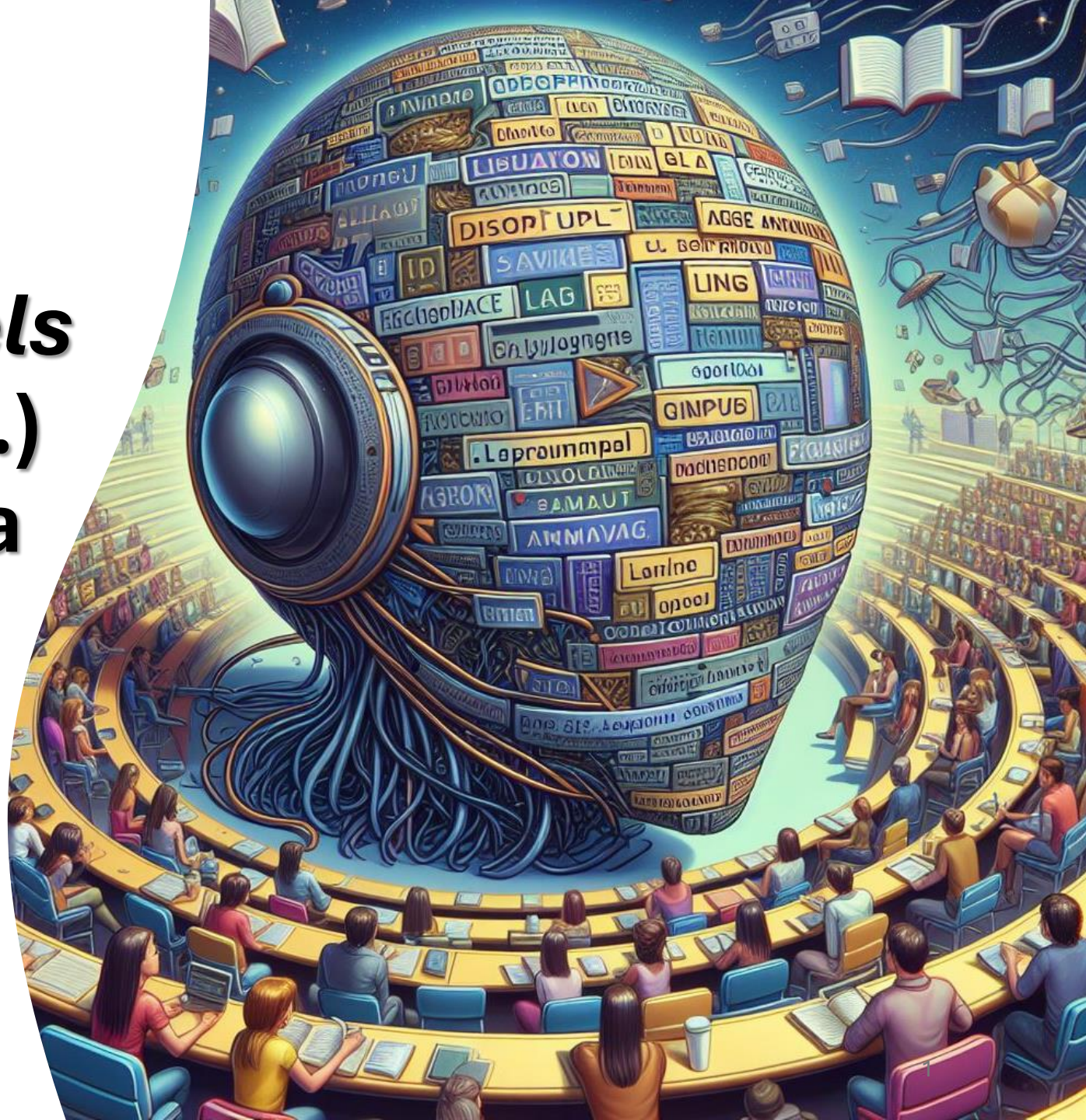


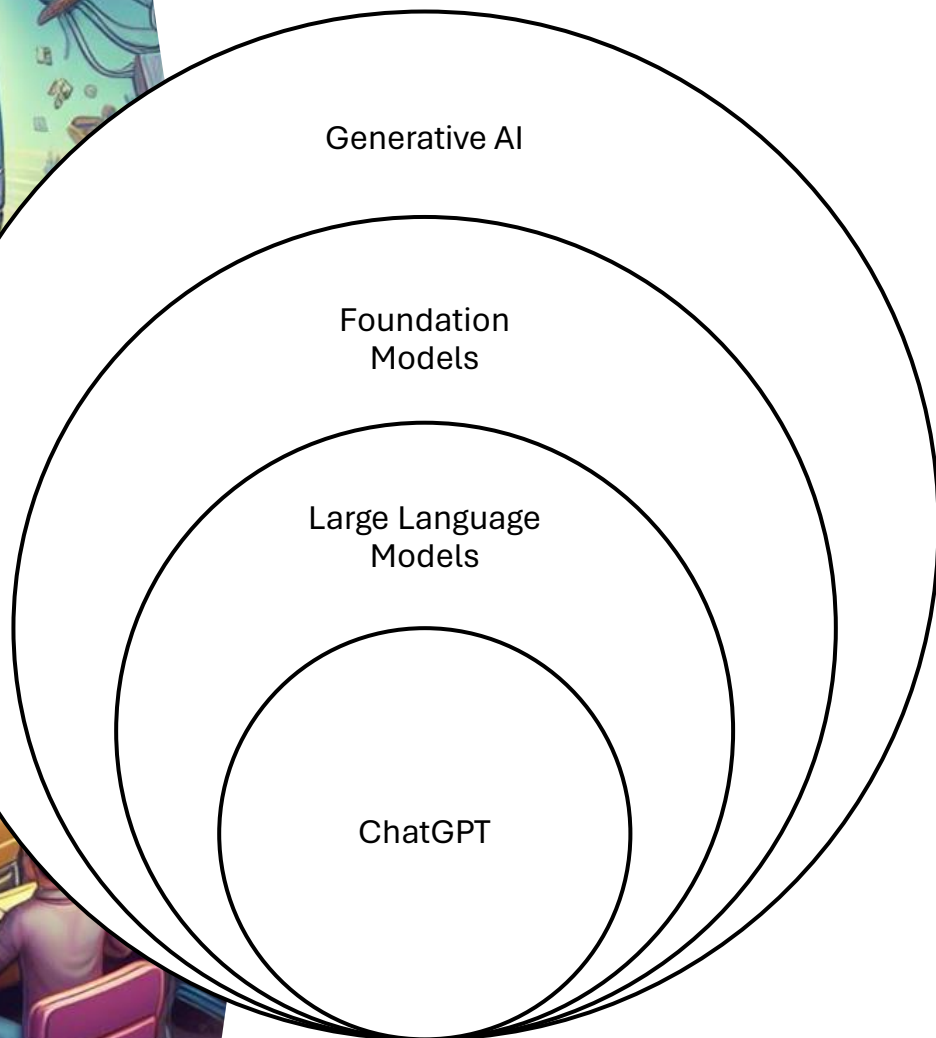
# ***Large Language Models (ChatGPT, Gemini i in.) – wyzwanie nauczania akademickiego***

**dr hab. Wojciech Filipkowski, Prof. UwB**  
pełnomocnik dziekana Wydziału Prawa  
ds. nowoczesnych technologii i metod nauczania





# Podstawowe pojęcia



- **Generative AI** to szerokie pojęcie, które można użyć dla dowolnego systemu AI, którego główną funkcją jest generowanie treści.
  - Jest to w przeciwieństwie do systemów AI, które wykonują inne funkcje, takie jak klasyfikacja danych lub wybór działań.
- **Modele podstawowe** to klasa modeli generative AI, które służą jako podstawa do budowy bardziej specyficznych modeli.
  - Zazwyczaj są szkolone na szerokim zakresie danych i mogą być dostosowywane do konkretnych zadań.
- **Duże modele językowe (LLMs)** to rodzaj generative AI, które są szkolone na dużych ilościach danych tekstowych i mogą generować tekst przypominający ludzki
- **ChatGPT** to konkretna aplikacja/usługa LLM.



# Jakie korzyści widzą studenci i nauczyciele akademicy?

- Wsparcie w nauce języków obcych
- Oszczędność czasu i dostęp do informacji
- Zwiększone zaangażowanie i efekty uczenia się
- Ułatwianie uczenia się opartego na problemach (PBL)





# Jakie wyzwania widzą nauczyciele akademicy?

- Obawy dotyczące jakości i wiarygodności
- Kwestie etyki i uczciwości akademickiej
- Trudności w rozróżnianiu prac studentów od wygenerowanych, a tym samym w ich ocenie

# Możliwości serwisów opartych na LLM (1)



What is the definition of cyber-criminology?

1 free prompt(s) left. [Start your free trial](#) to get unlimited prompts.



The field of cyber-criminology integrates criminology, sociology, and psychology to understand crimes facilitated through cyberspaces ([Singh et al., 2021](#)). This interdisciplinary approach, also known as digital criminology, aims to expand crime and justice scholarship within the context of the digital society ([Stratton et al., 2017](#)). However, the definitional lens of "cybercrime" and mainstream criminology theories may obscure gender issues, highlighting the need for a more inclusive approach that considers feminist criminology perspectives ([Lazarus, 2019](#)). The debate surrounding the definition of cybercrime has been controversial, emphasizing the importance of clarifying and standardizing the understanding of cybercrimes within the field of cyber criminology ([Ho & Luong, 2022](#)).

Cyber-criminology addresses various forms of cyber deviance, such as cyberstalking and cyber dating abuse, and provides theoretical predictors for understanding these behaviors, particularly among young adults ([Marcum et al., 2016](#)). Additionally, the application of scholarly definitions of organized crime to cyber-criminal groups has led to the conclusion that such groups may not fit traditional definitions of organized criminal groups, necessitating a reconceptualization of organized cybercrime within the realm of cyber criminology ([Whelan, 2023](#)).

Furthermore, the use of digital technologies and their impact on societal security, including criminological and cyber security, is a crucial aspect of cyber-criminology, highlighting the need for regulatory and legal consolidation to address criminal offenses committed using digital technologies ([Benesku, 2023](#)). This underscores the importance of understanding and defining "criminal offenses committed with the use of digital technologies" and exploring new means of combating them within the framework of cyber-criminology.

In conclusion, cyber-criminology encompasses an interdisciplinary approach that integrates various fields such as criminology, sociology, psychology, and computer science to understand and address crimes facilitated through digital and cyberspace mediums. It emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and inclusive definition of cybercrimes, considering gender issues, theoretical predictors, and the impact of digital technologies on societal security.

View searches run to ground this response

View publications consulted

Not what you were looking for? [Change Assistant Settings](#)

## References

### Reference #1

"...The study of cyber-criminology integrates both the domain of criminology sociology and psychology but towards crimes leveraging the cyberspaces specifically...."

See full context

Section: Introduction

#### Cyber-criminology defense in pervasive environment: A study of cybercrimes in Malaysia

[Manmeet Singh](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Richard Frank](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Wan Mohd Nazmee Wan Zainon](#)<sup>3</sup> 2021 [Bulletin EEI](#)

5 0 5 0

[View full text](#) [Add to dashboard](#) [Cite](#)

### Reference #2

"...In this article, we explore potential for an interdisciplinary concept of digital society to expand and inspire innovative crime and justice scholarship within an emerging field of 'digital criminology'...."

See full context

Section: Abstract

#### Crime and Justice in Digital Society: Towards a 'Digital Criminology'?

[Greg Stratton](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Anastasia Powell](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Robin Cameron](#)<sup>3</sup> 2017 [Int J for Crime, Justice & Social Democracy](#)

64 1 45 0





# Możliwości serwisów opartych na LLM (2)



What is the definition of the criminal intelligence analysis?

0 free prompt(s) left. [Start your free trial](#) to get unlimited prompts.



Criminal intelligence analysis involves the systematic process of identifying patterns and relationships within crime data and other relevant sources to prioritize and target police activities (Berlusconi et al., 2016). It encompasses the use of social network analysis to understand the relationships among individuals based on information derived from various investigative activities (Ribaux et al., 2016). Additionally, criminal intelligence analysis involves the iterative combination of abductive, inductive, and deductive inferences, information searching, associations, and further sensemaking (Hepenstal et al., 2020). This process aids in the discovery, analysis, and visualization of networked criminal activity, which has become an integral part of the intelligence model in law enforcement agencies (Seidler & Adderley, 2013). Furthermore, criminal intelligence analysis contributes to the rapid detection and deep analysis of repetitive crimes within broader forensic intelligence and crime analysis processes (Jalil et al., 2018).

The definition of criminal intelligence analysis also includes the study of criminals, crime suspects, incidents, issues, and trends to identify relationships or connections between different crimes in different places (Crispino et al., 2014). It is a multidisciplinary approach that involves increasing synergies between investigators, forensic scientists, and crime intelligence analysts (Passmore et al., 2015). Moreover, it is aimed at creating an advanced visual analytics reasoning and sensemaking system to support criminal intelligence analysis (Xu & Chen, 2005). This process is crucial for law enforcement and intelligence agencies to efficiently and effectively discover criminal network knowledge (Cope, 2004).

In summary, criminal intelligence analysis is a multifaceted process that involves the systematic identification of patterns and relationships within crime data, the use of social network analysis, and the iterative combination of various inferences and information searching. It plays a vital role in the rapid detection and deep analysis of repetitive crimes, the study of criminals and crime suspects, and the creation of advanced visual analytics reasoning systems to support law enforcement agencies.

View searches run to ground this response

View publications consulted

Not what you were looking for? [Change Assistant Settings](#)

## References

### Reference #1

"...Law enforcement agencies increasingly use Social Network Analysis (SNA) for criminal intelligence, analyzing the relations among individuals based on information on activities, events, and places derived from various investigative activities [ 1 - 3 ]...."

See full context

Section: Introduction

#### Link Prediction in Criminal Networks: A Tool for Criminal Intelligence Analysis

Giulia Berlusconi<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Calderoni<sup>2</sup>, Nicola Parolini<sup>3</sup> et al. 2016 *PLoS ONE*

120 | 0 | 59 | 0

[View full text](#) [Add to dashboard](#) [Cite](#)

### Reference #2

"...This analytical activity contributes further to support the rapid detection and deep analysis of repetitive crimes in broader forensic intelligence and crime analysis processes (Morelato et al, 2014a) ...."

See full context

Section: Forensic Science For the Analysis Of Repetitive Crimes

#### The progressive opening of forensic science toward criminological concerns

Olivier Ribaux<sup>1</sup>, Frank Crispino<sup>2</sup>, Olivier Delémont<sup>3</sup> et al. 2016 *Secur J*





# Po czym poznać tekst wygenerowany przez ChatGPT?

- Brak „osobowości” lub „kreatywnego” języka, z prostym i nieco „robotycznym” tonem
- Powtarzanie słów lub fraz
- Nieścisłości lub zmyślane informacje ("halucynacje")
- Błędy kopiowania i wklejania, w których zawarte są własne komentarze ChatGPT





# Konkluzje

- Potrzebna jest jasna polityka uczelni względem używania tego typu rozwiązań
  - Czy pokazujemy studentom, jak z nich korzystać?
  - Czy mamy do tego kompetencje?





# Konkluzje

- Jednocześnie nie ma wiarygodnych narzędzi do sprawdzania podejrzeń użycia tego rozwiązania



# Konkluzje

- Czy z powyższych względów nie powinniśmy zrezygnować z zadawania prac pisemnych, referatów, analiz tekstu, prac licencjackich lub magisterskich?