Living Digital Things

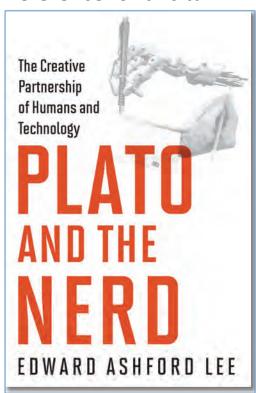
Edward Ashford Lee

Robert S. Pepper Distinguished Professor UC Berkeley

3rd IEEE International Conference on Collaboration and Internet Computing

Oct 15 - 17, 2017. San Jose, California, USA

Reference for this talk:



Artificial Intelligence Hype and Fear

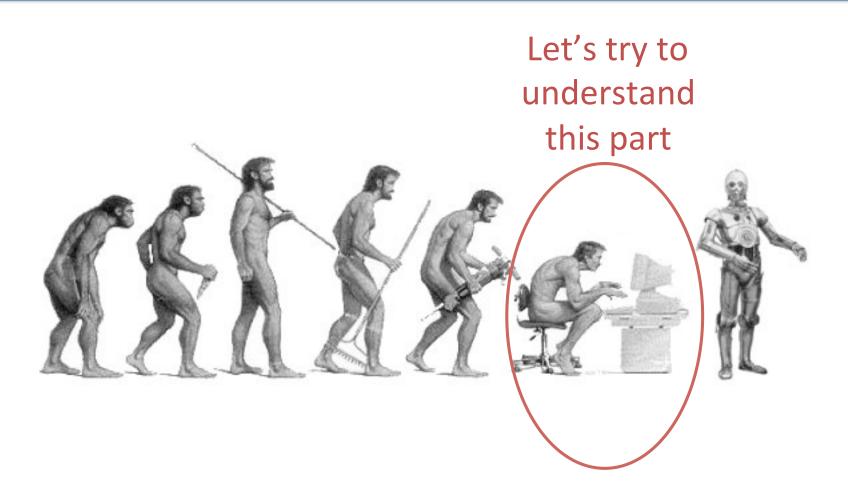


Vladimir Putin: "Whoever becomes the leader in [artificial intelligence] will become the ruler of the world."

Elon Musk: Al represents an "existential threat to humanity" and urges government regulation "before it's too late."



Will artificial intelligence exceed human intelligence?



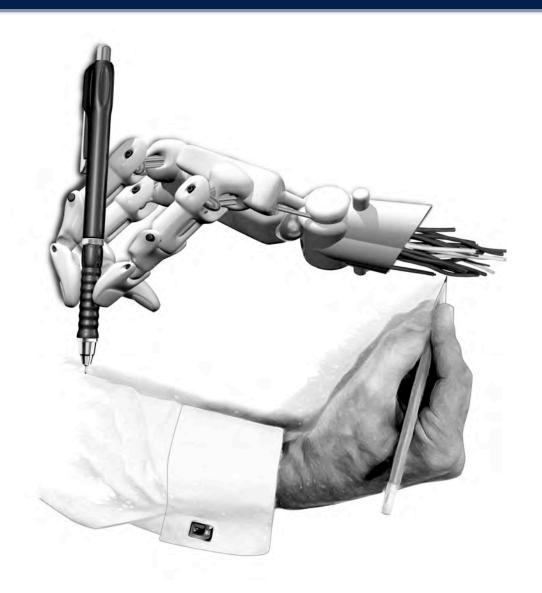
About my Title

Plato and the Nerd



About the Cover Image

The Creative
Partnership of
Humans and
Technology



Science and Engineering

LIGO



Discovery and Invention

Bardeen, Brattain, and Shockley in 1948, one year after discovering the transistor effect. They won the 1956 Nobel Prize for this work.



Discovery and Invention

Julius Lilienfield had been issued a patent in 1930 for the 1925 invention of the field-effect transistor.

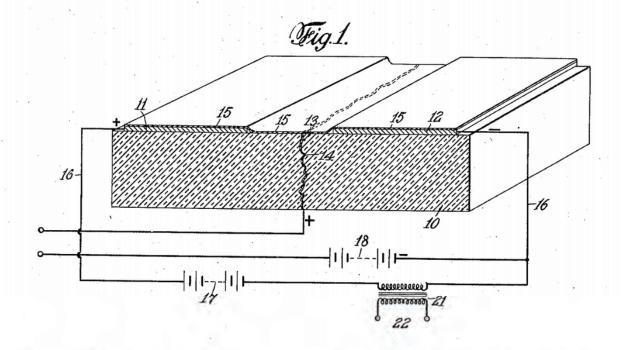
Jan. 28, 1930.

J. E. LILIENFELD

1,745,175

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING ELECTRIC CURRENTS

Filed Oct. 8, 1926



DESCRIPTION

Patented Jan. 28, 1930 JULIUS EDGAR LILIENFELD, F BROOKLYN, NEW YORK METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING ELECTRIC CURRENTS Application filed October 8, 1926, Serial No. 140,863, and in Canada October 22, 1925.

Science, Engineering, & Models

- In *science*, the value of a *model* lies in how well its behavior matches that of the physical system.
- In *engineering*, the value of the *physical system* lies in how well its behavior matches that of the model.

A scientist asks, "Can I make a model for this thing?" An engineer asks, "Can I make a thing for this model?"

A scientist tries to shrink the number of relevant models. An engineer strives to grow the number of relevant models.

Is the process of building models rational, systematic, and logical?

Donald Rumsfeld (2002):

- known knowns
- known unknowns
- unknown unknowns

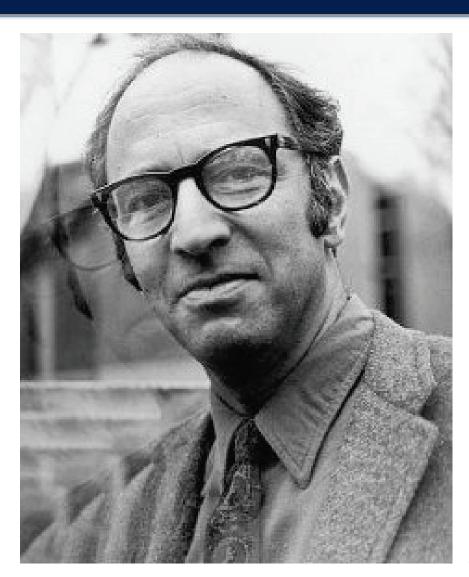
But left out:

Unknown knowns

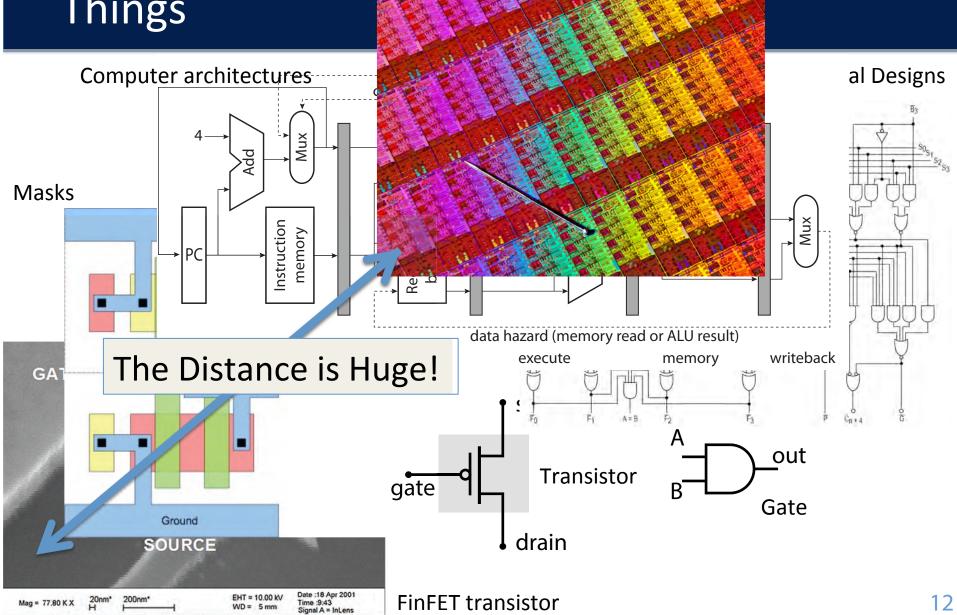


Paradigms

Thomas Kuhn



Models of Models of Models of Things



... And That's Just the Hardware

cloud computing	page 114
libraries, languages, and dialects	page 109
programming languages	page 97
instruction set architectures	page 92
digital machines	page 83
logic diagrams	page 81
logic gates	page 78
digital switches	page 77
semiconductors	page 74

Figure 3.3: Layers of paradigms.

Software is Quirky and Idiosyncratic, and Yet it Shapes Thought



</html>

cmp	eax,	ebx
jе	labe:	l

INTEGER, DIMENSION(4) :: W = (/42, 43, 44, 45/)

 $x[\triangle x \leftarrow 5?10]$



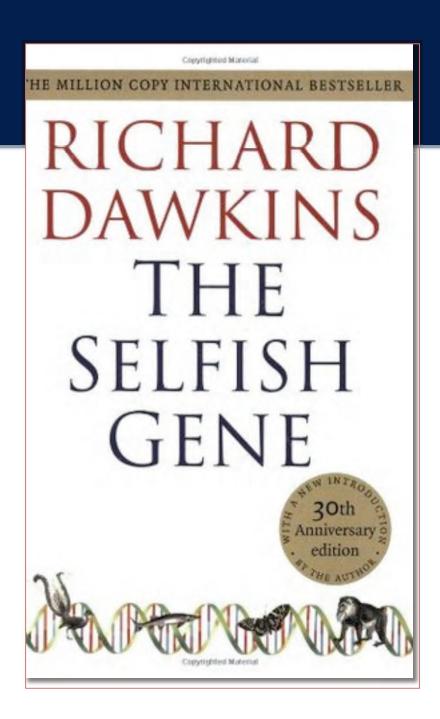
color: red;

```
$ (document) .ready (function() {
                     $("#target").text("Hello World");
<!DOCTYPE
                 });
<html>
<body>
    <div id="target"></div>
                                #target {
</body>
```

Memes

Richard Dawkins





Living Software Systems?

Beyond Turing-Church to persistent, interactive systems:

- 1970s: Time sharing systems
- 1980s: Embedded systems, databases
- 1990s: Web servers
- 2000s: E-commerce systems
- 2010s: Cloud computing, IoT
- 2020s: Living cyber-physical systems







Living Cyber-Physical Systems

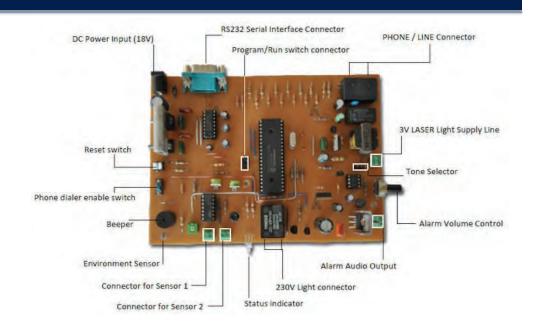
In the Physical World, not just the Information World

20th Century:

- Dedicated hardware
- Firmware
- Durable (decades)
- Isolated

21st Century:

- Programmable
- Upgradable
- Interconnected
- Ubiquitous





Most Interesting...

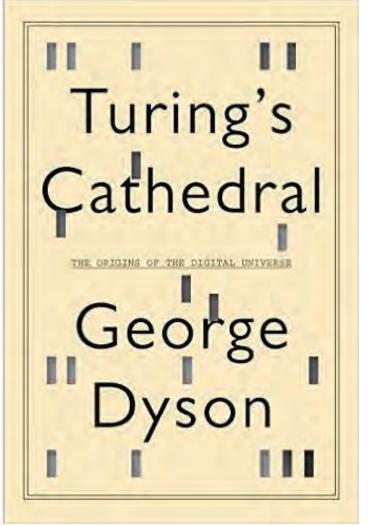
Persistent processes, taking care of themselves (with our help), sensing our world and manipulating it (in our service), and *coevolving* with humans, with our culture and even our bodies.

Coevolving???

Dyson talks about Google's million-plus servers as a "collective, metazoan organism." He points out that "the companies and individuals who nurture [the servers] are ever more richly rewarded in return" and that "unemployment is pandemic among those not working on behalf of the machines."

"The Big Computer [is] doing everything in its power to make life as comfortable as possible for its human symbionts."

(Dyson, 2012, p. 308,313,325)

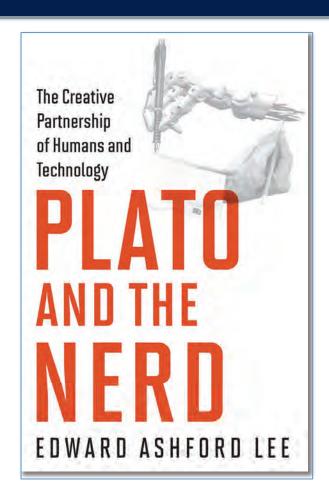


Coevolving???

"If computers and software form organisms, then they depend on us for their procreation. We provide the husbandry and serve as midwives. In exchange, we depend on them to manage our systems of finance, commerce, and transportation. But more interestingly, the machines make the humans more effective at the very husbandry that spreads the software species.

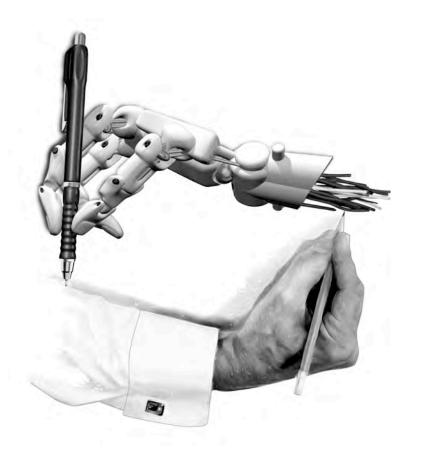
. . . .

the software survives and evolves only if the company survives and evolves, and vice versa."



Symbiotic Coevolution

"Are we playing God, creating a new life form in our own image, or are we being played by a Darwinian evolution of a symbiotic new species? Are humans the purveyors of the 'noisy channel' of mutation, facilitating sex between software beings by recombining and mutating programs into new ones?"



How are Humans Evolving?

The humans are evolving too:

"Facebook defines who we are, Amazon defines what we want, and Google defines what we think."

"Are we using digital computers to sequence, store, and better replicate our own genetic code, thereby optimizing human beings, or are digital computers optimizing our genetic code—and our way of thinking—so that we can better assist in replicating them?"

Turing's Cathedral

(Dyson, 2012, p. 311)

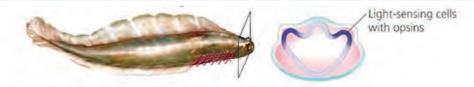
Rapid Evolution

Cambrian Explosion

1. Early chordates with light-sensitive eyespots expressing photoreceptor genes



2. Light-sensitive regions bulge outwards to the sides of the head



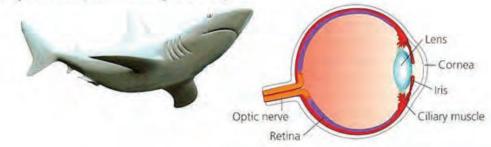
3. Patch folds inward into a cup, beneath unpigmented skin (lens placode)



4. Surface becomes transparent, and lens evolves ability to focus an image



5. Eyes become spherical, evolve greater acuity

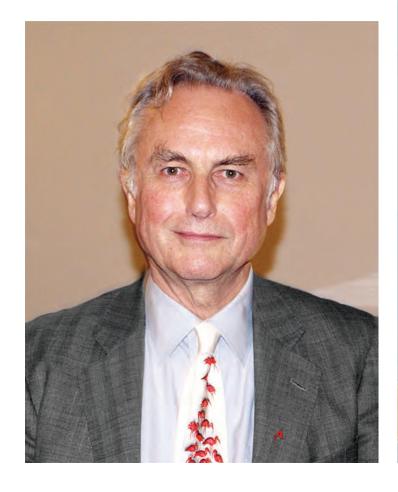


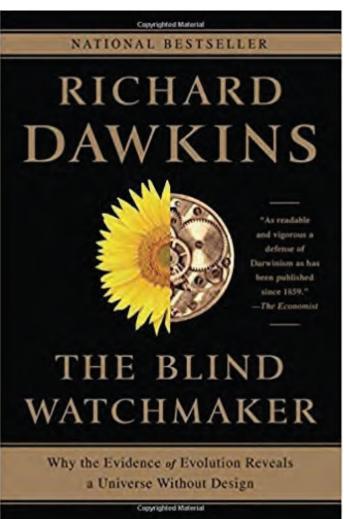
Symbiotic Partnership? Or Annihilation?

What happens when our software symbionts can sense and manipulate our physical world, not just our information world?

Evolution, or Top-Down Intelligent Design?

Richard Dawkins





The TerraSwarm Research Center 2013-2017

What it is:

Address the huge potential (and associated risks) of pervasive integration of smart, networked sensors and actuators into our connected world.

The Goal

To lead the world in development of the platforms, methodologies, and tools that enable invention of creative, secure, and sound applications using networked sensors and actuators.

The Sponsors:













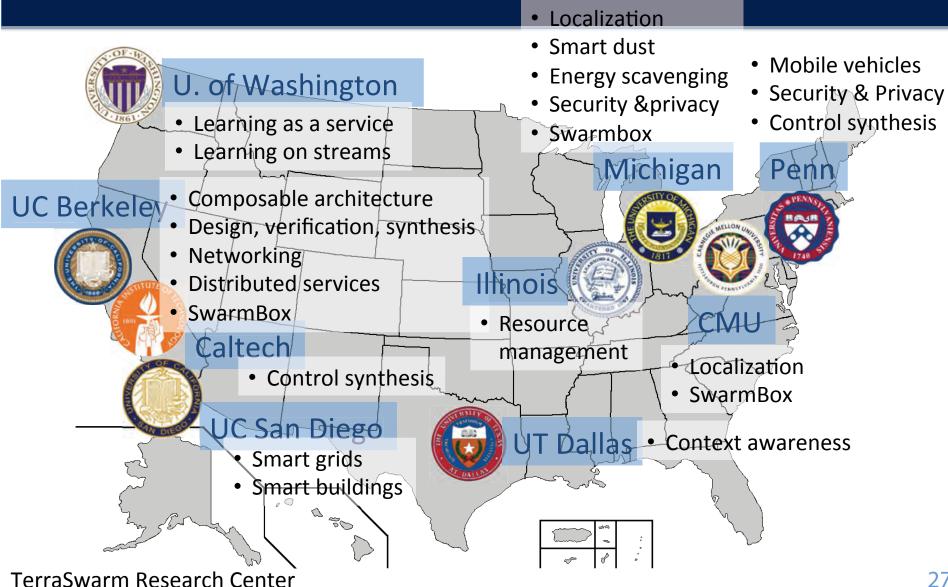
The Cloud

The Mobiles

The Swarm

United Technologies 20

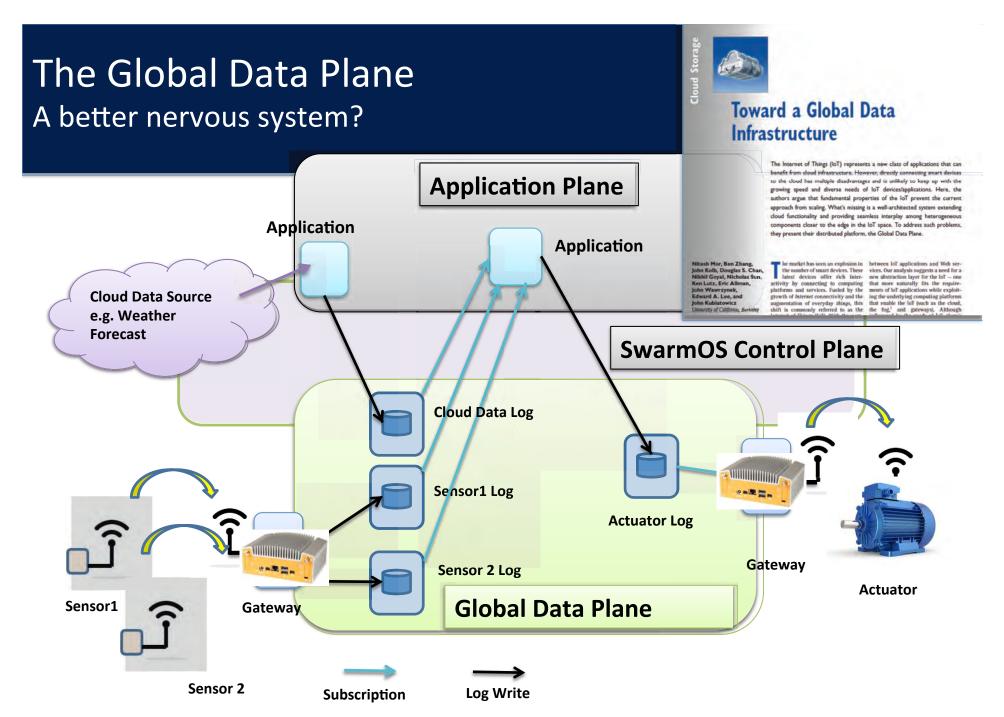
TerraSwarm Institutions



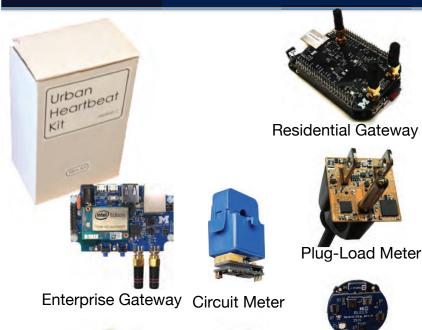
TerraSwarm Research Project as Husbandry for Living Cyber-Physical Systems?

- The global data plane
- The urban heartbeat toolkit
- Accessors for programming the IoT
- Machine learning toolkits
- Localization

•



Urban Heartbeat Toolkit Eyes, ears, hands, and feet?





E interface Microphone



WiFi Spectrum
Interface Analyzer
TerraSwarm Research Center

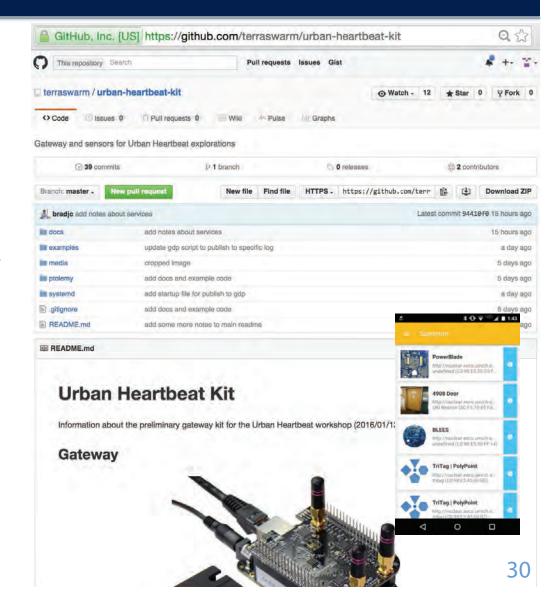




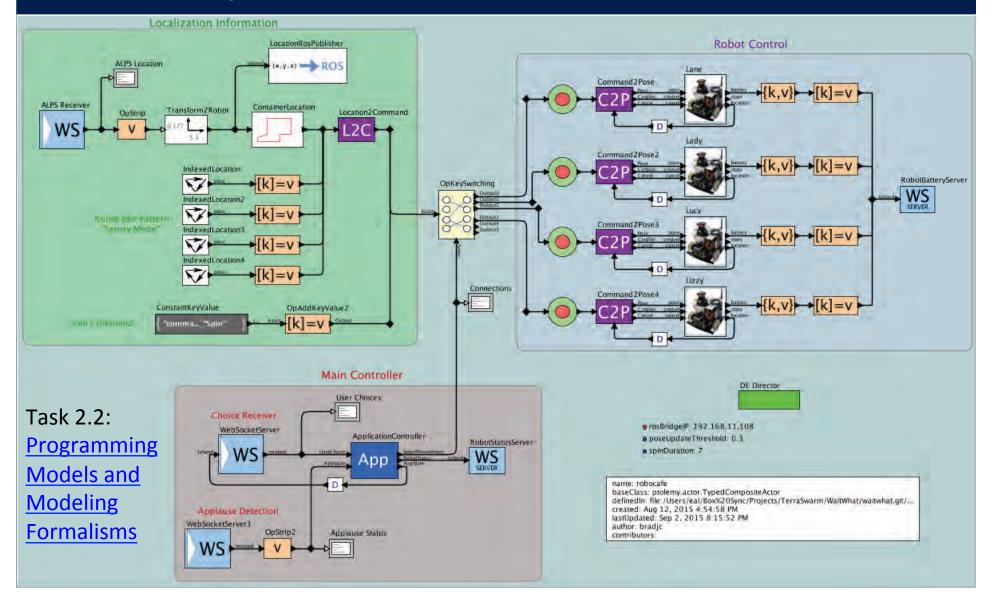
Climate Sensor



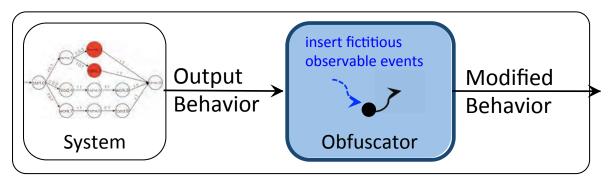
Environment Sensor



Accessors Faster reproduction, mutation, evolution?

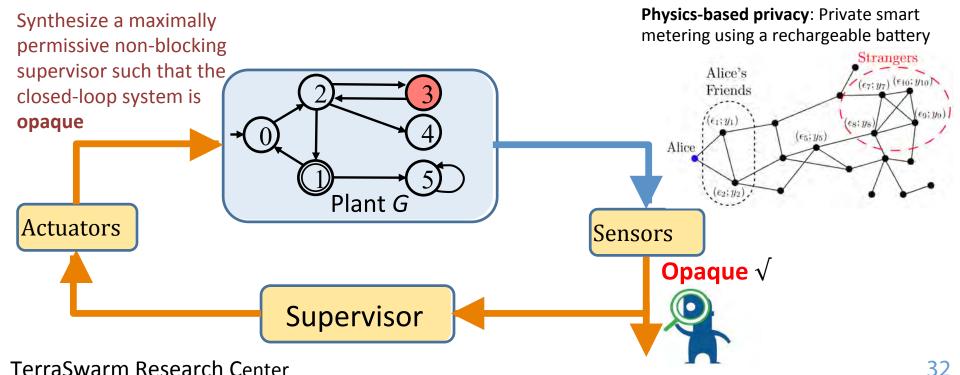


Security and Privacy A Better Immune System?



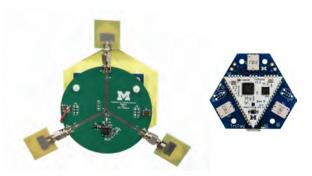


Synthesize an obfuscator (using insertion) optimizing the probability that the system remains opaque



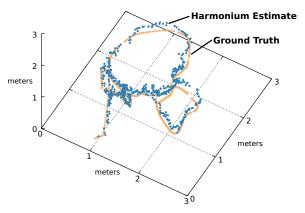
Localization in TerraSwarm Systems Proprioception?

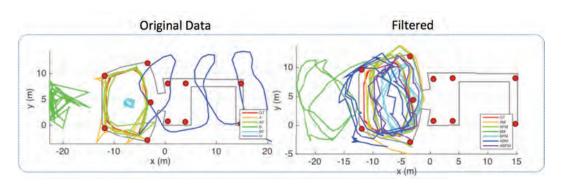
Better Beacons...





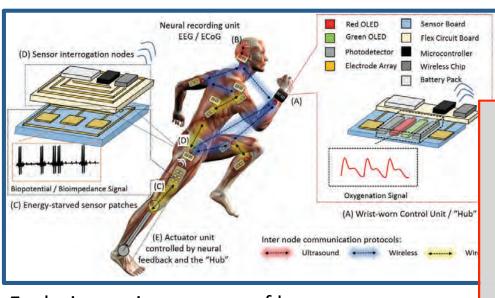
Doing more with the data you get...





Of Swarms and Humans Stronger Symbiosis?

"Human Intranet" to bridge Human-World Information Gap



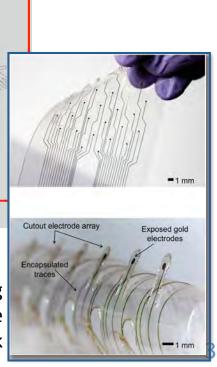
Body-area network skin

Exploring various means of human augmentation by combining extra sensing modalities to motor feedback (e.g. tactile)

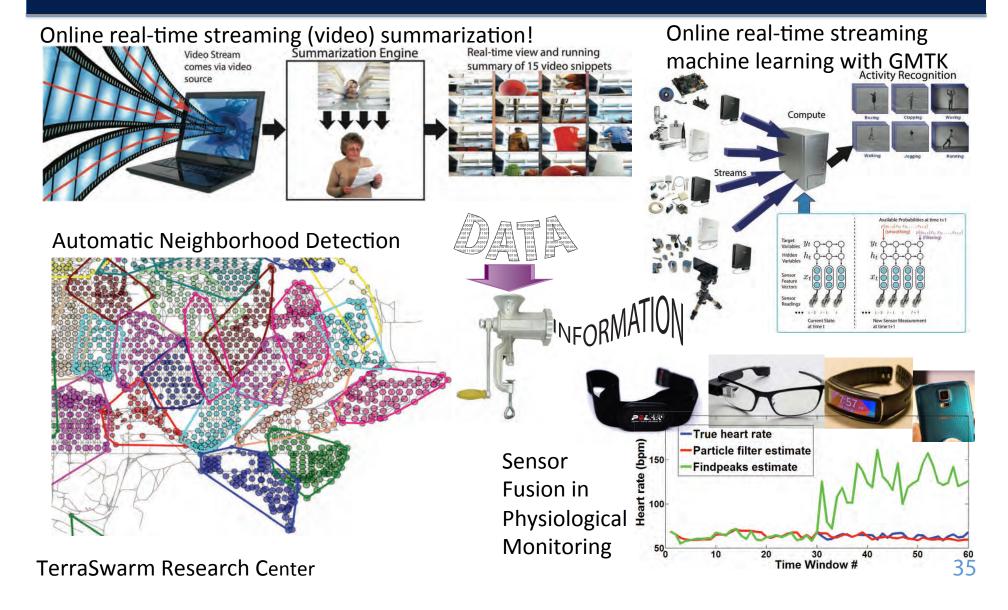
Flexible sensing and tactile feedback

New Project added Nov 2015 – PIs: Rabaey, Abbeel, Arias, Hartmann, Carmena, Maharbiz

TerraSwarm Research Center



From Data to Information Dreaming?

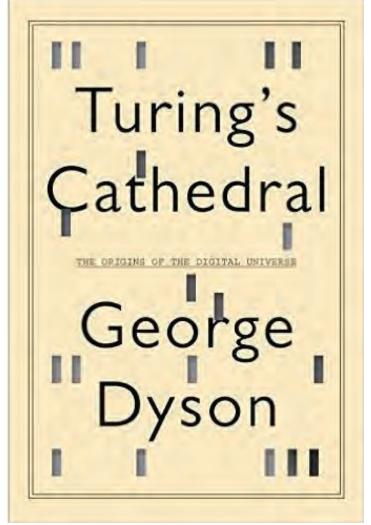


Dreaming?

"The behavior of a search engine, when not actively conducting a search, resembles the activity of a dreaming brain. Associations made while 'awake' are retraced and reinforced, while memories gathered while 'awake' are replicated and moved around.

In 1950, Turing asked us to "consider the question, 'Can machines think?' "
Machines will dream first."

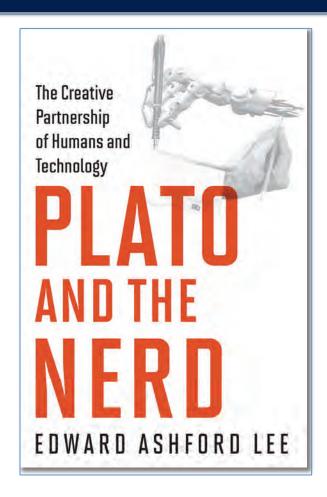
(Dyson, 2012, p. 311)



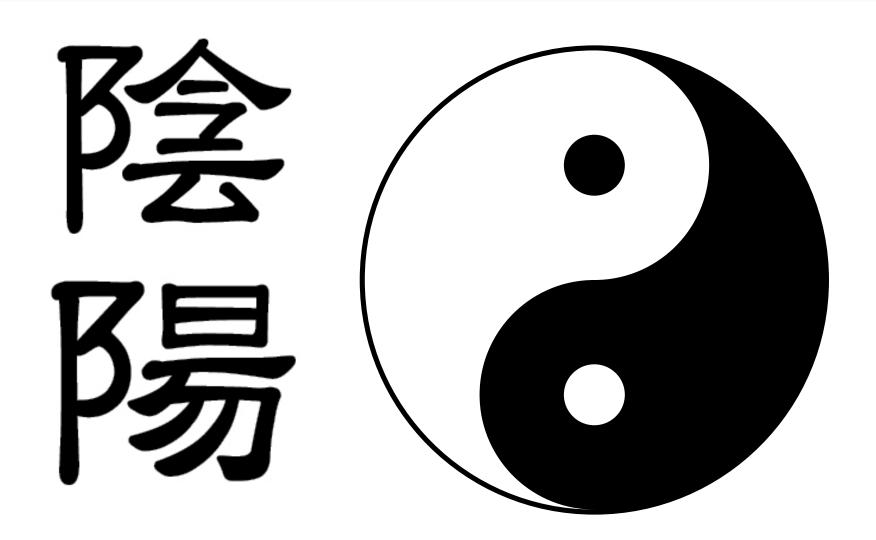
Dreaming?

This 'dreaming' has mostly been about text from the web and books. Not any more.

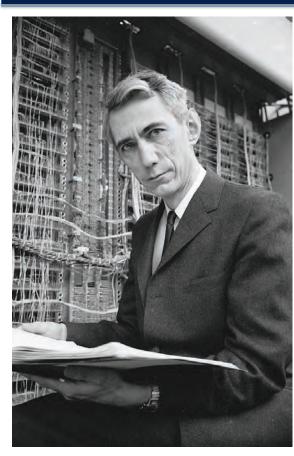
"In 2006, Google bought YouTube for \$1.6 billion US dollars. ... The machines will start to dream in color. And next, as data from sensors comes online, for example from connected cars, thermostats, and the whole Internet of Things world, what more can the machines learn?"



Yin and Yang



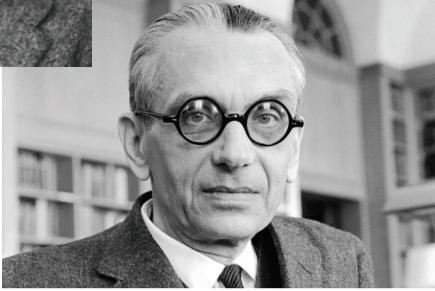
Information Processing



Claude Shannon



Alan Turing

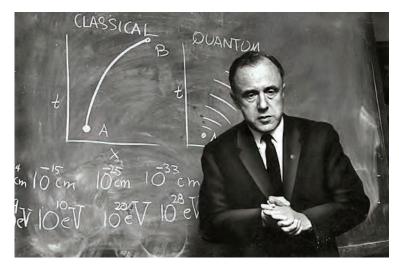


Kurt Gödel

Digital Physics?

- 1. The number of possible states of a physical system is finite.
- 2. Physical processes are digital and algorithmic.
- 3. Every physical process is a Turing computation.
- 4. The physical world is a computer.
- 5. The physical world is a simulation.

These theses are not falsifiable, and therefore not scientific according to the philosophy of Karl Popper.



John Archibald Wheeler "It from bit"

If Cognition is not a digital, algorithmic process, then

"Your mind is entirely your own."



What can we know?



Pierre-Simon Laplace



Stephen Hawking

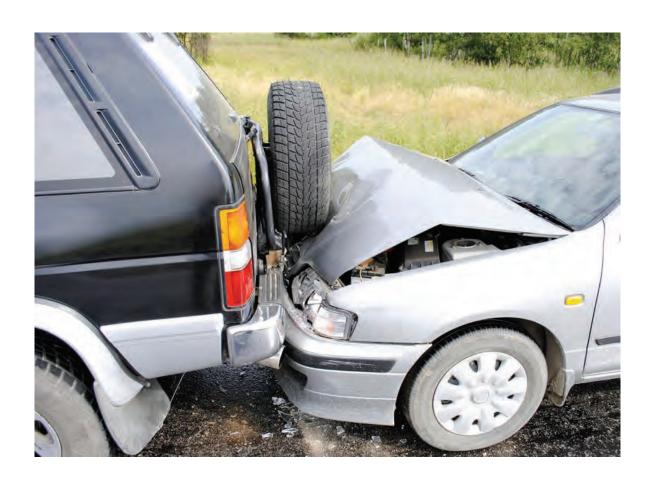


David Wolpert

Thomas Bayes (probably not actually him)

Artificial Intelligences

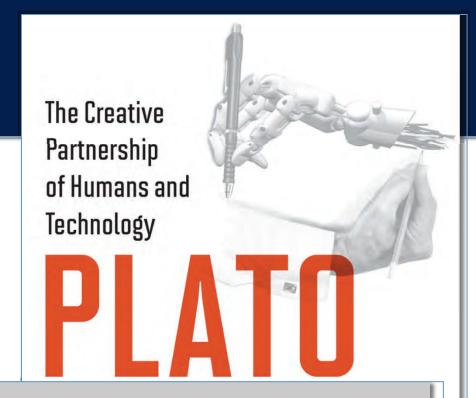
"That car should be ashamed of itself."



Artificial Intelligences

Do we want computers with artificial (human-like) intelligence?

"I really do not want to have to argue with my car about getting to school on time. It's hard enough to have that argument with my daughter."



http://PlatoAndTheNerd.org

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