

The Long Read

6 October 2026

10

STORIES

3

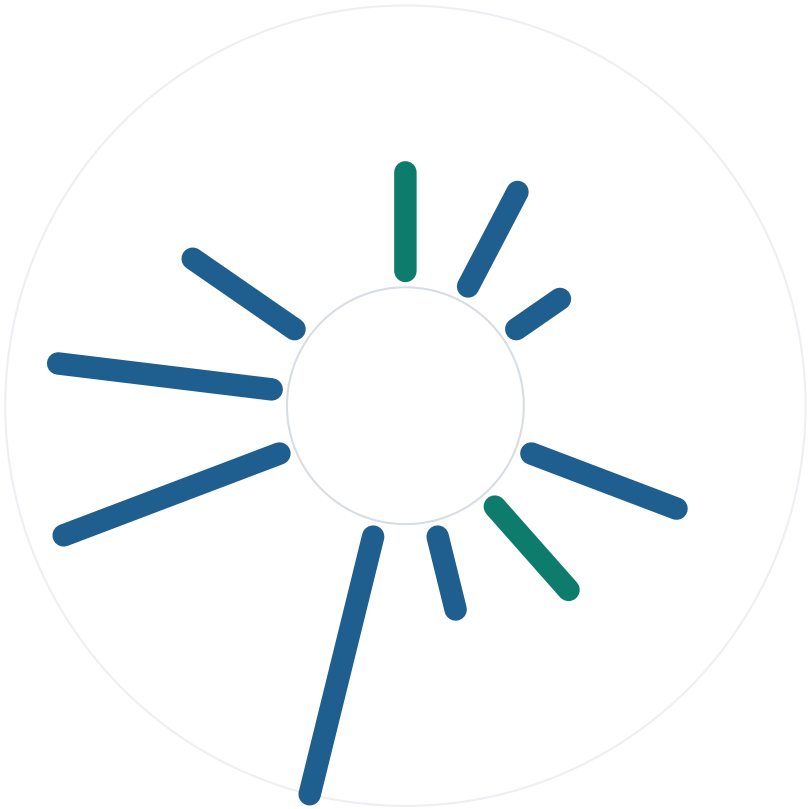
SECTIONS

2695

WORDS

2

HIGH IMPACT



● 2 high impact ● 8 medium impact spoke length = depth of coverage

The full-length companion to the daily New Horizon AI Digest.
Every story in today's email, reported at length · new-horizon.tech/digest

The issue at a glance

10 stories · 2695 words · 3 sections · 1 charted



AI Models & Research 3 stories · 699 words



AI Tools & Ecosystem 4 stories · 1099 words



AI Applications & Industry 3 stories · 897 words



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How to read this. Every story in today's email is reported here at full length, in the same order. Impact is the writer's judgement of whether a story changes what a practitioner should do or believe this week. Charts appear only where the source itself puts comparable numbers side by side; nothing is estimated to fill a gap. Sources are listed in full on the final page.

AI Models & Research

3 stories ● 1 high ● 2 medium

01 **HIGH IMPACT** WIRED

OpenAI's Dots Arrive: Always-On Agents With Their Own Cloud Computer

OpenAI shipped Dots, always-on GPT-6 Astra agents that run tasks proactively across web and connected apps, starting today for ChatGPT Pro subscribers.

Announced Tuesday at DevDay 2026 in San Francisco, Dots are persistent agents rather than single-turn chat: they continuously crawl the web, pull context from connected apps, and learn user preferences over time. They run on OpenAI's GPT-6 Astra model. Users message Dots through ChatGPT, Slack, and Microsoft Teams, with context shared across modes; Pro users can join a waitlist for iMessage and RCS on Android. The rollout begins today for the \$100/month ChatGPT Pro tier, with one Dot per user initially and multiple simultaneous agents expected later.

In demos, a Dot read a user's calendar, saw they were working through dinner, and messaged two GrubHub options with pricing before the user picked one and set an order time. Another demo showed collaborative website launch. For sensitive actions—installing software or changing passwords—Dots require explicit approval, and a Custom Rules tool lets users set boundaries and require direct permission for specific tasks.

Enterprise is a stated focus. CEO Sam Altman announced specialist Dots tuned for accounting, email marketing, and legal analysis, extending the agent-coworker trend into professional workflows. OpenAI positions this against Meta's Muse agent, which recently topped smartphone app download charts after earlier tools like OpenClaw stayed confined to early adopters.

Security caveats are explicit in the source: guardrails exist, but automation still risks unintended data sharing or manipulation by online adversaries. Users should be cautious connecting existing apps, and the model-training setting on an OpenAI account carries over to Dots interactions.

KEY FACTS

MODEL

GPT-6 Astra

CHANNELS

ChatGPT, Slack, Microsoft Teams; iMessage/RCS waitlist for Pro

APPROVAL MODEL

Explicit approval for sensitive actions; Custom Rules tool

LAUNCH TIER

ChatGPT Pro, \$100/month

ENTERPRISE SPECIALISTS

Accounting, email marketing, legal analysis

Builders get a production signal that agent interfaces are moving from request-response to persistent, multi-channel execution with explicit permission boundaries—and that OpenAI is pushing the same stack into enterprise specialist roles.

[Read the original at WIRED](#) →

02

MEDIUM IMPACT

TechCrunch

Reflection Ships Beam: a 501B-Parameter Open Model With 3-4x Less Inference Compute

Reflection AI has released Beam, a 501-billion-parameter open-weight mixture-of-experts model it claims matches Z.ai's GLM-5.2 on advanced reasoning at 3-4x lower inference compute.

Beam is a text-only mixture-of-experts model with 501 billion total parameters and 23 billion active parameters, pretrained on 23.8 trillion tokens with a 1 million token context window. Reflection describes it as trained on high-compute reinforcement learning for reasoning, coding, and agentic tasks. For scale, Z.ai's GLM-5.2 carries roughly 744 billion total parameters with 40 billion active.

Reflection's benchmark claims are unverified. The company says Beam scores on par with GLM-5.2 on advanced reasoning benchmarks and outperforms leading Western open models while using 3-4x less inference compute. It also says Beam outcores Inkling, the open model from Mira Murati's Thinking Machines Lab, on four coding tests where both report results — though Inkling is multimodal and Beam is text-only.

The startup, founded in 2024 by two former Google DeepMind researchers, has raised roughly \$4.7 billion from Nvidia, Sequoia Capital, and Lightspeed Venture Partners, with a \$25 billion pre-money valuation on its last round. It has also signed deals worth more than \$7 billion with SpaceX and Nebius for access to Nvidia GB300 chips through 2029. Beam's weights and full technical details are due this month, with distribution through hyperscalers and neoclouds and integrations across open source libraries at launch.

Reflection is positioning Beam for enterprises, the public sector, and sovereign AI deployments. It is testing a sovereign AI factory partnership with Shinsegae Group in South Korea, and Axios reported hedge funds and trading firms are among those interested in building customized local systems on Reflection models.

KEY FACTS

TOTAL PARAMETERS

501B

PRETRAINING TOKENS

23.8T

FUNDING RAISED

\$4.7B

ACTIVE PARAMETERS

23B

CONTEXT WINDOW

1M tokens

COMPUTE DEALS

\$7B+

WHY IT MATTERS

If the 3-4x inference compute reduction holds up, Beam would lower serving costs for reasoning-heavy workloads versus comparable open models — but the claims are unverified and the model is text-only, so multimodal teams should wait for independent benchmarks.

Qwen3.8 27B Adds in Words: 23% Accuracy Without Reasoning, 167/169 With It

Reasoning transforms Qwen3.8-27B from near-total failure to near-perfect accuracy on addition expressed in words.

Simon Willison reran a two-year-old GPT-4o experiment by Colin Frasier that tested whether models could compute sums and return answers in words across increasingly large numbers. The original GPT-4o results were poor enough that Willison was confident it had not cheated with a calculator. His rerun used Qwen3.8-27B-Q4_K_M.gguf on a DGX Spark, with the experiment orchestrated through a Codex Remote session running GPT-6 Astra.

With reasoning disabled, the model was run 30 times per number combination. Accuracy came in at 23% overall. With reasoning enabled, the run dropped to one attempt per combination because each took much longer, producing a sparse heatmap of 100% or 0% squares. The model answered correctly in 167 out of 169 attempts. Willison notes that because these were one-shot runs, a second pass would likely produce different results.

The published reasoning traces show the model working digit-by-digit from right to left, aligning columns, tracking carries, and even catching its own mistakes with lines like "Wait, let me redo this more carefully." That explicit self-correction is the mechanism behind the accuracy jump.

The 23% figure is an aggregate across all combinations tested with reasoning off; the source does not break out per-combination accuracy for that condition. The 167/169 figure is the total across all combinations with reasoning on.

KEY FACTS

MODEL

Qwen3.8-27B-Q4_K_M.gguf

ACCURACY WITHOUT REASONING

23%

SAMPLES PER COMBINATION (NO REASONING)

30

HARDWARE

DGX Spark

ACCURACY WITH REASONING

167/169 attempts

SAMPLES PER COMBINATION (REASONING)

1

WHY IT MATTERS

If your pipeline does arithmetic on numbers rendered as words, disabling reasoning to save latency or cost will collapse accuracy. Budget for reasoning traces on any task where the model must manipulate symbolic content without tool access.

Read the original at Simon Willison's Weblog →

AI Tools & Ecosystem

4 stories ● 1 high ● 3 medium

04 **MEDIUM IMPACT** TechCrunch

OpenAI Starts Watermarking ChatGPT Text in the EU — Meet textGrain

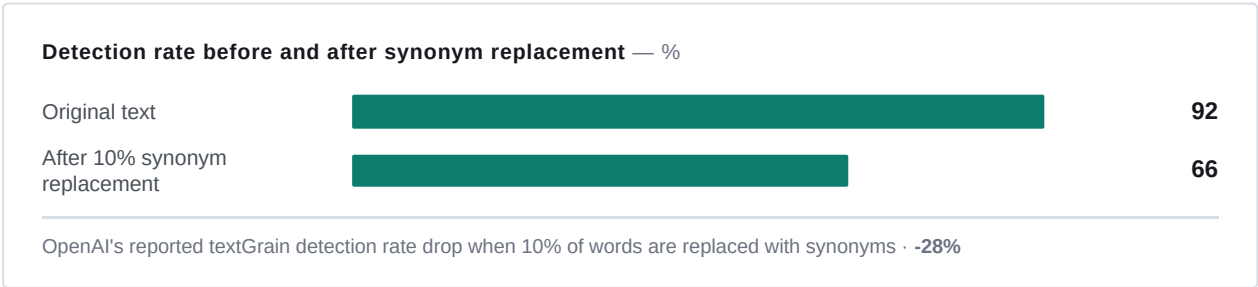
OpenAI is shipping an invisible text watermark, textGrain, to ChatGPT and Codex users in the EU to satisfy the EU AI Act's transparency requirements.

The watermark is not a visible symbol. It works by subtly shaping the model's word choices, leaving a statistical pattern that is invisible to readers but detectable with a secret key. Because the pattern lives in the token sequence itself, it survives copy-paste. OpenAI said it saw no meaningful change in model performance with watermarking enabled, and that the watermark does not identify the user.

OpenAI published a technical report for textGrain, co-written with researchers from the University of Pennsylvania and Yale. The method uses a secret key to sort next-word predictions, nudging token selection in ways that accumulate into a detectable signature. Detection requires only the text and the key. The rollout covers eligible ChatGPT and Codex users on all plans in the EU over the coming weeks. API developers anywhere can enable it for select models starting today, but it is off by default, and OpenAI is not making text watermarking a global default at launch.

OpenAI's own tests show the watermark is fragile under editing. Replacing 10% of words with synonyms dropped detection from about 92% to 66%. Short passages, math answers, and translated text are also harder to detect. The company is restricting initial detector access to approved researchers and expert organizations, and cautions that a missing watermark does not prove human authorship — the text could be too short, too heavily edited, or generated by another company's model.

The move follows Anthropic's worldwide Claude watermarking announcement two months prior, which drew user backlash. OpenAI had previously built a text watermark but held off releasing it, partly over concerns that users would switch to rivals, according to a 2024 Wall Street Journal report.



KEY FACTS

ROLLOUT REGION

EU only for ChatGPT/Codex users

DETECTION AFTER 10% SYNONYM REPLACEMENT

Drops from ~92% to 66%

METHOD NAME

textGrain

API AVAILABILITY

Worldwide, off by default

EU AI ACT TRANSPARENCY RULES EFFECTIVE

August 2

DETECTOR ACCESS

Approved researchers and expert organizations only

WHY IT MATTERS

EU-based practitioners should expect watermarked output from ChatGPT and Codex in the coming weeks, and API developers everywhere now have an opt-in tool for provenance. The detection fragility under light editing means the watermark is a signal, not proof — treat it as one input to content verification, not a definitive check.

[Read the original at TechCrunch →](#)

05

HIGH IMPACT

Ars Technica

Protocol Pivoting: MCP Flaws Let a Poisoned Prompt Hop From Agent to Agent

Prompt injection has moved from single-model attacks to agent-to-agent propagation, and the Model Context Protocol's implicit trust model is the vector.

Independent researcher Syed Asad Mohiuddin tested agents from Google, JP Morgan Chase, Weaviate, Rapid7, the French government's interministerial digital directorate, and the US federal government. His proof-of-concept attacks exploit trust gaps in MCP, the Model Context Protocol, which is one way AI apps and agents communicate inside an internal network. In the past five months, Google and four other organizations have acknowledged vulnerabilities that let an attacker compromise one agent and use it to spread harmful instructions to other internal agents.

The technique is a special form of prompt injection that targets a particular agent—such as one for translation or data analysis—rather than the LLM itself. Guardrails inside such special-purpose agents, if they exist at all, are often lax, and the agent will forward the instructions to other agents down the chain. Because downstream agents explicitly trust the first one, they follow the directions. This is distinct from classic prompt injection: an exploit that would have been rejected by the LLM succeeds because MCP servers store credentials for each agent and agents are built to trust every other internal agent.

In many cases, well-crafted prompts targeting the right agent lead to server-side request forgery (SSRF), a vulnerability that causes a web server to make unauthorized network requests. The broader consequence is exfiltration of database contents and sensitive business and personal information. The source describes the flaw as structural and hard to mitigate, since it arises from the trust assumptions baked into MCP deployments rather than a single implementation bug.

KEY FACTS

ORGANIZATIONS ACKNOWLEDGING
VULNERABILITIES

5 (Google plus four others)

PROTOCOL

Model Context Protocol (MCP)

RESEARCHER

Syed Asad Mohiuddin

PRIMARY EXPLOIT OUTCOME

Server-side request forgery (SSRF)

WHY IT MATTERS

If you deploy MCP-connected agents, assume any internal agent can be turned into a propagation vector. Audit the guardrails on every special-purpose agent, not just the primary LLM, and treat agent-to-agent trust as an attack surface.

[Read the original at Ars Technica →](#)

06

MEDIUM IMPACT

Simon Willison's Weblog

Claude Cowork Moves Its VM to the Cloud — Work Now Survives a Closed Laptop

Claude Cowork's VM now runs in the cloud instead of on your machine, so work survives a closed laptop and stops taxing local disk and battery.

Anthropic has moved the Cowork execution environment off the user's device. The previous version ran model inference in the cloud but executed tool calls in an Anthropic-provided VM shipped to the local computer. That VM existed for capability, safety, and security reasons — it mapped in only the data a user explicitly added to a session. The trade-off was local resource cost: disk, battery, and performance, plus the fact that closing the laptop halted work.

The new version runs both model inference and the VM in the cloud. Each session gets its own sandbox with no shared state between sessions. When the VM needs something on the user's device, such as a file, the desktop app handles that file-access tool call. This keeps the safety boundary of explicit data mapping while removing the local VM overhead.

Felix Rieseberg at Anthropic frames the change as addressing recurring complaints: using Cowork from a phone, keeping work running when the laptop is closed, and getting the same capability without battery drain from the VM. The announcement links to a help page for further detail.

For practitioners, the architectural shift is the story: tool execution moves from a local sandbox to a per-session cloud sandbox, with the desktop client reduced to a file-access broker. That is a meaningful change in trust boundary and resource profile, not just a hosting tweak.

KEY FACTS

OLD ARCHITECTURE

Model inference in cloud; tool calls in local Anthropic-provided VM

DESKTOP APP ROLE

Handles file access tool calls when VM needs something on the user's device

DATE

5th October 2026

NEW ARCHITECTURE

Model inference and VM both in cloud; per-session sandbox, no shared state

ANNOUNCED BY

Felix Rieseberg, Anthropic

WHY IT MATTERS

If you build on Cowork, the trust boundary and resource profile have changed: tool execution now happens in a per-session cloud sandbox, and your desktop app only brokers file access. That affects how you think about data mapping, session persistence, and what runs where.

[Read the original at Simon Willison's Weblog](#) →

07

MEDIUM IMPACT

huggingface.co

Hugging Face Opens Its Hub to RL Environments

Hugging Face has opened its Hub to RL environments by treating them as tagged dataset repositories, with no new repo type or registry.

The release centers on tasksets: an RL environment on the Hub is a dataset repo carrying the `rl-environment` tag, which surfaces it under the new RL Environments filter at huggingface.co/datasets?other=rl-environment. Four frameworks are registered as dataset libraries — Harbor, Verifiers, NeMo Gym, and OpenEnv — and each framework tag adds its icon to the dataset page plus a generated loading snippet under "Use this dataset." A dataset can carry multiple framework tags; tags describe compatibility and do not convert files. The docs specify that the YAML header needs only the `rl-environment` tag plus every framework that can load the files.

Worked examples show the same Harbor task directories running across three loaders. Harbor's oracle agent executes a reference solution and scores it without calling a model: `harbor run` against `harborframework/terminal-bench-2.1` with `--include-task-name '*regex-log'` and `--agent oracle`. Verifiers v1 runs the same repo in Docker with a minimal bash harness via `uvx --from 'verifiers[harbor]' eval harbor`, using the repo's `registry.json` for dataset name and version. OpenEnv 0.7.0 runs an OpenCode agent, writes `rollout.json`, and returns the verifier reward plus model call count; a reward of `None` means no verifier reward was produced. NeMo Gym covers both evaluation and RL training, with environments that collect trajectories and compute rewards.

Tagged environments already on the Hub include Harbor's BeyondSWE, Terminal-Lego, Harbor-Mix (100 tasks), and NatureBench (90 tasks); Verifiers' Reverse-Text-RL, Multi-SWE-RL-Verified (2,232 of 4,703 rows passing gold-patch validation across C, Go, Java, JavaScript, Rust, and TypeScript), and Scale-SWE-Verified (17,202 of 20,181 Python tasks); and NeMo Gym's Workplace Assistant (five databases, 26 tools, 690 tasks), Structured Outputs, CFBench, and SysBench. The stated goal is automatic framework tagging everywhere, with per-config snippets and structural detection listed as next steps.

The argument is structural: environments are tasks, tests, containers, and a reward rule — data with a runtime on top. The Hub already versions, gates, previews, and serves data, so a second registry system is unnecessary. One consequence is a single discussion tab per repo where broken tasks can be reported across frameworks, so a fix propagates to every framework on the next pull.

KEY FACTS

REGISTERED FRAMEWORKS

Harbor, Verifiers, NeMo Gym, OpenEnv

SCALE-SWE-VERIFIED SIZE

17,202 of 20,181 tasks

HARBOR-MIX

100 tasks

MULTI-SWE-RL-VERIFIED SIZE

2,232 of 4,703 rows

WORKPLACE ASSISTANT

5 databases, 26 tools, 690 tasks

NATUREBENCH

90 tasks

WHY IT MATTERS

Environment authors can publish once and be loadable by multiple frameworks, while practitioners get one discovery point and one issue tracker for task fixes across Harbor, Verifiers, NeMo Gym, and OpenEnv.

[Read the original at huggingface.co](#) →

AI Applications & Industry

3 stories ● 3 medium

08 MEDIUM IMPACT ctech

Nvidia Wants Its Chips to Work as Loan Collateral — Wall Street Wants a Word

Wall Street lenders are pushing back on Nvidia's \$500 billion chip-backed financing plan, demanding stronger guarantees than the company initially outlined because they doubt GPUs can serve as long-term collateral on their own.

The core dispute is over residual value. Nvidia argues its most specialized chips can generate revenue for up to a decade, citing third-party studies showing major cloud companies extending server depreciation to five or six years, and a Bankr valuation putting the useful life of GB300 NVL72 systems at nine to 10 years. Banks underwrite GPUs on a 3-4 year depreciation schedule, according to Tony Trzcinka of Impax Asset Management, and lack the historical data to confidently underwrite long-term residual value. Andrew Chang of S&P Global Ratings said the firm takes a conservative view of chip values even though GPUs have so far proven to work well north of five years.

Nvidia's August plan, announced with Blackstone, Apollo and KKR, envisioned using chips as collateral with limited guarantees, including residual-value guarantees of no more than 25% on some deals. That is thin compared with recent precedents: CoreWeave's \$8.5 billion facility received an A3 rating largely because lenders relied on contractual payments from Meta, and Broadcom backstopped more than 80% of a \$35 billion financing structure for Anthropic. Nvidia itself previously provided a residual-value guarantee for SB Energy's Ohio data center project.

Reuters reports, citing unnamed banking sources, that tens of billions of dollars in loan deals now in the pipeline are likely to include stronger guarantees and contractual protections. Some structures under consideration could provide lenders with guarantees, and the initial deals will be secured by Nvidia chips and backed by customer contracts plus Nvidia's underlying guarantee. Three banking sources said Nvidia may ultimately need to provide guarantees on all deals, or have them backed by revenue streams from investment-grade customers such as major technology companies.

An Nvidia spokesperson said AI compute is "a productive, durable and fungible asset that can support long-term financing" and that financing partners independently assess each opportunity, including customer commitments, expected cash flow and residual value. Demand to finance the deals remains strong despite the guarantee concerns, the sources said.

KEY FACTS

NVIDIA FINANCING PLAN

\$500 billion

BANK GPU DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE

3-4 years

COREWEAVE GPU-BACKED FACILITY

\$8.5 billion

INITIAL RESIDUAL-VALUE GUARANTEE CAP

25%

NVIDIA CLAIMED GPU USEFUL LIFE

up to a decade

BROADCOM BACKSTOP OF ANTHROPIC FINANCING

more than 80% of \$35 billion

WHY IT MATTERS

For teams building on rented or financed AI compute, the cost of capital is being repriced: investors are likely to demand higher interest rates, larger financial cushions and stronger repayment protections before backing loans secured by AI chips. That could raise financing costs for AI developers and data-center operators relying on chip-backed debt.

[Read the original at ctech](#) →

09

MEDIUM IMPACT

TechCrunch

HackerRank's Chakra AI Interviewer Goes GA After 500,000 Test Interviews

HackerRank is moving its AI interviewer Chakra to general availability after roughly six months of beta and more than 500,000 test interviews.

Chakra is an AI agent that conducts interviews, observes candidates as they work in a real-world code repository, and evaluates not just the final answer but the reasoning behind it. The product went GA on Monday after beta testing with companies including Snowflake, Snorkel, and Capgemini, alongside internal use at HackerRank. The interview format gives candidates a task in a canvas with an embedded AI assistant, and Chakra uses the context of their work to ask follow-up questions — why one approach over another, or how a solution would change under a new constraint.

The company is explicitly repositioning its evaluation model. CEO Vivek Ravisankar argues that since AI lets anyone produce an artifact, the useful signal has shifted from output to process: critical thinking, judgment, and what HackerRank calls "AI fluency" — how well a candidate frames a problem for AI, judges its output, and steers it toward a solution. Ravisankar says Chakra collapses what was previously three rounds — recruiter screen, take-home assessment, and engineer follow-up — into a single interview.

On cheating, HackerRank reports the opposite of the intuitive result. Suspicious-activity flags were 70% to 80% lower in Chakra interviews than in comparable traditional HackerRank assessments, with variation by geography and seniority. The company's explanation is that giving candidates sanctioned access to AI reduces the incentive to use outside tools covertly.

Chakra is designed to score candidates rather than make the final hiring decision, which remains with humans. Ravisankar argues AI can apply a consistent rubric and is "way less biased than humans, if you tune it properly," while acknowledging that hiring is regulated and that compliance with requirements such as New York City's bias-audit rules is part of what HackerRank has had to build for. The company, launched at

TechCrunch Disrupt in 2012 and Y Combinator-backed, now has more than 3,000 business customers and a community of over 30 million developers.

KEY FACTS

TEST INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED

500,000+

SUSPICIOUS-ACTIVITY FLAG REDUCTION

70% to 80%

DEVELOPER COMMUNITY

30 million+

BETA DURATION

~6 months

BUSINESS CUSTOMERS

3,000+

EARLY TESTERS

Snowflake, Snorkel, Capgemini

WHY IT MATTERS

For teams building or buying AI hiring tools, Chakra signals a shift in what gets measured — from correct output to reasoning and AI-use skill — and a concrete data point that sanctioned AI access can reduce, not increase, cheating signals.

[Read the original at TechCrunch](#) →

10

MEDIUM IMPACT

TechCrunch

TikTok Puts an AI Shopping Agent and One-Click Checkout Into the For You Feed

TikTok is moving shopping out of TikTok Shop and into the main For You feed, pairing a conversational AI assistant with one-click checkout to keep purchase intent inside the app.

TikTok announced Monday that it is launching an AI shopping assistant and an in-app checkout feature that lets users buy directly from brands. The Shopping Assistant is described as a conversational AI agent that understands context and remembers user preferences and needs throughout a conversation. It provides product details, shipping information, sizing, availability, and help completing a purchase. The checkout feature lets users buy from a brand directly from the For You feed with one click.

The new features are being built in partnership with commerce platforms and payment providers including Salesforce, Shopify, Shoplazza, and Stripe. This matters because TikTok Shop, the app's in-house marketplace, has been the platform's main e-commerce engine since its U.S. launch in September 2023. These additions broaden the approach beyond that shopping hub, integrating purchasing tools into the broader app rather than routing transactions through TikTok Shop.

The strategic context is retention of shopping journeys. By pairing a shopping assistant with direct payments, TikTok turns its impulse-driven discovery feed into a place where users can get product questions answered and purchase on the spot, without leaving the platform. TikTok also appears to be positioning the assistant against outside AI tools like OpenAI's ChatGPT for product-related questions.

TikTok's Economic Impact Report, released last week, says activity on the platform helped generate \$81 billion in GDP for U.S. businesses, and 54 million Americans said they had purchased a product after watching a TikTok video. eMarketer estimates TikTok Shop generated about \$15.8 billion in U.S. sales in 2025, roughly 18% of all U.S. social commerce.

KEY FACTS

U.S. GDP IMPACT

\$81 billion

TIKTOK SHOP ESTIMATED 2025 U.S. SALES

\$15.8 billion

TIKTOK SHOP U.S. LAUNCH

September 2023

AMERICANS WHO PURCHASED AFTER WATCHING A
TIKTOK VIDEO

54 million

SHARE OF U.S. SOCIAL COMMERCE

18%

WHY IT MATTERS

For builders of commerce and agentic AI systems, this is a large-scale deployment of a preference-memory shopping agent embedded where purchase intent already exists. The partner list signals integration points for payment and commerce infrastructure providers.

[Read the original at TechCrunch →](#)

Sources

- 01 OpenAI's Dots Arrive: Always-On Agents With Their Own Cloud Computer
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<https://arstechnica.com/security/2026/10/vulnerability-in-agents-from-google-and-others-exposes-structural-flaw-in-mcp/>
- 06 Claude Cowork Moves Its VM to the Cloud — Work Now Survives a Closed Laptop
<https://simonwillison.net/2026/Oct/5/felix-rieseberg/>
- 07 Hugging Face Opens Its Hub to RL Environments
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<https://techcrunch.com/2026/10/05/hackerranks-ai-interviewer-offers-a-glimpse-into-what-job-interviews-could-become/>
- 10 TikTok Puts an AI Shopping Agent and One-Click Checkout Into the For You Feed
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Vocabulary. Common AI terms are defined at new-horizon.tech/glossary/.

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