**Level 1 Eliza**

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

* An computer bot programmed to be an therapist
  1. When and why was the program created?
* 1999
  1. How does the program work?
* You input information to it and it outputs it back using the information you gave it.

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?

* I would say at the start of the computer it felt real because I said “hi” and responded back to me by “hello, how's your day”
* Then you could say “good” or “bad” and would responded by saying “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?

* Some weaknesses of the program is that when you input information to the program..it doesn't fully understand what you’re trying to say and will repeating the questions like “ I don’t fully understand what you’re trying to say” or “could you explain it more”

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.

* If my friends had to talk to ELIZA (The computer program bot) it will seem real for 2 mins. The more you talk with this bot the more you will notice that it’s fake. The starting will seem real because it asks how your day is and talks like an real human.

**Level 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?

* It is a test machine that has a ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour similar to an human
  1. How does the Turing 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.
  1. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?
* Artificial Intelligence tests is used to be intelligence like humans to perform a specific task what it’s programmed for.
* Turing Test is performed to be exactly and copy human performers.

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 has two well known bot claiming to have passed the “Turing Test”
* But no bots has been able to pass the turing test since it was introduced

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

* Yes I’ve on ps4
* There was bot claiming to be playing with me and wanted me to buy their product
* I said “No” once and was keep repeating the same question over and over again
* I checked the profile and the profile of the bot had no games
* But at the start I thought it was real

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?

· To use around 30% of internet traffic by malicious bots

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

· Use specific keywords, hashtags, emojis, posting on reasonable hours of the day, limiting the amount of access of information they share.

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

· In 2014 twitter revealed that 8.5 users are bots and following next year twitter revealed this percentage has increased 15%.

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

· It’s not easy they act like a human more than an robot.

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?

Tens of millions of accounts are revealed to be bots

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

They’re automated accounts to be like humans to post on social media.

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

Bots were trying to be like humans using hashtags and promoting to say e-cigarettes are safer.

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

They most millions of post leading it to be misleading and giving away fake information.

5. What is a “sockpuppet”?

Fake or deceptive accounts manged by real people

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 he made 300 short stories on rio olympics

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

It just keeps reporting more and more articles on trending topics

3. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?

· It enabled journalist to do high value work so AI bots don’t take over

· Journalist use to alert news room when election results trending in an unexpected direction.

4. Are smaller news organizations using robo-reporting? What are the benefits to smaller organizations?

· Quantifying how much it gives reporters to do other work

· The value of the work is harder

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

· “Why” because the article doesn’t look similar to the work the author has produced

· “Why not” because the authors said she made this article