

Editorial

Our current society is very different from that experienced by previous generations, even as recently as 10 years ago technology and development trends were quite different. Today it is easy for the majority of the population to carry in their pockets an electronic device with high computing power, a digital camera, continuously connected, and with a variety of sensors. Smartphones have found their niche in our culture, beyond that of personal computers and the extinct PDAs. They exist because of the market, but also because of the technological availability and the high reduction in costs that allowed their massification.

They are not the only digital devices with these characteristics, but they are the most commercialized. And thanks to the existence of all of them, together with the Internet, sensor networks, drones, and service robots, among others, the amount of data available for behavioral and trend analysis has increased, which, together with storage clouds and specialized data processing servers, has boosted more than ever the use of machine learning, and its best-known child, deep learning, in the development of personalized services at industrial, medical, commercial and even educational levels.

Professionals of this new generation have a major challenge, particularly important in developing countries, and that is to capitalize on these technologies to drive the country's economic development. While the economic gap between developed and undeveloped countries is wider than ever, the experience of many countries shows that technology is the key to reducing these inequalities, hand in hand with intelligent and strategic government support and policy.

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