**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?
      1. It’s basically a therapist but a computer it can somewhat talk like a human therapist but not completely
   2. When and why was the program created?
      1. It was created in 1966 by Alan Turing he wanted the program to talk like humans, so he made ELIZA which was the first one of many.
   3. How does the program work?
      1. It asks the user questions like how was your day and tell me more about you and it would give responses based on your answers but when ever you change the topic about her the program will redirect the conversation because it can’t do complicated answers.
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 the program gave me a response that a therapist would and continued the conversation
4. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?
   1. When ever you direct the conversation at her she will start repeating things like tell me more about you and we were talking about you not me.
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. He would figure out in 30 seconds since ELIZA repeats or tries to redirect the conversation about the user and not her, he would be able to see through the flaws and figure out that ELIZA is an AI.

**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 the determines if something is an AI or a human in other words it tests to see if an AI can talk like a human
   2. Who was Alan Turing?
      1. Alan Turing is a computer scientist and mathematician. He is considered the father of AI since he created ELIZA that fooled the world since it was able to talk somewhat like humans.
   3. How does the Turning Test work?
      1. There are three people in the Turing test the judge the human and the AI the judge will have normal conversation with both the human and the AI and if the judge can’t see the difference between an AI and human the AI has passed the test.
   4. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?
      1. The Turing test is different from any other AI test is because the Turing test compares human speech to AI speech instead of just having AI speech and judging whether the AI passes or not.
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.
   1. There have been many claims over the years that 2 chatbots/AI have passed the Turing test but there is no evidence for it yet
4. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.
   1. I have once been fooled by google assistant because it was able to both talk about itself and the user which made me think there was a person operating the conversation instead it was an AI.

**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. About 30% of all internet traffic was produced by bots
2. What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?
   1. The bots have picked up behaviors like using emoji’s limiting the amount of info posting at certain hours of the day and other similar habits
3. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?
   1. In 2017 they estimated that %15 of social media users were bots
4. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” buy a social media AI bot?
   1. If they’re username is something that no one would normally put it’s quite easy also if they didn’t private their account

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?
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?
   1. The name of the robot is Heliograph, it’s first assignment was to generate short articles and it did, it in the first year it generated 850 articles.
2. How can robo-reporting expand the audience for newspapers?
   1. With the robo reporters working on small time news, journalist have more time to work on increasing the quality of more complex articles and that would draw more attention towards the newspapers.
3. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?
   1. This would give more time to human journalist to work on bigger articles
4. Are smaller news organizations using robo-reporting? What are the benefits to smaller organizations?
   1. smaller companies are using robo journalism because they won't have to pay for journalist to wright short unnecessary reports
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, since the article is addressing both what the heligraf does and peoples concern I believe that robo journalism is still new.