Hermitian K-theory is an invariant that can be defined for every scheme $X$. Traditionally the focus has been on schemes $X$ where $2$ is invertible. Recently an understanding has emerged of how to deal with the many different variants that are available when $2$ is not invertible. In this talk I will survey the various known and unknown but expected properties of the hermitian K-theory presheaf, and their computational consequences. The results in this talk are joint work with a many people, among which are B. Calmés, E. Elmanto, Y. Harpaz, J. Shah and L. Yang.

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