

- openHPI: ChatGPT: Was bedeutet generative KI für unsere Gesellschaft? -

# Dokumentenanalyse

Johannes Hötter  
Christian Warmuth

# Szenario: Zahlreiche zu prüfende Verträge

## Ziel

- z.B. bei Versicherungen im Unterzeichnen von Risiken ("Risk Underwriting")
  - Etwa nicht-standardisierte Verträge, die verschiedene Inhalte absichern und von Versicherern geprüft werden

## Problem

- Sehr aufwändiger Prozess, z.T. können Risiken unentdeckt bleiben

## Idee

- LLMs können helfen, risiko-relevante Paragraphen zu erkennen

# Szenario: Zahlreiche zu prüfende Verträge

XYZ Insurance Company is pleased to offer comprehensive yacht insurance coverage for our valued clients. This policy covers your yacht, named 'Seafarer,' against various risks and perils. However, please note that this policy does not provide coverage for damages caused by fire, including but not limited to fire accidents, explosions resulting from fire, or fire-related incidents onboard. In the event of fire-related damage to the insured yacht, the insurer shall not be liable for any repair costs, replacement expenses, or other claims arising from such incidents. It is the policyholder's responsibility to take appropriate fire safety measures, including maintaining fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and adhering to recommended safety protocols while operating the yacht. For coverage against fire-related damages, we recommend exploring additional fire insurance options. Please refer to the policy terms and conditions for a complete list of exclusions and coverage details.

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z.B. in  
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Paragraphen  
aufgeteilt, je  
Paragraph eine  
Klassifikation

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Aus Sicht der Versicherung:  
Was versichern wir? (z.B. bei Bestandsübernahme o.ä.)

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# Ergänzende Anwendung: Chatte mit PDFs

## Dokumenten- analyse

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Folie 6

bitcoin.pdf DEMO

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115% ▾ 🔍

⌕

### Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto  
satoshi@gmx.com  
www.bitcoin.org

**Abstract.** A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

#### 1. Introduction

Commerce on the Internet has come to rely almost exclusively on financial institutions serving as trusted third parties to process electronic payments. While the system works well enough for most transactions, it still suffers from the inherent weaknesses of the trust based model. Completely non-reversible transactions are not really possible, since financial institutions cannot avoid mediating disputes. The cost of mediation increases transaction costs, limiting the minimum practical transaction size and cutting off the possibility for small casual transactions, and there is a broader cost in the loss of ability to make non-reversible payments for non-reversible services. With the possibility of reversal, the need for trust spreads. Merchants must be wary of their customers, hassling them for more information than they would otherwise need. A certain percentage of fraud is accepted as unavoidable. These costs and payment uncertainties can be avoided in person by using physical currency, but no mechanism exists to make payments over a communications channel without a trusted party.

What is needed is an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust, allowing any two willing parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted third party. Transactions that are computationally impractical to reverse would protect sellers from fraud, and routine escrow mechanisms could easily be implemented to protect buyers. In problem using a peer-to-peer distributed chronological order of transactions. The is controlled more CPU power than any

How does Bitcoin work?

Bitcoin is a peer-to-peer electronic cash system that allows online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. It uses digital signatures to provide security and a proof-of-work system to prevent double-spending. Transactions are broadcast to all nodes, collected into a block, and then verified by finding a difficult proof-of-work for the block. Once a proof-of-work is found, the block is broadcast to all nodes, and nodes accept the block only if all transactions in it are valid and not already spent. The longest chain of blocks serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed and proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. The system is secure as long as honest nodes collectively control more CPU power than any cooperating group of attacker nodes. Simplified payment verification allows users to verify payments without running a full network node, and transactions can be split and combined to allow for more efficient transfers.

p. 1

p. 6

p. 3

p. 2

p. 4

Send a message...

➤

Quelle: <https://pdf.ai/demo>

# Neue Möglichkeiten der Dokumentenanalyse

**Monitoring  
(Dashboard-Analyse,  
Benachrichtigung)**

z.B. in Form von  
Klassifikationen,  
Extraktionen etc.

Erkennung von Risiken o.ä.

**Adhoc-Analyse  
per Chat**

Fragen auf gesamten  
Dokument stellen, z.B.:  
"Was ist die höchstmögliche  
Summe, die wir zahlen  
müssen?"

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