**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?
   2. When and why was the program created?
   3. How does the program work?

ELIZA is a computer program that emulates a Rogerian psychotherapist. Just type your questions and concerns and hit return. Eliza will answer you. Made from 1964 to 1966 at the MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory by Joseph Weizenbaum. Had been created to demonstrate how superficial human to computer communications was at that time.

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 is quite interesting; it has many features like a human talking would. If you say your sad it will respond and say “why, what happened”. It makes sure your ok and it is like a human being is in front of you talking with you.

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

I don’t think it has weaknesses that you could point out but the weakness I think it has is when its giving a response.

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.

I think if I gave it to my friends with out them knowing they would not find out until like 5 minuets because its pretty hard and the machine talks just like a person would with you.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test?
   2. Who was Alan Turing?
   3. How does the Turning Test work?
   4. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?

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. The test is named after Alan Turing, the founder of the Turning Test and an English computer scientist, cryptanalyst, mathematician and theoretical biologist. a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human. 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.

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.

While there have been two well-known computer programs or Chat bot’s, claiming to have passed the Turing Test.

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

Yes, I think I have been fooled by an AI computer program but I have found out that it was a computer. Even in some of the games I play there is a robot or some type of a program in it.

**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% will be internet traffic by AI bots.

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

* using emoji’s in their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share.

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

* approximately 8.5% of all its users were bots, and that number may have increased to as much as 15% in 2017.

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

* in 2016, more than 20% of authentic Facebook users accept friend requests indiscriminately.

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?

* It estimated that there could be about 10 million AI 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?

* he found that 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?

* The bots can put things in ads and make sure people read it in some way. They can make visuals online explaining it online.

1. What is a “sock puppet”?

* It is a 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.

**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?
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.