

# AI & Using AI Tools (in your research)

Yen-Ling Kuo  
[ylkuo@virginia.edu](mailto:ylkuo@virginia.edu)



# What do you use AI for?

- You may already intentionally or unintentionally use AI in your daily life

Coding / Debugging

Generating Excel  
Functions

Reply Emails

Translate / Fix  
Grammar Issues

Learning New  
Knowledge

Extract Abstract /  
Keywords

Data Analysis

Summary / Rewriting

Generating /  
Recognizing Images

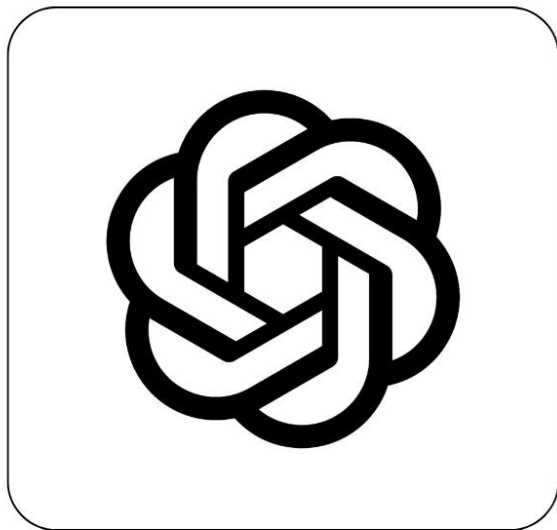
Tutoring / Teaching

Chat

Generating Web  
Pages

# Let's try it out (2 min)

- Choose the one you haven't used before, try to ask it some questions
  - Both app or web version are fine!



**ChatGPT**



**Copilot**



**Gemini**

ChatGPT 4o

"How to introduce AI to CPS students?"

00:04

Introducing AI to CPS students can be both fun and educational. You can start by relating AI to things they already know, like virtual assistants or recommendation systems on streaming platforms. Hands-on activities, like coding simple AI projects or using AI tools for creative tasks, can make learning interactive. Discussing the impact of AI on society and future job opportunities can also help them understand its relevance. And of course, keeping the tone engaging and not too technical will help maintain their interest!


"How about their Ph.D. students?"

00:03

Memory updated

For PhD students, you can dive into more complex topics like advanced machine learning algorithms, neural network architectures, or ethical implications of AI. It could be beneficial to incorporate discussions on current research papers

Message



What's the prompt for this image?

Seems like the prompt for this image is something like "A cute robot holding a 'Hello, World!' sign on a grassy hill with a bright blue sky background."

The image features a small robot with glowing blue eyes and an antenna, standing on a hill, holding a "Hello, World!" sign. There's a bright blue sky with fluffy clouds in the background. It's got a cool vibe—kind of like technology meets nature.

Message Copilot

How to introduce AI to CPS PhD students

Introducing AI to CPS PhD Students: A Guide

Understanding the Context:

- **CPS Background:** CPS PhD students likely have a strong foundation in control theory, systems engineering, and possibly computer science.
- **AI's Role:** AI can enhance CPS by providing intelligence, autonomy, and adaptability.

**Key Areas of Introduction:**

1. **Foundations of AI:**
  - **Machine Learning:** Explain supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning.
  - **Deep Learning:** Introduce neural networks, convolutional neural networks (CNNs), and recurrent neural networks (RNNs).
  - **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** Discuss topics like text classification, sentiment analysis, and language generation.

Type, talk, or share ...

Gemini can make mistakes, so double-check it

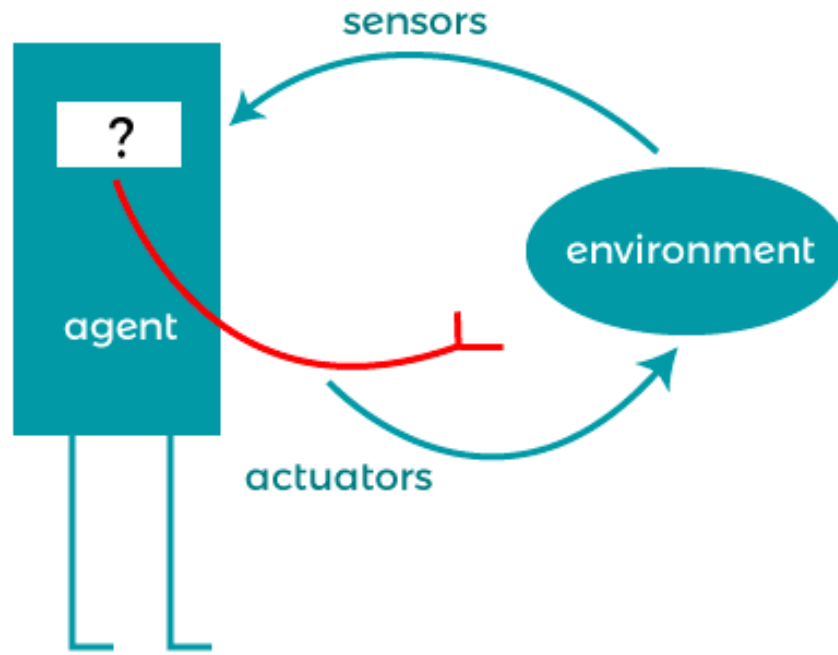
# Today's agenda

- What is AI? AI agent?
- “Hire” an AI agent
- Machine Learning Pipeline
  - Evaluation
- Issues and appropriate use of AI

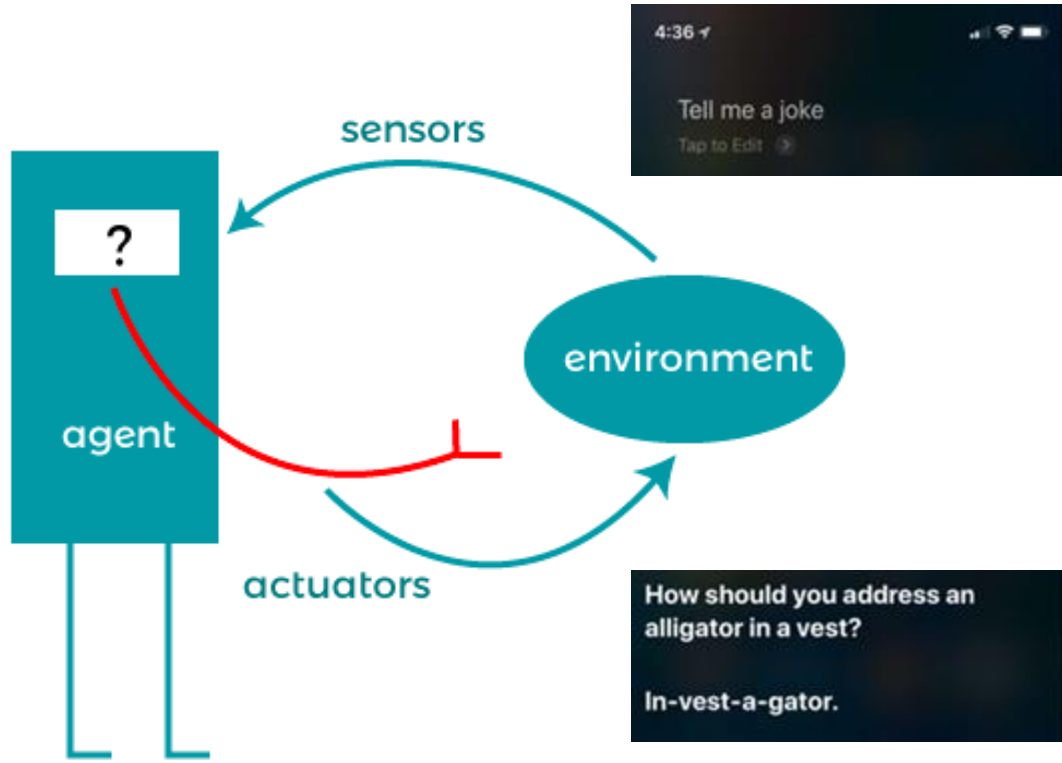
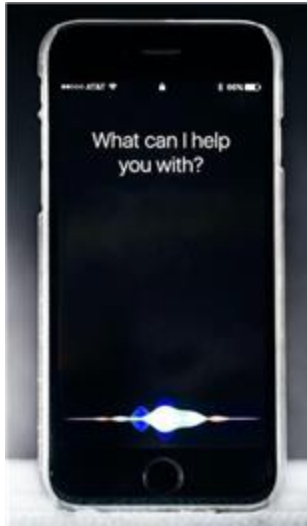
# What is intelligence?

- Linguistic
- Logico-mathematical
- Spatial
- Musical
- Kinesthetic
- Intrapersonal
- Interpersonal
- The ability to solve complex problems
- Learning from experience
- Adaptability
- Self-awareness
- Dealing with incomplete information
- Action under time pressure
- Creativity
- Common sense reasoning etc.

# Agent



# Agent - Siri

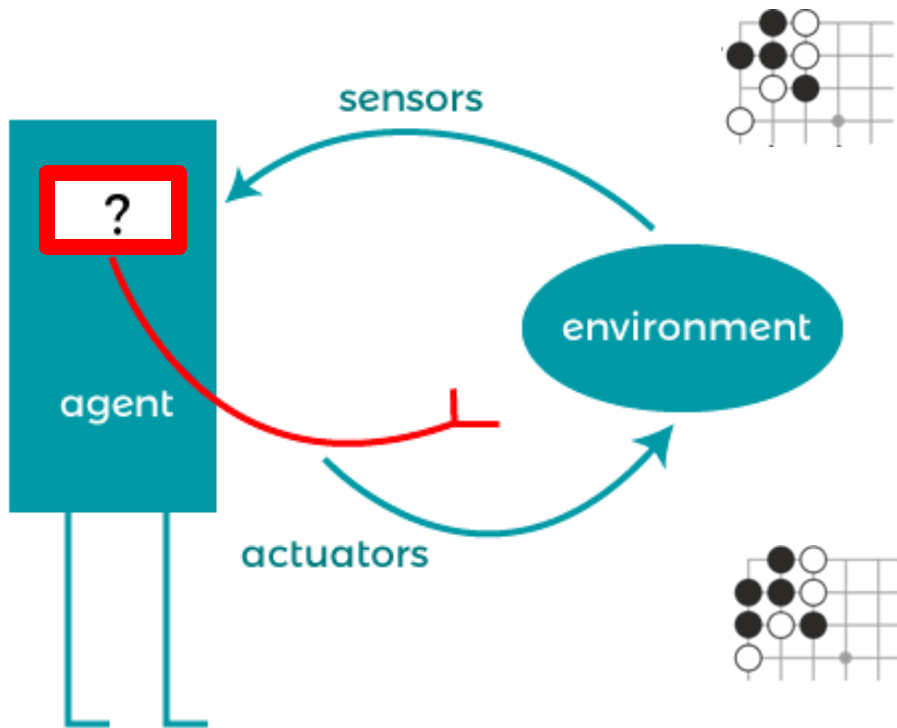




# Agent - AlphaGo



	LEE SEDOL
	00:06:23
	ALPHAGO
	01:14:41



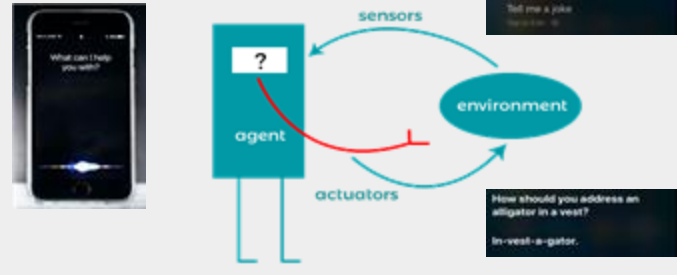
# Making decisions with rules

```
Welcome to
          EEEEE LL   IIII ZZZZZZ AAAAA
          EE    LL   II    ZZ   AA  AA
          EEEEE LL   II    ZZ   AAAAAA
          EE    LL   II    ZZ   AA  AA
          EEEEE LLLLL IIII ZZZZZZ AA  AA

Eliza is a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.
The original program was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966.
This implementation by Norbert Landsteiner 2005.

ELIZA: Is something troubling you ?
YOU:   Men are all alike.
ELIZA: What is the connection, do you suppose ?
YOU:   They're always bugging us about something or other.
ELIZA: Can you think of a specific example ?
YOU:   Well, my boyfriend made me come here.
ELIZA: Is it important to you that your boyfriend made you come here ?
YOU:   He says I'm depressed much of the time.
ELIZA: I am sorry to hear that you are depressed.
YOU:   It's true. I am unhappy.
ELIZA: Can you explain what made you unhappy ?
YOU:
```

<https://web.njit.edu/~ronkowit/eliza.html>



if the input matches  
*(first bunch of words) "you" (second bunch of words) "me".*  
respond with  
*"What makes you think I" (second bunch of words) "you?"*

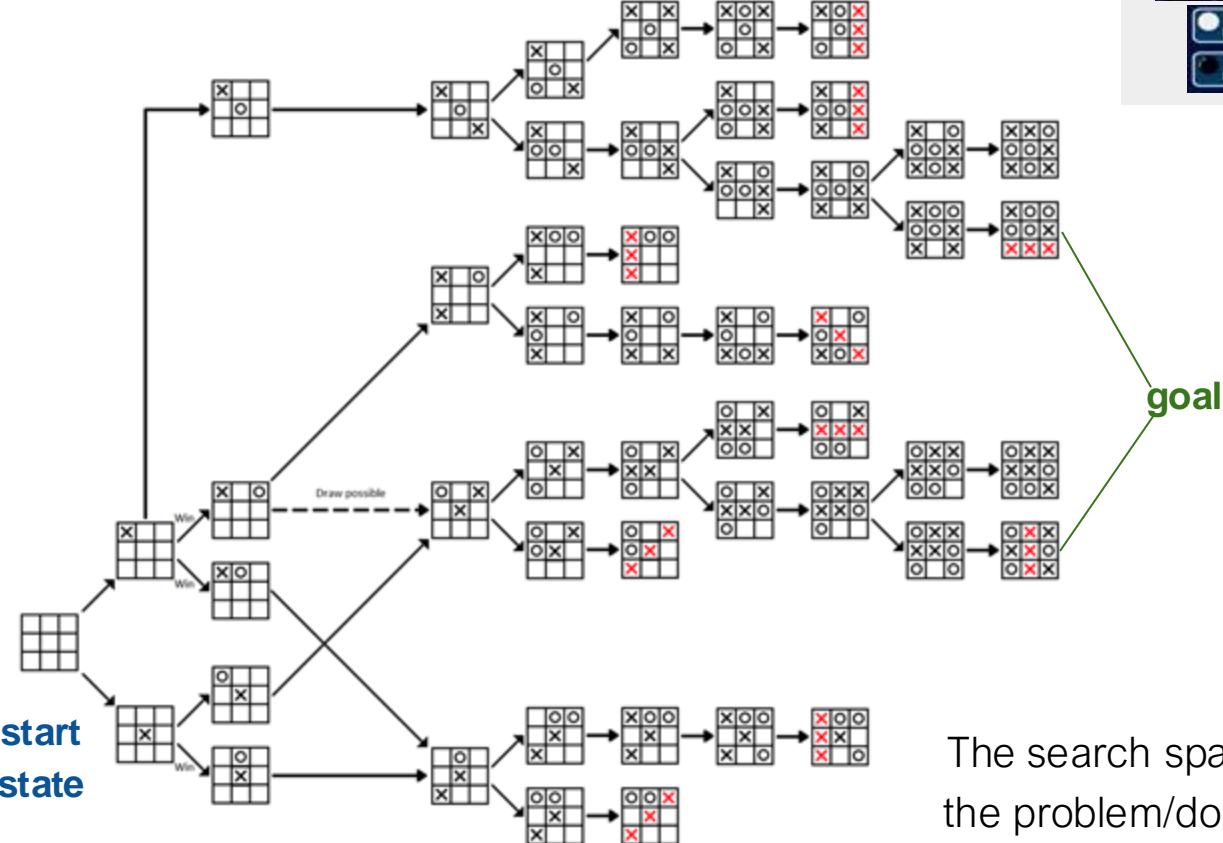
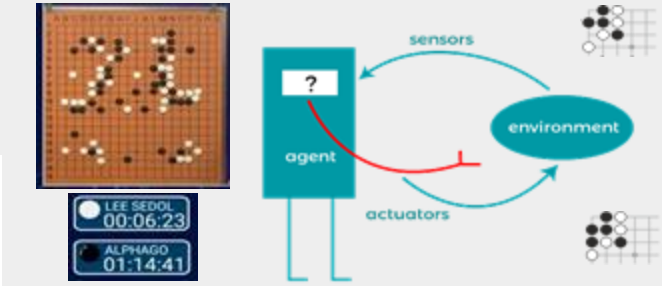
if the input matches  
*"You are" (bunch of words).*  
respond with  
*"So, I'm" (bunch of words) ", am I?"*  
etc.



## Issues

Input doesn't match any pattern  
Cannot enumerate all rules

# Making decisions by search

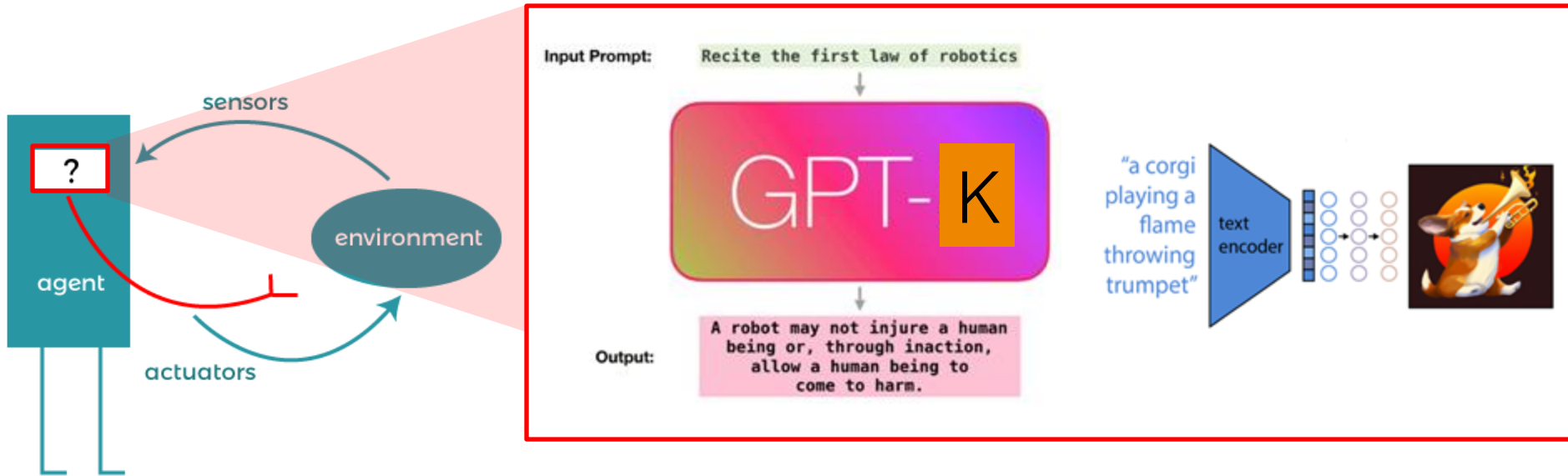


## Issues

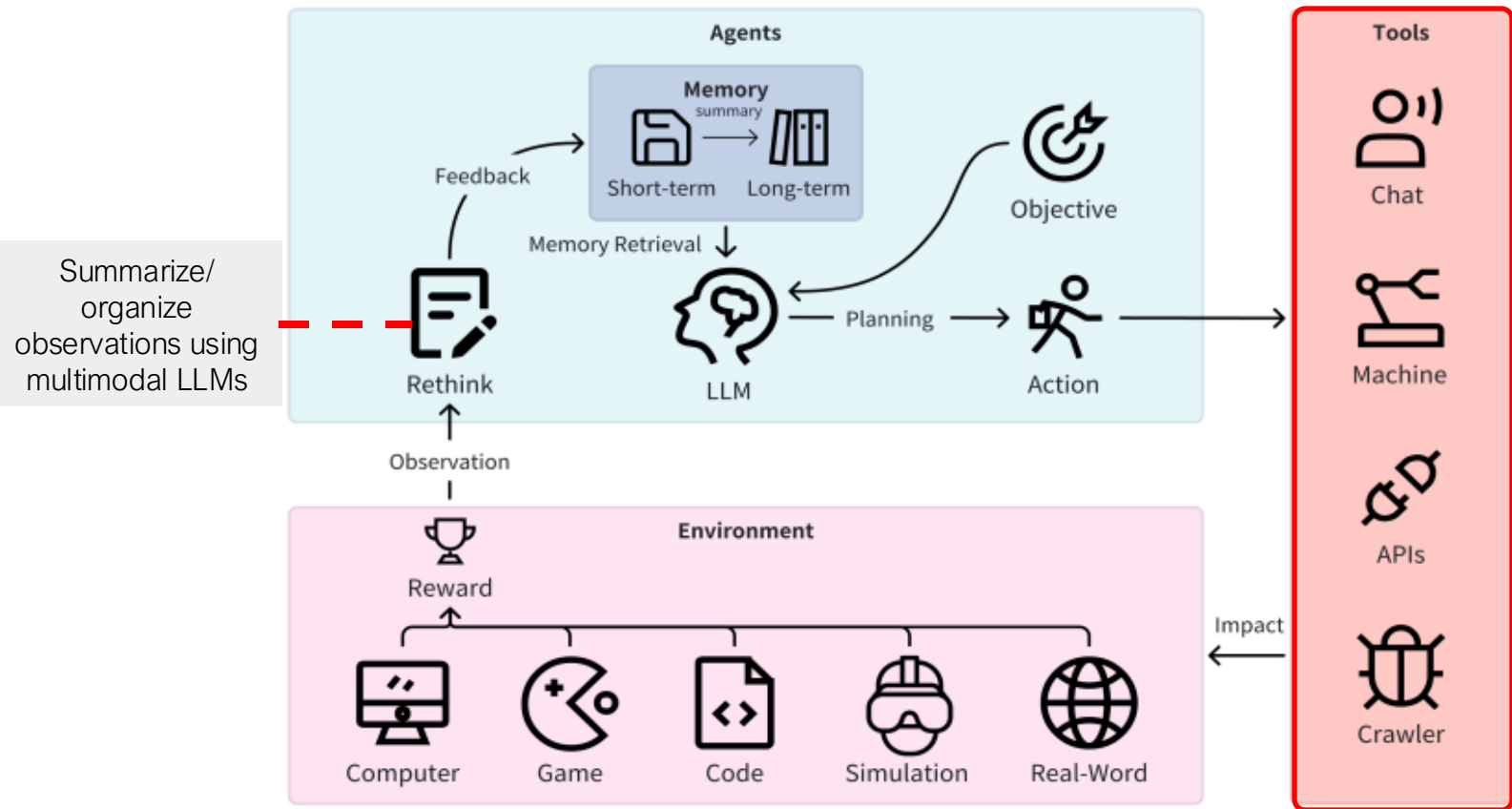
The search space grows exponentially when the problem/domain becomes more complex

# Making decision with generative models

- Using generative models (mostly Large Language Models) to generate response or take actions – mapping from prompts to desired outputs



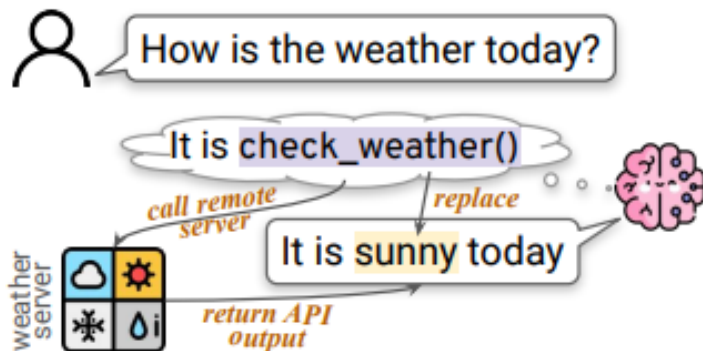
# Connecting LLM-based generative agents with actions/tools



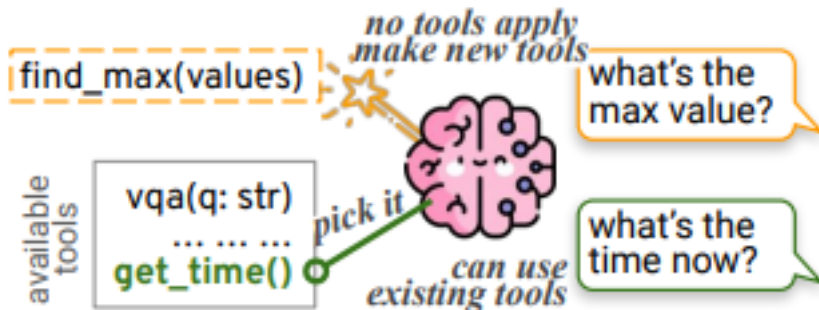
# Tool use & creation

- Language models often struggle with complex tasks or are unable to solve tasks that require access to info not included in their training data
- Using tools to extend LLM's abilities

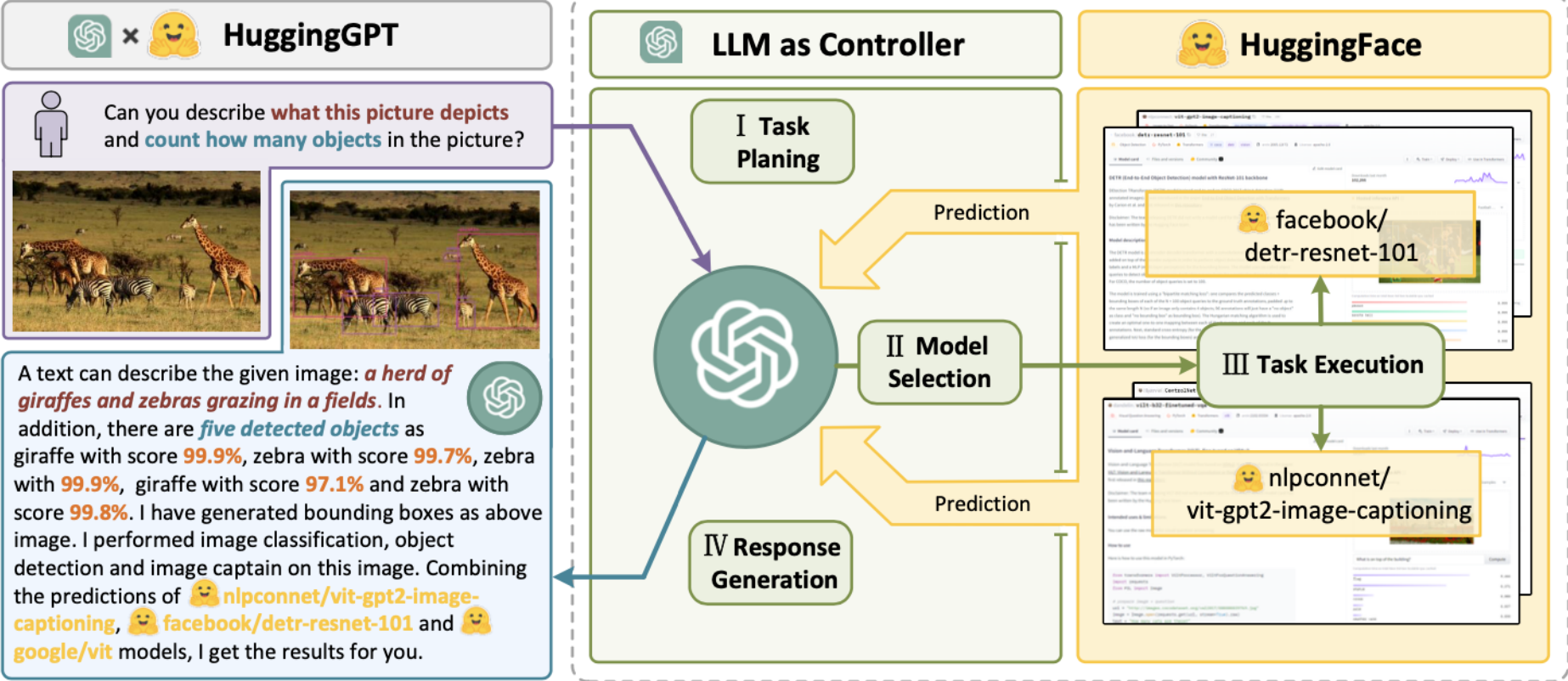
Shift between text-generation mode and tool-execution mode is the key



Use LMs to make tools, e.g., compose frequently-used-together actions into shortcut



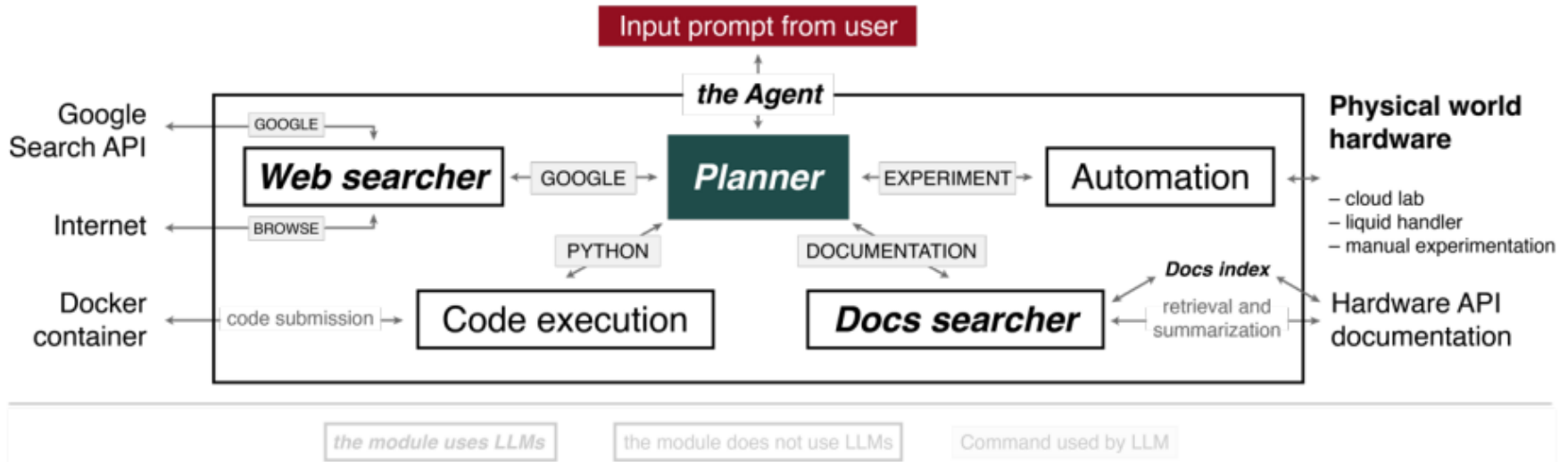
# Example agent: HuggingGPT



Shen et al. "HuggingGPT: Solving ai tasks with chatgpt and its friends in hugging face." NeurIPS 2024.

# Example agent: Scientific discovery

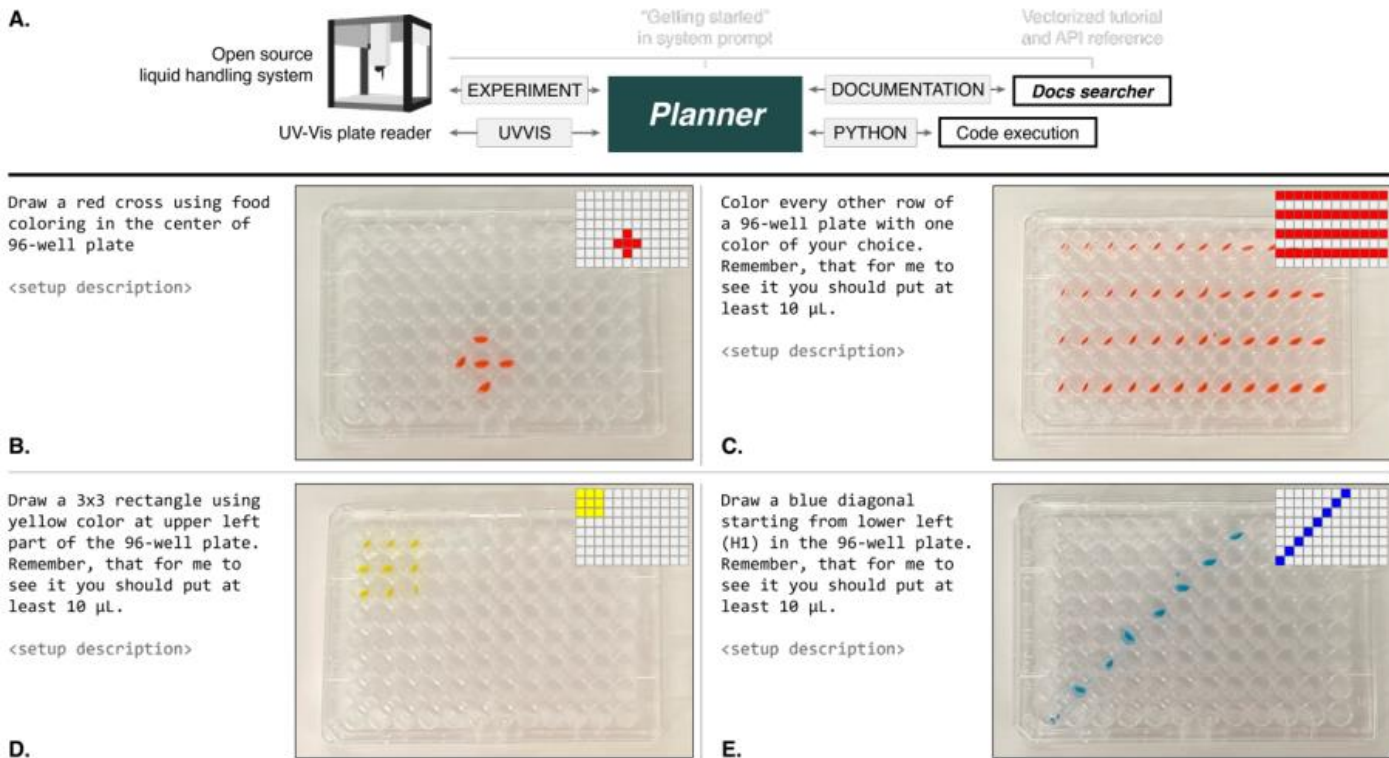
- The LLM agent use tools to browse the Internet, read documentation, execute code, call robotics experimentation APIs



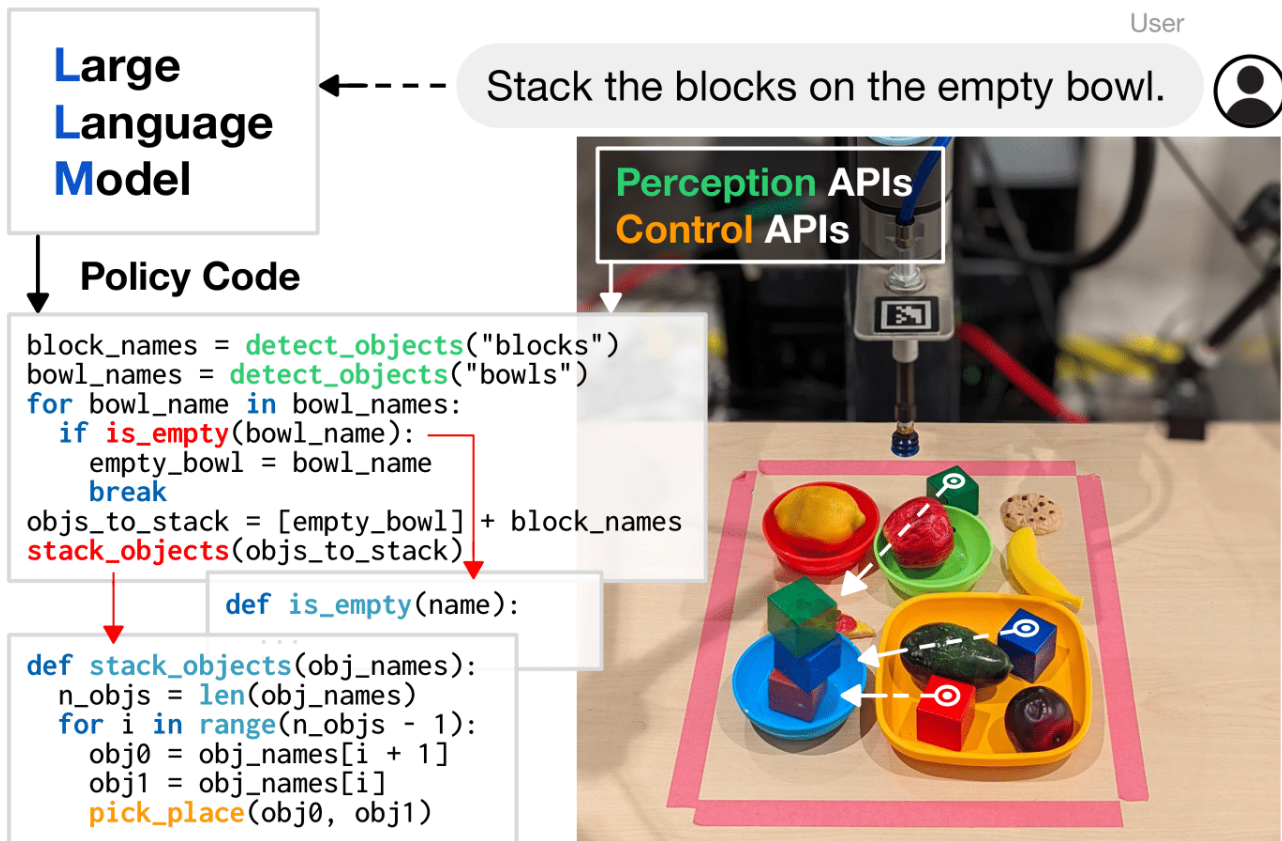


# Example agent: Scientific discovery (cont.)

- The LLM planner control the robotic liquid handler



# Example agent: Robotics - Code As Policies



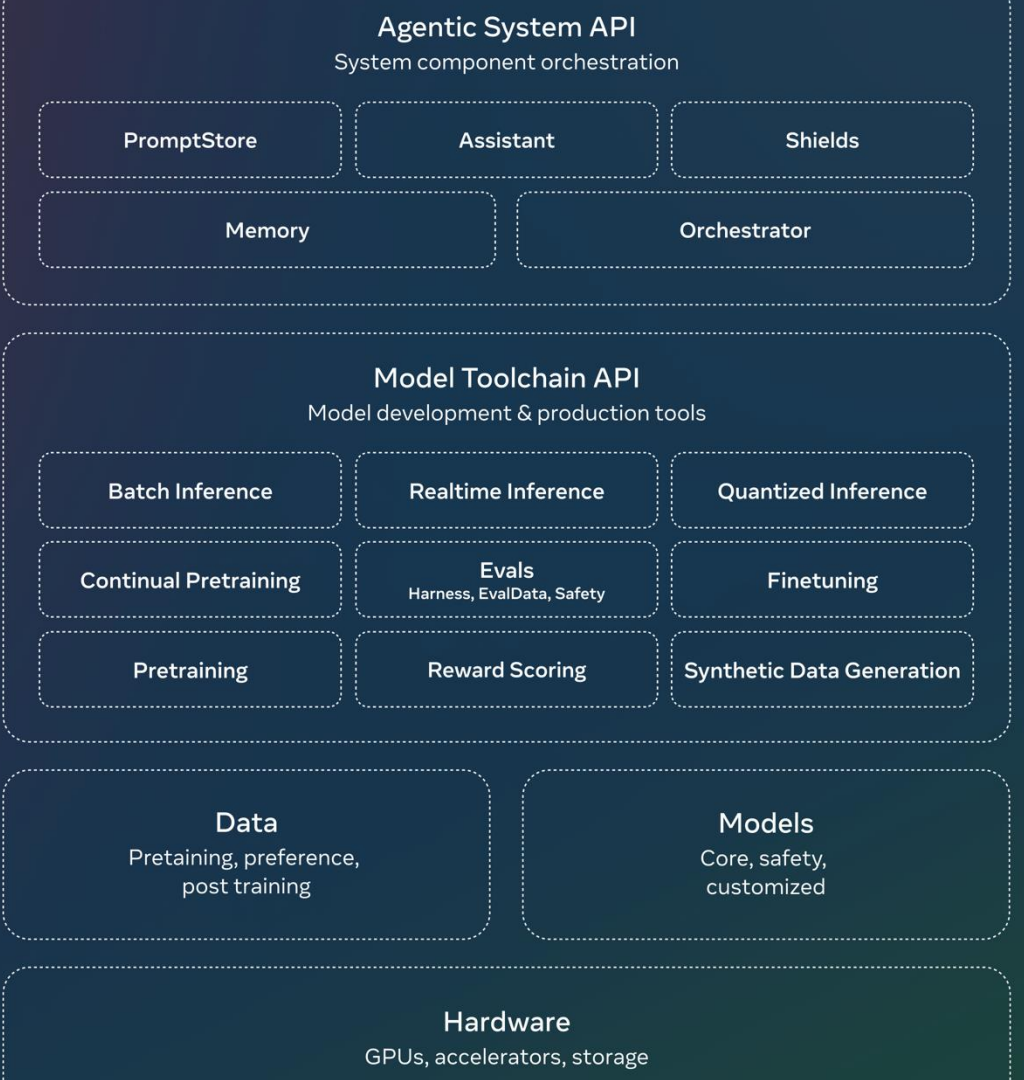
# Example agent: Robotics - Code As Policies (cont.)

- Task:  
“Put away the coca cola can and the apple on their corresponding bins”



# Building Agentic Apps

- e.g., Llama Stack APIs



# Today's agenda

- What is AI? AI agent?
- “Hire” an AI agent
- Machine Learning Pipeline
  - Evaluation
- Issues and appropriate use of AI



# Requirements



- Pay or not Monthly subscription, API, hosting
  - Proprietary LLMs: GPT-4o/o1, Claude, Gemini, ...
  - Opensourced LLMs: Llama 3.1/3.2, Mistral, Phi, Gemma, Vicuna, Qwen
- Model size Edge, cloud (few GPUs, more GPUs)
  - Small: 0.5B, 1.5B, 2B
  - Medium: 7B, 8B
  - Large: 70B, 405B
- Context length Short/normal/longer novel, book
  - 8k, 16k, 32k, 128k, 300 pages
- Input/Output General model, fine-tuned model
  - text, image, speech, pdf, code

# Different LLMs have different capabilities

Job Description

Candidate Selection

Onboard

Category Benchmark	Llama 3.1 405B	Nemotron 4 340B Instruct	GPT-4 (0125)	GPT-4 Omni	Claude 3.5 Sonnet
General					
MMLU (0-shot, CoT)	88.6	78.7 (non-CoT)	85.4	88.7	88.3
MMLU PRO (5-shot, CoT)	73.3	62.7	64.8	74.0	77.0
IFEval	88.6	85.1	84.3	85.6	88.0
Code					
HumanEval (0-shot)	89.0	73.2	86.6	90.2	92.0
MBPP EvalPlus (base) (0-shot)	88.6	72.8	83.6	87.8	90.5
Math					
GSM8K (8-shot, CoT)	96.8	92.3 (0-shot)	94.2	96.1	96.4 (0-shot)
MATH (0-shot, CoT)	73.8	41.1	64.5	76.6	71.1
Reasoning					
ARC Challenge (0-shot)	96.9	94.6	96.4	96.7	96.7
GPQA (0-shot, CoT)	51.1	-	41.4	53.6	59.4

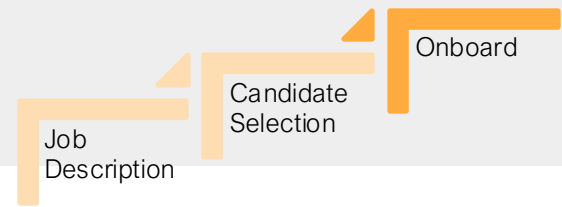
# Different capabilities needed for tool usage



Model	INSTRUCT		PLAN		REASON		RETRIEVE		UNDERSTAND		REVIEW	Overall
	String	JSON	String	JSON	String	JSON	String	JSON	String	JSON	Choice	
<i>API-Based</i>												
Claude2	<b>97.7</b>	97.8	87.1	84.9	62.9	62.8	76.5	78.2	74.9	82.0	70.4	78.8
GPT-3.5	94.1	<b>99.1</b>	86.6	86.6	65.2	<b>70.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	86.2	82.9	88.1	75.6	84.0
GPT-4	96.7	95.9	<b>88.9</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	65.1	91.3	<b>86.6</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>
<i>Open-Sourced</i>												
LLaMA2-7B	68.7	0.2	47.0	9.1	37.1	7.1	30.3	3.5	36.8	12.1	38.6	27.4
CodeLLaMA-7B	<b>96.0</b>	0.9	61.4	44.3	28.7	0.9	3.6	1.2	25.4	1.4	40.0	28.6
AgentLM-7B	80.8	13.1	53.1	15.9	50.1	17.5	70.2	13.8	66.4	26.1	44.8	41.4
Vicuna-7B	65.3	30.8	13.4	47.8	47.6	<u>49.9</u>	12.4	32.6	66.8	<u>54.2</u>	58.5	44.8
InternLM-7B	48.4	29.9	67.7	43.1	48.8	25.0	72.1	22.2	70.4	30.2	46.2	45.8
ChatGLM3-6B	63.3	80.8	46.9	38.5	48.2	24.1	66.5	24.0	79.9	35.6	54.8	51.4
Mistral-7B	59.7	63.6	<u>77.2</u>	<u>64.9</u>	<u>63.0</u>	15.3	<u>92.6</u>	11.0	79.8	18.1	<u>63.2</u>	56.0
Baichuan2-7B	68.0	78.0	65.6	39.0	51.3	31.3	73.7	28.5	<u>80.1</u>	39.2	61.4	56.5
Qwen-7B	28.7	<u>94.2</u>	66.2	63.1	56.4	34.1	89.0	<u>35.3</u>	<u>77.7</u>	46.1	61.6	<u>59.5</u>



# What do you ask LLMs? Prompting



Please act as a marketer and create a campaign an introduction to ChatGPT class on March 24. This class will cover the foundation, applications, and architecture to use ChatGPT in business scenarios.

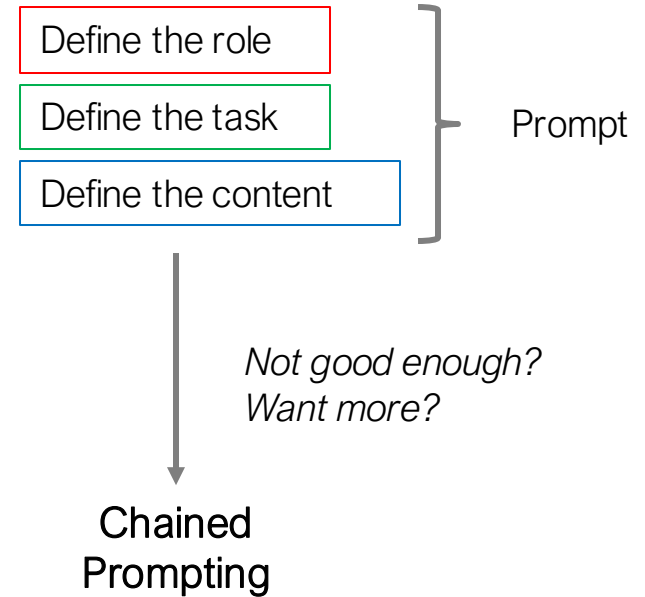


Attention all businesses! Are you looking for a way to take your customer service and engagement to the next level? Look no further than ChatGPT, the powerful language model that can revolutionize the way you interact with your customers.

Join us on March 24th for an exclusive introduction to the ChatGPT class. Our expert instructors will cover the foundations of this cutting-edge technology, as well as its many practical applications for businesses like yours.

You'll learn how ChatGPT can be used to streamline your customer service processes, increase customer satisfaction, and even generate leads and sales. We'll also delve into the architecture behind ChatGPT, giving you a deeper understanding of how this powerful tool works.

Whether you're a small business owner or a large corporation, this class is a must-attend event for anyone interested in harnessing the power of ChatGPT. Don't miss out on this opportunity to learn from the best and take your business to the next level. Register now for the ChatGPT class on March 24th!



# Chained prompting



My target audience is the college students studying management. Rewrite the campaign for the college students.



Hey there, college students studying management! Are you interested in learning about the latest technology that can revolutionize the way businesses interact with their customers? Look no further than ChatGPT, the cutting-edge language model that's taking the business world by storm.

Join us on March 24th for an exclusive introduction to the ChatGPT class. Our expert instructors will cover the foundations of this powerful tool and show you how it can be applied in real-world business scenarios.

You'll learn about the many practical applications of ChatGPT, from improving customer service to generating leads and sales. We'll also dive into the architecture behind ChatGPT, giving you a deeper understanding of how it works and how it's being used in the business world today.

As a management student, you know that staying up-to-date with the latest technology is key to success in the business world. That's why you won't want to miss this opportunity to learn about ChatGPT and how it can give you an edge in your future career. Register now for the ChatGPT class on March 24th and take the first step towards becoming a ChatGPT expert!

Onboard

Candidate Selection

Job Description

Change the tone for a different target audience (TA)

Define the follow-up task



Now write 5 keywords for SEO.



1. ChatGPT
2. Language model
3. Business applications
4. Artificial intelligence
5. Customer service

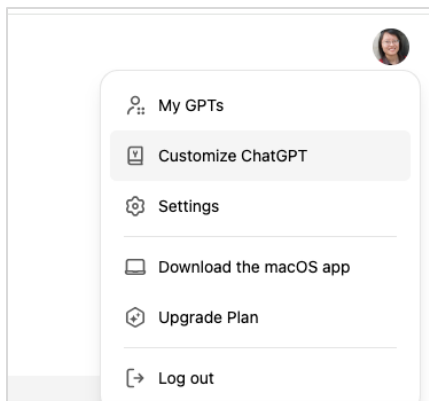


This list of keywords is too technical. Add more business scenarios



1. ChatGPT
2. Language model
3. Business applications
4. Artificial intelligence
5. Customer engagement
6. Lead generation
7. Sales optimization
8. Marketing automation
9. E-commerce

# Customized your ChatGPT/LLMs



- Role-playing with GPTs
- Awesome ChatGPT Prompts  
<https://prompts.chat/>
  - Edit them based on your need and copy-paste!

## Custom instructions

What would you like ChatGPT to know about you to provide better responses?

I'm a software developer and solely use golang.

How would you like ChatGPT to respond?

When I ask you for code, please just give me the code without any explanation on how it works. Bias towards the most efficient solution.

# Useful AI tools: for creating conference videos

- TTS-Maker (Free): <https://ttsmaker.com/>
  - Text to speech service, support different styles and languages
- Groq - speech to text: <https://console.groq.com/>
  - Groq is compatible with OpenAI APIs, e.g., whisper
  - Speech to text JSON
- JSON to SRT
  - Converter on Hugging Face Space:  
<https://huggingface.co/spaces/the-walking-fish/Whisper-JSON-to-SRT-Converter>

# GitHub Copilot (<https://github.com/features/copilot>)

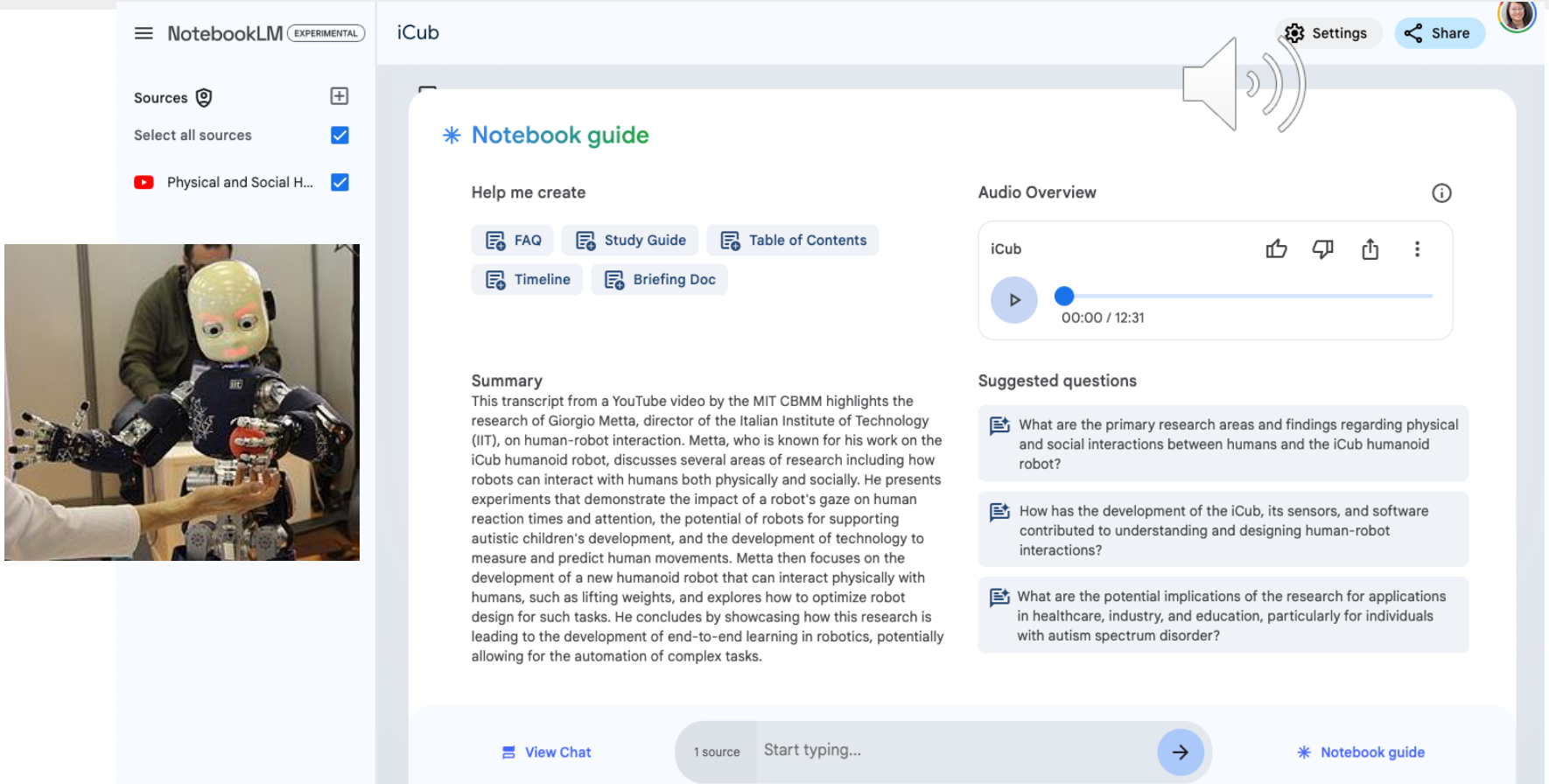
- Free with Education account

```
17 def clinAgent(args):
18     """ CLIN agent """
19     """
20     Args: """
21     task_num = int(args['task_num'])
22     var_num = int(args["var_num"])
23     print(f"Running CLIN agent for taskIdx:{task_num},
24           exitCommands = ["quit", "exit"]
25     sent_transformer_model = SentenceTransformer('bert-
```

The screenshot shows the GitHub Copilot interface in a dark theme. At the top, there's a search bar with the text "/doc". Below it, a search bar contains "Ask Copilot" with icons for voice search, image search, and a submit button. There are buttons for "Accept", "Discard", a refresh icon, and a dropdown arrow. The main area displays a docstring for the `def clinAgent(args):` function. The docstring includes a description of the "CLIN agent", a list of arguments with their types and descriptions, and a "Returns:" section. The arguments listed are: `task_num (int)`, `var_num (int)`, `device (str)`, `gold_traces (str)`, `quadrant (int)`, `use_last_k_memories (int)`, `simplification_str (str)`, `num_episodes (int)`, `gpt_model (str)`, `temperature (float)`, `use_gold_memory_in_ep0 (bool)`, `summarize_end_of_episode (bool)`, `output_path_prefix (str)`, `jar_path (str)`, and `env_step_limit (int)`. The "Returns:" section indicates "None". Below the docstring, the original code from the first image is visible, with some lines highlighted in green.


The screenshot shows the GitHub Copilot interface in a dark theme. At the top, there's a search bar with the text "/doc". Below it, a search bar contains "Ask Copilot" with icons for voice search, image search, and a submit button. There are buttons for "Accept", "Discard", a refresh icon, and a dropdown arrow. The main area displays an explanation of the `clinAgent` function. The text says: "Sure! The `clinAgent` function is a complex agent designed to interact with an environment, perform tasks, and generate summaries based on its experiences. Here's a high-level overview of what it does:". Below this, there's a section titled "Overview" with a sub-section "1. Initialization and Argument Parsing:" which lists that the function starts by parsing arguments in the `args` dictionary, including task number, device, paths, model parameters, etc. At the bottom, there's a search bar with "Ask Copilot" and buttons for "Accept", "Discard", a refresh icon, and a dropdown arrow.


# NotebookLM (<https://notebooklm.google.com/>)





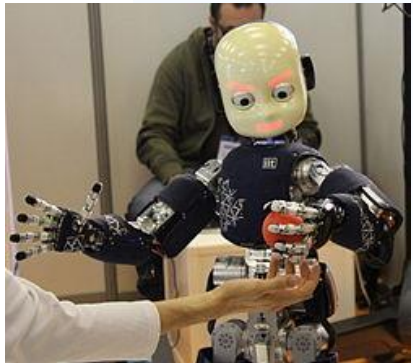
The screenshot displays the NotebookLM interface. On the left, a sidebar shows the notebook title 'NotebookLM' with an 'EXPERIMENTAL' tag, a 'Sources' section with a plus icon, and a list of sources including 'Physical and Social H...' with a checkmark. Below the sidebar is a video thumbnail of the iCub humanoid robot. The main content area is titled 'iCub' and features a 'Settings' gear icon, a 'Share' icon, and a speaker icon. The notebook content includes a 'Notebook guide' section with links for 'FAQ', 'Study Guide', 'Table of Contents', 'Timeline', and 'Briefing Doc'. A 'Summary' section follows, containing a paragraph of text. To the right, an 'Audio Overview' section shows a play button, a progress bar at 00:00 / 12:31, and icons for thumbs up, thumbs down, share, and a menu. Below this is a 'Suggested questions' section with three questions. At the bottom, there is a 'View Chat' button, a '1 source' indicator, a 'Start typing...' input field, a right arrow button, and a 'Notebook guide' link.

NotebookLM EXPERIMENTAL




Sources 


Select all sources 

 Physical and Social H... 






iCub



 Settings  Share 



\* Notebook guide


Help me create





 FAQ  Study Guide  Table of Contents


 Timeline  Briefing Doc

Summary




This transcript from a YouTube video by the MIT CBMM highlights the research of Giorgio Metta, director of the Italian Institute of Technology (IIT), on human-robot interaction. Metta, who is known for his work on the iCub humanoid robot, discusses several areas of research including how robots can interact with humans both physically and socially. He presents experiments that demonstrate the impact of a robot's gaze on human reaction times and attention, the potential of robots for supporting autistic children's development, and the development of technology to measure and predict human movements. Metta then focuses on the development of a new humanoid robot that can interact physically with humans, such as lifting weights, and explores how to optimize robot design for such tasks. He concludes by showcasing how this research is leading to the development of end-to-end learning in robotics, potentially allowing for the automation of complex tasks.



Audio Overview 

iCub    

 00:00 / 12:31

Suggested questions

-  What are the primary research areas and findings regarding physical and social interactions between humans and the iCub humanoid robot?
-  How has the development of the iCub, its sensors, and software contributed to understanding and designing human-robot interactions?
-  What are the potential implications of the research for applications in healthcare, industry, and education, particularly for individuals with autism spectrum disorder?

 View Chat 1 source Start typing...  \* Notebook guide

# Today's agenda

- What is AI? AI agent?
- “Hire” an AI agent
- Machine Learning Pipeline
  - Evaluation
- Issues and appropriate use of AI

# Learning from data

Dear Sir.  
First, I must solicit your confidence in this transaction, this is by virtue of its nature as being utterly confidential and top secret. ...

**SPAM**



**2**

825 sqft

**\$62k**

Ok, I know this is blatantly OT but I'm beginning to go insane. Had an old Dell Dimension XPS sitting in the corner and decided to put it to use, I know it was working pre being stuck in the corner, but when I plugged it in, hit the power nothing happened.

**NOT SPAM**



**1**

1073 sqft

**\$91k**

Set up a goal through data


Learn a model (sometimes blackbox) to map from input to labels/target



# Machine learning basics

Data

Hello Sir ... → SPAM

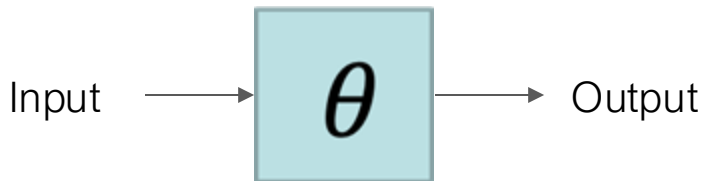
 → 2

Evaluation

Accuracy

= # correct / # data points

Model



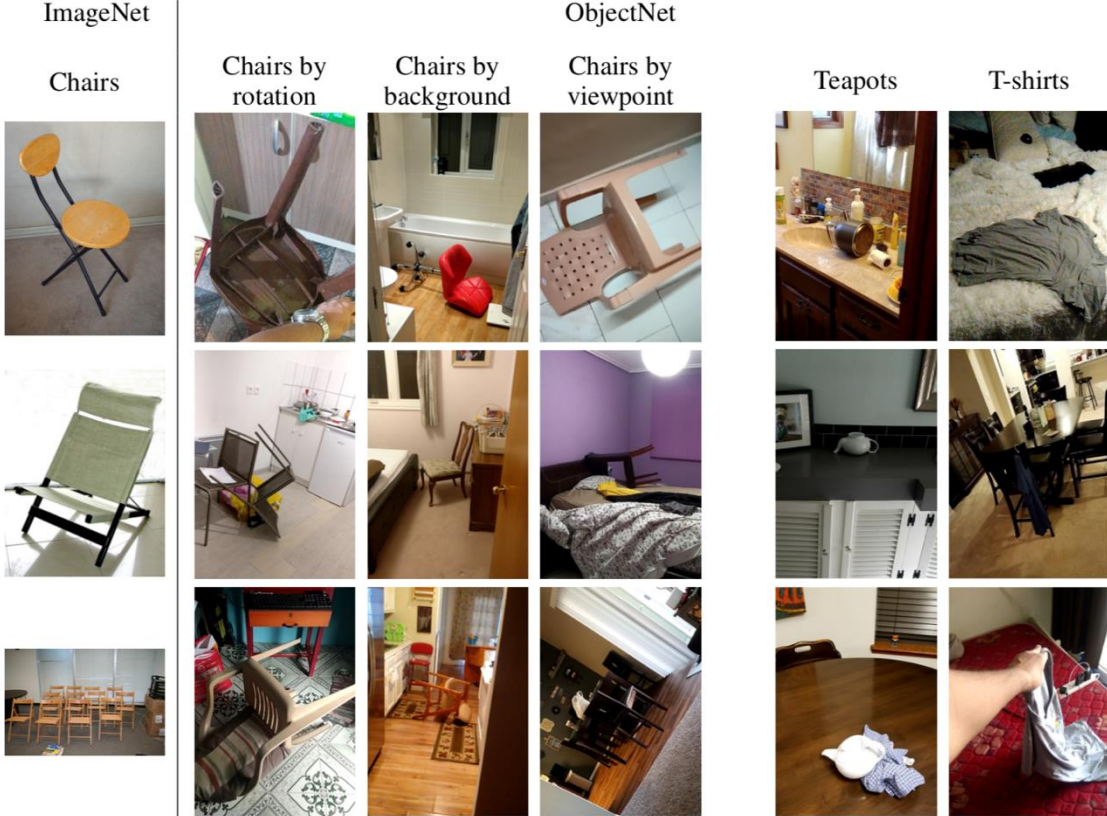
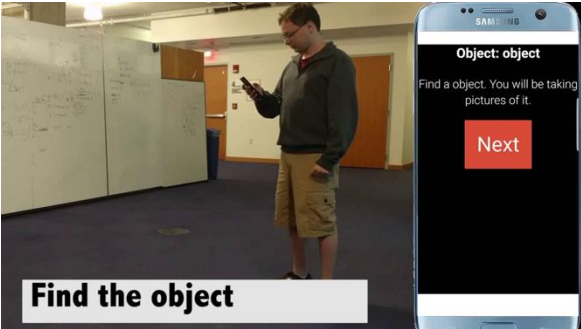
Learning

Learning rules to update  $\theta$

P(input, output), probability table

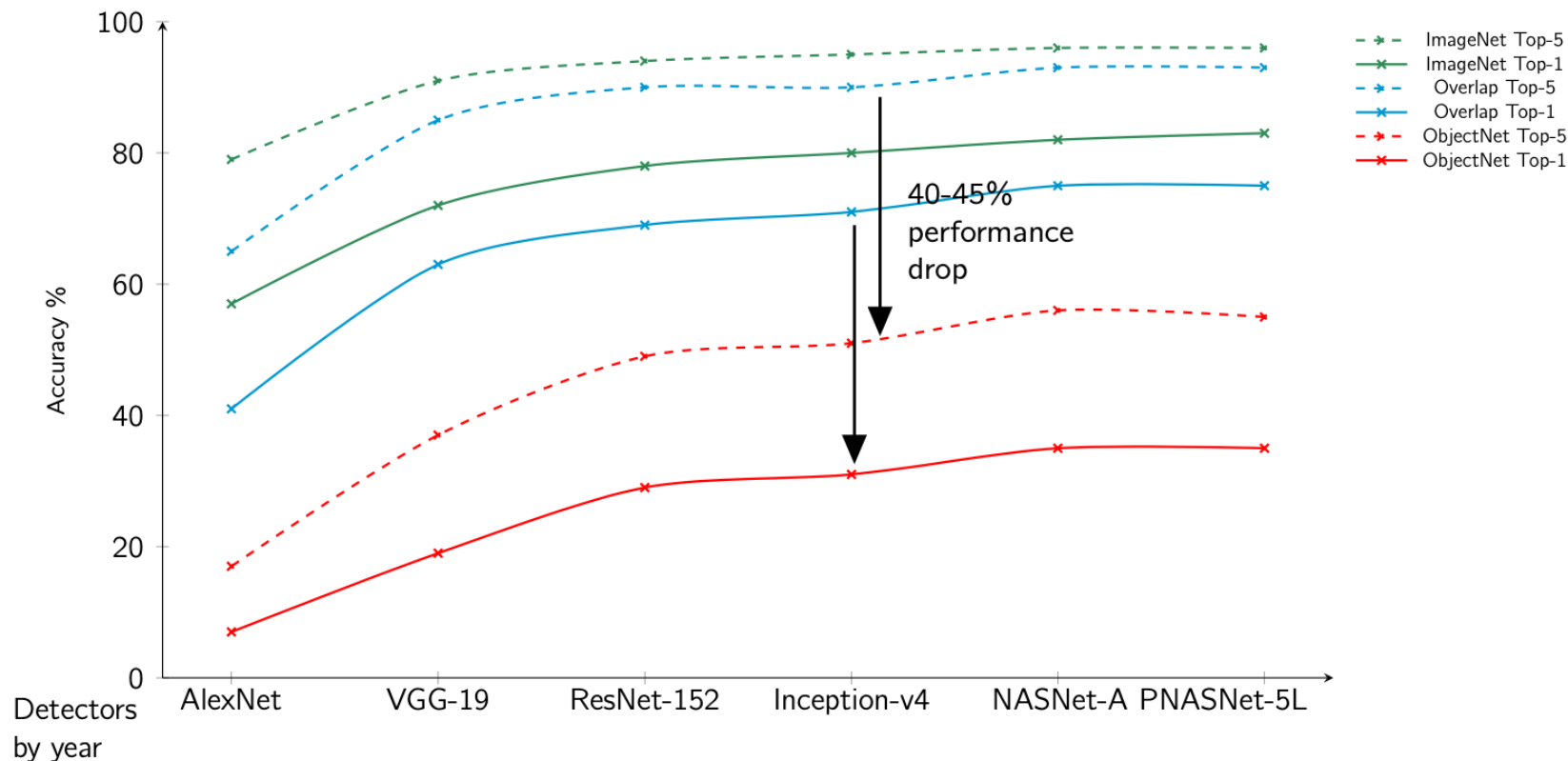
# Dataset vs. real-world setting

- ObjectNet  
(<https://objectnet.dev/>)



# Overfitting/biasing toward datasets

Thinking about their evaluation when reading a paper



# Today's agenda

- What is AI? AI agent?
- “Hire” an AI agent
- Machine Learning Pipeline
  - Evaluation
- Issues and appropriate use of AI

# Issues: AI can make mistakes    double check it

**Beta** GPT mentions ×  
Type @ to mention a GPT and add it directly into your conversation

 Message ChatGPT

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.

Enter a prompt here



Gemini may display inaccurate info, including about people, so double-check its responses. [Your privacy & Gemini Apps](#)

# Issues: Hallucination, Factuality



Please give me five representative journal papers about laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery.

- Project proposal

- We found some proposals refer to non-existing papers as resources to explore



Sure, here are five representative journal papers about laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery:

1. "Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy: An Analysis on 114,005 Cases of United States Series" by Wei Jiang, Weidong Wang, and Weizhong Yang, published in Journal of Laparoendoscopic & Advanced Surgical Techniques in 2018.
2. "Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy: A Retrospective Review of 1000 Cases" by A. Adibelli, M. Kucuk, and F. Dirican, published in Journal of Laparoendoscopic & Advanced Surgical Techniques in 2016.
3. "Safety and feasibility of outpatient laparoscopic cholecystectomy" by C. B. Donohue, J. M. Mullen, and D. J. McAneny, published in Surgery in 2016.
4. "Laparoscopic cholecystectomy: a systematic review" by R. Keus, L. Gooszen, and H. van Laarhoven, published in the Annals of Surgery in 2006.

Wrong authors, journal, and year!

No such papers!

# Issues: Conference AI policy

## ● ICML 2023 LLM Policy

### Clarification on Large Language Model Policy LLM

We (Program Chairs) have included the following statement in the Call for Papers for ICML represented by 2023:

*Papers that include text generated from a large-scale language model (LLM) such as ChatGPT are prohibited unless the produced text is presented as a part of the paper's experimental analysis.*

TLDR:

- The Large Language Model (LLM) policy for ICML 2023 prohibits text produced entirely by LLMs (i.e., "generated"). This does not prohibit authors from using LLMs for editing or polishing author-written text.
- The LLM policy is largely predicated on the principle of being conservative with respect to guarding against potential issues of using LLMs, including plagiarism.
- The LLM policy applies to ICML 2023. We expect this policy may evolve in future conferences as we understand LLMs and their impacts on scientific publishing better.

## ● ACM Policy

### If I use generative AI software tools, under what conditions must I disclose their use in my Work?

Today's generative AI software tools perform different tasks and it is reasonable to expect that their use and use cases will expand and become more robust over time. Whether disclosure in your published AC Work is necessary depends on how you utilize these tools. The following guidelines should be followed when determining whether and to what extent disclosure must be provided in your Work.

### Can a generative AI tool be listed as an author?

No, generative AI software tools cannot be listed as authors on ACM Works under any conditions.

## ● ACM CHI guideline

### TL;DR:

- All authors must have made substantial intellectual contributions to the paper, be aware that the manuscript has been submitted, and are held responsible and accountable for the work.
- All authors must be human beings and identified via PCS at the time of submission.
  - Pseudonyms are permitted, as is authorship after death, with permission of next of kin.
  - AI tools, communities, and non-humans (e.g., landscapes, animals) cannot be listed as authors, but can appear in the acknowledgements.
  - Adding or removing authors once the review process begins is prohibited.
- The use of generative AI tools (such as ChatGPT) is permitted, but all authors are responsible for the content created by these tools, and the use of the tools must be disclosed.
  - Authors are responsible for plagiarism, misrepresentation, fabrication or falsification of content and/or references by AI tools, and could be sanctioned with penalties, such as a publication ban.
  - AI tools may be safely used to copy-edit author-generated content, but caution is advised in using them for generating content.

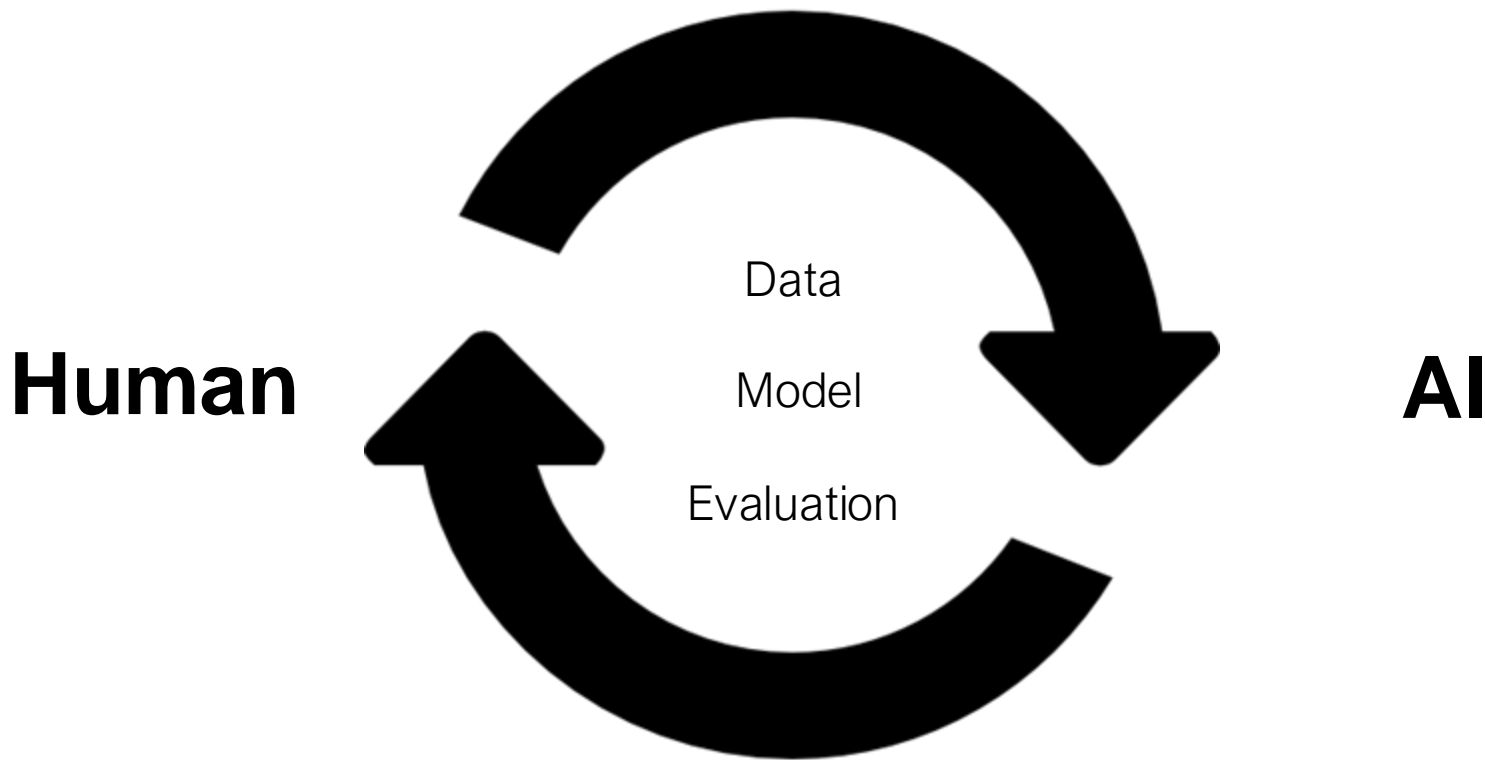
# Issues: Copyright, Ownership

- Guided provided by the U.S. Copyright Office

“ If a work's traditional elements of authorship were produced by a machine, the work lacks human authorship and the Office will not register it. For example, when an AI technology receives solely a prompt from a human and produces complex written, visual, or musical works in response, the “traditional elements of authorship” are determined and executed by the technology—not the human user. Based on the Office's understanding of the generative AI technologies currently available, users do not exercise ultimate creative control over how such systems interpret prompts and generate material. Instead, **these prompts function more like instructions to a commissioned artist**—they identify what the prompter wishes to have depicted, but the machine determines how those instructions are implemented in its output. For example, if a user instructs a text-generating technology to “write a poem about copyright law in the style of William Shakespeare,” she can expect the system to generate text that is recognizable as a poem, mentions copyright, and resembles Shakespeare's style. But the technology will decide the rhyming pattern, the words in each line, and the structure of the text. When an AI technology determines the expressive elements of its output, the generated material is not the product of human authorship. As a result, that material is not protected by copyright and must be disclaimed in a registration application. ”



# A human-AI loop (now/past)



# Summary: Coworking with AI (more than one AI)

## Learn it

Understand how it work

## Use it

Learn what it is **good** at  
and **bad** at

## Cowork

## with it

Achieve your goal better

