**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 emulates a Rogerian psychotherapist. Just type your questions and concerns and hit return. Eliza will answer you.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

- In 1966, he developed the program ELIZA, which aimed at tricking it users by making them believe that they were having a conversation with a real human being.

* 1. How does the program work?

- The DOCTOR script that powers ELIZA is relatively simple. It assigns a value to each word of a sentence a user inputs and uses the value to reorder the words in the form of a question.

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?

- By substitution, they use the script to answer or formulate any input. ELIZA is mainly used a pattern and substitution methodology. By pattern matching, people can check the sequences which are present in the same pattern.

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

- The main giveaway that I could tell that ELIZA was not a real person was that, it doesn’t give me the answer I am looking for. So basically it just repeats the question in a different way using a specific pattern. For example if you type, ”Hi how are you?”, it would revert the question and take the wording differently.

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 would probably take about 1 minute before they start figuring out it is a robot because if you ask them a question ELIZA will not give a direct 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 is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human. If the evaluator cannot reliably tell the machine from the human, the machine is said to have passed the test.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

- Alan Turing , in full Alan Mathison Turing, British mathematician and logician, who made major contributions to mathematics, cryptanalysis, logic, philosophy, and mathematical biology and also to the new areas later named computer science.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

- It is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human.

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

- The Turning test is designed to have basic conversations with humans while other AI tests are not designed for that and have complex programs within the computer.

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 chatbots, claiming to have passed the Turing Test, the reality is that no AI has been able to pass it since it was introduced. Turing, himself, thought that by the year 2000 computer systems would be able to pass the test with flying colors.

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

- Yes, It was in a game called Clash Royal. So at the beginning of the game, there is a person you have to face in order to proceed with the game, I almost lost the AI, and I really thought that I was facing a real player. But in fact, it was an AI.

**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?
2. What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?
3. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?
4. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” buy a social media AI bot?

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 of bots – automated accounts sometimes posed as real people – on Twitter, with their presence also felt on Facebook and other social media platforms.

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?

- Those fears are grounded in signs of a growing reality. Most of Allem's research centers around posts about e-cigarettes and vaping on Twitter, and in one study, 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 – a common claim despite the unknown long-term health effects of e-cigarettes.

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

- Experts fear bots could push deceptive messages about hot-button topics such as HIV/AIDS medication, vaccinations and autism, environmental regulations, gun control and reproductive rights – all issues with "enormous implications" for public health, says Dr. Georges Benjamin, executive director of the American Public Health Association.

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.

**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?

- Smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, or cancelled operations. The article has more than several paragraphs or so in length to talk about the robo-journalists during the PA

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?

- More complicated and sever articles would be too hard of a task for a robo-journalists to accomplish.

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

- The LA Times' earthquake alerts, based on data from the US Geological Survey (USGS), have been automated since 2014.

- 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?

- Very simple but effective articles such as minor cases or minor crimes.

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

- No, since the article is written under the name of someone named Chris Baraniuk. And Chris Baraniuk us a freelance science and technology journalist.

- Yes, There are also reasons that We could assume that a robot wrote this because, any robot can use someone’s name and they can write it in their own words.

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.