**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?
      1. The program responds to basic speech from the user input.
   2. When and why was the program created?
      1. The program was created in 1966 for to show how well computers could communicate with humans.
   3. How does the program work?
      1. The program takes every word of input, and stores it into a variable, then takes its script and uses the variable to respond with a question.
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?
   1. When talking about myself, the discussion was more understanding like on my side, the strategy Eliza used was that she kept asking questions.
4. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?
   1. The times the AI repeated her statements and her answers, also when she made talks of things that were completely off topic.
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.
   1. I think that it would take them about thirty seconds to find out it was an AI since the awareness of AIs is so large, that it could be discovered because of its lack of knowledge of common human activities.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test?
      1. The Turing test is a test where AI is to be distinguished from a human’s response purposed in 1950.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?
     1. Alan Turing was an English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher, and a theoretical biologist who cracked codes during WW2 for the allies.
  2. How does the Turning Test work?
     1. The test has a human entity ask certain questions to a group of respondents, of the respondents, one will be an AI, all these members are to return a message, and the person who sent the message must find the AI’s response, if it isn’t found, the AI is deemed intelligent.
  3. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?
     1. It is different since it defines the intelligence of the computer’s AI computing power.

1. 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>
2. Has any computer AI passed the Turing Test? Research this question and report on your results.
   1. Two organizations have claimed to have passed the Turing test, however no evidence was provided, so theoretically no AI has ever passed the Turing exam since its proposal.
3. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.
   1. No, because I don’t have any social media, and no theoretical contact to a bot, it seems highly unlikely for me to have such a grievous encounter.

**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?
   1. It is estimated that about 30% of all internet traffic is by malicious AI bots.
2. What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?
   1. These bots can limit the amount of information they share; they use emojis in their posts, and they can post on reasonable hours of the day.
3. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?
   1. Twitter said that in 2014 there was an estimated of 8.5% of all users as AI bots, and as of 2017 there is a higher estimate of up to 15%.
4. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” buy a social media AI bot?
   1. It can be quite difficult nowadays since the bots so humans like and can infiltrate networks of people who keep friends whom are unknown, this can be used as a scheme for spreading false information.

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?
   1. Researchers estimate that there are upto tens of millions of AI bot accounts on Twitter, Facebook and other social media platforms.
2. What is the purpose / objective of these AI bots?
   1. These AI bots can be used to do many such as spreading false information, influencing others’ actions and thinking and advertising products or increasing the follower count for one’s account.
3. How could a bot be used to increase the number of people vaping or smoking?
   1. Bots in large numbers can influence people by claiming in the large numbers that vaping is a safe alternative to smoking, and all these bots will make it seem that this belief is widespread and is deemed more popular than it truly is. This results in the targeted population in following the ‘current trend’. The same system can be implemented with the cigarette problem in order to increase cigarette consumer demands with the use of popularity on the subject.
4. How could a bot be used to increase the public concern about getting vaccinated?
   1. The same strategy was introduced in this subject. The vast variety of comments perpetrating the anti-vaccination side relentlessly introduces doubt in people’s minds of the unapparent harmful effects of vaccinations.
5. What is a “sockpuppet”?
   1. A sockpuppet is an account that is fake and used for deceptive procedures to promote, influence and to proactively declare their anger against a particular subject.

**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?
   1. Some of the topics these automated bots write about smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, and cancelled operations, these articles are a few paragraphs in length and are distributed to local newspapers.
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?
   1. Robo-journalists are currently limited to crawling through information for data, of which the process would take much longer for any other journalist to complete.
3. What happened when the LA Times used a robo-journalist to report on an earthquake?
   1. There was an error and the automated journalist reported an alert for an earthquake due to take place in 1925, a fatal error in the article software of the AI.
4. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?
   1. One easy task that was executed by the AI run articles was the publication of articles for high school football games and their scores. This is one example of the utilization of AI for simpler articles that are being published.
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-journalist? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.
   1. No, I don’t believe that this article was written by an AI since there is an author’s name stated at the top of the article, and there is also specific information on both sides of the story, however it far more descriptive to the automated side and talks of its increasing advantages towards humans and gives its many references in terms to 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?
   1. The name of the AI was Heliograf, and its first 300 reports were based around the Rio Olympics in the Summer of 2016.
2. How can robo-reporting expand the audience for newspapers?
   1. The way it can expand the audience for newspapers is by producing an increasing number of articles on topics that wouldn’t be dedicated to employed staff. This way the post could create far more articles than it ever could.
3. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?
   1. This can help journalists by having the journalists spend high valued time on more valued topics from the press, this prioritized their time and the Washington Post reported having an increase of 20% of time spent on the more important tasks at hand. On financial news coverage, the error rate decreased substantially, and the output of the system increased dramatically.
4. Are smaller news organizations using robo-reporting? What are the benefits to smaller organizations?
   1. These smaller organizations can put less effort on the simpler news acts and can focus on expanding their horizons.
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-reporter? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.
   1. No, I don’t think this article is written by an AI since as previously stated, there is an author referenced and both perspectives are declared on the article. At the same time, however; the article is at some places overcomplicated and far too descriptive. These are my declarative points.