# Transcript: " Reasoning engines”

 *[Text appears that reads: “Reasoning engines.”]*

Then, the Bing home screen is shown on a web browser.

**Voiceover:** Most of us are familiar with search engines like Bing.

 *["What is the average height of a giraffe?"]* is entered in the search bar. Suggested questions are *["height of adult giraffe?"]* And *["how tall is a giraffe?"]* Then, the Bing search results are shown.

**Voiceover:** We type in a query and instantly we're presented with a list of web pages that might have the answer we are looking for.

A magnifying glass hovers over the phrase *[Search engine”]* on a laptop screen. A lightbulb and gears are shown on another laptop, under the phrase *[“Reasoning engine.”]*

**Voiceover:** But there's also another type of engine that works differently than a search engine, called the reasoning engine.

A sketch of an engine is displayed on a monitor, books fly onto one side of it. Graphs and charts appear on the other side.

**Voiceover:** A reasoning engine is a system that applies logic and inference to draw conclusions, make decisions, summarize information, or solve problems based on data and knowledge.

Speech bubbles filled with horizontal lines appear.

**Voiceover:** Reasoning engines offer more elaborate responses compared to traditional search engines.

Around a search bar, the phrases: *[“Writing, providing ideas, researching and analyzing data”]* appear.

**Voiceover:** They can assist with tasks like writing parts of a grant proposal, providing ideas for a project, researching a topic, or analyzing data in a file.

The word *[“Giraffe”]* is entered in the search bar. An image of a giraffe appears.

**Voiceover:** They can even generate images from text descriptions.

Question marks appear around a laptop displaying the phrase *[“Reasoning engine.”]* Then, a stack of books appears.

**Voiceover:** So how does a reasoning engine work? A reasoning engine starts with a foundation of knowledge.

Documents enter the drawing of an engine, graphs and a vacuum cleaner nozzle come out of it.

**Voiceover:** It's fed a variety of data, from text to code, and it might even absorb information across the web.

Shapes appear in a pattern.

**Voiceover:** This is considered the pre training phase, where the engine learns language patterns, grammar, and facts.

Four hands hold jigsaw puzzle pieces.

**Voiceover:** During the next phase, the engine relies on the guidance of human supervisors to steer its learning journey.

A hand holds a brick. Then, a brick road and brick arches appear. They are labeled: *[“What and why.”]* A ball rolls through the arches along the brick road.

**Voiceover:** These supervisors guide the engine through the complexities of language, ensuring it understands not just the what, but the why behind the words. When you ask a question, the reasoning engine springs to life.

Question marks appear on either side of a strainer above a kitchen scale.

**Voiceover:** It sifts through its learned knowledge, weighing words and considering context.

A hand holds a book next to a pile of scrap paper.

**Voiceover:** It's not just about finding an answer, but it's about creating an answer that's informative, relevant, and engaging.

An arrow points to a question mark.

**Voiceover:** The journey also doesn't have to end with one query or response.

The laptop displaying the reasoning engine is next to a sapling.

**Voiceover:** With every interaction, the reasoning engine learns and adapts to answer your question based on the prompt you give it.

Two curved arrows form a circle.

**Voiceover:** It's a continuous cycle of learning and evolving, striving to understand and communicate more effectively.

Graphics show a person next to a fire, a person next to a bird with a letter, a person at a computer and a person talking on a cell phone.

The logo for Copilot and a skeleton key appears next to the engine diagram. Then, the key opens the door.

**Voiceover:** As we continue to explore and innovate, reasoning engine experiences like Microsoft Copilot are opening new possibilities for user creativity in generating text, images, and other media.

**Voiceover:** They are not just changing the way we search for information, but also how we interact, learn, and create in the digital world.

A person looks through a telescope in a silhouette.