
LECTORI SALUTEM!

In the first paper of this issue, Csukás and Szabó investigate the Smart Cities strategies using the beautiful Budapest as a case study. Their research illuminates the technology adoption using the concepts of the double-, triple- and quadruple helix models.

Next, Julesz presents research on health equity. He maintains that it be maintained without an adequately functioning system of health data protection in telemedicine. He argues that while US and EU regulations on the matter do provide legal certainty, fighting the COVID-19 pandemic has created a new legal climate, with new priorities superseding, therefore endangering health data protection, which had been paramount beforehand.

Turning more philosophical, in our third paper, Krzanowski and Polak argue that the Internet is, and is acting as, an epistemic agent because it shapes our belief systems and our worldviews. They explain key concepts for this discussion and provide illustrative examples to support their claims. Furthermore, they explain why recognising the Internet as an epistemic agent is important for Internet users and society. Finally, they present examples where the Internet's epistemic agency acts at scale, affecting large portions of society rather than individuals.

Kwapińska explores conceptions of technological agency and evolution in Bernard Stiegler's general organology and Friedrich W. J. Schelling's universal organicism in our fourth paper. She argues that organicism proposes a more 'naturalised' approach to agency formation and a more 'organic' explanation of technology than general organology. General organology considers technological evolution from a human perspective, whereas universal organicism can accommodate a theory of technological evolution independently from its social dimensions. While technology already has a strong impact on our societies' organisation, recognising technological agency as at least partially independent serves to recognise them as non-human beings that impact politics.

Turning to education, Tóth and Horváth present the results of a survey in our fifth paper. They searched for the answer to the question of what opinions students held about exemplary interpersonal behaviour. According to the students, the main characteristics of the ideal interpersonal behaviour are decisive, directive, helpful and understanding; it is less characterised by doubt and emotionality. In terms of imposing vs compliant manner, opinions are rather divided. It is preschool teachers and teachers of lower primary school classes who prefer cooperation with the children the most. In contrast, teachers of the upper classes tend to emphasise the importance of directive behaviour.

In our sixth paper, Szabó et al. investigate the effectiveness of e-learning materials among university students using a variety of research methodologies (Groningen Sleep Quality Scale, psychomotor vigilance task, verbal fluency and digit span tests, NASA Task Load index and eye tracking). In their pilot study conducted in a laboratory environment, 15 participants were divided into three groups and assigned to study from prepared course pages using content-equivalent e-learning materials.

The results demonstrated that the applied research methodologies were appropriate for investigating the issue, allowing the pilot study to reveal a set of criteria encompassing students' preferences for course structures and e-learning materials.

We return to the domain of philosophy and technology in our sixth paper. Ursitti's article shows how the philosopher G. Anders developed his ontology of technology as described in his *Outdatedness of Mankind*, volumes I and II. First, there is a discussion on the role played by the machine in the Andersian philosophy of technology. Second, Ursitti analyses how radio and television alter the traditional anthropomorphic notion of 'experience' through the creation of phantoms and matrices. Third, there is an exemplification of the consequences of humanity's progressive detachment from the awareness of its praxis through the Andersian notion of the 'Promethean Gap'.

Finally, we turn to more practical. Héder et al. report on the history of the Hungarian Scientific Cloud Infrastructure project. This research infrastructure was launched officially on 1 October 2016 and funded by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. With the support of ELKH, the infrastructure's capacity has been substantially boosted; the features and workflows that it offers to scientists were significantly expanded to celebrate the arrival of the year 2022. The article reviews the types of work Hungarian researchers implemented on the infrastructure, thereby providing an overview of the state of cloud-computing-enabled science in Hungary.

The editorial board wishes you a splendid time while reading this issue.