

Self Driving Cars The Next Revolution Kpmg

Self-Driving Cars The New Way Forward Twenty-First Century Books™

Fully automated or autonomous vehicles (AVs) hold great promise for the future of transportation, with Google and other auto manufacturers intending on introducing self-driving cars to the public by 2020. New automation functionalities will produce dramatic transportation system changes, across safety, mobility, travel behavior, and the built environment. This work's results indicate that AVs may save the U.S. economy up to \$37.7 billion from safety, mobility and parking improvements at the 10% market penetration level (in terms of system-wide vehicle-miles traveled [VMT]), and up to \$447.1 billion with 90% market penetration. With only 10% market share, over 1,000 lives could be saved annually. However, realizing these potential benefits while avoiding pitfalls requires overcoming significant barriers including AV costs, liability, security, privacy, and missing research. Additionally, once fully self-driving vehicles can safely and legally drive unoccupied, a new personal travel transportation mode looks set to arrive. This new mode is the shared automated vehicle (SAV), combining on-demand service features with self-driving capabilities. This work simulates a fleet of SAVs operating within Austin, Texas, first using an idealized grid-based representation, and next using Austin's actual transportation network and travel demand flows. This second model incorporates dynamic ride-sharing (DRS), allowing two or more travelers with similar origins, destinations and departure times to share a ride. Model results indicate that each SAV could replace around 10 conventionally-owned household vehicles while serving over 56,000 person-trips. SAVs' ability to relocate unoccupied between serving one traveler and the next may cause an increase of 7-10% more travel; however, DRS can result in reduced overall VMT, given enough SAV-using travelers willing to ride-share. Furthermore, using DRS results in overall lower wait and service times for travelers, particularly from pooling rides during peak demand. SAVs should produce favorable emissions outcomes, with an estimated 16% less energy use and 48% lower volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, per person-trip compared to conventional vehicles. Finally, assuming SAVs cost \$70,000 each, an SAV fleet in Austin could provide a 19% return on investment, when charging \$1 per trip-mile served. In summary, this new paradigm holds much promise that technological advances may soon realized.

Examines the progress in self-driving cars, looks at the science behind them, and discusses how they will shape our world in the future--

Since the automobile first rolled off the assembly line in River Rouge, Michigan, cars in America have offered independence, mobility, and adventure. Now, profound changes are coming to our roads. Technological advancements are progressing at a rapid pace and fully self-driving cars will be here sooner than we think. We are facing an opportunity to expand the options for transportation by car while also making it smarter and safer. Technological challenges remain, but

perhaps the greatest hurdle to the deployment of these vehicles may be a regulatory environment, a patchwork of state and Federal laws unable to keep pace with these evolving technologies. Everything from driver assist functions like lane departure warnings to completely autonomous vehicles will transform transportation and mobility, profoundly affecting safety issues that have confronted society since the invention of the car. In 2014, 32,675 Americans lost their lives due to car accidents. More than 90 percent of these tragedies are linked to human error, driver choices, intoxication, and distraction. Automated vehicles have the potential to reduce that number dramatically. Unlike human drivers, automated vehicles don't get tired, drunk, or distracted. In addition to helping reduce accidents on American roads, autonomous vehicles promise to improve the quality of life for older Americans and members of the disabled community.

?Technology influences the car user demand change for the Auto Industry
The growth of organized car rental industry is continuously growing with support of technology. The car customers in the present era are using mobile apps to book a cab at anytime and from any place in urban areas. The pricing strategy of cab operators had been positively influencing customers to book a cab instead of traditional mode of transportation like autos and local buses etc. Like most of the industries the car rental industry had underwent lot of transformation with internet technology. The consumers are able to access book cabs at competitive prices because of tough competition among the organized cab operators. In this regard the present paper briefs about the behavior of consumers while booking cabs. The variables like coupon redemption, innovativeness and price consciousness.

1. Quality > Affordability
Quality can, of course, mean different things to different people and different markets. It's important for auto brands to dig further into this and find out what aspects (security, aesthetics, reliability) are most important for their target audience. For example, 'Innovative products or services' in auto brands than those in other countries. Brands must do their research to ensure the product they're producing meets the quality standards in the regions and communities they're targeting. There's more to a car than getting from A to B.
2. Sustainability and renewables
Sustainability was not particularly popular, although many people globally named renewable energy as one of the biggest transformative technologies of the next year. This presents an interesting contradiction - while many think renewable energy will change the world in the next year, few of us are prioritizing sustainability when it comes to choosing auto brands. This could be because vehicles that don't harm the environment are very much still in the minority, and could be seen as too expensive or not practically viable for consumers. As climate change protests grow in number and size, it seems like the time is now for auto brands to move on this point.
3. The importance of friendly customer service
Globally, friendly customer service was an important attribute, with 10% of people choosing it as the most important attribute for an auto brand. When we looked at social data, negative conversation

focussed mainly on people's experiences when cars go wrong - dealerships, warranties, fixing things and things not working were big topics of discussion. Clearly, when people are shopping for a vehicle, or when things go wrong with the vehicle they have, there's an opportunity to garner favor with customers with warm interactions.⁴ Non-manual driven auto car invention We were keen to find out what consumers thought of the prospect of self-driving cars as we head into 2020. While many clearly think they're a way off, we found that 9% of consumers globally think self-driving cars will be the most transformative tech of 2020. Meanwhile, of all the transformative tech we studied, self-driving cars are the third most hyped tech we studied on social. Looking at responses by country, those in the US were most likely of all the countries to vote for self-driving cars, while responses from Spain were least likely of all the countries likely to choose this option.⁵ The innovative behavior of consumers helps to download mobile apps and further motivates car users to redeem coupons. Clearly, consumers are getting more interested in sustainability in the auto industry, even if they don't currently value it over affordability and quality. The consumers who are price conscious are likely to redeem coupons while booking cabs. The innovative consumers are interested to adopt for new technology like use apps for booking cabs and other services.

Self-driving cars mark the next great shift in mass transportation. Learn about early attempts at self-driving technology, the benefits of driverless cars, controversies surrounding the new technology, innovations that make self-driving cars possible, and the industry's major players. This emerging "disruptive" technology has its roots in the work of engineers and futurists dating back decades. Author Michael Fallon traces how the software and hardware for self-driving vehicles developed through the years, including major milestones, notable misfires, and efforts from the public and private sectors. He also spotlights recent breakthroughs that have made self-driving vehicles viable on a mass scale, along with the public debate that these breakthroughs have created.

Alex Davies tells the dramatic, colorful story of the quest to develop driverless cars—and the fierce competition between Google, Uber, and other companies in a race to revolutionize our lives. The self-driving car has been one of the most vaunted technological breakthroughs of recent years. But early promises that these autonomous vehicles would soon be on the roads have proven premature. Alex Davies follows the twists and turns of this story from its origins to today. The story starts with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which was charged with developing a land-based equivalent to the drone, a vehicle that could operate in war zones without risking human lives. DARPA issued a series of three “Grand Challenges” that attracted visionaries, many of them students and amateurs, who took the technology from Jetsons-style fantasy to near-reality. The young stars of the Challenges soon connected with Silicon Valley giants Google and Uber, intent on delivering a new way of driving to the civilian world. Soon the automakers joined the quest, some on their own, others

in partnership with the tech titans. But as road testing progressed, it became clear that the challenges of driving a car without human assistance were more formidable than anticipated. Davies profiles the industry's key players from the early enthusiasm of the DARPA days to their growing awareness that while this spin on artificial intelligence isn't yet ready for rush-hour traffic, driverless cars are poised to remake how the world moves. *Driven* explores this exciting quest to transform transportation and change our lives.

The robot population is rising on Earth and other planets. (Mars is inhabited entirely by robots.) As robots slip into more domains of human life--from the operating room to the bedroom--they take on our morally important tasks and decisions, as well as create new risks from psychological to physical. This makes it all the more urgent to study their ethical, legal, and policy impacts. To help the robotics industry and broader society, we need to not only press ahead on a wide range of issues, but also identify new ones emerging as quickly as the field is evolving. For instance, where military robots had received much attention in the past (and are still controversial today), this volume looks toward autonomous cars here as an important case study that cuts across diverse issues, from liability to psychology to trust and more. And because robotics feeds into and is fed by AI, the Internet of Things, and other cognate fields, robot ethics must also reach into those domains, too. Expanding these discussions also means listening to new voices; robot ethics is no longer the concern of a handful of scholars. Experts from different academic disciplines and geographical areas are now playing vital roles in shaping ethical, legal, and policy discussions worldwide. So, for a more complete study, the editors of this volume look beyond the usual suspects for the latest thinking. Many of the views as represented in this cutting-edge volume are provocative--but also what we need to push forward in unfamiliar territory.

Once a feature from science-fiction movies and books, self-driving cars are now a reality on public roads throughout the United States. I argue that until extensive data and research on self-driving cars is made available to the public, a flexible, place-based framework should drive local development of autonomous vehicles. Through existing literature, I highlight how autonomous vehicles will create different benefits and costs in safety, energy use/emissions, employment, congestion, and the built environment. However, variation in spatial patterns will lead to different outcomes with self-driving cars across urban, suburban, and rural areas in the United States. I created a flexible local policy framework to analyze case studies in King County, Washington through demographic, geographic, and transportation data. These case studies are representative of urban, suburban, and rural areas throughout the county. Furthermore, I conclude that spatial variability in each community will influence how policy and planning shape the path for autonomous vehicle development. Through analyzing the fundamental differences between demographics, geography, and transportation behaviors in each study area, I conclude that local policymakers and planners should account for spatial variability when crafting tools to manage autonomous vehicle development in each neighborhood.

"2030 The Driverless World" is a business book, with a time traveler narrative about how to get from 2017 to the Driverless World of 2030 where human drivers share the road with autonomous vehicles, and jay-walking pedestrians. "Sudha takes us with her on a ride to the not so distant future of 2030 where auto AI is the new normal. Tapping

her expertise in cognitive IoT, Sudha shares how driverless cars will communicate both with us and with our smart city infrastructure, providing the GPS for the transformation of passenger vehicles, semi trucks, and urban mobility." - Ken Herron CMO Unified Inbox LLC. The author shares a vision of the Driverless World and walks us through the business opportunity, risks, regulations and the many transformations of businesses that are needed to get us from 2017 to 2030 and beyond. Imagine if the road could tell the car if it was icy, traffic lights and parking spots signaled the cars and the wearables on humans told the car about their health, emotions and entertainment needs. The author boldly predicts that this will be an iteration in the next 10-15 years that will create innovations and disruptions of several industries, giving an opportunity for entrepreneurs and innovators to create new businesses, to find new uses of autonomous vehicles, re-imagine transportation, land re-use and urban mobility. As you flip the pages of this book, you step into a world of inspiration into the autonomous driving world of 2030. We will look at the impact on our jobs, cities, and mobility. We will learn how the nuances of human communication on the road were translated into technology by 2030, thereby creating many Cognitive IoT devices impacting cities, transportation, and urban mobility. We will take an in-depth look at the transformation of Automotive, Transportation, and Cities. We will talk about regulation and governance and how cities and countries adopted to the car AI's technology to ask for data and algorithmic governance of self-driving cars. A chapter will focus on what the self-driving car sees to help us understand the Technology behind these autonomous vehicles. Finally, look ahead to how we can get to a fully autonomous driving world. "The future Sudha Jamthe reveals in this book about cars as moral machines challenges our assumptions of what is a human-only domain as we create machines that learn their environment, respond to our emotions and reflect empathy. The future is now, and the legacy we leave for future generations is worth the careful consideration of our decisions made today." - Tamara McCleary, Global Technology Influencer, and CEO, Thulium.co

The country's leading transport expert describes how the driverless vehicle revolution will transform highways, cities, workplaces and laws not just here, but across the globe. Our time at the wheel is done. Driving will become illegal, as human drivers will be demonstrably more dangerous than cars that pilot themselves. Is this an impossible future, or a revolution just around the corner? Sam Schwartz, America's most celebrated transportation guru, describes in this book the revolution in self-driving cars. The ramifications will be dramatic, and the transition will be far from seamless. It will overturn the job market for the one in seven Americans who work in the trucking industry. It will cause us to grapple with new ethical dilemmas-if a car will hit a person or a building, endangering the lives of its passengers, who will decide what it does? It will further erode our privacy, since the vehicle can relay our location at any moment. And, like every other computer-controlled device, it can be vulnerable to hacking. Right now, every major car maker here and abroad is working on bringing autonomous vehicles to consumers. The fleets are getting ready to roll and nothing will ever be the same, and this book shows us what the future has in store.

This book aims to teach the core concepts that make Self-driving vehicles (SDVs) possible. It is aimed at people who want to get their teeth into self-driving vehicle technology, by providing genuine technical insights where other books just skim the

surface. The book tackles everything from sensors and perception to functional safety and cybersecurity. It also passes on some practical know-how and discusses concrete SDV applications, along with a discussion of where this technology is heading. It will serve as a good starting point for software developers or professional engineers who are eager to pursue a career in this exciting field and want to learn more about the basics of SDV algorithms. Likewise, academic researchers, technology enthusiasts, and journalists will also find the book useful. Key Features: Offers a comprehensive technological walk-through of what really matters in SDV development: from hardware, software, to functional safety and cybersecurity Written by an active practitioner with extensive experience in series development and research in the fields of Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) and Autonomous Driving Covers theoretical fundamentals of state-of-the-art SLAM, multi-sensor data fusion, and other SDV algorithms. Includes practical information and hands-on material with Robot Operating System (ROS) and Open Source Car Control (OSCC). Provides an overview of the strategies, trends, and applications which companies are pursuing in this field at present as well as other technical insights from the industry.

A practical guide to learning visual perception for self-driving cars for computer vision and autonomous system engineers Key Features Explore the building blocks of the visual perception system in self-driving cars Identify objects and lanes to define the boundary of driving surfaces using open-source tools like OpenCV and Python Improve the object detection and classification capabilities of systems with the help of neural networks Book Description The visual perception capabilities of a self-driving car are powered by computer vision. The work relating to self-driving cars can be broadly classified into three components - robotics, computer vision, and machine learning. This book provides existing computer vision engineers and developers with the unique opportunity to be associated with this booming field. You will learn about computer vision, deep learning, and depth perception applied to driverless cars. The book provides a structured and thorough introduction, as making a real self-driving car is a huge cross-functional effort. As you progress, you will cover relevant cases with working code, before going on to understand how to use OpenCV, TensorFlow and Keras to analyze video streaming from car cameras. Later, you will learn how to interpret and make the most of lidars (light detection and ranging) to identify obstacles and localize your position. You'll even be able to tackle core challenges in self-driving cars such as finding lanes, detecting pedestrian and crossing lights, performing semantic segmentation, and writing a PID controller. By the end of this book, you'll be equipped with the skills you need to write code for a self-driving car running in a driverless car simulator, and be able to tackle various challenges faced by autonomous car engineers. What you will learn Understand how to perform camera calibration Become well-versed with how lane detection works in self-driving cars using OpenCV Explore behavioral cloning by self-driving in a video-game simulator Get to grips with using lidars Discover how to configure the controls for autonomous vehicles Use object detection and semantic segmentation to locate lanes, cars, and pedestrians Write a PID controller to control a self-driving car running in a simulator Who this book is for This book is for software engineers who are interested in learning about technologies that drive the autonomous car revolution. Although basic knowledge of computer vision and Python programming is required, prior knowledge of advanced deep learning and how

to use sensors (lidar) is not needed.

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3. The importance of friendly customer serviceGlobally, friendly customer service was an important attribute, with 10% of people choosing it as the most important attribute for an auto brand. When we looked at social data, negative conversation focussed mainly on people's experiences when cars go wrong - dealerships, warranties, fixing things and things not working were big topics of discussion. Clearly, when people are shopping for a vehicle, or when things go wrong with the vehicle they have, there's an opportunity to garner favor with customers with warm interactions.
4. Non-manual driven auto car inventionWe were keen to find out what consumers thought of the prospect of self-driving cars as we head into 2020. While many clearly think they're a way off, we found that 9% of consumers globally think self-driving cars will be the most transformative tech of 2020. Meanwhile, of all the transformative tech we studied, self-driving cars are the third most hyped tech we studied on social. Looking at responses by country, those in the US were most likely of all the countries to vote for self-driving cars, while responses from Spain were least likely of all the countries likely to choose this option.
5. The innovative behavior of consumers helps to download mobile apps and further motivates car users to redeem coupons

Based on their systems expertise and their state-of-the-art research, the authors of this outstanding book explore practical and forward-thinking aspects about the emergence of driverless self-driving cars. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning are

explored as a key to breakthroughs for self-driving car high-tech innovations. In addition, the authors cover the business, economic, and societal considerations about these autonomous vehicles. This duo has combined their key talents into a vital book packed with new insights and transformational ideas.

The technology and engineering behind autonomous driving is advancing at pace. This book presents the latest technical advances and the economic, environmental and social impact driverless cars will have on individuals and the automotive industry.

"Learn all about the history of self-driving cars and find out how this exciting new technology could change the world"--Provided by publisher.

This is a ground breaking book by industry thought leader and global AI expert, Dr. Lance Eliot, and is based on his popular AI Insider series and podcasts. This fascinating book provides next wave advances for the advent of AI self-driving driverless cars. Included too are keen insights about the practical application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machines Learning (ML).

Cars have come a long way thanks to technology, from Model T cars to cars that drive themselves. In Self-Driving Cars in the Disruptors in Tech series, readers will discover how autonomous driving technology has and continues to disrupt industries from car manufacturers to city infrastructures. Series includes a table of contents, tech-forward sidebars, a timeline, glossary, index, and author biography.

Top expert Dr. Lance B. Eliot provides the latest new insights about AI Autonomous Vehicles (AV) that are emerging as driverless self-driving cars and are progressively appearing on our roadways and byways. Vital issues he addresses include present and future technological advances, societal readiness, business aspects, economic considerations, and other ramifications about how this disruptive innovation will transform the world. Referred to as the "AI Insider" and currently serving as the Executive Director of the Cybernetic Self-Driving Car Institute for Techbrium Inc., he provides a no-holds-barred analysis of how Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are both a strength and a potential weakness in the effort toward developing true SAE Level 5 self-driving cars.

Most people spend a lot of time driving. But what if they could simply choose a destination and relax, not needing to pay attention to speed limits, traffic, or other worries on the road? Some of today's most forward-thinking engineers are working to make this idea a reality with self-driving cars. Readers will learn all about the technology behind these technological marvels and find out how self-driving cars could become the next big thing in transportation.

A self-driving car, also known as an autonomous vehicle (AV or auto), driverless car, or robo-car is a vehicle that is capable of sensing its environment and moving safely with little or no human input. Self-driving cars have become a popular subject of discussion these days, and for good reason: driverless cars might just bring about the biggest societal revolution since, well, the industrial revolution, and it appears that everyone's getting in on it. Driverless cars stand to solve all sorts of problems, like traffic delays and traffic collisions caused by driver error, but it doesn't stop there: autonomous vehicles will bring to market all sorts of new and exciting applications for a variety of industries, like shipping, transportation, and emergency transportation. This book explores the dynamics

that are being conjured up today in the self-driving ecosystem to gain a competitive edge. While incumbents re-brand themselves as mobility companies to be market-relevant, new entrants find differentiated revenue channels in industries awaiting disruption. Scroll up and click buy now.

When human drivers let intelligent software take the wheel: the beginning of a new era in personal mobility. “Smart, wide-ranging, [and] nontechnical.” —Los Angeles Times “Anyone who wants to understand what's coming must read this fascinating book.” —Martin Ford, New York Times bestselling author of Rise of the Robots In the year 2014, Google fired a shot heard all the way to Detroit. Google's newest driverless car had no steering wheel and no brakes. The message was clear: cars of the future will be born fully autonomous, with no human driver needed. In the coming decade, self-driving cars will hit the streets, rearranging established industries and reshaping cities, giving us new choices in where we live and how we work and play. In this book, Hod Lipson and Melba Kurman offer readers insight into the risks and benefits of driverless cars and a lucid and engaging explanation of the enabling technology. Recent advances in software and robotics are toppling long-standing technological barriers that for decades have confined self-driving cars to the realm of fantasy. A new kind of artificial intelligence software called deep learning gives cars rapid and accurate visual perception. Human drivers can relax and take their eyes off the road. When human drivers let intelligent software take the wheel, driverless cars will offer billions of people all over the world a safer, cleaner, and more convenient mode of transportation. Although the technology is nearly ready, car companies and policy makers may not be. The authors make a compelling case for why government, industry, and consumers need to work together to make the development of driverless cars our society's next “Apollo moment.”

Once considered a possibility of the distant future, the technology for self-driving vehicles may soon be fully realized and widely available. In this timely resource, young readers will discover how self-driving cars work, how they move safely about the road, and how these amazing innovations have evolved from the automobile as we know it.

This ground-breaking and insider look at cybernetic self-driving cars provides a state-of-the-art exploration of how advances in AI and machine learning are enabling the advent of self-driving cars.

Driverless cars are the future. That is what the tech giants, the auto industry and even the government want us to think. Almost daily there are media stories about how we will soon all be able to rip up our driving licences, sit in the back seat and let the car take us around. But is this really going to happen? Christian Wolmar has dug behind the hype and found a very different story. We are nowhere near this driverless utopia. Indeed it may prove to be impossible to reach. And even if it were achievable, does anyone want it? Far from reducing traffic and pollution, millions of zombie cars on the roads would make them worse. Wolmar looks at the technical and other difficulties that make this driverless future a very

uncertain proposition. He finds that it is the tech companies and the auto manufacturers who are desperate to get us out of the driving seat, and argues that far from making the roads safer, driverless cars may well make them more dangerous. This entertaining polemic sets out the many technical, legal and moral problems that obstruct the path to a driverless future, and debunks many of the myths around that future's purported benefits.

Within the next decade, cars are expected to steer, accelerate, brake, and perform all other tasks on their own with no assistance from passengers behind the wheel. But there are many hurdles yet to overcome before completely autonomous vehicles are common. Some of these hurdles involve developing new technology, but others include convincing people that self-driving cars will be safe and reliable.

Self-driving cars don't need a human to guide them. Instead, they have plenty of help in the form of sensors, cameras, and radar! In this fascinating title, engaging text and crisp photos show readers how self-driving cars work, how they developed, and how they are used. Added features such as a diagram, timeline, graph, and pro/con comparison highlight additional information about self-driving cars. Readers will love learning about these vehicles that may one day take over the roads!

Which companies are making driverless cars? When Will Self Driving Cars Are Available: Self Driving Car Technology Driverless Cars Pros And Cons How Do Driverless Cars Work Tech Company Working On Driverless Car Fleet explains the benefits for people of all ages, from kids through seniors, plus the disabled, the working poor, tourists, and other special groups. The book also discusses the economic disruption of major industries as well as potential geopolitical upheavals - all the pieces of the puzzle, and how they fit together.

This book teaches you the different techniques and methodologies associated while implementing deep learning solutions in self-driving cars. You will use real-world examples to implement various neural network architectures to develop your own autonomous and automated vehicle using the Python environment.

Take a look at the vehicle sitting in your driveway. It may be the last one you ever own. With an estimated 33 million fully autonomous cars and taxis projected to hit the road by 2040, an automotive renaissance is soon to be upon us. Personal car ownership currently costs the average medium-sized sedan owner \$9,282 annually. But personal car ownership may soon be a thing of the past. The A.I.-powered machines of the future will be doing the driving for us. Autonomous vehicles will be the most disruptive technology ever deployed by mankind.

Self Driving Cars offer new alternatives to the way we look at driving. From advances in computers, cameras, and technologies; Self Driving cars offer many benefits to drivers and passengers. Correlates with STEM instruction. Includes glossary, websites, and bibliography for further reading. Correlations available on publisher's website.

Once they were the stuff of science fiction, but almost out of nowhere, self-driving cars have become a reality. Experts suggest that driverless cars will appear on our roads within five to twenty years, and Uber has already piloted a self-driving car program in select cities. Driverless cars are undoubtedly cool, but are they safe? Why do we need

self-driving cars? Is it a case of technology creating a need, or will they actually provide a benefit to society? This fascinating and timely volume offers a diverse array of perspectives written by experts on this twenty-first-century subject.

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