Ausgabe 03/2024

VISIONEN

visionen.vis.ethz.ch   Mai 2024

1984 - Visions
from the Past

Magazin des Vereins der Informatikstudierenden an der ETH Zürich (VIS)

Editorial

Привет к всем читателям Визионен,

Wie schnell die Zeit doch vergeht! Semesteranfang war schon vor drei Monaten, Jahresanfang vor fünf und die Geburt der Visionen glatte 40 Jahre!
Und wie sich alles verändert hat: Vor 40 Jahren gab es noch die Sowjetunion, Zürich hatte noch Schnee im Winter, Informatiker sahen genauso aus wie die Vorurteile und die Visionen hatten noch genug Werbesponsoren!

Und wie sich ein Blick in das Archiv (https://www.e-periodica.ch/digbib/volumes?UID=vis-001) lohnt! In den 80er wurde noch der gesamte Stundenplan abgedruckt, in den 90er bestanden die Visionen gefühlt aus 50% Werbung und 50% Informatikartikel. Das gut bekannte Layout der heutigen Version ist auch schon 15 Jahre alt, und zwischenzeitlich findet man sogar Werbung für die brandneue VIS-Kaffeemaschine als auch einen VIS Beamer (was wohl mit dem geschehen ist…)

Seit den 90er musste man auch satte 25 Franken Jahresabonnement für unsere Zeitung zahlen, und kurz bevor das im Herbst 2013 abgeschafft wurde, war es sogar auf 30.- gestiegen (sch**** Inflation!). Wenn man durch die alten Ausgaben stöbert, findet man alles Mögliche an Artikeln, sei es VIS-Bastelprojekte, Gedichte und Kurzgeschichten, ganze Spiele und es wurde sogar gewagt, Politik zu drucken. Da ist mir besonders ein Artikel aus 2015 aufgefallen, also während der Flüchtlingskrise, der die „Islamisierung Europas" karikaturiert.

Aber ja, schon 40 Jahre drucken wir unsere schönen Visionen, und wir werden natürlich alles machen, damit auch der 50. Geburtstag in Druck gefeiert werden kann.

Ich wünsche allen, ausser demjenigen, der meine 2018-VIS-Tasse geklaut hat, viel Spass beim Lesen dieser Ausgabe :)

До следующего раза,

Benjamin Gruzman

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Inhalt

Präsikolumne

JONAS - NO LONGER HAUNTED BY THE AIRPORT

The semester is nearing its end, and with it, so is my sanity. This has been my most ~~stressful~~ eventful semester yet, and also the one with the most costume changes.

VIS visited you as Easter Bunnies, hopefully you managed to secure some chocolate! Rumor has it that the bunnies somehow managed to skip time, because they were later seen at the AMIV x VIS Oktoberfest…

I participated in some more dress-up, namely the Sechseläuten. I hope you could enjoy the time off and maybe even visited the parade. Sadly, we didn't get to blow up the Böögg, but let's hope we still get an adequate summer this year!

Despite all of these things, nothing could stop me from worrying whether VISTA would be a success. By the time that you read this article, I suppose you will know. Organizing such an event is no small feat, but I hope we rose to the challenge and you had fun and enjoyed the event. It would not have been without the hard work of almost 100 Helpers at the event and for that I want to thank you! As a reward to all our diligent helpers at VIS events, the board served you at the Helper dinner on the 24th of April.

The VIS board has bonded well, and I'm happy that we work together as a team. With over half of the board being new faces, it has taken a bit of time to get everyone accustomed to being on the board.

On the 26th of April, it was officially VIS' 40th birthday. We celebrated this in the courtyard, where we had many beautiful and tasty cakes to try. The Head of Department and Director of Studies, Kenny Paterson and Dennis Hofheinz joined the festivities as well. Fun Fact about the founding of VIS: VIS used to be a part of VMP, and the first ever Board Meeting was held in VMP's office.

I hope you enjoy the rest of the semester!

Hopokolumne

The semester is in full swing, and so is your University Politics Committee at VIS! We're excited to give you a few updates on what we're currently up to. First and foremost, the official "Vernehmlassung" for PAKETH has been released. We've delved into the entire 68-page document to pinpoint any developments that might not be beneficial for you. Currently, we're crafting formal feedback for the "Vernehmlassung" to ensure that PAKETH will enhance our student life as much as possible and shield us fromshield from possible drawbacks.

In addition to our work on PAKETH, we've begun organizing the Bachelor Graduation for 2024. This involves finding speakers from the department and the graduating class, as well as brainstorming activities to make the ceremony an unforgettable evening for the graduates. We've been gathering ideas both within the committee and beyond.

So far, we've gathered some fantastic suggestions to enhance the evening, including inviting speakers from academia and industry, hosting an apéero, and possibly even having a band perform.

We're also in the final stages of preparing for our annual VIS teaching awards, which celebrate the best TAs of the semester, and gathering data from our semester surveys to improve the quality of lectures for you.

Lastly, we're working on addressing the long-standing issue of the lecture videos in Numerical Methods for Computer Science. This has been a topic of discussion for quite some time, with a history that predates even my time at this university. However, there's reason to believe that change may be on the horizon. During our last UK meeting, the critique of NumCS was once again substantial, especially with a change in professors. It seems that the department is finally open to trying to improve things. We're currently gathering feedback from students and teaching assistants and presenting the department with videos that illustrate areas where improvement is needed.

As you can see, we're tackling some exciting projects at VIS's HoPo! If any of these topics pique your curiosity or if you have other matters you'd like to discuss, feel free to reach out to us anytime at hopo@vis.ethz.ch or drop by one of our meetings in person! ◀◀

Vorstandsporträts (Part 2)

Kwok Wai - Lernunterstützung

Can you do a short introduction of yourself?
I'm Kwok Wai (pronounced as Kowai), doing my cybersecurity master in my second semester.

What do you do at VIS?
I'm responsible for the committee that collects exams, organizes PVWs, and does other tasks to make your studies a bit easier. If you've ever used exams.vis.ethz.ch or attended a PVW, then it's our job to keep them running smoothly.

What is for you the single most important thing in VIS?
The people who sacrifice their free time to organize events, distribute free items, and make our lives about more than just studying represent what I believe is the most important aspect. ~~(The second most important would be free food, lol.)~~

What will you do against the proliferation of VMP and AMIV merch in Ovis?
~~Throw them out of the window?~~ I think it's good to keep them in the Ovis to demonstrate how student associations help and support each other. ~~(Ah, you say that's not the case? Then perhaps we should still throw them out of the window.)~~

What was the worst evening after which you had to sleep in CAB (if you ever did)?
The toilet after a random party was the worst; you often encounter surprises upon opening a cabinet, and the floors are extremely sticky.

If you had to study at UZH, what would you pick and why?
Maybe neuro-computer science, as their labs looked very cool when I visited.

At the hotel buffet, which one are you:
[ ] Eating a normal breakfast
[ ] Trying one of everything
[ ] Taking as much of your favourite selection as could possibly fit in you
[x] Oversleeping and not getting anything

Divide the board into:
Those that you can drink under the table: (lol)
Those who can keep up with you: (lol)
Those that will drink you under the table: everyone

Bozhidar Andonov - Infrastruktur

Can you do a short introduction of yourself?
Hey everyone, I am Bozhidar, a 22-year-old Bulgarian, who is in his second semester of the Data Science master's program at ETH. Motivated, organized, friendly, but a bit stubborn <insert Obama giving himself a medal>. I enjoy music production, photography and cooking in my free time. Short enough?

What do you do at VIS?
I am in charge of the infrastructure and logistics, i.e. I am the one who ensures everything is running smoothly behind the scenes. Ordering coffee and snacks, coordinating what we have available for events, and keeping track of the inventory in case you are looking for concrete examples.

What is for you the single most important thing in VIS?
The huge exam collection. Saved my butt quite a few times. The people too. Most of them, at least *side eye.*

What will you do against the proliferation of VMP and AMIV merch in Ovis?
Vandalise it. Btw, new VIS merch is coming soon, so that wouldn't be that big of a problem. VIS lovers, rejoice!

What was the worst evening after which you had to sleep in CAB (if you ever did)?
I haven't had the honor to sleep in CAB yet, though I might have to at some point, considering deliveries happen between 6:00 and 10:00 every second Monday :))).

If you had to study at UZH, what would you pick and why?
Perhaps a bit of a boring answer, but I'd still choose Data Science, since I am enjoying my studies so far.

At the hotel buffet, which one are you:
[ ] Eating a normal breakfast
[ ] Trying one of everything
[x] Taking as much of your favourite selection as could possibly fit in you
[ ] Oversleeping and not getting anything

Divide the board into:
Those that you can drink under the table:
Those who can keep up with you:
Those that will drink you under the table: [JB] [BF] [GH] [JH] [ER] [SE] [EJ] [NF][JV]

P.S. Embarrassing for a Bulgarian, I know. In my defense, I am short as f**k, so I get drunk quite fast. ◀◀

Decoding Diversity

KENNY PATERSON & CSNOW - THE HEAD OF D-INFK TALKS ABOUT DIVERSITY AND WHAT WE'VE ACCOMPLISHED. FOLLOW HIM ON X: @KENNYOG

We all heard it, we all know it, we've all seen it: computer science is not regarded as a "beacon" of diversity. In this interview, Kenny Paterson, head of the computer science department, details his experiences with diversity and the challenges we face and explains how D-INFK might be getting a bit better one step at a time.

Computer science is notorious for being one of the departments with the least students who are women. On the surface, this does not change. As head of the department, could you share your thoughts on what you've accomplished in the past few years?

It's true that the relative number of women studying computer science at ETH has only grown slightly over the past years. But during the same period, the number of students in computer science has grown, in line with the total number of people starting studies. So, it hasn't increased much as a percentage - it's at about 16% now. However, in absolute terms, it has increased substantially. We know that many people drop out of the program at the end of the Basis Year. Roughly speaking, though, we don't lose women at a higher rate than men. Hence, the number of women in the program stays about the same percentage. So it's not that once the women are here, they do worse in their exams. But the fundamental issue is that we find it very difficult to move the percentage in the Bachelor's, as we have little control over the admissions there. Ultimately, the goal is to get the starting percentage to 20%, 25% - eventually even 50%. We are closely involved with Swiss schools to try to move the numbers, thanks to efforts like Schnupperstudium and the introduction of computer science to the school curriculum. But it is an effort that will take years, and we can't do it alone.

You mentioned that the department is restricted in controlling the Bachelor's admissions. How does that change in Masters and Doctorate programs?

There, we can shape things a bit more. We don't set out to increase the number of women. Still, we try to make sure that the number of women to whom we make offers is roughly in proportion to the number who apply. So, we're trying to ensure that women are not underrepresented in who we select. In fact, I have the latest data for 2024. The ratio of women we admit for a master's at ETH was a bit above 20%. Clearly, our admission process is not biased against or towards women. However, we could do things to encourage more women to apply in the first place. There's quite a bit of evidence from the job market showing that women can be put off from applying for a job by particular types of language and processes. For example, if they don't see themselves meeting every single criterion listed in a job advert, they are less likely to apply than equally well-qualified men. Maybe the same is true when applying to be a student at ETH.

Now, for the PhD and Postdoc students, the percentage of women is 20% and 23%, respectively. Can you share some success stories on that level?

Yes, I have a couple of things. Notably, we are very proud that with every successive level in academia, we have increased the rate of women a bit. I have also gotten to appreciate that in my own research group, where we now have more women than men.

We went recently on a group retreat to Ticino. We were sitting at dinner one evening, and I looked around the table. It was the first time I realized this: seven women and six men were at the event, including me as the professor. And it was like, oh wow, how did that happen? So then I asked a few women in my group: Why do you think we have more women than men? One of the things they said is that when you're selecting a research group to do your PhD in or to be a postdoc, you want to know that it will be a good place to work. You want to know that you're not going to be dealing with harassment or sexism all the time and that it will be an overall good experience. So, if there are women already there, new women who are considering joining will ask existing women what it is like to work here. Hopefully, they get the message that it's OK and a good place to be. Then, it can become self-reinforcing. Clearly, that's working on a small scale in some of the research groups we have in the department. So it is possible to get these pockets where there are more women than men. That's like a mini version of "you can't be it unless you can see it". Oh, I can be a PhD student in that group because there are others. Other women are already there, demonstrating they can succeed in that environment.

We also see this in the subject my group works on. We do research in cryptography, and if I go to a cryptography conference and look around the room, a good proportion of the audience, much higher than the 15% we have here in Bachelor's, will be women. It's interesting. One of my guesses for that is that cryptography, as well as being exciting theoretical computer science, also has real-world practical and social impacts. We use cryptography to build messaging systems to →

keep in touch with our families and loved ones. So, there's an alignment between cryptography as a research topic and social values. That potentially makes it more attractive to women. I don't say it does because I don't know - I don't have scientific evidence! But anecdotally, it seems to be the case. So that's one thing.

There's no department-level initiative to increase the number of women PhDs and postdocs. We have issues tweaking admissions, which is similar to what I mentioned. Anything that's happening is happening organically - that also demonstrates a considerable improvement in the department climate.

Finally, in the academic hierarchy, there are the professors. I believe you have made remarkable progress in increasing gender equality, right?
Yes, as you have alluded to, we have more women assistant professors than men - 9 versus 6 right now. We're very proud of that as a department; it's also an ETH-wide policy now that the target for the number of new professors is 50% women. One criticism I would make is that that's still a very narrow understanding of diversity: "male versus female". There are many different forms of diversity. I think ETH as an institution is at the beginning of this journey towards understanding what diversity means, how to value it and what it brings to the institution. Still, it's a starting place, and I'm happy about that.

There's also this concept that if you have women in senior positions, younger people can look at that and say, ah, I could get to that too. "You cannot be what you cannot see" is one of the phrases I mentioned. The idea is that these women we appoint as assistant professors who will eventually become full professors when they get tenure will act as role models for the generations of women who follow them.
I still want to understand better whether having more women in senior positions really helps with that. And it takes years, if not decades, for the effect to become apparent because the department still has more professors who are men than women. Because we're hiring young women as assistant professors and many men have to retire before we reach parity, it will take some time to notice this effect. I'm part of that problem!
Also, it has been very, very hard to find senior women to hire. Of course, those women are in massive demand because everybody is in the same business of trying to increase the number of women professors they have.

ETH can offer desirable working conditions for professors of all genders in terms of funding, and the students here are outstanding. ETH also has a special place in Swiss society. We're a very highly regarded place both nationally and internationally, which makes some things much easier to get done - like getting big new research initiatives off the ground.

Did you notice any limits or issues concerning diversity initiatives?
With our external presentation and communications, we try to welcome all genders. We try to ensure that women are represented in pictures and events and that students who come see ETH see that there are women here already talking positively about the department. However, this creates a very negative side-effect and worsens the higher up you go. As a woman, you get asked to do everything. You get asked to do more service, be on more committees, and just do more. Unfortunately, that's really a distraction from the core business of doing science and teaching. It's an effect that is replicated at all levels in academia. In our department, once more of our women who are currently assistant professors have become full professors, the load will be spread more evenly, and it should get better. But at the moment, we only have two full professors who are women - Angelika Steger and Olga Sorkine Hornung. They're amazing people, but they get asked to do everything. As the head of the department, I'm very, very careful when I ask them to do anything because I know that my request is probably one of ten that they have from all parts of ETH and outside ETH.

What happens behind the scenes in the department? Do you have dedicated processes to address diversity?
There isn't too much process behind the

scenes. We are very aware of the issue and track the numbers. When hiring professors, we do take care to think about diversity and encourage a wide range of candidates to apply. It's interesting to talk about it, but it's not just a numbers problem; it's also a problem of culture and how people feel about their ETH experience. This year, the department committed to working on a diversity strategy in collaboration with the ETH Diversity Office. The computer science department already stands out a bit because we are the only department with an integrated group for gender equality and diversity: CSNOW. Therefore, uniquely, every year, the department decides to support, promote and finance activities to engage women students, and we will continue to do so in the future.

Would you like to add some final words?
Overall, we are moving in the right direction, even if it might not be at the speed we'd hoped for. However, we are proud of our current initiatives and are always open to hearing thoughts from students and staff. My hope for the future is that ETH starts thinking about diversity in a broader way, not just in terms of gender but also ethnicity, social background, and more. In the long term, we hope to change the reputation of computer science as a "man's" field one step at a time.

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Research Group Project Presentation

MORITZ VANDENHIRTZ & BENJAMIN GRUZMAN

Could you please do a short self-introduction?
Hi, I'm Moritz Vandenhirtz, and I'm currently doing my PhD at the Medical Data Science research group here at ETH.
I grew up in Zurich, did a Bachelor in Banking & Finance at UZH and then proceeded with a Master in Statistics here at ETH. During the Master's I also took a lot of D-INFK courses primarily focusing on machine learning with some having projects related to solving medical problems which interested me a lot.

Why did you decide to do a PhD?
When I started my master's, I still wasn't very sure about my future but what I did know was that I definitely don't want to do a PhD. However, I very much enjoyed doing the projects, especially the process of trying to understand what is going on in the algorithms which sometimes appeared like blackboxes and the creativity needed to solve them.
Ultimately, I changed my opinion about doing a PhD because of the flexibility of tackling projects and the nice vibe in the research group. There's less pressure in the group and in general there's a very relaxed environment.

I also did my master's thesis in that group, which helped me to get to know the various members and the working environment.

You are currently working on single-cell Tree Variational Autoencoders, could you explain in slightly simpler terms what that is?
The project is a continuation of a previous paper which broadly speaking dealt with Hierarchical Clustering, which are methods to find meaningful groupings within a data set and connections between these clusters.
We are working on a different way of learning this grouping which should outperform the previous models as well as be able to generate new samples.
To explain the various terms of the title, a Variational Autoencoder is a machine learning structure which can learn a representation and then reconstruct or generate new samples.
The novel part of this paper is that this method also learns a hierarchy of the data, meaning that it is not only capable of generating completely new samples but also describes how they are related. The final structure will then be in the form of a tree.
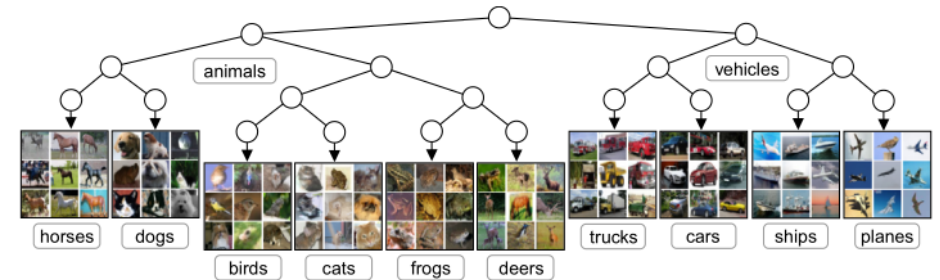
For example, one can imagine a set of pictures representing animals and vehicles. As the construction of the tree is iterative, meaning that in every step the clusters are broken up into finer groupings, the method would first separate animals from vehicles.
Afterwards, it would divide vehicles further into cars/trucks and ships/planes before, in the last step, being able to differentiate cars from trucks. As such we get a structure where objects of the same group are in one leaf, objects of similar nature share a parent, objects that could coarsely be grouped together share an ancestor and so on.
That is mostly content of an already published paper, but at that time we didn't yet have a real-world application for it.

So about the single-cell?
Our group and the Computational Cancer Genomics research group reached out to each other at the same time to apply the method to single-cell RNA sequencing data.
In general, each cell has a different functionality and finding clusters of similar cells across patients would greatly help researchers,

especially to study cancer cells. Recently developed technologies allow us to sequence each cell by itself and obtain its gene expression profile, i.e., measuring how much each gene is expressed. With that profile one can differentiate cell types and study the particular function of a cell.

What kind of difficulties did you encounter when applying the method to the data?
The most important problem is the so-called batch effect: When sequencing cells from different patients, cells of the same type can have different expression patterns. This can also be caused by e.g. using different machines and other effects.
Standard algorithms, such as PCA followed by (Ward's) hierarchical clustering, would then group the cells more according to which patient they came from instead of the cell types they belong to.
We resolved this issue by providing the models with the information about which patient a cell was obtained from. Then, the model would no longer need to learn to differentiate between patients, and the grouping would be according to

cell types as desired. After coding our hypothesis we perform many experiments on various data sets to check how to optimally incorporate the information in the training process.

Another issue in clustering is that as trees are grown iteratively by splitting clusters into smaller and smaller groups to get the better clustering, if a big cluster is already homogenous, then no meaningful splitting can be done.
There, we change the algorithm such that instead of simply splitting the largest cluster as is done in the naïve method, one splits every cluster in parallel and checks which split improves a specific metric (loss function) the most and only keeps that one.

How large are the data sets?
In this specific case, one data set contains around 50,000 cells, and 20,000 genes were measured for each cell.
Training our model on single-cell data is still pretty quick, but it can take days to train it on (high-resolution) image data. Thankfully, ETH provides us with the Euler and LeoMed clusters which allow us to run 50 models at parallel during the night.

How long have you been working on this project?
Our team of three have been working on this for four months, although it isn't my main project. I've invested around a day per week, so far this would make around sixteen days. Considering that I usually do a standard 8 hour workday that would be around 128 hours. This of course does not include model training, which run during the night. We do have regular meetings where we discuss our results and then brainstorm new ideas, but by far the largest part is the actual coding. Trying out different methods and evaluating them takes a lot of time, and it also took a while to adapt our old code base to the new data sets. Writing a proper report will only come at the end of the project, not during the development. So far I only had to submit a small manuscript.Our current target is to submit the final report for the end of June.

How do you handle the workload?
Per workday, I have to do six to seven hours coding, but I enjoy it so it's not that difficult. I usually work for an hour, take a small break, and then continue, so I can stay very focused during the work.

Others switch between various projects during the day, but I prefer to focus on a single project. Kind of similar to studying for exams.

How is the communication with the groups?
Meetings are only with those actively involved in the project, so just three people. Every two months we do a presentation on our progress to the entire group and the professor for feedback, otherwise we work very independently.
Working with the other research group is very easy as our offices are literally next to each other so in case of issues we can walk there. Unfortunately, it will get more difficult as one of the members got an internship at Apple, so we'd have to use Zoom meetings.
We use GitHub with different branches. We thankfully have one person with industry experience so he did a good setup with two different repositories, one with only method itself and another with a wrap-around. Thanks to this separation we can ensure a fair evaluation of the various method implementations. Once we publish the paper, people that will want to use our methods can just take the general version while those that want to adapt it can use the specific one.

How does ETH support you?
Although the group has to pay for them, the clusters are extremely helpful.
Our modern office spaces and the coffee machine, as well as the proximity to ASVZ Relax and ASVZ courses such as Superkondi, motivate me to go to the office daily. SV Group's mensa as well as BQM are also very nice for group meetups.
A great benefit is also that ETH pays the costs of attending conferences, where we present our accepted papers, which has allowed me to present my work in Hawaii and New Orleans last year.

Do you have any advice for people that are unsure about choosing a PhD?
What helped me a lot was the master's thesis, which is rather similar to what you will be doing in your doctorate. If you enjoy parts of it or the whole thing, you'd also enjoy a PhD.
If you do decide to stay in academia, it is helpful to do the master thesis with the group you'd like to work with later as you can get to know the various members and how the group works. Due to the connections, getting a free spot will also be easier.

IAETH Alumni Survey Statistics

Dear Students,

As many of you wonder what your professional future holds, we're excited to share some insights from our IAETH (Informatik Alumni ETH, Computer Science Alumni) job survey, that we conduct every two years.

We ask our alumni all sorts of questions about their jobs including

- how much they get paid
- how many hours they work
- how they found their job
- what industries they're in
- how long they stay at one job
- and whether the nature of their work is in management or tech

In this article we would like to share our survey evaluation with you.

Interestingly we found that most graduates find their jobs at the VIS Kontaktparty.

Most graduates start their careers in the field of Information Technology:
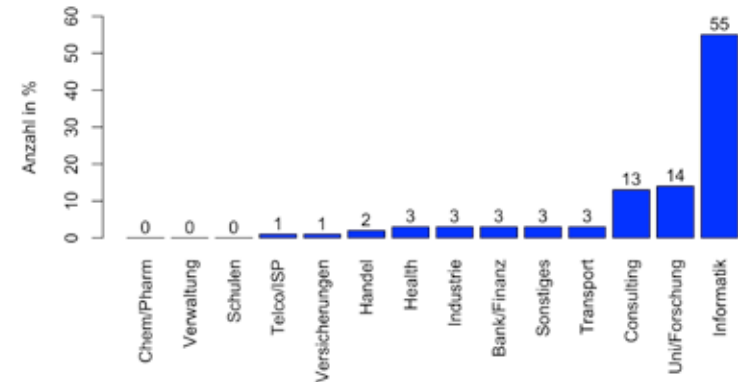
Even at the beginning of their career there is already a huge salary range—but keep in mind that the figures are correlated with both the industry and the yearly working hours:
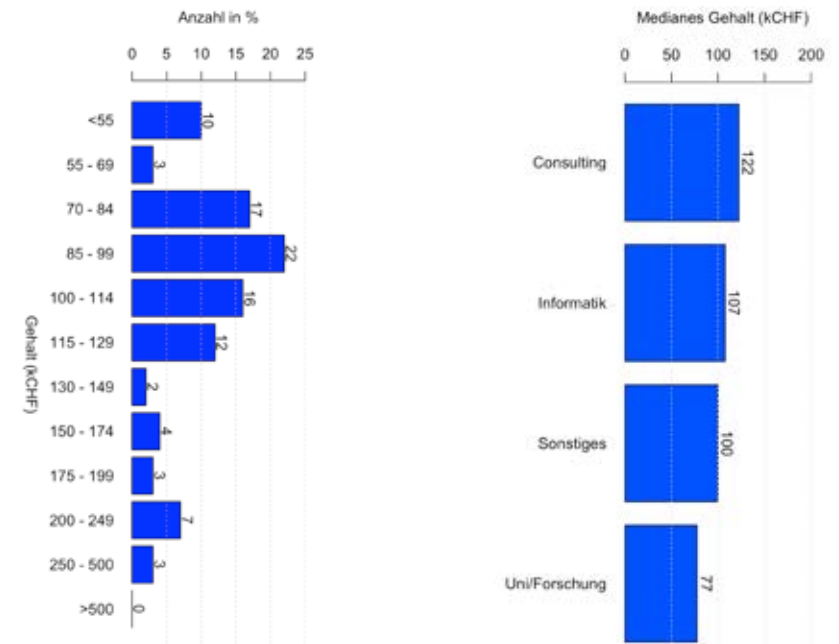
The complete survey is accessible to our alumni. I trust you found this information engaging, and once you graduate, please consider taking part in our survey to assist fellow students.

talk to you soon,
Melanie

Grusiges aus 40 Jahren Visionen

SELO – HAT GESTÖBERT

Die Visionen gibt es schon seit der Gründung des VIS im Jahre 1984. Neben den vielen Praktikumsberichten, fachbezogenen Artikel aus der Informatik und Event-Rückblicken wurden nicht selten auch amüsante, kuriose oder herzige (ein bisschen Björn) Beiträge publiziert – eine grusige Collage.

Wichtige Mitteilung Wichtige Mitteilung*

In der letzten Zeit häufen sich Berichte über Verwechslungen von Ungeheuern. Gemäss Zeitungsberichten (siehe Tagi, 4.1. 89) haben sich "kleine Monster aus Kunststoff" mit "mehreren Sätzen von Eingeweiden zum Herausreissen" als Spielzeuge verbreitet. Wir möchten hiermit ausdrücklich darauf hinweisen, dass kein von uns hier erwähntes Unwesen zu dieser Species gehört. Für Übergriffe gewaltsamer Natur lehnen wir jede Verantwortung ab.
(* Wer seine Aggressionen durch "Herausreissen von Eingeweiden" abreagieren möchte, soll es am besten zu Hause mit einem alten TI30 (Taschenrechner) machen...*)

*Wichtige Mitteilung*Wichtige Mitteilung*

-original S&S-

Wenig hätte gefehlt, und aus dem Spiel wäre blutiger Ernst geworden: Die Eltern eines vierjährigen Knaben im norditalienischen Rovereto konnten im letzten Augenblick verhindern, dass dieser seinem Schwesterchen den Bauch aufschnitt. Der Kleine gab an, ein Spielzeug habe ihn zu dieser makabren Tat inspiriert: ein Mini-Monster aus Kunststoff, dem man die Eingeweide aus dem Leib reissen kann.

Februar 1989

Weisheit des Monats

" *Im Departement für Informatik gibt es überhaupt keine Logik* "

Ueli Maurer

(zur Diskussion über eine allfällige Professur mit Thema «Logik».)

April 1996

Achtung! Wenn Sie in einer Zeitschrift einen Artikel mit dem Namen «Viren-Mail» sehen, schlagen Sie die Seite in keinem Fall auf! Verbrennen Sie sie sofort und begraben Sie die Asche mindestens zwei Meter unter der Erde. Dieser äusserst gefährliche Artikel verursacht Gedächtnisschwund, Haarausfall, Fusspilz und in manchen Fällen sogar den Tod...

August 1999

Todesco: "Wenn man mit dem Finger einem Menschen etwas zeigt, dann schaut der Mensch auf den gezeigten Gegenstand. Zeigt man den selben Gegenstand einem Hund, dann schaut dieser auf den Finger."

Student in der letzten Reihe: "Ja, ja, und der Soziologe weiss in dieser Situation nicht, wo er hinschauen soll."

Februar 1989

Es eitert und eitert und eitert...

Manche Leute haben schon einen komischen Humor: Mein Papa ist Mediziner und auch die kriegen auf Kongressen immer Werbegeschenke. So z.B. eine Fleece-Jacke. An und für sich keine doofe Idee. Dezent in grau gehalten, Einheitschnitt. Kann man nicht viel verkehrt machen. Denkste! Irgend so ein Wicht hatte die glorreiche Idee riesengross den Namen der Konferenz auf den Rücken sticken zu lassen, welcher lautete: «Millenium Inflammation». Zu deutsch «Jahrtausend Entzündung». Die Konsequenzen für den Jackenträger kann sich jeder selbst ausmalen!

Dezember 2001

September 2007

Frauenkommission (FK)

Die Frauenkommission beschäftigt sich mit der Unterstützung von Frauen im Informatikstudium. Sie soll dieses Semester wieder zum Leben erweckt werden, nachdem sie sich jetzt in einem langen Dornröschenschlaf befand.

Februar/März 1999

Schwedisch für Anfänger / Lektion 1

Acker düngen	Scheisse schmeisse
Altenheim	Ålde Hålde
Anarchist	Legåle Egåle
Anmache	Göre betöre
Arbeitsloser	Øhne Lohne
Autoreifen	Kröte töte
Babysitting	Plåge Erträge
Nabel-Piercing	Rånze stånze
BH	Bålle Schnålle
Bier	Høpfe Trøpfe
CD brennen	Dåte Bråte
Damenturnen	Ringe Springe
Demonstrantin	Empöre Göre

April/Mai 1999

Kein Strand, kein Nachtleben, nicht mal öffentliche Toiletten. Die wenigen Frauen auf den Strassen sind verschleiert, wer ihnen nachschaut, riskiert mehr als nur böse Blicke. Was also treibt einen Informatikstudenten nach Pakistan?

JONAS SPILLMANN
BART- UND TURBANTRÄGER

Als ich meine Reise (die erste seit drei Jahren, Vordiplomen sei Dank) antrat, hätte ich nie geglaubt, dass mein Ferienziel unmittelbar nach meiner Rückkehr in die Schlagzeilen der Tagespresse katapultiert würde. Es ist ein seltsames Gefühl, Orte, die ich besucht habe, jetzt in der Tagesschau zu sehen.

Dezember 2001

Law 6

"Hollywood Computer Scientists" are able to crack 512 bit passwords manually in less than 1 minute provided they are receiving a blow-job.

April 2006

#5 Fenster schmutzig, aber kein Glasreiniger? Versuch es mal mit Cola. Funktioniert auch super als Toilettenreiniger. Trau dich!

➔

September 2012

Bastli Container

Function	★☆☆☆☆
Design	★★☆☆☆
Ø level	★☆☆☆☆
Accessibility	★★★★★
Total	★★☆☆☆

It's located in a strategically well-chosen place (next to the coffee machine), but is usually quite full and the trash falls out in front. However, as shown, it can be useful to collect paper trash since one can easily tie the paper together before bringing it to the next recycling station (located at CAB E 33).

Februar 2018

Studiensekretär D-INFK...

...neu mit offiziellem Fahrzeug unterwegs

Seit Semesterbeginn WS 01/02 ist der Studiensekretär des Departements Informatik, Herr Dubach, mit einem offiziellen Fahrzeug zwischen RZ und HG unterwegs (siehe Bild, erkennbar am Kennzeichen "Obacht Dubach, kurz DUBACHTACHTACHT").
Noetig wurde dies aufgrund seiner Aufgabenerweiterung gemäss neuer D-INFK Website: «It provides also folders and transcripts»(http://www.inf.ethz.ch/about/internal/index.html). Ohne Fahrzeug wäre dies nicht zu bewältigen.

Weitere sachdienliche Hinweise sind erbeten an redaktion@vis.ethz.ch

November 2001

The Turnstile

The turnstile has a history of extensive field tests in sport stadiums and skiing regions all around the world. It allows for hands-free usage as well as complete access control. In accordance with future plans of the VIS, a solution driven by RFID readers would allow to lock out AMIV members with reasonable effort. The significant benefit for the atmosphere inside the room could in that case more than compensate for the inconvenience of complete transparency.

Februar 2012

Raphael Meyer, Aktuar, Vordiplome
Alex de Spindler, Vizepräsident, Webmaster
Daniel Wagner, Verlag

Dezember 2000

Rangliste

Da nur 15 Personen teilgenommen haben, können wir es uns erlauben, die vollständige Rangliste auszugeben:

1.	Saxer, Silvan	7 Richtige
	Petra, Marty	7
3.	Despont, Frédéric	6
	Burgherr, Esther	6
5.	Bigler, Andreas	5
	Keller, Markus	5
7.	Frei, Mario	4
	Hatz, Claudio	4
	Fluri, Beat	4
	Aeppli, Barbara	4
	Do-Thuong, Sabine	4
12.	Schneider, Roland	3
	Imhof, Daniel	3
	Kaintantzis, Nikolas	3
15.	Patocchi, Sandro	2

Die ersten 4 können sich im Büro ein VIS-Shirt abholen, die Restlichen kriegen eine Tasse.

Februar/März 2001

Einleitung:
Zum Mitsingen:
Lie-ber VIS wir dan-ken Dir für die-ses wirk-lich
schö-ne Fest See-krank wur-de nie-mand und die
Son-ne schien den gan – zen Tag
Schluss:

Entstanden auf dem Zürichsee: VIS-Hymne   Fulvio Carraro

August/September 1991

Lost in Seattle

Gestern flog ein Helikopter über den Dächern von Seattle umher, als plötzlich eine elektrische Störung sein gesamtes elektronisches Navigation- und Kommunikationssystem ausser Kraft setzte. Wegen den Wolken und dem dichten Nebel war es dem Piloten unmöglich, seine Position und den Kurs zu bestimmen. Jedoch entdeckte er ein hohes Gebäude, steuerte darauf zu, schrieb ein Schild in grossen Lettern und hielt es an die Helikopterscheibe. Auf dem Schild stand: WO BIN ICH? Die Leute im Gebäude reagierten sofort, schrieben auch ein Schild und hielten es an die Scheibe. Darauf stand: SIE SIND IN EINEM HELIKOPTER! Der Pilot lächelte, winkte, schaute auf die Karte und flog auf direktem Weg zum Flughafen. Nach der Landung fragte der Co-Pilot ganz verdutzt, wie er mit diesem Schild seine Position feststellen konnte. Der Pilot antwortete: «Ich wusste, es musste das Microsoft Gebäude sein, denn genau wie bei ihren Hilfezeilen, online-Hilfesystemen und Support Manuals gaben sie mir eine technisch korrekte, aber völlig nutzlose Antwort.»

Februar/März 1997

Aus der Vorlesung

Lohkamp(Algebra):
«Da U k(i) aus endl. vielen Bäumen besteht, folgt, da wir bei gleicher Eckenmenge einer zusätzliche Kante in {w1, … ,wj} gibt eine Kante k E {w1, … ,wj}, die zwei der Bäume von U ki verbindet.» *(Alles klar ?)*

Nievergelt:
«Dieser Baum war vorher balanciert. Jetzt ist ihm links etwas gewachsen!»

«…und ich frage ihn: Bist du verletzt?»

«Das Enkelkind wird zum Grossvater befördert…»

«Dann fragen wir ihn : Bist du voll?»

«rot=Terminalsymbole, grün=Variablen. Am Schluss wird aus dem grünen Zeugs rotes – natürlich ohne politische Bedeutung…»
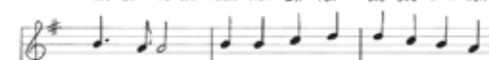
«Warum ist das Zeugs hier noch dort?»

Juli/August 1996

Spielzeuge der Informatiker, 3. Folge

GAME OVER

Die Freundin

Achtung: Dieses Bild ist sexistisch und könnte insbesondere weibliche oder sexuelle Gefühle verletzen. Der Zeichner bittet um Nachsicht.

Januar 1993

Literally 1984

BENJAMIN GRUZMAN – LEICHT JÜNGER ALS DAS BUCH

Das Jahr 1984 ist nicht nur weltberühmt als das Gründungsjahr des VIS, sondern auch wegen George Orwells gleichnamigen (also 1984, nicht VIS, so gut konnte er auch die Zukunft nicht vorhersehen) Buch aus dem Jahre 1949. Die meisten von euch haben hoffentlich bereits das Buch in Kanti-Englisch oder ähnlichem gelesen oder zumindest erwähnt, dennoch füge ich meine zwei Rappen zu der Plethora von literarischen Analysen hinzu.

Zuerst aber eine kurze Zusammenfassung für diejenigen, die im Unterricht nicht dem Grossen Bruder (dem Lehrer) zugehört haben: Der Erzähler folgt Winston Smith, einem typischer 4chan-Nutzer (siehe seine Aussage «Er mag Frauen nicht» im einführenden Teil des Buches) durch seinen Alltag im England kontrolliert von der IngSoc oder einfach der Partei.

Seine spärliche Mietkaserne erinnert stark an den Kreis 5, aber glücklicherweise stinkt es nach gekochten Grünkohl und nicht Marihuana.

Dort fängt er dann hauptsächlich an, ein Tagebuch zu führen, welches zwar nicht illegal ist (weil nichts illegal ist, da Kriminalität so oder so im Kommunismus nicht existiert), aber trotzdem eine Todesstrafe mit sich führen würde. Den, wie alle anderen freisinnigen Ideen, ist dies ein *Thoughtcrime*, also ein Gedankenverbrechen. Unter anderem schreibt Winston auch parteifeindliche Slogans.

Neben den allgemeinen Beschreibungen seiner Umgebung, dem immer-überwachenden Telebildschirm und der Nachbarin geplagt mit blutsüchtigen Kindern (wie gesagt, Kreis 5) folgt dann der Arbeitstag am Wahrheitsministerium. Dort werden alle Dokumente, sei es Zeitungen, Parteizirkulare oder Reden, aus Gegenwart als auch Vergangenheit, überprüft, zensiert und rektifiziert um diese parteigerecht zu machen, selbst wenn der Wahrheitsgehalt ein bisschen verloren geht. (Das sollten die mal auch mit den 20Minuten machen, die hat so oder so nichts mit der Realität zu tun).

Weiter geht es mit dem 2-Minuten Hass (auch bekannt als VIS hat mal wieder nicht die Kaffeemaschinen geputzt) als auch der Hasswoche (oder wenn der VIS keine Kaffeebohnen oder Milch hat).

Diese sind Teil des Personenkults um Big Brother, die einzige Person mächtiger als das VSETH-Präsidium.

Während dem 2-Minuten Hass wird der Hauptfeind der Partei gehasst (natürlich ein Jude, weil Antisemitismus zu einer guten Diktatur dazugehört) als auch feindlichen Länder (z.B. die UZH) und die tolle Regierung der Partei und des grossen Bruders gefeiert. Besonders ikonisch sind natürlich auch die Sätze «Krieg ist Frieden, Freiheit ist Sklaverei, Ignoranz ist Stärke, AMIV ist Nüchternheit»

Währenddessen spielen noch zwei weitere Personen eine immer wichtigere Rolle: Zum einen der Gaslight Gatekeep (nicht-)Girlboss O'Brien und Julia (Wahrscheinlich nicht Julia Bogdan, obwohl die beiden noch nie im gleichen Saal gesehen wurden).

O'Brien stellt sich, ähnlich wie die Charaktere anderer Sowjet-kritischen Bücher wie Iwan aus Child 44, zuerst als Dissident da, um das Vertrauen von Winston zu gewinnen, um ihn später zu betrügen und für die Partei zu foltern. Julia hingegen ist ein ultraorthodoxes ~~HoPo-~~ Parteimitglied, welches ebenfalls

zur Dissidentin wird. Der schlimmste Teil aber ist, dass Winston, als erster und einziger 4Chan-Benützer jemals, seine Jungfräulichkeit zu Julia verliert und dementsprechend gegen den /b/- als auch Parteikodex widerstösst, der Sex verbietet. Lange Geschichte, kurzer Sinn: Winston wird also zur IngSoc-Gestapo übergeben, gefoltert, mit seinen schlimmsten Albträumen (für Informatiker wär das eine Dusche) und so mental zerstört, bis er wieder ein völlig überzeugtes Parteimitglied wird.

Wie versprochen also ein paar mehr oder minder schwurbelige Interpretationen:

1. 1984 hat nichts mit der Sowjetunion zu tun: Dieser Punkt ist eigentlich eindeutig für alle Osteuropäer.

Im Buch werden einfach zu viele Maschinen und Geräte erwähnt, die funktionieren. Es ist absolut unvorstellbar, dass man im Ostblock jemals Überwachungsfernseher hätte oder Mikrofone im Boden hätte.

So ein Sowjetbildschirm musste man nachts ausmachen, damit er nicht in Flammen aufging, und so oder so würde die Überwachung nicht laufen, da die Kupferkabel für die Datenübertragung schon am Vortag geklaut werden würden.

Des Weiteren passen die Personen auch nicht rein: In der UdSSR hat man nicht seriös

gearbeitet. Man hat vorgegaukelt zu arbeiten, und die Vorgesetzten haben vorgegaukelt, die Arbeit zu entlohnen.

Aber in 1984 hat man mehrere Instanzen, wo etwas am Arbeitsplatz erreicht wird! Wie unrealistisch…

Sogar der Kabbesgerucht ist inakkurat, weil eigentlich die Riesengebäude nach Zwiebeln riechen, wie jeder Kenner der polnischen und russischen Küchen beweisen kann.

2. Die Folterszene war voll aushaltbar:

Da Winston schreckliche Angst vor Ratten hat, bekommt er Besuch von Riesenratten. O'Brien hat einen grossen Spass, Winston eine BDSM-Maske anzuziehen und diese mit einem Käfig Ratten zu verbinden. Der Gestank und nur die Vorstellung Ratten auf dem Gesicht zu haben, bringen unseren Dissidenten zur Ohnmacht und Halluzination, doch um ganz ehrlich zu sein, viel schlimmer als um 2 Uhr morgens beim WiNaFe auf die Toilette zu gehen kann es nicht sein. Die geballte Ladung verstopfter Toiletten, vollgekotzter Böden und verschüttete ich-will-nicht-wissen-was haben uns Studenten schon so abgehärtet, dass die Folterfanatiker der Partei auch nichts mehr machen könnten.

Für den Fall, dass ich verhaftet werde und man mit mir vorgeht wie mit Winston: Ich habe enorme Angst vor dem Besitz von Hypothek-freien Eigentumswohnungen, dem 1. Klasse GA und Nachbarn, die die Nachtruhe respektieren.

3. New Speak ist eigentlich keine so schlechte Idee:

Wie die Mathematiker immer wiederholen, sind unsere Sprachen nicht eindeutig. Eben das ist Teil des Sinnes von Neusprech: Mit der Reduzierung und Vereinfachung des Vokabulars erschafft man weniger Verwechslungen, weniger Zweideutigkeit und klare Bedeutungen.

Es gibt hingegen in der Sprachwissenschaft keinen Beweis dafür, dass das Fehlen von Wörtern die Ausdruckskraft des Menschen reduzieren kann. Die Hauptkritik gegen Neusprech ist ja, dass mit der Reduktion des Wortschatzes auch die Reduktion des Denkbares erstrebt ist, damit dissidentische Gedanken einfach nicht mehr möglich sind zu formulieren oder gar zu denken. Das Gleiche gilt dann auch für die Kritiker in der richtigen Welt, die in allen möglichen Sprachvariationen auch eine Art Neusprech sehen. Wörter sind da, um sich auszudrücken, aber haben keinen Einfluss auf die Ausdrückbarkeit, und dementsprechend hilft eine eindeutigere und systematischere Sprache ganz im Gegenteil, doch Ideen besser ausdrücken zu können.

◀◀

JUBILEE EVENTS 2024

VISTA
17.MAY
GRILL, DRINKS AND CHILL.
WHAT MORE DO YOU NEED?

PADDLE & PIZZA
JULY
A RELAXING OUTDOOR
PEDALO ACTIVITY.

MOVIE NIGHT
OCTOBER
AN EXCLUSIVE SCREENING OF A NEW
FILM IN A RENTED CINEMA HALL.

BJÖRN CTF
3-5 OCT
CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY
WITH ALGORITHMIC CHALLENGES!

GALA-DINNER: HALLOWEEN EDITION
26.OCT
ANOTHER UPSCALE EVENT AT FOODMARKET
HÖNGGERBERG - BUT SPOOKY!

CHRISTMAS CONCERT
DECEMBER
SOME FESTIVE TUNES TO CONCLUDE THE
YEAR APPROPRIATELY.

40 Happy Birthday VIS!

vseth
Verband der
Studierenden
an der ETH

The Art of Manwhoring

GOVIS GIRL - TOTALLY A CS STUDENT

Hey upper Visiders, I am delighted to welcome you to this little blast from the past. This article will discuss and analyze Gossip Girl main character Nathaniel Fitzwilliam Vanderbilt Archibald in a completely serious and professional manner. Plenty of insightful statements can be expected, and many lessons will be learned by the end of this article (For sure, for sure). But enough stalling, let's get started with introducing our favorite golden boy, Nathaniel Fitzwilliam Vanderbilt Archibald.

Nathaniel Fitzwilliam Vanderbilt Archibald was born to Howard "The Captain" Archibald, a successful business magnate and Anne Archibald, a member of the Vanderbilt family (Rich family, high prestige, so no need to accomplish anything else I guess). To say that he grew up comfortably would be the understatement of the century, as the silver spoon he was born with could easily contain the average yearly alcohol consumption in CAB. But not only was he blessed with money and status, but he is also stated to be the most attractive boy of the Upper East Side. However, I would beg to differ, considering his terrible Justin Bieber-esque haircut he was sporting in the first four seasons.

The best thing to happen to his character, as the series continued to spiral into further ridiculousness, was to get rid of that crime against humanity. Unfortunately for him, his friends, and his family, the one thing he was not blessed with was a functioning brain cell. One might deem this statement as too harsh, but I hope I can convince you otherwise with the following paragraphs.

Nathaniel Fitzwilliam Vanderbilt Archibald (Enough with the full name, I've made my point, who the fuck needs a name this long? What did his parents think he is? An unoptimized assembly code?) or Nate for short, is often touted as the moral compass in his group of less than upstanding and honest friends. Admittedly, this statement does hold up to some extent, as he is the only one of the main characters to never submit a tip to gossip girl, thereby exposing any of his friend's secrets and crimes to the wider public. Not only that, but he has been shown to be kind and caring to his closest friends on multiple occasions (except for when he slept with his girlfriend's best friend… and his guy friend's ex… and another one of his guy friends ex… and-). Furthermore, he was the only one among the rich and privileged main cast of the show to reflect on his status. Though, this is as good as it gets with him because his positive traits are not enough to rectify the negative ones.

Nate is the personification of an ornament, decorative, but serving no real purpose otherwise. He is only as useful and interesting as the person he is currently attached to. But to be fair, he does have one conflict that for the most part concerns himself only and acts as a nice foil to another character, Vanessa Abrams, who comes from a much less privileged background than him.

Sadly, this conflict was only ever paid lip service to (which Nate is probably a pro at) a few times at the beginning of the series. Nate would usually just go: „Ugh, why am I so privileged and not poor like the other poor's. I swear, I'm not like the other rich people!!" (Pick-me but make it rich edition, also not actual quotes!).

He then proceeds to contribute nothing to society by way of his privilege and just goes: It is, what it is. This conflict could have easily been elevated by showing him and Vanessa working together on, I don't know, doing something for charity? But enough about what could have been because that is not the purpose of this article.

Nate's second major conflict involves his father. Howard "The Captain" Archibald, a successful businessman in name only, was committing frequent acts of embezzlement and regularly consuming crack cocaine, both of which were eventually exposed to the public. This led to the downfall of the illustrious Archibald's.

Howard then proceeded to, just like the captain of Costa Concordia, jump ship, leaving his son and wife behind to take the fall. Nate suffered through the aftermath of his dad's escapades, his parents' divorce, a betrayal by his father and the eventual resolution of this subplot, which he surprisingly positively contributed to. He then proceeds to commit embezzlement at his first-ever job, following in his father's footsteps (minus the drugs). There was also a conflict related to his choice of university, but I not only forgot about it, but also don't care enough, therefore could not be bothered to elaborate.

But the biggest conflict and the downfall of his character is the fact that he is, and I am not exaggerating, a major man whore. Now the fact alone that he has slept and been with numerous women is actually not the problem. It's his choice of women (or teenage girl). His first relationship was with Blair Waldorf, during which he slept with Blair's best friend, Serena Van der Woodsen, who he also dated for a short while later. ➔

I struggled for the following 24 hours to continue writing after the previous sentence due to only now realizing the magnitude of the sheer fuckery that are the relationship plot lines in Gossip Girl and actually breaking each one of them down and explaining how, for example, Nate dated Blair who was first his Ex, then his best friends Chuck Bass ex when they got together again (and who he got mad at for supposedly cheating, LIKE MY GUY YOU SLEPT WITH HER BEST FRIEND FIRST), but also his other guy friends Dan Humphrey's ex Serena Van der Woodsen, who's real cousin/sister and fake one, I don't even know at this point, he also dated and Dan's childhood friend Vanessa Abrams too, but also had a fling with Blair's almost mother-in-law, who also had an affair with HER STEPSON (*insert Pornhub intro song*), who was Blair's boyfriend and also dated his best friend Chuck Bass' supposed mother, but also not, who he blackmailed and was blackmailed by and-

And this is barely scratching the surface, no I have not even come remotely close to scratching the cells comprising the upper epidermis of this Burberry dress wearing, Hermès Birkin bag carrying shit onion.

To adequately break down the insanity that is the relationship dynamics in Gossip girl would require the entirety of the at least two Visionen editions. So, for the sake of this article, I will have to practice a lot of self-restraint.

As mentioned earlier, he has dated not one, but multiple of his guy friends exes (who arguably did date Nate's exes too), had an affair with a married woman, somehow had relations with women who were conspiring to take down his long-time best friend Chuck Bass TWICE. To add on, he kissed Dan Humphreys YOUNGER SISTER, and finally, had a relationship with a minor, while being college aged, who he still continued to date, after finding out that she was a minor. Oh, and did I mention that SHE WAS SERENA'S STEP-DAUGHTER, for a short while that is. Over half of the women and girls he had been, were at some point conspiring against his friends, some even using and manipulating him for their plans. I could go on and on, but it is sufficed to say, that Nate's ability to think only resided in his dick and not his brain. Every one of his relationships is like a Verilog code, a mistake made easily, but only realized way later on. However, at the end of the series, he was the only one of his friends to not be in a relationship. Additionally, he had aspirations to become the mayor of New York, something I am actually confident in that he'll do well. He would make a great politician as his impressive resume includes: privileged, blackmail, extortion and screwing at least one barely legal girl.

With this, I bid you all goodbye, as writing any more of this will kill the last bit of sanity I have left.

-xoxo Govis Girl

◀◀

Luxemburg ist nicht Liechtenstein >:(

BENJAMIN GRUZMAN – HÄSSIGES LUXEMBURGERLI

963 – Schlüpfte Luxemburg aus dem Ei, und eben nicht Liechtenstein. Aus irgendeinem Grund verwechseln viel zu viele Schweizer das schöne Grossherzogtum mit dem 27. Kanton der Eidgenossenschaft. Hier will ich mal ein bisschen Kleinstaatenwissen einbringen:

LUXEMBURG	LIECHTENSTEIN
EU-Gründungsstaat	Nicht in der EU
NATO-Gründungsstaat	Nicht in der NATO
Euro-Gründungsstaat	Benützt Schweizer Franken
So gross wie das Tessin	Kleiner als jeder Schweizer Kanton (ausser BS)
Grössere Bevölkerung als Zürich	Kleinere Bevölkerung als Kreis 10
Hat einen machtlosen Grossherzog	Hat einen despotischen Fürsten
Hat ein grosses, eigenständiges Eisenbahnnetz	Hat eine stündliche S-Bahn nach Buchs
Hat eine eigene Armee	Wird wöchentlich aus Versehen von verlaufenen Schweizer Soldaten erobert
Hat eine eigene Sprache	Hat einen unverständlichen Dialekt
Hat in der EM gegen Liechtenstein 1:0 gewonnen	Hat in der EM gegen Luxemburg 0:1 verloren
Steueroase	Steueroase

Luxemburg hat eine mehr als tausendjährige Existenz und spielt öfters in der europäischen Geschichte eine wichtige Rolle. Sei es als das Luxemburger Adelsgeschlecht Tschechien und das HRR regierten, die Festung die als das „Gibraltar des Nordens" jahrhundertelang Kriegsgrund zwischen den europäischen Mächten war, die Luxemburger Krise die 1867 fast zum Weltkrieg wurde oder die Kohle-und-Stahl Gemeinschaft mit Robert Schuman, Luxemburg ist ein zentraler Teil Europas. Auch heute bleibt es höchst relevant mit Arcelor-Mittal (Grösster Stahlkonzern der Welt), der SES (Europas grösster Satellitenbetreiber), RTL (Ja, das L steht für Luxemburg), mehreren europäischen Institutionen (Gerichtshof, Investmentbank, Teile des Parlaments) und dem Finanzzentrum. Währenddessen hat Liechtenstein einen Fürsten, welcher Geld scheffelt und Vetos einlegt und mehr Briefkastenfirmen als Briefkasten und sonst nicht schrecklich viel.

Also nein, ich kann nicht von Luxemburg in einer Stunde nach Zürich pendeln und wir sind auch nicht diejenigen, die mit fetten Karren 240 km/h auf der Landstrasse fahren. Also bitte haltet Luxemburg und Liechtenstein auseinander, merci.

◀◀

Canton Coat of Arms Tier List

JOHAN STETTLER - CONNOISSEUR OF HERALDIC ART

After the objective dice ranking of a previous issue, I embarked on a journey to rank all the coat of arms of each Swiss canton. This ranking is now entirely subjective, based solely on the design and aesthetics of the coat of arms itself.

I deliberately exclude historical context, regional significance, and cultural symbolism, which I am not educated with. I will certainly make people angry with my list, and that's precisely my intention.

The tier list is from top to bottom, left to right. I rank Aargau the highest and Glarus the lowest. Here are my reasons why…

Glarus: I was never a big fan of humans on a coat. Animals, abstract shapes, food, or anything but a human is acceptable in my opinion. This makes Glarus the easiest choice to put at the last place.

Schaffhausen: Yellow is an ugly colour for a coat. It is also too dominant in this coat, being everywhere and so strong. I do like the sheep with the black contrasting the yellow, but it is not enough. If only the hair of the sheep was a different colour, then it would rank higher.

Obwalden: The key is a fantastic choice for a coat, and I am of course a fan of the colours red and white. It is this pseudo chess pattern which hurts my eyes. It is so uncomfortable to look at.

Jura: The ribbon is fine, but it is just a knock off of Basel. Minus points for not being that creative. The alternating white-red stripes are again not pleasing to look at. It is just something that hurts a bit my gaze.

Basel-Land: The ribbon is fine, and the red white contrast is pleasing in this example. But there is one rule for a coat of arms, that being left oriented. There are a few rebellious examples, but this is in my opinion not the "Knigge" way to do it, which is the sole reason I put it into the bottom tier.

Appenzell (both): Bears are cool, but these two look awkward. The white background also feels so empty. You can hardly distinguish the two as well, only by the V and R. So it is a no thanks for me.

Vaud: I dislike text on a coat, especially if it is the cheap version of France's "liberté, égalité, et fraternité". The white makes it feel too empty. The white and green combo is also an awful combination.

Wallis: I like the stars and the idea, I am a fan of red and white, but again, this colour swapping thing is just not clean and slightly irritating. It has potential, but still lands only on the no thanks tier.

Genf: The yellow, red combo gives me McDonald vibes. I hate it.

The bird is cool and the key, but this colour combination feels so cheap.

Neuenburg: The Italian colour schema is something I like. Red white green, with the Swiss cross is something that is working for me. It is bottom of nice tier, because it is not really inspiring.

Nidwalden: Red and white are really pleasant here. Not too much of either, and I like the double key with the clover.

Actually quite unique, but the key should be slightly smaller and not as close to the edge.

Zug: As a fan of minimalism, there is just something about a two colour coat of arms. This light blue clour is my favourite, but of all the given options with this blue, Zug is my least favourite. The stripe in the middle is slightly smaller than the top one, or at least the illusion is there. Too much white for me, which feels a bit too empty.

Freiburg and Solothurn: Again, I like the simplicity of just two colours. I just prefer the red over black. Since it is not something too special, they both land in the middle of my ranking.

➜

Basel-Stadt: Way better than Basel-Land, orientated to the left! The black ribbon just does it for me, even though I have no idea what it is supposed to be or represent. Definitely decent tier.

Luzern and Zürich: Once more, I like the simplicity of just two colours. The light blue is my favourite one. I prefer the diagonal split over the vertical one, but that is just me.

Thurgau: Now come the really nice and creative ones, starting with the two lions. The yellow over green is kinda matching for me, but not the yellow over white. The concept is charming but because of the colours, it ranks the lowest in its tier. Winthertur did it much better.

Bern: Bears are my favourite animal. And I am from Bern, hence I had to rank it high. Also, it looks hella aesthetic in this position, way better than the Appenzeller bear. The yellow, black and red combo is not really appealing to me, but works here, because the black and red ratio is dominating, making it more pleasant than Gnef.

Graubünden: Yellow and Light blue with the Capricorn, a staple of a coat of arms. Very enjoyable combination of colours and the animal is a staple for Switzerland. It is just too convoluted with the 3 Parts. It would be best tier, if it had only 2 parts, in my opinion.

St Gallen: I usually do not like green and white together, but here it works great. This particular green works great with the white. And what is not to like about an axe in a barrel. Unique and cool.

Uri: This is a way better contrast of black and yellow than Schaffhausen. The contrast is perfect, the yellow not as ugly. The bull is a fantastic animal and strong on this coat.

Tessin: This red with this blue is a wonderful match. Very pleasant to the eyes with two strong colours, yet not as much biting. Very simple, yet effective and unique colour schema.

Schwyz: Of course, I rank the almost Swiss flag supper high. In fact, I hate the big cross of the national flag. Putting it in the corner on the top right is the improvement Switzerland needs. Very minimalistic style. My kind of style.

Aargau: The best of the best, the crème de la crème, the most beautiful coat of arms among all the cantons. The two parts just work so well together. The dark mode river on the left and the 3 stars within my favourite colour, the light blue. Not too boring, and not too convoluted. The perfect balance for me.

If you disagree with me, which of course you do, make your own tier list and send it to me johanst@vis.ethz.ch. I can do a follow-up and combine all submissions to create a more democratic version of it. Also, did anyone notice the penises of each animal in the coats?

Guess the Top 10 Most Streamed Spotify Artists
(since March 2024)

WENDY WU - IS A SPOTIFAN

To help you guess the artists, I have come up with two hints per artist. You can find the solutions in the next page along with each artists' most popular albums. If you are up for a challenge, cover the right column with your hand and try guessing the artists only with the first hint!

	Hint #1	Hint #2
1	Drake helped launch his career.	He originally wanted to be called The Weekend, but he removed the "e" to avoid copyright issues
2	Wrote a 350-page novel when she was 12.	Her last tour has broken the record for highest-grossing tour of all time.
3	Has recently released an album called 'eternal sunshine'.	Started wearing her hair in a ponytail because of how damaged it was.
4	Received military training in Barbados.	Has her own cosmetics brand called Fenty Beauty.
5	His real name is Aubrey **D.** Graham.	Owns a record label called OVO Sound.
6	Former member of Destiny's Child.	Is married to Jay-Z.
7	Was born in London to Kosovo-Albanian parents.	A talk show host accidentally called her Dula Peep on multiple occasions.
8	Often described as the most disliked artist.	Was discovered on Youtube.
9	Has won 24 Grammy awards and more than 50% of his tracks have been the result of a collaboration with other artists.	His album "The College Drop-out," was aptly named after he dropped out of Chicago State University.
10	Notoriously known for his face tattoos.	His real name is Austin Richard Post.
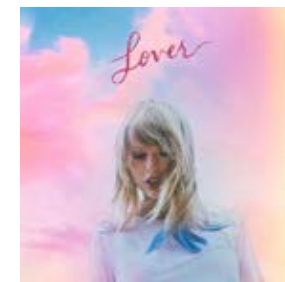
	Artist	Monthly Listeners [1]	Most Streamed Album
1	The Weeknd	113,517,059	The Highlights (Deluxe)
2	Taylor Swift	103,670,186	Lover
3	Ariana Grande	89,924,862	thank u, next
4	Rihanna	85,597,496	ANTI (Deluxe)
5	Drake	80,697,657	Scorpion
6	Beyoncé	77,879,716	I AM…SASHA FIERCE
7	Dua Lipa	76,558,889	Future Nostalgia (The Moonlight Edition)
8	Justin Bieber	76,253,738	Purpose (Deluxe)
9	Kanye West	74,561,665	Graduation
10	Post Malone	73,993,329	The Diamond Collection (Deluxe)

Do you have any music recommendations? We would love to hear them! Just scan the QR code and type your recommended album/artist/playlist/etc. in this anonymous form.
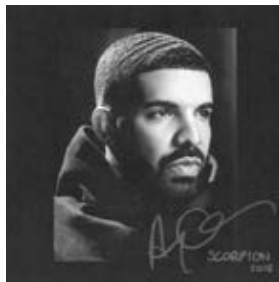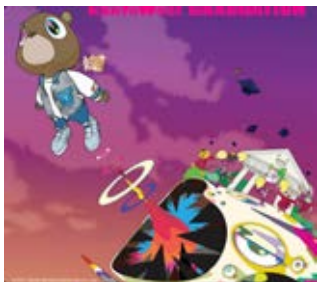
Kann man alte Elektronik Essen?

MIKAIL GEDIK

Lieber Leser,

Es ist unausweichlich, in der heutigen Welt auf moderne Elektronik zu stossen. Als aktiver Bastlianer komme ich besonders stark in Kontakt, da ich ab und zu auch selber mal welche herstelle. Anderseits begnet man im Bastli auch uralte Hardware, sei es weil Labore uns ihre alte Ausstattung schenken, oder weil wir altes Gerät finden.

Mit diesen Geräten zu spielen macht immer wieder Spass, besonders dann, wenn es einen lauten Knall gibt beim Einstöpseln[1]. Auf eine solche Ereignisse folgt dann häufig auch etwas Feenstaub (im Fachjargon «Magic Smoke» gennant), der einen besonderen Geruch mit sich bringt, sodass einem das Wasser im Mund zusammenläuft[2].

Und nun frage ich mich: Könnte ich das Zeugs auch einfach essen? Und wenn nein, wie sterbe ich? In der Folge werden die Bausteine gängiger Komponentengruppen angeschaut und mit einer guten Metrik bewertet.

Keramik:

Viele Komponenten enthalten Keramik, weil es guter Isolator ist. Fürs Essen nehme ich an, dass «Keramik = Gebratener Ton = Roher Ton = Stein». Eine kurze Internetsuche führt sofort auf den Begriff «Geophagie».

Auf Wikipedia steht da ganz vieles interessantes, unter anderem «[…], minerals that are critical for developing fetuses which can cause metallic, soil, or chewing ice cravings in pregnant women»[3]. Aber trotzdem kann ich nichts gefährliches aus dem Text auslesen, die Gefahren kommen fast nur von Krankheiten aus. Eine Überdosis von gewissen Metallen kann auch passieren, aber das ist bei Keramik nicht meine grösste Sorge. Insbesondere ist die Keramik in Elektronikartikeln eher nicht von Bakterien/Würmer usw. belastet, weil es schon Jahre im Abstellschrank gammelt.

Assessment Keramik:

Geschmack: 5/10

Crispyness: 8/10

Cancer: 0/10

Andere Krankheiten: 0/10

Judgement von anderen Leuten: 4/10

➜

◀◀

Eisen:

Eisen ist auch Bestandteil von vielen Komponenten. Mit der Zeit bildet sich natürlicherweise Rost, was dann ebenfalls in unsere Verdauungstrakte wandern kann. Interessanterweise gibt es auch die Frage «Kann man Rost essen» im Internet eine Antwort: Ja, problemlos. Anscheinend kann man sogar Rostwasser einfach so trinken (soll aber schlecht schmecken).[4]

Assessment Eisen:

Geschmack: 2/10

Crispyness: 5/10

Cancer: 0/10

Andere Krankheiten: 4/10

Judgement von anderen Leuten: 6/10

Widerstand:

Da ich ~~beschränkt bin~~ beschränkte Zeit habe, werde ich fürs erste nur zwei Komponentenanschauen.

Als erstes den Widerstand, einer der ersten und simpelsten Teile. Früher kamen diese fast immer im throughhole Format (Throughhole = Komponente hat Beinchen). Ich wage es, die Annahme zu treffen, das man ein solches Ding vor dem verbauen/nach dem ausbauen isst, frei von allfälliger (biologischer) Kontamination.

Natürlich gibt es ein Restrisiko von von Tetanus oder ähnliches, das ist aber eher klein. Was ich mir eher überlegt habe, ist das Problem der Beinchen, und ob diese möglicherweise z. B. die Magenwände durchbohren könnten. Glücklicherweise sind diese Beinchen nicht allzu stabil, sodass sie sich leicht beugen und nur wenig Kraft ausüben können. Zudem hat der Wikipediaartikel über «Pica»[4] als Bild den Inhalt von jemanden, der 457 Nägel gegessen hat, also gehe ich davon aus, dass man damit irgendwie schon überlebt, zumindest lange genug, um sich einen Sack Nägel zu gönnen. Andere Inhaltsstoffe sind sehr vielfältig und kommen auf den Widerstand drauf an. Drahtwiderstände enthalten noch eine Nickel-chrom Legierung, wobei Chrom anscheinend Krebserregend ist und auch relativ tödlich ist (so ab ca. 1 Gramm laut meiner Überschlagsrechnung)[5]. Aber da alles in den Keramik verpackt ist, muss man schon gut kauen, damit das zum Vorschein kommt. Es gibt auch noch viele andere Arten von Widerständen mit z. B. Kohlenstoff als Material, aber ich will hier nicht zu sehr ausholen.

Assessment (Draht)Widerstand:

Geschmack: 4/10

Crispyness: 2/10

Cancer: 5/10

Andere Krankheiten: 4/10

Judgement von anderen Leuten: 6/10

Elektrolyt-Kondensatoren:

Diese lassen sich so gut wie überall finden. Simple Kondensatoren bestehen meist einfach aus zwei leitenden Platten, die nahe aneinander gebracht werden. Es gibt dabei nicht immer tolle Materialien, die

interessant wären. Deshalb beschäftige ich mit Elektrolyt Kondensatoren, die eben noch zusätzlich ein Elektrolyt haben. Das hat zur Folge, dass die Kapazität grösser wird, und dass sie unter verkehrter Spannung explodieren (kann man im Bastli machen, kommt bei Interesse fragen). Dieser Elektrolyt hat aber auch andere tolle Eigenschaften. Er kann z. B. «boric acid» enthalten, was sehr toxisch ist und schnell vom Organismus absorbiert wird. Oder auch auch «salycilic acid», aus dem man Aspirin herstellt.

Assessment Elektrolyt Kondensator:

Geschmack: 5/10

Crispyness: 5/10

Cancer: 4/10

Andere Krankheiten: 8/10

Judgement von anderen Leuten: 7/10

Generell entnehme ich diesem Ganzen, dass man Elektronik essen kann, wenn man vorher die bösen Komponenten aussortiert und nicht zu viel kaut.

[1] Wenn aber an der besagten Apparatur ein nicht zu vernachlässigen teures Gerät hängt, bleibt einem aber das Herz kurz stehen.

[2]: Haha nicht wirklich, es reicht verdammt nach verbranntem Plastik, aber ich muss hier ja was schreiben

[3]: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geophagia#Humans, 2024-04-25

[4]: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pica_(disorder)

[5]: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrom, https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/csem/chromium/physiologic_effects_of_chromium_exposure.html

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Caps content: https://electronics.stackexchange.com/questions/169205/mechanically-damaged-capacitor-leaked-liquid-is-it-toxic

Endurance Studies

TOBI – FOUND PARALLELS IN STUDYING CS AND TRAINING FOR A MARATHON

At some point during my Bachelor's here at ETH, I started to write a bucket list for the time until I receive my Master's degree. Next to academic and fun goals like "celebrate passing Basisprüfung" or "fly to another country with your friends", I added a sports challenge: "run a marathon".

And with my Master's coming to an end, I signed up for this year's Zurich Marathon and started training using a plan I found on my sports watch's website.

A typical week of marathon training looks like this:

"Running a marathon is not printing 'Hello, world', it is studying Computer Science."

Monday is a rest day (starting the week should be easy), Tuesday is reserved for Super Kondi (remember, we are CS students at ETH), Wednesday is another rest day but you should think about a stretching session (which I skipped most of the time), Thursdays are great for a short 20-30 minute run, Fridays can be celebrated with an interval session (repeatedly switching between fast and slow pace), Saturday is another rest day, and Sunday is Runday so prepare for a 2+ hour session.

While this looks overwhelming to many of us, it is actually not too far from what we do when studying computer science. Think of a course that challenges you without overwhelming you too much.

For me, theory-focused courses like Diskrete Mathematik or Graph Theory were like this: It is not exactly what I want to do, but I know they help me to improve my overall skill set. The interval sessions are exactly like this: I don't want to actually run with the fast pace, but I know that pushing through it will help me to achieve my goal. And the feeling of nailing a hard assignment or finishing a tough interval session:
Totally worth it.

Similarly, there are emotionally draining times in both: During the Covid19 pandemic, I felt like the singer Aimee Carty in her viral song: "I'm two days into college, and I'm three lectures behind". It was easy to skip a live lecture and add watching its recording onto my ever-growing to do list. The negative feelings associated with this overwhelmingly long list of todos are comparable to seeing the 2.5h long run in the calendar and fresh raindrops running down the windows. It takes similar strategies to overcome the slump and find the motivation to start. But once you are on it, you notice that it's often not that bad and that you can reach the goal step by step.

Behold, this is not a text about how everything ran smoothly: Life would be boring if it weren't about the surprises. I was all set to tell you about my marathon time and had written most of this text, but then I got sick right before the race. It's like when you flunk a test you thought you'd ace, or when something big like a pandemic messes up your whole study schedule. But the key is to stand up again and keep going. For me, I found the loophole in my bucket list: As the next graduation ceremony will be in autumn, I will have enough time to try again.

Now, as I look towards running this postponed marathon before my graduation, it's clear how running and studying computer science are similar. Both have shown me what I'm capable of, taught me about working hard and pushing past what I thought were my limits. And as I get ready for the next chance, I remember that it's not just about finishing. It's about all the hard work, the tough times, and the growth along the way. ⏪

Ausländische Fernverkehrszüge (Teil 2)

NORA DIESCHBOURG - LUX-ZH PENDLER

BENJAMIN GRUZMAN - DURFTE MAL 45 MINUTEN IN BUCHS SG AUF DEN ZUG WARTEN

TGV - Die einzige gute Erfindung aus Frankreich

Am HB sieht man oft den TGV Lyria, mit dem man etwa 5 Mal am Tag in 4 Stunden und 4 Minuten bis nach Paris reisen kann. Der TGV Verkehr zwischen der Schweiz und Frankreich trägt diesen Namen übrigens schon seit 2002, vorher fuhren diese Züge teilweise unter dem Branding "ligne de coeur".

Sonst jemand bock auf Brezel?

Verschiedene TGV Modelle mit Cutenessrating

TGV Sud-Est (1978)
Seit 2021 nicht mehr im Verkehr.
Der Inbegriff von 80's Drip, schön orange.

TGV Atlantique (1988)
Etwa 30 sind noch immer im Umlauf.
Die damals neue "Livrée Atlantique" ist schon sehr fresh.

TGV Réseau (1992)
Der kleine Bruder des Atlantique mit Abdichtung für besseren Fahrkomfort.

TGV TMST / Eurostar (1993)
Der Tunnel TGV mit super vielen Sicherheitsmassnahmen.
Sieht irgendwie komisch aus :(

Jetzt kommen die Doppelstock TGVs.

TGV Duplex (1995)
Der stolze Entenschnabel der vorherigen Modelle weicht einer deutlichen Verniedlichung.
Auch gut.

TGV PBA & TGV PBKA (1996)
Diese mega internationalen (sind sie deswegen rot?) Züge verkehren in Frankreich, den Niederlanden, Belgien und bei letzteren auch in Deutschland. Sind halt Duplex in rot 💁🏻

TGV Réseau Duplex (erstmals in 2003)
Einige Réseau Triebwagen werden mit Doppelstockwagen in die Duplex-Familie übernommen.
Sieht ein bisschen illegal aus, aber die Réseau-Triebwagen sind sooo sexy.

TGV POS (2006)
Diese Züge können in Frankreich, Deutschland und der Schweiz fahren. Zwischen 2012 und 2019 waren sie Teil des Lyria Fuhrparks.

TGV Dasye (2007)
Dasye steht für "Duplex ASYnchrone".

TGV 2N2 / Euroduplex (2011)
Die dritte Generation der Duplex TGVs fährt in Frankreich, Deutschland, Schweiz, Spanien, Luxemburg und Marokko. Ihr Obergeschoss ist etwas geräumiger als die vorherigen Duplex und sie haben ein modernes Infosystem.
Sieht von vorne nicht sonderlich anders aus, genauso süss wie der Rest der Duplex-Familie.

TGV M (...2025?)
Verdient eigentlich einen eigenen Artikel.
Experimentell aussehende Form. Daran muss ich mich wohl noch gewöhnen.

Die SNCF hat die Generationen des Duplex immer weiter kombiniert und renoviert.
Die einfachste Art einen TGV genau zu bestimmen, sich die Nummer des Zuges (steht auf dem Triebwagen) zu merken und nachzuschlagen.
Der Rest des Artikels bezieht sich hauptsächlich auf meine Erfahrungen mit dem Euroduplex.

Sitze

Im TGV herrscht eine allgemeine Reservationspflicht, diese gilt auch, wenn man z.B. ein Interrail hat. Man muss also jedes Mal noch 8-12€ draufzahlen. Dies wäre nicht so schlimm, wenn es denn möglich wäre, nur eine Reservation ohne Ticket über das SNCF Portal zu buchen. Geheimtipp: reserviert in dem Fall entweder über die Eurail/Interrail Seite oder über die SNCB.Ein weiterer Nachteil ist, dass man in der 2. Klasse seinen Sitzplatz nicht frei wählen kann. Man kann zwar eine Präferenz für Fenster/Gang/4er Gruppe angeben, aber nicht die Fahrtrichtung.

Zu den Sitzen selbst: Sie sind ok. Ich bekomme jedenfalls keine Rückenschmerzen und bis jetzt habe ich auf den Polsteroberflächen noch keine Bettwanzen festgestellt. Die Sitze (bzw. der TGV als Transportmittel) sind jedoch ungeeignet für Menschen mit Hausstaubmilben Allergie.

Passengerinfosystem

In jedem Wagen gibt es Anzeigetafeln, die zwischen den nächsten Bahnhöfen, einer Geschwindigkeitsangabe und ein paar Infos wie "Sie müssen ihr Gepäck anschreiben, damit wir keinen Bombenalarm ausrufen" wechseln.
Das wohl coolste, aber auch nutzloseste Feature ist die Geschwindigkeitsangabe, die periodisch auf den Bildschirmen erscheint.
Es fühlt sich sehr cool an, mit 315 km/h unterwegs zu sein. ➔

Toiletten, Steckdosen, Licht und sonstige Komfortangebote

Die Toiletten sind meist ok, in den Euroduplex gibt es zwischen den Abteilen jeweils eine Toilette oben und eine unten. Neben den Toiletten befinden sich eine Gepäckablage und eine kleine Sitznische zum Telefonieren, die auch prima als Sitzplatz taugt, wenn der/die Sitznachbar/in nervt.

TGV essentials

Im Jahr 2024 reicht eine Steckdose pro 2 Sitzplätze einfach nicht mehr, ich empfehle eine möglichst riesige Steckerleiste mitzubringen.

Die Lichtverhältnisse im TGV sind weder zu hell, noch zu dunkel (es befinden sich auch individuelle Leselampen an der Decke bzw. in verschiedenen Erstklassekonfigurationen im Kopfteil des Sitzes). Das Augenmerk liegt deutlich auf den meist dreckigen Fenstern und nicht wie im ICE auf den klinisch weiss beleuchteten Wänden.

Das sogenannte "Bordbistro" ist eines der größten Versäumnisse der SNCF. Im Gegensatz zu den meisten ICEs gibt es nur Bar/Stehplätze, man fühlt sich wirklich wie bestellt und nicht abgeholt. Das Essen ist ebenfalls nur für Notfälle.

Französische Medien haben die SNCF von Anfang an dafür gemobbt

Railjet - Der einzige umweltfreundliche Jet

Der österreichische Railjet gehört zu den rarsten Zügen hier in der Schweiz, da er 5-Mal am Tag (und kein 2-Stundentakt wie beim Lügenportal Wikipedia) die Strecke Zürich--Wien (alternativ Salzburg oder Budapest) fährt. Mit dem GA kann man diese Gattung genau für eine Fahrt nutzen, Zürich-Buchs SG. Da kann man so schöne Sachen machen wie…

… wieder nach Hause fahren.

Nach Wien aber kann man dann 8 Stunden lang eine heute fast ausgestorbene Zuggattung erleben: Traditionelle Lok-Wagen Kompositionen. Im Zeitalter wo wunderschöne Einheitswagen mit den schrecklichen FV Dostos und anderen nicht-funktionstüchtigen Triebwagen ersetzt werden, ist es schön zu sehen, dass zumindest ein Land weiter auf richtige Züge setzt.

Ein Einsatz des Railjets 2. Generation ist für Zürich nicht geplant, also bleiben wir im Folgenden bei der 1. Generation.

Eigentlich ist der Railjet nichts Spezielles: Im Inneren ist er so das Kind zwischen Einheitswagen und ICE, der aber im Gegensatz zu jedem anderen Zug der gesamten nicht-Schweizer Welt zu dem Fenster angepasste 4er-Sitze hat.

Wenn es sogar die Österreicher schaffen, wieso schafft es sonst niemand?!

Dazu kommt auch das Ruhezone-Grossraumabteil in der 2. Klasse, die man definitiv auch hier braucht.

Hingegen verliert die ÖBB direkt alle Sympathie wegen der "Railjet"-Aufschrift auf den Wagen, welche leider die Fenster teilweise blockiert. Schlussendlich sind die Sitze … ganz okay. Das Fahrgefühl ist auch… ganz okay. Toiletten, Informationssystem, eigentlich alles ist… ganz okay.

Ein ganz okay-er Zug halt.

v.l.n.r. Oben: Tobias Scheithauer, Nicolas Wehrli, Hannah Osswald
Mitte: Wanglei Shen, Kiara Chau Garcia, Hüseyin Deniz, Selin Nayki, Benjamin Gruzman, Fiona Pichler, Mikail Gedik, Nora Dieschbourg
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Dein Artikel in den VISIONEN

Alle Leserinnen und Leser sind immer herzlich eingeladen einen Artikel im VISIONEN zu veröffentlichen. Hast du etwas, das du anderen mitteilen willst? Warst du im Ausland und willst von deinen grossartigen Erfahrungen berichten? Hast du Lust einen Artikel zu schreiben aber keine Idee? Schreib uns und wir brainstormen zusammen. Natürlich können auch nicht-Informatikstudierende Artikel einreichen.

Infos, wie du einen Artikel schreiben kannst, findest du unter https://visionen.vis.ethz.ch

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