**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?
      1. A program that simulates a personal therapist
   2. When and why was the program created?
      1. **Created** from 1964 to 1966 at the MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory by Joseph Weizenbaum. Created to demonstrate the superficiality of communication between humans and machines,
   3. How does the program work?
      1. **Eliza** simulated conversation by using a 'pattern matching' and substitution methodology that gave users an illusion of understanding on the part of the program, but had no built in framework for contextualizing events.
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?
   1. The program didn’t seem like a real person, since I’ve been to therapy before and the program doesn’t simulate the feeling very well
4. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?
   1. The fact that the moment I mentioned if the program was a program, and it gave a pretty generic response
5. 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.
   1. Probably wouldn’t take long, since its literally hosted on a site, and the reply time is way to quick

**Task 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test?
      1. The Turing test, developed by Alan Turing in 1950, is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human.
   2. Who was Alan Turing?
      1. Alan Mathison Turing OBE FRS was an English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher and theoretical biologist.
   3. How does the Turning Test work?
      1. A Turing test is a test performed to **determine a machine’s ability to exhibit intelligent behavior**. 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?
      1. The Turing Test evaluates the AI
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.
   1. No AI has been able to pass it since it was introduced.
4. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.
   1. Maybe, since I wouldn’t know it was an on-line AI program if I was fooled by 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?
   1. Approximately 30% of internet traffic is produced by malicious bots
2. What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?
   1. Using emojis in their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share.
3. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?
   1. 8.5 to 15 percent of twitter accounts are thought to be bots.
4. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” by a social media AI bot?
   1. It isn’t easy if people indiscriminately friend people, since if the bot is well made then people won’t notice it.

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?
   1. Smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, or cancelled operations. The article have been no more than several paragraphs or so in length.
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?
   1. More complicated and sever articles would be too hard of a task for a robo-journalists to accomplish.
3. What happened when the LA Times used a robo-journalist to report on an earthquake?
   1. It reported on an earthquake from 1925.
4. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?
   1. Simple articles like small crimes, and regular news stories.
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-journalist? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.
   1. No, since the article is written under the name of someone of Chris Baraniuk. And Chris Baraniuk us a freelance science and technology journalist.

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.