**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.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

ELIZA is an early natural language processing computer program created from 1964 to 1966 at the MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory by Joseph Weizenbaum.

* 1. How does the program work?

Just type your questions and concerns and hit return. Eliza will answer you.

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 program made it seem like I was talking to an actual person when it kept asking questions. This also extended the discussion and kept it going.

1. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?
   1. Sometimes the program would say stuff that makes no sense. For example, if I said “no,” it would tell me that “I’m being very negative.”
2. 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.

I am certain that most of my friends will easily find out ELIZA is a bot as it is quite obvious. I think it will take them a couple seconds. This is mainly because ELIZA makes no sense sometimes and nowadays, people always use slang.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

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

A Turing Test is a method of inquiry in artificial intelligence (AI) for determining whether or not a computer is capable of thinking like a human being

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

The test is named after Alan Turing, the founder of the Turning Test and an English computer scientist, cryptanalyst, mathematician and theoretical biologist.

* 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.  
   Two computer programs claim to have passed the test but in reality, no computer has passed the test. Even Alan Turing believed the by 2000, computer systems would be able to pass the test with flying colours.
3. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.

I've actually been fooled more than one time from computer programs. In some games, they use AI players instead of real players. I have been in this scenario various times. At first, I believe the players are just regularly players but after a while i noticed the difference in their play style. Even one of the most popular games does this (Fortnite, yes believe it or not, Fortnite has 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,](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5752967/) 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](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/index.htm) 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](https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2018-07-23/complacency-is-greatest-threat-to-fighting-aids-experts-warn) medication, [vaccinations and autism](https://health.usnews.com/health-care/articles/2018-03-26/anti-vaccine-movement-affecting-kids-with-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”?

"Sockpuppets" – 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?
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?

It’s been a year since The Washington Post started using its homegrown artificial intelligence technology, Heliograf, to spit out around 300 short reports and alerts on the Rio Olympics.

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

In its first year, the Post has produced around 850 articles using Heliograf. That included 500 articles around the election that generated more than 500,000 clicks — not a ton in the scheme of things, but most of these were stories the Post wasn’t going to dedicate staff to anyway. For the 2012 election, for example, the Post did just 15 percent of what it generated in 2016.

1. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?

The Post is also trying to figure out how to use Heliograf to help its journalists with substantive reporting. During the election, it used Heliograf to alert the newsroom when election results started trending in an unexpected direction, giving reporters lead time to thoroughly cover the news. Gilbert wants Heliograf to play a more ambitious role in the next election. He also sees the potential for Heliograf to do legwork for reporters in other ways, like spotting trends in financial and other big data sets. “We think we can help people find interesting stories,” he said. Heliograf also can be deployed to update ongoing stories like weather events in real time, providing a service to readers.

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

AI isn’t being used beyond big news organizations, Lewis pointed out. “There’s such a huge gap between the AI haves and have-nots. We are many years away from these things being implemented at the local level.” Quantifying its impact on how much time it gives reporters to do other work and the value of that work is harder. It’s also hard to quantify how much engagement, ad revenue and subscriptions can be attributed to those robo-reported stories.

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

I believe that this articles was not written by a robo-reporter because at the top of the article, it says "By: Lucia Moses. Although, it could be written by a robot as it included a lot of statistic which are easier to find for robots.