**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?
      1. It acts as an online therapy session
   2. When and why was the program created?
      1. It was created in 1966 and it was created to trick humans that people were talking to real humans and not just computers.
   3. How does the program work?
      1. It assigns a value to each word in a sentence that a user would input uses the value to reorder the words in the form of a question.
2. 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.
3. 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?
   1. It seemed like the program was a person because it talked to me as if it cared and created a human like “vibe”. Also, her response would be delayed as if the “other person” had to type into their keyboard. The program usually said “tell me more” or “I don’t think I understand” to keep the conversation alive.
4. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?
   1. One weakness was that the program would often repeat itself in the sense where it only had a certain amount of sentences that it could string together. While this only occurred in certain circumstances, it was easy to tell that it was not a human.
5. 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.
   1. I think that it would take them a couple of minutes before they became suspicious because Eliza repeats herself often and uses the same points a lot.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test?
      1. It is 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.
   2. Who was Alan Turing?
      1. He was a was an English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher and theoretical biologist.
   3. How does the Turning Test work?
      1. The turning test involves a human evaluator who would judge natural language conversations between a human and a machine designed to generate human-like responses. The evaluator would be aware that one of the two partners in conversation is a machine, and all participants would be separated from one another. The conversation would be limited to a text-only channel such as a computer keyboard and screen so the result would not depend on the machine's ability to render words as speech. If the evaluator cannot reliably tell the machine from the human, the machine is said to have passed the test.
   4. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?
      1. Human intelligence vs. intelligence in general The Turing test does not directly test whether the computer behaves intelligently. It tests only whether the computer behaves like a human being.
2. 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>
3. Has any computer AI passed the Turing Test? Research this question and report on your results.
   1. While 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.
4. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.
   1. No I do not think that I have been fooled because I tend to not talk to people online and can tell if a bot were to text me based on their language, reputation, repetition etc.

**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?
   1. Approximately 30% of internet traffic is produced by malicious bots.
2. What are some strategies used by bots to appear more human?
   1. Some tactics they use include using emojis in their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share, and they have become more complex.
3. How many social media accounts are estimated to be AI bots?
   1. Twitter revealed in a Securities and Exchange Commission filing that approximately 8.5% of all its users were bots, and that number may have increased to as much as 15% in 2017.
4. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” buy a social media AI bot?
   1. More than 20% of authentic Facebook users accept friend requests indiscriminately. People with a large network of friends are more likely to accept requests from people they don't know. This can make it relatively easy for bots to infiltrate a network of social media users.

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?
   1. Researchers estimate there are tens of millions of bots – automated accounts sometimes posed as real people
2. What is the purpose / objective of these AI bots?
   1. 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.
3. How could a bot be used to increase the number of people vaping or smoking?
   1. Most of Allem's research centers around posts about e-cigarettes and vaping on Twitter, and in one study 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 of e-cigarettes.
4. How could a bot be used to increase the public concern about getting vaccinated?
   1. In February, the APHA's Facebook page posted a meme about flu shots that was inundated with anti-vaccination comments. Megan Lowry, a communications specialist at the organization, suspects the comments were posted by bots because of how quickly the meme was "plagued" with "anti-vaccination misinformation."
5. What is a “sockpuppet”?
   1. Another possibility is that the posts came from "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?
   1. Automated stories about smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, or cancelled operations have all found their way online and in print.
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?
   1. Sometimes human journalists will rewrite or add to the algorithms' copy, but quite often, he says, it is published verbatim. Automated stories about smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, or cancelled operations have all found their way online and in print.
3. What happened when the LA Times used a robo-journalist to report on an earthquake?
   1. 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.
4. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?
   1. Mr Clifton points out that, at this stage, the system simply amplifies the work human journalists do, some of whom are involved in developing the system's output. The automated part is currently limited to trawling through the data, something that would take humans far longer to do.
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-journalist? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.
   1. Yes I think that this was written by a robot because it seemed to have a lot of facts and less opinions.

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?
   1. Heliograf - to spit out around 300 short reports and alerts on the Rio Olympics
2. How can robo-reporting expand the audience for newspapers?
   1. 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.
3. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?
   1. The AP estimated that it’s freed up 20 percent of reporters’ time spent covering corporate earnings and that AI is also moving the needle on accuracy. The Post is also trying to figure out how to use Heliograf to help its journalists with substantive reporting.
4. Are smaller news organizations using robo-reporting? What are the benefits to smaller organizations?
   1. 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.”
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-reporter? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.
   1. I don’t think this article was written by a robot because it sounds like it includes human opinion.