**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 natural language conversation program and features the dialog between a human user and a computer program representing a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.  **ELIZA** was designed to imitate a therapist who would ask open-ended questions and even respond with follow-ups.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

It was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in January 1966. It  was **created** to provide a parody of "the responses of a non-directional psychotherapist in an initial psychiatric interview" and to "demonstrate that the communication between man and machine was superficial".

* 1. How does the program work?

It assigns a value to each word of a sentence a user inputs and uses the value to reorder the words in the form of a question. The value of the word is determined by its importance within the sentence (which is where the smart stuff happens).

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?

It asked follow up questions and made the person talk about themselves more by asking them questions like “How do you feel about that”.

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

It couldn’t adjust to the changes in the conversation.

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 don’t think it’ll take them very long because it’s a very old program and has very robotic answers.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

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

 The Turing test, developed by Alan Turing in 1950, is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Turing was English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher and theoretical biologist. Turing is widely considered to be the father of theoretical computer science and artificial intelligence.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

In the original imitation game test, Turing proposes A to be a computer. The computer pretends to be a woman and tricks the interrogator into making an incorrect evaluation. The machine's success is determined by comparing the outcome of the game when A is a computer against when A is a man. If the interrogator goes wrong when playing the game between man and woman, the computer is assessed to be intelligent. There are some variations on the interpretation of how a Turing test should be performed but the basic premise is whether a human judge can determine whether he is talking to a machine or another human.

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

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.

The 65 year-old iconic Turing Test was passed for the very first time by computer programme Eugene Goostman during Turing Test 2014 held at the renowned Royal Society in London on Saturday. 'Eugene' simulates a 13 year old boy and was developed in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

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

No, because computers smart enough too fool people are not common yet.

**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](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1703.03107.pdf) 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?

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.

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

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."

1. What is a “sockpuppet”?

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?

Automated stories about smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, or cancelled operations have all found their way online and in print.

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?
2. What happened when the LA Times used a robo-journalist to report on an earthquake?
3. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?
4. 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?

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

1. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?

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.

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

And 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.”

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 don’t think this article was written by a robot because it sound like it includes human opinion.