**Level 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?

**The ELIZA Computer Therapist Program, tries to mimic a physiologist, to give a good answer to a human question.**

* 1. When and why was the program created?

**ELIZA was created in 1964 to 1966, to help people with physiologist problems.**

* 1. How does the program work?

**The ELIZA Computer Therapist Program works, like a person talks about their feelings to Eliza. Then asks a question to counter the person.**

1. 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.
2. 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 seem like I was talking to a real person when it was asking me question about myself. To say something I already said and make it into a question.**

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

**The programs grammar was really bad so I could tell it was not real person. The figure of speech change every time.**

1. 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 wold take them a few seconds to figure it out that Eliza is not a real person , because of how her figure of speech is like.**

**Level 2 Turing Test**

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

**The Turing Test is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human.**

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

**Alan Turing theorized about artificial intelligence and made it into reality. He wanted the artificial intelligence to talk unlike the others where they want the artificial intelligence to act like a human.**

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

**Turing test is not specifically to determine whether a computer is able to fool an interrogator into believing that it is a human, but rather whether a computer could imitate a human.**

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

**Turing test is where computer could imitate a human.** **Artificial Intelligence tests is where it is tested with another Artificial Intelligence.**

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.  
   **No computer AI passed the Turing Test. Not even the computer program called Eugene Goostman, which simulates a 13-year-old Ukrainian boy has passed the test, where people says it has passed the test.**
3. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.

**I do not think I was fooled by an on-line computer AI program, because I would be able to tell if it was an AI because of its grammar and its figure of speech.**

**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?

**Approximately 30% of internet traffic is produced by malicious bots.**

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

**         Using emojis**

**         Posting on reasonable hours**

**         Share limited amount of information**

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

**Approximately 8.5% of all its users were bots in 2014, 15% in 2017.**

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

**There is not many ways to tell, especially if you are someone who has a large friend base and friends anyone, but technology is being made to make it easier to detect.**

**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?

**Researchers estimate there are**[**tens of millions**](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.03107.pdf)**of bots.**

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

**They can be used to spread misleading or blatantly false information with the intent of influencing how people think or act, and they're relatively simple to make – or to buy, for those simply looking to inflate their follower counts.**

1. How could a bot be used to increase the number of people vaping or smoking?

**Bots were significantly more likely than real people to post hashtags about smoking cessation and e-cigarettes in the same tweet, indicating bots were pushing vaping as a safe alternative to traditional tobacco cigarettes**

1. How could a bot be used to increase the public concern about getting vaccinated?

**Most people said they are not getting vaccinated because they are concerned about side effects of the flu shot speared by the bots.**

1. What is a “sockpuppet”?

**Fake or deceptive accounts managed by real people – or so-called trolls, meaning accounts managed by people who post provocatively to anger and distract others.**

**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?

**Automated stories about**[**smoking during pregnancy**](http://www.derbytelegraph.co.uk/news/health/shocking-figures-show-more-mums-954055)**,**[**recycling rates**](http://www.thetelegraphandargus.co.uk/news/15776454.Why_do_Bradford_households_recycle_less_than_five_years_ago_/)**, or**[**cancelled operations**](http://www.herefordtimes.com/news/15708920.Health_Trust_improves_as_cancellations_stop/)**have all found their way online and in print.** **No more than several paragraphs or so in length, and not very detailed.**

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?

**The automated part is currently limited to trawling through the data.** **Sometimes human journalists will rewrite or add to the algorithms' copy.**

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

**The LA Times it was actually a record of a 1925 earthquake that had been published by the USGS in error.**

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

**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.**

1. 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 was not written by a robo-journalist, because figure of speech is like a human, and has better vocabulary. Robo-journalist could write an article this long, and have this much detail in it.**