**Level 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:

a. What does the program do?

Eliza is a computer therapist and a natural language processing program. And as all therapists Eliza resolves problematic behaviors, beliefs, feelings, relationship issues, and/or somatic responses (sensations in the body).

b. When and why was the program created?

Eliza was created in 1966 by a computer programmer and inventor named Joseph Weizenbaum.

c. How does the program work?

Eliza operates by recognizing key words or phrases from the input to reproduce a response using those keywords from pre – programmed responses. For instance, if a human says that ‘My mother cooks good food’. ELIZA would pick up the word ‘mother’, and respond by asking an open- ended question ‘Tell me more about your family’. This created an illusion of understanding and having an interaction with a real human being though the process was a mechanized one.

2. Use an on-line version of the ELIZA program to see what it is like.

a. Open the URL :<http://psych.fullerton.edu/mbirnbaum/psych101/Eliza.htm>

b. Begin by talking about your feelings (just like if you were talking to a guidance councillor).

c. 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 seemed real when I was talking to the program about high school and my future. I felt like it made me feel less nervous about me not knowing what career I want to pursue in. It uses tricks like string substitution and canned responses based on keywords.

4. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?

Weaknesses of Eliza is that isnce it’s was created in 1966 it’s not up to date with our slang and language now a days. Another thing is that you could tell it’s not human because it would repeat some of it’s same responses which most humans would not do. Lastly, most of the time I talk about my feeling it would change the topic sometimes.

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.

It depends which friends your talking aobut for exmaple, if my friend is really in their feelings meaning they are really depressed it would take them longer to figure out. I feel this because if they are depressed they just need someone to talk to someone that will listen to them. Compared to someone who is not depressed they would instantly recognize because it wouldn’t be so much of an illusion ot them.

**Level 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:

a. What is the Turing Test?

The Turing test, developed by Alan Turing in 1950, is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human.

b. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Mathison Turing OBE FRS was an English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher, and theoretical biologist.

c. How does the Turing Test work?

In artificial intelligence ([AI](https://searchenterpriseai.techtarget.com/definition/AI-Artificial-Intelligence)), a Turing Test is a method of inquiry for determining whether or not a computer is capable of thinking like a human being. The test is named after Alan Turing, an English mathematician who pioneered machine learning during the 1940s and 1950s.

d. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?

The Turing test does not directly test whether the computer behaves intelligently - it tests only whether the computer behaves like a human being. Since human behavior and intelligent behavior are not exactly the same thing, the test can fail to accurately measure intelligence in two ways.

2. Visit the Ted Ed website to learn more about the Turing Test.

a. Watch the video at:<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-turing-test-can-a-computer-pass-for-a-human-alex-gendler>

b. Complete the online 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. A computer program called Eugene Goostman had passed the turing test on June 7, 2014. In order to pass the turing test you must convince the 5 judges thats your computer program is human more than 30% of the time during a series of five-minute keyboard conversations.

4. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.

No I have not been fooled by a computer

**Level 3 Article reviews**

Pick any three (3) out of the following four (4) 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?

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

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

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

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”?

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?

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

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

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

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

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.

Level 4 To Be Defined….

Will Artificial Intelligence take your job?

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2018/02/26/artificial-intelligence-will-take-your-job-what-you-can-do-today-to-protect-it-tomorrow/#430f57bf4f27>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2018/07/06/do-you-fear-artificial-intelligence-will-take-your-job/#7fb127a611aa>