OK. So that's a little bit the results. OK, so we are somewhere between intermediate and beginners.  
Great that you feel confident that you might learn the AI concepts. That's very good to know, and otherwise I hope.  
It's it's positive that there is some background knowledge already available, but also you all see room for for some learning success and I hope that I can help you with that.  
OK.  
So you're aiming at learning quite a lot about the?  
AI expect applications.  
As well as gaining some.  
Solid foundation in the in the underlying things, I'm not sure we can cover both things to the same extent, but.  
Let's try. Let's try and see how we can do. We definitely will talk about the ethical implications.  
And and other aspects there so I think.  
They are pretty much.  
Find the theatre. So you all have had some courses and small projects.  
With machine learning and other and other things.  
Speech recognition as well, and and so forth.  
OK, a couple of.  
I'll fix you're most interested in.  
With a rather broad spectrum from from the more.  
Technologically.  
Or metallurgic things how works?  
There are cases that are there.  
And then as well as as application in various fields like image processing, education of things.  
OK, what do you you prefer to do for the final project? There are some ideas.  
To be honest, I have not yet made-up my no well, I actually wanted to to discuss with you a little bit. I think that was.  
That was.  
The survey thanks a lot.  
And I can.  
Go to bed.  
I was thinking about what to do or what to request from you to do for the final project now and I.  
Last week, no. Last week last year we did it in.  
A more traditional seminar style way, where each student basically gave a presentation and we collected material in particular. Then also to do.  
Hello.  
No problem. Come on in. And we collected then also on team break material basically to to develop last sessions on this basically.  
That was nice.  
It was predominantly.  
Yeah, looking at AI applications and quite often from from the AI concept, it always started at the same point, explaining briefly what the AI is and then how it is applied in health.  
And automotive industry in in different sectors, in education and other sectors, so that it provided a nice overview but.  
As.  
And also the expectations of some of the work we actually get deeper into.  
Into into AI tools, and particularly also into the model Saudi Bergen and things like that. I thought that this was not.  
Oh, perfect. Not at 4 now. It was OK at that time, but I didn't. I didn't want to replicate exactly the same thing again or a similar thing. I thought it should be actually.  
And should adopted a little bit and run adaptation, I found relevant would actually be to have something. Well, it's not A and it's an adaptation from last year, but it's similar to last year. What was Nice was actually to have this team workspace with the material for for a course session.  
So I also this time would like to have some result products and not just.  
Presentation or not, just.  
A report that you write and that's it. So I also would like to have something.  
Four days, one would have said something tangible, but it's probably not tangible because but it's now I would like to have some.  
Yes, some kind of code product that can be.  
Applied and the gallery so.  
That's one of the.  
And one of the article.  
I would.  
Go for tea church. I have. No, I think that's that's something we can be not. Not only.  
Always two aspects to it. On the one aspect, it's it's basically you can do a broader project if you work together. So it can, the scope can be larger and also you learn a lot from each other by by working together. So that's.  
I have a slight tendency to say teams of three used to be a good number all the time. In my experience teams this 4 already have a tendency that maybe one person is working less than the rest.  
There's all the kind of consequences that might be teams of three.  
Pretty efficient, pretty bad.  
It would be nice if we can maybe agree on a common umbrella fee, but that's probably not necessary. It is something that I thought, well, it might be nice to have something rather than also.  
Can.  
Exchange more than also in Class A little bit. What what what the one and the other groups are doing and how these things might be complementary but.  
It doesn't have to. That's something that I would say, OK.  
If if you have.  
Interest in some topic that is not shared by the others.  
Makes sense to do it.  
So that's a little bit.  
The plan and the OR the OR the general idea.  
Umm.  
It. Yeah, I think we should.  
Well, reduce the time for the next.  
Next three weeks, maybe 22.  
Sharks and these ideas a little bit to build the teams. I I would leave it to you to form teams so I'm not going to assign them somehow but leave it to you and then you can. Yeah, come up with a proposal and maybe we.  
Then you might write a baby's class so that we can find some common relations.  
That's that's probably.  
And any ideas of?  
But I was no let's let's talk very differently. What I one thing I was thinking about, but I've not aiming at pushing you into that direction. But one thing I was thinking about is actually really.  
The situation also may be from your point of view, how a university like construct a university actually could use AI tools to improve.  
Yeah, various things. And then the various things can be a lot somewhere from from purely administrative things to to education in classroom education, but also.  
Recruitment, you, you you went all through also a recruitment process and you know probably what kind of.  
Yeah, delays have been there, maybe answering questions which would potentially be be improved by.  
By AI or organisation of the Semester course planning what not.  
There could be plenty of topics where one can somehow have a common.  
A common theme in terms of OK how does a university manage to do the digitization step basically, and to include AI in a more broader framework.  
And and then couple of top topics could easily be designed.  
And the question that also would be whether whether there is a yeah, a need in a need slash possibility to actually align them also with maybe the registrar service office if if you say OK, I would like to to do something that is pretty much in there we are all with the recruitment.  
Team and say oh.  
What's what's going on? And then maybe even implementing some, at least not a final solution. Probably I think that would be typically beyond this call, but some kind of a prototype that you say, OK.  
That's something that could be sears a simple check. What, for example, that could answer student questions. I train it by information that I have.  
Or the from the.  
From the pressures, from the handbooks or whatnot.  
Trying to lose it.  
Typically.  
What I would like to see in the project then is.  
Not just. Well, there should be. We are in university, so there should be also some kind of a scientific approach to that. So it's not just getting.  
A prototype running it would then also be relevant to have some kind of.  
The systematic evaluation.  
So if I stick with the example of of designing a jackpot that.  
Helps student recruitment to to keep in touch with with potential students of a programme.  
What kind of evaluation can you do, whether the the chequebook that the prototype that you have created that this actually is successful satisfying?  
Serves the needs that are there, so there should also be in evaluation validation point somewhere there how to to really deal with these things.  
And and that should be laid out pretty much from the beginning that you say, OK, that's I, I I I take.  
Well, now with the checkpoints, it's and that's a typical.  
Example I would say nowadays of AI applications, that's a lot of companies. That's what they're doing. There are many, so to say, checkpoints.  
Available in a in a in a fundamental fashion.  
The large language models the big ones are trained. You are not going to train your own large language model anymore because that's race too expensive. But what what you would like to do is you would like to adapt the large language model that has been created, maybe as a general purpose.  
Tool to the specific demands that you have and you would like to fine tune it by data that really covers the specific theme you are talking about.  
And then also puts because you don't wanna get gift a student an answer if a student asks you about yeah, the undergraduate programme.  
In computer science, you don't want to give the student an answer that is valid. Maybe most of the other universities you would like to have a very specific answer for this particular university here at this place it's this and that and not that. And therefore you read.  
We can eat the the adaptation and then correctness of the answer certainly is is 1 aspect that you can use in the the in the evaluation. But there might be other aspects as well.  
How maybe engaging also the conversation is or how how easy?  
Yeah. How how fast it is. There might be other things that that one can can evaluate and you could think about think about that.  
So that would.  
Couldn't be a a reasonable.  
Project topic I would say.  
On the one hand, a clear cut idea of what kind of.  
AI.  
Method or tool is use.  
To what context is it applied and how do I evaluate when the?  
Donut that is produced. How can it can do that?  
All of these things probably only can be done to a certain prototype level, but that's fine.  
No, it's.  
We have limited amount of time during the Semester basically, but but that's that's that's OK.  
Can it's not. It's not that we are built immediately implemented, that's the other. That's then also the other issue. And that's the question that we actually can can get background information.  
Oh, that's an additional point, which probably which you might be able to address, but which also you might not be able to address. I don't know how ultimately such a system would then be integrated into the overall IT infrastructure of the university. So what would be the side constraints to actually run that then in practise?  
But this is another question that also is typical for.  
For for AI implementation and you're usually not setting up a assistant from scratch, but but most companies they have, well, they have their IT infrastructure, they have their, the various IT programme, software programmes running and then you decide at some point. Oh yeah. Now I have to add that.  
And then you have to see, OK what kind of.  
Database system is maybe available for the.  
For the.  
Well, the yeah for all the information that is available that that you require and what kind of connections do you need actually to extract?  
Handbook information, for example.  
So that's that's something that then, yeah, it.  
At these points we have.  
Would you sign and also your project can say OK there is something I will not cover, but I know that this needs to be or the link needs to be established once you want to re roll out the the final product then.  
So that.  
Ideas from my side?  
Do how? How to how to find the project could look like and and and then I would hope that or then we certainly will.  
Have a schedule.  
Which I haven't looked at me, but I would do the typical thing expect that maybe by the end of September you will or submit short proposal. What you would like to do and maybe a representation.  
What your plan is and then we have some kind of.  
Project.  
Progress.  
Presentation in in the towards the other probably end of October.  
And then final project presentation.  
You won't see another same step.  
Quest.  
Residents from the online audience.  
No, no, no, no.  
Or happy or clear, good, good. And then we can we can talk about maybe.  
Find your name and questions might come up, and then we should just talk about the next time.  
Good.  
No. What is artificial intelligence?  
And to be honest, they are a number of definitions out there.  
And the growth?  
Maybe before I I resolve the answer here, what is your definition of artificial intelligence?  
How would you define what are crucial?  
Ingredients.  
For data.  
Data so that it's something that is database.  
What else?

OK, it's algorithm, so it's algorithmic.  
You said learning something about action should like actually act as a human. OK, so acting as a human.  
Other things.  
Proper filteration.  
Thick.  
Then do the meeting. Something like it should be like.  
Very accurate.  
Yeah, it should be accurate.  
But that's probably then an additional demand that is put on top of it.  
That's probably 1 facet of intelligence that you say whatever is intelligent should also be accurate to certain degree, so that that's yeah.  
But that's also the connection to.  
Acting like a human.  
The intelligence somehow is something where you would say, OK.  
All humans act intelligently, but that's that's another. That's another debate that we have that we shouldn't start here. Probably at the moment, but, but that's what we are aiming at.  
Something that.  
An action that a human decision taking that a human can usually do on an intelligent basis. We we expect pretty much the same, the same level of curiosity also the same level, probably of of fairness of of other ethical considerations that we expect from a human.  
We expect that from the machine basically.  
And and we probably see the dilemma, particularly when it comes to autonomous driving, which is probably still one of the prime examples of.  
Of AI usage nowadays.  
In autonomous driving, but OK.  
The It's it's database, it's it's algorithmic, it's.  
Mimicking.  
Action human behaviour and we have also the expectation that an autonomous car must drive at least as as safe as a human drives.  
Actually, yeah, I'm. We might be even more demanding in the respect.  
We accept that humans make errors, we accept that accidents happen.  
But we whenever there is one accident with an autonomous car, people really put into question whether AI is working and whether autonomous driving ever will will take will take off the the demands might be much, much higher because there is then the question of of liability.  
Who is responsible for any or any damage for any?  
Well, behaviour of of the system. The Owens. It's quite clear. We typically expect that the human is viable if you do an accident.  
This is driving a car. Then it's it's the person's driving who is liable for them.  
If it's an autonomous for our car, there's always. There's still an ongoing discussion who is going to be to be liable for things. Is there a liability of the programme or basically if the programmer at some point either makes a mistake or has to decide in these situations where a fatal accident can't be avoided?  
And potentially there is a need for an algorithmic decision.  
We hit the wall and the driver is killed. Do you hit the group of pedestrians and one of them is.  
Is killed. These are musicians that well, you can foresee that these, that these situations might occur and you can design them and then you can be paid off. What kind of solution should be there or do you just flip a random coin and then randomly?  
The the car either drives to the wall or hits the group of pedestrians, and then you have all the more complicated questions the the ethnic questions, if there is a. If there are children in the group or if it's it's elderly people, males, females what not.  
Whether there is any difference in terms of who is getting to be killed? If it's one person, if it's multiple persons, so.  
These things algorithmically you have to decide something to do.  
But there is an ethical dilemma. Who has the liability and who has also the right to to decide?  
It's it's and it's that might also then be culturally different.  
It's.  
Better. It's more appropriate to kill, kill the child, or to take into account that the child will die or to take into account that an elderly person dies or or what.  
Or whether it's yourself or whether it's the other. So there might be different different attitudes towards that.  
And but by and large, that means that these kind of things are questions of liability.  
Not necessarily question of.  
AI per SE, they will come in addition, but it's a matter of yeah, it's a matter of of accuracy in the end and also what we we expect.  
And we have multiple examples where basically.  
Yeah, we know that.  
AI system, so to say.  
Might produce.  
Takes or, or at least debatable, results. Let's let's put it this way. It's not, but it's the same as the ones so.  
What might have gone into a into a into a definition of AI clearly is to a certain degree.  
The automation aspect.  
I personally quite often have used the term that it's an automatic database decision making that you do with AI although.  
Decision making might be already too restrictive.  
So it's ultimately you can.  
Transform pretty much every action also into a decision. That's probably true even if I write a sentence and generate now also a bit AI systems. If I generate text.  
I can boil it so to say down, say oh, it's always the decision. What is the next word in the sentence?  
And in the district, it's an automated decision making, but probably some people might say that decision making is to to to restrictive to to limited what is.  
Potentially more action, more human like action than just decision making decision making always looks a little bit.  
Yeah.  
Too rational and and too structured, and he probably lived our lives or human lives at least quite often also.  
The.  
OK.  
So now now I can go to the next slide and see what what I found here.  
At page here they they are claiming it's the simulation of human intelligence machines that are programmed to think and act like humans.  
It's encompasses various cognitive functions, so that's now a more abstract thing that you that you can do learning, reasoning, problem solving, perception, and language comprehension.  
No, it's now a definition that is.  
Any here then also more into these cognitive functions. What the technology actually should be able to do.  
And and that's the the the problem solving is is probably the one thing.  
That always has been the foreground problem solving decision making. These are things that are rather.  
Then another to certain degree.  
Perception.  
Is particularly language speech comprehension.  
More the.  
Yeah, the inputs that are needed to to actually.  
Then do some action so it's the understanding part of of historical things and what still might probably be the more most complicated is the reason.  
To really to really give an argument why?  
Certain things are done the way they are done.  
Why certain things should be done the way?  
So that's that's something where also a lot of development probably still needs to be.  
Done.  
Yeah, and it has evolved since the 1950s. I have here a slide where.  
Some.  
Yeah.  
Some some different.  
Basis in the development F AI.  
Historic timeline as as can be called.  
It it goes now, more than 80 years back, basically. So it's it's not that you.  
AI, but it went through.  
A number of different phases than than. Also during these times also with.  
With different.  
Different focal of all of the the systems have been developed.  
What? What's there problem really? From the very beginning was the idea.  
To construct artificial neural networks, so to really mimic.  
Neural system of the brain of the human brain in.  
As a message of slash.  
Machine.  
Way rather simple artificial neural networks, binary artificial neural networks that just could say yes or no and things like that.  
But but the the general structure of these these neural networks have been laid out in more than 80 years now ago.  
Then 1950 was this.  
Things take about and jury about the Turing tests can can machines think? Can they really?  
Solve.  
Open the data you would like and then.  
Various developments over these years if.  
Difference. Yeah, approaches. Then on the one hand, on the the technical side, what kind of assistance are you using on the programming language side?  
On general ideas of also then going away from the binary logic that you have a yes no to more fussy.  
Eight years of logic. That was the things in between, and not just the binary solutions that are there.  
Going on, but you have basically you have a face in the 1960s where there was a first rise of AI, but.  
With many other technologies at that time, conceptually, some great ideas have been there.  
But they couldn't really be put in any practical.  
What's my real at that time?  
Yeah, computing power was limited and and also be that the concepts themselves have been have been good, but the practical implementation just didn't. So there was nothing that you really could say. OK, now there is a great a great application for that, which then led to.  
A certain decline.  
The AI winter, they're basically not that much what's what's happening and then.  
Only in the middle of the 80s basically then. But at that time also not under the name of AI actually has to admit the neural network back propagation algorithms and the database prediction models based on network.  
They.  
They became popular and feasible, but.  
Take that time more configured that under the headline of data analytics data science, not so much under the headline AI. There was that only probably.  
10-15 years ago and it was still.  
AI as a through became more popular again.  
Even overtaking now, I would say.  
Yeah.  
The the terms of of data science or some things if.  
Probably shown the the cords sometime to you there was in 2009 this famous quote by Hal Barry. And was that time chief economist said who will who said that for the next decade statisticians would be the most sexy job.  
That was in 2009, already a few years later, people.  
Replaced statistically by later scientists. Now you probably would call it the AI.  
Developer of the AI science.  
But fundamentally, I would say.  
That aren't.  
Well, fundamentally focused a good question, but now, but from the underlying conceptual conceptionality.  
Three things are not that different ultimately.  
The.  
What? What you have here in the in the dark Age of AI or in the early ages of Ami, pretty much was that they didn't use a lot of data.  
So there the approaches have been more structural conceptionally and technically built on formal logic. Saying OK, I have a logical system and I would like to based on based on the logic ideas of rules, I would like to develop a system that acts like a human.  
It's more the rule based system that was striking. It meant it was then actually more the combination in the. Yeah, exactly more beginning that middle of the 90s.  
That instead of aiming at finding.  
Rule into your system.  
I give up the idea of rules and I basically do it.  
So and that and it's always this not always there has been other things where you have to say, OK, it's only the combination of huge amounts of data.  
Corresponding computing power. Any system that somehow connects things rightly together provides you with what to say. Then the the crease in.  
In success and then also the increasing quality.  
So now I guess I just one of the.  
Hot topics and if you look.  
And what is called AI that's.  
A interesting thing.  
So they are like quite the number of.  
Applications and I do not do not.  
Request here the fully comprehensive.  
But what is clear is at the moment the business landscape is very much transformed by AI.  
Again, I was supportive of variety of reasons.  
It's on the one hand, certainly.  
Some nice success stories have been presented.  
Data is available. The technology is available.  
And in addition, there are quite a number of economies, societies, countries.  
Their Air Force.  
It's short.  
Then that's always a driver for automation. If if labour force is is scarce, you think about what can I do to to replace humans?  
And and that's.  
Then.  
Driving things. Then you you have.  
One can try to somehow group the different things that are there. Clearly a lot of AI and and then you might ask the question what is the other the difference between data and analysis system in an AI system? For example for data analysis and insights.  
And.  
Pretty much the difference.  
Tina Data analysis system and an AI system might be.  
And small in the area.  
Classically examined is.  
Credit decisions.  
If you apply for a loan now for quite a long longer period of time already.  
Banks have used some credit scoring system internally that was database. They have their their database of all of all the information of their customers, whether they paid back their loans and then they then typically ask the new customers or.  
Customers who apply for a new loan.  
Certain questions regarding to whether they own a House, whether they how much money they have on their banking accounts, things like that, because they are married, there are a number of things they apparently have had in the past positive back.  
Paying back the loans.  
And many of them are straightforwardly interpretable.  
Like yeah, someone.  
Being married with a family, you have another it's less likely that you just simply disappear. It's not not so easily possible, so they will have a higher, a higher chance of paying back their loans because there are more people involved than than you have another sense of responsibility maybe as well so, but that's.  
Obvious what to say.  
I'll, but in principle the information has already informed times be taking into account by the human making the decision. Then it was at some point basically transformed to an automat, to a scoring system that was database and still at the end the human took the decision and said, OK, this this score is now above the bar or below the bar.  
Also, that was already reconfigured.  
Now an A ice system would ultimately also take the decision.  
And then.  
They are basically also then the ethics reconsiderations. Well, they actually already have been there in the previous time, but here they become more prominent. They're pushed to the to the AI system.  
The the human.  
Will.  
But the human decision taker at the bank also had the FA 200 considerations. Should I give the loan to that person or not?  
And what happens if I don't not giving the loan to the person?  
And there are butts.  
And maybe that also was a reason why people actually have been happier at some point to have a four. Yeah, some kind of.  
Compute its core that counts, then.  
This person is below the bar. It's like when I do braiding.  
I I usually.  
Two different approaches that I sometimes do for grading. There's the one thing where.  
Go read a report or a thesis and and this thesis is I have to.  
The thesis I have to admit that's often the anyways. The first thing when you do you read a thesis and you have an overall impression and say, oh, this is an an excellent thesis. This is a very good one. This is a good one.  
It is not so good, but it's still a pass or or what not, so you have an overall idea of what the the grade is going to be.  
I usually then also have a grid to put things down where I say OK this aspect is reached to 80% of the other aspect, maybe to 90% or what not.  
Most of the time, the two things.  
Luckily they they align, but it's it's in borderline cases where you say, oh, is this now?  
A very good thesis? Or is it only a good thesis? There we are somewhere in between. There's been always helpful if you have numbers of the stores as well, because then it's easier to make the decision and say, oh, apparently the scoring was.  
Came up with something that was only.  
2.67.  
Despite the fact that I was somehow torn between a 2.33 and a 2.67, for example, and then then the decision is easier so I can understand also for the human that typically having some number.  
That goes along with the decision and that corroborates the decision. It's some decisions are easier if you have the corresponding know, but on the other hand, if an automatic system only relies on the.  
On the on the numbers. And so far, I guess that's exactly. And also the point we have maybe the question is.  
What is the difference between artificial intelligence and human intelligence as a human?  
I can. Yeah, somehow.  
Think about consequences. I might even take into account many other consequences. Or might I might be able if I know a student and I know what kind of grades they have received in my other courses, I might say, oh, maybe I was too harsh.  
Great. My expectations have been too high in slow. There are things where you can somehow modify the the decision that you take in this kind of reasoning. I guess they can take into account.  
Aspects that are probably beyond this hope. Now you can debate whether it's actually good that additional aspects are taken into account and which additional aspects are allowed to be taken into account.  
Should be taken into account. Certainly there is also the potential to to negative bias, but there is also the potential for positive bias.  
It's kind of reasoning is probably rather complicated for a machine.  
To.  
To to actually pursue 1.  
Are you a woman? And that might be one of the separation where human intelligence still is a little bit ahead. You are as a human, we are able to ponder, to reflect on on on certain things to maybe or really foresee various consequences. Things might happen might have.  
Better.  
Maybe, hopefully better than.  
System.  
Depends probably also on the intelligence of the human, but.  
Some humans at least might be capable there there is.  
And maybe still the majority of humans doing it's capable of doing that well, there might be one of these separations or differences that are there, but that's that's clearly one of the broad aspects where.  
Applications.  
There, AI systems are very close to.  
But here comes.  
Customer service automation is probably now.  
The.  
Or application also of large language models so.  
The success.  
In in speech recognition, large language models that has been achieved over the last 50 years, that has really.  
Pushed this field of custom service automation.  
Extremely, extremely extreme.  
That's. That's that. Yeah. It's to a certain degree now. Well, it's not. It is somehow based on the on the data that's, but it's it's a very specific field.  
Basically the last language.  
The the authorises the opportunity. Then you can understand text that you can create text, generate text and that you can communicate based in the communication.  
Between moments and a machine, or rather.  
Now the predictive analytics is again to more closely related to the to the top.  
Point State analysis and insights. That's that's clearly. But that has been something that also companies have been doing.  
A long time. It's probably here.  
Where the automation?  
Also has increased.  
In former times, well, both data analysis and prediction probably was made it done. It's specific time points. You made it once a quarter maybe to predict the the future sales. Now again basically do that.  
Every second you do it automatically and it's just just done all the time and continuously and and.  
That in that respect is is also the automation aspect.  
And then ultimately, personalization probably is a is a also very much made depending on.  
On the large language ones, but not only because also it's depending very much on on data inside as well as predictions.  
That you say, OK.  
Based on user behaviour that people have done before based on maybe also social media information where people have.  
Somehow expressed their preferences, what they would like to to have what? What kind of interests they have. It's now bringing all these different aspects together somehow. It's much more easier to personalise.  
Services or product recommendations around things to it to a user, so that's that's probably the aspect where the different tools somehow come together.  
Now if you look so, that's the course is the course is called AI for business in society. So let's also look a little bit at.  
Just the business.  
For the societal aspects.  
But all the information is on business aspect.  
Of these things, but but clearly.  
The eye is very much discussed also in the field of healthcare. What kind of?  
Again, largely when it comes.  
To mixed decision making.  
In terms of, yeah, what kind of treatment should be done? But it also comes to do has to do with journalisation. So you try to do a rather personalised.  
Treatment plan for each for each patient, in particular for.  
All the more.  
Heavier diseases, better treatment, for example, is nowadays very, very personalised.  
Based on the number of things and.  
There again, I wouldn't.  
I don't really in many aspects, I don't really see.  
Very cord a right? Or whether it's just database decision making somehow it's it's still I think in the in the also in the healthcare sector at all.  
Humans are very reluctant to say, oh, the decision should be taken by the eye system. You would always say yes, yeah, some.  
Underpinning and some support by an AI system is fine, but the eyes my decision rests with the the doctor as well as with the patient, so it's not so that you would like to be forced into one treatment by by a system or something like that. No, there is always the ultimate decision.  
Of the the medical professional, whether they want to do it and it's also a decision of patient whether you agree to the treatment or not.  
At least as long as it OK.  
This.  
But so. So I that's one of the points where I sometimes also have the feeling that actually.  
AI is more used as a buzzword here than than really.  
From the content that it's necessary to say, oh, this is an isist than as opposed to.  
Database decision making system.  
I.  
Education there now also.  
That's yeah, throwing area of applications probably there indeed.  
Decision making that's that's probably the difference between healthcare and education.  
In education.  
Prob.  
Nobody but most people will not worry if.  
The the decision is taken by MPI system, but what kind of force material if if I have an AI system where all the?  
A lot of information.  
Is for in the discipline in the field is, is included and and basically the AI system decides based on your individual performance in a test questionnaire or whatnot, what is the next.  
The next session that you are going to get next information session, what kind of what kind of text are you getting? What kind of presentation do you get? What is it? If there are, if there is a multitude of of opportunities and they are all covered. Maybe the same topic, but they are in a different format. The one is a presentation by me. The other one is a presentation by another professor. The last one is maybe.  
A video comic that explains it on a rather.  
Entertaining way that might be different forms for covering the same content.  
But displaying it different and people individually might react differently to the different forms of presentation.  
You might learn more if it's attaining be done by to learn more. If it's seriously expressed you, that's people are different. So, but what I would say if as long as things are ultimately successful.  
Here, nobody would would care whether the decision he got, the one or the other in you to watch. Nobody would care in education, healthcare, if it's an automatic system, whether you get the one drug or the other, people will say, Oh no, I want to have a human in the loop who ultimately makes the decision here. You'll probably say, OK.  
Let's.  
How it works? If it works successful, we are all happy.  
Though the the the kind.  
No, not not relevancy. That's probably not true because probably this has a larger impact than than whatever treatment you get there anyways. You never know on your life here based on the context. Probably the expectations or the concerns.  
This decision has been taken by a machine.  
Here we weigh them. Usually most people will weigh them.  
But he's less than the health care.  
Transportation then yeah, yes.  
What's the one of the most visible applications?  
Autonomous vehicles. It's getting calmer at the moment vulcanonym vehicles, so that it has been much more activated. Five years ago, even three years ago. I guess it's now the last two years it was rather rather silent because some of the patients did not, did not work out and it's.  
1st, it's not just the the the legal aspects. Who is liable for what.  
That that hinders a fully autonomous driving it's also, yeah, I think.  
Mixture of.  
It works.  
If it wouldn't work if we only have a tonne of cop.  
That's also the reason that now they are starting. Basically the areas where a lot of autonomous driving is going to happen in the in the near future or is already happening our airports.  
So brown transportation on an airport by buses. That's something you can either easily do with ultimate driving.  
It's a restricted.  
Space, basically with limited access, with clear rules.  
Who can enter with unlimited number of?  
Buses or cars or vehicles that are that are there and.  
Potential and and and.  
Traffic situation there. Very little surprises seems to be expected.  
The the street where children are playing, you have to lift with all kind of surprises. Well, on an airport where basically people are anyways only allowed to move from from the gate to the bus and from the bus to the to the aeroplane.  
I think maybe some climates change activists who will do themselves on the runway.  
You have to believe rather conspiracy.  
And it's but the real real traffic situations are actually they're probably there are cities where it's.  
And really easy.  
Highways are easier than city traffic.  
German city probably is much easier to rescale than I row or some other cities where traffic already for humans is a chaos. If you are not not grown up there and used to the.  
And then ultimately.  
Criminology and society and security is probably one of the the big societal.  
Fears that are there there as well, a lot of debates about.  
These.  
Automatic.  
Rain.  
Or it is borings of whether it's neighbourhoods, whether it's individuals and they all.  
Have a lot of of cons that come to come with that, but also clearly then.  
It you're repeat.  
In public's fear. But it's a it's a pretty delicious that, or a debated issue where there are benefits clearly from from AI. But there are also a lot of dangerous.  
OK. I guess at this point I should make a break.  
Now.  
I'm a little bit confused. As I said, I have to say it regarding the time planning because I was now expecting that we just continue in.  
15 minutes to the second round. Now I hope you all agree. Despite that, it's written differently than composite at the moment and then I will sort out. I can already announce that next week I'm away for a conference, so next week's class will be cancelled anyway.  
And then in two weeks, I hope.  
That we have sorted it out correctly. Ideally we would start at 9:45 and vote until 12 February.  
But then let's go 15 minutes break and rejoin afterwards.