

# Review of: "[Essay] The Algorithm; Mind of a Virtual Era – Our Code of Codes"

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**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

## General comment

This is an article whose theme is both current and interesting, well contextualized and supported by appropriate bibliographic references to make an article around the hypothesis established in the abstract. In the first sections, a reference to the methodology followed in the research is missing. Sometimes, such as the "Tech-takeover" section, very extensive developments are incurred that are more like a literature review than a plot development and where no conclusive proposition is indicated from the argumentation. The Discussion and Conclusions section should be more direct when it comes to showing the results and eliminating various arguments. It is recommended to carry out a restructuring of the text aimed at correcting the above. For this, the arguments of the last section can be used to conclude the intermediate sections and leave the conclusions of the article to make some considerations on the aspects that have confirmed the initial hypothesis of the investigation.

## Specific revisions

The following are some improvements that can be applied to enrich the text:

- P.2. There are three categories present in the relationship of the human being with the technique (tools, signs and representation), which could be included in the keywords of the article. Likewise, the concept "algorithm" should also be included in these keywords.
- P. 2. As for the relationship between tools and the human condition, "The craftsman" (Richard Sennett) is a good reference.
- P.2. Penicillin was discovered in 1928. From 1940 treatments begin.
- P.2. The argument around the algorithm is well constructed, although it is surprising in a research article the interpellations to the reader (between exclamation points).
- P.2. The correct name of the researcher is Norbert Wiener. It should be revised, as throughout the article he appears as Weiner.
- P.4. The correct name of the philosopher is Leibniz.

- P.4. When you talk about systems, it would be interesting to turn to systems thinking, as it is one of the cognitive effects of computing.
- P.5. As for the dangers of a connected and computerized world, one could cite the societies of control as understood by Foucault and Deleuze.
- P.6. On this page I would change the concept "big data" for "informational" since there is a great leap between the exposition of information theory and big data, a concept that is not yet addressed in this section.
- P.7. Domingos' account could be synthesized to make way for an argument that more explicitly reinforces the purpose of the investigation. This section looks more like a literature review.
- P.8. Emerson should be referenced.
- P.9. The analysis of the consequences of human-machine interaction is very exhaustive and does not allow to deduce the effect of cognitive alterations on the semiotic system, human communication and representation. It is recommended to use the list of effects included at the end of the section to develop some considerations that allow organizing this section in an effective argumental way.
- P.12. The Discussion and conclusion section repeats several ideas presented above without incorporating an added argumentative value.
- P.14. The phrase "a picture is worth a thousand words" is in quotation marks. Cite its author (Marshall McLuhan).

### **Bibliographic references**

- There are references in the bibliography that are not included in the text (Aragno; Calvin; Charlesworth; Freud 1915; Hayles; Jaynes; Schmandt Besserat).
- On page 10 Finn 2018 appears and in the references it is indicated Finn 2017.
- Differentiate the references to Freud 1900 in a) and b).
- In the final list of bibliography there are no authors who do appear in the text (Harari; Habib; Emerson).