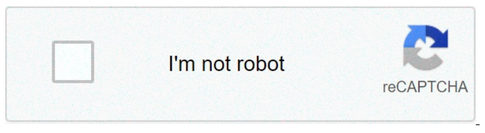

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What does tech stand for

What does tech stand for in texas tech. What does pb tech stand for. What does p tech stand for. What does tech stand for in georgia tech. What does med tech stand for. What does lib tech stand for. What does b tech stand for. What does itt tech stand for.

This article concerns the use and knowledge of techniques and processes for the production of goods and services. For other uses, see technology (disambiguation). Application of scientific knowledge A steam turbine with the open case. These turbines produce most of the electricity used today. The consumption of electricity and living standards are highly related. [1] Technology ("craft science", from the Greek ï "Î¼ Î½î ·, techno," art, ability, cunning of the hand "; and -ï» Î¿î³ï î ±, -Lology [2]) It is the sum of any technique, ability, methods and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the realization of objectives, such as the scientific investigation. The technology can be the knowledge of techniques, processes and the like, or can be incorporated into machines to allow functioning without a detailed knowledge of their work. Systems (eg machines) that apply technology by taking an input, changing it according to the use of the system, and then producing a result are indicated as technological systems or technological systems. The simplest form of technology is the development and use of basic tools. The prehistoric invention of stone tools shaped below from the discovery of how to control fire increase food sources. The Neolithic Revolution later extended, and quadrupled the support available from a territory. The invention of the wheel has helped human beings to travel and control their environment. Developments in historical times, including printing, telephone and Internet, have reduced physical barriers to communication and have enabled humans to interact freely on a global scale. Technology has many effects. He helped develop more advanced economies (including today's global economy) and allowed the rise of a leisure time. Many technological processes produce unwanted by-products known as pollution and exhaust natural resources to the detriment of the terrestrial environment. Innovations have always influenced the values of a company and raised new questions in the ethics of technology. Examples include the increase in the notion of efficiency in terms of human productivity, and the challenges of bioethics. Philosophical debates have arisen on the use of technology, with disagreements that technology improves human condition or worsen. Neo-Luddism, Anarco-primitivism and similar reactionary movements criticize the pervasiveness of technology, claiming that damages the environment and alien people; Supporters of ideologies such as transhumism and techno-progressive vision continued technological progress as beneficial for society and human condition. Definition and use of the spread of paper and printing in the West, as in this press, has helped scientists and politicians easily communicate their ideas, leading to the east of the Enlightenment; An example of technology as cultural. The use of the term "technology" has changed significantly over the past 200 years. Before the 20th century, the term Uncommon in English, and was used to refer to the description or study of useful arts [3] or to allude to technical education, as in Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Chartered in 1861). [4] The term "technology" has risen to prominence in the 20th century in relation to the second industrial revolution. The meanings of the deadline changed at the beginning of the 20th century when American social scientists, starting with Thorstein Veblen, translated ideas from the German concept of Technik in "technology". In German and other European languages, there is a distinction between Technik and Technology which is absent in English, which usually translates the terms as "technology". By the 1930s, "technology" referred not only to the study of industrial arts but to the industrial arts themselves. [5] In 1937, the American sociologist has read Bain wrote that "technology includes all instruments, machines, tools, weapons, tools, housing, clothing, communication and transport of devices and the skills with which we produce and use them. " [6] The Bain definition has remained common among scholars today, especially social scientists. Scientists and engineers usually prefer to define technology as applied science, rather than like the things that people do and use. [7] More recently, scholars have borrowed from European "technical" philosophers to extend the meaning of technology to various forms of instrumental reason, as in Foucault's work on the technologies of the sÂ © (soi techniques). Dictionaries and scholars offered a variety of definitions. The Dictionary of Learner Merriam-Webster offers a definition of the term: "The use of science in industry, engineering, etc., to invent useful things or to solve problems" and "a machine, a piece of equipment, method , etc. it is created by technology. "[8] Ursula Franklin, in his" Real World of Technology "Lesson 1989, gave another definition of the concept; It's "practice, the way we do things around here." [9] The term is often used to involve a specific technology field, or to refer to high technology or only consumer electronics, rather than technology as a whole. [10] Bernard Stiegler, in technique and time, 1, defines the technology in two ways: as "the pursuit of life by means of life" and as "the organized inorganic matter". The technology can be more widely defined as entities, both material and intangible, created by the application of mental and physical effort in order to obtain a value. In this use, technology refers to tools and machines that can be used to solve real world problems. It is a far-reaching term that can include simple tools, like a foot of crowbar or a teaspoon of wood, or more complex machines, such as a space station or an accelerator of Tools and machines should not be material; Virtual technology, such as computer software and business methods, fall into this definition of technology. [12] W. Brian Arthur defines technology in a similar way more broadly as "a means to satisfy a[13] The invention of integrated circuits and microprocessor (here, an Intel 4004 chip of 1971) led to the modern computer revolution. The word "technology" can also be used to refer to a collection of techniques. In this context, it is the current state of the knowledge of humanity of how to combine resources to produce desired products, to solve problems, meet needs, or meet desires; includes technical methods, skills, processes, techniques, tools and raw materials. If combined with another term, such as "medical technology" or "space technology", it refers to the state of knowledge and field tools. "Avant-garde technology" refers to the high technology available for humanity in any field. Technology can be seen as an activity that forms or changes culture. [14] Moreover, technology is the application of mathematics, science and arts to benefit life as it is known. A modern example is the rise of communication technology, which has reduced barriers to human interaction and, consequently, has contributed to deposing new subcultures; the increase of cyberculture has at its base the development of the Internet and the computer. [15] As a cultural activity, technology predates both science and engineering, each of which formalizes some aspects of the technological enterprise. In this sense, it remains connected with artistic efforts. [16] Science, engineering and technology Antoine Lavoisier experimenting with burning generated by amplified solar light The distinction between science, engineering and technology is not always clear. Science is the systematic knowledge of the physical world or material obtained through observation and experimentation. [17] Technologies are not usually exclusively science products, because they must meet requirements such as utility, usability and safety. [18] Engineering is the targeted process of design and implementation of tools and systems to exploit natural phenomena for practical human means, often (but not always) using results and techniques of science. The development of technology can draw on many fields of knowledge, including science, engineering, mathematics, linguistics and historical knowledge, to achieve a certain practical result. Technology is often a consequence of science and engineering, although technology as human activity precedes the two fields. For example, science could study the flow of electrons in electrical conductors using existing tools and knowledge. This new knowledge can therefore be used by engineers to create new tools and machines such as semiconductors, computers and other forms of advanced technology. In this sense, scientists and engineers can be considered both technologists; the three fields are often considered as one for the purposes of research and[19] The exact relationship between science and technology, in particular, was debated by scientists, historians and politicians at the end of the 20th century, Part because the debate can inform the financing of basic and applied science. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, for example, it was widely considered in the United States that technology was simply "applied science" and that to finance basic science it was to gather technological results in due course. An articulation of this philosophy could be found explicitly in Vannevar Bush's treatise on post-Bandi science policy, science is â¯"The Endless Frontier:"New products, new industries and more jobs require continuous additions to the knowledge of the laws of nature ... this Essential new knowledge can only be obtained through basic scientific research. "[20] In the late 1960s, however, this view came under direct attack, leading to initiatives to fund science for specific tasks (resistant initiatives by the scientific community). The problem remains controversial, although most analysts resist the model that technology is the result of scientific research. [21] [22] Main Articles of History: History of Technology, Timeline of Electrical and Electronic Engineering and of Electronic Engineering and of the Chronology of Historical Inventions Paleolithic (2.5 mA "10 ka) A primitive bearing Further information: Scheme of Prehistoric Technology The use of instruments of the first humans was partially process of discovery and evolution. Early humans evolved from a species of foraging hominids that were already bipedal, [23] with a brain mass about one third of modern humans. [24] The use of the tool has remained relatively unchanged for most of the history of early man. About 50,000 years ago, the use of tools and complex set of behaviors emerged, believed by many archaeologists to be connected to the emergence of completely modern language. [25] Stone tools Hand axes from the Achulian period A bonfire, often used to cook food a clovis point, made by pressing a metal axe, the creation estimated by 1600-1700 hominids of breaking the pressure started using primitive stone tools millions of years ago. The first stone tools were little more than a fractured rock, but about 75,000 years ago, [26] the splitting of pressure provided a way to do much finer work. Fire Main Article: Fire Control from Early Humans The discovery and use of fire, a simple source of energy with many deep uses, was a turning point in the technological evolution of mankind [27]. The exact date of its discovery is unknown; Evidence of the bones of animals burned at the cradle of mankind suggests that the domestication of fire occurred before 1 mA; [28] academic consensus indicates that Homo Erectus had controlled the from 500 and 400 ka. [29] [30]. [29] [30]. [29] The fire, powered by wood and coal, allowed the first human to cook their food to increase its digestibility, improving its nutritional value and expand the number of foods that could be eaten. [31] Clothing and shelter Other technological progress made during the Paleolithic era were dressed and sheltered; The adoption of both technologies cannot be dated exactly, but they were a key to humanity progress. Like La The age advanced, the dwellings became more sophisticated and more elaborate; Already in less than 380 kA, humans were building temporary wooden huts. [32] [33] Clothing, adapted from the fur and fur of hunted animals, has helped mankind to expand into the colder regions; Humans started migrating from 200 kA Africa and to other continents like Eurasia. [34] Neolithic through classical antiquity (10 ka â¬ "300 CE) A number of Neolithic artifacts, including bracelets, axe heads, chisels and polishing tools The technological rise of man began in earnest in what is known as the Neolithic period ("new age"). The invention of polished stone axes was an important advance that allowed the game of the forest on a large scale to create farms. This use of polished stone axes increased greatly in the Neolithic, but was originally used in the earlier Mesolithic in some areas such as Ireland. [35] Agriculture fed the larger populations, and the transition to sedentaryism allowed simultaneously raising more children, as newborns were no longer needed to be transported, as nomads must. In addition, children could contribute labour to harvesting crops more easily than they could to the hunter-gatherer economy. [36] [37] With this increase in the population and the availability of work came an increase in the specialization of work. [38] What triggered the progression from the first Neolithic villages to the first cities, such as Uruk, and the first civilizations, such as Sumer, is not specifically known; However, the emergence of increasingly hierarchical social structures and skilled labor, trade and war between adjacent cultures, and the need for collective action to overcome environmental challenges such as irrigation, are all thought to have played a role. [39] Metal Tools Continuous improvements have led to the furnace and bellows and provided, for the first time, the ability to chase and forge gold, copper, silver and lead â¬" native metals found in relatively pure form in nature. [40] The advantages of copper instruments on stone, bone, and wooden instruments were rapidly apparent to early humans, and native copper was probably used close to the beginning of Neolithic times (about 10 ka). [41] Native copper does not occur naturally in large quantities, but copper ores are quite common and some of them easily produce metal when burned into wood or coal fires. Eventually, the work of metals led to the discovery of alloys such as bronze and brass (about 4000 BC). The earliest uses of iron alloys as steel dates to about 1800 BC. [42] [43] Energy and transport The wheel was invented about 4000 BC. Main article: History of transport In the humans were learning to exploit other forms of energy. The first known use of wind power is the sailing ship; The first record of a ship under sail is that of a Nile boat dating back to the eighth millennium to the ECB. [44] Since prehistoric times, the Egyptians have probably used the power of the annual Nile analdation to irrigate their lands, gradually learning to regulateThe ancient Sumerians in Mesopotamia used a complex system of canals and dams to divert water from the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers for irrigation.[45] Gibson Technology GL458 According to archaeologists, the wheel was invented around to 4000 BC, probably independently and almost simultaneously in Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq), the Northern Caucasus (Maykop culture), and Central Europe.[46] Estimates of when this may have occurred range from 5500 to 3000 BC, with most experts approaching it as close as 4000 BC.[47] Older artifacts with designs depicting wheeled wagons date back to 3500 B.C.;[48] however, the wheel may have been in use for millenia before these designs were made. More recently, the world's oldest known wooden wheel was found in the swamps of Ljubljana in Slovenia.[49] The invention of the wheel revolutionized trade and war. Soon it was discovered that wheeled wagons could be used for transporting heavy loads. Ancient Sumerians used the potter's lathe and may have invented it.[50] A stone torch found in the city-state of Ur dates back to 3429 BC,[51] and even older fragments have been found in the same area.[51] Potter's fast (rotating) wheels allowed mass production of waxes. But it was the use of the wheel as an energy transformer (through water wheels, windmills and even treadmill) that revolutionized the application of non-human energy sources. The first two-wheeled wagons were derived from the travois[52] and were first used in Mesopotamia and Iran around 3000 B.C.[52] The oldest built roads are the stone-paved roads of the city-state of Ur, dating back to 4000 B.C.[53] and the wooden roads that cross The first long-distance road, which came into use around 3500 B.C., stretched 1,500 miles from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea,[53] but was not paved and was only partially maintained.[53] Around 2000 B.C., the first long-distance road, which came into use around 3500 B.C., stretched 1,500 miles from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea,[53] The Minoans of the Greek island of Crete built a road of fifty kilometers (thirty miles) that led from the Palace of Gortyn on the southern side of the island, through the mountains, to the Palace of Knossos on the northern side of the island.[53] Unlike the previous road, the Minoan road was completely paved.[53] Hydraulic photograph of the Pont du Gard in France, one of the most famous ancient Roman aqueducts[54] Ancient Minoan private houses had running water.[55] A bathtub almost identical to modern ones was found in the Palace of Knossos.[55][56] Several private Minoan houses also had toilets, which could be flushed by pouring water into the drain.[55] The Ancients They had many public flush toilets,[56] which emptied into an extensive sewer system.[56] The main sewer in Rome was the Cloaca Maxima;[56] its construction began in the 6th century BC and is still in use today.[56] The The Romans also had a complex system of aqueducts,[54] which were used to carry water over long distances. [54] The first Roman aqueduct was built in 312 B.C. [54] The eleventh and last ancient Roman aqueduct was built in 226 A.D.[54] Once established, the Roman aqueducts stretched over 450 kilometers,[54] but less than seventy kilometers of this was above ground and supported by arches. [54] Medieval and Modern History (300 CE â present) Main Articles: Medieval Technology, Renaissance Technology, Industrial Revolution, Second Industrial Revolution, Information Technology and Productivity Improvement Technologies (Economic History) The card catalog, a technology developed in the 19th century, became ubiquitous in the 20th century. Innovations continued in the Middle Ages with innovations such as silk-fabrication (introduced to Europe after centuries of development in Asia), the collar of horses and horse-shoes in the first hundred years after the fall of the 5th century of the Roman Empire. Medieval technology saw the use of simple machines (such as lever, screw and pulley) combined to form more complicated instruments, such as sparrow, windmills and clocks, and a system of universities developed and disseminated scientific ideas and practices. The Renaissance era produced many innovations, including printing (which facilitated the communication of knowledge) and technology increasingly associated with science, beginning a cycle of mutual progress. Technological advances in this era have allowed a more reliable supply of food, followed by the wider availability of consumer goods. The car has revolutionized personal transportation. From the United Kingdom in the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution was a period of great technological discovery, particularly in the areas of agriculture, production, mining, metallurgy and transport, driven by the discovery of steam power and the widespread application of the factory system. Technology took another step in a second industrial revolution (c. 1870 to c. 1914) with the sling of electricity to allow such innovations as the electric motor, the bulb and countless others. Scientific advances and the discovery of new concepts subsequently allowed powered flight and developments in medicine, chemistry, physics and engineering. The rise of technology has led to skyscrapers and vast urban areas whose inhabitants rely on motor vehicles to transport them and their food supplies. Communication has improved with the invention of the telegraph, telephone, radio and television. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a revolution in transport with the invention of the airplane and the car. F-15 and F-16 flying over Kuwait's oil fires during the 1991 Gulf War. The 20th century has a number of innovations. In physics, the discovery of nuclear fission has led to both nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Computers were invented and subsequently miniaturized using and integrated circuits. Information technology led to the birth in the 1980s of the Internet, which came out in the current information age. Humans began to explore space with satellites (in the late 1950s, later used for telecommunications) and in manned missions (1960) going all the way to the moon. In medicine, this era brought innovations such as open heart surgery and later stem cell therapy along with new drugs and treatments. Complex manufacturing and construction techniques and organizations are needed to build and maintain some of the latest technologies, and entire industries have sprung up to support and develop generations of increasingly complex tools. Modern technology is increasingly based on training and education â their designers, builders, maintainers and users often require sophisticated general and specific training. In addition, these technologies have become so complex that entire fields have developed to support them, including engineering, medicine and informatics; and other fields have become more complex, such as construction, transportation and architecture. Philosophy Technicism Generally, technicism is the belief in the usefulness of technology to improve human societies. [57] Taken to an extreme technicalism "reflects a fundamental attitude that tries to control reality, to solve all problems with the use of scientific-technological methods and instruments. "[58] In other words, one day human beings will be able to master all problems and perhaps even control the future using technology. Some, like Stephen V. Monsma,[59] link these ideas to the abdication of religion as a higher moral authority. Optimism See also: Estropianism and Technological Optimism Optimistic assumptions are made by supporters of ideologies such as transhumism and singularitarianism, who see technological development as generally having beneficial effects for society and the human condition. In these ideologies, technological development is morally good. Transhumanists generally believe that the point of technology is to overcome barriers, and that what we commonly refer to as the human condition is just another barrier to overcome. The singularitarians believe in a sort of "accelerating modification"; that the rate of technological progress accelerates as we get more technology, and that this will culminate in a "Singularity" after the general artificial intelligence is invented in which the progress is almost infinite; hence the term. Estimates for the date of this Sinularity vary,[60] but futurist Ray Kurzweil estimates that Sinularity will occur in 2045. Kurzweil is also known for his history of the universe in six epochs: (1) the physical/chemical age, (2) the age of life, (3) the human/brain age, (4) the age of technology, (5) of artificial intelligence, and (6) the era of universal colonization. Going from one age to another is a Sinularity in its right, and a period of It precedes him. Each epoch requires a shorter time, which means that the entire history of the universe is a gigantic event of Sinularity.[61] Some critics see these ideologies as examples of scientism and techno-utopia and fear the notion of human valorization and technological singularity they support. Some have described Karl Marx as a techno-optimist. [62] Skepticism and Criticism See also: Luddite, Neo-Luddism, Anarcho-primitivism, and Luddites Bioconservativeism that breaks a chassis of power in 1812 On the somewhat skeptical side are some philosophers such as Herbert Marcuse and John Zerzan, who believe that technological societies are intrinsically defective. They suggest that the inevitable result of such a society is to become increasingly technological at the expense of freedom and psychological health. Many, such as the Luddites and the prominent philosopher Martin Heidegger, hold serious, if not entirely, deterministic reservations about technology (see "The Question of Technology"[63]). According to Heidegger scholars Hubert Dreyfus and Charles Spinosa, "Heidegger is not opposed to technology. He hopes to reveal the essence of technology in a way that 'in no way limits us to a sturdy compulsion to blindingly push with technology or, whatever comes to the same thing, to needlessly rebel against it.' In fact, he promises that "when we open ourselves expressly to the essence of technology, we find ourselves unexpectedly caught up in a demand for liberation. Â"[64] What this entails is a more complex relationship with technology that techno-optimists or techno-pessimists tend to allow. "[65] Some of the most moving criticisms of technology are to be found in what are now considered dystopian literary classics such as Aldous Huxley's Brave New World, Anthony Burgess' A Clockwork Orange, and George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four. In Goethe's Faust, Faust selling his soul to the devil in exchange for power over the physical world is often interpreted as a metaphor for the adoption of industrial technology. More recently, modern science fiction works such as those of Philip K. Dick and William Gibson and films such as Blade Runner and Ghost in the Shell project highly ambivalent or cautious attitudes towards the impact of technology on society and human identity. Cultural critic Neil Postman has distinguished tool-using societies from technology societies and what he has called "technopolies", societies that are dominated by the ideology of technological and scientific progress to the exclusion or detriment of other cultural practices, values and world views. [66] Darin Barney has written about the impact of technology on the practices of citizenship and democratic culture, suggesting that technology can be interpreted as (1) the subject of political debate, (2) a means or means of debate, and (3) a context of democratic deliberation and As a setting of democratic culture, Barney suggests that technology tends to ask ethical questions, includingquestion of what is a good life, almost impossible because they already give an answer to the question: a good life is the one that includes the use of more and more technology. [67] Nikolas Kompridis also wrote about the dangers of new technology, such as genetic engineering, nanotechnology, synthetic biology and robotics. He warns that these technologies introduce unprecedented new challenges to human beings, including the possibility of permanent alteration of our biological nature. These concerns are shared by other philosophers, scientists and public intellectuals who have written on similar issues (e.g. Francis Fukuyama, Jürgen Habermas, William Joy, and Michael Sandel).[68] Another important technology critic is Hubert Dreyfus, who has published books like On the Internet and Che Computer still can't do. A more infamous anti-technological treaty is the Industrial Society and its future, written by the Unbomber Ted Kaczynski and printed in several newspapers (and later books) as part of an effort to end its bombing campaign of the technological-industrial infrastructure. There are also subcultures that disapprove some or most technology, such as self-identified off-gridrs. [69] Appropriate technology See also: Technocriticism and Technorealism The concept of appropriate technology was developed in the 20th century by thinkers such as E.F. Schumacher and Jacques Ellul to describe situations where it was not desirable to use very new technologies or those requiring access to some centralized infrastructure or parts or skills imported from elsewhere. The ecovillage movement emerged partly because of this concern. Optimism and skepticism in the 21st century This section focuses mainly on American concerns although it can reasonably be generalized to other Western countries. The insufficient amount and quality of American jobs are one of the most fundamental economic challenges we face. [...] What is the link between technology and this fundamental problem?— Bernstein, Jared, "It is not a Gap of skills that is holding up: it is the weak economy, among other things," in The American Prospect, October 2014 In his article, Jared Bernstein, Senior Fellow at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities,[70] questions the widespread idea that automation, and more generally, technological advances, have contributed mainly to this growing problem of the labour market. His thesis seems to be a third path between optimism and skepticism. In essence, he is about a neutral approach to the link between technology and American issues concerning unemployment and declining wages. Use two main arguments to defend his point. First, because of recent technological advances, a growing number of workers are losing their jobs. However, the evidencedo not clearly show that technology has displaced so many workers that it has created more problems than it has solved. In fact, automation threatens repetition But superior endstresses are still necessary because the technology and manual work that "require the judgment of flexibility and common sense" [71] remain difficult to replace with machines. Secondly, studies have not shown clear links between recent technological advances and wage trends in recent decades. Therefore, according to Bernstein, instead of focusing on technology and its hypothetical influences on the current increasing unemployment by increasing unemployment and the salary of decline, it is necessary to worry more about "bad policy that fails to compensate for the imbalances of demand, of trade, income and opportunities ". [71] Complex Technological Systems The rear wheel of a bicycle The flame of a gas stove. Thomas P. Hughes stated that, since technology has been considered as a fundamental way to solve problems, we must be aware of its complex and various characters to use it more efficiently. [72] What is the difference between a wheel or a compass and kitchen machines like a gas oven or stove? Can we consider all of them, only a part of them, or none of them as technologies? Technology is often considered too tightly; According to Hughes, "Technology is a creative process that involves human ingenuity". [73] The emphasis of this definition on creativity avoids untreated definitions that could incorrectly include cooking "technologies", but also highlights the leading role of human beings and therefore their responsibilities for the use of complex technological systems. However, since technology is everywhere and has dramatically changed landscapes and societies, Hughes claims that engineers, scientists and managers often believed they can use technology to shape the world as they want. They often supposed that the technology is easily controllable and this hypothesis must be completely questioned. [72] For example, Evgeny Morozov challenges in particular two concepts: "Internet-Centrism" and "Solumism". [74] The Internet Centrism Center refers to the idea that our company is convinced that the Internet is one of the most stable and consistent forces. The solution is the ideology that every social problem can be solved thanks to technology and above all thanks to the Internet. In fact, technology intrinsically contains uncertainties and limitations. According to the revision of Alexis Madrigal of the Morozov theory, to ignore it will lead to "unexpected consequences that could finally cause more damage than the problems they try to deal with". [75] Benjamin R. Cohen and Gwen Ottoringer also discussed the multivalent effects of technology. [76] Therefore, the recognition of the limits of technology, and more widely, scientific knowledge is necessary, in particular in cases that deal with justice and health problems. Ottinger continues this reasoning and argues that the continuous recognition of the limits of scientific knowledge goes hand in hand with scientists and engineers a new understanding of their role. Such an approach to technology and science "[require] technical professionals to a of their roles in the process differently. [They must consider themselves collaborators in research and troubleshooting rather than simply providing information and technical solutions. "[77] Other animal species See also: Use of animal tools, animal-built structures and ecosystem engineer this adult gorilla uses a branch as a walking stick to assess water depth, an example of the use of technology by nonhuman primates. The use of basic technology is also a feature of other animal species as well as humans. These include primates such as chimpanzees, [78] Dolphin Community, [79] and crows. [80] [80] Considering a more general perspective of technology as an ethology of conditioning and active environmental control, we can also refer to animal examples such as chastles and their dams or their nests. The ability to do and use tools was once considered a defining feature of the homo genre. [82] However, the discovery of the construction of tools between chimpanzees and their primates has discarded the notion of the use of technology as the only one for humans. For example, researchers have observed wild chimpanzees using tools for drilling: some of the tools used include leaf sponges, termite fishermen's probes, pestles and levers. [83] The chimpanzees of West Africa also use stone hammers and incudines for walnut cracking, [84] as cappuccine monkeys of Boa Vista, Brazil. [85] Future technology Main article: Emerging technologies The theories of technology often try to predict the future of technology based on high technology and time science. As with all the forecasts of the future, however, technology is uncertain. In 2005, Futurist Ray Kurzweil predicted that the future of technology will consist mainly of a overlap of "GNR revolution" of genetics, nanotechnology and robotics, with robotics being the most important of the three. [86] This future revolution has been explored in films, novels and video games, which have foreseen the creation of many inventions, as well as predicting future events. Such inventions and events include a government-controlled simulation that led to huge advances in robotics, (the matrix), a company that freed itself of procreation due to improvements in genetic engineering (Brave New World), and a police state applied by the government Using DataMining, Nanobots and Drones (Look at dogs). Humans have already made some of the first steps towards achieving the GNR revolution. Recent discoveries and naivety have allowed us to create robotics in the form of artificial intelligence, as well as in the physical form of robots. Artificial intelligence has been used for a variety of purposes, including personal assistants in oneThe first of which was Siri, published in iPhone 4S in 2011 by Apple. [87] Some believe that the future of robotics will involve a "greater non-biological human intelligence". [88] This concept can be compared to that of a "Rogue Ai", an artificial artificial who has gained self-awareness, and seeks to eradicate humanity. Others believe that the future will involve AI employees creating an easy and effortless life for humanity, where robots have become the primary labor force. This future has many analogies with the concept of planned obsolescence, however the planned obsolescence is seen as a "left business strategy". [89] Human-controlled robots, like drones, have been developed to perform tasks such as bomb attenuation and space exploration. Universities like Harvard are working for the invention of autonomous robots to use in situations that would help humans, such as surgical robots, research and rescue robots and physiotherapy robots. [90] Genetic sciences have also been explored, with humans understanding genetic engineering to a certain extent. However, genetic editing is widely divisive and usually involves a certain degree of eugenicity. Some have hypothesized the future of human engineering by including "superhumans", human beings who have been genetically modified to be faster, stronger and more surviveable than current human beings. Others think that genetic engineering will be used to make man more resistant or completely immune to certain diseases.[91] Some even suggest that "chlorination", i.e. the process of creating an exact copy of a human being, can be possible thanks to genetic engineering. Some believe that within the next 10 years humans will discover nanobot technology, while others believe that we are centuries away from its invention. Futurists believe that nanobot technology will allow humans to "manipulate matter on a molecular and atomic scale. » This discovery could open the way to many scientific and medical advances, such as the care of new diseases or the invention of new more efficient technologies. It is also believed that nanorobots can be injected or otherwise inserted into the human body, and replace some parts, keeping man healthy for an incredibly long time, or somehow fighting organ failure. The "GNR revolution", would bring humanity a new era of unprecedented technology and progress. See also Main article: Technology diagram Technology portal Architectural technology Critical technology Major engineering successes of the 20th century History of science and technology Knowledge economy Instrument law "Golden hammer Lewis Mumford List of emerging technologies List of years in science Niche construction Science and technology in Argentina Technology convergence and society Technology evaluation Technology shaft -logy Superpower Possible Â§Â§Â factors Theory and concepts in technology Improvement Appropriate technology DiffusionInstrumental conception of technology Jacques Ellul Paradigma Philosophy of Posthumanism Technology Principle of Precaution Synoplarianism Technology Strategy Tecno-progressivism Tecnocentrism Tecnocrazia Tecnocritica Technological Determinismevolution nationalism technological singularity technological management of technology level availability technorealism transhumanism technology economy accounting energy nanosocialism economy post-scarcity productivity improvement technologies (economic history) technocapitalism technological diffusion model acceptance technology lifecycle technology transfer journalism engadget techcrunch the verge wired (magazine) other sectors of scientific development coat of Washington, D.C.: national academy press.2290041

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