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**Regional and dynamical effects of the "digitalization" phenomenon under an mAIcroscope based on Google Trends data - ABSTRACT**

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History/context: The department of computer science (focusing on AI) presented already 2 papers (2025) with the same methodology[[1]](#footnote-1). A third one could be evaluated as a less innovative approach, but on the other hand, even this context free process demonstrates the real potential of the non-LLM-based AI (c.f. footnote[7]).

Aims and methodology: Here and now, the first Panel (digital transformation) should be focused. The authors have following basic hypothesis: each country (10+) and/or each year (2004-2025) could be evaluated as the same. It means that each country/year could lead to the same **digitalization-index**. The own anti-discrimination-based similarity analysis[[2]](#footnote-2), makes possible to detect optimized models (staircase-functions) in order to derive which countries/years have a higher/lower **digitalization-index** (let alone: which countries/years are norm-like or not-evaluable based on the available dataset). The benchmarks are subjective weighted scoring models. AI need qualitative and quasi unlimited data. Google Trends can be seen as one of the sources capable of covering these expectations. Google Trends data have regional and time-series-oriented dimensions. Parallel, the Conference[[3]](#footnote-3) and especially the organizers[[4]](#footnote-4) are a kind of region-oriented challenge. The focus of the Conference[[5]](#footnote-5) highlights the importance of the comparative approaches. These parameters are familiar to the historical pre-conditions. The Conference has 7 panels[[6]](#footnote-6). Each of them could be covered by the objectivity-oriented methodology being used before in Hungary.

Targeted groups/Utility - Results: Moody’s, Fitch Ratings and other think-tanks create e.g. country-ranking-solutions based on subjective steps, weights, parameters. There is however the appropriate online analytical tool[[7]](#footnote-7), which is capable of delivering in general acceptable similarities between objects. **These objective similarities make possible to avoid double standards and other forms of subjective distortions in the economics and/or in the social challenges.** Count of words < 350

1. (c.f. see Taylor-Swift: <https://miau.my-x.hu/miau2009/index.php3?x=e0&string=taylor> / see IT-security <https://miau.my-x.hu/miau2009/index.php3?x=e0&string=III20>) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. (c.f. <https://miau.my-x.hu/miau/196/My-X%20Team_A5%20fuzet_EN_jav.pdf>) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. (c.f. 13TH IIMS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, 2025 - <http://iimsconference.com/Conference/13th-iims-international-conference-2025>) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. (DE, IN, LA, LK, VN, MY, KH, BD, NZ + HU as guest) 🡨Google Trends codes for regions [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. (c.f. Influence of Technology, Governance and Culture in Building Societies: **Global Experiences**) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. (Panel A: Digital Transformation in Socio-Economic Development / Panel B: Advancement of Technology in Building Human Capital / Panel C: Management Skills in Business Development, Particular Reference to MSME / Panel D: Good Governance – A Prerequisite for Social Balancing / Panel E: Cultural Diversity in Social Development / Panel F: Technological Innovations in Health Care and Environmental Management / Panel G: Responsible Management Practices & Sustainable Society) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. (e.g. component-based object comparison for objectivity - <https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/index_en.php3>) - LLM-solutions (nowadays called as AI-solutions) are not capable of creating objectivity-oriented models, because the corpus (written sources) behind the complex learning processes are irrational, corrupt – as the human thinking in general. LLMs are only a part of AI. Numeric input-output processes are more robust especially they have own QA-layers… [↑](#footnote-ref-7)