**Task 1 Eliza**

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

ELIZA is a computer program that emulate a psychotherapist.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

It was created in the 60s.

* 1. How does the program work?

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

**Task 2 Turing Test**

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

The Turing test was to have a robot pass as human having a conversation with others.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Turing was a computer scientist who lived from 1912- 1954 an was the creator of the Turing test.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

The Turing test worked by having many people talk to each other in a chatroom and after a period of time, a Chatbot would replace them and try to pose as a human.

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

The Turing test was different, because other tests had AI’s trying to be on their own, while the Turing test had a AI posing as a human.

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 chatbots have ever passed the Turing Test, even chatbots such as Eliza or cleverbot.

Except for Eugene goostman who simulated a 13 year old Ukrainian boy, but his win was disputed because the bot used his Ukrainian origins to trick the judges into thinking that the mistakes that the bot made was because of an language barrier.

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

I have been fooled by an online computer AI, since when multiplayer cannot be played and computer AIs would have to play instead, with limited abilities due to their bot nature.

**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?

The imperva incapsula states that in 2016 30% of internet traffic is from bots

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

Bots, use emojis, posting at reasonable hours at the day, and limiting the amount of information.

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

Twitter revealed that 8.5 of its users were bots.

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

It is easy for a bot to interact with a user by following them, since a majority of users accept following requests from everyone letting bots easily trick them.

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?

10 Million are expected to be bots.

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

Some of these bots are used to promote products like vaping products,

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

The bots can encourage people to start vaping by posting encouraging content.

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

Bots could spread misinformation about vaccines. And anti-vaccine articles.

1. What is a “sock puppet”?

sock puppets" – fake or deceptive accounts managed by real people

**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?

The articles include smoking, pregnancy, recycling and cancelled operations.

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

the automated part is currently limited to trawling through the data, something that would take humans far longer to do.

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

Sometimes human journalists will rewrite or add to the algorithms' copy, but quite often

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 could have been made by a robot in some ways, since the bot could have edited the article after a person wrote it or it could have been been written by a person because the article is about robots taking over jobs.

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?

Heliograf

1. How can robo-reporting expand the audience for newspapers?

The bot has produced around 850 articles using Heliograf. That included 500 articles around the election that generated more than 500,000 clicks.

1. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?
2. Are smaller news organizations using robo-reporting? What are the benefits to smaller organizations?
3. Do you think this article was written by a robo-reporter? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.