**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do? Act like a therapist
   2. When and why was the program created? 1966
   3. How does the program work? It asks you questions and encourages you to talk.
2. Use an on-line version of the ELIZA program to see what it is like.
   1. Open the URL : <http://psych.fullerton.edu/mbirnbaum/psych101/Eliza.htm>
   2. Begin by talking about your feelings (just like if you were talking to a guidance councillor).
   3. After a while, try to trick the program.
3. In what ways did the program seem like you were talking to a real person? What was a strategy used by the program to keep the discussion going? It kept asking question like why, and how I feel about it.
4. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program? When I refused to discuss it did not know what to say so it repeated itself
5. If you had your friend talk to ELIZA but did not tell them it was a program, how long do you think it would take for them to figure it out? Explain your answer.

Not that long as they would start to say things that contradict so the program would’nt know what to say.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test? a test for intelligence in a computer, requiring that a human being should be unable to distinguish the machine from another human being by using the replies to questions put to both.
   2. Who was Alan Turing? The man that asked the simple question of “can a computer act like a human?” and went on to make a test just for that.
   3. How does the Turning Test work? There is a questioner and a answerer. Some of the answerers are computers, but the questioner does not know that. Then they must find out which are human and which are not.
   4. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests? The Turing test tests for the facts they can act human.
2. Visit the Ted Ed website to learn more about the Turing Test.
   1. Watch the video at: <https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-turing-test-can-a-computer-pass-for-a-human-alex-gendler>
   2. Complete the on-line test at: <https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-turing-test-can-a-computer-pass-for-a-human-alex-gendler#review>
3. Has any computer AI passed the Turing Test? Research this question and report on your results. No single AI has truly passed the turing test. There are some that passed in an aspect. But they did not pass off as fully human. One AI would pass when asked questions about bill Clinton. Another robot passed because they were based off a boy that did not fully speak English. While two others passed, but they did not fully answer questions.
4. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.

To a degree yes. I believe that I would be fooled. But with today’s AI there will be some slip ups where what they answer with will not make sense, or reveal they are an AI. But AI is definitely getting closer to acting human.

**Task 3 Social Media Article reviews**

Pick any **one (1)** of the following “Social Media Bot” articles to read and review. Answer the questions that are specific to each article.

Article 1: Social Media Bots

Read the following article:

<https://www.questia.com/magazine/1G1-530914703/social-media-bots-how-they-spread-misinformation>

1. How much internet traffic is estimated to be produced by AI bots?

Around 30% internet traffic is created by AI bots.

1. What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?

* Using emoji’s in their posts
* Only posting at the reasonable hours of the day
* Limiting the amount of information, they share

1. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?

8.5% of media users are bots, and the number may have increased as much as 15%.

1. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” buy a social media AI bot?

Bots generally make friend requests to people that have a lot of friends on media as they are more likely to accept the request.

Article 2: Social Media Bots

Read the following article:

<https://www.usnews.com/news/healthiest-communities/articles/2018-07-24/how-social-media-bots-could-compromise-public-health>

1. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?
2. What is the purpose / objective of these AI bots?
3. How could a bot be used to increase the number of people vaping or smoking?
4. How could a bot be used to increase the public concern about getting vaccinated?
5. What is a “sockpuppet”?

**Task 4 Automated Journalism Article reviews**

Pick any **one (1)** of the following “Automated Journalism” articles to read and review. Answer the questions that are specific to each article.

Article 3: Automated Journalism

Read the following article:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-42858174>

1. What are some of the topics of the articles produced by the robo-journalists owned by the Press Association (PA)? How long and how detailed are these articles?

* Smoking during pregnancy
* Recycling rates
* Cancelled operations

1. “At this stage” what are the limitations of robo-journalists? What jobs do human journalists do that cannot yet be done by robo-journalists?

Robo-Journallists are simply used to amplify the work a human journalists do. The automated part is currently limited to trawling through the data. Something that would take much longer if humans did it.

1. What happened when the LA Times used a robo-journalist to report on an earthquake?

There was a mistake on the report that the AI typed up. It was actually a report that was written years before, but as a mistake the robot wrote it.

1. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?

They use simpler algorithms to make news articles aimed at children, and they use the robots to produce interesting data quickly, like election results.

1. Do you think this article was written by a robo-journalist? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.

I believe a human wrote this article, but a robot helped in collecting the data. The human would have taken much longer in gathering the data compared to the robot. But with how evolved a robot is now it could not have the knowledge to write a paper like this as it isn’t just data based. ( An area where the robots thrive. ) and because this article is not purely data based I believe a human wrote it.

Article 4: Automated Journalism

Read the following article:

<https://digiday.com/media/washington-posts-robot-reporter-published-500-articles-last-year/>

1. What is the name of the Washington Post’s robo-journalist and what was its first assignment?
2. How can robo-reporting expand the audience for newspapers?
3. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?
4. Are smaller news organizations using robo-reporting? What are the benefits to smaller organizations?
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-reporter? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.