



Schwarmintelligenz – Kollektive Intelligenz

Impulsreferate und Podiumsdiskussion

Bern, 8. September 2011

- Begrüssung durch Adrian Blum und Robert Zaugg
- Relevanz des Themas
- Definitionsversuch
- Impulsreferate
- Podiumsdiskussion
- Resümee
- Network-Dinner











www.unspunnen-schwinget.ch

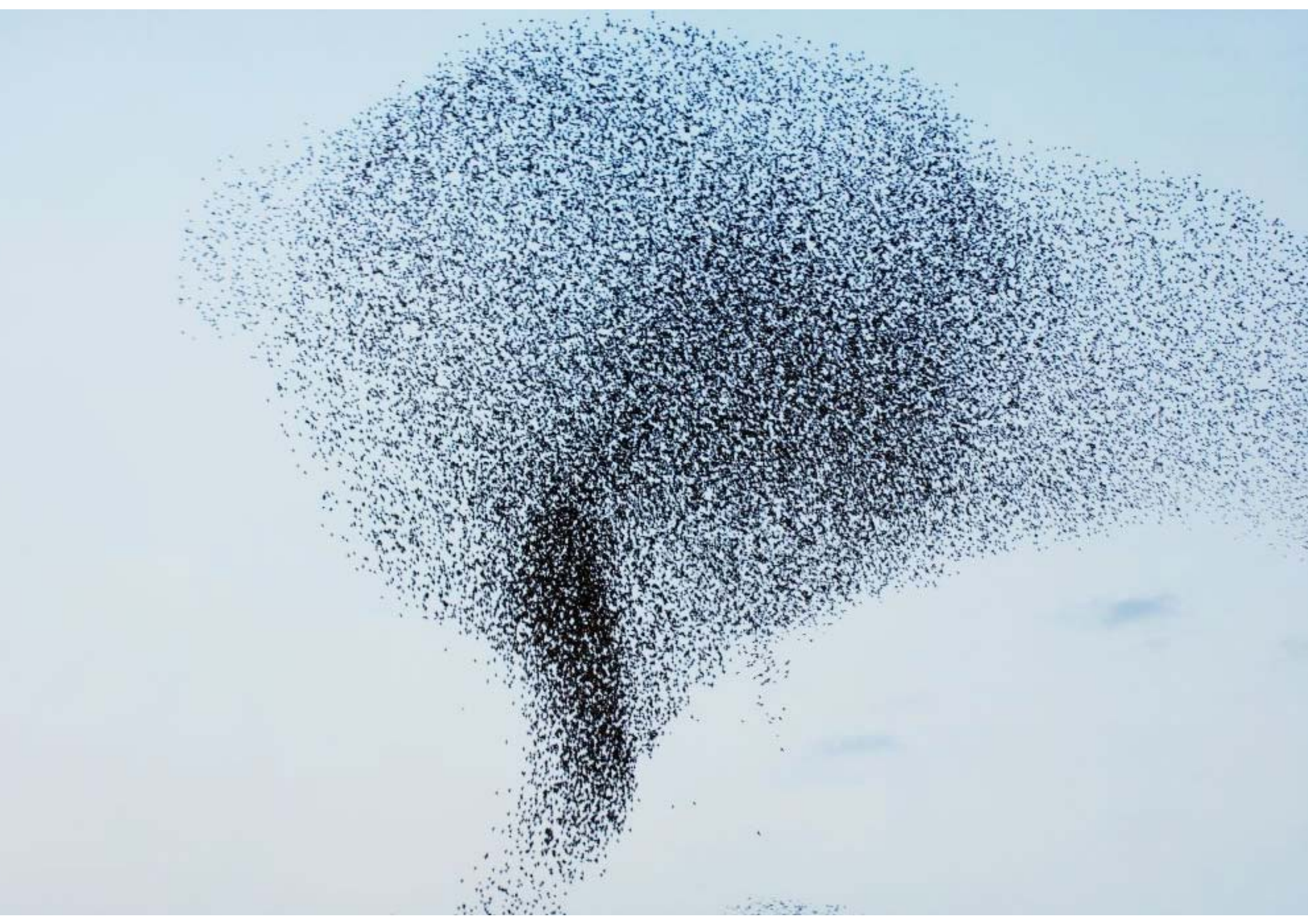


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Using Microsoft Online Crash Analysis

Published: October 6, 2003

If you experiment with beta software or bleeding-edge hardware, you've probably experienced an error that Windows XP is willing to call "serious." The message shown in Figure 1 appears when Windows XP has been forced to take drastic measures to protect your computer. If you choose to report the problem, technical information about the problem is collected and sent to Microsoft over the Internet. This is called **error reporting**.

If you have an Internet connection, you can report program errors and system errors to Microsoft. If an application experiences an error that it is not prepared to handle, Windows XP stops the application and prompts you to send an error report. If a piece of hardware or the software that communicates with the hardware (the driver) tries to do something that could corrupt your computer, Windows XP shows you a blue screen and restarts the computer. In the case of system errors, the message shown below in Figure 1 appears after your computer restarts. Then you're given the chance to track the error report using the [Microsoft Online Crash Analysis](#) (MOCA) Web site.

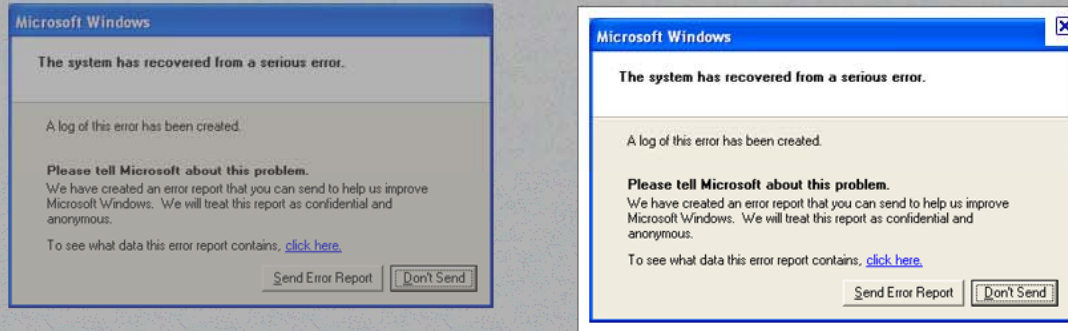


Figure 1: Uh-oh. It's time to visit the Microsoft Online Crash Analysis Web site.

This column explains what's in error reports, where they go, and how they are used. If you don't play with new technologies and haven't run into error reporting, you may still be interested in finding out more about the Microsoft bug-fixing processes.

What an Error Report Contains

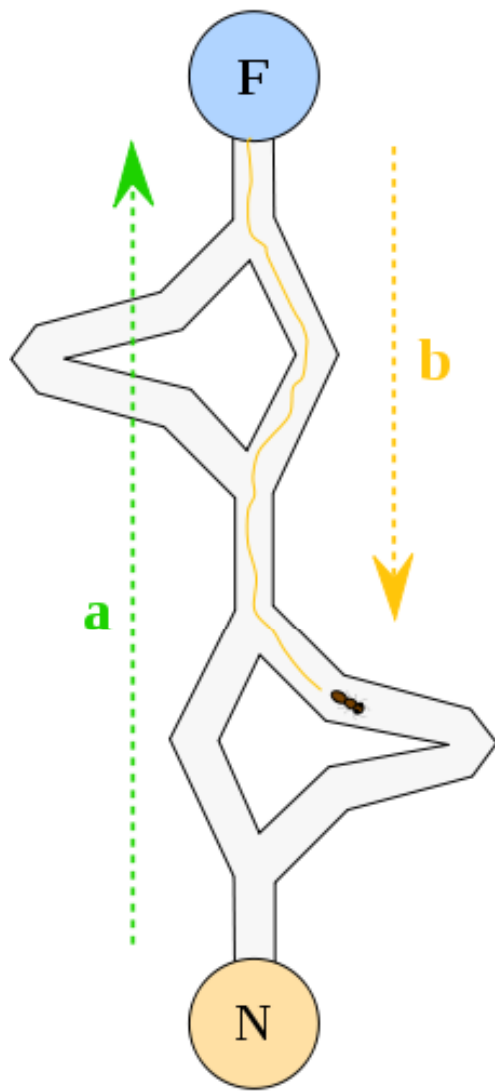
If you do see an error message, you should make sure you're connected to the Internet and then click the **Send Error Report** button. Windows XP puts together a short message that describes the error you experienced, along with other information that helps Microsoft support personnel identify and resolve the problem. That message is then encrypted and sent across the Internet to Microsoft. For more information, see [Error Report Contents Information](#).

The information in the error report contains general Windows XP data such as your operating system version and language, and the type of failure that occurred. Depending on the type of failure, more detailed technical information about the cause of the problem may also be included to enable software developers to analyze it.

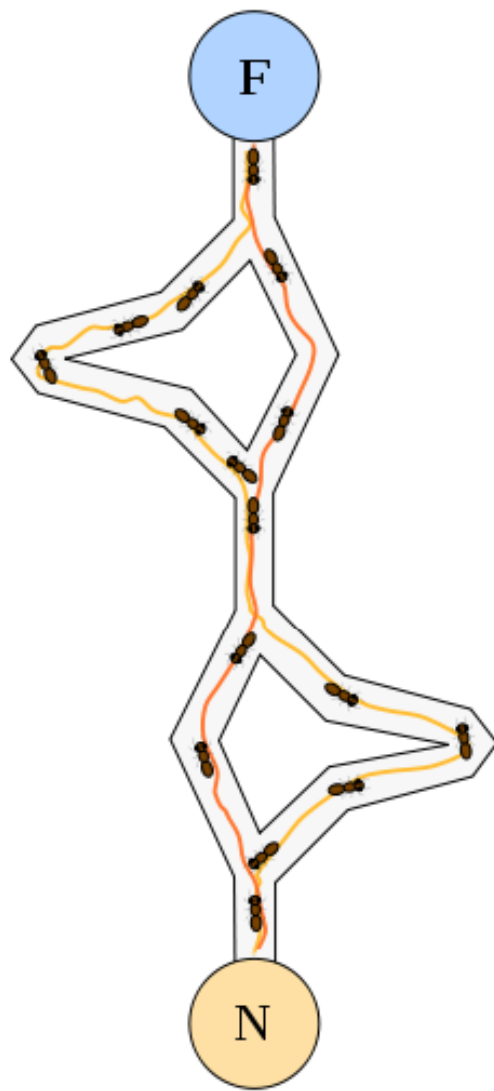
By default, error reporting is turned on in Windows XP. See the Knowledge Base article, [How to Configure and Use Error Reporting in Windows XP](#), for more information.



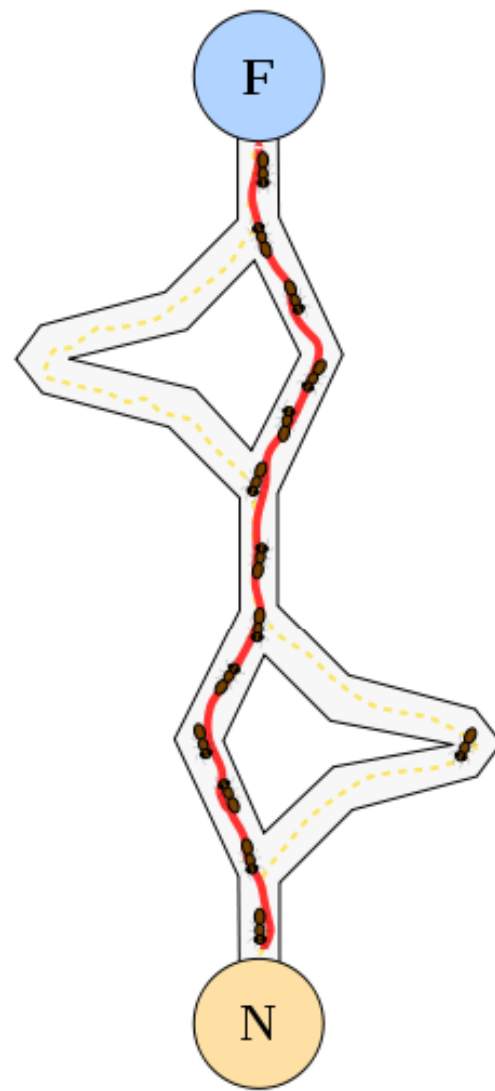




1



2



3

Merkmale Kollektiver Intelligenz

- Meinungsvielfalt
- Unabhängigkeit/Autonomie
- Dezentralisierung
- Aggregation

Quelle: Surowiecki, James; (2004). The Wisdom Of Crowds: Why The Many Are Smarter Than The Few And How Collective Wisdom Shapes Business

- Interaktivität



http://cci.mit.edu/index.html

MIT CENTER FOR COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

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SEARCH

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How can people and computers be connected so that—collectively—they act more intelligently than any individuals, groups, or computers have ever done before?

While people have talked about *collective intelligence* for decades, new communication technologies—especially the Internet—now allow huge numbers of people all over the planet to work together in new ways. The recent successes of systems like Google and Wikipedia suggest that the time is now ripe for many more such systems, and the goal of the **MIT Center for Collective Intelligence** is to understand how to take advantage of these possibilities.

Our basic research question is: *How can people and computers be connected so that—collectively—they act more intelligently than any individuals, groups, or computers have ever done before?*

The Center for Collective Intelligence brings together faculty from across MIT to conduct research on how new communications technologies are changing the way people work together.

NEWS AND EVENTS AT THE CCI

- >Thomas W. Malone, Robert J. Laubacher, Tammy Johns, *The Big Idea: The Age of Hyperspecialization*, Harvard Business Review (HBR), July/August 2011
- >Thomas W. Malone, Anita Williams Woolley, *Defend Your Research: What Makes a Team Smarter? More Women*, Harvard Business Review (HBR), June 2011
- >Thomas W. Malone, *Solving Climate Change with Crowdsourcing*, MIT Sloan Experts Blog, Feb 6, 2011
- >CCI research reported in Science magazine is featured in over 30 media publications around the world
- >Climate CoLab membership reaches 1000
- >Article on Climate CoLab appears in Dot Earth, New York Times climate blog, October , 25, 2010
- >Climate CoLab contest starts October 1, 2010
- >CCI research on measuring collective intelligence published in Science magazine, September 30, 2010
- >NSF supports Climate Collaboratorium, September 24, 2010
- >Peter Gloor, *Coolfarming, How to encourage innovation and inspire breakthrough products*, interview in The Bulletin, September 2010
- >Thomas W. Malone, *Collective Brainpower*, MIT Spectrum, Summer 2010
- >Thomas W. Malone, Robert Laubacher, Chrysanthos Dellarocas, *The Collective Intelligence Genome*, MIT Sloan Management Review, Spr 2010
- >Thomas W. Malone, *Davos 2010 - IdeasLab with MIT*, YouTube presentation
- >Josh Tenenbaum, *Davos 2010 - IdeasLab with MIT*, YouTube presentation
- >At Davos, MIT faculty discuss the nature of intelligence, January 28, 2010
- >Climate Collaboratorium featured in MITe!, *Harnessing the world's collective intelligence to deal with climate change*, Dec 9, 2009
- >CCI's Climate Collaboratorium Project as a featured in an exhibit at the MIT Museum, September 2009
- >Tom Malone interview with Chris Beveridge of Cisco Systems available on Cisco's Web site

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CONTACT US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION



- **Prof. Dr. Reinhard Jung**, Professor für Business Engineering, Institut für Wirtschaftsinformatik, Universität St. Gallen
- **Heiner G. Koppermann**, Managing Director, SwarmWorks Ltd.
- **Christian Hirsig**, COO, Inhaber Atizo AG
- **Dr. Robert Sieber**, Biologe, Vizepräsident VDRB und Redaktor der Schweizerischen Bienen-Zeitung



1. Warum ist Schwarmintelligenz mehr als nur ein aktuelles Management-Buzzword?
2. Was sind die zentralen Merkmale von Schwarmintelligenz?
3. Können wir uns darauf einigen, Schwarmintelligenz (SI) und Kollektive Intelligenz (KI) als synonym zu betrachten?
4. Wo bestehen Parallelen zwischen Menschen und Tieren? Wo sehen Sie Unterschiede?
5. Gibt es kulturbedingte Unterschiede betreffend KI?
6. Welche konkreten Anwendungsbereiche gibt es für das Konzept der KI in der Gesellschaft, der Wissenschaft und der Unternehmenspraxis?
7. Welche Rolle spielen neue Kommunikationstechnologien/Social Media?
8. Kann KI dazu führen, dass wir weniger oder andere Führungskräfte benötigen?
9. Wo sehen Sie Grenzen und Risiken der KI?
10. Haben «Viele» immer recht? Gibt es tatsächlich so etwas wie Kollektive Unintelligenz/Dummheit?
11. Worauf müssen wir bei der Anwendung von KI im Unternehmenskontext besonders achten?
12. Was sind Ihre drei Kernaussagen im Zusammenhang mit KI/SI?



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www.empiricon.ch

herunterladen.

