# Tekst 1

Most vexing questions

* Why are even the smartest among us so bad at making judgements about what to trust on the web?
* How can we get better

Causes:

* People retweet links without clicking on them
* Rely too much on search engines.
  + Something higher in search result doesn’t mean it’s reliable
* Just look at likes
* Fall for clickbaits and deep fakes
  + Not because we are dump but often it’s a matter of letting the wrong pulses take ver
  + we only read the titles and look for graphic design
* people are still relying on outdated shortcuts
* But today two-thirds of Americans get news from social media, where posts from publishers get the same packaging as birthday greetings and rants. Content that warrants an emotional response is mixed with things that require deeper consideration. “It all looks identical,” says Harvard researcher Claire Wardle, “so our brain has to work harder to make sense of those different types of information.”

But engineers can’t teach machines to decide what is true or false in a world where humans often don’t agree.

Experts like Wineburg believe that the better we understand the way we think in the digital world, the better chance we have to be part of the solution.

So we might instead rely on what is known as the familiarity heuristic, our tendency to assume that if something is familiar, it must be good and safe.

the company started attaching warnings to posts that contained claims that fact-checkers had rated as false. But a study found that this can make users more likely to believe any unflagged post.

More critical thinking

# Tekst 2

After death of a 49 year old woman with a self-driving car there were 2 questions:

* was this algorithmic tragedy inevitable?
* And how used to such incidents would we, *should* we, be prepared to get?

What’s an algorithm in the text?

* a rule used to automate the treatment of a piece of data.

Computers are not intelligent but fast

AI

* Artificial intelligence
* A properly intelligent machine would be able to question the quality of its own calculations
* “Artificial narrow intelligence”
* It learn something on it’s own
* Between the “dumb” fixed algorithms and true AI lies the problematic halfway house we’ve already entered with scarcely a thought and almost no debate, much less agreement as to aims, ethics, safety, best practice.

Causes:

* Software is released into a code wich no one can fully understand

“Algorithmic audits”: algorithmische controles

# Tekst 3

Decentralised web (DWeb)

* the entire planet’s population can communicate without having to rely on big companies that amass our data for profit and make it easier for governments to conduct surveillance.
* the web you know but without relying on centralised operators
* DWeb is about re-decentralising thing

Why?

* With the current web, all that user data concentrated in the hands of a few creates risk that our data will be hacked. Makes it easier for governments to conduct surveillance and impose censorship
* And if any of these centralised entities shuts down, your data and connections are lost.

How Does it work?

* Dweb is a peer-to-peer connectivity
* Your computer does not only request services but provides them
* Currently we use http and https links to identigy information on the web. Those links point to content by its location. Dweb protocols use links that identify information based on its content

Blockchain

* Blockchain technology is the secure, encrypted technology that cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin and Ether run off.
* It provides a decentralised public digital ledger of transactions, which tracks ownership securely in an environment without trust.

How will my everyday experience of using the web change?

* If it is done right, say enthusiasts, either you won’t notice or it will be better
* One thing that is likely to change is that you will pay for more stuff directly
* Another difference is that most passwords could disappear.
  + You have your own unique, secure identity, says Blockstack’s Ali.
  + You will have one really long and unrecoverable password known only to you but which works everywhere on the DWeb and with which you will be able to connect to any decentralised app. Lose your unique password, though, and you lose access to everything.

Downsides

* Increase of online harassment and hate speech
* The good part of censorship is going to be harder
* You are never sure that you truly get rid of information that you don’t know longer want to have online

What challenges does the DWeb face? What’s holding things back?

* it is technically more difficult to build a decentralised web because everything isn’t in one place
* Then there’s getting people to use it.
* The DWeb movement also needs to focus on its true advantages – the things centralised systems can’t do, and that is speed.
* “There are going to be a lot of forces for the status quo,” says Kahle. The DWeb is new and burgeoning, but it also isn’t inevitable.

# Tekst 4

Youtube stars

* Audience expect consistency and frequency

What happens when the mask slips?

* They get upset
* Stress lives any break costs a lot of viewers