A3  
 Exactly. Me too, actually. Of course, we always make a backup. And then I would already start with the first interview question. Well, please introduce yourself briefly.

I9  
 Of course, gladly. So, as you already know, XXX XXXXXXXXX is my name. I come from Iran. I have been living here in XXXXXX for five years. First as a student in Applied Computer Science, but with a focus on Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence. And in September I finished my studies and since January I have been working as a software developer at a company here in XXXXXX. And I can say, the tasks are mainly software development, but now and then I get a small task in the field of Machine Learning, that is, the application of Machine Learning in this company.

A3  
 Oh, perfect. That makes you a very suitable participant in this study. Then, what exactly is your highest educational degree? You mentioned that you studied.

I9  
 Master.

A3  
 So you did your Master. Okay. Which company do you work for? What is the business model?

I9  
 The company is called XXXXXXXXXXXX. Mainly it is a company that deals with the XXXXXXXXXXXXX in Germany. But there is also another service that this company offers. And that is the house [bad connection]. That is of course the [bad connection] and requirement of this company. So there is an IT department. And the IT department prepares all this software and digital solutions for this company.

A3  
 Can you repeat what came before the IT solution? Because you cut out for a moment.

I9  
 So mainly it is about the development of the software and the website of the company. Not only development, but further development and maintenance, that is how I would put it. But now and then there is another requirement, such as fraud detection for customers.

A3  
 Okay, all right. Good, then please describe your role more precisely in the company and yes, what exactly do you do?

I9  
 I am a software developer in the field of Datnet and right now I have a task to develop internal software for the call center.

A3  
 And do you, by chance, use AI for that?

I9  
 In this area of requirements no, but in other tasks such as, as I said, fraud detection, I do use it, yes. I am currently working on first extracting the data somehow and doing data processing and also carrying out statistical analysis and classification. So, that is possible.

A3  
 Okay, classification. Is that also the way you have mainly worked with AI, that you implemented a classification with an AI model, or have you worked with it in another way?

I9  
 Whether I have worked with machine learning methods before, is that what you mean?

A3  
 Yes, that as well, yes.

I9  
 For my thesis, I also worked at another company here in XXXXXX, it is called XXXXXX XXXX. It is a company that digitalizes the project management procedure for construction companies. And they had a concept and for that I also had to use image clustering models in order to basically create a label dataset for image classification models like for example YOLO version 8 or the other models.

A3  
 Okay, all right. When we come back to your current company for example to the fraud detection case, how do you work with machine learning models or with AI in general?

I9  
 How do I work? Can you explain the question a bit more?

A2  
 I think I can also say. So do you build the system, do you build everything from scratch, do you do everything yourself or do you look for some packages from GitHub or how? Because I cannot really imagine at all how something like that works.

I9  
 Ah okay, I can say, so the biggest step in machine learning and training and such is first to collect the data and then after the data collection you have to go through feature engineering and data processing.

A2  
 And you do that yourself?

I9  
 I do that myself. At the moment I do that myself because, yes, and then comes the model selection phase and which classification model or clustering model could be suitable for these requirements, that is basically another, sorry, analysis phase. There are, as we know, many classification and clustering models and then I have to choose and test some of them and return the best as the results. But no, at the moment, [bad connection]

A3  
 So the last part was not really understood.

I9  
 Hello?

A3  
 Now you are fluent again maybe try once more.

I9  
 So the library... so the frameworks that I use for machine learning are mainly Scikit Learn and TensorFlow. I use them at the moment. Can you hear me well?

A3  
 Yes, more or less. Maybe it would make sense to switch to mobile data. That often helps actually. Otherwise, sometimes it works well but sometimes it completely freezes. Then unfortunately we cannot understand anything.

I9  
 The WiFi signal is fine I think you hear me better now.

A3  
 Yes, right now it works definitely.

I9  
 Do you hear me well now?

A3  
 Yes, yes, okay, good, then let’s continue. Perfect. You have already described it very clearly, you have a very broad range of tasks, so you do both data preparation as well as model selection and then deployment. What are the biggest challenges in this deployment process? Now he is gone.

I9  
 In this deployment process the big challenge is of course we do not have sorry.

A3  
 I thought that you… yes all good.

I9  
 The big challenge is for the dataset itself because right now we do not have labels in our database all the data we get are simple datasets from the databases without classification we cannot say whether this person… so it is about XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XX XXX XXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXX XXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXX XXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXX XXXX XXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXX XXX XXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXX XXXX XXX XXXXX XX XXXXXX XXX XXXX XXXXX XX XX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXXXX XXXX XXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX therefore the idea I have is a simple label dataset and I somehow have to think of a way and somehow create a label for these millions of datasets that I have and that is why I first thought of cluster models, so unsupervised models, and then maybe through these clustering models I can have a better insight into data and somehow reduce the beginning of labeling and then I can classify and use [unclear].

A2  
 I have to ask again now, because I just do not understand things as quickly as XXXX. You two are the experts here. You say cluster models… How should I imagine that? You have to choose a cluster model. What does such a decision process look like for you? So do you just take the best one, how do you find out which one is the best for you?

I9  
 I would say that based on the test results. I cannot just simply say which cluster in the model is the best for my requirement. I have to of course think about the criteria here, and based on that I can say which class in the model works best here. I have not yet reached that phase, but of course I have to think this through as well.

A2  
 And then these cluster models, where do I even find them? Sorry, I really cannot imagine that.

I9  
 Where do I find these class models then…

A2  
 Or do you develop them yourself?

I9  
 The models are already available. The classical clustering models, most of them exist through the APIs of Scikit-Learn libraries. Others, like for example the neural network based clustering models, those are also partly available in TensorFlow library, but not so many. The newest models I research myself, and that is why I sometimes use GitHub codes or sources from the internet to program and build the models myself again.

A2  
 I see. So that means you really go into the library and then you just look at the parameters and decide afterwards which one you try out?

I9  
 Better to say, for the decision of which model is the best model, one can compare test error and this error rate of the model with each other. But which model do I choose out of thousands? That is not easy to say. I would then say, the more my working time allows me, the more patient these requirements are, the more cluster models I would consider and test. Of course one cannot test all thousands of models here, but maybe after researching I can say, okay, these requirements, so these problem statements that I found on the internet, are similar to mine and they reported this class model X as the best one. And that is why I choose it and test it on my requirements and try to find out if it fits better.

A2  
 Cool. Yes, now I think I got it. Thanks.

A3  
 Okay, great. You just talked about clustering models basically in this data preparation, data processing step. If we go one step further now and you go to classification, for example, if you have to decide between different neural networks, how do you decide then? Does it maybe differ a bit between the clustering methods and the neural networks?

I9  
 Sorry I have not yet fully understood that a clustering model can also consist of a neural network.

A3  
 Well I know this distinction that clustering is more unsupervised learning and that neural networks are supervised learning.

I9  
 There are in fact neural networks that are unsupervised as well. There are many cluster models that consist of autoencoders or consist of convolutional neural networks and many others.

A3  
 Okay, got it. Thanks for the explanation. Are there main criteria, you already mentioned some, that you would focus on again, so benchmarks for the decision?

I9  
 Benchmark, I still have to consider that more deeply for the task that I have. Which clustering models can provide me the best results? At the moment I cannot decide among the clustering models. I have a design matrix, I give it to clustering model A, B, C and clustering model A shows a test error of, let us say, 80%, clustering B 90%, the other 95%. But based on these test errors, one still cannot decide, because the clustering models, the clusters, can still be faulty. What I can finally decide is when I go through these clusters myself and manually assign these cluster labels and say, okay, this cluster, these 100 data sets I go through and then I check if the cluster really labeled everything correctly. Do I agree or not? And then I finally create a labeled dataset that comes from clustering model A. Same for clustering B, clustering C models. Then I have three labeled datasets. Three different versions of datasets. I use those for the classification of the model, for the training of a classification model. And then in the end, the test errors of the classification model can tell which clustering model was the most successful. Because the success rate of a classification is strongly influenced by the structure of the dataset. And if the dataset itself is not labeled properly, then the classification model cannot do much more.

A3  
 I see. So if I understand correctly, you test your benchmarks yourself and that is probably also how you compare different clustering.

I9  
 Yes. Exactly.

A3  
 Okay, interesting. And you do that, what would you wish for so that you would not have to do it anymore? What would help you with that?

I9  
 A labeled dataset from the start. That is what I would say. But yes, if I then knew which clustering model, which classification model is the best for such a requirement, that would help me a lot. So that I can reduce this analysis phase a little bit.

A3  
 I see, okay, then I would say this is actually exactly the point where our study begins. I will now start showing you something we have worked on. I hope you can see my browser. I already learned that I can make it larger down here. So what we have here is an AI label. It has nothing to do with labeling data, there has already been confusion about that in the past, but it is a label for an AI model. And without influencing you further, I would like to ask you what is your spontaneous impression of this AI label that you see here?

I9  
 So I assume that you want to somehow identify the best models for specific requirements, the suitable models.

A2  
 Yes, and maybe it is not even, think about it, it is not so important what we thought about it, but we are really interested in, when you see something like this, what do you see there? What comes to your mind? What stands out to you? What do you maybe find unclear? Just say freely whatever comes to mind.

I9  
 Of course, it is my question, you say AI labeling, you are not labeling data but the models themselves, and there are different models, but then the question is for what purpose? The question is why do you want a label [bad connection] determine this label.

A3  
 I did not understand the last part just now. Who determines this label?

I9  
 Yes exactly, so I wanted, I want to know what determines such a label about the model.

A3  
 Okay, yes, of course. XXXXXXXX, do you think it would be okay if I already go into the explanation...

A2  
 Absolutely, yes. Then that is also a good answer.

A3  
 Of course, all right. Then I am happy to tell you more about it. So the idea behind it is of course first this decision making between different models, just like you do yourself, so to present the benchmarking nicely and thus to simplify decision making. In this case this AI label comes from a paper by our colleague XXXXXXXX. He looked at different image classifiers, you see ImageNet here. In this case it is of course the model card for MobileNetV3. Maybe you have heard of it. These AI models were compared with each other regarding different benchmarks. You can see a few of them down here. So of course we have the average power consumption per inference, that is per single run of data through the neural network. Then we have robustness, that is when attacks are carried out on the image, for example pixel attacks, how robust is the decision of the AI model in this case or up to which degree can one go so that the decision of an AI model still remains the same despite attacks. Then of course we have the Top-1-Accuracy, simply the best result of the AI model, in how many cases this corresponds to the true classification result. And we also indicated the running time per inference. But as I said, there are also further benchmarks that are used, and taken together they form a large classification. Yes.

I9  
 So you are creating a comparison here.

A3  
 Yes, indeed. I would just go ahead and do it, I would now move on and once again, so that it maybe becomes clearer, show a second AI label. That is what this is about, of course. Can you maybe now tell me what you think of it and what your impression is? Of these AI labels.

I9  
 That is of course a very good idea. What was an impression? This is completely new to me, something new and I think that is great. But it depends on which data, so on which datasets have you tried this before?

A3  
 This was simply tested on ImageNet. So ImageNet is this relatively large image dataset with 1000 classes and it serves for image classification. So ultimately, whether there is a cat on it or a dog, 1000 different classes. And that was the basis for these tests.

I9  
 Ah, so this A, B, C, D qualification level, that is it. That is great. And then there remains the… Which weights for example does it have, for example Accuracy, the PowerDraw, to decide to which category EfficientNetB4 belongs. For example EfficientNet B4 belongs to category C, but the Accuracy is higher than MobileNet.

A3  
 Yes, that might be confusing at first but that is because there are also further Accuracy… sorry, further metrics counted in and they are, if I understood XXXXXXX correctly, included evenly, so there are ten metrics in total, so six additional ones, and each metric counts one tenth. Okay good, what do you particularly like about these labels, what do you find especially helpful, especially when you look at your work practice, when you have to choose between AI models in your job?

I9  
 So the criteria such as Accuracy and Power, so this PowerDraw per inference is important to me for example, because at my company, we have internal service, we do not use cloud or cloud services, we have our servers. And therefore simply at first the performance is important to me when choosing a model and secondly, so first is Accuracy, second is the performance of this model, how much power the server needs to run this model.

A3  
 And in that case, could you compare the two labels, so the two models, in this case EfficientNetB4 and MobileNetV3, and make a decision for your company for example? Would that help you?

I9  
 Not so, then I would in this case, I would for example say EfficientNetB4 would be the best for me because the Accuracy, so the weight of Accuracy in my decision is more than the weight for the PowerDraw, and then I would say, so the left model is better for me.

A3  
 Ah, interesting. Okay, the left model. And then, what influence would this big score here have on your decision?

I9  
 That would not be so important to me at the beginning. Of course, it would make a big impression on me, but when I then go into detail and analyze my requirements further, I would then find out that Accuracy is more important to me, because I work with customers. And the customers, if a customer is classified as a fraudster falsely positive but he is not a fraudster, the damage of course is not so easy to bear. That is why I would say, these categories A, B, C, D, E, would not be so important for my decision at the beginning, but Accuracy is important, because I have one criterion here. And I am looking for the most precise model here.

A3  
 I see, and against that background would you somehow design the label differently, do you have an idea how it could look different so that it would be even more helpful for you?

I9  
 Then I would first ask how do you decide between category A and category C for a model?

A3  
 So first the question, well this is a compound, simply a weighted mean ultimately from the ten metrics, and of course it is always in comparison, so there are always spectrums…

I9  
 Where do these weights for these metrics come from?

A3  
 In this case it is an equal weighting, each metric is weighted equally.

I9  
 In this case, for some requirements, I would say not all metrics are equally valid. As with my requirements, for example, Accuracy statistic. And in this case, this category, so the labels, help to make a decision. But only one metric, only a certain metric. (bad connection)

A3  
 Okay, and how would you change the label concretely so that this condition is fulfilled, what information should still…

I9  
 I would put more weight on Accuracy and then I would make EfficientNetB4 for me an A and MobileNetV3 would for example be B or C, as far as I understood your question.

A2  
 I think that is understood quite correctly, but should something be changed visually now? So should the information maybe be presented differently? Because what you are suggesting, that is more like some inner process. The label could stay the same, but the category would change. For example, would it be more important for you that the symbols at the bottom are larger and not so much these A, B, C, D, E…

I9  
 [Bad connection] that the weights are mentioned.

A3  
 Ah, okay.

I9  
 It is complex, what I imagine, but it would be better if we at least had one permutation over the different weights. If we, for example, say we have three levels of weights, weights 1, 2 and 3. And each parameter, function of this without metrics, for example let us say Accuracy has weight 3, all others weight 1. To go through such a permutation and have different labels for this permutation... Because this decision, as far as I understood, these A, B, C, D, E categories come from equal metrics. So the coming together of the equal metrics. But if we put more weight on one of these metrics, then this categorization would end. Is that correct?

A3  
 Yes, that is correct. So you definitely understood correctly how the score is created. Would you, how would you implement it with the different permutations? Now visually, how should it be presented? Would you, for example, imagine three different, so per permutation one big score, or how do you imagine it?

I9  
 Yes, it is a [bad connection] in design and in imagination, but how would I [bad connection] hard, but I think... Next say the equal metrics together once one metric as the most important, all others equal. And then four times ABCD, ABCD, ABCD. Depending on which is the best. So depending on the most important metric and one above, all equal metrics.

A3  
 Okay, thank you. I can imagine that better now. How would that behave in relation to these metrics here? Because they already kind of say, they already say this is the one important metric. So you can already read it from that.

I9  
 So the colors. That already says it, yes. And that is why I said at the beginning, I would decide for the left model, because Accuracy is the most important for me. I then have to say, I have nothing to say. The labeling procedures they already chose, that is the best I can imagine.

A3  
 Okay, all right. Then thank you anyway for trying to turn the creative brain back on. I still have the question, now that you understood the concept, that we are labeling models and not data, do you know other communication forms that do exactly that, so that present models?

I9  
 Sorry, I did not fully understand that. Communication model?

A3  
 Yes, communication forms, so types of ways in which AI models have already been presented to you.

A2  
 So for example, you said you use TensorFlow, so you go into some libraries. How do you find information about the models you work with? Is there some documentation or how can you make it tangible?

I9  
 So, [bad connection] I read these technical texts [bad connection] and there I read the entries. The more information we get, and then clustering, AP, models are most suitable for me. And then I go to GitHub and read all other contributions and source codes from the requirement. But you mean, as I understood it, you mean like my working procedures.

A3  
 Yes, so how you gather the information, through which types. Just a quick side note. Could you maybe turn off your camera, because the connection was very choppy again just now, unfortunately. Yes, that just now was good. Can we still see it? I can see you, exactly. But you can also turn the camera off if you like, because if it helps the audio, then it will also help our interview, I think, and especially the transcription. Yes, thank you very much. And now it already sounds better, I feel. Okay, you understood it correctly. So the ways in which you gather information about the AI models. XXXXX also pointed that out correctly. We have a short summary for you. We found different ways to get information about AI models, especially when you are in decision-making situations. We will go through them briefly now. So of course we have the classic one, which is not unknown. Scientific publications, for example with MobileNetV3, which we just had on the label card. That of course comes from a scientific publication, from a paper, in this case written by a Google team. And you can really read up on the model in the greatest level of detail and you also have benchmarks. Excuse me. Then we see the model card here on the right. This should be from Google, I think in this case it is from TensorFlow. Again here for MobileNetV3, Small, where certain information such as input data and also the number of parameters in the model can be found. How big is the model overall? And of course also benchmarks. Here we see inference times. And naturally the conditions for the benchmarks are recorded here. Then we have Papers with Code. I do not know if you have come across it before. A very nice site where you can see which papers have cited a certain AI model. In this case we have MobileNetV3 again, and if you were to scroll down on this website you would see all the scientific publications that cited MobileNetV3 in some way. Then of course, I think you just mentioned it as well, that you read things like blog articles, Towards Data Science or also Medium.com, which are very popular. And there you can also find a lot of information about the individual models. And last but not least, of course, the libraries, obviously, so from the Python documentation or from TensorFlow, PyTorch, which mainly contain the technical specifications, such as which arguments you can give the model, and again benchmarks are shown at the bottom. And finally we also have the factsheets. That is from IBM. So they only exist for IBM-produced AI models. And they contain different categories for how AI models can be described. For example general information such as how large the model is, but also what inputs and outputs the model has. Then also things about biases, like how fair the model is for certain classifications, and also robustness tests. That is all very detailed. But it has to be said, it is unfortunately only available for IBM models. That is it. Those are the other types of communication we found. First of all, what advantages and disadvantages do you see? Between ours, the one we just presented to you, and the different forms of model communication.

I9  
 Sorry, I did not understand your question. Can you repeat it?

A3  
 The question is, what advantages and disadvantages do you see between the different presentation formats, especially between the label…

I9  
 Of course the time effort and scope, so comparing like for example [Bad connection]… ImageNet itself or from MobileNet itself, they used different datasets to go through benchmarking, but in these labels we have, the one completely on the right, it is only about one now. In summary, time effort, extensive comparison, benchmarking, so the multiple benchmarking datasets are the two criteria that I [Bad connection]

A3  
 Okay. Okay, all right. Thank you very much. Then, okay, any other disadvantages you can think of? So disadvantages would be basically that we, or that in the AI label here on the right, multiple benchmarking datasets should be used. Did I understand that correctly?

A2  
 XXXX let us also turn off the camera, then there is not so much incoming.

I9  
 Can you hear me better now?

A2  
 So, I hope it will get a little better now.

A3  
 Yes.

A2  
 Could you repeat the last point again…

A3  
 I need to stop sharing for a moment.

I9  
 Can you hear me well now?

A3  
 Yes. Yes, right now it sounds very good.

A2  
 No problem at all. We just want to make sure we use your time now so that we can properly evaluate your answers later. What you say is important. So maybe you can simply repeat it again as a whole package. So, time effort, I understood effort. The last point, that is not completely clear to me, the disadvantage.

I9  
 Not disadvantages, so I would repeat again. First, the time compared to all other approaches, like for example reading through the publications or going through the other internet contributions and things like that, all of that is time consuming. Exactly, yes. That is the disadvantage of all the other approaches, but the big advantage your label here has is that it helps me to reach a decision immediately. So it reduces a lot of this time effort. The other advantages your label here has, I would say, yes, the extensive comparisons, sorry, I would actually put that aside from my decision, but the disadvantage, I mentioned one advantage, the disadvantage of your label is these datasets, so the benchmark datasets. You carried out your comparison based on one dataset. It would be better if several benchmark datasets were considered here.

A3  
 Okay, one more question, maybe a last question about this comparison. How do you see it with the documentation, for example the MobileNetV3 Small documentation. Do you see a decisive advantage or disadvantage between documentations, meaning really what you use for programming, and the label?

I9  
 As a programmer I would wish the model was already available very flexibly and robustly on GitHub. It would be better if such information, this label would determine for me whether these models are available, you know, I can say for example there are many models where the publications are out there publicly but the code, the source code, is not available on GitHub. For example, whether you can find the source code for a model, that was a big challenge for me when I was working on my thesis.

A3  
 Yes, that is a certain lack of transparency, that is also a good keyword. The question would be, in your opinion, who should issue this label? So who should certify it?

I9  
 I think, very democratically, the users.

A3  
 Interesting. Can you go into that again, how exactly?

I9  
 It could be that there would be a central website or place. I find it difficult to imagine, but I can think of, for example, Towards Data Science. In Towards Data Science, for example, the users can simply say, yes, these labels helped me a lot or these labels.

A2  
 Well, imagine… Maybe this helps: So now, for example, XXXXXXX from XX XXXXXXXX created this, then you could say XX XXXXXXXX did it. Now the question is, is that good or bad? So who should provide it? So in this case XXXXXXX developed it from XX XXXXXXXX, then you could say here is this label from XX XXXXXXXX, but of course there are also other possibilities. For example a large company that is certified, like TÜV, exactly, but it could of course also be a commercial company.

I9  
 So in addition… I understand the question but I do not fully understand the concepts behind this question. Is this about marketing?

A2  
 No, not at all. So imagine, you have your task, you want to find a cluster model and now you have this label and want to make a decision based on it. Now the question is, do you trust it or not? And what would help you to feel it is trustworthy? So if it comes from the university, or if the company AI Label GmbH created it. Would that be important to you in your decision? Or would you say, yes, it is just such a label, I already find it good?

I9  
 Ah I see, I can take it from industry. And if, for example, such an institute like TÜV tells me these labelings are already checked, that would give me more trust. Because sometimes the questions, the problems that are solved in universities, are different from those in industry.

A2  
 Absolutely, yes.

I9  
 And that is why I would trust another external organization like TÜV more.

A2  
 Yes, but it could also be, for example, some kind of political actor, so the EU could also do it. How would you feel about that?

I9  
 EU would be better. But yes, creating such a labeling, the familiarity would not play a big role at first. Because as a mechanical engineer, you know to a certain extent that this model has already contributed the best performance to these problem settings. And of course it would not be so important to me who creates this label.

A3  
 Okay. That means, because you know a lot, it would not be so important to you, because you do your own research.

I9  
 That is how you can interpret it, exactly.

A3  
 Yes, okay. Interesting, yes. Okay, then I have one final question. We have now talked a lot about how this could really be designed. How helpful would you find such certification, especially with regard to your daily work, if something like that existed?

I9  
 It would be very helpful for me if such a labeling already covered the detailed requirements, not only the benchmarking data. What can I say? That would of course be very helpful. It can help me reduce a lot of research effort. But the question is whether these labels are up to date. It may be that labels belong to last year and by now there are already ten or many new models. And this label has become a bit outdated and therefore I can no longer rely on it.

A3  
 Yes, for that we also have, for example, a field here. Would that also build trust, so to speak? Or improve it?

I9  
 Yes.

A3  
 Okay. Then the very last question. Would the label still need to be adapted to your knowledge background? Would you perhaps want more, because you are a Machine Learning Professional?

I9  
 Sorry, can you repeat the question again …

A3  
 Would you want more information on the label?

I9  
 More information I need to think a little bit what was further we have now

A2  
 So for example, here you only see four benchmarks, but it could also be that all ten are shown.

I9  
 Yes, I understand. So the update date, model, benchmark datasets, category. So this framework TensorFlow, that could also be. You can also use other frameworks here, for example PyTorch. Many companies work with certain tech stacks. For example, one company no longer works with TensorFlow, but with PyTorch. It could also be better if there were information about the frameworks, more information about the frameworks on the label. Then for example TensorFlow and also PyTorch.

A3  
 Okay, thank you very much. I would not have any more questions. XXXXX, would you still have any further questions?

A2  
 Me neither. I found it very, really interesting. And I think I got some completely new insights. So thank you very much, XXX. I would briefly turn my camera on again and stop the recording.