**Creating a Human-Friendly World——Building a future in which humans are still important**

Growing up in the 80‘s, I was always fascinated with computers and electronics learning how to put together simple programs and gadgets(小工具) the same time I was learning about multiplication and long division（乘法和长除法）. Home computers were just taking off and the internet at the time was largely reserved（保留，矜持的） for corporations universities and government offices.

The promise of the automated(自动化的) future was just over the horizon(即将来临), as advanced robots were starting to replace humans in automotive aerospace and other sectors. The dream of a life of luxury in which machines did the work was very much alive and well.

Fast-forward a few decades to 2019，and we are now living in the future as we once defined it with robot pets，voice assistants, smart watches, self-driving cars, and the ability to learn almost anything or communicate with anyone in an instant. All of the qualifications are there, yet something isn’t right. Instead of having easier lives made better by technology, many of us have found ourselves enslaved by it, peering aimlessly into our phones while missing out on the world around us(我们漫无目的地窥视着我们的手机，同时错过了我们周围的世界)，obsessing about something or other, never finding the time to step back and realize the absurdity of this de-evolutionary behavior.( 对某事或某事的迷恋，从未找到时间退后一步，意识到这种去进化行为的荒谬性。)

**Finding the root of the problem**

Working in the software industry, I often find myself and others chained to technology(被技术束缚着，依赖技术) at a deeper level still, where understanding and implementing it becomes the key to one’s own personal survival and well-being. However, actually working in this industry can be very challenging, as the global economy at large does not possess a strong understanding of computer science and information technology(全球经济对计算机科学和信息技术没有很强的了解),leading to some interesting dynamics.

The buzzword effect(流行语效果) is a result of this, as corporations race to get a piece of the hot technology of the day, which changes every few years and sometimes has re-emerging patterns such as the recent revival of AI and Machine Learning（随着公司争相获得当今热门技术的一部分，这种技术每隔几年就会发生变化，有时会出现重新出现的模式，例如最近人工智能和机器学习的复兴）. I was once part of a multi-corporation effort assigned to debug a tricky issue(棘手的问题) with an ML-based（programming language-based） solution for a task. We struggled with this challenge for what felt like an eternity, only to later receive a critical piece of information that made the entire issue solvable with a single line of plain old JavaScript, which could have saved months of effort had the actual problem been analyzed thoroughly before the decision was made to jump on the ML bandwagon. Clearly throwing a piece of advanced magic tech at something — and hoping it all works out — is never a good idea.（显然，将一件先进的魔术技术投入某些东西 - 并希望一切顺利 - 从来都不是一个好主意。）

Deferring to technology for everything leaves no opportunity to exercise critical thinking skills, solid judgment and other cognitive functions, and they become weaker over time as a result. On the positive side, advances in science and technology have made our lives better in many ways such as increased life spans and realtime communication with family and friends around the world among other things. However, our reliance upon it has left many people lost in the digital world at the mercy of(任由。。摆布) whatever services and applications they use regularly, as they search in vain for real human connection and meaning in their lives.

对所有事物都倾向于技术，没有机会运用批判性思维技能，扎实的判断力和其他认知功能，因此随着时间的推移它们变得越来越弱。 从积极的方面来说，科学技术的进步使我们的生活在许多方面变得更好，例如延长寿命以及与世界各地的家人和朋友进行实时交流等。 然而，我们对它的依赖使许多人在数字世界中失去了他们经常使用的任何服务和应用程序的摆布，因为他们徒劳地寻找真实的人类联系和他们生活中的意义。

**Authenticity（真实性） cannot be automated**

One of the more alarming examples of reliance on technology is within the modern workforce(现代劳动), where many tasks that are related directly to the subject of humanity itself are being automated, for example within Human Resources. The error here lies in the fact that in order to automate a process, it must be very well understood and clearly defined. There are things which are very easy to understand and implement programmatically, such as rejecting bad products on a conveyor belt, and then there are things which are difficult but still fairly straightforward（简单的，直率的）, such as building a car that drives itself around while following traffic laws and avoiding collision with other physical real-world objects.（有些东西很容易理解并以编程方式实施，例如在传送带上拒绝不良产品，然后有些事情很难但仍然相当简单，例如在遵循交通法规的同时制造一辆可以自行驾驶的汽车。 避免与其他物理现实世界物体发生碰撞。）

Then, there are purely subjective tasks which are not logical in nature whatsoever and therefore defy the process of automation, such as understanding the infinite variables surrounding human psychology, the current job economy, what is a job/human/company, and other very challenging feats of abstract thought that require understanding the actual experience of being human, which most people will admit is something fairly exclusive to the human domain and not easily defined or agreed on, even among humans themselves.

然后，纯粹的主观任务本质上不合逻辑，因此无视自动化的过程，例如理解围绕人类心理学的无限变量，当前的工作经济，什么是工作/人/公司，以及其他非常具有挑战性的 抽象思想的壮举需要理解作为人类的实际经验，大多数人会承认这是人类领域相当独特的东西，即使在人类自身中也不容易定义或同意。

I am often saddened when I see information teaching young job-seekers and entrepreneurs how to write bot-friendly resumes and other critical self-defining documentation, because really at the end of the day, we don’t go to work to create a better world for bots, we do it to create a world for our families and friends and other people we share experiences with. Even robotic pets are designed to work with the actual world we live in, because it would be absurd to even think about doing it the other way around. So why then would we mold and shape the reality of our lives to fit some computer algorithm? That wouldn’t make any sense.

当我看到年轻的求职者和企业家如何编写机器人友好的简历和其他关键的自定义文档时，我常常感到难过，因为真的在一天结束时，我们不去创造更好的工作 我们这样做是为了为我们的家人和朋友以及我们分享经验的其他人创造一个世界。 甚至机器人宠物也被设计成与我们生活的现实世界一起工作，因为即使想到这样做也是荒谬的。 那么为什么我们会塑造和塑造我们生活中的现实以适应某些计算机算法呢？ 这没有任何意义。

Conclusion

If you‘re just starting out in your career, you face a challenging landscape. Do you write bot-friendly resumes and find a nice spot to settle into, or do you blaze a trail and try to stand out above the crowd? It’s not an easy choice for the up-and-coming professional at any age.

Whether you’re a business owner, manager, employee, student, or otherwise, remember to take some time to reflect on what it means to be human in the mixed world of people and machines. Do something creative without having any expectations of the result or take a trip somewhere you’ve always wanted to go. Learn new things and experiment. At the end of the day, we’re all still human, so find what makes you interesting and go run with it, because the alternative is being just another copy in an endless sea of data.

如果您刚刚开始职业生涯，那么您将面临挑战。 你是否写了适合机器人的简历并找到了一个可以安顿下来的好地方，或者你是否开辟了一条小道并试图在人群中脱颖而出？ 对于任何年龄的崭露头角的专业人士来说，这都不是一个容易的选择。

无论您是企业主，经理，员工，学生还是其他人，都要记得花一些时间来思考人与机器混合世界中人类的意义。 做一些有创意的事情，不要对结果有任何期望，或者在你一直想去的地方旅行。 学习新事物和实验。 在一天结束的时候，我们仍然是人类，所以找到让你变得有趣的东西并继续使用它，因为另一种选择只是在无尽的数据海洋中的另一个副本。

我的感受：这篇文章先是描述了一下现在大众普遍面临的一个问题：在手机等电子产品上漫无目的地消磨时间，进而引出了在当前环境下的开发者们逐渐形成的根据算法思想去形成产品，而没有充分开发利用认类特有的，机器不可替代的思维，包括在面试等一些场合还形成了一些相关的固定套路，根据机器的判定来制作我们的简历，达到机器的期望，而这一方面限制了我们的思考，另一方面也限制了人才的选择，人从某方面来说显得不那么重要了。最后给出一些建议：大胆地尝试和创新，学习新事物，发挥自己作为人类独有的高级思考能力。受益匪浅，共勉~