

About computer-generated transcripts

Automated transcripts are available for any type of event - Live, On-Demand, and Simulated Live. Automated transcripts are great for capturing the event audio in a file for your own use and for providing synced captions with a searchable transcript for people watching the event recording. You can also allow attendees to download the transcript.

The system uses the event audio to generate the transcript, including primary media clips and overlay videos. Generated transcripts are available within 24 hours of a Live event ending or a recorded event being published.

Note: Automatic transcription and key phrases might not be available on your account. To request these features, contact Support or your sales representative.

To generate an automated transcript for an event, go to the Event Content tab and open the Add Automated Transcript section.

Edit the recording and update the transcript

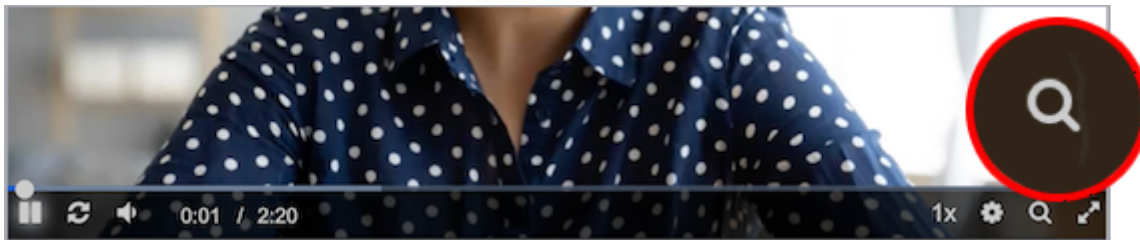
After the event has been published or archived, review the recording and make any edits to the event content. Publish your changes to update the event audio and transcript timings. The system processes the event recording, generates a new version of the transcript, and republishes the event. This is an automated process, so you can edit the event and republish the recording as many times as you need.

Review the transcript

The transcript is computer-generated, so review the transcript for accuracy. To edit it, open the event in the editing studio and click **Transcript**. When finished, click **Save Draft** before you close the Edit Transcript window and then republish the event.

Examples

Viewers can open the full transcript in a separate panel and search it.



Full Transcript:

The impact of artificial intelligence on workers includes both applications to improve worker safety and health and potential hazards that must be controlled. One potential application is using AI to eliminate hazards by removing humans from hazardous situations that involve risk of stress, overwork or musculoskeletal injuries. Predictive analytics may also be used to identify conditions that may lead to hazards such as fatigue, repetitive strain injuries, or toxic substance abuse leading to earlier interventions. Another is to streamline workplace safety and health work flows through automating repetitive tasks, enhancing safety training programs through virtual reality, or detecting and reporting near misses. When used in the workplace, AI also presents the possibility of new hazards. These may arise from machine learning techniques leading to unpredictable behavior and inscrutability in their decision making or from cybersecurity and information privacy issues. Many hazards of AI are psychological due to its potential to cause changes in the work organization.

These include changes in the skills required of workers, increased monitoring leading to micromanagement, algorithms unintentionally or intentionally mimicking undesirable human biases, and assigning blame for machine errors to the human operator instead. AI may also lead to physical hazards in the form of human robot collisions and ergonomic risks of control interfaces and human machine interactions. Hazard controls include cyber security and information privacy measures, communication and transparency with workers about data usage, and limitations on collaborative robots. From a workplace safety and health perspective, the use of AI can be categorized into narrow AI that is tailored to a specific task is relevant, and strong or general AI that is currently in use or expected to come into use in the near future. Strong or general AI is not

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You can also show the generated transcript as scrolling captions under the video player.



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