TECHMERGE

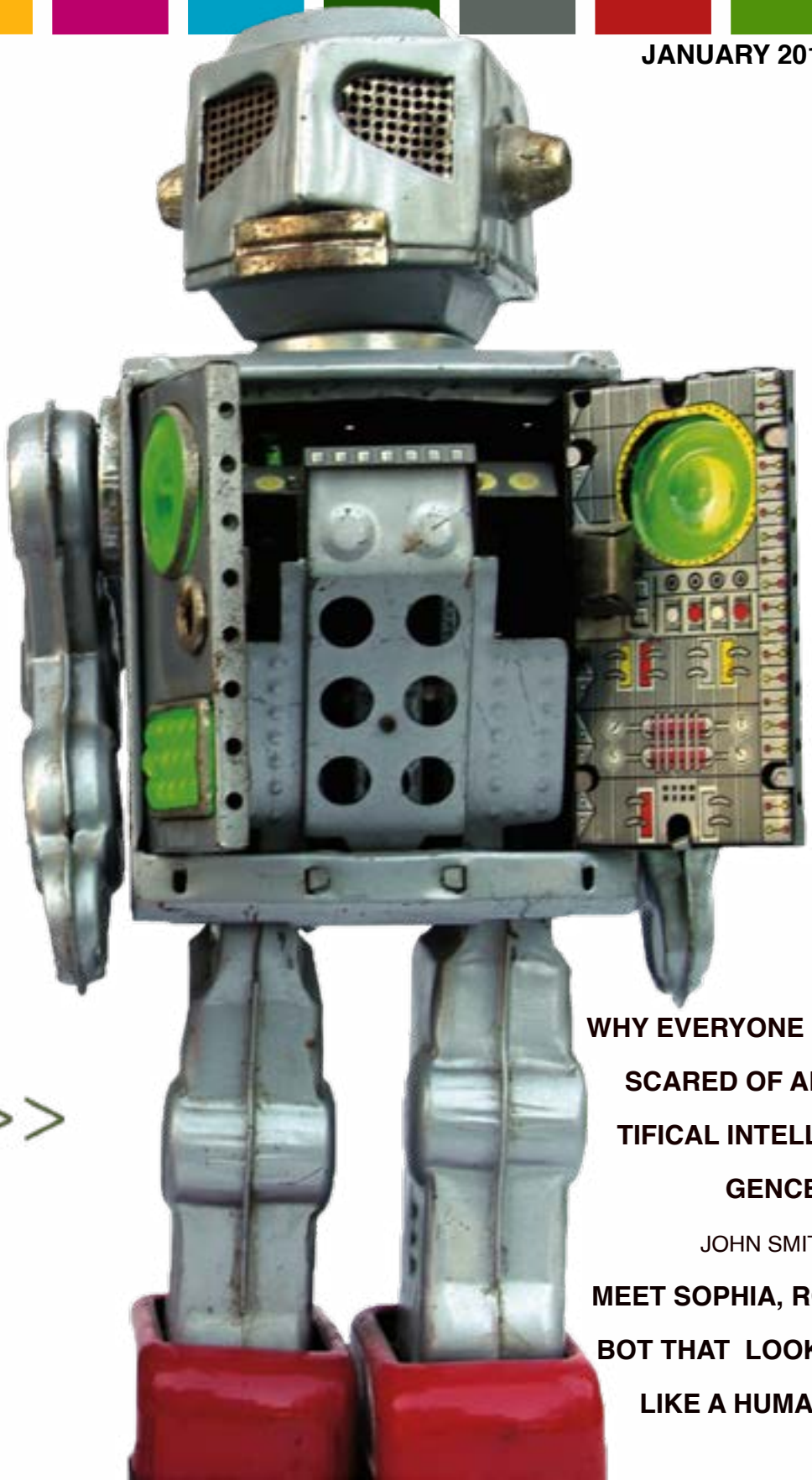
JANUARY 2019

HUMANS VS ROBOTS!

Who will win the Race?

They're coming for your job.

BY BOO LEE



+

RISE OF THE DWARF PLANETS

>>>>>>

WHY EVERYONE IS SCARED OF ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE?

JOHN SMITH

MEET SOPHIA, ROBOT THAT LOOKS LIKE A HUMAN.

12345>

HUMANS VS ROBOTS: PROGRESS OR END OF HUMANITY?

Almost every day, people of influence claim that machines will soon threaten the existence of humanity. According to Stephen Hawking, a well-known cosmologist, "The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race," and Elon Musk, a renowned inventor and investor, insists, "I think human extinction will probably occur, and technology will likely play a part in this."

Several questions come to mind, the biggest one being: Will hostile artificial intelligence (AI) destroy humanity? However, it is more practical to focus on questions and answers that demonstrate the effect robotics have on our current lives.

In order to understand these questions and their possible answers without attaching scientific labels to the stages of industrial and technological development, I would like to offer a simple way of lookin g at things. There have essentially been three stages of development up to now. The first, putting machines - trucks, ships, winches - to work; the second, making these machines automatic, as seen in the industrial

production and autopilot in planes, by designing them to follow pre-calculated and stored patterns; the third, programming these automatic machines to learn and store new patterns. Through the observatory process in stage three, robots and machines would be able to cope with unknown or unexpected situations, such as offering better service for unpredictable consumer behavior or navigating tricky traffic.

Sophia, a robot which is inspired by Audrey Hepburn's features, was the first robot to receive citizenship. Stage 1 machinery led to unemployment for a significant number of workers, no question about it. However, these jobs were often either too strenuous, impossible or sometimes deadly for humans. Consider logging, transporting heavy items or mining. We should be grateful that these jobs are now primarily done by machines since these jobs often proved more dangerous than productive when performed by people.
However, many more have also lost jobs thanks to stage 2 machines, a robotic trend with no end in sight. The automatization of office-related tasks, food production and services along with robotic assembly lines are some examples. Studies have shown that more than half of all jobs have either already been lost or will be lost to robots within the next 15 years.

The value of human labor is decreasing because the cost of automatic machines is decreasing. This not only affects those who have lost their jobs to machines, but also those who are still working and getting paid less than their grandparents did in the 1950s and 1960s.

"Aquam natque expli-ae. Itassimus.xcerch iciendi tisquas nat-inct emporrumquis magnam dolenis aut quiam in experis dignis qui comnia nempore et rera co"

-Boo lee

TREND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The reason is that new technologies of the period have enabled people to be very productive while working part-time. Businesses do not need large numbers of employees, so individuals can devote most of their waking hours to hobbies, volunteering, and community service. In conjunction with periodic work stints, they have time to pursue new skills and personal identities that are independent of their jobs. In the current era, developed countries may be on the verge of a similar transition.

Robotics and machine learning have improved productivity and enhanced the economies of many nations. Artificial intelligence (AI) has advanced into finance, transportation, defense, and energy management. The internet of things (IoT) is facilitated by high-speed networks and remote sensors to connect people and businesses. In all of this, there is a possibility of a new era that could.
Volupis repuda di cullam accum ni occusam volor aperore santurio endit que nusam remquunt moloribus.

Ebitate est, arum restrum reped que si ommolupta eum vent aliquam is ressita speribus eos alit erias ut omnis dolores debitaquo comnihic te omnis nus eicae vitasped maio. Lecesti uscima voluptium illuptatet adit alici doloruptas estiasp erspercimus vollam ad mosae dolore nias re ni re iducid molum expel molende vendips ande mprove the lives of many people.
These fears have been echoed by detailed analyses showing anywhere from a 14 to 54 percent automation impact on jobs. For example, a Bruegel analysis found that “54% of EU jobs [are] at risk of computerization.”[4] Using European data, they argue that job losses are likely to be significant and people should prepare for large-scale disruption.

Perhaps the biggest advantage of technology in the modern workplace is the ability to collaborate in real-time with colleagues and contributors from all over the world. Depending on time differences, this type of collaboration might not always occur during normal business hours. Being able to enjoy enterprise level communication and collaboration tools in your home, creates more opportunities to connect with collaborators who may be spread across several time zones.

Ga. Beatem et pedis et harcimus ad ut faccum, quas repti consequam quam, voloribus et omnist faciur ad moluptaturi con nihil id et aut im nam volorepedis alis assimus, que pliquo est audae ipiciendit, sa porempori sit volut voleces ventia velland ucimaiore estiorum si aut volorio. Gitaqui doluptae magnat officitio. Itae nis quis doluptae explibus sedias dolorro ribus, illorum voluptur?
Ullis abo. Itatiosae vit, optat.
Odiatem qui sequosant, non nos demodige