**Level 1 Eliza**

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

ELIZA is an early natural language processing computer

* 1. When and why was the program created?

program created from 1964 to 1966

* 1. How does the program work?

Eliza simulated conversation by using a 'pattern matching' and substitution methodology that gave users an illusion of understanding on the part of the program

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?

When I ever I say something about my feeling it responds “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?

Whenever you ask for about her opinion she say its only about me

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 will be really quickly because when you ask question about her day she say im only here for you

**Level 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test?

a test for intelligence in a computer, requiring that a human being should be unable to distinguish the machine from another human being by using the replies to questions put to both.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Turing was a British scientist and a pioneer in computer science. During World War II, he developed a machine that helped break the German Enigma code. He also laid the groundwork for modern computing and theorized about artificial intelligence.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

Common understanding has it that the purpose of the Turing test is not specifically to determine whether a computer is able to fool an interrogator into believing that it is a human, but rather whether a computer could imitate a human

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

Alan turn always had different people doing the test to see if his AI computer has the same knowledge or better knowledge

2.    Visit the Ted Ed website to learn more about the Turing Test.

a.    Watch the video at: <https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-turing-test-can-a-computer-pass-for-a-human-alex-gendler>

b.    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 is only one AI so far that has passed the Turing Test. The AI is called Eugene Goostman; it replicates the conversation from a 13 year old Ukrainian Boy’s style.

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

No. I do not think I have been fooled by an online computer AI because the technology is not good enough right now to deploy AI chatbots online. They are still in development.

**Level 3 Article reviews**

Pick any three (3) out of the following four (4) 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?

AI bots produce 30% of internet traffic.

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

They search for specific keywords, hashtags and use emojis during reasonable times of the day. They also limit the information they share which mimic human behaviour.

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

Twitter revealed to have 8.5% of its users being AI bots and know Twitter suspects that the number may have increased to 15%.

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

It’s not easy for people to recognize that they’ve been friended buy a social media bot because they usually have big friend groups and won’t even bother if the person is a stranger. This makes it easy for bots to get into social media groups just by friending a person who has a lot of followers.

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 AI bots are expected to have social media accounts.

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

The purpose of AI bots are to spread misleading information and influence people of how they think and act.

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

Bots were more likely to post hashtags supporting smoking and vaping than an actual person would. For anyone person looking at these posts this would influence them into thinking that smoking is safe alternative to tobacco cigarettes.

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

Bots can post memes and give false information about vaccines being harmful to people. They can also spread the false information quickly between each other.

1. What is a “sockpuppet”?

A sockpuppet are fake or deceptive accounts managed by real people who post to aggravate others.

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 articles produced by the robo-journalists were about smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, or cancelled operations which are non more than 7 paragraphs in length.

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?

Robo-journalists can only put out information about data which normally takes a lot more time for a human to do by themselves. Journalists put out balanced and contextualised stories which robots struggle to do so because they work by patterns.

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

The robo-journalist reported about an error that was made. It reported that  a 1925 earthquake had hit california which was wrong.

1. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?

They are used to produce interesting dat quickly to the public like election results or official figures on social issues. Other uses modify the algorithms to make news stories easier for children to read.

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

This article wasn’t written by a robo-journalist because it can only manage data based stories that show statistics. Furthermore this article was written using a personal voice. In the article there’ll be questions which makes the reader think in depth which a robot can’t imitate because it doesn’t have enough common knowledge to ask such a question. Therefore this article was written by a human because it has a personal voice and it also involves using common knowledge in order to ask and answer the question which a robo journalist can’t do.

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.

Level 4 To Be Defined….

Will Artificial Intelligence take your job?

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2018/02/26/artificial-intelligence-will-take-your-job-what-you-can-do-today-to-protect-it-tomorrow/#430f57bf4f27>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2018/07/06/do-you-fear-artificial-intelligence-will-take-your-job/#7fb127a611aa>