data to create new works, and that the artists had a right to control their data. The Supreme Court also ruled that the AI generators were using the artists' data to create new works, and that the artists had a right to control their data. The Supreme Court also ruled that the AI generators were using the artists' data to create new works, and that the artists had a right to control their data.

