**Level 1 Eliza**

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

ELIZA is a program that tries to match a Rogerian psychotherapist and changes the answers into questions that can be used in a conversation.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

ELIZA was created in 1966 and was made to try tricking users that they were having a real conversation with another human being.

* 1. How does the program work?

The program works by choosing key words or phrases from the human user and formats them using pre-programmed responses into open ended questions.

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 asked me to explain about how I felt and asked me to explain why. It tried to understand my feelings so it can give a response back related to it. Which is what a human would do because they would try to make sense of the situation by asking more and more questions. The program kept on asking open ended questions which kept the conversation interesti9ng because the answer that I gave back wasn’t a simple no or yes. It forced me think and respond back with an answer. Then the program would continue by asking another opened ended question regarding my answer and this would repeat over and over again.

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 had a big weakness and that was when you asked a question back. If you asked a question back the program would ask you what answer would please you the most. A human being would not respond back to you like that, instead they would give a response back. For example If I were to ask do you think I’m a bad person, a human being would say no, you’re a nice kind person or would say what made you think you were a bad person. The program would respond by saying did you come to me because you were a bad person.

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 it would take a few minutes or maybe 5 minutes that they were talking to program because everyone would start off with something easy by saying, oh I’m net feeling, or that I’m getting bullied. The program would take this and ask a question and lead the conversation by asking questions over and over again, until the user decides to ask a questions. When my friend asks a few questions they’ll find out that the person their talking to isn’t giving a good response. That’s when they’ll probably think that their talking to a computer program and not an actual person.

**Level 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 way for a machine’s ability to show intelligence that matches human intelligence.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Turing is a British scientist and pioneer in computer science.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

The Turing Test involves an AI and a human. The person is supposed to ask questions to the AI and the AI is supposed to try to create a fake identity. After the conversation if the human doesn’t suspect the AI being a computer then the AI passed the test, but if the person they were talking to a compute the AI failed

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

The purpose of the Turing Test is for the AI to trick the human into thinking it’s another person as well. The purpose of other Artificial Intelligence tests is to see if the AI can carry out tasks that humans would and see how accurately they can perform them.

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.

Many computer AI’s have passed this test such as Eugene Goostman who convinces 33% of judges thinking it was a human boy. Cleverbot passed the test as well.

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

No I don’t think I’ve been fooled by on-line computer AI program because I don’t spend time on social media and not much time on the internet besides for school working. During then I don’t click on sites that I don’t know and I won’t talk to anyone online that I don’t know.

**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>