

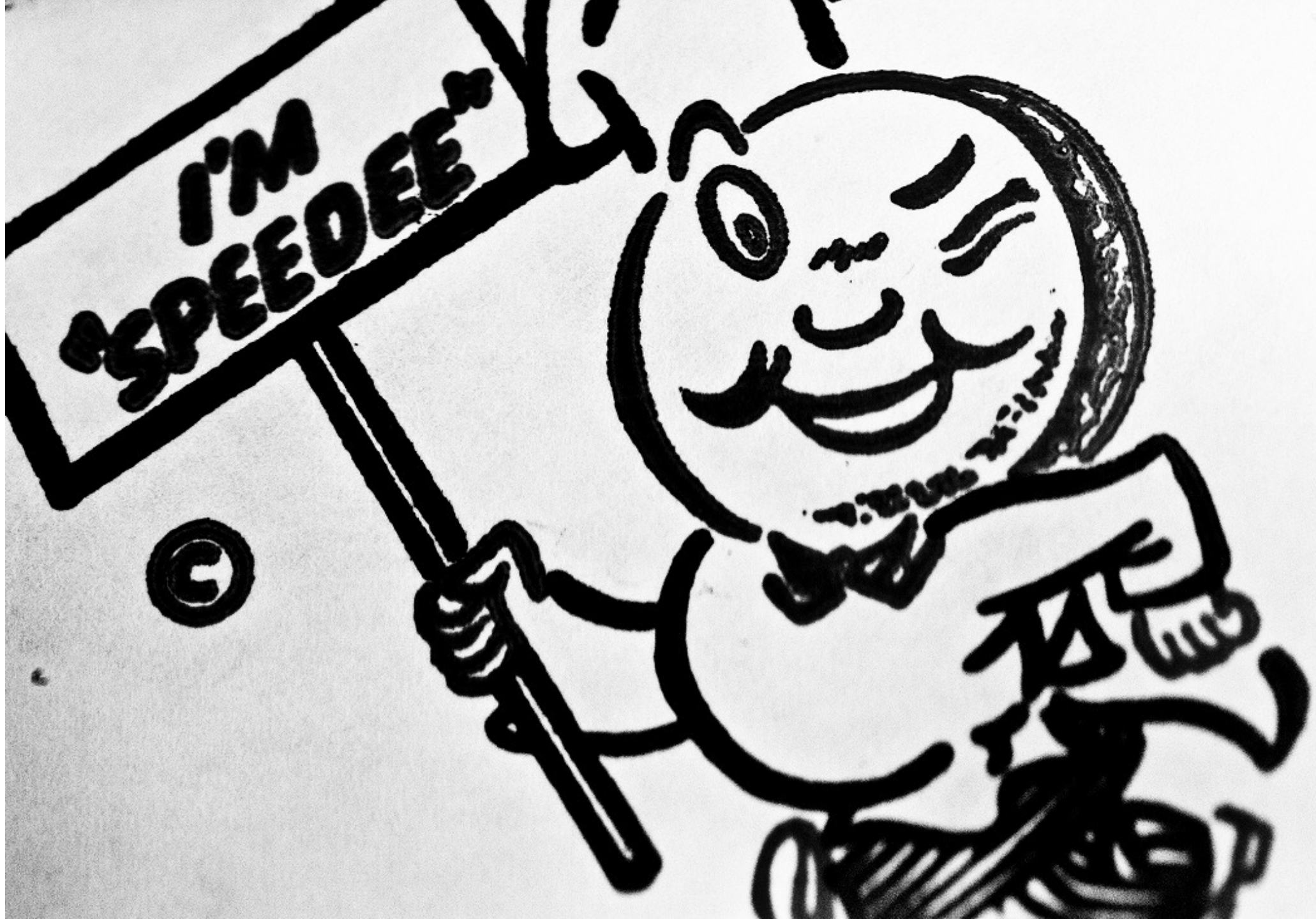
# Automation

Joshua A. Kroll

[jkroll@nps.edu](mailto:jkroll@nps.edu)

CS 4000: Harnessing AI

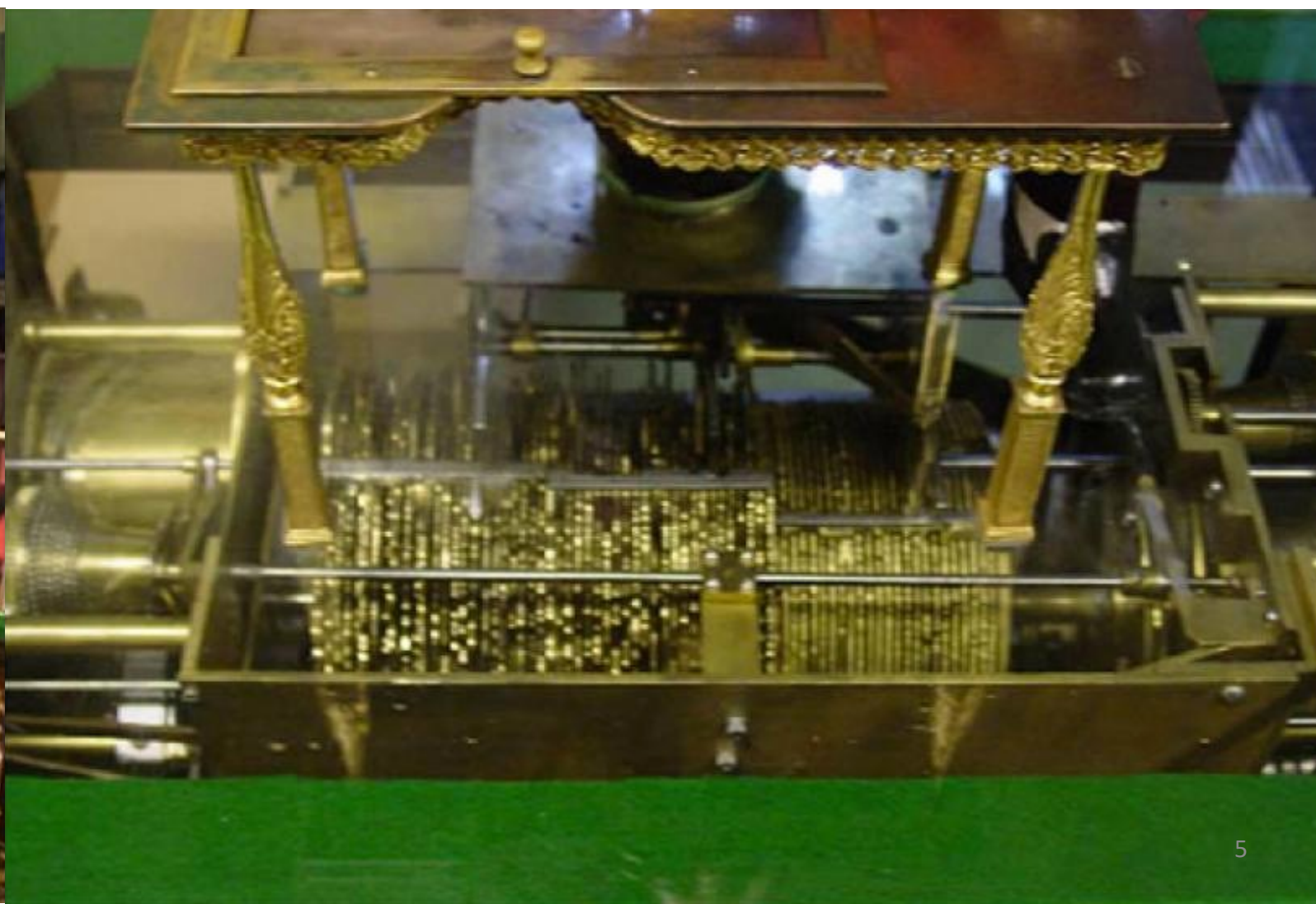
12 July 2021

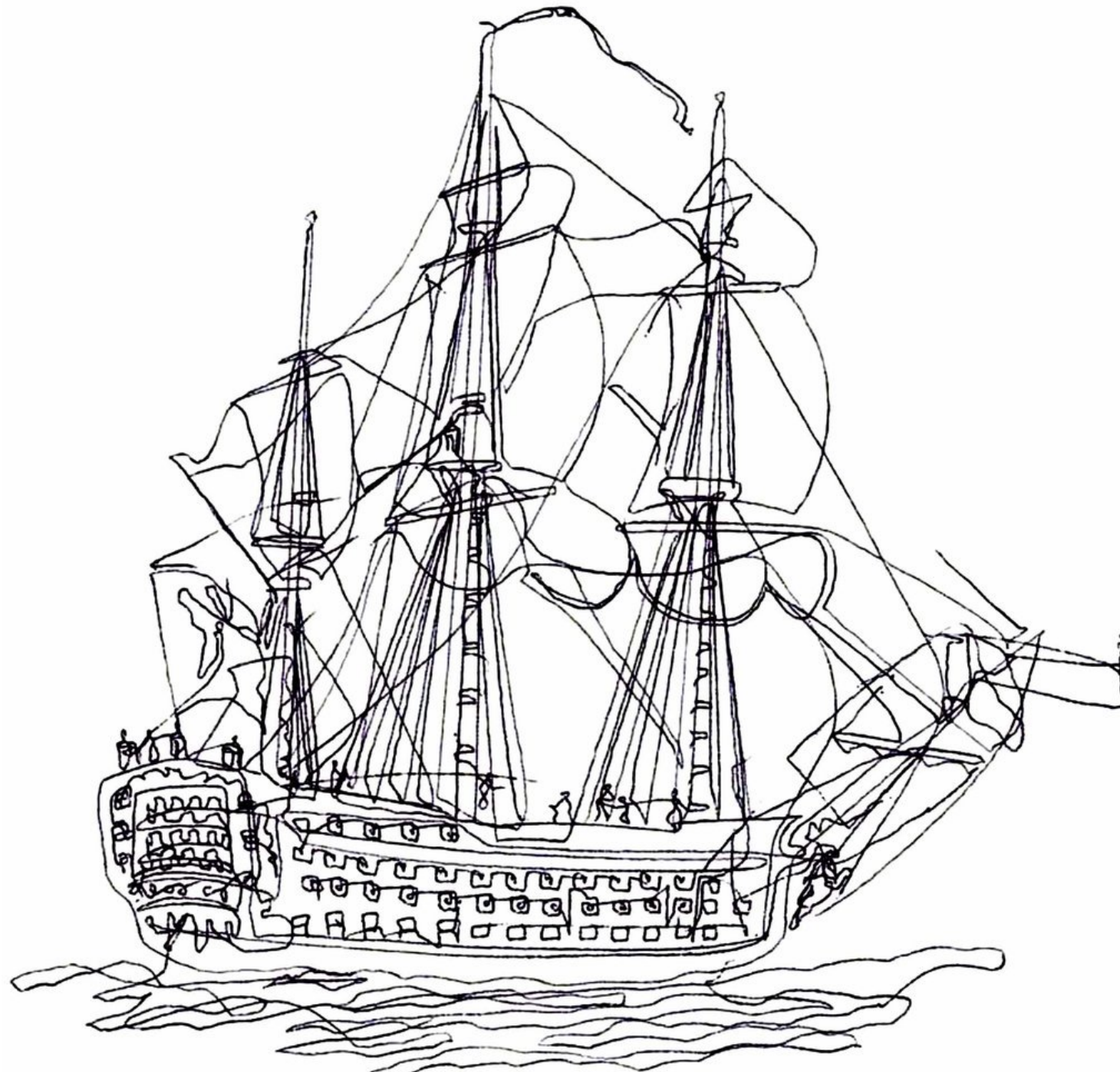


# What is automation?

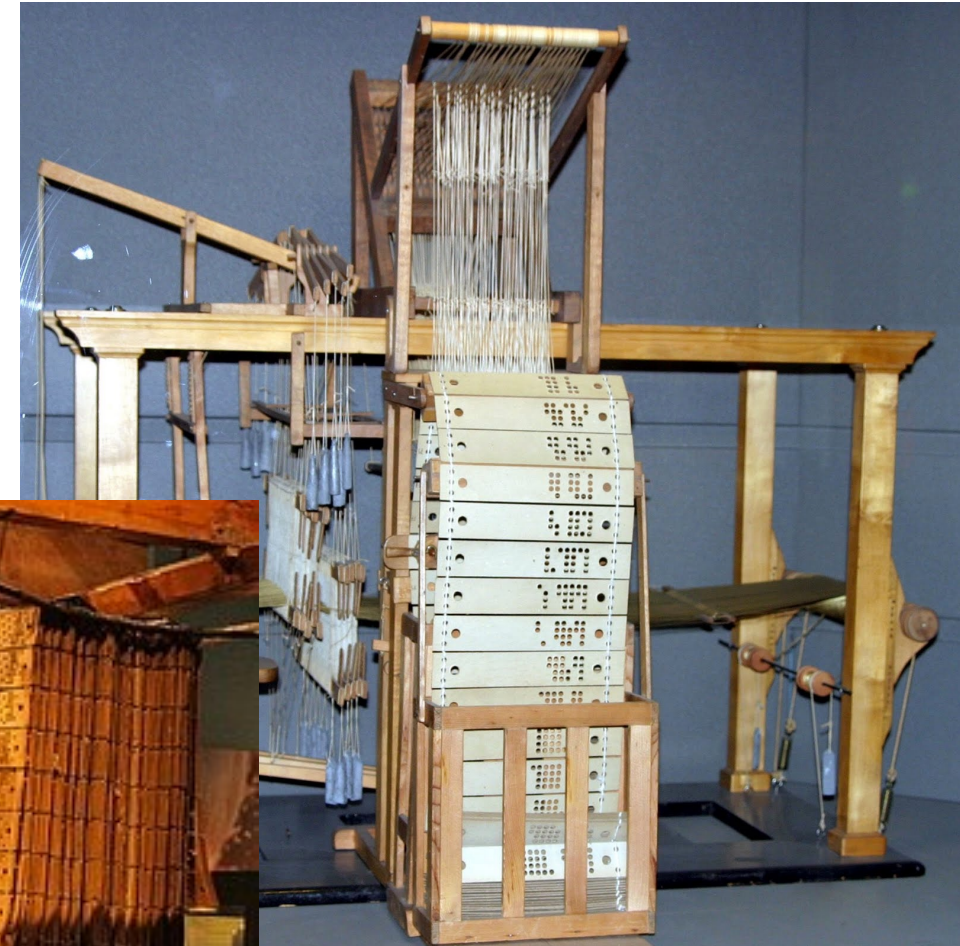
- Automation is the shifting of tasks once done by humans into machines
- Machines operate processes according to a ***set of established rules***
  - Generally, the rules are referred to as a **specification**
  - Can be implemented in a variety of ways, both human and machine
- Automation works in tandem with humans
  - No scenarios are “fully automated”
- Today, we’re going to explore what it means to automate something

# Examples of Automation: Automata





# Examples of Automation: Jacquard Looms





# Examples of automation: Autopilot





# Examples of automation: Autopilot

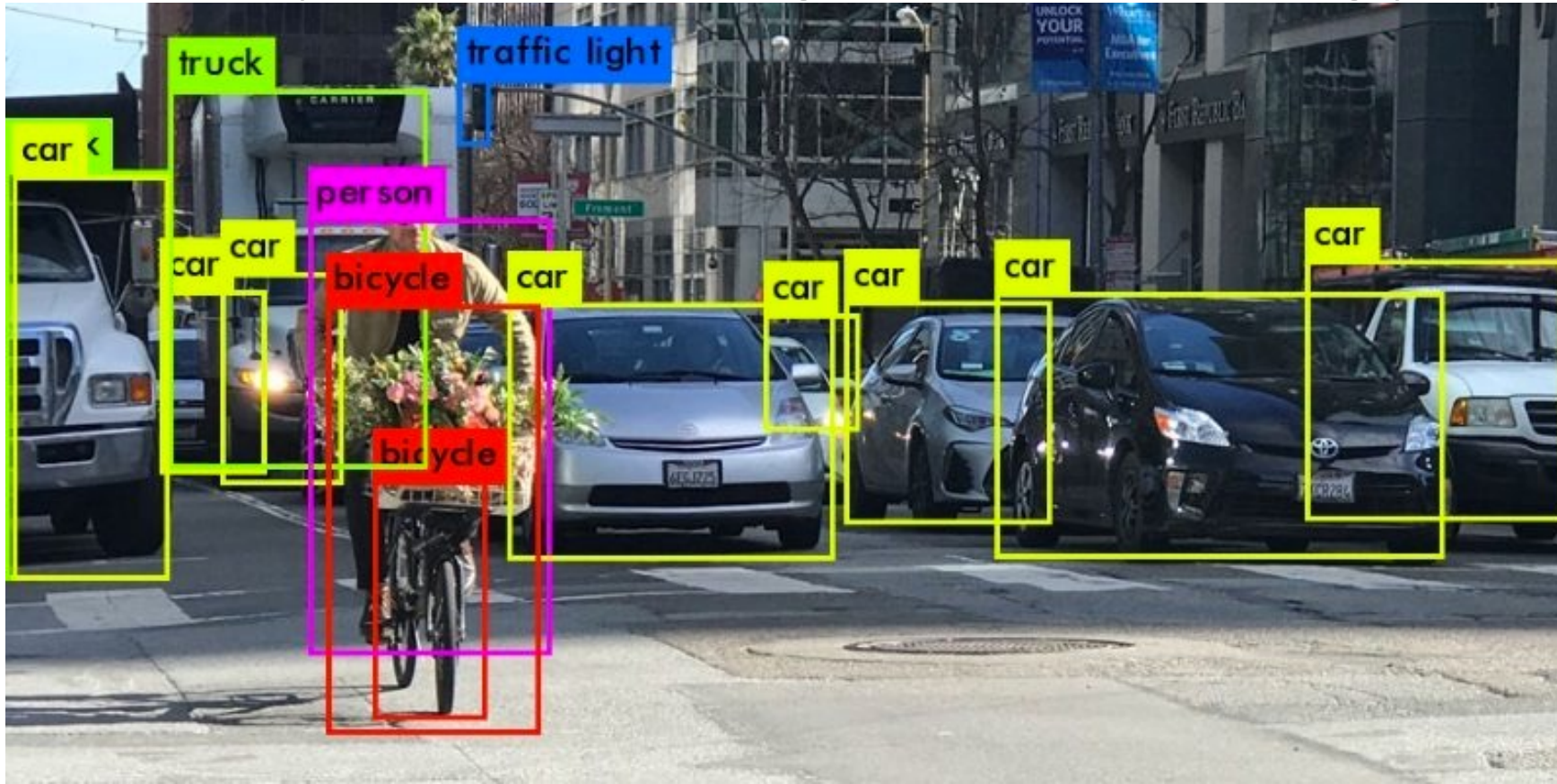


# Examples of Automation: Computers



# Automation and (Artificial) Intelligence

- The complexity or utility of automation doesn't mean we necessarily ascribe intelligence to the system.
- Tasks which “require human intelligence” are increasingly automated





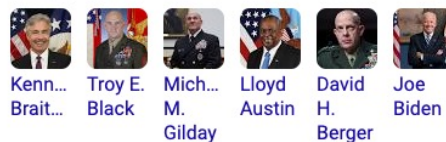
About 92,100,000 results (0.58 seconds)

United States Secretary of the Navy / Officeholder

# Thomas Harker



## People also search for



Feedback

## People also ask

- Who is the current Navy secretary? ▾
- What rank is the secretary of the Navy? ▾
- Who is in charge of the Navy? ▾
- Who is the acting secretary of the Navy 2021? ▾

Feedback

<https://www.navy.mil> › Leadership › Secretary-of-the-N...

### United States Navy > Leadership > Secretary of the Navy

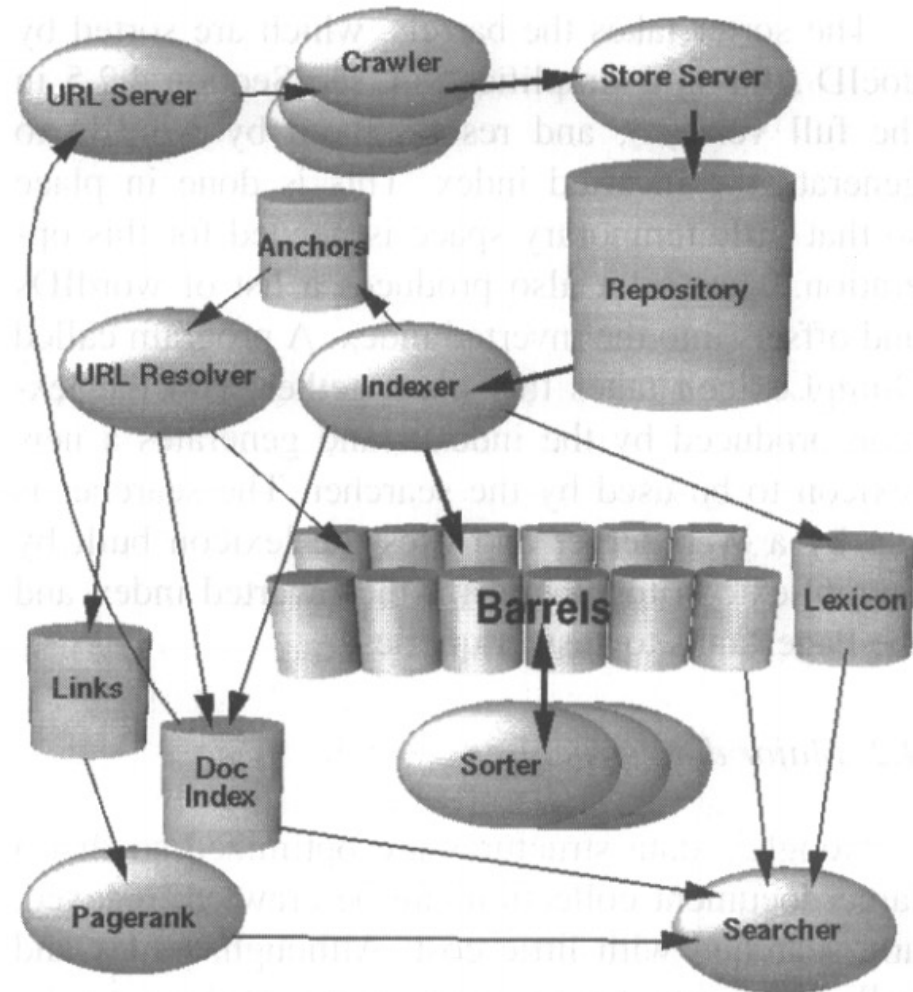
Acting **SECNAV** Harker Visits PSNS & IMF, Discusses Future Transformation Efforts ... BREMERTON, Wash. - Acting **Secretary of the Navy** Thomas W. Harker ...

<https://www.navy.mil> › Leadership › Secretary-of-the-N...

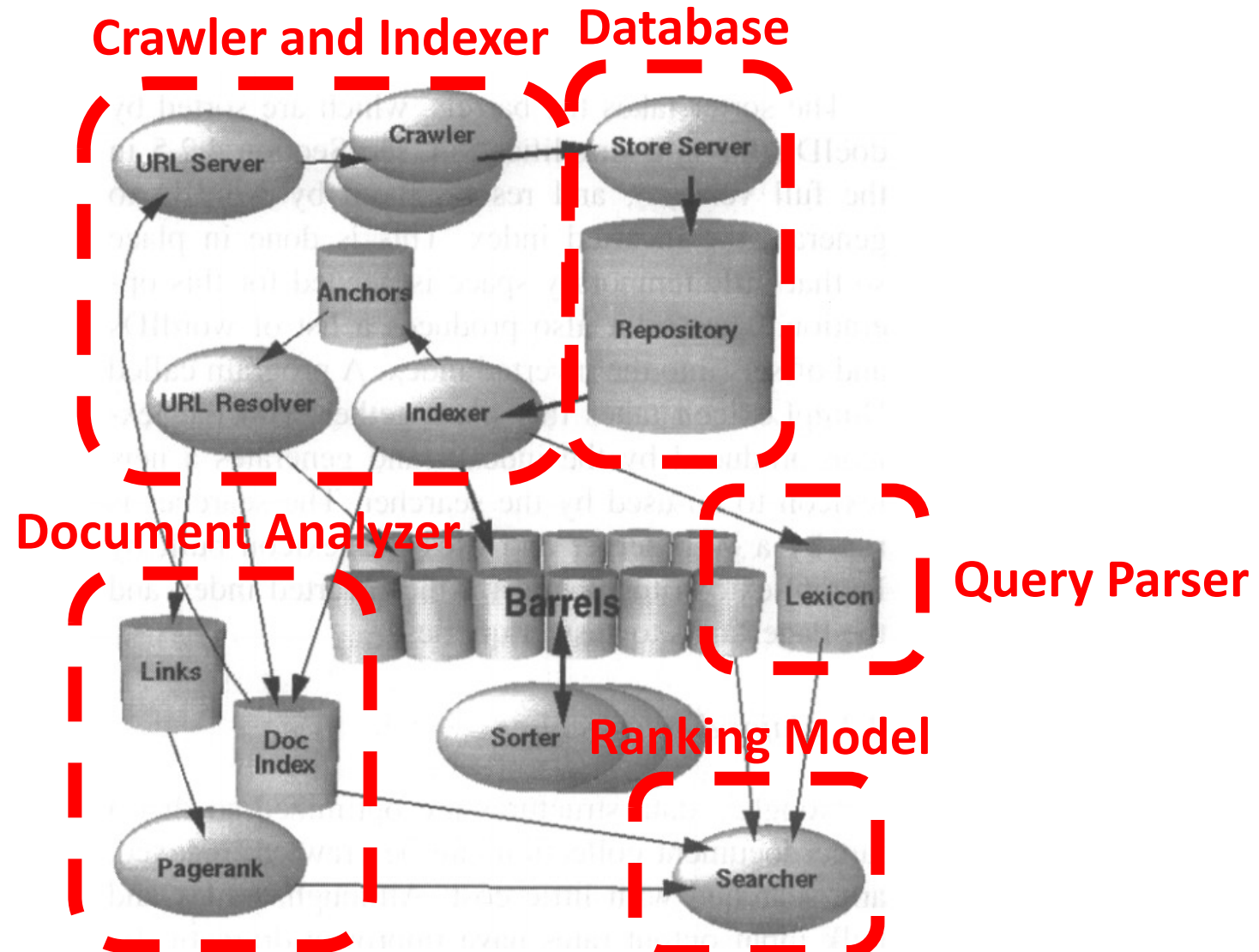
### Secretary of the Navy - Navy.mil

The Honorable Thomas W. Harker serves as Acting **Secretary of the Navy** effective Jan.

# Is a search engine “Artificial Intelligence”?



# Is a search engine “Artificial Intelligence”?



# Example of Automation and Intelligence





# Examples of Automation: Warehouses



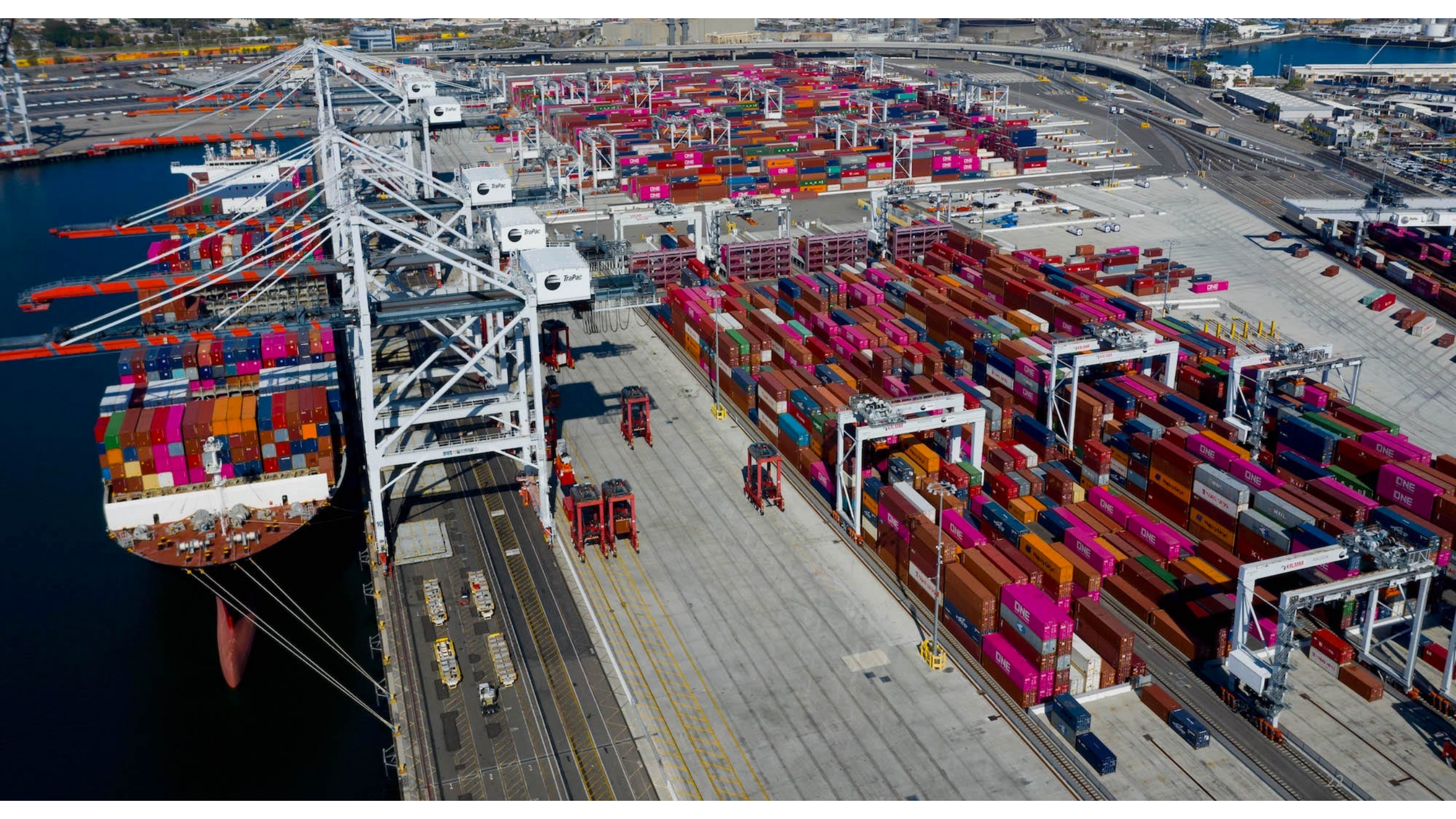
# Examples of Automation: Warehouses





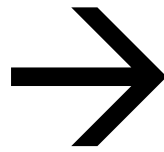
# Problem Concepts and Automation

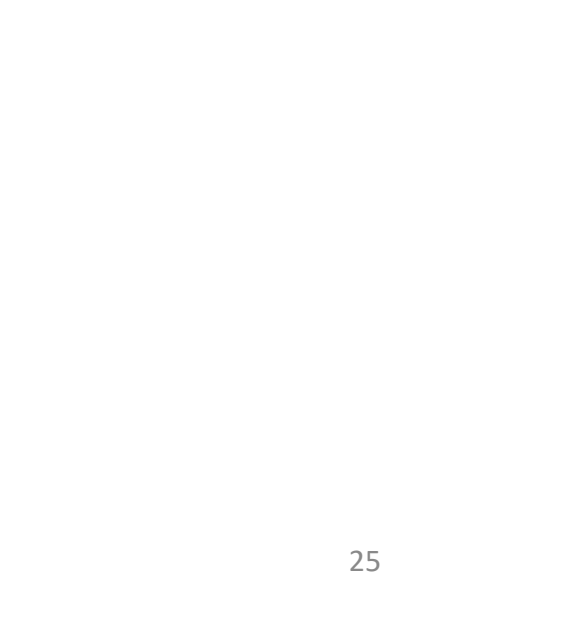






# Problem Concepts and Automation









カレー  
ライス  
まんてん

まんてん

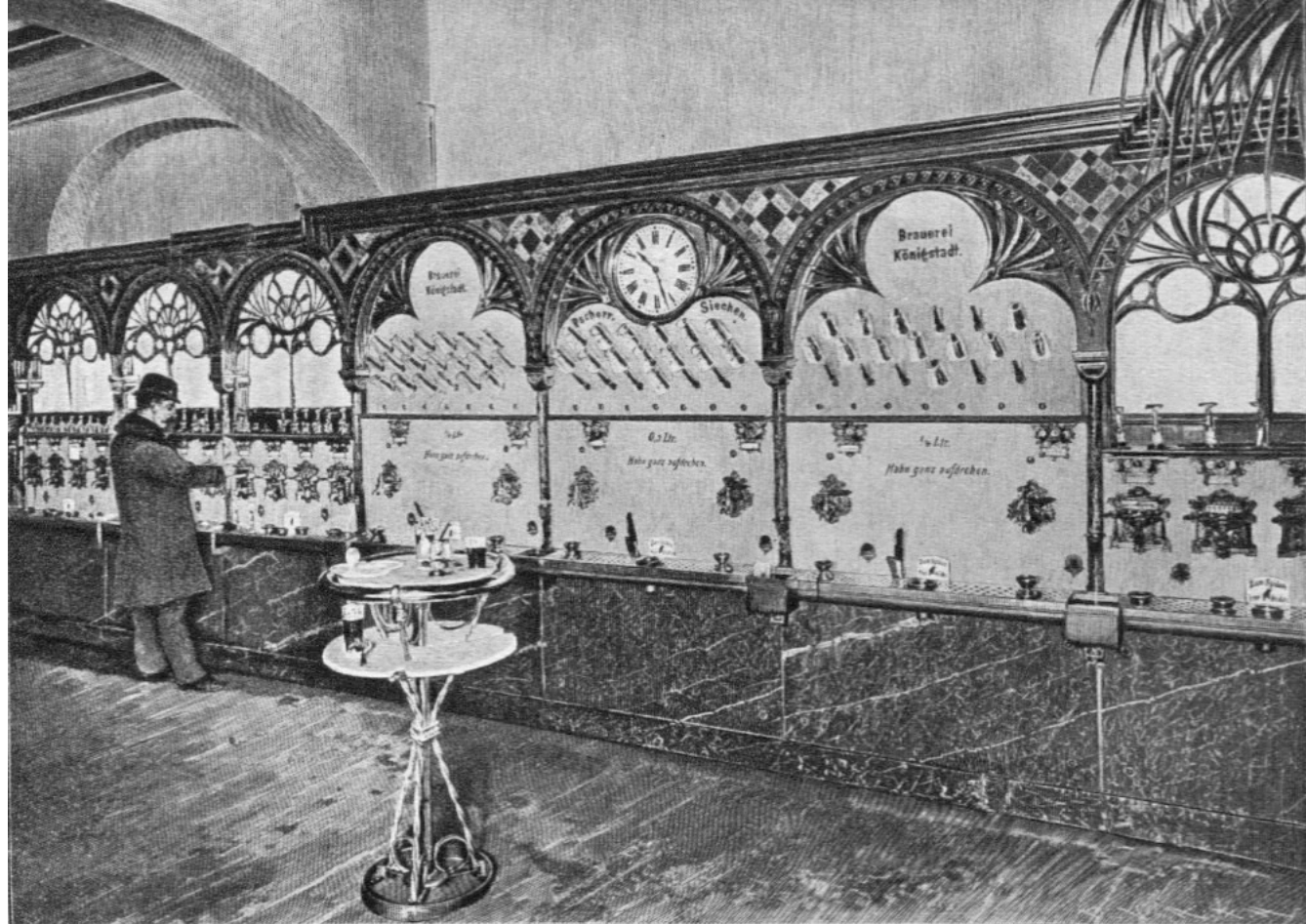
←

かつカレー	600円
コロッケカレー	550円
シュウマイカレー	550円
ジャンボカレー	550円
大盛カレー	500円
並カレー	450円

営業時間  
平日: AM11:00~PM8:00  
土曜日: AM11:00~PM4:00  
※先入れ先取り早く終了することがあります。  
定休日 日曜日・祝日  
ライスカレー まんてん

←

まんてん



# eatsa



# Automation acts on Tasks not Jobs

## **Jobs**

- Truck driver
- Restaurant worker
- Longshoreman/stevedore
- Warehouse worker

## **Tasks**

- Highway driving, loading/unloading, navigation
- Food preparation, serving, collecting payment
- Loading cargo, tying ships on/off, counting/weighing shipments
- Picking, packing, operating warehouse machinery

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“Replacement” by machine is a myth!

# Rules vs. Standards

- **Rules** require no interpretation, so can be objectively applied both quickly and in a large number of cases
- **Standards** are more flexible, allowing for some discretion in application
- **Principles** are open-ended but mandatory considerations



# How does Automation Fail?

- **Specification Error:** When the system's rules are somehow substantively incorrect or incomplete.
- **Implementation Error:** When the rules are correct, but the system doesn't implement them properly.



# Automation vs. Autonomy

- **Autonomy** describes how directly the outcomes of a system depend on human decisions.
  - “Full Autonomy” is a myth – humans are always involved

# Teaming Failures: Automation Dependency, Mode Confusion, & Automation Ironies

- **Automation Dependency:** By taking tasks away from humans, we deny them the ability to practice performing those tasks, *deskilling* the humans. Also: *passive vigilance*.
- **Mode Confusion:** Humans can be confused about how the system will react to their interactions and do things that would be correct under some circumstances but are not correct in the moment.
- **“Automation Ironies”:** Fewer humans are responsible for more output, but have less control

# Automation Accidents



# Tradeoffs: When and what should we automate?

## Benefits of Automation

- Speed/scale
- Consistent, reliable, predictable
- Remove tedious human work
- Structure a process

## Risks of Automation

- Failures can propagate
- Models are not truth
- Deskilling humans
- Loss of human autonomy/dignity

# What do we gain by automation?

- Automation is often faster than humans
- Automation avoids human foibles
- Automation reframes problems, leaving different work for humans
- Automated systems fail differently to human-operated systems
- Need to understand what to automate, how to automate it, and why

HOW LONG CAN YOU WORK ON MAKING A ROUTINE TASK MORE EFFICIENT BEFORE YOU'RE SPENDING MORE TIME THAN YOU SAVE?  
(ACROSS FIVE YEARS)

		HOW OFTEN YOU DO THE TASK					
		50/DAY	5/DAY	DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY
HOW MUCH TIME YOU SHAVE OFF	1 SECOND	1 DAY	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	4 MINUTES	1 MINUTE	5 SECONDS
	5 SECONDS	5 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	21 MINUTES	5 MINUTES	25 SECONDS
	30 SECONDS	4 WEEKS	3 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	2 MINUTES
	1 MINUTE	8 WEEKS	6 DAYS	1 DAY	4 HOURS	1 HOUR	5 MINUTES
	5 MINUTES	9 MONTHS	4 WEEKS	6 DAYS	21 HOURS	5 HOURS	25 MINUTES
	30 MINUTES		6 MONTHS	5 WEEKS	5 DAYS	1 DAY	2 HOURS
	1 HOUR		10 MONTHS	2 MONTHS	10 DAYS	2 DAYS	5 HOURS
	6 HOURS				2 MONTHS	2 WEEKS	1 DAY
	1 DAY					8 WEEKS	5 DAYS

# TIME COST

STRATEGY A

STRATEGY B

ANALYZING WHETHER  
STRATEGY A OR B  
IS MORE EFFICIENT



THE REASON I AM SO INEFFICIENT