Level 1 Eliza

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

a.    What does the program do?

b.   When and why was the program created?

c.    How does the program work?

ELIZA is an early natural language processing computer program created from 1964 to 1966 at the MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory by Joseph Weizenbaum. The program prompts the user to ask it something, and responds with pre written text to continue on the conversation.

2.   Use an online 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 counselor).

c.    After a while, try to trick the program.

I tried that, the program keeps avoiding all my questions with pre written script.

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?

The program actively tried avoiding any remarks I made about her and kept using filler text to make me do all the work while she responded with quotes to incline me to talk even further.

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

Her answers were too systematic, and written in a way that made it seem like she will never give a real answer to your questions. In fact she can’t even answer basic math problems.

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.

Due to the invention or Cortana and Siri, they would immediately recognize she is ai by the way of how systematic and pre written her answers seems.

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 Turning Test work?

During the test, one of the humans functions as the questioner, while the second human and the computer function as respondents. The questioner interrogates the respondents within a certain subject area, using a specified format and context. After a preset length of time or number of questions, the questioner is then asked to decide which respondent was human and which was a computer.

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.

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.

There are some ai programs which claim to have passed it, like Eugene which is an ai made to mimic ad 13 year old Ukrainian boy. But the judges who performed this test were handpicked by Eugene creators so the credibility is low. Otherwise, no ai has actually passed it otherwise.

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

No I have never been fooled. Due to the nature of artificial intelligence needing responses said before, and not coming up with new responses on their own, it is easy to distinguish between them and a real human. Especially if the topic you bring up is something never heard of before, in which the ai cannot not answer you properly no matter what.

**Level 3 Article reviews**

Pick any one out of the following two (2)  “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?

It is estimated that over 30% of traffic is made by malicious bots.

2.    What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?Some social bots were developed to behave like a human--using emojis in their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share.

Some social bots were developed to behave like a humans, using emojis in their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share.

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

8.5% to 15% of social media accounts may be bots.

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

It is very difficult, as 20% of users indiscriminately accept friend requests, allowing for those with large amounts of “friends” to likely have bots for friends, making it increasingly difficult to differentiate between human and a bot for a friend.

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?

Tens of millions of accounts are estimated to be AI bots.

2.    What is the purpose / objective of these AI bots?

They may push deceptive messages about controversial topics such as  HIV/AIDS medication, vaccinations and autism, environmental regulations, gun control and reproductive rights.

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”?

Pick any one out of the following two (2)  “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?

Some topic covered by robo journalists are smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, and cancelled operations. The stories would be no more than several paragraphs in length.

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?

The system simply amplifies the work human journalists do, some of whom are involved in developing the system's output. The automated part is currently limited to trawling through the data, something that would take humans far longer to do.

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

The robo-journalist published a report of a 6.8 magnitude earthquake that was actually a record of an earthquake in 1925 that was published by the USGS

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

Easier tasks that robo-journalists are used for are statistics, and trends.

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

This article most likely wasn't, as the author of this title was given, and has been  confirmed to a be a real human via real life appearances on the network BBC. Also, via research, I found the author’s website and twitter accounts which confirm

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 Will Artificial Intelligence Take My Job (SOP)**

To prepare for the final summative you should reflect on how artificial intelligence may impact the future job market. (i.e. The jobs and careers that will be available when you graduate.)

Write ***two*** Supported Opinion Paragraphs for ***two*** job topics as follows:

1.    Select two topics from the list of jobs below. If you have an idea for another job please clear it with Mr. Nestor before your proceed.

2.    Write a Supported Opinion Paragraph for each job topic

a.    The question to be answered is “Will Artificial Intelligence Take My Job”

b.    Some themes to consider are:

                         i. Describe your job as it currently exists (or as it is traditionally). Focus on details that could be automated.

                       ii. Provide some examples of how your job can be (or has been) changed by computer technology in general.

                      iii. Provide some examples of how your job can be (or has been) changed by artificial intelligence specifically.

                      iv. Describe your job as it will exist in the future as it changes due to computer technology.

                       v. What education will be required to do this job more effectively

3.    Read the following articles to get some ideas about what you should include in your SOP.

<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>

4.    Guidelines for writing a supported opinion paragraph (SOP)

·        <http://schools.peelschools.org/sec/fletchersmeadow/studentlife/OSSLTprep/Documents/Sample_%20Writing%20a%20Supported%20opinion%20paragraph.pdf>

**Job Topic Suggestions:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Truck Driver | Taxi Driver | Delivery Person |
| Store Checkout Clerk | Restaurant Cook / Waiter | Retail Salesperson |
| Real Estate Agent | Financial Advisor | Bank Teller |
| Family Doctor | Medical Specialist / Surgeon | Fitness Instructor |
| Artist | TV / Radio Personality | Actor |
|  |  |  |

Will AI Take My Job? (Delivery)

There is a likely chance that AI can replace delivery jobs, as with self-learning technology being developed, along with existing technologies, it is possible to develop robots with the simple function of delivering products to specified locations via GPS, in a more efficient manner than humans, and they can go from one task to another one immediately, as new technologies are allowing for AI to be developed in almost everything, and with something close to an internet for AI only being developed, it is possible for them all to communicate with each other in fractions of seconds to work with each other to do jobs, in this case, delivery, quicker. An example of what I mean is that a robot designed for delivery could communicate with the  technology of a person's house to identify the location of delivery and confirm notice and reception of the delivery.

Will AI Take My Job? (Taxi Driver)

Taxi Drivers will most likely be made obsolete by self-driving technology. Self-driving cars are being heavily researched and could become the dominant form of transportation eventually. Self-driving vehicles can drive more efficiently than a human driver because of their GPS, sensors and intelligence. If self-driving cars become safer than driving a car there will be no advantage. Self-driving also benefits Taxi companies as they do not have to pay drivers anymore and can let the car do the job alone which is far more profitable to them. Self-driving cars could also communicate with drivers by having them input where they want to go on a screen.