A Technical Executive Summary on

Forensics Psychology of Autonomous Systems

The practice of forensic psychology, and perhaps the most frequent duty of forensic psychologists, is the psychological assessment of individuals who are involved, in one way or another, with the legal system. The skills like clinical assessment, interviewing, report writing, strong verbal communication skills, and case presentation are all essential in setting the foundation of the practice of forensic psychology.

Forensic psychologists perform such tasks as threat assessment for schools, child custody evaluations, competency evaluations of criminal defendants and the elderly, counseling services to victims of crime, death notification procedures, screening and selection of law enforcement applicants, the assessment of post-traumatic stress disorder and the delivery and evaluation of intervention and treatment programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The practice of forensic psychology involves investigations, research studies, assessments, consultation, the design and implementation of treatment programs, and expert witness courtroom testimony.

An autonomous system (AS) is a network or a collection of networks that are all managed and supervised by a single entity or organization. Autonomous systems regulate organizations such as Internet service providers (ISP), educational institutions, and government bodies.

Each AS is assigned an official number or autonomous system number (ASN), similar to how every business has a business license with a unique, official name. But unlike companies, external parties often refer to ASes by their number alone. AS numbers, or ASNs, are unique 16-bit numbers between 1 and 65534 or 32-bit numbers between 131072 and 4294967294. They are presented in this format: AS(number). According to some estimates, there are over 90,000 ASNs in use worldwide.

The development of AI is creating new opportunities to solve challenging, real-world problems. It is also raising new questions about the best way to build AI systems that benefit everyone.

How to build a Responsible AI?

- Recommended best practices for AI
  Designing AI systems should follow software development best practices while taking a human-centered
  approach to ML.

- Fairness
  As the impact of AI increases across sectors and societies, it is critical to work towards systems that are fair and inclusive to everyone.

- Interpretability
  Understanding and trusting AI systems is important to ensure they are working as intended.

- Privacy
  Training models off of sensitive data need privacy-preserving safeguards.

- Security
  Identifying potential threats can help keep AI systems safe and secure.

Rise of CyberPsychology

Cyberpsychology is a developing field that encompasses all psychological phenomena associated with or affected by emerging technology. Cyber comes from the word cyberspace, the study of the operation of control and communication; psychology is the study of the mind and behavior. Some topics include online identity, online relationships, personality types in cyberspace, transference to computers, addiction to computers and the Internet, regressive behavior in cyberspace, online gender-switching, etc. While statistical and theoretical research in this field is based around Internet usage, cyberpsychology also includes the study of the psychological ramifications of cyborgs, artificial intelligence, and virtual reality. Although some of these topics may appear to be the stuff of science fiction, they are quickly becoming science fact as evidenced by interdisciplinary approaches in the fields of biology, engineering, and mathematics.