Clearly, the presenter mastered the topic because he had worked on his research project for many years. However, he was not able to convey clearly the information from a pedagogical perspective. His presentation was extremely theoretical because the presenter used words I did not understand. Furthermore, he did not explain all the words and all the concepts before talking about them. Next, he goes really into depth on the theoretical concepts, without properly explaining them. As a result, I lost track of his research project and I did not understand what he was talking about after 16 minutes the seminar started. The audience would have been more engaged if he explained all the concepts he used during his presentation. Additionally, his PowerPoint slides have a significant amount of formulas, which he explains sometimes.

The guest lecturer tried to explain some highly technical and specific concepts with formulas and graphs as well. Unfortunately, the audience, the vast majority were Master’s students, was disengaged. The only people who were engaged during the seminar and were able to formulate intellectual and relevant questions were the professors who sat on the front row and Doctoral students. In my opinion, the seminar seemed more like a lecture in a regular class setting, instead of a smooth, relaxed, and intriguing introduction to the topic because, to my perspective, the guest lecturer assumed the audience knew about his research topic.

A good way the guest lecturer can improve his presentation is to explain in detail every single concept and technical vocabulary before talking about it. Additionally, instead of using mathematical formulas and graphs, he can present his material with commonly used words. Finally, he can show multiple videos on the applications of his theoretical research to have a dynamic and entertaining delivery.

Besides my discussion on his presentation methods, I would like to mention that I could relate some of his research to my Artificial Intelligence class because he used a classification method and Markov Decision Theory. Professor Niekum trains robots with a fully supervised methodology. First, he gives training data to the robot. Then, he continuously adjusts the parameters to achieve his data classification goal. After this commonly used artificial intelligence, he uses a Machine Learning approach known for real time learning. He uses this methodology to customize the robots to the humans interacting with the robots. This type of research can result in creating robots like Rosie, the Jetson family’s robot maid and housekeeper from Hanna-Barbera’s cartoon *The Jetsons*.

I was interested in the topic of this seminar because I have taken an Artificial Intelligence class. Besides, this semester I decided to take Affective Computing, which is the intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Psychology. Thus, I want to learn more about this topic because I would like to work for a company where I can work on the development phase of creating robots that can get real time feedback. If I am able to create such a robot, I could enhance human-computer interaction, which can me commercialized to a massive scale having droids that can hold conversations with humans and perform repetitive tasks like cleaning.

Besides a housekeeper, this technology could be implemented on robots in manufacturing plants. These robots can take dangerous jobs that handle chemicals or unsafe machinery. Human-like robots would be able to perform these tasks without risking operators’ lives because Engineers could give real-time feedback to the robots in order to perform the desired tasks as humans would perform them. Furthermore, this type of robots can be used in fire and rescue teams as well. Firefighters or other first responders could operate them and give them instructions at a remote and safe distance while the robots are the only “individuals” at risk.