**Task 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 program.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

Created from 1964 to 1966. Created to demonstrate the superficiality of communication between humans and machines.

* 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, but had no built in framework for contextualizing events.

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 always outputs text that relates to your own comment. To keep the discussion going the program always replies with a question.

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

The way I knew it wasn’t a real person is because of the responses had a grammar mistake such as “Do you enjoy being doing a school project?”. Some weaknesses to the program is the grammar is not very good and also sometimes the program gets off topic and doesn’t understand what you are talking about.

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.

I think they would realize pretty quickly after about 2-3 questions because it doesn’t reply with good grammar and sometimes misunderstands your comment and replies off topic.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

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

A test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Mathison Turing OBE FRS was an English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher, and theoretical biologist who created the Turing Test.

* 1. How does the Turing 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?

Turing to determine whether a computer can think. By means of a series of such tests, a computer's success at thinking can be measured by its probability of being misidentified as the human subject.

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.

There have been two well-known computer programs or chatbots, claiming to have passed the Turing Test, the reality is that no AI has been able to pass it since it was introduced. Turing, himself, thought that by the year 2000 computer systems would be able to pass the test with flying colors.

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

I think I have been but when I was younger. Now I am smarter and know better when there is a computer or a real human. When I was younger and would play games on the computer I would notice other players moved along a same pattern which was very unusual but I thought they were real players but now I know it was a computer playing all along.

**Task 3 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?

The Imperva Incapsula security company's Bot Traffic Report 2016 (bit.ly/2kzZ6Nn) estimates that approximately 30% of internet traffic is produced by malicious bots.

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

Some social bots were developed to behave like a human--using emojis in their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share. They have become increasingly sophisticated, making it difficult to distinguish a bot-generated internet persona from a live human.

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

Approximately 8.5% of users are bots, and that number may have increased to as much as 15% in 2017.

1. 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?

Estimated there are tens of millions of bots – automated accounts sometimes posed as real people.

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?

Experts fear bots could push deceptive messages about hot-button topics such as HIV/AIDS medication, vaccinations and autism, environmental regulations, gun control and reproductive rights all issues with "enormous implications" for public health, so bots could push messages about vaping or smoking.

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

Bots can push deceptive messages about topics such as vaccinations and other issues with enormous implications for public health.

1. What is a “sockpuppet”?

A sockpuppet is an online identity used for purposes of deception. The term, a reference to the manipulation of a simple hand puppet made from a sock, originally referred to a false identity assumed by a member of an Internet community who spoke to, or about, themselves while pretending to be another person.

**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?

They're working on a computer system that can do the work of multiple human beings, picking out interesting local data trends everything from crime statistics to how many babies are being born out of wedlock.

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?

This "robo-journalism" is becoming increasingly popular throughout the world's newsrooms, as publishers struggle to cope with dwindling newspaper circulations and the switch to online advertising.

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

But the risks of such systems became clear last June when the newspaper published a report about a 6.8 magnitude quake off the coast of California - it was actually a record of a 1925 earthquake that had been published by the USGS in error. The LA Times' automated story had appeared just a minute after the USGS published its outdated report. In this case, being first to the news was definitely a disadvantage.

1. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?
2. Do you think this article was written by a robo-journalist? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.

I think the article was written by a robo-journalist because there are more positive reasons than negative about robots. For example

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.