**Task 1 Eliza**

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

The program is made to be an AI therapist.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

Eliza was made in the 1960’s in order to show that people could communicate with AI easily

* 1. How does the program work?

The program works by recognizing what you are saying and responding to it with predetermined strings.

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 strategy was to keep you talking to it and not speak to you.

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

The program was repetitive and did not expect everything that was said.

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.

They would probably figure out when it messed up if they told it something, probably two or three messages in

**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 to see if an AI is intelligent.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Turing was a computer scientist and mathematician who lived from 1912 to 1954.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

The Turing Test works by having a Human Questioner, a Computer Respondent and a Human Respondent. After some time, the human has to guess which one is the human and which is the computer. If the questioner is fooled the computer could be considered intelligent.

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

The Turing Test is different than other Artificial Intelligence tests because it focused on the ability of an AI to speak with a human as opposed to the ability of an AI to be fully autonomous.

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.

No AI have passed the Turing test but some have come close. Take for example Eugene Goostman, an AI which imitated a 13-year-old Ukrainian. Oddities were explained away by language difference. He passed the test but the fact that the AI didn’t pass without tricking the judges does not follow the spirit of the experiment.

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

I have only been temporarily fooled by an AI. An example of this would be games where there are AI in multiplayer sessions. Since in games there is am ore limited range of necessary actions and games are closed environments, it is easier for AI to function. This has lead to me in the past being tricked by 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?

About 30% of internet traffic is produced by AI bots.

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

Bots use emojis in posts and post during reasonable hours to appear human.

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

In 2017 15 percent of twitter users were estimated to be bots.

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

It is relatively easy for bots to infiltrate networks of users in social media and approximately 20% of all Facebook users accept all friend requests which means that it is pretty easy to get in for a bot. Software is being developed to detect bots but is in its infancy as of right now.

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?
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.