**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?
      * The program talks to you as a therapist
   2. When and why was the program created?
      * The program was created in 1966
      * The program was created so that people will be able to talk to someone even though it was a computer not a real person behind the screen talking
      * Everyone was fascinated by this idea since there was nothing like this on the internet
   3. How does the program work?
      * The program simply works by just talking to eliza and telling your problems while you wait for her reply
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?

* The strategy used by the program to keep the discussion going on was “tell me more”

1. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?
   * + When I ask a question, it wouldn’t give me a proper answer
2. 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.
   * + I don’t think it would take them long to figure out that ELIZA is a program.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test?
      * Turing Test is a method of inquiry in artificial intelligence (AI) for determining whether or not a computer is capable of thinking like a human being.
   2. Who was Alan Turing?
      * Alan Turing, the founder of the Turning Test and an English computer scientist, cryptanalyst, mathematician and theoretical biologist.
   3. How does the Turning Test work?
      * The basic concept behind the test is that if a human judge is engaged in a natural language conversation with a computer where he cannot reliably distinguish machine from human, the machine passes the test
   4. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?
      * Human intelligence vs. intelligence in general 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.
   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.  
   - there have been 2 well-known computer programs to have passed the turing test.until know no one has been able to pass the test since it was introduced.
4. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.
   * + Yes, I do think I have been fooled by an on-line computer al program. I was introduced to cleverbot by my friend when I was about 13 and I didn’t realize it was computer program.

**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?
   * + approximately 30% of internet traffic is produced by malicious bots.
2. What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?
   * + To appear more human, the bots use emoji’s on their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, and limiting the amount of information they share
3. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?
   * + Approximately 8.5% of its users in twitter were bots, and that number may have increased to 15% in 2017
4. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” buy a social media AI bot?
   * + Its not that easy since some bots behave human-like

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?
   * + Some of the topics are smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, and cancelled operations.
     + These automated stories are just a several paragraphs and sometimes human journalists will rewrite or add algorithms’ to the copy.
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 automated part is limited to trawling through the data which is something that would take humans longer to.
3. What happened when the LA Times used a robo-journalist to report on an earthquake?
   * + There was an error when publishing online. They published a 1925 earthquake record.
4. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?
   * + The publishers are using automation to release interestind data quickly. From election results to official figures on social issues.
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-journalist? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.
   * + I think this was written by a robo-journalist because of how short it is and how it’s not very detailed but at the same time I don’t think this was written by a robo-journalist because this is not a topic most robo-journalists to do. This isn’t an easy topic for robo-joournalists to write.

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.