# Article information:

Google Releases Bard, Its Competitor in the Race to Create A.I. Chatbots - The New York Times  
<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/03/21/technology/google-bard-chatbot.html>

# Article summary:

1. Google has released its own AI chatbot called Bard, which will be available to a limited number of users in the US and UK.

2. The release is Google's first public effort to address the recent chatbot craze driven by OpenAI and Microsoft, but the company is taking a more cautious approach than its competitors.

3. The release represents a significant step for Google to stave off a threat to its most lucrative business, its search engine, as chatbots can instantly produce answers in complete sentences that don’t force people to scroll through a list of results.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Google Releases Bard, Its Competitor in the Race to Create A.I. Chatbots" by The New York Times provides an overview of Google's new chatbot called Bard and its potential impact on the market. However, the article has several biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed.

Firstly, the article presents a one-sided view of Google's cautious approach towards releasing Bard compared to its competitors OpenAI and Microsoft. While it is true that Google is taking a more measured approach, the article fails to acknowledge that this may be a wise decision given the criticism faced by other chatbots for being unpredictable and untrustworthy. Instead, the article suggests that Google is lagging behind its competitors in developing new AI technology.

Secondly, the article overlooks the potential risks associated with chatbots such as misinformation and inaccuracies. While Google does provide a disclaimer warning users about inaccurate or offensive information displayed by Bard, there is no discussion about how these issues can be mitigated or prevented altogether.

Thirdly, the article lacks evidence for some of its claims such as stating that "many in the tech industry believe that Google - more than any other big tech company - has a lot to lose and gain from AI." This claim is not supported by any sources or data.

Fourthly, while discussing how chatbots could upend Google's business model reliant on advertising, the article fails to explore alternative revenue streams for Google through AI technology. For example, AI-powered products like Shopping Try-on could potentially generate revenue for Google through partnerships with retailers.

Lastly, the article contains promotional content for Google's new AI products without exploring their potential drawbacks or limitations. For instance, while discussing productivity apps like Docs and Sheets incorporating AI technology, there is no mention of how this could impact user privacy or security.

In conclusion, while providing an overview of Google's new chatbot Bard and its potential impact on the market, The New York Times' article has several biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed for a more balanced analysis.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with AI chatbots and how they can be mitigated
* Alternative revenue streams for Google through AI technology
* Privacy and security concerns related to AI-powered productivity apps
* Criticism faced by other chatbots for being unpredictable and untrustworthy
* Google's approach towards developing new AI technology compared to its competitors
* The impact of AI technology on the job market and society as a whole.

# Report location:

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