LECTORI SALUTEM

The editorial board welcomes the readers of the No. 2 issue of 2023!

In the first paper, Dominek et al. present their research about digital education from the students' perspective. Using planned experience-based research, they tried to identify the advantages and disadvantages of online and offline digital education of students at the University of Public Service in Budapest, Hungary. According to the main findings, the method is suitable for measuring the "flow state" of students – which facilitates high motivation to participate in the lessons and positively affects the development of the students' communication and digital competencies.

In the following study, Gellér et al. measured the non-ICT students' familiarity with basic computer concepts at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Novi Sad, Serbia, by a survey-based analysis. The aim was to determine the level of familiarity of the freshmen (568 respondents, 14 questions) with the basic concepts related to computers as a continuation of their previous research. No student answered all the questions correctly, which indicates the need to educate students on the issue.

The third paper (Geszten and Hámornik) investigated team communication to explore the relationship between usability problems and team communication patterns with two laboratory experiments as part of a collaborative software evaluation process. The results confirm that teams that experience particular types of usability problems show different communicational patterns from teams that experience no such problems.

Turning to the more philosophical issues, Kaluža's article exposes how one of the most fundamental oppositions in the history of modern philosophy – the opposition between Hume's empiricism and Kant's critical philosophy – is embedded in the current debate on the impact of artificial intelligence (in particular, the algorithmic selection of content) on human society. He argues that this embedded opposition reproduces the gap between empirical reality and normative principles, which is why transcendental (Kantian) ethics should be supplemented with Hume's immanent and practical reasoning.

In the fifth study, Laki immersed into the moral dilemmas surrounding the comparison of self-protective (saving the passengers) and utilitarian (prioritizing saving more lives) autonomous vehicles. The essay explores various ethical questions, such as evaluating the numbers game approach, analyzing the principles of beneficence correlated with social inequality, and interpreting the principle of autonomy in the context of autonomous vehicles – also considering a harm-benefit ratio providing recommendations for decision-makers.

Staying on the philosophical track, Lindholm's research outlines how technics can be understood as a special case of hermeneutics. The argument shows how Rouse's practical hermeneutics and Don Ihde's material hermeneutics can be considered founded on the pragmatist theory of meaning (also that for John Dewey, interpretation is thoroughly technical).

The seventh article (Reizinger) is about the falsificationist view of machine learning. The paper interprets machine learning within Karl Popper's epistemology, as-

sessing its fit for falsificationism, and also states that the new interpretation can improve robustness. Though the price is to accept unambiguous decisions, the restriction of the hypothesis space still adds value.

The penultimate paper from Figà Talamanca claims that the rise in hostility and polarization on social media is explainable by two deliberate design choices for the platform owners' financial gains: the lack of socially shared norms and their interfaces' extreme user-centeredness. According to the author, these features not only cause frustration in understanding others but encourage testimonial injustice in interaction.

Finally, Uricska's research is about gaining public trust in the communication of the police. The author examined Instagram entries of the Budapest Metropolitan Police Headquarters and the Hungarian Police in two sampling periods using content and discourse analysis methodology. The results: there is a more casual style of gaining the population's trust. Appropriate and regular partnership communication with civilians can be used effectively in crime prevention and detection and can positively affect security.

The editorial board wishes you a pleasant time reading this issue.